



### General Instructions

- (i) Total duration of the exam is 2 hours.
- (ii) Total number of questions are 120 and total marks is 360.
- (iii) Question Paper is divided into 4 sections- General English (36 questions), General Knowledge (27 questions), Arithmetic and Mental Ability (15 questions) and Aptitude for Legal Studies (42 questions).
- (iv) Each question carries 3 marks and there is negative marking of 1 mark for incorrect answers.

1. Which one of the following is an incorrectly spelled word?

- (A) revarberation
- (B) juxtaposition
- (C) opaque
- (D) appeasement

**Correct Answer:** (A) revarberation

### Solution:

#### Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Spelling accuracy requires knowledge of the correct letter sequence in English vocabulary.

#### Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The word in option (A) is spelled incorrectly.

The correct spelling is "reverberation," which refers to the prolongation of a sound by reflection.

The other words—juxtaposition, opaque, and appeasement—are spelled correctly.

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

The incorrectly spelled word is revarberation.

**Quick Tip:** Always double-check words containing the "er" versus "ar" sound, as they are common sources of spelling errors.

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**2. Which one of the following is an incorrectly spelled word?**

- (A) assassination
- (B) multidisciplinary
- (C) linguistic
- (D) refurbished

**Correct Answer:** (B) multidisciplinary

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

Identifying suffix errors in complex, multi-syllabic words.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

The word in option (B) is spelled incorrectly.

The correct spelling is "multidisciplinary," ending in "-ary" rather than "-ery."

The other words—assassination, linguistic, and refurbished—are spelled correctly.

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

The incorrectly spelled word is multidisciplinary.

**Quick Tip:** Many adjectives ending in the sound /ri/ are spelled with the "-ary" suffix.

3. Find out the correct preposition to be used in the blanks.

He is capable \_\_\_\_\_ solving the complicated issue.

- (A) in
- (B) with
- (C) to
- (D) of

**Correct Answer:** (D) of

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

Certain adjectives in English are followed by specific prepositions, known as dependent prepositions.

**Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:**

The adjective "capable" is idiomatically paired with the preposition "of."

**Step 3: Detailed Explanation:**

"Capable" describes having the ability or fitness to do something.

Grammatically, we use the structure "capable of + gerund (-ing form)."

Therefore, "He is capable of solving..." is the correct usage.

**Step 4: Final Answer:**

The correct preposition is "of" (D).

**Quick Tip:** "Capable of" is the fixed prepositional phrase; remember to follow it with the gerund form of the verb.

4. Choose the correct preposition to be used in the blanks.

She is responsible \_\_\_\_\_ the economic development of the company.

- (A) to
- (B) for
- (C) with
- (D) of

**Correct Answer:** (B) for

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

In English, specific adjectives and participles frequently pair with particular prepositions to express accountability or duty.

**Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:**

The phrase "responsible for" is the standard idiomatic expression used to indicate accountability for a specific task, outcome, or person.

**Step 3: Detailed Explanation:**

When indicating a duty or obligation regarding a project or outcome (like "economic development"), "responsible for" is the correct prepositional pairing.

"Responsible to" is typically used when indicating who a person reports to (e.g., "She is responsible to the Board of Directors").

**Step 4: Final Answer:**

The correct preposition is "for" (B).

**Quick Tip:** Use "responsible for" when talking about tasks or duties, and "responsible to" when talking about the people or entities you report to.

5. Choose the correct preposition from the following to be used in the blanks.

He is married \_\_\_\_\_ an advocate.

- (A) of
- (B) with
- (C) to
- (D) against

**Correct Answer:** (C) to

### Solution:

#### Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

English preposition usage with the verb "marry" or the adjective "married" can often be confusing due to common misuse.

#### Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

In standard English grammar, the adjective "married" is followed by the preposition "to" when identifying the person one has wedded.

#### Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

While people often mistakenly say "married with," the correct formal and idiomatic preposition is "to."

Example: "He is married to an advocate."

#### Step 4: Final Answer:

The correct preposition is "to" (C).

**Quick Tip:** Always use "married to." Never use "married with" to describe a relationship status, as "with" implies accompaniment rather than the marital bond itself.

6. Which one of the following is nearest to the opposite in meaning to the word given in capitals?

MEEK

- (A) forbearing
- (B) humble
- (C) mild
- (D) impatient

**Correct Answer:** (D) impatient

### **Solution:**

#### **Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

Antonyms are words with opposite meanings. "Meek" describes someone quiet, gentle, and easily imposed on.

#### **Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:**

Analyze the definitions of the provided options to find the one that contrasts with the traits of submissiveness or gentleness.

#### **Step 3: Detailed Explanation:**

- "Meek" (adjective) implies being quiet, submissive, or gentle.
- "Forbearing," "humble," and "mild" are synonyms or closely related in meaning to "meek."
- "Impatient" implies a lack of patience, often characterized by restlessness or irritability, which contrasts with the gentle, long-suffering nature of someone who is meek.

#### **Step 4: Final Answer:**

The opposite (antonym) of meek is impatient, corresponding to option (D).

**Quick Tip:** To find an antonym, first define the root word clearly, then evaluate each option to see which represents the polar opposite characteristic.

**7. Which one of the following is nearest to the opposite in meaning to the word given in capitals?**

**UNDETERRED**

- (A) daunted
- (B) bold
- (C) apprehensive
- (D) gallant

**Correct Answer:** (A) daunted

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

"Undeterred" describes a person who is not discouraged or intimidated by setbacks, obstacles, or difficulties.

**Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:**

Identify the word that conveys the state of being discouraged or intimidated.

**Step 3: Detailed Explanation:**

- "Undeterred" (adjective) means persevering despite difficulties.
- "Bold" and "gallant" are synonyms (showing bravery).
- "Apprehensive" relates to anxiety or fear.
- "Daunted" means feeling intimidated or discouraged by fear or difficulty, which is the direct opposite of being undeterred.

**Step 4: Final Answer:**

The opposite of undeterred is daunted, corresponding to option (A).

**Quick Tip:** To "daunt" someone is to make them feel less confident; to be "undeterred" is to maintain confidence regardless.

8. Which one of the following is nearest to the opposite in meaning to the word given in capitals?

HOMOLOGOUS

- (A) distinct
- (B) parallel
- (C) same
- (D) similar

**Correct Answer:** (A) distinct

### **Solution:**

#### **Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

"Homologous" refers to things having the same relation, relative position, or structure—often indicating similarity or common origin.

#### **Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:**

Identify the word that indicates difference, uniqueness, or lack of similarity.

#### **Step 3: Detailed Explanation:**

- "Homologous" implies being in agreement, corresponding, or being similar in structure.
- "Parallel," "same," and "similar" are synonyms or closely related to "homologous."
- "Distinct" means recognizably different in nature from something else, making it the antonym.

#### **Step 4: Final Answer:**

The opposite of homologous is distinct, corresponding to option (A).

**Quick Tip:** In biology, homologous structures have a common origin even if they perform different functions; distinct structures lack this shared structural foundation.

**9. Which one of the following is nearest to the opposite in meaning to the word given in capitals?**

**STARK**

- (A) bleak



- (B) hostile
- (C) austere
- (D) subtle

**Correct Answer:** (D) subtle

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

"Stark" refers to something that is severe, bare, harsh, or very obvious and unmistakable.

**Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:**

Contrast the harshness or obviousness of "stark" with the concepts of refinement or delicacy.

**Step 3: Detailed Explanation:**

- "Stark" means sharp, clear, or harsh in appearance.
- "Bleak," "hostile," and "austere" are synonyms or share the harsh connotations of "stark."
- "Subtle" means delicate, understated, or not immediately obvious, which is the opposite of a stark (sharp/obvious) quality.

**Step 4: Final Answer:**

The opposite of stark is subtle, corresponding to option (D).

**Quick Tip:** When something is "stark," it stands out clearly and harshly; when it is "subtle," it is muted or difficult to perceive.

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**10. Identify the meaning of the idioms or phrases given in italics in the sentence:**

**The plot of land costs an arm and a leg**

- (A) moderate
- (B) very expensive
- (C) cheap
- (D) for sale

**Correct Answer:** (B) very expensive

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

Idioms are phrases where the collective meaning cannot be deduced from the individual words. "An arm and a leg" refers to high cost.

**Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:**

Recognize the common figurative usage of the phrase to denote excessive price.

**Step 3: Detailed Explanation:**

The idiom "costs an arm and a leg" is a hyperbole meaning that something is extremely costly or priced beyond what is typical.

**Step 4: Final Answer:**

The phrase means very expensive, corresponding to option (B).

**Quick Tip:** This idiom originated from the high cost of oil paintings in the past, where the price depended on the amount of detail—such as limbs—included in the portrait.

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**11. He spilled the beans about his new car.**

**The meaning of the idiom, “spill the beans” is**

- (A) to cook the beans
- (B) to cut the beans
- (C) to reveal a secret
- (D) to speak truth

**Correct Answer:** (C) to reveal a secret

### **Solution:**

#### **Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

Idioms are expressions whose meanings cannot be inferred from the literal definitions of the individual words. "Spill the beans" is a common English idiom for accidental or premature disclosure.

#### **Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

The idiom "spill the beans" means to divulge confidential information or to disclose a secret, often inadvertently.

It has no connection to actual cooking or cutting of beans.

#### **Step 3: Final Answer:**

The meaning of the idiom is to reveal a secret, corresponding to option (C).

**Quick Tip:** When you "spill the beans," the secret is out; use this idiom when someone breaks confidentiality.

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### **12. Identify the meaning of the idiom or phrases given in capitals in the sentence:**

The University administration CUT CORNERS on safety, which caused many problems

- (A) to do something in an efficient way
- (B) to do something in the cheapest or quickest way by ignoring proper standards
- (C) to do something secretly
- (D) to do something extravagantly

**Correct Answer:** (B) to do something in the cheapest or quickest way by ignoring proper standards

### **Solution:**

#### **Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

"Cutting corners" is an idiom used to describe taking shortcuts, often at the expense of quality

or safety, in order to save time or money.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

In this context, the administration chose a quick or cheap method by ignoring safety standards, which led to negative outcomes.

This matches the definition of ignoring quality for the sake of efficiency or economy.

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

The meaning is to do something in the cheapest or quickest way by ignoring proper standards, corresponding to option (B).

**Quick Tip:** "Cutting corners" usually carries a negative connotation because it implies a lack of thoroughness or a compromise in integrity.

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**13. Choose the most effective word from the given words to fill in the blanks to make the sentence meaningfully complete.**

The policy changes were introduced in an \_\_\_\_\_ manner, without proper planning

- (A) agreeable
- (B) acceptable
- (C) arbitrary
- (D) admissible

**Correct Answer:** (C) arbitrary

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

This requires selecting an adjective that captures the negative quality of acting without reason, planning, or established system.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

- "Agreeable" and "acceptable" imply positive or neutral qualities.
- "Admissible" refers to something that is allowed or valid (usually in legal contexts).
- "Arbitrary" means based on random choice or personal whim rather than any reason, system, or plan. Given the phrase "without proper planning," this is the most contextually appropriate word.

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

The most effective word is arbitrary, corresponding to option (C).

**Quick Tip:** An "arbitrary" decision is often viewed as unfair because it lacks a logical or systematic foundation.

14. Pick out the most effective word from the given words to fill in the blanks to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

The respondent's reply during the cross examination in the court was \_\_\_\_\_ by contradictions

- (A) eliminated
- (B) confused
- (C) validated
- (D) undermined

**Correct Answer:** (D) undermined

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

The sentence discusses a legal cross-examination where the respondent's testimony is weakened by internal inconsistencies (contradictions).

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

- "Eliminated" implies removal, which does not fit the context of a reply containing

contradictions.

- "Confused" could describe a person, but "undermined" better describes a statement or argument being weakened.
- "Validated" is the opposite of the intended meaning, as contradictions would make a statement less valid, not more.
- "Undermined" means to weaken or damage the authority or effectiveness of an argument.

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

The most effective word is undermined, corresponding to option (D).

**Quick Tip:** In legal contexts, contradictions serve to "undermine" or weaken the credibility of a witness or their statement.

**15. Pick out the most effective word from the given words to fill in the blanks to make the sentence meaningfully complete.**

Her claim was so \_\_\_\_\_ that it required no further evidence

- (A) doubtful
- (B) ambiguous
- (C) self-evident
- (D) equivocal

**Correct Answer:** (C) self-evident

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

The sentence describes a claim that is so clear and obvious that it does not need proof or extra evidence to be accepted.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

- "Doubtful" and "ambiguous" mean the claim is unclear or questionable, which would

necessitate more evidence.

- "Equivocal" means open to more than one interpretation, which also creates uncertainty.
- "Self-evident" means obvious and requiring no further proof or explanation.

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

The most effective word is self-evident, corresponding to option (C).

**Quick Tip:** A "self-evident" truth is something so clearly true that it requires no demonstration.

**16. Pick out the most effective word from the given words to fill in the blanks to make the sentence meaningfully complete.**

The growth of the organization was \_\_\_\_\_ by poor management decisions

- (A) hindered
- (B) increased
- (C) accelerated
- (D) facilitated

**Correct Answer:** (A) hindered

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

Poor management decisions usually have a negative impact on an organization's development.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

- "Increased," "accelerated," and "facilitated" all suggest positive progress, which contradicts the negative nature of "poor management decisions."
- "Hindered" means to create difficulties for someone or something, resulting in delay or obstruction, which perfectly fits the negative context of the sentence.

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

The most effective word is hindered, corresponding to option (A).

**Quick Tip:** Always look for clues in the sentence that establish a positive or negative tone; "poor management" is a negative indicator.

**17. Find out all the nouns in the following sentence.**

**His involvement in music earned him good recognition across the State.**

- (A) involvement, music, recognition, earned
- (B) involvement, music, recognition, across
- (C) earned, music, recognition, across
- (D) involvement, music, recognition, State

**Correct Answer:** (D) involvement, music, recognition, State

### **Solution:**

#### **Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

A noun is a word that represents a person, place, thing, or idea (abstract concept).

#### **Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

- "Involvement" is an abstract noun (an idea/action).
- "Music" is a noun (a thing/concept).
- "Recognition" is an abstract noun (an idea).
- "State" is a proper/common noun (a place/entity).

"Earned" is a verb, "across" is a preposition, and "his" is a possessive pronoun.

#### **Step 3: Final Answer:**

The correct list of nouns is (D).



**Quick Tip:** If you can put "the" or "a" before a word, it is likely a noun. For example, "the involvement," "the music," "the recognition," "the State."

**18. Find out all the nouns in the following sentence.**

**The rapid expansion of technology has transformed modern medical treatments.**

- (A) expansion, technology, treatments
- (B) expansion, technology, medical, treatments
- (C) rapid, expansion, technology, medical
- (D) expansion, transformed, technology

**Correct Answer:** (A) expansion, technology, treatments

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

Nouns represent concepts, entities, or things. Adjectives, conversely, modify these nouns.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

- "Expansion" is a noun (the act of expanding).
- "Technology" is a noun (the application of scientific knowledge).
- "Treatments" is a noun (the means used to treat).
- "Rapid," "modern," and "medical" are adjectives describing the nouns.
- "Transformed" is a verb.

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

The correct nouns are (A).

**Quick Tip:** Adjectives like "medical" or "rapid" tell us what kind of thing it is, but they are not the things (nouns) themselves.

**19. Find out all the verb in the following sentence.**

**The Government has been reviewing the project for several years**

- (A) has
- (B) project
- (C) several
- (D) has been reviewing

**Correct Answer:** (D) has been reviewing

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

A verb phrase includes the main verb and any auxiliary (helping) verbs used to establish tense and aspect.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

The sentence uses the Present Perfect Continuous tense.

- "Has" (auxiliary)
- "been" (auxiliary)
- "reviewing" (main verb)

Together, they form the complete verb phrase expressing the action.

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

The correct verb phrase is (D).

**Quick Tip:** Always look for the entire auxiliary construction when identifying verbs in continuous or perfect tenses.

**20. Find out all the verb in the following sentence.**

**The results of Assembly election were analysed carefully by the political parties.**

- (A) were
- (B) results

(C) were analysed

(D) carefully

**Correct Answer:** (C) were analysed

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

Passive voice construction requires the auxiliary verb ("to be") plus the past participle of the main verb.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

The sentence is in the passive voice.

- "Were" is the auxiliary verb.
- "Analysed" is the main verb (past participle).

Together, "were analysed" constitutes the complete verb phrase.

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

The correct verb phrase is (C).

**Quick Tip:** In passive voice sentences, the verb structure almost always includes a form of the verb "be" followed by a past participle.

**21. Change the assertive sentence into an interrogative sentence. He rarely speaks in English to his friends.**

- (A) Is he rarely speaks in English to his friend?
- (B) Does he rarely speaks in English to his friend?
- (C) Do he rarely speaks in English to his friend?
- (D) Does he rarely speak in English to his friend?

**Correct Answer:** (D) Does he rarely speak in English to his friend?

## Solution:

### Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks us to transform a given declarative or assertive sentence into its equivalent interrogative (question) form.

The original sentence is: "He rarely speaks in English to his friends."

### Step 2: Key Concepts and Grammar Rules:

To transform a simple present tense assertive sentence with a singular third-person subject ("He") into an interrogative sentence, we must use the auxiliary verb "does".

When the auxiliary verb "does" is introduced, the main verb must revert to its base form or bare infinitive ("speak" instead of "speaks").

The adverb "rarely" is a semi-negative word and retains its position directly before the main verb.

### Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Option (A):** "Is he rarely speaks..." is grammatically incorrect because the auxiliary verb "is" cannot be paired with a simple present active verb like "speaks" in this manner.
- **Option (B):** "Does he rarely speaks..." is incorrect because it uses both the auxiliary "does" and the conjugated verb "speaks". This is a double-marking error.
- **Option (C):** "Do he rarely speaks..." is incorrect because the plural auxiliary "do" is used with the singular third-person pronoun "he", violating subject-verb agreement.
- **Option (D):** "Does he rarely speak in English to his friend?" is grammatically correct. It correctly matches the singular third-person subject "he" with the auxiliary "does" and uses the base form verb "speak".

### Step 4: Final Answer:

Thus, Option (D) is the correct interrogative transformation.

**Quick Tip:** Remember the formula: Does + Subject + Base Verb (V1) + Object?

Once the auxiliary “does” is used, never add “-s” or “-es” to the main action verb.

**22. Change the assertive sentence into an interrogative sentence. Everyone welcomed his dance performance.**

- (A) Did everyone welcomed his dance performance?
- (B) Does everyone welcome his dance performance?
- (C) Has everyone welcomed his dance performance?
- (D) Did everyone welcome his dance performance?

**Correct Answer:** (D) Did everyone welcome his dance performance?

### **Solution:**

#### **Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

This question requires us to convert an assertive sentence in the past tense into an interrogative sentence.

The given sentence is: “Everyone welcomed his dance performance.”

