

2026 GROUP – II & IIA
State Level Mock Test
General English Explanations

1. **Answer: C**

- An imperative sentence is a sentence that gives a direct command, an instruction, a request, or a piece of advice.
- The sentence "Always respect your teachers and elders" is a clear piece of moral advice or instruction. It has an understood subject ("You") and begins with an adverb modifying the imperative base verb ("respect"), making it a classic imperative sentence.

2. **Answer: B**

- The passage emphasizes that true progress depends on expanding the "freedom and capability of its citizens" rather than just increasing national wealth.
- Focus: This direct focus on improving the human condition, well-being, and individual capabilities is the exact definition of a human-centric development approach.

3. **Answer: A**

Transliteration focus purely on spelling conversion rather than meaning mapping. It maps the phonetic script of one language into the alphabet of another (e.g., writing the Tamil name "வணக்கம்" as "Vanakkam" in English script).

Transliteration is the specific linguistic process of converting characters or letters from one writing system (script) into the corresponding characters of another script based on phonetic similarity.

(b) Transcreation is a highly creative form of translation used mostly in marketing and advertising. It completely rewrites a concept in a target language to ensure that the emotional impact, tone, and cultural relevance remain identical to the original.

(c) Localisation involves comprehensively adapting an existing product, application, website, or document to fit the specific linguistic, cultural, and technical requirements of a distinct regional market.

(d) Transcription is the process of converting audio or spoken language into a written format within the same language (e.g., listening to a court speech and typing it down word-for-word into text).

4. **Answer: C**

- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.
- Also known as the Washington Convention, CITES is a multilateral treaty drafted to ensure that international trade in wild plants and animals does not threaten their survival.

5. **Answer: C**

- In this sentence, "since" functions as a preposition because it directly introduces a specific noun phrase object ("last Monday") to show the exact starting point of the closure.
 - Conjunction. It would only be a conjunction if it linked a full new clause containing its own subject and verb (e.g., "The library has been closed since it was damaged").
 - Adverb. An adverb form stands alone without a noun object following it (e.g., "The library closed last year and has remained shut since").
 - Adjective. "Since" cannot be used as an adjective to describe a noun.

6. **Answer: B**

- The sentence describes an action that was ongoing ("for an hour") up to a specific point in the past ("before the match was stopped"). This requires the Past Perfect Continuous Tense.
- (B) had been playing is in the Past Perfect Continuous tense. This tense is specifically used when an ongoing activity ("for an hour") was happening before another action in the simple past occurred ("the match was stopped").

7. **Answer: B**

- The verb "subvert" takes the suffix -ive with a phonetic shift from 't' to 's' to form the adjective subversive (intending to undermine an established system). (e.g., subversive activities)
- The verb "quarrel" combines with the suffix -some to create the descriptive adjective quarrelsome (given to or characterized by quarreling or fighting).

8. **Answer: B**

Sentence (I) is correct: The word "Let" is a transitive verb that requires an objective pronoun. Therefore, the phrase "you and me" is grammatically perfect.

Sentence (II) is incorrect: The true subject of the sentence is the singular pronoun "One," not the plural modifier "dogs." It must take the singular verb is ("One of my dogs is sick").

Sentence (III) is incorrect: In the relative clause structure "one of those [plural noun] who", the relative pronoun who refers back to the plural noun "girls." Therefore, it requires a plural verb, not a singular one ("She is one of those girls who run fast").

Sentence (IV) is correct: Formal grammar dictates that a pronoun following a "be" verb (like is, was, were) must be in the subjective case, which correctly gives us "It was I" instead of the casual "It was me."

9. **Answer: D**

The Tamil word "மிரட்டுதல்" means to frighten, to threaten or overawe someone, especially to force them to do something. The formal English verb "intimidate" captures this specific action. Therefore, the negative command "Don't intimidate me" perfectly matches the meaning and tone of the phrase என்னை மிரட்டாதே.

(a) "Don't intimate me" is incorrect because intimate as a verb means to state, imply, hint, or formally announce something (Tamil: எனக்குத் தெரிவிக்காதே).

(b) "Don't imitate me" means do not copy my actions, speech, gestures, or appearance (Tamil: என்னைப் போல் போலி செய்யாதே / என்னை நகலெடுக்காதே).

(c) "Don't irritate me" means do not annoy, bother, or make me angry (Tamil: என்னை எரிச்சலூட்டாதே).

10. **Answer: A**

When indicating that an action will be completed before a specific deadline or event in the future, we use the Future Perfect tense (will have finished) for the completed action.

The time clause beginning with "By the time" must follow the time-conjunction rule, requiring the simple present tense (arrives) to refer to the future point.

(B) will arrive, will finish. You cannot use the future marker "will" inside a time clause introduced by "By the time".

(C) arrived, would finish. This changes the entire timeline to a past hypothetical scenario, ignoring the marker "next Monday".

(D) arrives, finishes. This uses the simple present for both clauses, which fails to show that one action completes before the other.

11. **Answer: D**

- An exclamatory sentence expresses a sudden or strong emotion, excitement, surprise, or shock. It often begins with an interjection or exclamatory word (such as "Heavens," "Wow," or "Oh") and must end with an exclamation mark to punctuate that emotional outburst.
- (b) Heavens, look at the size of that wave! This is a true exclamatory sentence. It uses an exclamation ("Heavens") and expresses a sudden, strong emotion of shock or awe regarding the size of the wave.
- Kindly fill out the feedback form before leaving. is an imperative sentence because it makes a polite request.
- Wake up immediately! is an imperative sentence because it issues a direct command. While it ends with an exclamation point, the punctuation is used here merely to give emphasis to an order, which does not change its classification from an imperative command into an emotional exclamation.
- Stop the car before you hit the gate! is also an imperative sentence delivering an urgent demand or warning.

12. **Answer: C**

- Statement (a) is TRUE: The author explicitly states that the ultimate goal is advocating for this model, noting: "The absolute objective is to foster deep-rooted economic independence through direct local capital intervention."
- Statement (b) is TRUE: The author highlights how these networks provide specific commercial benefits to local populations by stating: "They supply low-interest microloans and micro-insurance programs to independent family ventures."
- Statement (c) is TRUE: The author deliberately emphasizes the importance of these classes, stating: "Comprehensive basic accounting workshops are essential to ensure the effective application of these financial resources."
- Statement (d) is FALSE: The passage merely lists micro-insurance as an available program. It does not contain any negative critique, complaint, or mention of "operational complexity."

13. **Answer: B**

- "Repatriation" is the specific legal and political term for sending or bringing someone back to their native land or country of citizenship.
 - Deportation. This is the formal expulsion of a foreign national from a country, not necessarily returning them to their home country.
 - Expatriation. This is the act of leaving one's native country to live elsewhere, or renouncing one's citizenship.
 - Extradition. This is the formal process where one nation surrenders an alleged criminal to another state for trial or punishment.