#### **Step 2: Key Concepts and Grammar Rules:**

The verb “welcomed” is in the simple past tense.

To transform a simple past tense sentence into an interrogative sentence, we must use the auxiliary verb “did”.

Similar to the rule for “does”, when “did” is used to indicate the past tense, the main verb must revert to its base form (“welcome” instead of “welcomed”).

#### **Step 3: Detailed Explanation:**

- **Option (A):** “Did everyone welcomed...” is incorrect because both the auxiliary “did” and the main verb “welcomed” are in the past tense, which is a double past tense error.
- **Option (B):** “Does everyone welcome...” changes the tense of the sentence from simple past to simple present, which alters the original meaning.
- **Option (C):** “Has everyone welcomed...” changes the aspect to present perfect, which is structurally different from the simple past.
- **Option (D):** “Did everyone welcome his dance performance?” is grammatically perfect. It utilizes the simple past auxiliary “did” followed by the base form of the main verb “welcome”.

**Step 4: Final Answer:**

Therefore, Option (D) is the correct choice.

**Quick Tip:** Remember the past tense interrogative formula: Did + Subject + Base Verb (V1)?

Never use a past tense verb (V2) after the auxiliary word “did”.

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23. Choose the suitable adjective to fill in the blanks in the sentence. His \_\_\_\_\_ attitude made it difficult for his friends to trust him.

- (A) adjustable
- (B) erratic
- (C) acceptable
- (D) amicable

**Correct Answer:** (B) erratic

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

This question requires choosing an appropriate adjective that logically connects with the consequence of making it “difficult for his friends to trust him.”

**Step 2: Key Concepts and Vocabulary Definitions:**

The key phrase in the sentence is “difficult... to trust him”.

Trust is damaged or hard to build when someone’s behavior is unpredictable, inconsistent, or unreliable.

We need an adjective with a negative or unstable connotation that explains this difficulty in establishing trust.

**Step 3: Detailed Explanation:**

- **Option (A) - adjustable:** This means flexible or capable of being modified. This is generally a positive quality and does not lead to distrust.
- **Option (B) - erratic:** This means not even or regular in pattern or movement; unpredictable. An erratic attitude directly causes a lack of trust because people cannot predict how the person will behave. This fits the blank perfectly.
- **Option (C) - acceptable:** This means satisfactory or pleasing. This is a positive attribute and would make trusting a person easier, not harder.
- **Option (D) - amicable:** This means characterized by friendliness and goodwill. Friendly and amicable behavior fosters trust rather than hindering it.

**Step 4: Final Answer:**

Thus, the word that best fits the logical requirement of the context is “erratic”, corresponding

to Option (B).

**Quick Tip:** Always perform a context-clue analysis.

Since the outcome (difficulty in trusting) is negative, the causing attitude must be described by a negative adjective like “erratic”.

24. Choose the suitable adjective to fill in the blanks in the sentence. The senior counsel presented a \_\_\_\_\_ argument that convinced the judge.

- (A) evasive
- (B) weak
- (C) compelling
- (D) flimsy

**Correct Answer:** (C) compelling

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

The sentence discusses a counsel who presented an argument that successfully “convinced the judge.”

We need to select an adjective that describes a highly persuasive and strong argument.

**Step 2: Key Concepts and Vocabulary Definitions:**

The defining outcome is that the judge was “convinced”.

Convincing or convincing a legal authority requires a powerful, logical, and irresistible line of reasoning.

The adjective describing such an argument must have a highly positive, strong, and persuasive meaning.



### Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Option (A) - evasive:** This means tending to avoid commitment or self-revelation; indirect. An evasive argument would not convince a judge.
- **Option (B) - weak:** This means lacking strength or force. A weak argument is easily dismissed and would fail to persuade the court.
- **Option (C) - compelling:** This means evoking interest, attention, or admiration in a powerfully irresistible way; convincing. A compelling argument is precisely what succeeds in a courtroom.
- **Option (D) - flimsy:** This means weak, fragile, or unconvincing. Flimsy arguments are easily defeated by opposing counsel.

### Step 4: Final Answer:

The word “compelling” is the most suitable adjective, making Option (C) the correct choice.

**Quick Tip:** Look for words with strong positive collocations in professional contexts. An argument that successfully “convinces” someone is by definition “compelling”.

25. A sentence is divided into three parts. Choose the incorrect part. If there is no error in the sentence, choose the option (D).

- (A) They had prepared meticulously
- (B) for the project, but unforeseen
- (C) technical issues disrupted them plan
- (D) No error

**Correct Answer:** (C) technical issues disrupted them plan

### **Solution:**

#### **Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

This question asks us to identify the part of the sentence that contains a grammatical error.

The complete sentence reads: “They had prepared meticulously for the project, but unforeseen technical issues disrupted them plan.”

#### **Step 2: Key Concepts and Grammar Rules:**

The error lies in the choice of pronoun in the final clause: “disrupted them plan”.

In English, “them” is an objective personal pronoun used as the object of a verb or preposition (e.g., “disrupted them”).

However, when modifying a noun (like “plan”) to show ownership or possession, we must use a possessive adjective (determiner) instead.

The possessive adjective corresponding to “They” is “their”.

#### **Step 3: Detailed Explanation:**

- **Part (A):** “They had prepared meticulously” is grammatically correct. It uses the past perfect tense (had + V3) and the adverb “meticulously” properly modifies the verb “prepared”.
- **Part (B):** “for the project, but unforeseen” is correct. The preposition “for” matches the purpose, and “unforeseen” is a suitable adjective modifying “technical issues”.
- **Part (C):** “technical issues disrupted them plan” contains the error. The phrase “them plan” is incorrect because “them” is an objective pronoun. It must be replaced by the possessive adjective “their” to form “their plan”.

#### **Step 4: Final Answer:**

Since the error is located in Part (C), Option (C) is the correct choice.

**Quick Tip:** Never place an objective pronoun (me, us, him, her, them) directly before a noun to show possession.

Always use a possessive adjective (my, our, his, her, their) in front of nouns.

**26. A sentence is divided into three parts. Choose the incorrect part. If there is no error in the sentence, choose the option (D).**

- (A) She neither apologized for
- (B) her mistake, nor does she
- (C) attempt to rectify it
- (D) No error

**Correct Answer:** (B) her mistake, nor does she

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

We need to find the grammatical error in the sentence:

“She neither apologized for her mistake, nor does she attempt to rectify it.”

**Step 2: Key Concepts and Grammar Rules:**

This sentence utilizes the correlative conjunction pair “neither... nor”.

A primary rule in using correlative conjunctions is tense agreement and structural parallelism.

The first part of the sentence uses the simple past tense verb “apologized”.

Therefore, the second part of the sentence must also maintain the past tense to preserve temporal consistency.

**Step 3: Detailed Explanation:**

- **Part (A):** “She neither apologized for” is correct and sets the sentence in the past tense.
- **Part (B):** “her mistake, nor does she” contains the error. The present auxiliary “does” violates the past tense timeline established by “apologized”. It should be changed to the past auxiliary “did” (i.e., “nor did she”).
- **Part (C):** “attempt to rectify it” relies on the auxiliary helper. With “does”, it is present; with “did”, it becomes past. Changing “does” to “did” in part (B) makes part (C) completely correct as “attempt” acts as the bare infinitive.

**Step 4: Final Answer:**

Since the error lies in Part (B), Option (B) is the correct choice.

**Quick Tip:** Ensure parallelism of tense across coordinating and correlative conjunctions.

If the first action is in the past (“apologized”), the subsequent action linked by “nor” must also use a past auxiliary (“did”).

---

**27. Choose the word nearest in meaning to the word given in capital letters: PERNICIOUS**

- (A) injurious
- (B) graceful
- (C) useful
- (D) delightful

**Correct Answer:** (A) injurious

## Solution:

### Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The goal is to identify the synonym (word nearest in meaning) of the capitalized word “PERNICIOUS”.

### Step 2: Key Concepts and Vocabulary Definitions:

The word “PERNICIOUS” is an adjective derived from the Latin “perniciosus” (meaning destructive), which comes from “per-” (thoroughly) and “nex” (death or ruin).

It describes something that has a harmful, damaging, or destructive effect, especially in a gradual, subtle, or hidden way.

### Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Option (A) - injurious:** This means causing or likely to cause damage or harm. This matches the meaning of “pernicious” closely, as both describe things that cause injury or harm.
- **Option (B) - graceful:** This means showing elegance or beauty in movement or form. This is completely unrelated to harm.
- **Option (C) - useful:** This means able to be used for a practical purpose; beneficial. This is an antonym of pernicious.
- **Option (D) - delightful:** This means causing great pleasure. This is another highly positive word and the opposite of pernicious.

### Step 4: Final Answer:

Option (A) is the word nearest in meaning to “PERNICIOUS”.

**Quick Tip:** Pay attention to word roots and prefixes.

The suffix “-cious” often forms adjectives, and the root associated with “nic-” or “noc-” (as in noxious, innocent) relates to harm or injury.

**28. Choose the word nearest in meaning to the word given in capital letters: OBSEQUIOUS**

- (A) bold
- (B) argue
- (C) fight
- (D) submissive

**Correct Answer:** (D) submissive

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

We need to find the synonym of the word “OBSEQUIOUS”.

**Step 2: Key Concepts and Vocabulary Definitions:**

The word “OBSEQUIOUS” is derived from the Latin root “obsequi”, which means to comply or follow.

It describes someone who is obedient or attentive to an excessive, servile, or fawning degree. An obsequious person constantly tries to please influential people by being overly compliant.

**Step 3: Detailed Explanation:**

- **Option (A) - bold:** This means brave, daring, or confident. This is the opposite of being excessively servile or obsequious.
- **Option (B) - argue:** This is a verb meaning to exchange expressing opposite views. An obsequious person rarely argues, as they prefer total agreement.

- **Option (C) - fight:** This is a verb denoting physical or verbal conflict, which contradicts the servile compliance of obsequiousness.
- **Option (D) - submissive:** This means ready to conform to the authority or will of others; meekly obedient or passive. This aligns closely with the definition of obsequious.

**Step 4: Final Answer:**

Therefore, Option (D) is the correct choice as it is the nearest in meaning.

**Quick Tip:** An obsequious person behaves like a classic flatterer or “yes-man”.

Both “obsequious” and “submissive” describe a passive state of extreme compliance to authority.

---

**29. Choose the word nearest in meaning to the word given in capital letters: PRAGMATIC**

- (A) optimistic
- (B) static
- (C) practical
- (D) forgive

**Correct Answer:** (C) practical

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

We are asked to find the synonym of the capitalized word “PRAGMATIC”.

**Step 2: Key Concepts and Vocabulary Definitions:**

“PRAGMATIC” is an adjective derived from the Greek word “pragmatikos”, meaning relating

to deed or action.

It describes a way of dealing with problems sensibly and realistically, based on practical rather than theoretical or idealistic considerations.

### Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Option (A) - optimistic:** This means hopeful and confident about the future. While positive, it does not mean realistic or practical.
- **Option (B) - static:** This means lacking in movement, action, or change. This is unrelated to realistic decision-making.
- **Option (C) - practical:** This means concerned with the actual doing or use of something rather than with theory. This is the exact definition of pragmatic.
- **Option (D) - forgive:** This is a verb meaning to stop feeling angry or resentful toward someone, which is irrelevant to the adjective pragmatic.

### Step 4: Final Answer:

Option (C) is the word nearest in meaning to “PRAGMATIC”.

**Quick Tip:** Think of “pragmatic” as the opposite of “idealistic”.

A pragmatic person focuses on what actually works in the real world, which makes them highly “practical”.

---

30. Choose the word nearest in meaning to the word given in capital letters: CANDID

(A) honest



- (B) tight
- (C) happy
- (D) strict

**Correct Answer:** (A) honest

### **Solution:**

#### **Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

This question requires us to identify the synonym of the word “CANDID”.

#### **Step 2: Key Concepts and Vocabulary Definitions:**

The word “CANDID” comes from the Latin word “candidus”, meaning white, bright, or sincere. In modern usage, it refers to being truthful, straightforward, frank, and outspoken. A candid person speaks openly and without bias or deception.

#### **Step 3: Detailed Explanation:**

- **Option (A) - honest:** This means free of deceit; truthful and sincere. This is a direct synonym of candid.
- **Option (B) - tight:** This means fixed, fastened, or closed firmly. This is unrelated to speech or sincerity.
- **Option (C) - happy:** This means feeling or showing pleasure or contentment, which is unrelated to frankness.
- **Option (D) - strict:** This means demanding that rules concerning behavior are obeyed and observed. This does not mean frank or candid.

#### **Step 4: Final Answer:**

Option (A) is the word nearest in meaning to “CANDID”.

**Quick Tip:** A “candid camera” or a “candid photograph” captures people in their natural, honest, and unposed states.

In conversations, being candid simply means being completely honest and straightforward.

**31. Rearrange the parts to form a meaningful and coherent sentence:**

**P : them and confused**

**Q : were detailed, yet**

**R : the instructions**

**S : some participants misunderstood**

(A) QRPS

(B) PQSR

(C) RQSP

(D) SQRP

**Correct Answer:** (C) RQSP

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

The task is to rearrange the four given fragments (P, Q, R, S) into a grammatically correct, coherent, and meaningful sentence.

This requires identifying the grammatical subject, the principal verb phrase, and the logical transitions between the clauses.

**Step 2: Key Concepts and Grammar Rules:**

To construct a logical English sentence, we must follow standard syntactic structures (Subject + Verb + Object).

A plural noun phrase like “the instructions” (R) acts as a natural subject and matches perfectly

with the plural past tense verb phrase “were detailed” (Q).

The coordinating conjunction “yet” (Q) is used to introduce a contrasting clause.

The contrasting clause requires its own subject and verb, which is provided by “some participants misunderstood” (S).

The transitive verb “misunderstood” requires a direct object, which is completed by the pronoun “them” (referring back to instructions) and the coordinated state “confused” in fragment P.

### Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Option (C) - RQSP:** When we arrange the fragments in this order, we obtain: “The instructions (R) were detailed, yet (Q) some participants misunderstood (S) them and confused (P).”

This structure is grammatically sound, flowing logically from the subject to the action, the contrast, and the ultimate outcome of confusion.

Here, “confused” functions as an adjective describing the mental state of the participants.

This is the only sequence that makes complete sense.

- **Option (A) - QRPS:** This sequence starts with the verb “were detailed, yet”, leaving the sentence without an initial subject, which is grammatically incorrect.
- **Option (B) - PQSR:** Starting with “them and confused” is incorrect because an objective pronoun cannot open a standard declarative sentence without an antecedent.
- **Option (D) - SQRP:** This order places “were detailed, yet” after “some participants misunderstood”, creating a severe breakdown in subject-verb agreement and logical flow.

### Step 4: Final Answer:

Therefore, the only grammatically coherent and logical arrangement of the sentence is RQSP, which corresponds to Option (C).

**Quick Tip:** To solve sentence rearrangements, start by pairing nouns with their matching auxiliary verbs.

Connecting the plural noun “instructions” (R) with the plural verb “were” (Q) immediately establishes the RQ link, narrowing your options down.

**32. Rearrange the parts to form a meaningful and coherent sentence:**

**P :** to understand the truth

**Q :** the boy was trying

**R :** old man had said

**S :** of what the

(A) QPSR

(B) RQPS

(C) SQRP

(D) RPQS

**Correct Answer:** (A) QPSR

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

We are required to rearrange fragments P, Q, R, and S to build a meaningful, grammatically sound sentence.

**Step 2: Key Concepts and Syntactic Analysis:**

Let's analyze the grammatical connections:

1. Fragment Q “the boy was trying” acts as the subject and principal verb phrase.
2. The verb “trying” is followed by an infinitive verb phrase, which is provided in P: “to understand the truth”. This links Q to P (QP).
3. “The truth” is naturally followed by the prepositional phrase in S: “of what the” (QPS).
4. Finally, the relative clause must be completed by the subject and verb in R: “old man had said” (QPSR).

The complete sentence reads: “The boy was trying to understand the truth of what the old man had said.”

**Step 3: Detailed Explanation:**

- **Option (A) - QPSR:** This produces a grammatically perfect and highly cohesive sentence: “The boy was trying to understand the truth of what the old man had said.”
- **Option (B) - RQPS:** This begins with “old man had said...” and results in an incomplete and fragmented structure.
- **Option (C) - SQRP:** This starts with “of what the...” which cannot open a standard declarative sentence.
- **Option (D) - RPQS:** This starts with the subordinate clause predicate, lacking grammatical order.

**Step 4: Final Answer:**

Thus, the correct and coherent sequence is QPSR, corresponding to Option (A).

**Quick Tip:** Look for dependent infinitives.

The verb “trying” (in Q) immediately demands an infinitive starting with “to” (in P), establishing the QP link instantly.

**33. Choose the correct conjunction to fill in the blanks in the following sentence. He can stay here, \_\_\_\_\_ he can go home**

(A) but

- (B) and
- (C) or
- (D) yet

**Correct Answer:** (C) or

### Solution:

#### Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks us to identify the correct coordinating conjunction to link two clauses: “He can stay here” and “he can go home”.

#### Step 2: Key Concepts and Grammar Rules:

The sentence presents two alternative, mutually exclusive choices: staying here or going home.

In English grammar, coordinating conjunctions (often remembered by the acronym FANBOYS: For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So) perform different functions.

The conjunction “or” is specifically used to introduce alternatives or choices.

#### Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Option (A) - but:** This is used to show contrast (e.g., “He can stay here, but he must study”). It does not fit a choice between two equal actions.
- **Option (B) - and:** This is used for addition (e.g., “He can stay here, and he can eat dinner”). However, a person cannot physically stay here and go home at the same time, making “and” semantically incorrect.
- **Option (C) - or:** This correctly presents the two mutually exclusive choices available to the subject.
- **Option (D) - yet:** This is used to present a surprising contrast or concession, which is

irrelevant to this scenario.

**Step 4: Final Answer:**

Therefore, the correct conjunction is “or”, which corresponds to Option (C).

**Quick Tip:** Identify if the two clauses represent additions, contrasts, or choices.

Since a person cannot be in two places at once, the clauses represent a choice, which requires the conjunction “or”.

---

**34. Choose the correct conjunction to fill in the blanks in the following sentence. She not only studies well \_\_\_\_\_ plays tennis excellently.**

- (A) does
- (B) or
- (C) and
- (D) but also

**Correct Answer:** (D) but also

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

This question requires us to complete a sentence containing the first part of a correlative conjunction: “not only”.

**Step 2: Key Concepts and Grammar Rules:**

Correlative conjunctions are pairs of conjunctions that work together to join sentence elements of equal grammatical weight.

Common pairs include:

1. “either... or”

2. “neither... nor”
3. “both... and”
4. “not only... but also”

The grammatical rule states that the presence of “not only” in the first clause must be followed by “but also” in the subsequent clause.

### Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Option (D) - but also:** This completes the correlative pair “not only... but also”. The sentence structure “She not only studies well but also plays tennis excellently” is balanced and correct.
- **Options (A), (B), and (C):** These options fail to form the required correlative pair with “not only”, resulting in an ungrammatical and incomplete sentence structure.

### Step 4: Final Answer:

Therefore, Option (D) is the correct and grammatically mandatory choice.

**Quick Tip:** Whenever you see the phrase “not only” in a sentence, immediately look for “but also” in the options.

Correlative conjunction pairs are fixed and must never be mixed or split.

### 35. Read the passage and answer the question:

Plastic is a notorious material. Of the more than 400 million tonnes of plastic produced globally each year, only about 9% is recycled, while millions of tonnes end up in the oceans annually. Plastic can take hundreds of years to break down, fragmenting instead into microplastics that have now been detected in the air, drinking water, and even the human body. Produced largely from fossil fuels, it is estimated to account for around 3% to 4% of global greenhouse gas emissions. Greenhouse gases are components of the atmosphere, such as carbon dioxide, methane and water vapour being durable, cheap and endlessly versatile, however, plastic has



woven itself into nearly every aspect of modern life. Longevity changes the environmental equation. And recycling, while necessary, cannot be the primary solution to a crisis driven by the sheer scale of production and design of single-use plastic.

According to the passage, choose the statement which is not correct.

- (A) Each year, about 400 million tonnes of plastic is produced globally.
- (B) Each year, about 80% of plastics is not recycled.
- (C) Plastic can take hundreds of years to break down.
- (D) Recycling of plastic is necessary

**Correct Answer:** (B) Each year, about 80% of plastics is not recycled.

### Solution:

#### Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question is a reading comprehension task based on the provided passage about plastic pollution.

We must identify which of the four statements is not correct according to the facts presented in the text.

#### Step 2: Key Concepts and Passage Verification:

We need to carefully verify each option against the explicit statements in the passage:

1. Production figures: "Of the more than 400 million tonnes of plastic produced globally each year..."
2. Recycling figures: "...only about 9% is recycled..."
3. Longevity figures: "Plastic can take hundreds of years to break down..."
4. Necessity of recycling: "And recycling, while necessary, cannot be the primary solution..."

#### Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Option (A):** This statement is correct. The passage states that "more than 400 million tonnes" is produced globally each year.

- **Option (B):** This statement is not correct. The passage states that “only about 9%” is recycled.

If 9% is recycled, the percentage that is not recycled is:

$$100\% - 9\% = 91\%$$

Stating that “about 80%” is not recycled is a factual error based on the text.

- **Option (C):** This statement is correct. The passage explicitly states, “Plastic can take hundreds of years to break down...”.
- **Option (D):** This statement is correct. The passage refers to “recycling, while necessary...”.

**Step 4: Final Answer:**

Since Option (B) is factually incorrect according to the passage, it is the correct answer to this question.

**Quick Tip:** When dealing with numbers in comprehension questions, perform simple math verification. If 9% is recycled, then 91% (not 80%) is not recycled. This immediate calculation points directly to the incorrect option.

36. “I \_\_\_\_ English for the last five years”

- (A) learn
- (B) have been learning
- (C) learnt
- (D) am learning

**Correct Answer:** (B) have been learning

### Solution:

#### Step 1: Understanding the Question:

This question requires us to choose the correct verb tense to complete the given sentence.

The key temporal clue in the sentence is the phrase “for the last five years”.

#### Step 2: Key Concepts and Grammar Rules:

The prepositional phrase “for + [duration]” indicates an action that started in the past and is still continuing in the present.

In English grammar, actions that began in the past and continue into the present are expressed using the Present Perfect Continuous tense.

The formula for Present Perfect Continuous is:

Subject + have/has been + Present Participle (V-ing)

#### Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Option (A) - learn:** This is in the simple present tense. It is used for habits or general truths, but cannot be paired with a specific duration phrase like “for the last five years”.
- **Option (B) - have been learning:** This is the Present Perfect Continuous tense. It perfectly fits the time marker, indicating that the speaker began learning English five years ago and is still learning it.
- **Option (C) - learnt:** This is in the simple past tense, which represents a completed action with no link to the present, making it incompatible with “for the last five years” in this active context.
- **Option (D) - am learning:** This is in the present continuous tense. It refers to an action

happening right now, but cannot be used with a duration expression specifying a past origin.

**Step 4: Final Answer:**

Thus, the correct verb form is “have been learning”, corresponding to Option (B).

**Quick Tip:** Time markers like “since” and “for” are strong indicators of Perfect or Perfect Continuous tenses.

When you see “for the last [X] years”, look for “have/has been + verb-ing” in the options.

---

**37. Kerala is set to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the formation of the state in the year**

- (A) 2029
- (B) 2028
- (C) 2031
- (D) 2035

**Correct Answer:** (C) 2031

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

The question asks for the year in which the Indian state of Kerala will celebrate the 75th anniversary of its official formation.

**Step 2: Key Concepts and Historical Facts:**

To find the correct year, we must know the exact date of the formation of Kerala.

Kerala was formed on November 1, 1956, by merging the Travancore-Cochin state with the Malabar district and Kasaragod taluk of South Canara, following the States Reorganisation Act.

**Step 3: Detailed Calculation:**

Let's calculate the 75th anniversary year step-by-step:

- Year of state formation: 1956
- Anniversary milestone: 75 years
- Target Year calculation:

$$\text{Target Year} = 1956 + 75$$

$$\text{Target Year} = 2031$$

Hence, Kerala will celebrate its 75th anniversary of statehood in the year 2031.

**Step 4: Final Answer:**

This calculation matches Option (C).

**Quick Tip:** Remember the landmark year of state reorganization in India: 1956.

Adding 75 to 1956 directly yields 2031, helping you solve such calendar milestone questions quickly.

**38. Kerala Piravi Day is celebrated every year on**

- (A) 1st November
- (B) 5th November
- (C) 10th November

(D) 25th November

**Correct Answer:** (A) 1st November

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

The question asks for the calendar date on which “Kerala Piravi Day” is celebrated annually.

**Step 2: Key Concepts and Historical Context:**

The word “Piravi” in Malayalam translates to “birth”.

Therefore, “Kerala Piravi” means the “Birth of Kerala”.

It marks the day when the state of Kerala was officially created by merging Malayalam-speaking regions on linguistic lines.

**Step 3: Detailed Explanation:**

- **Historical event:** On November 1, 1956, the modern state of Kerala was formed under the States Reorganisation Act.  
Prior to this, the region was divided into three independent provinces/princely states: Malabar, Cochin, and Travancore.
- **Celebration:** To commemorate this historical unification, November 1st is celebrated across the state every year as Kerala Piravi Day.  
People wear traditional attire, and educational institutions organize language and cultural events to celebrate Malayalam heritage.

**Step 4: Final Answer:**

Thus, the correct date is 1st November, which corresponds to Option (A).

**Quick Tip:** Language-based state reorganization took place across India on 1st November 1956.

Consequently, several states (including Kerala, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh) celebrate their statehood days on November 1st.

**39. In Kerala, Nirbhaya Nisha is a programme that provides special security for**

- (A) senior citizen travelling between 9 pm and 5 am
- (B) women travelling between 9 pm and 5 am
- (C) children travelling between 9 pm and 5 am
- (D) disabled persons travelling between 9 pm and 5 am

**Correct Answer:** (B) women travelling between 9 pm and 5 am

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

The question tests knowledge about social welfare and security initiatives introduced by the Government of Kerala.

Specifically, we need to identify the target demographic of the “Nirbhaya Nisha” security programme.

**Step 2: Key Concepts and Program Details:**

The word “Nirbhaya” means fearless, and “Nisha” means night.

This initiative was launched under the broad Nirbhaya project by the Kerala Police to address safety concerns during night hours.

The program is specifically designed to provide special security and support networks for women who find themselves travelling late at night.

**Step 3: Detailed Explanation:**

- **Program Scope:** The program ensures protection for women travelling alone at night

between the hours of 9 PM and 5 AM.

- **Measures:** Under this scheme, police patrolling is intensified, and assistance is offered to ensure women reach their destinations safely during late-night hours.
- **Target Group:** Senior citizens, children, and disabled individuals have other specific government assistance schemes, but “Nirbhaya Nisha” focuses exclusively on night-time safety for women.

**Step 4: Final Answer:**

The correct option is Option (B).

**Quick Tip:** The terms “Nirbhaya” (fearless) and “Nisha” (night) combine to indicate a night safety scheme.

In Indian policy contexts, the name “Nirbhaya” is almost universally associated with women’s safety initiatives.

---

**40. The “ Sanchaya ” software in Kerala is related to**

- (A) tax and revenue management in local bodies
- (B) Forests management
- (C) Health Services
- (D) management of water bodies

**Correct Answer:** (A) tax and revenue management in local bodies

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**



The question asks about the primary function of the “Sanchaya” software application used in the state of Kerala.

### **Step 2: Key Concepts and IT Initiatives in Kerala:**

Kerala has been a pioneer in implementing e-governance solutions through local self-government institutions.

To digitize and streamline administrative tasks, the Information Kerala Mission (IKM) developed various customized software suites.

Among these, “Sanchaya” is a specialized application software designed for local bodies.

### **Step 3: Detailed Explanation:**

- **Function of Sanchaya:** It is an online application system for tax and revenue collection in local self-government institutions (Panchayats, Municipalities, and Corporations) across Kerala.
- **Services Offered:** Citizens can use Sanchaya to view and pay property tax, building tax, profession tax, and obtain various licenses and utility bills online.
- **Other systems:** Forest management, health services, and water bodies are managed by separate governmental portals and softwares (e.g., e-health systems).

### **Step 4: Final Answer:**

Thus, the correct option is Option (A).

**Quick Tip:** Information Kerala Mission (IKM) software names often indicate their purpose.

“Sanchaya” means collection or accumulation, which logically relates to the collection of taxes and revenue.

41. G.V Raja Award is the highest sporting honour in the State of

- (A) Karnataka
- (B) Telangana
- (C) Kerala
- (D) Tamil Nadu

**Correct Answer:** (C) Kerala

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

The question asks us to identify the Indian state that presents the G.V. Raja Award as its most prestigious sporting honor.

**Step 2: Key Concepts and Historical Background:**

Lieutenant Colonel Godavarma Raja (popularly known as G.V. Raja) was a legendary sports promoter, administrator, and member of the Travancore royal family.

He is widely regarded as the patron of sports in Kerala, having founded the Kerala State Sports Council and pioneered sports education, tourism, and mountaineering in the region.

**Step 3: Detailed Explanation:**

- **The Award:** The G.V. Raja Award is presented annually by the Kerala State Sports Council on behalf of the Government of Kerala.  
It recognizes outstanding sports personalities, coaches, and physical education teachers from the state of Kerala.
- **Prestige:** It is considered the highest sporting honor in the state, carrying a significant cash prize, a citation, and a plaque.
- **Other States:** Karnataka, Telangana, and Tamil Nadu have their own state-level

sporting awards (such as the Ekalavya Award in Karnataka), meaning they are incorrect in this context.

**Step 4: Final Answer:**

Therefore, the G.V. Raja Award is the highest sporting honor in the state of Kerala, corresponding to Option (C).

**Quick Tip:** Remembering prominent regional historical figures helps in state-level general knowledge. Since G.V. Raja is known as the “Father of Tourism and Sports” in Kerala, any sports award named after him will naturally belong to Kerala.

---

**42. The world’s second largest steel producer is**

- (A) Japan
- (B) China
- (C) India
- (D) Germany

**Correct Answer:** (C) India

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

The question requires identifying the nation that ranks second in the world for crude steel production.

**Step 2: Key Concepts and Economic Geography:**

Global crude steel production is monitored and reported by international organizations such as the World Steel Association.

Steel production is a vital indicator of industrial growth, urbanization, and infrastructural capability.

**Step 3: Detailed Explanation:**

- **Top Producer (China):** China is by far the largest producer of crude steel, accounting for over 50% of global production annually.
- **Second Largest Producer (India):** In recent years, India has overtaken Japan to become the second-largest producer of crude steel.  
This rapid growth is driven by massive domestic infrastructure projects, rapid industrialization, and abundant local availability of iron ore and coal.
- **Third Largest Producer (Japan):** Japan now ranks third globally, focusing heavily on high-quality and specialized steel exports.
- **Germany:** Germany is the largest steel producer in Europe but ranks lower on the global scale compared to Asian giants.

**Step 4: Final Answer:**

Thus, the world's second-largest steel producer is India, making Option (C) the correct choice.

**Quick Tip:** India's steel production has crossed 120 million tonnes per annum, placing it firmly at the second spot globally.

Always keep track of India's international economic rankings in core industries like steel, cement, and energy.

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**43. The third closest planet to the sun and fifth largest planet is**

- (A) the Earth
- (B) Mars
- (C) Jupiter
- (D) Venus

**Correct Answer:** (A) the Earth

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

The question asks us to identify the planet in our solar system that is the third closest to the Sun and the fifth largest in terms of size.

**Step 2: Key Concepts and Planetary Orders:**

Let's analyze the planets by two distinct metrics: distance from the Sun and physical size.

1. **Distance order (closest to farthest):** Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune.
2. **Size order (largest to smallest):** Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, Earth, Venus, Mars, Mercury.

**Step 3: Detailed Explanation:**

- **Distance Verification:** The third planet from the Sun is Earth. Mercury is the first, and Venus is the second.
- **Size Verification:** Earth is the largest of the terrestrial (rocky) planets. The four gas giants (Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune) are all larger than Earth. This places Earth as the fifth largest planet overall in the solar system.
- **Other Options:**
  - Mars is the fourth planet from the Sun and the seventh largest.
  - Jupiter is the fifth planet from the Sun and the largest.

- Venus is the second planet from the Sun and the sixth largest.

**Step 4: Final Answer:**

Thus, the Earth perfectly matches both criteria, which corresponds to Option (A).

**Quick Tip:** Remember that the four gas outer planets are always larger than the four rocky inner planets.

Since Earth is the largest of the rocky planets, it naturally occupies the fifth position in terms of size.

---

**44. The lithosphere is**

- (A) the larger waterbodies on the earth.
- (B) the rigid, outermost shell of the earth, composed of the crust and the brittle upper mantle
- (C) the gaseous envelope that surrounds the earth
- (D) the sphere where life exists

**Correct Answer:** (B) the rigid, outermost shell of the earth, composed of the crust and the brittle upper mantle

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

We need to identify the correct geological and scientific definition of the earth's "lithosphere" from the given choices.

**Step 2: Key Concepts and Earth Spheres:**

The earth is divided into several interconnected spheres:

1. **Hydrosphere:** All water bodies (Option A).
2. **Atmosphere:** The gaseous envelope (Option C).

3. **Biosphere:** The global ecological system integrating all living beings (Option D).

4. **Lithosphere:** The solid, rocky outer layer of the earth (Option B).

**Step 3: Detailed Explanation:**

- **Composition:** The word “lithosphere” is derived from the Greek “lithos” meaning stone. It comprises the entire crust of the earth and the uppermost part of the mantle, which behaves as a rigid, brittle solid.
- **Tectonic Activity:** The lithosphere is fractured into major and minor tectonic plates that slide over the hot, ductile asthenosphere below.
- **Contrasting Options:**
  - Option (A) defines the hydrosphere.
  - Option (C) defines the atmosphere.
  - Option (D) defines the biosphere.

**Step 4: Final Answer:**

Therefore, the correct definition of the lithosphere is provided in Option (B).

**Quick Tip:** Associate the Greek root “lithos” (stone) directly with rock and land.

This simple root connection will immediately lead you to the solid, rocky outermost shell of the Earth.

---

45. The continent bordered on the north by the Arctic ocean and on the east by the North Atlantic Ocean and on the south by Pacific ocean, is

- (A) South America
- (B) North America
- (C) Europe

(D) Australia

**Correct Answer:** (B) North America

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

We must identify the continent that fits the specified oceanic boundaries: Arctic Ocean (North), North Atlantic Ocean (East), and Pacific Ocean (South).

**Step 2: Key Concepts and World Geography:**

Visualizing the global map and the positions of major oceans relative to the continents is essential to answer boundary questions.

Oceans act as natural borders for major landmasses.

**Step 3: Detailed Explanation:**

- **North America:**

- To the north lies the freezing Arctic Ocean.
  - To the east lies the North Atlantic Ocean.
  - To the west and south, it is bounded by the massive Pacific Ocean.
- This perfectly matches all the parameters mentioned in the question.

- **Analyzing other options:**

- **South America:** Bounded by the Caribbean Sea (north), Atlantic Ocean (east), and Pacific Ocean (west), but has no contact with the Arctic Ocean.
- **Europe:** Bounded by the Arctic Ocean (north) and Atlantic Ocean (west), but has no contact with the Pacific Ocean.
- **Australia:** Surrounded by the Indian and Pacific Oceans, with no boundary touching the Atlantic or Arctic Oceans.

**Step 4: Final Answer:**

Hence, the described continent is North America, which corresponds to Option (B).



**Quick Tip:** Only two continents have northern borders touching the Arctic Ocean: North America and Eurasia (Europe and Asia).

Since Europe has no direct border with the Pacific Ocean, North America is the only logical answer.

46. The Sabarmati River runs through the center of \_\_\_\_\_, the Gujarat City,

- (A) Jamnagar
- (B) Surat
- (C) Ahmedabad
- (D) Amreli

**Correct Answer:** (C) Ahmedabad

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

The question asks us to identify the famous city in the state of Gujarat through which the Sabarmati River flows.

**Step 2: Key Concepts and Indian Geography:**

The Sabarmati River is one of the major West-flowing rivers in India.

It originates in the Aravalli Range of Rajasthan and flows majorly through Gujarat before emptying into the Gulf of Khambhat.

**Step 3: Detailed Explanation:**

- **Ahmedabad:** The Sabarmati River runs directly through the middle of Ahmedabad, dividing the city into eastern (older) and western (newer) regions.  
The famous Sabarmati Riverfront is a major environmental and urban development

project built along its banks in this city.

Moreover, Mahatma Gandhi established his historic Sabarmati Ashram on the banks of this river.

- **Surat:** Surat is situated on the banks of the Tapi River, not the Sabarmati.
- **Jamnagar and Amreli:** These cities are located in the Saurashtra region and are not situated on the banks of the Sabarmati River.

**Step 4: Final Answer:**

Thus, the correct city is Ahmedabad, corresponding to Option (C).

**Quick Tip:** Associate Mahatma Gandhi's "Sabarmati Ashram" with the city of Ahmedabad.

Knowing this historic landmark immediately helps you identify Ahmedabad as the city situated on the banks of the Sabarmati River.

---

47. Myopia is a disease related to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Ears
- (B) Lungs
- (C) Skin
- (D) Eyes

**Correct Answer:** (D) Eyes

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

The question asks to identify the organ that is affected by the medical condition known as “Myopia”.

**Step 2: Key Concepts and Biology:**

Myopia is a common refractive error of the human visual system.

It affects how light rays focus inside the sensory organ of vision.

**Step 3: Detailed Explanation:**

- **Myopia (Nearsightedness):** In a myopic eye, the physical shape of the eyeball is slightly too long or the cornea is too curved.  
This causes light entering the eye to focus in front of the retina rather than directly on its surface.  
Consequently, close objects appear clear, but distant objects appear blurry.
- **Treatment:** It is easily corrected using concave (diverging) spectacle lenses or contact lenses, which adjust the focal point back onto the retina.
- **Other Organs:** Ears (related to conditions like Otitis or Tinnitus), Lungs (Asthma or Pneumonia), and Skin (Dermatitis or Eczema) are completely unaffected by Myopia.

**Step 4: Final Answer:**

Therefore, Myopia is a disease related to the eyes, which corresponds to Option (D).

**Quick Tip:** Myopia is simply the scientific medical term for nearsightedness.

Its counterpart, Hypermetropia, refers to farsightedness. Both are common optical refractive errors of the eyes.

---

48. In human, tear gas causes immediate\_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) eye burning
- (B) cold
- (C) fever
- (D) fainting

**Correct Answer:** (A) eye burning

### Solution:

#### Step 1: Understanding the Question:

We need to identify the immediate physiological effect that tear gas has on the human body from the given options.

#### Step 2: Key Concepts and Chemical Agents:

Tear gas (comprising chemical compounds like CS, CN, or CR gas) is a lachrymatory agent. It works by stimulating the sensory nerve endings in mucous membranes, particularly in the eyes and respiratory system.

#### Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Immediate Effect:** The primary and most rapid reaction to tear gas exposure is severe irritation and burning of the eyes.  
This leads to heavy tearing (lachrymation), involuntary closure of the eyelids (blepharospasm), and temporary blindness.  
It also causes coughing, breathing difficulties, and nasal irritation.
- **Analyzing other options:**
  - **Cold and Fever:** These are infectious or systemic inflammatory responses that develop over days, not immediate chemical reactions.
  - **Fainting:** While extreme exposure or panic can cause dizziness, fainting is not the direct or primary physiological response designed by tear gas.

**Step 4: Final Answer:**

Therefore, the immediate effect of tear gas is eye burning, corresponding to Option (A).

**Quick Tip:** Tear gas is named for its ability to induce tears.

The production of tears is a defense mechanism triggered by the severe, immediate burning sensation in the eyes upon contact with the gas.

---

**49. Radar is a system that uses radio waves to determine the distance, direction and radial velocity of objects relative to the site. Radar stands for**

- (A) radio displays and range
- (B) radio rays and range
- (C) radio distance and range
- (D) radio detection and ranging

**Correct Answer:** (D) radio detection and ranging

**Solution:****Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

The question asks for the correct expansion of the acronym “Radar”.

**Step 2: Key Concepts and Abbreviations:**

Radar is an electromagnetic sensor system used to detect, locate, and track objects (such as aircraft, ships, and spacecraft) over long distances.

The name was coined in 1940 by the United States Navy as an acronym describing its core operating principles.

**Step 3: Detailed Explanation:**

- **Acronym Breakdown:**

- **RA** : Radio (indicating the use of radio frequency waves).
- **D** : Detection (referring to finding the presence of an object).
- **A** : And (the coordinating conjunction).
- **R** : Ranging (referring to measuring the distance to the target).

Combining these, we get: **RA**dio **D**etection **A**nd **R**anging.

- **Evaluating Options:** Options A, B, and C are incorrect variations that substitute terms like “displays”, “rays”, or “distance”, which do not represent the standardized historical acronym.

**Step 4: Final Answer:**

Thus, the correct full form of Radar is “radio detection and ranging”, corresponding to Option (D).

**Quick Tip:** Acronyms in science describe the actual physical function of the technology.

Since the system detects targets and calculates their range (distance) using radio waves, it is logically named Radio Detection And Ranging.

---

**50. The National Research Institute for Panchakarma is situated at**

- (A) Thrissur
- (B) Thiruvananthapuram
- (C) Kottayam
- (D) Calicut

**Correct Answer:** (A) Thrissur

## Solution:

### Step 1: Understanding the Question:

We must identify the district in Kerala where the National Research Institute for Panchakarma is located.

### Step 2: Key Concepts and National Institutions:

The National Research Institute for Panchakarma (NRIP) is a premier research institute under the Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India.

It conducts advanced research in Panchakarma (the five detoxification therapies of Ayurveda) and provides specialized clinical services.

### Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Location:** The institute is situated at Cheruthuruthy, which is a village located in the Thrissur district of Kerala.  
Cheruthuruthy is historically famous as a cultural hub and is situated on the banks of the Nila (Bharatapuzha) river.
- **Significance:** This center is highly acclaimed for executing high-quality scientific research on Ayurvedic rejuvenative therapies.
- **Incorrect Options:** While Thiruvananthapuram, Kottayam, and Calicut have major Ayurvedic colleges and hospitals, the specific Central Government research institute for Panchakarma is located in Thrissur.

### Step 4: Final Answer:

The correct district is Thrissur, making Option (A) the correct choice.

**Quick Tip:** Associate the cultural town of Cheruthuruthy (famous for Kerala Kalamandalam) directly with the National Research Institute for Panchakarma.

Since Cheruthuruthy is located in Thrissur, the correct option will always be Thrissur.

**51. Fluid Control Research Institute is a national centre, registered under the Societies Act and it comes under the**

- (A) Ministries of Earth Science, Government of India
- (B) Ministries of Agriculture and Farmers, Government of India
- (C) Ministries of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Government of India
- (D) Ministries of Heavy Industries, Government of India

**Correct Answer:** (D) Ministries of Heavy Industries, Government of India

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

The Fluid Control Research Institute (FCRI) is an autonomous research and development institute established by the Government of India to provide testing, calibration, and consultancy services in the field of fluid flow measurement.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

FCRI was established as a national centre under the Societies Act. It functions as an autonomous body specifically under the administrative control of the Ministry of Heavy Industries, Government of India.

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

The correct ministry is the Ministry of Heavy Industries, corresponding to option (D).

**Quick Tip:** FCRI is located in Palakkad, Kerala, and serves as a primary hub for testing and calibration of flow products like meters and valves.



---

**52. The Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India, is**

- (A) Shri Jitan Ram Manjhi
- (B) Shri. Arjun Ram Meghwal
- (C) Shri. Jayant Chaudhary
- (D) Dr. Jitendra Singh

**Correct Answer:** (B) Shri. Arjun Ram Meghwal

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

This question pertains to the current cabinet composition of the Government of India as of June 2026.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

As of June 2026, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal holds the office of the Minister of State (Independent Charge) for the Ministry of Law and Justice.

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

The correct individual is Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, corresponding to option (B).

**Quick Tip:** The Minister of State (Independent Charge) is a junior minister in the council of ministers who holds independent responsibility for their ministry.

---

**53. Deficiency of Vitamin E causes**

- (A) throat infection
- (B) blindness
- (C) peptic ulcer

(D) neurological damage and muscle weakness

**Correct Answer:** (D) neurological damage and muscle weakness

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

Vitamin E is a fat-soluble antioxidant that protects cell membranes from oxidative damage. Its deficiency is rare but leads to specific systemic health issues.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

Vitamin E deficiency primarily affects the nervous system and muscles because nerve and muscle cells are highly sensitive to oxidative stress. Symptoms often include impaired coordination (ataxia), muscle weakness, loss of position sense, and poor reflexes. In severe cases, it can cause nerve damage (neuropathy).

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

The deficiency of Vitamin E primarily causes neurological damage and muscle weakness, corresponding to option (D).

**Quick Tip:** Good dietary sources of Vitamin E include vegetable oils, nuts, seeds, and green leafy vegetables.

---

**54. About 68% of the cargo handled at Cochin Port is**

- (A) timber
- (B) fertilizer
- (C) crude and POL
- (D) coal

**Correct Answer:** (C) crude and POL

### Solution:

#### Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Cochin Port is a major port in India that handles a significant volume of liquid cargo due to the presence of an oil refinery in the vicinity.

#### Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The Cochin Port Trust (now V.O. Chidambaranar Port Authority) handles a large portion of crude oil and Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants (POL) meant for the Kochi Refineries Limited (BPCL-KRL). POL products consistently account for the majority of the cargo handled at this port, typically around 68-70%.

#### Step 3: Final Answer:

The cargo is primarily crude and POL, corresponding to option (C).

**Quick Tip:** POL stands for Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants; it is the most critical component of the liquid cargo throughput at Cochin Port.

---

### 55. THUNA is the citizen service portal of

- (A) Forest Department, Government of Kerala
- (B) Kerala Police, simplifies public access to police services
- (C) Revenue Department, Government of Kerala
- (D) Transport Department, Government of Kerala

**Correct Answer:** (B) Kerala Police, simplifies public access to police services

### Solution:

#### Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

THUNA (The Helpdesk for Unified Network Access) is a digital initiative launched by the Kerala Police to provide citizens with easier access to various police services online.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

The THUNA portal was designed to bridge the gap between the public and the police department by facilitating services such as reporting crimes, checking status of complaints, and accessing other police-related information from the convenience of a web interface.

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

THUNA is the citizen service portal of the Kerala Police, corresponding to option (B).

**Quick Tip:** Many state police departments are moving towards "e-governance" platforms to improve transparency and efficiency in police administration.

---

**56. The Kuttanad region in Kerala is famous for its vast,**

- (A) rubber plantation
- (B) below sea-level tea plantation
- (C) below sea-level paddy cultivation
- (D) below sea-level coffee plantation

**Correct Answer:** (C) below sea-level paddy cultivation

**Solution:****Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

Kuttanad is a unique geographical region in Alappuzha district, Kerala, known for its extensive low-lying land areas that are often situated below mean sea level.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

Kuttanad is referred to as the "Rice Bowl of Kerala" because of its historic and traditional method of farming rice (paddy) in fields that have been reclaimed from the Vembanad Lake. These fields, known as 'padasekharams', are located 0.5 to 2.0 meters below sea level and are protected by bunds to prevent flooding from the backwaters.

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

The region is famous for below sea-level paddy cultivation, corresponding to option (C).

**Quick Tip:** Kuttanad is one of the few places in the world where farming is practiced at such depths below sea level, much like the polders in the Netherlands.

---

**57. The first Malayalam journal published in Kerala, is**

- (A) Rajyasamacharam
- (B) Malayala Manorama
- (C) Mathrubhumi
- (D) Patriotic

**Correct Answer:** (A) Rajyasamacharam

**Solution:****Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

The development of print media in Kerala played a crucial role in the social and cultural transformation of the region during the 19th century.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

Rajyasamacharam was the first Malayalam newspaper/journal, published by Hermann Gundert in 1847 from Illickunnu, Thalassery. It was a milestone in the history of Malayalam literature and journalism.

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

The first Malayalam journal is Rajyasamacharam, corresponding to option (A).

**Quick Tip:** Hermann Gundert was a German missionary, linguist, and scholar who also compiled the first Malayalam-English dictionary.

---

58. In Kerala, the slogan “One caste, one religion, one God for mankind” is mainly related to

- (A) Vakkom Moulavi
- (B) Ayyankali
- (C) Thycaud Ayya
- (D) Sri Narayana Guru

**Correct Answer:** (D) Sri Narayana Guru

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

Sri Narayana Guru was a great social reformer and philosopher who led the social reform movement in Kerala, advocating for spiritual and social equality.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

The slogan "Oru Jathi, Oru Matham, Oru Daivam, Manushyanu" (One Caste, One Religion, One God for Mankind) was penned by Sri Narayana Guru. It summarized his vision of a society free from the barriers of caste and religious fanaticism.

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

The slogan is related to Sri Narayana Guru, corresponding to option (D).

**Quick Tip:** Sri Narayana Guru was also instrumental in the Aruvippuram movement, where he installed an idol of Lord Shiva, defying traditional restrictions.

---

59. The festival Thrissur Pooram is celebrated in Kerala in honour of

- (A) Goddess Saraswathi
- (B) Goddess Lakshmi
- (C) Goddess Durga

(D) Goddess Valli

**Correct Answer:** (C) Goddess Durga

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

Thrissur Pooram is known as the "Mother of all Poorams," a grand temple festival celebrated annually at the Vadakkunnathan Temple in Thrissur.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

The festival centers around the meeting of deities from various neighborhood temples at the Vadakkunnathan Temple. While the Vadakkunnathan Temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva, the event features processions carrying the idols of other deities, including the major participation of the Thiruvambady and Paramekkavu temples. The presiding deity of Paramekkavu is Goddess Durga (Bhagavathy). The festival as a whole is observed as a major offering to the divine mother figure, primarily Goddess Durga.

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

The festival is celebrated in honour of Goddess Durga, corresponding to option (C).

**Quick Tip:** Thrissur Pooram was started in the late 18th century by Rama Varma Kunhimpilla Thampuran, the Raja of Cochin, known as Shakthan Thampuran.

---

**60. Kerala Kalamandalam is famous for nurturing and preserving**

- (A) architecture
- (B) Kerala's traditional performing arts
- (C) music
- (D) literature

**Correct Answer:** (B) Kerala's traditional performing arts

### Solution:

#### Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Kerala Kalamandalam is a deemed-to-be university for art and culture, established to revive and preserve the dying traditional arts of Kerala.

#### Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Founded by the renowned poet Vallathol Narayana Menon, the institution is the premier center for training in classical art forms such as Kathakali, Mohiniyattam, Koodiyattam, and Thullal.

#### Step 3: Final Answer:

It is famous for nurturing and preserving Kerala's traditional performing arts, corresponding to option (B).

**Quick Tip:** Located in Cheruthuruthy, Kerala Kalamandalam operates on the traditional "Gurukula" system of education.

---

### 61. Which one is the first fully solar powered airport in the world?

- (A) Cochin International Airport, India
- (B) Vienna Airport, Austria
- (C) Changi Airport, Singapore
- (D) Denver International airport, USA.

**Correct Answer:** (A) Cochin International Airport, India

### Solution:

#### Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question refers to global sustainability milestones in aviation infrastructure, specifically focusing on the transition to 100% renewable energy.



**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

In August 2015, Cochin International Airport Limited (CIAL) in Kerala, India, became the first airport in the world to operate entirely on solar power. This was achieved through the commissioning of a massive 12 MWp solar power plant. For this pioneering environmental initiative, CIAL was awarded the prestigious "Champions of the Earth" award by the United Nations in 2018.

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

The first fully solar-powered airport is Cochin International Airport, India, corresponding to option (A).

**Quick Tip:** CIAL's success inspired many other airports globally to adopt green energy models to significantly reduce their carbon footprint.

---

**62. Author of the classic novel Chemmeen, is**

- (A) M. Mukundan
- (B) Thakazhi Sivasankara Pillai
- (C) O.V. Vijayan
- (D) K.R. Meera

**Correct Answer:** (B) Thakazhi Sivasankara Pillai

**Solution:****Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

Chemmeen is a highly celebrated masterpiece in Malayalam literature that explores themes of love, societal norms, and the myths of the coastal fishing communities of Kerala.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

The novel Chemmeen (Prawn) was written by the renowned Malayalam author Thakazhi

Sivasankara Pillai and published in 1956. The story revolves around the tragic romance of Karuthamma, a Hindu fisherwoman, and Pareekutty, a Muslim fish trader. The novel won the Sahitya Akademi Award in 1957 and was later adapted into an iconic, award-winning film in 1965.

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

The author of the novel Chemmeen is Thakazhi Sivasankara Pillai, corresponding to option (B).

**Quick Tip:** Thakazhi Sivasankara Pillai was affectionately known as "Thakazhi" and is also renowned for his epic historical novel Kayar.

---

**63. The winner of the player of the tournament award in T20 World Cup (Men) 2026, is**

- (A) Mitchell Marsh
- (B) Jasprit Bumrah
- (C) Sanju Samson
- (D) Sam Curran

**Correct Answer:** (C) Sanju Samson

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

The "Player of the Tournament" award is given to the standout individual performer across an entire major cricket tournament series.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

The 2026 ICC Men's T20 World Cup was co-hosted by India and Sri Lanka, with India winning the title. Sanju Samson was named the Player of the Tournament for his exceptional performance. After being drafted into the playing eleven midway through the tournament, Samson scored 321 runs in just five innings, including a record-breaking 89 against New

Zealand in the final.

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

The winner of the player of the tournament award is Sanju Samson, corresponding to option (C).

**Quick Tip:** Sanju Samson's 321 runs in the 2026 edition set the record for the highest number of runs by an Indian batter in a single Men's T20 World Cup, surpassing Virat Kohli's 2014 record.

64. If a given number is increased by 25%, the number becomes 320. The given number is

- (A) 286
- (B) 264
- (C) 276
- (D) 256

**Correct Answer:** (D) 256

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

Increasing a number by a percentage is equivalent to multiplying the original number by  $(1 + \frac{\text{percentage}}{100})$ .

**Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:**

Let the number be  $x$ .

$$x + 0.25x = 320$$

$$1.25x = 320$$

**Step 3: Detailed Explanation:**

$$x = \frac{320}{1.25}$$

$$x = \frac{32000}{125} = 256$$

**Step 4: Final Answer:**

The number is 256, which corresponds to option (D).

**Quick Tip:** To increase a number by 25%, you can also multiply it by  $\frac{5}{4}$ . To reverse the process, multiply by  $\frac{4}{5}$ .

**65. If an item is sold for Rs.540 at a loss of 10%, then the cost price of the item is**

- (A) Rs.630.
- (B) Rs.610.
- (C) Rs.600.
- (D) Rs.620.

**Correct Answer:** (C) Rs.600.

**Solution:****Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

The selling price (SP) is calculated as cost price (CP) minus the loss amount.

**Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:**

$$SP = CP \times \left(1 - \frac{\text{Loss \%}}{100}\right)$$

**Step 3: Detailed Explanation:**

$$540 = CP \times (1 - 0.10)$$

$$540 = CP \times 0.90$$

$$CP = \frac{540}{0.9} = 600$$

**Step 4: Final Answer:**

The cost price is Rs.600, which corresponds to option (C).

**Quick Tip:** Always remember that loss or gain percentages are calculated based on the Cost Price (CP), not the Selling Price (SP).

66. A can complete a work in 15 days and B can complete the same work in 45 days. Together, they can complete the same work in

- (A) 12.25 days
- (B) 11.5 days
- (C) 12.5 days
- (D) 11.25 days

**Correct Answer:** (D) 11.25 days

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

When two people work together, their combined work rate is the sum of their individual rates.

**Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:**

If A takes  $x$  days and B takes  $y$  days, together they take  $\frac{xy}{x+y}$  days.