14. **Answer: A**

A simple sentence contains exactly one independent clause (a clause that expresses a complete thought with a subject and a predicate) and no dependent clauses. It can contain modifying phrases, but these phrases do not contain their own finite verbs or subjects.

"Driven by hunger" is a participial phrase acting as a modifier. It does not contain a subject or a finite verb.

"the stray dog searched for food in the alley" is the independent clause. It contains one clear subject (the stray dog) and one main verb (searched). Because there is only one independent clause, it is a simple sentence.

15. **Answer: A**

The question specifically asks for examples of visual imagery related to lighting and the sky from William Henry Davies' poem "Leisure".

Visual imagery dealing with light appeals to our eyes' perception of illumination.

(a) Broad daylight: This phrase creates visual imagery directly dealing with bright, natural lighting conditions during the day.

(c) Streams full of stars: The poet uses this line as a metaphor to describe sparkling water reflecting sunlight, comparing it directly to the nighttime sky ("like skies at night").

(b) Stand and stare is a behavioral action describing a state of rest or observation, not imagery tied to light or sky.

(d) Watch her feet and (e) Beauty's glance represent personified imagery of nature dancing or looking like a beautiful woman, rather than skies or light

(f) Beneath the boughs refers to land/vegetation imagery (standing under tree branches).

16. **Answer: B**

Efficacious : This means successful in producing a desired or intended result; effective.

Antonym : Ineffective (or useless).

Innocuous : This means not harmful or offensive; safe.

Antonym : Harmful (or toxic).

- (a) Ineffective, harmful perfectly lists the antonyms for both efficacious and innocuous.
- (b) Productive, safe lists synonyms, not antonyms.
- (c) Useless, benign lists an antonym for the first word, but a synonym (benign means harmless) for the second.
- (d) Powerful, toxic lists a synonym for the first word and an antonym for the second.

17. **Answer: C**

- Discontent matches with 3. Dissatisfaction — It refers to a lack of satisfaction or a restless desire for something better.
- Eternity matches with 4. Endless — It describes infinite or unending time.
- Wrought matches with 2. Beaten out of shape by hammering — As an archaic past participle of work, it means shaped, beaten, or fashioned by artistic or physical effort (such as wrought iron).
- Unreluctant matches with 1. Willing to do something — Since reluctant means unwilling, the prefix un- reverses it to mean completely willing or eager. (*This form is generally not used but the poet, Henry Van Dyke has coined it for emphasis)

18. **Answer: C**

- (a) insightful: Meaning exhibiting a clear, deep, and unique understanding. A mentor's perspective that "completely changed my career path" is best described as insightful.
- (b) delectable: Meaning highly pleasing or delicious to the taste. Food critics highly recommend desserts that are delectable.
- (c) dynamic: Meaning characterized by constant change, activity, or vibrant energy. A presentation that keeps the "entire room focused" and engaged is a dynamic presentation.
- (d) undeniable: Meaning unable to be denied or disputed. Arguments that make a legal verdict "certain" are completely undeniable.

19. **Answer: D**

Sentence (d) is appropriate: In a financial context, capital refers to financial assets, money, or wealth utilized to start a business or generate more wealth. Spending personal funds to open a shop perfectly fits this economic definition. Sentence (a) uses capital in a geopolitical context (meaning the seat of a government). Sentence (b) uses capital in a legal/judicial context (meaning a crime punishable by death). Sentence (c) uses capital in a linguistic/typographical context (meaning an uppercase letter).

20. **Answer: A**

To convert a collective assertive sentence (like "We should not...") into an imperative sentence, the construction "Let us not + base verb" (or Let's not) is used to express a joint command, exhortation, or suggestion.

Statement (a) Let us not leave our trash on the beach. perfectly shifts the sentence into an imperative tone while preserving the original group dynamic ("we/our").

(b) is a passive voice assertive sentence, not an imperative command.

(c) is an interrogative sentence (a question), not an imperative sentence.

(d) remains an assertive sentence stating a habit or rule, and it incorrectly changes the pronoun perspective from "our" to "your".

21. **Answer: C**

➤ This tests the Subjunctive Mood used for imaginary, hypothetical, or impossible wishes. In formal English grammar, the past plural verb "were" is strictly used for all subjects (including I, he, she, it) when expressing an unreal condition ("I wish I were...").

➤ The Tamil sentence expresses an imaginary, hypothetical, or contrary-to-fact present situation (நான் ஒரு பறவையாக இருந்திருக்கலாம் என விரும்புகிறேன்).

➤ In English, unreal or hypothetical conditions following the phrase "I wish" must use the subjunctive mood.

22. **Answer: A**

➤ Personification is a figure of speech where human qualities, emotions, or actions (such as "winking") are given to non-human things, animals, or natural elements.

➤ Attributing the human action of a facial expression to inanimate stars is a classic example of personification.

23. **Answer: C**

(C) a noun clause is correct. A noun clause is a dependent clause that takes the place of any noun in a sentence.

In this sentence, the entire clause "What you just said" acts as the grammatical subject of the verb 'makes'. You can replace the entire phrase with a single pronoun like It ("It makes absolute sense to me"), proving that it functions purely as a noun.

24. **Answer: A**

- Streams matches with 4. Cascade
- Streams naturally flow downwards over rocks or cliffs, forming a cascade (a small waterfall).
- Waves matches with 1. Surge
- Ocean waves naturally surge, meaning they swell and move forward with sudden, powerful force.
- Glaciers matches with 5. Calve
- To "calve" is the specific scientific and geological term for when giant chunks of ice split off and break away from the edge of a glacier.
- Rivers matches with 3. Meander
- A meander is the winding, curving bend or loop followed by a river as it flows across a valley.
- Brooks matches with 2. Murmur
- Brooks are small, gentle streams that are classically described in literature and poetry by the soft, low sound they make ("the murmuring brook").

25. **Answer: B**

(A) is false because the passage states the project focused on "deep-ice core cylinders extracted from Antarctic shelves," not tropical deserts.

(B) is true because the text explicitly states that "specialized teams cross-referenced sub-annual accumulation rates with historical volcanic eruptions."

(C) is false because the independent oversight bodies actually "validated the project's macro-findings," rather than rejecting them.

(D) is false because the ice cores were extracted from "Antarctic shelves," not shallow freshwater lakes in temperate zones.

26. **Answer: D**

- To "soar" means to rise rapidly, this fits the context of a highly successful product launch.
- plummet. "Plummet" means to drop sharply, the opposite of what a successful launch would cause.
- fluctuate. "Fluctuate" means to rise and fall irregularly, which does not show the direct positive impact.
- stagnate. "Stagnate" means to stay completely still or stop developing.

27. **Answer: D**

- Chakravarti Rajagopalachari (1878-1972) informally called Rajaji, was an Indian politician, independence activist, lawyer, writer, historian and statesman.
- Rajagopalachari was born in the village of Thorapalli in the Krishnagiri district.

- Rajagopalachari was the last Governor- General of India, as India soon became a Republic in 1950.
- Furthermore, he was the first Indian-born governor- general, since before him the posts were held by British nationals.
- He also served as leader of the Indian National Congress, Premier of the Madras Presidency, Governor of West Bengal, Minister for Home Affairs of the Indian Union and Chief Minister of Madras state.
- He was one of the first recipients of India's highest civilian award, the Bharat Ratna.

28. **Answer: B**

Sarojini Naidu's poem, "Wandering Singers".

Statement (a) agrees: The very first line of the poem states, "With lutes in our hands ever-singing we roam". This confirms they carry stringed musical instruments called lutes.

Statement (b) does not agree: The poem states, "Where the voice of the wind calls our wandering feet". This implies that the singers do not actively choose their own destinations; rather, they submissively follow the direction of the wind (destiny/call of nature).

Statement (c) agrees: The second stanza confirms that they sing of "The sword of old battles, the crown of old kings, / And the laughter and beauty of women"—which directly translates to celebrating historical, ancient women.

Statement (d) does not agree: The singers have no hatred or sense of conflict with the world. In fact, they view all of humanity as their family, saying, "All men are our kindred, the world is our home." They do not view it as an adversary (enemy).

29. **Answer: C**

In Charles Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare

Can you remember a time before you came to this cell? I think you cannot, for you were not then three years of age." "Twelve years ago, Miranda," continued Prospero, "I was Duke of Milan, and you were a princess, and my only heir.

Statement (i) is TRUE: Prospero explicitly mentions to Miranda: "Miranda, you were not then three years of age when you came to this cell."

Statement (ii) is TRUE: Prospero and Miranda were banished from Milan and arrived on the isolated island exactly twelve years ago.

Statement (iii) is TRUE: Since they arrived twelve years ago, Prospero and his daughter spent a total duration of twelve years living together on the island up until the events of the play.

Statement (iv) is FALSE: Prospero frees Ariel (the airy spirit) from his service before leaving, which brings great joy to that spirit. Caliban, a deformed monster, is left behind on the island rather than being liberated to a state of joyful spiritual freedom.

30. **Answer: A**

Passive Voice Concordance: The verbal phrase "have been modified" denotes a plural present perfect passive state (tax regulations). The matching plural Tamil construction for a completed passive action with present relevance is "மாற்றியமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன". Statement (a) reflects this flawlessly.

The tax regulations = வரி விதிமுறைகள்

have been modified = மாற்றியமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன (Present Perfect Tense in the Passive Voice)

by the finance department = நிதித்துறையால் (Passive voice marker: -ஆல்)

The English sentence uses the Present Perfect Passive Voice (have been + V3). This indicates a recently completed action where the focus is on the object (the regulations).

Statement (a) perfectly translates this into the passive voice with the correct tense: மாற்றியமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன (have been modified).

Statement (b) translates to "The finance department has modified the tax regulations." While the core meaning is identical, this is written in the Active Voice (நிதித்துறை... மாற்றியமைத்துள்ளது).

Statement (c) uses the present continuous passive construction மாற்றியமைக்கப்பட்டு வருகின்றன (are being modified), which implies the changes are still ongoing right now.

Statement (d) uses the simple past passive construction மாற்றியமைக்கப்பட்டன (were modified), which loses the present perfect nuance.

31. **Answer: B**

- Smart water metering matches with 3. Eliminates water wastage and optimizes efficiency — The text states: "Smart water metering projects aim to eliminate water wastage and optimize distribution efficiency."
- Command and control centers matches with 4. Protects municipal networks from system overloads — The text states: "Command and control center plans protect municipal networks from system overloads."

- Promotion of mass transit corridors matches with 2. Reduces reliance on private vehicle commuting — The text states: "Promotion of smart mass transit corridors reduces reliance on private vehicle commuting."
- Public digital kiosk networks matches with 1. Builds technological familiarity for urban populations — The text states: "Public digital kiosk networks build technological familiarity in urban populations..."

32. **Answer: A**

(A) The quality of having strong moral principles, honesty, and decency: Probity denotes absolute integrity, uprightness, and incorruptibility in public or private life.

(B) A deep structural investigation into a financial crime: This is the definition of an audit or an official 'probe'.

(C) The natural tendency of an object to float in water: This is the physical property of 'Buoyancy'.

(D) An excessive and unnatural desire for continuous sleep: This is a medical condition known as 'Somnolence' or 'Hypersomnia'.

33. **Answer: D**

(D) Reprieve: This is the temporary suspension or delay of the execution of a sentence, giving the prisoner time to seek a pardon or a commutation.

A reprieve is legally defined as a temporary stay or delay in the execution of a sentence, most commonly used to put a temporary halt on a death sentence. This gives the prisoner additional time to seek legal remedies, present new evidence, or appeal for executive clemency (such as a pardon or commutation).

(A) Commutation: This replaces a harsher punishment with a lighter or less severe sentence (for example, reducing a death sentence to life imprisonment). It permanently alters the nature of the punishment rather than just delaying it.

(B) Pardon: This completely forgives the offender, removes the conviction entirely from their record, and releases them from all associated punishments and legal disqualifications.

(C) Amnesty: This is a general or collective pardon granted by the government to an entire group or class of offenders, typically for political or public offenses, rather than an individual stay of execution.

34. **Answer: B**

- The opening sentence of James Thurber's humorous short story, "The Night the Ghost Got In", explicitly establishes the date
- "The ghost that got into our house on the night of November 17, 1915, raised such a hullabaloo of misunderstandings that I am sorry I didn't just let it keep on walking, and go to bed."

35. **Answer: B**

- Vicissitude: Derived from the Latin word vicissitudo (meaning alteration or change), it describes a change of circumstances or fortune, typically one that is unwelcome or unpleasant (e.g., "the vicissitudes of life").
- Vicissitude features a highly deceptive arrangement of single and double consonants. It requires a single "c" followed by a double "s" in the middle, spelled V-i-c-i-s-s-i-t-u-d-e.
- (A) fails to double the "s", (C) changes the "i" to an "a", and (D) incorrectly changes the first "c" to an "s".

36. **Answer: C**

- Statement (a) is true: The opening sentence notes that digital banking "has significantly enhanced financial literacy among local communities".
- Statement (c) is true: The text confirms that it "aimed to minimize cash dependencies and expedite transactional speed". ("Decrease reliance" matches "minimize dependencies" and "improve speeds" matches "expedite speed").
- Statement (d) is true: The passage explicitly calls out "Connectivity outages in remote areas and digital illiteracy" as factors that hinder progress.
- Thus, option (C) perfectly captures the correct statements.
- Statement (b) is false: The passage notes that "Connectivity outages... still hinder progress." It does not say connectivity issues are fully resolved; rather, it highlights them as an ongoing challenge.