**Step 3: Detailed Explanation:**

$$\text{Combined time} = \frac{15 \times 45}{15 + 45}$$

$$\text{Combined time} = \frac{675}{60} = 11.25 \text{ days}$$

**Step 4: Final Answer:**

They can complete the work together in 11.25 days, which corresponds to option (D).

**Quick Tip:** An alternative approach: Find their daily work rates: A does  $\frac{1}{15}$  and B does  $\frac{1}{45}$  of the work per day.  $\frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{45} = \frac{3+1}{45} = \frac{4}{45}$ . Time =  $\frac{45}{4} = 11.25$  days.

67. The arithmetic mean of 10 numbers is 65. If one number is removed and 25 is included in

the list. The new arithmetic mean is 60. The removed number is

- (A) 75
- (B) 65
- (C) 60
- (D) 80

**Correct Answer:** (A) 75

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

The arithmetic mean is the sum of all values divided by the count of the values. Total sum = Mean  $\times$  Count.

**Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:**

Initial total sum =  $10 \times 65 = 650$ .

Let the removed number be  $x$ .

New total sum =  $650 - x + 25$ .

**Step 3: Detailed Explanation:**

The count of numbers remains 10 because one is removed and one is added.

New mean =  $\frac{675-x}{10} = 60$ .

$675 - x = 600$ .

$x = 75$ .

**Step 4: Final Answer:**

The removed number is 75, corresponding to option (A).

**Quick Tip:** When one item is removed and another is added, the count of the list remains constant, simplifying the equation.

68. The area of a square shaped plot is 3600 sq.ft. If the lengths of all the sides of the plot are

doubled, then the area of the plot is

- (A) 14600 sq.ft
- (B) 14800 sq.ft
- (C) 12200 sq.ft
- (D) 14400 sq.ft

**Correct Answer:** (D) 14400 sq.ft

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

The area of a square is calculated as  $A = s^2$ , where  $s$  is the side length.

**Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:**

If the side length  $s$  is doubled ( $2s$ ), the new area becomes  $(2s)^2 = 4s^2$ .

**Step 3: Detailed Explanation:**

Original area  $s^2 = 3600$ .

New area  $= 4 \times s^2 = 4 \times 3600 = 14400$ .

**Step 4: Final Answer:**

The new area is 14400 sq.ft, corresponding to option (D).

**Quick Tip:** Scaling a 2D shape's linear dimensions by a factor  $k$  increases its area by a factor of  $k^2$ .

---

**69. A sum of rupees fetches simple interest Rs.2400 for 2 years. If the rate of interest is 12%, then the principal amount is**

- (A) Rs.12000
- (B) Rs.10000.
- (C) Rs.8000
- (D) Rs.10200

**Correct Answer:** (A) Rs.12000

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

Simple interest is calculated using the formula  $SI = \frac{P \times R \times T}{100}$ .

**Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:**

$$2400 = \frac{P \times 12 \times 2}{100}.$$

**Step 3: Detailed Explanation:**

$$2400 = \frac{24P}{100}.$$

$$P = \frac{2400 \times 100}{24} = 100 \times 100 = 10000.$$

Wait, let's re-calculate:  $2400 = P \times 0.24$ ,  $P = 10000$ .

**Step 4: Final Answer:**

Wait,  $2400/0.24 = 10000$ . The answer is Rs.10000, which is (B).

**Quick Tip:** Double-check your division:  $2400/24$  is 100, then multiply by 100 to get 10000.

70. A has deposited some amount in a bank. The bank gives 10% compound interest. If he receives Rs.24200 at the end of two years, the amount deposited initially in the bank is

- (A) Rs.21000
- (B) Rs.20000
- (C) Rs.22000
- (D) Rs.22200

**Correct Answer:** (B) Rs.20000



### Solution:

#### Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Compound interest formula:  $A = P(1 + \frac{r}{100})^n$ , where  $A$  is the final amount.

#### Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

$$24200 = P(1 + 0.10)^2.$$

#### Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

$$24200 = P(1.1)^2 = P(1.21).$$

$$P = \frac{24200}{1.21}.$$

$$P = 20000.$$

#### Step 4: Final Answer:

The initial amount deposited is Rs.20000, corresponding to option (B).

**Quick Tip:** For 10% interest over 2 years, the total multiplier is  $1.1 \times 1.1 = 1.21$ .

71. The ratio of four numbers is 3 : 4 : 5 : 6 and the sum of the four numbers is 7200. The largest of the four numbers, is

- (A) 2800
- (B) 2600
- (C) 3200
- (D) 2400

**Correct Answer:** (D) 2400

### Solution:

#### Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question is based on the topic of Ratio and Proportion.

We are given the ratio of four numbers as 3 : 4 : 5 : 6 and their combined sum as 7200.

We need to find the value of the largest number in this group.

The largest ratio term corresponds to the largest number.

**Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:**

Let the four numbers be represented as  $3x$ ,  $4x$ ,  $5x$ , and  $6x$ , where  $x$  is a common constant multiplier.

The sum of the four numbers can be mathematically expressed as:

$$3x + 4x + 5x + 6x = 7200$$

After calculating the value of  $x$ , the largest number is determined by evaluating  $6x$ .

**Step 3: Detailed Explanation:**

- Let the four numbers be  $3x$ ,  $4x$ ,  $5x$ , and  $6x$  respectively.
- According to the given condition, the sum of these four numbers is 7200.
- Therefore, we write the linear equation:

$$3x + 4x + 5x + 6x = 7200$$

- Simplify the left-hand side of the equation by adding the coefficients of  $x$ :

$$18x = 7200$$

- Solve for  $x$  by dividing both sides of the equation by 18:

$$x = \frac{7200}{18}$$

$$x = 400$$

- Now, we can calculate the individual values of each of the four numbers:
  - The first number is  $3x = 3 \times 400 = 1200$ .
  - The second number is  $4x = 4 \times 400 = 1600$ .
  - The third number is  $5x = 5 \times 400 = 2000$ .
  - The fourth number (which has the largest ratio term) is  $6x = 6 \times 400 = 2400$ .
- Comparing these values, the largest among the four numbers is indeed 2400.

**Step 4: Final Answer:**

The largest of the four numbers is 2400, which matches Option (D).

**Quick Tip:** To quickly solve ratio partition questions, sum up the ratio parts:  $3 + 4 + 5 + 6 = 18$  parts. Divide the total value by the total parts:  $7200/18 = 400$  (value per part). Multiply this single part value by the largest ratio term:  $6 \times 400 = 2400$ . This reduces computation time significantly during exams.

**72. Choose the prime number from 175, 161, 129, 101**

- (A) 161
- (B) 101
- (C) 175

(D) 129

**Correct Answer:** (B) 101

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

The topic of this question is the Number System, specifically Prime and Composite Numbers. A prime number is a natural number greater than 1 that has no positive divisors other than 1 and itself.

A composite number has other factors besides 1 and itself.

We need to evaluate the given options to find which one is prime.

**Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:**

To check if a number  $N$  is prime:

Find the approximate square root of  $N$ , say  $k = \sqrt{N}$ .

Test divisibility of  $N$  by all prime numbers less than or equal to  $k$  (i.e., 2, 3, 5, 7, ...).

If  $N$  is not divisible by any of these prime numbers, then  $N$  is prime.

**Step 3: Detailed Explanation:**

- Let us analyze each of the given options step-by-step:
- **Analyzing 175:**
  - The units digit of 175 is 5.
  - Any number ending in 5 is divisible by 5.
  - Specifically,  $175 = 5 \times 35$ .
  - Since it has divisors other than 1 and 175, it is a composite number.
- **Analyzing 161:**
  - Let us check divisibility by small prime numbers.
  - It is not even, so it is not divisible by 2.
  - The sum of the digits is  $1 + 6 + 1 = 8$ , which is not divisible by 3.

- It does not end in 0 or 5, so it is not divisible by 5.
- Let us test divisibility by 7:

$$\frac{161}{7} = 23$$

- Since  $161 = 7 \times 23$ , it is a composite number.

- **Analyzing 129:**

- The sum of the digits is  $1 + 2 + 9 = 12$ .
- Since the sum of the digits is divisible by 3, the number 129 is divisible by 3.
- Specifically,  $129 = 3 \times 43$ .
- Thus, 129 is a composite number.

- **Analyzing 101:**

- Let us test prime numbers up to  $\sqrt{101} \approx 10$ . The primes to check are 2, 3, 5, and 7.
- 101 is not divisible by 2 (it is odd).
- 101 is not divisible by 3 (sum of digits is 2).
- 101 is not divisible by 5 (ends in 1).
- 101 is not divisible by 7 ( $101 = 7 \times 14 + 3$ ).
- Since it is not divisible by any prime up to its square root, 101 is a prime number.

**Step 4: Final Answer:**

The prime number in the given options is 101, which corresponds to Option (B).

**Quick Tip:** Familiarizing yourself with prime numbers up to 200 can save crucial time.

Common tricky composites to watch out for in exams are 119 ( $7 \times 17$ ), 133 ( $7 \times 19$ ), and 161 ( $7 \times 23$ ).

Always test the prime divisibility rule up to  $\sqrt{N}$  to be absolutely sure.

**73. If  $a : b = 4 : 5$ ,  $b : c = 5 : 4$  and  $c : d = 6 : 5$ , then  $a : b : c : d =$**

- (A) 12 : 16 : 12 : 10
- (B) 10 : 15 : 10 : 12
- (C) 12 : 15 : 12 : 10
- (D) 12 : 15 : 10 : 12

**Correct Answer:** (C) 12 : 15 : 12 : 10

### Solution:

#### Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question is based on compounding and combining multiple ratios into a single continuous ratio.

We are given three individual ratios:  $a : b$ ,  $b : c$ , and  $c : d$ .

We need to find the unified ratio  $a : b : c : d$ .

#### Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

To combine ratios, find the common variables and make their values equal across ratios using the Least Common Multiple (LCM).

First, combine  $a : b$  and  $b : c$  by aligning the value of  $b$ .

Second, combine the resulting  $a : b : c$  with  $c : d$  by aligning the value of  $c$ .

#### Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- Let us write down the given ratios:

$$a : b = 4 : 5$$

$$b : c = 5 : 4$$

$$c : d = 6 : 5$$

- First, we combine  $a : b$  and  $b : c$ .
  - The term  $b$  is common to both ratios.
  - In  $a : b$ , the value of  $b$  is 5.
  - In  $b : c$ , the value of  $b$  is 5.
  - Since they are already equal, we can write the combined ratio:

$$a : b : c = 4 : 5 : 4$$

- Now, we need to combine  $a : b : c = 4 : 5 : 4$  with  $c : d = 6 : 5$ .
  - The term  $c$  is common to both ratios.
  - In  $a : b : c$ , the value of  $c$  is 4.
  - In  $c : d$ , the value of  $c$  is 6.
  - To align them, we find the LCM of 4 and 6, which is 12.

- Multiply the terms of the ratio  $a : b : c$  by 3 to make  $c = 12$ :

$$a : b : c = (4 \times 3) : (5 \times 3) : (4 \times 3) = 12 : 15 : 12$$

- Multiply the terms of the ratio  $c : d$  by 2 to make  $c = 12$ :

$$c : d = (6 \times 2) : (5 \times 2) = 12 : 10$$

- Combining these, the exact mathematical ratio is:

$$a : b : c : d = 12 : 15 : 12 : 10$$

- Let us review the options provided. Option (C) matches this mathematically derived answer of 12 : 15 : 12 : 10.

**Step 4: Final Answer:**

The correct option is Option (C).

**Quick Tip:** When dealing with discrepancies in provisional answer keys, note down the exact steps.

To check options quickly, plug in the ratios:

If  $a : b = 4 : 5$ , then the ratio of the first two terms must simplify to 4 : 5.

In Option (C) and (D), 12 : 15 simplifies to 4 : 5, matching our target.

74. If WUXWK corresponds to TRUTH , then FIGHT corresponds to

- (A) CFDEQ
- (B) FCDQE
- (C) CFDQE
- (D) CDFEQ

**Correct Answer:** (A) CFDEQ

**Solution:****Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

The question is based on the coding-decoding logic of letters.

We are given a pattern where the string "WUXWK" is coded/transformed into the word



"TRUTH".

We need to decode the word "FIGHT" using the same shifting principle.

### Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Let us represent the English alphabet letters with their standard positional numbers:

A = 1, B = 2, C = 3, ..., Z = 26.

We will find the numerical difference between the letters of the coded word "WUXWK" and the decoded word "TRUTH".

We will apply this same mathematical translation to the letters of the word "FIGHT".

### Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- Let us write down the alphabetical positions of the letters in "WUXWK":

- W = 23
- U = 21
- X = 24
- W = 23
- K = 11

- Now, write down the positions of the corresponding letters in "TRUTH":

- T = 20
- R = 18
- U = 21
- T = 20
- H = 8

- Let us analyze the difference for each corresponding position:

- First letter: W (23) to T (20)  $\rightarrow 20 - 23 = -3$
- Second letter: U (21) to R (18)  $\rightarrow 18 - 21 = -3$
- Third letter: X (24) to U (21)  $\rightarrow 21 - 24 = -3$
- Fourth letter: W (23) to T (20)  $\rightarrow 20 - 23 = -3$
- Fifth letter: K (11) to H (8)  $\rightarrow 8 - 11 = -3$

- The logical pattern is that each letter is shifted backwards by 3 steps ( $-3$  shift).
- Now, we apply this same pattern to the word "FIGHT":
  - F (6)  $\rightarrow 6 - 3 = 3$ , which corresponds to **C**.
  - I (9)  $\rightarrow 9 - 3 = 6$ , which corresponds to **F**.
  - G (7)  $\rightarrow 7 - 3 = 4$ , which corresponds to **D**.
  - H (8)  $\rightarrow 8 - 3 = 5$ , which corresponds to **E**.
  - T (20)  $\rightarrow 20 - 3 = 17$ , which corresponds to **Q**.
- Combining these letters, we get the word "CFDEQ".
- Comparing this with the options, it matches Option (A) perfectly.

**Step 4: Final Answer:**

Applying the  $-3$  shift to "FIGHT" yields "CFDEQ", which is Option (A).

**Quick Tip:** In coding questions, quickly write down the EJOY values (E=5, J=10, O=15, T=20, Y=25) on your rough sheet.

By checking just the first and last letters of the options, you can often eliminate wrong answers instantly. Here,  $F - 3 = C$  (rules out B) and  $T - 3 = Q$  (rules out D). This speeds up the process!

**75. Select the option that is related to the third word in the same way as the second word is related to the first word. Bird : Wings :: Fish : ?**

- (A) Scales
- (B) Tail
- (C) Fins
- (D) Gills

**Correct Answer:** (C) Fins

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

The question is based on the verbal reasoning topic of Analogy.

An analogy tests your ability to identify a relationship between a pair of words and apply that same relationship to a new word.

The first pair is "Bird : Wings". We need to find the equivalent component for a "Fish".

**Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:**

Identify the primary relationship in the first pair:

Wings are the primary organ of locomotion that birds use to fly and move through their environment.

We must identify the corresponding primary organ of locomotion that a fish uses to swim and navigate through water.

**Step 3: Detailed Explanation:**

- Let us analyze the anatomical functions of birds and fish:
  - Birds live in air/land and require wings to generate lift, steer, and propel themselves while flying.
  - Therefore, wings are their primary mode of movement.
  
- Let us examine the options provided for "Fish":
  - **Option (A) Scales:** Scales are hard protective plates covering the skin of the fish. They prevent damage and reduce friction but are not organs of locomotion.
  - **Option (B) Tail:** The tail (or caudal fin) helps in propulsion and steering, but it is just a specific part of the broader category of locomotion organs.
  - **Option (C) Fins:** Fins are the complete set of appendages (pectoral, pelvic, dorsal, anal, and caudal) used by fish for swimming, balancing, steering, and maneuvering in water. This is the direct equivalent of wings in birds.

- **Option (D) Gills:** Gills are respiratory organs used by fish to extract dissolved oxygen from water. They do not assist in physical movement.

- Thus, "Fins" is the most appropriate anatomical and functional analogue to "Wings" for a fish.

**Step 4: Final Answer:**

The word that completes the analogy is "Fins", which corresponds to Option (C).

**Quick Tip:** In analogy questions, define the relationship in a precise sentence:

"X uses Y to move."

"A bird uses wings to move." → "A fish uses fins to move."

This structural sentence technique prevents confusion between similar-looking options.

76. If  $2 + 4 = 20$  and  $3 + 5 = 34$ , then  $6 + 9 =$

- (A) 121
- (B) 118
- (C) 108
- (D) 117

**Correct Answer:** (D) 117

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

The question is a mathematical puzzle where the standard addition operator (+) represents a specific logical or mathematical pattern.

We are given two test cases:  $2 + 4 = 20$  and  $3 + 5 = 34$ .

We need to identify this hidden pattern and apply it to find the value of  $6 + 9$ .

**Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:**

Let us assume the operation is defined as  $a \oplus b = c$ .

We need to find a function  $f(a, b) = c$  that works for both given equations.

Let us try common algebraic patterns such as:

- $(a + b) \times k$
- $a^2 + b^2$
- $(a \times b) + k$

**Step 3: Detailed Explanation:**

- Let us test the sum of squares hypothesis, i.e.,  $f(a, b) = a^2 + b^2$ .
- **Testing with the first equation:**  $2 + 4 = 20$ 
  - Here,  $a = 2$  and  $b = 4$ .
  - Let us calculate the sum of their squares:

$$a^2 + b^2 = 2^2 + 4^2$$

$$2^2 + 4^2 = 4 + 16 = 20$$

- This perfectly matches the given result of 20.

- **Testing with the second equation:**  $3 + 5 = 34$ 
  - Here,  $a = 3$  and  $b = 5$ .
  - Let us calculate the sum of their squares:

$$a^2 + b^2 = 3^2 + 5^2$$

$$3^2 + 5^2 = 9 + 25 = 34$$

- This perfectly matches the given result of 34.

- Since the sum of squares rule is consistent across both test cases, we can confidently apply it to the target expression:  $6 + 9$ 
  - Here,  $a = 6$  and  $b = 9$ .
  - Let us calculate the sum of their squares:

$$6^2 + 9^2 = 36 + 81$$

$$36 + 81 = 117$$

- Thus, the value is 117, which corresponds to Option (D).

**Step 4: Final Answer:**

The value of  $6 + 9$  based on the sum of squares logic is 117, which matches Option (D).

**Quick Tip:** For number puzzles, if the output value is significantly larger than the sum of the inputs, think of exponents (squares or cubes) or multiplication.

Here,  $2 + 4 = 6$  but the result is 20 (near the square of 4). This immediately hints at checking squares!

77. A is B's sister. C is B's father. D is C's mother. How is D related to A ?

(A) Uncle

- (B) Sister
- (C) Grandfather
- (D) Grandmother

**Correct Answer:** (D) Grandmother

### Solution:

#### Step 1: Understanding the Question:

This question belongs to the topic of Blood Relations.

We are given a set of relations between four individuals: A, B, C, and D.

Our task is to decipher the exact genealogical relationship between D and A.

#### Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

The best approach to solve blood relation puzzles is to draw a generation-wise family tree.

We will represent:

- Female members with a minus symbol ( $-$ ).
- Male members with a plus symbol ( $+$ ).
- Siblings in the same horizontal row.
- Parents in the row above their children.

#### Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- Let us map each sentence into the family tree:
- **Statement 1:** "A is B's sister"
  - This establishes that A is female, so we denote her as  $A^-$ .
  - Since she is B's sister, A and B are in the same generation.
  - Note that the gender of B is not mentioned yet.
- **Statement 2:** "C is B's father"
  - This establishes that C is male, so we denote him as  $C^+$ .
  - C belongs to the generation immediately above B.

- Since A is B's sister, C must also be A's father.

- **Statement 3:** "D is C's mother"

- This establishes that D is female, so we denote her as  $D^-$ .

- D belongs to the generation immediately above C.

- Now, let us combine these connections to find how D is related to A:

- C is the father of A.

- D is the mother of C.

- Therefore, D is the mother of A's father, which legally and genealogically means D is the paternal grandmother of A.

- Looking at the options, "Grandmother" is given in Option (D).

**Step 4: Final Answer:**

D is the Grandmother of A, which corresponds to Option (D).

**Quick Tip:** Always draw the tree generation-by-generation.

Gen 1 (top): D (Female)

Gen 2 (middle): C (Male)

Gen 3 (bottom): A (Female) – B (Gender unknown)

Since D is female and two generations above A, she must be the Grandmother. This avoids any gender confusion!

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**78. The next alphabet in the sequence D, G, K, P ?**

(A) U

(B) V

(C) W

(D) S



**Correct Answer:** (B) V

### Solution:

#### Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question is based on the topic of Alphabet Series.

We are given a sequence of letters: D, G, K, P

We need to determine the logical pattern of intervals between these letters and identify the next term.

#### Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Convert each letter into its corresponding numerical position in the standard English alphabet (A = 1, B = 2, ..., Z = 26).

Write down the sequence of numbers and compute the differences between consecutive terms.  
Extend the mathematical pattern to find the position of the missing letter.

#### Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- Let us assign the alphabetical positions to each letter in the series:
  - D is the 4th letter.
  - G is the 7th letter.
  - K is the 11th letter.
  - P is the 16th letter.
- Write down the resulting numerical sequence:

4, 7, 11, 16, ...

- Let us analyze the differences between consecutive terms:
  - From the first to second term:  $7 - 4 = +3$
  - From the second to third term:  $11 - 7 = +4$
  - From the third to fourth term:  $16 - 11 = +5$

- The difference between consecutive terms increases by 1 each time: +3, +4, +5.
- Following this pattern, the next difference must be:

$$+5 + 1 = +6$$

- Add this difference to the position of the last letter P (16):

$$16 + 6 = 22$$

- The 22nd letter in the English alphabet is V.
- Let us double check: T=20, U=21, V=22. This is correct.
- Therefore, the next letter in the series is V, which corresponds to Option (B).

#### Step 4: Final Answer:

The next alphabet in the sequence is V, which matches Option (B).

**Quick Tip:** Write the numbers of the letters directly above them on your question paper:

D(4)  $\xrightarrow{+3}$  G(7)  $\xrightarrow{+4}$  K(11)  $\xrightarrow{+5}$  P(16)  $\xrightarrow{+6}$  V(22).

This simple visual representation helps you spot patterns within seconds.

79. Literally “ Ultra vires ” means beyond powers and it refers to

- (A) actions that are endorsed by the legal authority
- (B) actions lacking legal authority
- (C) actions taken by the government
- (D) actions taken by a corporate company

**Correct Answer:** (B) actions lacking legal authority

### Solution:

#### Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question is based on Legal Aptitude, specifically focusing on Legal Maxims.

We need to identify the literal meaning and legal application of the Latin term "Ultra vires".

#### Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- "Ultra vires" is a Latin legal phrase.
  - "Ultra" means "beyond".
  - "Vires" means "powers" (the plural form of 'vis', meaning force or power).
  - Therefore, the literal meaning of the phrase is "beyond the powers".
- In a legal context, it refers to any action done by an authority, government department, public official, or corporation that exceeds the scope of power granted to them by law or constitution.
- If an act is declared "ultra vires", it is considered void ab initio (void from the beginning) because the actor did not have the legal capacity or authority to perform it.
- Let us evaluate the options:
  - **Option (A):** "actions that are endorsed by the legal authority" - This refers to "intra vires" (within powers), which is the opposite of ultra vires.
  - **Option (B):** "actions lacking legal authority" - This is the exact legal definition of ultra vires.

- **Option (C):** "actions taken by the government" - Government actions can be either intra vires or ultra vires, so this is not a definition.

- **Option (D):** "actions taken by a corporate company" - While the doctrine of ultra vires applies in corporate law (when a company acts beyond its Memorandum of Association), the term itself is a general legal principle and is not limited only to corporate companies.

- Therefore, Option (B) is the most comprehensive and legally accurate definition.

#### **Step 4: Final Answer:**

Literally, "Ultra vires" refers to actions lacking legal authority, which corresponds to Option (B).

**Quick Tip:** Remember:

- **Ultra** = Beyond (like ultraviolet is beyond violet).

- **Intra** = Within (like intravenous is within the veins).

- **Vires** = Powers.

This simple root-word breakdown helps you remember many related legal terms.

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**80. Which one of the following does not come under immovable property?**

- (A) Factories
- (B) Houses
- (C) Growing Crops
- (D) Commercial Buildings

**Correct Answer:** (C) Growing Crops

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

The question is based on the Law of Property (specifically the Transfer of Property Act, 1882). We need to determine which of the given options is legally excluded from the definition of "immovable property".

### Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- Under Indian law, "immovable property" is defined in multiple statutes:
  - Section 3 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, states: "immovable property does not include standing timber, growing crops or grass."
  - Section 3(26) of the General Clauses Act, 1897, states that "immovable property shall include land, benefits to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth, or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth."
- Let us analyze each option based on these definitions:
  - **Option (A) Factories:** Factories are permanent structures built upon land. They are attached to the earth and cannot be moved without substantial damage, hence they are immovable property.
  - **Option (B) Houses:** Houses are residential buildings permanently attached to the earth, classifying them as immovable property.
  - **Option (C) Growing Crops:** Growing crops are intended to be severed and harvested from the soil as agricultural produce. The law treats them as personal/movable property because their value lies in their separation from the land. They are specifically excluded under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.
  - **Option (D) Commercial Buildings:** These are commercial structures permanently affixed to the land, hence they are immovable property.
- Therefore, growing crops do not fall under the category of immovable property.

### Step 4: Final Answer:

"Growing crops" is excluded from the definition of immovable property, which corresponds to Option (C).

**Quick Tip:** Remember the "**Big Three Exclusions**" from Immovable Property under Section 3 of the Transfer of Property Act:

1. Standing Timber
2. Growing Crops
3. Grass

These three are always legally classified as **movable property**!

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### 81. FERA stands for

- (A) Foreign Exchange Reservation Act
- (B) Foreign Embassy Regulation Act
- (C) Foreign Exchange Rules and Act
- (D) Foreign Exchange Regulation Act

**Correct Answer:** (D) Foreign Exchange Regulation Act

#### **Solution:**

##### **Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

The question is based on Legal and Economic legislations in India.

We need to identify the correct expansion of the abbreviation "FERA".

##### **Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

- FERA stands for the **Foreign Exchange Regulation Act**.
- It was passed by the Indian Parliament in 1973 and came into force on January 1, 1974.
- The primary purpose of FERA was to conserve foreign exchange resources and regulate transactions affecting foreign exchange, foreign securities, and the import/export of currency.

- FERA was extremely stringent and treated violations of foreign exchange rules as criminal offenses.
- Due to the liberalization of the Indian economy in 1991, FERA's restrictive policies became a hurdle for foreign trade and investments.
- Consequently, in 1999, FERA was repealed and replaced by the more liberal **FEMA** (Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999), which shifted the focus from "regulation and control" to "management and facilitation" of foreign exchange. Under FEMA, violations became civil infractions rather than criminal offenses.
- Let us evaluate the options:
  - Option (A) uses "Reservation" - Incorrect.
  - Option (B) uses "Embassy" - Incorrect.
  - Option (C) uses "Rules and Act" - Incorrect.
  - Option (D) correctly uses "Foreign Exchange Regulation Act".

### Step 3: Final Answer:

FERA stands for Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, which corresponds to Option (D).

**Quick Tip:** Make sure to remember the pair of historical acts together:

- **FERA (1973):** Foreign Exchange **Regulation** Act (Stringent/Criminal).
- **FEMA (1999):** Foreign Exchange **Management** Act (Liberal/Civil).

The replacement of "Regulation" with "Management" reflects the economic transition of India.

## 82. NHRC stands for

(A) National Human Rights Committee

- (B) National Human Rights Commission
- (C) National Human Rights and Liabilities Commission
- (D) National Human Rights and Duties Commission

**Correct Answer:** (B) National Human Rights Commission

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

The question is based on statutory and human rights bodies in India.

We need to identify the correct full form of the abbreviation "NHRC".

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

- NHRC stands for the **National Human Rights Commission**.
- The NHRC is a statutory public body in India, established on October 12, 1993.
- It was constituted under the provisions of the **Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993** (subsequently amended in 2006 and 2019).
- The main objective of the commission is to protect, promote, and defend human rights in India, which include rights relating to life, liberty, equality, and dignity of individual citizens.
- The commission consists of a Chairperson (who must be a retired Chief Justice of India or a retired Judge of the Supreme Court) and other members appointed by the President of India on the recommendation of a high-level committee.
- Let us evaluate the options:
  - Option (A) uses "Committee" - Incorrect.



- Option (B) uses "Commission" - Correct.
- Option (C) uses "Liabilities" - Incorrect.
- Option (D) uses "Duties" - Incorrect.

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

NHRC stands for National Human Rights Commission, which corresponds to Option (B).

**Quick Tip:** Most national-level statutory monitoring bodies in India use the term "**Commission**" rather than "Committee" or "Board" (e.g., NCW: National Commission for Women, NCSC: National Commission for Scheduled Castes). This is a helpful pattern for guessing terms!

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**83. Complaint legally refers to a statement of**

- (A) claims in which the plaintiff sets out his cause of action with all necessary particulars
- (B) claims in which a witness sets out his cause of action with all necessary particulars
- (C) claims in which the advocate sets out his cause of action with all necessary particulars
- (D) claims in which the authority sets out his cause of action with all necessary particulars

**Correct Answer:** (A) claims in which the plaintiff sets out his cause of action with all necessary particulars

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

This question is based on the Code of Civil Procedure (CPC), 1908.

We need to identify the exact legal definition and meaning of a "Complaint" in a civil lawsuit.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

- In civil litigation, a lawsuit is initiated by presenting a formal written pleading to the civil court. This document is called a "**Plaint**".
  - The rules governing a plaint are detailed under **Order VII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908**.
- The person who files the suit is called the **Plaintiff**.
- In the plaint, the plaintiff details their claims, the facts supporting their case, the cause of action (the legal reason for filing the suit), the court's jurisdiction, and the specific reliefs or remedies sought from the court.
- Let us examine the given options:
  - **Option (A):** "claims in which the plaintiff sets out his cause of action with all necessary particulars" - This is correct because the plaint is legally the statement of the plaintiff.
  - **Option (B):** "claims in which a witness sets out..." - This is incorrect because a witness does not file a suit; they only provide evidence.
  - **Option (C):** "claims in which the advocate sets out..." - While an advocate drafts and presents the plaint, the cause of action and claims belong to the plaintiff (the client), not the advocate.
  - **Option (D):** "claims in which the authority sets out..." - This is incorrect because the term plaint is not limited to public authorities; any private individual (plaintiff) can file a plaint.

### **Step 3: Final Answer:**

A plaint refers to the statement of claims filed by the plaintiff, which corresponds to Option (A).

**Quick Tip:** To easily remember civil procedure terms:

- **Plaint** is filed by the **Plaintiff**.
- **Written Statement** is the response filed by the **Defendant**.

This dual pairing is the foundation of civil litigation pleadings!

---

#### 84. The Family Courts are constituted

- (A) by the respective State Governments
- (B) under the Family Courts Act 1984
- (C) by the Supreme Court
- (D) by the respective High Courts

**Correct Answer:** (B) under the Family Courts Act 1984

##### **Solution:**

##### **Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

The question is based on the judiciary and specific statutory tribunals in India.

We need to identify the authority or legal act under which Family Courts are established.

##### **Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

- Family Courts are specialized courts designed to handle family disputes, matrimonial issues, guardianship, divorce, and maintenance cases with a focus on conciliation and speedy settlement.
- The legal basis for establishing these courts is the **Family Courts Act, 1984**.
  - Under Section 3 of this Act, the respective State Governments are empowered to establish Family Courts after consultation with the High Court of that state.
- Let us evaluate the options:

- **Option (A):** "by the respective State Governments" - While the physical establishment and notification are executed by the State Governments, the underlying statutory authority is the Act itself.
- **Option (B):** "under the Family Courts Act 1984" - This represents the correct legislative source and regulatory foundation under which these courts find their legal existence.
- **Option (C):** "by the Supreme Court" - Incorrect, as the Supreme Court does not directly establish local family courts.
- **Option (D):** "by the respective High Courts" - Incorrect, although the High Courts are consulted in the process of appointment and regulation.

- Option (B) is designated as the correct option since it specifies the statutory origin of the courts.

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

Family Courts are constituted under the Family Courts Act 1984, which matches Option (B).

**Quick Tip:** For any question asking how a special court is established:

Look for the specific **Act of Parliament** that created it.

Almost all specialized tribunals (Family Courts, Labour Courts, Consumer Courts) are statutory bodies created by dedicated legislation.

---

**85. The legal disputes between the Union of India and the States or States inter se are to be heard**

- (A) in any court in India
- (B) both by the Supreme Court of India and the High Courts
- (C) only by the High Courts
- (D) only in the Supreme Court of India

**Correct Answer:** (D) only in the Supreme Court of India

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

The question is based on Constitutional Law, focusing on the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India.

We need to identify which court has the authority to hear federal disputes involving the Union of India and the States.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

- India is a federal country with a dual-tier structure: the Central/Union Government and State Governments.
- When disputes arise between these federal units, they cannot be resolved in regular lower courts because of their high-profile federal nature.
- Under **Article 131 of the Constitution of India**, the Supreme Court is granted Original and Exclusive Jurisdiction to settle disputes:
  - Between the Government of India (Union) and one or more States.
  - Between the Government of India and any State or States on one side, and one or more other States on the other side.
  - Between two or more States (referred to as disputes "inter se").
- "Original jurisdiction" means the case can be directly filed in the Supreme Court without going through appeals.
- "Exclusive jurisdiction" means that no other court (including any High Court) has the legal authority to hear or decide such disputes.

- Therefore, any dispute of this nature must be heard solely in the Supreme Court.

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

Such disputes are heard exclusively in the Supreme Court of India, which corresponds to Option (D).

**Quick Tip:** Remember: Article 131 = Federal Disputes = Exclusive Original Jurisdiction of SC.

Whenever you see a dispute involving "Union vs. State" or "State vs. State", the answer is always **only the Supreme Court of India!**

---

**86. Legally, Alien is a person who is**

- (A) not an Indian citizen but lives in India
- (B) an Indian citizen but lives in abroad
- (C) a foreigner visiting India on tourist visa
- (D) an Indian visiting foreign countries very often

**Correct Answer:** (A) not an Indian citizen but lives in India

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

This question is based on Citizenship Law and Legal Terminology.

We need to find the correct legal definition of an "Alien" under the Indian legal system.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

- In legal terminology, people residing in a country are categorized into two primary classes: Citizens and Aliens.

- A Citizen owes allegiance to the state and enjoys all civil and political rights.
- An Alien is a foreign-born person who is not a citizen or national of the host country but is currently residing or present within its territory.
  - Aliens are further classified into "friendly aliens" (citizens of countries with which India has cordial relations) and "enemy aliens" (citizens of countries at war with India).
- Let us evaluate the options:
  - **Option (A):** "not an Indian citizen but lives in India" - This is the complete and correct general definition of an alien.
  - **Option (B):** "an Indian citizen but lives in abroad" - This refers to Non-Resident Indians (NRIs). They remain Indian citizens and are not aliens.
  - **Option (C):** "a foreigner visiting India on tourist visa" - While they are technically aliens, they are temporary visitors rather than residents, making Option (A) the more comprehensive and legally standard definition of an alien in residence.
  - **Option (D):** "an Indian visiting foreign countries..." - These are regular traveling citizens.

### Step 3: Final Answer:

An alien is legally defined as a person who is not an Indian citizen but lives in India, which corresponds to Option (A).

**Quick Tip:** In law, the word "Alien" does not mean an extraterrestrial creature!

It simply means "**Foreigner**".

If a person is within a country's boundaries but does not hold its citizenship, they are legally an alien.

**87. The original Constitution of India, which came into force on 26 January 1950, had**

(A) 495 Articles

- (B) 395 Articles
- (C) 595 Articles
- (D) 695 Articles

**Correct Answer:** (B) 395 Articles

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

The question is based on the history of Indian Polity and the Constitution of India.

We need to recall the structural composition (number of articles) of the original Constitution at the time of its enforcement.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

- The Constitution of India was drafted by the Constituent Assembly under the chairmanship of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.
- It was adopted on November 26, 1949, and officially came into force on January 26, 1950 (celebrated as Republic Day).
- At the time of its adoption in 1950, the original Constitution contained:
  - A Preamble
  - **395 Articles**
  - 22 Parts
  - 8 Schedules
- Over the years, through various Constitutional Amendment Acts, many new articles (e.g., Article 21A, Article 51A) and parts (e.g., Part IVA, Part IXA) have been added, and some deleted.
  - Currently, there are around 448+ articles divided into 25 parts and 12 schedules, but the original text had exactly 395 articles.



**Step 3: Final Answer:**

The original Constitution of India had 395 Articles, which corresponds to Option (B).

**Quick Tip:** Remember the "395-22-8" rule for the original constitution:

- 395 Articles
- 22 Parts
- 8 Schedules

This simple numeric triplet is a frequent question in competitive law exams!

---

**88. The legal term Bequeath means**

- (A) to sell a property to someone through auction
- (B) to give property to someone at concessional rate through will.
- (C) to give property to someone through will after death
- (D) to sell a property to someone.

**Correct Answer:** (C) to give property to someone through will after death

**Solution:****Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

The question is based on the Law of Succession and Legal Terminology.

We need to identify the correct meaning of the legal term "Bequeath".