37. **Answer: B**

- According to Edgar Albert Guest's poem "Courage", the true characteristics of courage align directly with statements (b) and (c):
- Statement (b) is true: The poem explicitly states, "The brave man never is freed of it. He has it when there is no need of it." This confirms that a brave person retains courage at all times, even without immediate danger.
- Statement (c) is true: The opening lines explicitly define it: "It's a slow, unwavering, ingrained trait. With the patience to work and the strength to wait."
- Statement (a) is false: The poem clarifies that courage is not a sudden, instantaneous flash of light or action. It explicitly notes, "Courage isn't a dazzling light. That flashes and passes away from sight..."
- Statement (d) is false: The poet notes that "Courage was never designed for show; It isn't a thing that can come and go..."

38. **Answer: B**

- S1 (Fixed Opening): Introduces the core topic—intense anxiety regarding AI-driven cognitive labor displacement.
- Link S1 to Q: S1 introduces anxiety about AI displacing "cognitive labor." Q connects to this by comparing it to past disruptions and highlighting that it targets white-collar roles "once considered safe."
- Link Q to P: Sentence P immediately explains why they were considered safe in the past, opening with the phrase "This historical insulation occurred because..." which anchors perfectly to Q.
- Link P to S: Because white-collar jobs are no longer insulated, S delivers the immediate outcome ("Consequently...") by naming specific affected sectors (law, finance, software engineering).
- Link S to R: Sentence R brings the macroeconomic perspective to a close ("Therefore, economists are struggling to project..."), paving the way for S6 to outline how we might mitigate this structural shift.
- S6 (Fixed Conclusion): Smoothly wraps up the passage by explaining how to mitigate this structural economic shift (safety nets and upskilling).

39. **Answer: C**

Spoilage of agricultural produce during long-distance transit

The final sentence confirms that regional cooperatives have launched localized networks, "thereby resolving the persistent challenge of crop spoilage during long-distance transport".

Since "agricultural produce" is a direct synonym for "crop" and "transit" means "transport", option (C) matches the long-standing issue addressed by the cooperatives word-for-word.

Contextual Analysis: Crop spoilage or wastage during transit is framed as the key structural obstacle that regional agricultural supply chains are designed to fix.

(A): The text mentions "institutional credit lines" in a general sense but does not discuss banking literacy programs.

(B): Tractor equipment, manufacturing, or import machinery costs are not mentioned anywhere in the passage.

(D): While fertilizers are mentioned in relation to soil sensors, water scarcity or irrigation methods are outside the scope of this passage. While the passage mentions "soil sensors to minimize excessive fertilizer dependency," it makes no reference to over-irrigation or groundwater depletion.

40. **Answer: A**

The passage explicitly states that when citizens received cash transfers, luxury goods sales remained unchanged, while the sales of staple grains and cooking

oils experienced a sharp, immediate increase. Because staple grains and cooking oils are foundational, daily necessities, it can be logically inferred that the recipients chose to spend their newly acquired cash on essential household sustenance rather than non-essential luxuries.

(B) The text does not provide any information about the demographic breakdown of the recipients (such as whether they are specifically "farming families"). It only mentions "regional governments" and "citizens" broadly.

(C) The text notes that luxury goods sales remained unchanged, but it provides absolutely no information regarding the cost or pricing changes of luxury items.

(D) An increase in the volume of sales (buying more grains and oils) does not automatically mean there was price inflation (an increase in the price of the goods themselves). The passage specifies an increase in "the sales of", not "the prices of".

41. **Answer: A**

- Homophones are words that sound exactly the same when spoken aloud, but have completely different meanings and different spellings.
- Grown and Groan are homophones because they sound exactly the same when spoken, but they have completely different spellings and definitions.
- Grown refers to physical development or maturity.
- Groan is a deep, inarticulate sound of pain or despair.
- (B) Hot and cold are antonyms (words with opposite meanings).
- (C) Match and match are homonyms (specifically homographs), where the words are spelled and pronounced identically but have distinct meanings (e.g., a soccer match vs. a fire starter).
- (D) Huge and large are synonyms (words with identical or similar meanings).

42. **Answer: B**

By tracking the sequential transition markers used in the passage (First, Then, Next, Finally), we establish the exact order of the archaeological process:

First: An archaeologist sweeps away surface dirt with a brush.

Then: Grid lines are carefully mapped across the site.

Next: Delicate stone artifacts are excavated using hand tools.

Finally: Lab technicians log the discoveries into a central digital database.

Evaluating the given statements against this timeline:

(a) Surface dirt is swept away before the grid lines are mapped across the site: This is correct. Sweeping happens in Step 1, while mapping grid lines occurs directly afterward in Step 2.

(d) Lab technicians log the discoveries after the artifacts are excavated: This is correct. Excavation happens in Step 3, while logging discoveries into the database takes place later in Step 4.

(b) Delicate stone artifacts are excavated before grid lines are mapped: This is incorrect. Grid lines are mapped (Step 2) before the excavation of artifacts begins (Step 3).

(c) The process starts with logging the discoveries into a digital database: This is incorrect. Logging discoveries is the absolute final stage (Step 4), not the beginning.

43. **Answer: D**

- The phrase "Having been built" functions as a perfect participle in the passive voice.
- A perfect participle indicates an action that was completely finished and concluded before the main action of the sentence took place. It is structured using having + past participle for active contexts (e.g., Having eaten) or having been + past participle for passive contexts (e.g., Having been built).
- In this specific sentence, the action of constructing the castle concluded centuries ago, prior to it requiring extensive renovations today.

44. **Answer: D**

- This is a classic form of metonymy where an object strongly associated with a profession
- Metonymy is a figure of speech where an object, concept, or attribute is referred to by the name of something else that is very closely associated with it. In this sentence, the physical piece of furniture ("the bench") stands in place of the judges or the court system that occupies it.
- The phrase "Wall Street reacted with panic to the sudden drop in interest rates," where a specific physical street location ("Wall Street") is used to represent the entire financial sector and stock markets of the nation.
- This type of metonymy substitutes a famous geographical location for the corporate industries, markets, and investment activities intimately linked with it.

45. **Answer: A**

- Statement (b) is the opening sentence: It introduces the main subject—anthropocentric legal systems and their fundamental premise that nature is a commodity.

- Statement (c) follows (b): The phrase "This exploitative paradigm" directly refers to the idea of nature being "owned, exploited, and managed" introduced in statement (b), explaining its negative consequence (ecological degradation).
- Statement (a) follows (c): It proposes a solution ("To correct this imbalance...") to the degradation mentioned in (c), suggesting that legal frameworks must recognize the rights of ecosystems.
- Statement (d) is the concluding sentence: The phrase "This fundamental shift" links back to the revolutionary legal change proposed in statement (a) and names it explicitly as Earth Jurisprudence.

46. **Answer: B**

- Robert Frost (1874-1968) was an American poet noted for his realistic descriptions of rural life. Born on 26 March 1874, he spent his first 40 years as an unknown entity.
- He received four Pulitzer prizes for poetry and was a special guest at President John F. Kennedy's inauguration.
- Frost became a poetic force and the unofficial Poet Laureate of the United States.
- Some of his famous works are The Road Not Taken, West Running Brook, Mending Wall, After Apple Picking etc.
- Statement (ii) is false: He did not achieve immediate widespread fame during his twenties. Instead, he spent his first 40 years as a largely unknown entity, struggling to find publishers in America before finally gaining breakthrough recognition after moving to England in his late thirties.

47. **Answer: B**

- Statement (a) is effective: "To coordinate real-time evacuation protocols" is the most critical logistical step to move vulnerable citizens away from immediate danger safely.
- Statement (c) is effective: "To issue clear, actionable shelter-in-place instructions" gives the public precise, lifesaving steps to protect themselves inside their homes, reducing panic.
- Statement (b) prevents hospitals from preparing the correct medical antidotes for victims.
- Statement (d) keeps residents in the dark during a fast-moving, life-threatening disaster.

48. **Answer: C**

- The word anomalous is derived from the Greek anomalos, meaning "uneven" or "irregular."

- It describes something that deviates markedly from what is normal, standard, expected, or common (e.g., "The scientist noticed an anomalous radar reading that didn't fit the typical weather pattern.").
- Thus, abnormal is its direct synonym.

49. **Answer: C**

- Sentence (i) matches (c) down: Take down means to defeat, collapse, or floor an opponent in a fight or sporting event.
- Sentence (ii) matches (a) round: Bring round (or bring around) means to restore someone to consciousness after they have fainted or passed out.
- Sentence (iii) matches (b) across: Run across means to meet, discover, or find something completely by chance or unexpectedly.
- Sentence (iv) matches (d) away: Break away means to separate from a larger group, organization, or control to establish independence.

50. **Answer: A**

(a) The sender's address and the date matches with 3. Heading

The heading at the very top of a formal letter contains the sender's contact details and the date it was written.

(b) The greeting matches with 1. Salutation

The formal opening greeting to the recipient (e.g., "Dear Sir/Madam") is technically called the salutation.

(c) Subscription matches with 4. Yours Sincerely

In traditional letter-writing terminology, the subscription refers to the polite sign-off phrase containing the signature alignment.

(d) The complimentary close matches with 2. Thank you

The short phrase of courtesy used right before ending the letter functions as the complimentary close.

51. **Answer: D**

- An exclamatory sentence starting with "If only..." expresses a strong wish or desire.
- The exclamation "If only... would" indicates strong dissatisfaction with a current behavior and a wish for it to change. Replacing "If only" with "I wish" seamlessly translates the sentence into an assertive format while keeping the original intent.

52. **Answer: D**

- The word "torn" is the past participle form of the verb tear. In this sentence, it functions as a participle adjective that directly modifies the noun "page" to describe its physical condition.

- "Collecting" functions as a gerund (a verbal noun). It serves as the subject of the first clause ("Collecting stamps is..."), answering the question "What is his hobby?"
- "spent" is the main finite verb of the second clause, conjugated in the simple past tense ("he spent...").
- "hobby" is a common noun, not a verb form.

53. **Answer: D**

It was raining heavily when they crossed the river.

அவர்கள் ஆற்றைக் கடந்தபோது = When they crossed the river (a completed action in the past).

பலத்த மழை = Heavy rain.

பெய்துகொண்டிருந்தது = Was raining (an ongoing action in the past).

The phrase பெய்துகொண்டிருந்தது clearly represents an action that was progressively happening at a specific moment in the past. In English grammar, this requires the Past Continuous Tense structure: Subject + was/were + verb-ing. Option (D) perfectly captures this ongoing past action happening simultaneously when another short past action occurred ("crossed").

(A): This incorrectly introduces the Present Continuous Tense (is raining) into a past narrative.

(B): This uses the Simple Past Tense (rained), dropping the continuous aspect emphasized by the Tamil phrasing.

(C): This uses the Past Perfect Tense (had rained), which wrongly implies the rain had completely stopped before they crossed.

54. **Answer: A**

- An Inference Question requires a person to read between the lines by looking at a given set of facts, clues, or evidence and logically deducing a hidden conclusion. The answer is not explicitly or directly stated in the text, meaning the reader must use critical reasoning to connect the dots and uncover the implied meaning.
- (B) Closed Question: This narrows the choices to short, rigid responses (like yes/no) and does not require building a logical deduction.
- (C) Recall Question: This asks for a direct repetition of facts explicitly mentioned in the text, requiring memory rather than deep deduction.
- (D) Leading Question: This is a biased prompt that deliberately steers the respondent toward a specific, preferred response.

55. **Answer: A**

- Negative Subject: The sentence begins with the word "Nothing," which makes the statement structurally negative. According to question tag rules, a negative statement must always take a positive question tag.
- Verb Tense: The main verb "went" is in the simple past tense. The positive helping verb used for simple past tense questions is "did."
- Pronoun Agreement: Indefinite pronouns that refer to non-living things (like nothing, everything, something) are always replaced by the singular pronoun "it" in a question tag.
- Combining these gives you the perfect tag: "did it?"

56. **Answer: C**

The context clues ("right now", "Don't knock") explicitly show that the action is actively taking place at this very moment. When an action is ongoing and simultaneous with the time of speaking, the continuous infinitive (to be + verb-ing) must be used.

(A) is a simple infinitive, which states a general fact rather than an live, active process.

(B) is a perfect infinitive, which would mean he finished the meeting in the past.

(D) is a passive infinitive structure, which makes no sense because he is the one performing the action.

57. **Answer: D**

- The question is in the present perfect tense ("Has anybody answered..."). To make it a negative statement, "anybody" changes to "nobody" and moves to the front as the subject. The verb structure remains positive ("has answered"), but the sentence takes on a flawless negative meaning without breaking tense rules.
- Conversion Rules: When changing an interrogative question containing the pronoun "anybody" or "anyone" into a definitive negative statement, the word "anybody" is replaced with its negative counterpart, "nobody" or "no one".
- Tense Consistency: The original question is in the Present Perfect Tense ("Has anybody answered..."). The negative statement must maintain the identical helping verb (has) and past participle (answered).
- Combining these rules yields: Nobody + has + answered + the phone call.

58. **Answer: C**

- Pair (a) is incorrect. Bring to book means to punish or call someone to account for their behavior, which is the exact opposite of "praise someone".
- Ex: The manager was brought to book for his negligence

- Pair (d) is incorrect. Leap in the dark means taking a risky, blind step where the outcome cannot be predicted. It does not mean a "certain action".
- Ex: You must not leap in the dark by entering the business without experience.

- Pair (b) is a correct match. Cheek by jowl means sitting, living, or moving very close together.
- Ex: In metropolitan cities it is common that affluence and poverty exist cheek by jowl.

- Pair (c) is a correct match. Green horn (or greenhorn) refers to an untrained, naive, or inexperienced person.
- Ex: Though a green horn in political field, he appears to have a bright future.