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

- "Bequeath" is a legal term primarily used in the context of wills, inheritance, and estates.

- It means to formally leave or transfer personal property to a beneficiary through a last will and testament upon the death of the owner (testator).
  - The property transferred is called a **bequest** or a legacy.
- Let us analyze the options:
  - **Option (A):** "to sell a property through auction" - This is an auction sale, which is a commercial transaction during the lifetime of an owner.
  - **Option (B):** "to give property... at concessional rate through will" - A will is a gratuitous transfer (without any monetary consideration), so there is no concept of a "concessional rate".
  - **Option (C):** "to give property to someone through will after death" - This is the exact legal definition of bequeathing.
  - **Option (D):** "to sell a property to someone" - This is a regular sale transaction during one's lifetime.

### Step 3: Final Answer:

Bequeath means to give property to someone through a will after death, which corresponds to Option (C).

**Quick Tip:** Associate "Bequeath" with "Bequest" and "Will".

- You **sell** during life (consideration involved).
- You **bequeath** after death (through a will; no consideration involved).

This difference helps solve inheritance-related legal problems.

**89. In legal terminology, a dependent is a person who relies on another for**

- (A) financial support and maintenance
- (B) moral support
- (C) getting loan
- (D) getting tax relief

**Correct Answer:** (A) financial support and maintenance

### Solution:

#### Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question is based on Legal Terminology, particularly in Family Law and Social Security Laws.

We need to identify who qualifies as a "dependent" in the eyes of the law.

#### Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- In legal terms, a dependent is an individual who is sustained by another person, relying on them for basic life necessities such as food, shelter, clothing, and medical care.
  - Examples of dependents include minor children, a non-working spouse, or aged parents.
- Under laws like the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956, or the Code of Criminal Procedure (Section 125), dependents have a legal right to claim maintenance from the person they depend upon.
- Let us analyze the options:
  - **Option (A):** "financial support and maintenance" - This is the core legal definition of dependency. The law measures dependency based on material/financial support.
  - **Option (B):** "moral support" - Moral or emotional support, while socially valuable, holds no financial or legal obligation to define dependency in courts.
  - **Option (C):** "getting loan" - This describes a borrower-creditor relationship, which is entirely commercial.
  - **Option (D):** "getting tax relief" - While a taxpayer can claim tax deductions for supporting dependents, the dependent person themselves does not rely on the supporter for "getting tax relief".

#### Step 3: Final Answer:

A dependent is legally defined as someone relying on another for financial support and maintenance, which corresponds to Option (A).

**Quick Tip:** In legal contexts, "dependency" is almost always tied to "**Maintenance**" (sustenance).

If a person cannot financially support themselves and relies on someone else for basic survival, they are legally a dependent.

---

### 90. The writ of mandamus is issued by a Court

- (A) to command a public authority to perform a legal duty
- (B) to arrest a person immediately
- (C) to produce a detained person before the court
- (D) to set aside the judgment of a lower court

**Correct Answer:** (A) to command a public authority to perform a legal duty

#### **Solution:**

##### **Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

The question is based on Constitutional Law, focusing on the system of Writs in India (Article 32 and Article 226).

We need to identify the specific purpose of the writ of "Mandamus".

##### **Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

- A writ is a formal written order issued by a court of competent jurisdiction (the Supreme Court under Article 32, or High Courts under Article 226) to protect fundamental rights.
- Mandamus is a Latin word which literally means "We command".

- It is an order issued by a superior court to a public office, corporation, inferior court, or public authority directing them to perform a statutory/public duty which they have failed or refused to perform.

- Let us evaluate the options:

- **Option (A):** "to command a public authority to perform a legal duty" - This matches the exact legal purpose of Mandamus.

- **Option (B):** "to arrest a person immediately" - Incorrect; courts do not issue constitutional writs for this purpose (arrest warrants are used instead).

- **Option (C):** "to produce a detained person before the court" - This defines the writ of Habeas Corpus.

- **Option (D):** "to set aside the judgment of a lower court" - This defines the writ of Certiorari.

### Step 3: Final Answer:

The writ of mandamus is issued to command a public authority to perform a legal duty, which corresponds to Option (A).

**Quick Tip:** Associate the Latin meanings with their functions:

- **Habeas Corpus** = "To have the body" (unlawful detention).

- **Mandamus** = "We command" (perform a duty).

- **Certiorari** = "To be certified/informed" (quash an order).

- **Quo Warranto** = "By what authority" (office claim).

- **Prohibition** = "To forbid" (stop lower court proceedings).

## 91. The main purpose of the Delimitation Bill is

(A) to increase the number of Supreme Court judges

(B) to increase the number of High Court judges

(C) to amend taxation laws

(D) to redraw the boundaries of electoral constituencies

**Correct Answer:** (D) to redraw the boundaries of electoral constituencies

### Solution:

#### Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question is based on Indian Polity and Electoral System.

We need to identify the primary objective of a Delimitation Bill/Commission in India.

#### Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- Delimitation literally means the act or process of fixing limits or boundaries of territorial constituencies in a country or a state.
- Under **Article 82 of the Indian Constitution**, the Parliament enacts a Delimitation Act after every Census.
  - Once the Act is passed, a high-power body known as the **Delimitation Commission** is set up.
- The main goal of this exercise is to redraw the boundaries of Parliamentary (Lok Sabha) and State Assembly constituencies.
  - This ensures that each constituency represents a more or less equal population size, adhering to the democratic ideal of "one vote, one value".
  - It also helps identify and reserve seats for Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) based on population changes.
- Let us analyze the options:
  - Options (A) and (B) talk about increasing judges - Incorrect (this is regulated by separate Acts like the Supreme Court Number of Judges Act).
  - Option (C) talks about taxation - Incorrect (this is done through Finance Bills).
  - Option (D) talks about redrawing electoral boundaries - Correct.

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

The main purpose of the Delimitation Bill is to redraw the boundaries of electoral constituencies, which corresponds to Option (D).

**Quick Tip:** Break down the word:

**De-limit** = To set limits/boundaries.

In polity, limits are set on **voting/electoral map boundaries** based on population shifts.

---

**92. The Indian Constitution provides the procedure and power of Parliament to amend the constitution in**

- (A) Article 168
- (B) Article 268
- (C) Article 368
- (D) Article 208

**Correct Answer:** (C) Article 368

**Solution:****Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

The question is based on Constitutional Law, focusing on the provisions governing amendments to the Constitution.

We need to identify the specific Article that gives Parliament the authority and procedure to amend the Constitution.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

- To keep pace with changing times, the Constitution of India contains provisions for its

own amendment.

- This amendment process is contained in Part XX of the Constitution.
  - This part consists of a single article: Article 368.
- Article 368 details:
  - The power of Parliament to amend the Constitution.
  - The procedure to be followed for such amendments (by simple majority, special majority, or special majority with ratification by states).
  - However, as ruled in the landmark **Kesavananda Bharati case (1973)**, the Parliament cannot amend the "Basic Structure" of the Constitution.
- Let us evaluate the options:
  - **Option (A) Article 168:** Deals with the constitution of state legislatures.
  - **Option (B) Article 268:** Deals with taxes levied by the Union but collected and appropriated by the States.
  - **Option (C) Article 368:** Deals with the power and procedure to amend the Constitution.
  - **Option (D) Article 208:** Deals with rules of procedure in state legislatures.

### Step 3: Final Answer:

The Parliament's power to amend the Constitution is provided under Article 368, which corresponds to Option (C).

**Quick Tip:** Article 368 is one of the most famous and highly tested articles in competitive exams.

Commit it to memory along with its part number: **Part XX (20)**.

Remember, there are three types of amendments, but only those under Article 368 require special majorities.



**93. The Indian Constitution establishes in India a Parliamentary type of Government on the**

- (A) British Model
- (B) US Model
- (C) Russian Model
- (D) German Model

**Correct Answer:** (A) British Model

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

The question is based on the Sources of the Indian Constitution.

We need to identify which country's system of governance served as the model for India's Parliamentary government.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

- The framers of the Indian Constitution analyzed various models of government from around the world.
  - They had to choose between the Presidential system (as in the US) and the Parliamentary system (as in the UK).
- They chose the Parliamentary system primarily because India was already familiar with it during the British colonial period, and it offered a system with greater accountability and harmony between the executive and legislative branches.
- Features borrowed from the British model (also called the Westminster model) include:
  - A nominal executive head (the President) and a real executive head (the Prime Minister).
  - The majority party rule in the legislature.
  - Collective responsibility of the executive to the legislature.

- Bicameral parliament.

- Let us evaluate the options:

- **Option (A):** British Model - Correct.

- **Option (B):** US Model - Features a Presidential form of government with strict separation of powers.

- **Option (C):** Russian Model - Contributed Fundamental Duties and economic planning concepts.

- **Option (D):** German Model - Contributed provisions relating to the suspension of Fundamental Rights during emergencies.

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

The Parliamentary form of government in India is modeled on the British system, which corresponds to Option (A).

**Quick Tip:** The Parliamentary system is often called the "**Westminster Model**" because Westminster is the location of the British Parliament.

Any time you see "Parliamentary form", "bicameralism", or "cabinet system", associate it with the **UK/British model!**

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**94. In India, the Head of the State is**

- (A) The Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (B) the Prime Minister of India
- (C) the President of India
- (D) the Chairman of Rajya Sabha

**Correct Answer:** (C) the President of India

## Solution:

### Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question is based on the Executive organ of the Indian Government under Constitutional Law.

We need to clarify who holds the constitutional title of "Head of the State" in India.

### Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- In a Parliamentary system of government, there is a clear distinction between the "Head of the State" and the "Head of the Government".
  - Head of the State (De Jure Head): This is a formal, nominal, and ceremonial position. Under Article 53 of the Constitution, all executive actions of the Union of India are formally taken in their name. This position is held by the President of India.
  - Head of the Government (De Facto Head): This is the person who exercises real executive power and runs the administration of the country. This position is held by the Prime Minister of India.
- Let us analyze the options:
  - **Option (A):** The Speaker of Lok Sabha - The presiding officer of the lower house of Parliament.
  - **Option (B):** the Prime Minister of India - The Head of the Government.
  - **Option (C):** the President of India - The constitutional Head of the State.
  - **Option (D):** the Chairman of Rajya Sabha - The Vice-President of India, who acts as the ex-officio chairman of the upper house.

### Step 3: Final Answer:

The Head of the State in India is the President of India, which corresponds to Option (C).

**Quick Tip:** Remember this simple formula:

- **President** = Head of the **State** (First Citizen, ceremonial head).
- **Prime Minister** = Head of the **Government** (Real decision-maker).

This distinction helps prevent mistakes in polity questions.

---

**95. The President of India can be removed from the office by**

- (A) an order of a High Court
- (B) vote of no confidence
- (C) impeachment
- (D) An order of the Supreme Court of India

**Correct Answer:** (C) impeachment

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

The question is based on the Constitutional removal process of the President of India.

We need to identify the exact constitutional mechanism used to remove the President from office before the expiry of their term.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

- The President of India is elected for a term of 5 years.
- However, they can be removed from office before the completion of their term through a special quasi-judicial process in Parliament called Impeachment.
- According to Article 61 of the Constitution, the President can only be impeached on the sole ground of "violation of the Constitution".
  - The impeachment charges can be initiated in either House of Parliament (Lok Sabha or

Rajya Sabha).

- The resolution must be passed by a special majority of not less than two-thirds of the total membership of each House after a thorough investigation of the charges.

- Let us evaluate the options:

- **Option (A):** "an order of a High Court" - High Courts do not have any role in the removal of the President.

- **Option (B):** "vote of no confidence" - This is used by the Lok Sabha to remove the Prime Minister and their Council of Ministers, not the President.

- **Option (C):** "impeachment" - This is the exact constitutional terminology and process under Article 61.

- **Option (D):** "An order of the Supreme Court of India" - Although the Supreme Court resolves disputes regarding presidential elections, it cannot directly remove a sitting President.

### Step 3: Final Answer:

The President of India can be removed from office by impeachment, which matches Option (C).

**Quick Tip:** Key facts about Impeachment (Article 61):

- Ground: Violation of the Constitution (not defined in the constitution).

- Initiated in: Either House of Parliament.

- Majority required: 2/3rd of the total membership of the House (the toughest majority in the Constitution!).

---

**96. During the election to a State Assembly in India, the Model Code of Conduct is**

- (A) a set of guidelines issued by the Election Commission of India
- (B) a set of guidelines issued by the Governor of the State
- (C) a set of guidelines issued by the Supreme Court of India
- (D) a set of guidelines issued by the President of India

**Correct Answer:** (A) a set of guidelines issued by the Election Commission of India

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

This question is based on the topic of Indian Polity and Electoral Reforms.

It tests the candidate's knowledge regarding the Model Code of Conduct (MCC) and the authority that issues it during elections.

**Step 2: Key Concept or Approach:**

The Model Code of Conduct is a set of operational guidelines.

These guidelines govern the conduct of political parties and candidates during elections.

The main objective is to ensure free, fair, and transparent democratic elections.

**Step 3: Detailed Explanation:**

- The Model Code of Conduct (MCC) is a consensus-based set of guidelines.
- It is issued exclusively by the Election Commission of India (ECI).
- The ECI is a constitutional body established under Article 324 of the Constitution.
- The MCC comes into force immediately upon the announcement of the election schedule.
- It remains in effect until the completion of the entire election process.
- The MCC regulates speeches, polling day procedures, election manifestos, and government announcements.

- It aims to prevent the ruling party from utilizing state machinery to gain an unfair electoral advantage.
- Although the MCC does not possess statutory backing, its violations are strictly monitored by the ECI.
- The ECI can issue warnings, censure candidates, or file police complaints under relevant provisions of the Indian Penal Code and the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

**Step 4: Final Answer:**

The Model Code of Conduct is issued by the Election Commission of India, which corresponds to Option (A).

**Quick Tip:** Remember that the Model Code of Conduct comes into force the **instant** the Election Commission of India announces the election dates, not on the day of filing nominations. This is a common point of confusion in competitive exams.

---

**97. Which one of the following is not true in respect of Election Commission of India?**

- (A) It can cancel elections in case of malpractice
- (B) Its decisions cannot be challenged in Courts
- (C) It allots election symbols
- (D) It prepares electoral rolls

**Correct Answer:** (B) Its decisions cannot be challenged in Courts

**Solution:**

### Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question is based on the constitutional powers and limits of the Election Commission of India (ECI).

We need to identify which of the given statements is factually and legally incorrect regarding the ECI.

### Step 2: Key Concept or Approach:

Under Article 324 of the Indian Constitution, the ECI is vested with the power of superintendence, direction, and control of elections.

However, India follows the principle of judicial review, which is a basic structure of the Constitution.

This means no administrative or statutory body's decisions are completely immune to judicial scrutiny.

### Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- Let us analyze each statement to verify its validity:
- **Statement (A):** "It can cancel elections in case of malpractice" - This is correct. The ECI has the absolute power to postpone or cancel elections under Article 324 if it finds that the electoral atmosphere is compromised due to rigging, booth capturing, or excessive use of money.
- **Statement (C):** "It allots election symbols" - This is correct. Under the Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968, the ECI has the exclusive power to allocate symbols to political parties and resolve disputes regarding party splits.
- **Statement (D):** "It prepares electoral rolls" - This is correct. The preparation and updating of electoral rolls (voter lists) is a primary constitutional duty of the ECI.
- **Statement (B):** "Its decisions cannot be challenged in Courts" - This statement is incorrect. While Article 329 bars courts from interfering in electoral matters once the



election process begins, the decisions of the ECI can indeed be challenged through Election Petitions in the High Court and subsequently appealed to the Supreme Court.

- Additionally, administrative decisions of the ECI can be challenged under writ jurisdiction in High Courts or the Supreme Court on grounds of arbitrariness or violation of natural justice.

**Step 4: Final Answer:**

The incorrect statement is that the ECI's decisions cannot be challenged in courts, which corresponds to Option (B).

**Quick Tip:** In the Indian constitutional framework, no authority or body is above judicial review. Any option stating that a body's decisions "cannot be challenged in courts" is almost always legally false. This is an excellent rule of thumb for legal exams.

---

**98. The term Libel, legally means**

- (A) a method of defamation expressed in writing
- (B) spoken defamation
- (C) an assault
- (D) threat

**Correct Answer:** (A) a method of defamation expressed in writing

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

The question is based on the Law of Torts, specifically the civil wrong of Defamation.

We need to define the legal term "Libel" and distinguish it from other forms of defamation.

### Step 2: Key Concept or Approach:

Defamation is the injury to the reputation of a person.

In English Common Law, defamation is divided into two distinct categories: Libel and Slander. The primary distinction between the two is the medium of communication used.

### Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- Defamation refers to a false statement made about a person that causes harm to their reputation.
- **Libel** is defamation expressed in a permanent and visible form.
  - This includes statements made in writing, print, pictures, cartoons, cinema films, or statues.
  - Under English law, libel is actionable per se (without proving special or actual financial damage).
- **Slander** is defamation expressed in a temporary, transient, or spoken form.
  - This includes spoken words, gestures, or sign language.
  - Under English law, slander is generally not actionable per se, except in certain specific exceptions.
- Let us evaluate the options:
  - **Option (A):** "a method of defamation expressed in writing" - This is correct as it describes a permanent form of defamation (libel).
  - **Option (B):** "spoken defamation" - This describes slander, not libel.
  - **Option (C):** "an assault" - Assault is a tort against the person involving reasonable apprehension of immediate force, unrelated to reputation.
  - **Option (D):** "threat" - A threat is a declaration of intent to cause harm, not a form of reputation damage.

### Step 4: Final Answer:

Libel refers to defamation expressed in writing or other permanent forms, which corresponds to Option (A).

**Quick Tip:** Use this simple alphabetical trick to remember the difference:

- Libel = **L**iterary (Written/Permanent form).
- Slander = **S**poken (Oral/Transient form).

This simple mental association prevents any exam confusion!

## 99. FIR stands for

- (A) First Introduction Report
- (B) First Investigation Register
- (C) First Investigation Report
- (D) First Information Report

**Correct Answer:** (D) First Information Report

### Solution:

#### Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question is based on Criminal Procedure in India.

We need to identify the correct expansion of the widely used abbreviation "FIR".

#### Step 2: Key Concept or Approach:

An FIR is the initial document prepared by the police when they receive information about the commission of a cognizable offense.

It sets the criminal justice machinery in motion.

#### Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- FIR stands for **First Information Report**.
- The concept of an FIR is governed by **Section 154 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), 1973**.
  - In the newly enacted **Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023**, this provision is incorporated under **Section 173**.
- It is the "first information" given to a police officer in charge of a police station regarding a cognizable offense.
- Key characteristics of an FIR:
  - It must be recorded in writing by the police officer.
  - A copy of the FIR must be given to the informant free of cost.
  - The primary purpose is to register the offense and initiate an investigation.
- Let us evaluate the options:
  - Option (A) uses "Introduction" - Incorrect.
  - Option (B) uses "Investigation Register" - Incorrect.
  - Option (C) uses "Investigation Report" - Incorrect (investigation occurs after the report is filed).
  - Option (D) correctly uses "First Information Report".

#### **Step 4: Final Answer:**

FIR stands for First Information Report, which corresponds to Option (D).

**Quick Tip:** The word "First" in FIR indicates the first chronological details provided to the police. The word "Information" signifies that it is a report of information, not the conclusion of any investigation. Therefore, "Information Report" is the logical choice.

**100. In the case of Cognizable offence,**

- (A) police require permission from the Court to arrest
- (B) police can arrest without warrant
- (C) it is a negligible offence
- (D) police cannot take action as the offence is committed by a minor

**Correct Answer:** (B) police can arrest without warrant

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

The question is based on Criminal Law, specifically the classification of offenses.

We need to define a "cognizable offense" and identify the powers of the police in such cases.

**Step 2: Key Concept or Approach:**

Under Indian criminal law, offenses are classified into Cognizable and Non-Cognizable based on their severity.

A cognizable offense is a serious category of crime that requires immediate police intervention.

**Step 3: Detailed Explanation:**

- According to **Section 2(c) of the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), 1973** (and corresponding provisions of BNSS, 2023):
  - A cognizable offense is an offense in which a police officer may, in accordance with the First Schedule or under any other law, arrest the accused without a warrant.
- In such cases, the police can also start an investigation without the prior permission of a Magistrate.
- Examples of cognizable offenses include murder, rape, theft, kidnapping, and dacoity.

- Let us evaluate the options:
  - **Option (A):** "police require permission..." - This is false. This requirement applies only to non-cognizable offenses.
  - **Option (B):** "police can arrest without warrant" - This is correct and defines a cognizable offense.
  - **Option (C):** "it is a negligible offence" - This is false. Non-cognizable offenses are typically less serious; cognizable offenses are major/grave crimes.
  - **Option (D):** "police cannot take action..." - This is false. Age of the offender does not prevent the police from registering the offense or initiating custody procedures under juvenile justice laws.

**Step 4: Final Answer:**

In a cognizable offense, the police have the authority to arrest without a warrant, which corresponds to Option (B).

**Quick Tip:** Remember:

- **Cognizable** = Serious offense = Arrest **without** warrant.
  - **Non-Cognizable** = Minor offense = Arrest **only with** warrant.
- This simple comparison is fundamental to understanding criminal law.

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**101. In a civil case, the burden of proof usually lies on**

- (A) the judge
- (B) the plaintiff
- (C) the witness
- (D) the advocate appearing for the defendant

**Correct Answer:** (B) the plaintiff

### **Solution:**

#### **Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

In legal proceedings, the "burden of proof" refers to the obligation of a party to prove their allegations. In civil litigation, the party initiating the lawsuit is the plaintiff.

#### **Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

Under the principle *actori incumbit onus probatio* (the burden of proof lies on the plaintiff), the person who brings the suit is required to prove the facts they have asserted to support their claim on a "balance of probabilities."

#### **Step 3: Final Answer:**

The burden of proof typically lies on the plaintiff, corresponding to option (B).

**Quick Tip:** While the burden of proof rests on the plaintiff, it may shift to the defendant if they raise a specific affirmative defense.

---

### **102. Legally an affidavit is**

- (A) a written statement made on oath, sworn before an authorized officer and submitted in the court
- (B) an oral statement made on oath in the court
- (C) a judgement delivered by a judge
- (D) a record maintained in the court

**Correct Answer:** (A) a written statement made on oath, sworn before an authorized officer and submitted in the court

### **Solution:**

#### **Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

An affidavit is a foundational legal document used to present sworn facts to the court without the need for immediate oral testimony.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

An affidavit must be in writing. The declarant (affiant) must affirm the truth of the statements under oath or affirmation before an individual authorized by law (such as a notary public, magistrate, or commissioner of oaths).

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

Legally, an affidavit is a written statement made on oath, sworn before an authorized officer and submitted in the court, corresponding to option (A).

**Quick Tip:** Falsifying information in an affidavit constitutes perjury, which is a criminal offense.

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**103. Legally liability means**

- (A) a right of the defendants
- (B) wrong doing by a group of people
- (C) a crime to be investigated by a special team of police officers
- (D) a legal responsibility or obligation imposed by law.

**Correct Answer:** (D) a legal responsibility or obligation imposed by law.

**Solution:****Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

"Liability" is a fundamental legal concept describing the status of being legally bound or answerable for an act or omission.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

Liability refers to the legal responsibility for one's acts or omissions. It creates an obligation that can be enforced by a court of law, such as the duty to pay damages in a tort case or to fulfill a contractual promise.



**Step 3: Final Answer:**

Legally, liability means a legal responsibility or obligation imposed by law, corresponding to option (D).

**Quick Tip:** Liability can be civil (usually resulting in monetary damages) or criminal (resulting in fines or imprisonment).

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**104. A minor enters into a contract. It is**

- (A) void ab initio
- (B) valid automatically when the minor becomes major
- (C) partially valid when the minor becomes major
- (D) valid after the demise of minor

**Correct Answer:** (A) void ab initio

**Solution:****Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

According to the Indian Contract Act, 1872, a person must be competent to contract. One of the primary requirements for competency is the age of majority (18 years).

**Step 2: Key Legal Precedent:**

The landmark case *Mohori Bibee v. Dharmodas Ghose* established that any agreement with a minor is void ab initio, meaning it is void from the very beginning and has no legal effect.

**Step 3: Detailed Explanation:**

Because a minor lacks the legal capacity to give valid consent, any agreement they sign cannot be enforced by or against them. It does not become valid upon attaining the age of majority, nor is it subject to ratification.

**Step 4: Final Answer:**

The contract is void ab initio, corresponding to option (A).

**Quick Tip:** "Void ab initio" is a Latin legal term meaning "void from the beginning."

**105. The Chief Justice of the Kerala High Court is appointed by**

- (A) Chief Justice of India
- (B) Chief Minister of Kerala
- (C) President of India
- (D) Governor of Kerala

**Correct Answer:** (C) President of India

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

The appointment of High Court judges and the Chief Justice is governed by the constitutional provisions of India.

**Step 2: Key Constitutional Provision:**

According to Article 217 of the Constitution of India, every Judge of a High Court shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal.

**Step 3: Detailed Explanation:**

While the appointment involves consultation with the Chief Justice of India, the Governor of the State, and other dignitaries, the formal authority to appoint the Chief Justice of a High Court lies exclusively with the President of India.

**Step 4: Final Answer:**

The Chief Justice of the Kerala High Court is appointed by the President of India, corresponding to option (C).

**Quick Tip:** The President makes these appointments based on the recommendation of the Collegium system.

**106. A judge of the High Court holds office until the age of**

- (A) 65 years
- (B) 62 years
- (C) 60 years
- (D) 58 years

**Correct Answer:** (B) 62 years

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

The tenure of a High Court judge is constitutionally protected to ensure judicial independence, with a fixed retirement age.

**Step 2: Key Constitutional Provision:**

As per the Constitution of India (specifically under Article 217), a Judge of a High Court holds office until they attain the age of 62 years.

**Step 3: Detailed Explanation:**

While Supreme Court judges retire at 65 years, the retirement age for High Court judges is statutorily fixed at 62 years. They may vacate office earlier only through resignation or removal by the President based on a parliamentary process (impeachment).

**Step 4: Final Answer:**

A judge of the High Court holds office until the age of 62 years, corresponding to option (B).

**Quick Tip:** Remember: High Court judges retire at 62; Supreme Court judges retire at 65.

107. A person X threatens another person Y to publish defamatory statements in a newspaper unless Y pays money. This amounts to

- (A) undue influence
- (B) coercion
- (C) fraud
- (D) unlawful detention

**Correct Answer:** (B) coercion

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

"Coercion," as defined under Section 15 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, involves committing, or threatening to commit, any act forbidden by the Indian Penal Code, or the unlawful detaining, or threatening to detain, any property, with the intention of causing any person to enter into an agreement.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

Extortion or threatening to damage a person's reputation (defamation) to extract money constitutes a criminal threat. Since X is using a threat to force Y into an action (paying money), it falls squarely under the legal definition of coercion.

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

This amounts to coercion, corresponding to option (B).

**Quick Tip:** Coercion makes a contract "voidable" at the option of the party whose consent was so obtained.

108. In tort laws, the term Battery means

- (A) intentional physical contact without consent
- (B) verbal abuse

- (C) damaging another property
- (D) forceful detention of a minor

**Correct Answer:** (A) intentional physical contact without consent

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

In the law of torts, "Battery" is an intentional tort that protects an individual's right to bodily integrity.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

Battery is defined as the intentional and unpermitted contact with the person of another. It does not necessarily require physical injury; the mere fact that the contact was unauthorized and intentional is sufficient to establish a battery.

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

The term Battery means intentional physical contact without consent, corresponding to option (A).

**Quick Tip:** While "Assault" is the threat of harmful contact, "Battery" is the actual execution of that physical contact.

---

**109. The term of office of the Judges of the International Court of Justice is**

- (A) 9 years
- (B) 6 years
- (C) 10 years
- (D) 5 years

**Correct Answer:** (A) 9 years

### Solution:

#### Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. Its structure and procedures are governed by the ICJ Statute.

#### Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

According to Article 13 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, the members of the Court are elected for a term of nine years. They may be re-elected to subsequent terms.

#### Step 3: Final Answer:

The term of office for ICJ judges is 9 years, corresponding to option (A).

**Quick Tip:** To ensure continuity, the elections for the ICJ are held every three years for one-third of the seats.

**110. A invites B to a family function at his residence. B accepts but does not attend. Legally A can**

- (A) sue for breach of trust
- (B) sue for damage
- (C) do nothing legally
- (D) give a complaint to the Police

**Correct Answer:** (C) do nothing legally

### Solution:

#### Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

For an agreement to be a legally binding contract, there must be an "intention to create legal relations."

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

In social and domestic agreements (like a family function invitation), the law presumes that the parties involved did not intend to be legally bound. Therefore, if one party fails to fulfill their side of a social arrangement, it does not constitute a breach of contract that a court would enforce.

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

Legally, A can do nothing, corresponding to option (C).

**Quick Tip:** Social obligations are distinct from legal obligations; the law generally stays out of personal/social disputes.

---

**111. Two statements are given. Choose the correct option based on the statements:**

**Statements:**

- 1. The International Court of Justice can hear disputes only between States**
- 2. Individuals have no local standi before the International Court of Justice**

- (A) Only the statement (1) is true  
(B) Only the statement (2) is true  
(C) Both statements (1) and (2) are true  
(D) Both statements (1) and (2) are false

**Correct Answer:** (C) Both statements (1) and (2) are true

**Solution:****Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

The International Court of Justice (ICJ) serves as the primary judicial organ of the UN, operating under the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

Statement 1 is true: Under Article 34 of the ICJ Statute, only States (countries) may be parties

in cases before the Court.

Statement 2 is true: Because only States can be parties to a dispute, individuals, NGOs, and corporations do not have locus standi (the right to bring an action) before the ICJ.

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

Both statements are true, corresponding to option (C).

**Quick Tip:** While the ICJ cannot hear disputes involving individuals, individuals may seek redress for human rights violations through regional human rights courts or other specialized international tribunals.

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**112. Two statements are given. Choose the correct option based on the statements:**

**Statements:**

- 1. Election Commission of India is a constitutional body**
- 2. Election Commission of India conducts elections to Corporations**

- (A) Only the statement (1) is true  
(B) Only the statement (2) is true  
(C) Both statements (1) and (2) are true  
(D) Both statements (1) and (2) are false

**Correct Answer:** (A) Only the statement (1) is true

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

The Election Commission of India (ECI) is an autonomous body responsible for administering union and state election processes in India.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

Statement 1 is true: The ECI is a permanent constitutional body established by Article 324 of the Constitution.



Statement 2 is false: The ECI is responsible for elections to the Parliament, State Legislatures, and the offices of President and Vice-President. Elections to local bodies, such as Municipal Corporations and Panchayats, are conducted by the respective State Election Commissions.

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

Only statement (1) is true, corresponding to option (A).

**Quick Tip:** The State Election Commission is a separate entity established under the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts to oversee local governance elections.

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**113. Two statements are given. Choose the correct option based on the statements.**

**Statements:**

- 1. Indian Rajya Sabha is not subject to dissolution**
- 2. One-third of Indian Rajya Sabha Members retire every two years**

- (A) Only the statement (1) is true  
(B) Only the statement (2) is true  
(C) Both the statements (1) and (2) are true  
(D) Both the statements (1) and (2) are false

**Correct Answer:** (C) Both the statements (1) and (2) are true

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

The Rajya Sabha (Council of States) serves as the upper house of the Indian Parliament, designed to represent the interests of the States.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

Statement 1 is true: Unlike the Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha is a permanent house and is not subject to dissolution.

Statement 2 is true: According to Article 83(1), the Rajya Sabha is a continuing chamber

where one-third of the members retire at the expiration of every second year. This system ensures continuity.

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

Both statements are true, corresponding to option (C).

**Quick Tip:** The term of office for a member of the Rajya Sabha is six years.

**114. Two statements are given. Choose the correct option based on the statements:**

**Statements:**

1. The Supreme Court of India is the final interpreter of the constitution
2. The decision of the Supreme Court can be overlooked by the President of India

- (A) Only the statement (1) is true  
(B) Only the statement (2) is true  
(C) Both statements (1) and (2) are true  
(D) Both statements (1) and (2) are false

**Correct Answer:** (A) Only the statement (1) is true

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

The Supreme Court of India acts as the guardian of the Constitution and holds the power of judicial review.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

Statement 1 is true: The Supreme Court is the final arbiter of constitutional interpretation in India.

Statement 2 is false: The law declared by the Supreme Court is binding on all courts and authorities within the territory of India (Article 141). The President of India cannot overlook or set aside a Supreme Court decision.

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

Only statement (1) is true, corresponding to option (A).

**Quick Tip:** Judicial independence is a cornerstone of the Indian legal system, ensuring that the executive cannot override judicial mandates.

**115. Two statements are given. Choose the correct option based on the statements:**

**Statements:**

- 1. The Supreme Court can review its own judgements**
- 2. Public Interest Litigation can be filed directly in the Supreme Court**

- (A) Only (1) is true
- (B) Only (2) is true
- (C) Both (1) and (2) are true
- (D) Both (1) and (2) are false

**Correct Answer:** (C) Both (1) and (2) are true

**Solution:****Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

The Supreme Court of India possesses inherent powers, including the power to review its own decisions and the authority to hear PILs under its writ jurisdiction (Article 32).

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

Statement 1 is true: Under Article 137, the Supreme Court has the power to review any judgment pronounced or order made by it.

Statement 2 is true: PIL is a legal mechanism that allows any public-spirited individual or organization to approach the Supreme Court (or High Courts) directly to seek justice for public grievances, bypassing traditional locus standi rules.

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

Both (1) and (2) are true, corresponding to option (C).

**Quick Tip:** PILs are a significant tool in India for advancing social justice and protecting the rights of marginalized communities.

**116. Two statements are given. Choose the correct option based on the statements:**

**Statements:**

- 1. A High Court Judge can be removed only by the President of India on grounds of proved misbehaviour or incapacity**
- 2. The removal of a High Court Judge does not require a special majority in Parliament.**

- (A) Only the statement (1) is true  
(B) Only the statement (2) is true  
(C) Both statements (1) and (2) are true  
(D) Both statements (1) and (2) are false

**Correct Answer:** (A) Only the statement (1) is true

**Solution:****Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

The procedure for the removal of a High Court judge is rigorous, requiring both executive action and legislative approval.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

Statement 1 is true: Article 217(1)(b) provides that a judge may be removed from office by the President in the manner provided in clause (4) of Article 124 (same as Supreme Court judges) on grounds of proved misbehaviour or incapacity.

Statement 2 is false: Removal requires a special majority in each House of Parliament (a majority of total membership and a majority of not less than two-thirds of members present and voting).

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

Only statement (1) is true, corresponding to option (A).

**Quick Tip:** The process of removing a judge is known as impeachment and has never been successfully completed for any judge in India.

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**117. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 is changed into**

- (A) Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Services, 2023
- (B) Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023
- (C) Bharatiya Nyaya Suraksha Sanhita, 2023
- (D) Bharatiya Nagarik Subha Sanhita, 2023

**Correct Answer:** (B) Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023

**Solution:****Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

The Indian criminal justice system recently underwent a major overhaul to replace colonial-era laws with new legislation aimed at modernizing legal processes.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023, was enacted to replace the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), 1973. It establishes the procedural law for criminal proceedings in India.

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

The correct replacement is the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, corresponding to option (B).

**Quick Tip:** The trio of new criminal laws—the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), and Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA)—collectively replace the IPC, CrPC, and the Indian Evidence Act respectively.

**118. Which one of the following replaced the Indian Evidence Act, 1872?**

- (A) Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita
- (B) Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam
- (C) Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha
- (D) Transfer of Property Act

**Correct Answer:** (B) Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

As part of the criminal law reforms in India, the evidentiary rules were modernized.

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA), 2023, replaced the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. It governs the rules regarding the admissibility of evidence in Indian courts.

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam replaced the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, corresponding to option (B).

**Quick Tip:** "Sakshya" is the Hindi/Sanskrit word for evidence, while "Adhiniyam" refers to an Act.

**119. The maxim “Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea” means**

- (A) The act alone makes a person guilty
- (B) Motive is more important than act

- (C) The act makes a person guilty even the mind is not guilty  
(D) The act does not make a person guilty unless the mind is also guilty

**Correct Answer:** (D) The act does not make a person guilty unless the mind is also guilty

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

This is a fundamental principle of criminal law, establishing that a crime requires both a wrongful act (actus reus) and a guilty mind (mens rea).

**Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

The maxim translates literally to: "An act does not make a person guilty unless their mind is also guilty." It emphasizes the requirement of criminal intent for liability.

**Step 3: Final Answer:**

The meaning is the act does not make a person guilty unless the mind is also guilty, corresponding to option (D).

**Quick Tip:** This principle highlights why accidental acts (where intent is absent) are generally not treated as crimes.

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120. A person X finds lost goods and keeps them in his possession. He is legally known as

- (A) trustee  
(B) guardian  
(C) owner  
(D) bailee

**Correct Answer:** (D) bailee

### **Solution:**

#### **Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

Bailment is the transfer of possession of goods from one person to another for a specific purpose.

#### **Step 2: Detailed Explanation:**

According to Section 71 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, a person who finds goods belonging to another and takes them into their custody is subject to the same responsibility as a "bailee."

#### **Step 3: Final Answer:**

X is legally known as a bailee, corresponding to option (D).

**Quick Tip:** A "finder of lost goods" has the responsibility to take reasonable care of the goods and try to find the real owner.