59. **Answer: A**

- Statement (d) is true: The passage explicitly states that "satellite imaging confirmed that the rapid growth of water-intensive cash crops was the main reason for the severe water depletion" in the underground aquifers. Therefore, the cultivation of these crops is directly and closely tied to dropping groundwater levels.
- Statement (a) is false: The passage states that local weather observations recorded only a "minor decrease" in annual rainfall, while satellite imaging explicitly confirmed that the rapid growth of water-intensive cash crops was the "main reason" for the severe water depletion.
- Statement (b) is false: The text clearly points out that shifting irrigation schedules to the evening will "only minimize surface evaporation without lowering the massive volume of water pulled," meaning it is not a permanent solution to aquifer depletion.
- Statement (c) is false: The passage never states that the valley has "completely banned" cash crops. It merely discusses the tracking program, observations, and recommendations within an environmental report.

60. **Answer: C**

- Open compound words – Car seat: Correctly paired. Open compounds consist of words that function together as a single conceptual unit but maintain a space between them (e.g., car seat, high school, post office).
- Closed compound words – Peanut butter: Incorrectly paired. Closed compound words are written as a single, continuous word with no spaces or hyphens (e.g., sunflower, notebook, keyboard). "Peanut butter" has a space, which makes it an open compound word.

- Hyphenated compound words – Merry-go-round: Correctly paired. These are compound concepts bound explicitly together by hyphens.
- Adjective compound words – Record-breaking: Correctly paired. A compound adjective combines multiple words to modify a noun, and it typically uses a hyphen when placed right before the noun it describes (e.g., a record-breaking performance).

61. **Answer: B**

A Covering Letter (or cover letter or job application letter) is an essential employment document sent alongside a Curriculum Vitae (CV) or resume. Its primary purpose is to introduce the applicant, explain their interest in the role, and briefly summarize why their background matches the job requirements.

62. **Answer: A**

Statement (a) is true: The passage explicitly states that the PLI scheme "has successfully attracted global electronics manufacturers."

Statement (b) is false: The passage contradicts this statement by noting that the policy has been "boosting high-tech export volumes to record levels" (not dropping to historic lows).

Statement (c) is true: The passage states that small and medium enterprises (SMEs) face immense difficulties "due to high initial technology costs."

Statement (d) is true: The passage concludes that these financial and technical barriers (high technology costs and difficulties adapting to new standards) "prevent them from fully joining the global supply chain."

63. **Answer: D**

This sentence is an example of a Second Conditional sentence, which is used to talk about hypothetical, unreal, or imaginary situations in the present or future.

The grammatical structure for the Second Conditional is:

If-clause : Simple Past tense (If she had more free time...)

Main clause: would + base form of the verb (would start)

The verb "had" here is simple past tense (not past perfect), which must be followed by would + base verb (would start).

(A) would have started is used in the Third Conditional to talk about past imaginary situations (e.g., "If she had had more free time, she would have started...").

(B) started is the simple past tense, which violates the conditional clause formula for the main result.

(C) will start is used in the First Conditional to talk about real, possible future situations, which requires a simple present verb in the if-clause (e.g., "If she has more free time, she will start...").

64. **Answer: C**

The Thesis: The text introduces the 'CM Dashboard Monitoring System' as a technological system that enables "data-driven executive oversight" by consolidating live data onto a single interface.

The Benefit: It highlights how the platform replaces delayed manual files to pinpoint bottlenecks instantly, driving a shift toward a "proactive, transparent, and accountable form of governance."

65. **Answer: C**

The text explicitly mentions that "the system's effectiveness is constrained by the quality of data input; inconsistent or delayed data entry by local municipal staff can compromise the dashboard's accuracy."

66. **Answer: C**

- A polar question (commonly known as a yes/no question) is a type of question that can be answered completely with a simple "yes" or "no".
- The question "Are you attending the conference tomorrow?" requires the listener to confirm or deny the statement. The answer will be either "Yes, I am" or "No, I am not", making it a classic polar question.
- Indirect question is a polite or formal way of asking a question embedded inside a statement or another question (e.g., "Could you tell me if you are attending the conference?").
- Choice question (or alternative question) offers two or more specific options for the listener to select from (e.g., "Are you attending the conference tomorrow or on Friday?").
- Tag question is a declarative statement with a short question "tagged" onto the very end (e.g., "You are attending the conference tomorrow, aren't you?").

67. **Answer: C**

- By definition, impeachment is a constitutional mechanism where a legislative body (such as Parliament) brings formal charges against a top public official (like a President or a Supreme Court Judge) for severe wrongdoing, treason, or violating the constitution. It is the initial trial process that can lead to their removal from office.
- Impeachment is a formal constitutional and legislative process by which a legislative body levels charges against a high-ranking public official (such as

a President, Governor, or Judge) for serious misconduct, crimes, or breaches of duty.

68. **Answer: D**

- The word "cursory" means rapid, superficial, or done in a hurried manner without noticing or paying attention to details.
- A hasty glance describes an identical action—looking at something very quickly and briefly without reading it deeply.
 - Thorough is an antonym (opposite word) meaning complete, exhaustive, and deeply detailed.
 - Meticulous is also an antonym meaning showing great attention to detail or being very careful and precise.
 - Angry refers to an emotional state of rage or displeasure, which has no connection to the speed or depth of looking at a document.

69. **Answer: C**

- A metaphor is a figure of speech that makes a direct, implied comparison between two unrelated things without using comparison words such as "like" or "as".
- In the line "The sands of life are nearly run," a direct comparison is made between a person's lifespan and an hourglass filled with sand.
- The continuous falling of sand through an hourglass represents the steady, unstoppable passage of time.
- The phrase "nearly run" implies that the sand is almost entirely at the bottom, which metaphorically means the person is nearing the end of their life.

70. **Answer: C**

(a) Stop talking immediately! → 3. Imperative

An imperative sentence issues a direct command, request, or instruction. This sentence commands someone to stop talking. Ends in an exclamation point but its primary function is to issue a firm command

(b) Honesty is the best policy. → 1. Declarative

A declarative sentence makes a statement, states a fact, or expresses an opinion. It simply declares a known proverb/fact.

(c) How did you manage to do that? → 2. Interrogative

An interrogative sentence asks a direct question and ends with a question mark.

(d) How fast the time flies! → 4. Exclamatory

An exclamatory sentence expresses strong emotion, surprise, or excitement and ends with an exclamation mark. It uses the word 'How' to express deep shock or exclamation rather than an actual question.

71. **Answer: D**

The possessive question word and noun (Whose car) are followed by the past tense auxiliary did and the base verb borrow.

The original statement ("Amit borrowed...") is in the simple past tense. When forming a question in the simple past tense using an auxiliary verb, the correct structure is:

Wh-word+ noun + did + subject + base form of the verb (V1) +....?

72. **Answer: A**

- The original statement uses the word "only" to show exclusivity.
- To transform it into a formal negative sentence without changing the meaning, the word "only" is replaced by the negative phrase "nothing but".
- The presence of the word "nothing" satisfies the negative requirement while preserving the exact context of the original sentence.
- Transformation of "Only": When transforming an affirmative sentence containing the word "only" (referring to inanimate things or objects) into a negative sentence without changing its meaning, the idiomatic phrase "nothing but" is substituted in its place.
- Applying this rule, "saw only ruins" translates perfectly into the negative construction: "The old man saw nothing but ruins in the abandoned valley." This means he saw no other things, completely preserving the message of the original sentence.

73. **Answer: B**

- The Red Cross Society is an international humanitarian service organisation.
- It is the biggest, independent non-religious, non-political, non-sectarian and voluntary relief organisation treating people equally all over the world without any discrimination as to their nationality race and religious beliefs.
- It was established in 1863 in Geneva, Switzerland by Jean Henry Dunant, the Father of Red Cross movement and recipient of noble award for peace in 1901.

74. **Answer: C**

(a) is true: The passage explicitly states that banning the large diesel trucks "dramatically improved urban air quality." This confirms that targeted regulations can successfully lower urban pollution.

(b) is false: Switching to smaller vehicles did not resolve all problems; instead, it created "massive gridlock" and "overwhelmed" loading zones.

(c) is true: The city solved one issue (air pollution) but inadvertently created a new logistical issue (severe traffic gridlock and lack of curbside space due to the high volume of vans).

(d) is false: The passage mentions that the narrow streets suffered gridlock due to the sudden influx of hundreds of vans, not because electric vans are inherently too slow.

75. **Answer: B**

- The idiom "up in the air" means that a plan, decision, or situation is uncertain, unresolved, or not yet finalized.
- Because the holiday dates are still uncertain or undecided, the travelers cannot move forward with booking their flight tickets yet.
 - Inside out means thoroughly, completely, or having the inner part turned toward the outside (e.g., "He knows the city inside out"). It does not mean uncertain.
 - On the cards (or in the cards) means very likely to happen or planned for the future. If the dates were already planned or likely, they would be able to book the tickets.
 - Over head and ears (more commonly head over ears) means deeply or overwhelmingly involved in something, usually debt or love (e.g., "head over ears in love"). It does not fit the context of scheduling dates.

76. **Answer: D**

- An allusion is a figure of speech that makes a brief, indirect reference to a well-known person, place, historical event, or literary/biblical text without explicitly naming it.
- In this stanza from David Bates' poem "Speak Gently" (also titled "Your Space" in some syllabi), the lines make a direct biblical allusion to Jesus Christ:
- "He who gave his life": This refers to Jesus sacrificing his life on the cross to save humanity." (referencing his crucifixion and sacrifice).
- "When elements were in fierce strife, / Said to them, 'Peace, be still'": This references the biblical miracle where Jesus calms a raging storm at sea by commanding the wind and waves to be still.
- "When elements were in fierce strife, / Said to them, 'Peace, be still.'": This directly references a well-known miracle from the Gospels (Mark 4:39), where Jesus calms a raging storm on the Sea of Galilee by speaking the exact words, "Peace, be still."

77. **Answer: B**

- When a parenthetical remark is added to the end of a larger sentence, the final period must be placed outside the closing parenthesis. The period inside a parenthesis is only used if the text inside stands completely alone as its own independent sentence.
- (e.g., The museum is closed on Mondays (except holidays).).

78. **Answer: D**

Dr. Gieve Patel is one of the prominent Indian poets. His famous works include Evening, Forensic Medicine, and From Bombay Central. He has also penned three plays. He has been conducting a poetry workshop in Rishi Valley School for more than a decade. This poem is taken from his poetry collection 'Poems' published in 1966.

79. **Answer: C**

(9TH STD LISTENING PASSAGE)

Many people regard the scientist Albert Einstein as one of twentieth century's greatest geniuses. He was a physicist whose research into the working of the universe made such inventions as nuclear energy, space travel and television possible. Anecdotes about Einstein show that he had a great sense of humour.

80. **Answer: D**

- Mackintosh : American: Raincoat, slicker
- Demister : American: Defroster, defogger
- Paraffin : American: Kerosene (For paraffin wax, Americans also just say paraffin)
- Spanner : Wrench
- Demister - Defroster Correctly paired. The system that clears condensation from a car's windows is a demister in the UK and a defroster in the US.

81. **Answer: A**

(a) is false: The passage states that only HDDs rely on moving mechanical parts, while SSDs have "no moving internal parts."

(b) is true: The text explicitly notes that "SSDs utilize flash memory chips with no moving internal parts."

(c) is true: The text directly mentions that SSDs result in "significantly faster read speeds and superior durability against physical drops."

(d) is false: The passage indicates that only HDDs generate noticeable noise, whereas "SSDs run completely silently."

82. **Answer: B**

- "Despondent" means in low spirits from loss of hope or courage. It describes a state of profound dejection, hopelessness, and extreme discouragement.
- The investor's actions—falling into a "deep, heavy silence," "refusing to eat or speak," and seeing "absolutely no hope"—perfectly depict a despondent mental and emotional state following a catastrophic financial loss.
- Jubilant means feeling or expressing great happiness and triumph, which is the exact opposite of what the investor is feeling.
- Complacent means showing smug or uncritical satisfaction with oneself or one's achievements. An individual consumed by grief and silence over lost savings is not satisfied or unconcerned.
- Volatile means liable to change rapidly and unpredictably, especially for the worse (e.g., explosive anger or erratic actions). The investor's state is characterized by fixed, heavy silence rather than volatile or chaotic outbursts.

83. **Answer: A**

- The active sentence is in the present continuous tense ("are painting"). Shifting to the passive voice requires is/am/are + being + past participle. Since the new singular subject is "a beautiful mural", it takes the singular helping verb "is", making "is being painted" the correct choice.
- This sentence is in the Present Continuous tense.
- **Present continuous tense**
- Active voice – is / am / are + V + ing
- Passive Voice – is / am / are + being + V + ing
- Active voice – The artists are painting a beautiful mural on the wall.
- Passive Voice – A beautiful mural is being painted on the wall by the artists

84. **Answer: B**

- Vociferous matches with 2. Clamorous — Both words describe something or someone making a loud, vehement, or noisy outcry.
- Amortize matches with 4. Pay off — In finance, to amortize specifically means to gradually write off or pay off a debt (such as a mortgage or loan) over a regular period through scheduled installments. Liquidate
- Insouciant matches with 1. Nonchalant — Both terms describe a state of being carefree, unconcerned, lighthearted, or completely indifferent.
- Equanimity matches with 3. Composure — Both words mean mental calmness, evenness of temper, and emotional stability, especially when facing a stressful situation.

85. **Answer: D**

- An appreciative statement explicitly states gratitude or value for someone's actions using terms of appreciation (like "appreciate" or "grateful").
- Sentence (d) fits the exact parameters of an appreciative statement by framing the gratitude as a formal, declarative statement using "appreciate".
- Incorrect options: (a) remains a polite imperative command, (b) is a rigid assertive statement, (c) is a conversational thank-you phrase

86. **Answer: C**

- "Composure" means the state of being calm, collected, and in control of one's feelings or behavior.
- The character's physical actions—taking a "long, deep breath" to ground herself and then smiling "warmly at the crowd"—are classic signs of a person demonstrating calm self-assurance and emotional control before speaking.
 - panic implies extreme fear and anxiety, which directly contradicts her ability to smile warmly and pause deliberately.
 - confusion means a lack of understanding or uncertainty, which is not supported by her deliberate, calm actions.
 - arrogance implies offensive pride or superiority. A warm, welcoming smile to the crowd indicates friendliness and approachability rather than conceit.

87. **Answer: A**

Reporting Verb: "Said to me" changes to asked me because it is a question.

Tense Shift: The original question is in the simple past tense ("did you buy"). In indirect speech, the simple past shifts back into the past perfect tense ("had bought").

Word Changes: Time and space markers must change to reflect the shifting perspective:

"this" becomes "that"

"yesterday" becomes "the day before" (or the previous day).

Word Order: A question format in direct speech ("where did you buy") changes into an assertive sentence format in indirect speech ("where I had bought"). The subject comes before the auxiliary verb.

(B) fails to shift the tense ("did... buy"), doesn't update the time/space markers ("this", "yesterday"), and incorrectly keeps the word order in a question format.

(C) commits a common error by placing the conjunction "that" before a wh-word ("where"). Furthermore, it fails to shift the tense into the past perfect ("bought" instead of "had bought").

(D) incorrectly keeps the word order in an inverted question structure ("where had I bought" instead of where I had bought). Additionally, the verb "inquire" requires a preposition (e.g., "He inquired of me"), making "inquired me" grammatically wrong.

88. **Answer: A**

- Deafening roar → 2. Signifies a massive acoustic impact
- Reasoning: A "deafening roar" is an intense sound, representing an acoustic impact.
- Billowing fire → 3. Generates immense thrust and energy
- Reasoning: The eruption of fire is what pushes the vehicle skyward, creating chemical energy and physical thrust.
- Astronauts sitting rigidly → 4. Demonstrates physical stress under acceleration
- Reasoning: Sitting rigidly reflects how the astronauts' bodies cope with intense gravitational forces (g-forces) during acceleration.
- Computers flashing data → 1. Reflects automated oversight and tracking
- Reasoning: The computers tracking vital metrics provide automated data logging and real-time flight oversight.

89. **Answer: B**

- The passage states that the platform "consolidates live, granular data feeds from every major government department onto a single visual interface."
- In this context, bringing various feeds together into one place means to combine them.

90. **Answer: D**

Sentences (d) is correct. It perfectly demonstrates a downward comparison in the superlative degree. For multi-syllable adjectives (like expensive), the grammar rules require placing the modifier "the least" directly before the base adjective.

(a) is incorrect because it contains a double superlative. The short adjective wise forms its superlative by adding the suffix "-est" (wisest). Adding the word 'most' is redundant and ungrammatical.

(b) is incorrect because "unique" is an absolute (non-gradable) adjective. It means "one of a kind," so an object cannot be more unique, less unique, or the most unique. Absolute modifiers like most or least cannot be attached to it.

(c) is incorrect because it uses "least most", which is a contradictory and ungrammatical combination of opposite superlative modifiers in a single phrase.

91. **Answer: B**

- TIDCO stands for the Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation. Established in 1965, it is a premier state government agency responsible for promoting large and medium industries, setting up industrial corridors, and driving joint-venture infrastructure projects (such as IT parks and Special Economic Zones).

92. **Answer: B**

- "After I was told about the flare-ups at sea, I even had second thoughts about joining the team."
- This line is from an interview with the all-women crew of the Indian Navy who successfully circumnavigated the globe during the Navika Sagar Parikrama expedition.
- The text is featured in the lesson titled "Empowered Women Navigating The World"
- When asked about the selection process, crew member Lieutenant Aishwarya Boddapati shares her initial hesitation after learning about the severe weather and potential flare-ups at sea.

93. **Answer: D**

- The idiom "shipshape and Bristol fashion" means to be completely clean, orderly, neat, and in perfect working condition.
- Since the office is facing an "inspection tomorrow," the speaker wants the workspace to be spotlessly clean and organized.
- at all costs means regardless of the effort, risk, or expense involved. While it conveys urgency, it is grammatically incomplete here because it requires an adjective or action describing what state the office should be in (e.g., "clean at all costs").
- as though is a conjunction that means "as if" (e.g., "He acted as though nothing happened"). It does not fit the blank grammatically or contextually.
- in cahoots means conspiring together secretly, usually to do something dishonest or questionable. An office cannot be "in cahoots."

94. **Answer: D**

- (a) is false: The passage states that underground stone channels minimized evaporation losses, directly contradicting the claim that they increased losses.
- (b) is true: The text explicitly notes that "The construction of the Grand Aqueduct stabilized the ancient city's freshwater reserves."
- (c) is true: The final sentence confirms that "Well-maintained aqueduct systems protected public civil harmony."

(d) is false: The text states that the infrastructure project ensured both agricultural expansion and urban health improvements, meaning they occurred together rather than one destroying the other.

95. **Answer: D**

- The total salary, fees, allowances, or profits arising from an office or employment
- Emoluments is a formal administrative term that encompasses a person's entire financial compensation package. It includes the basic pay, allowances (like dearness allowance or house rent allowance), perquisites, and any other monetary benefits tied to holding a specific public office or job.

96. **Answer: A**

- The given statements are based on the lesson "A Birthday Letter", featuring the famous letter written by Jawaharlal Nehru to his daughter Indira from Naini Central Prison.
- Statement (a) is incorrect: Jawaharlal Nehru is the author of the letter. He is not addressed as "Bapuji". In Indian history, the title Bapuji (or Father of the Nation) is exclusively given to Mahatma Gandhi, while Nehru is fondly known as Chacha Nehru or Panditji.
- Bapuji is in prison, but the magic of his message has stolen the hearts of India's millions. Men and women, and even little children, come out of their little shells and become India's soldiers of freedom. In India today we are making history, and you and I are fortunate to see this happening before our eyes and to take some part ourselves in this great drama.

97. **Answer: D**

- In administrative law and service rules, reinstatement means completely restoring a person to their previous job, rank, and privileges after a period of suspension, wrongful termination, or dismissal.
- It places the employee back into the exact position they would have held if the adverse action had not occurred.

98. **Answer: A**

- Newton lived to be a very old man, renowned thinker and was made a Member of
- Parliament, and received the honor of knighthood from the king.
- But he cared little for earthly fame and honors, and felt no pride in the vastness of his knowledge. All that he had learned only made him feel how little he knew in comparison to what remained to be known.

99. **Answer: C**

Sentence (c) states: "By applying the emergency brakes instantly, the driver saved the pedestrian from a fatal accident."

A gerund is a verb form ending in -ing that functions as a noun (e.g., applying). To combine these two sentences logically, we need a preposition that establishes the correct cause-and-effect relationship. The preposition "By" denotes the means or method through which an action was achieved. Thus, "By applying..." correctly demonstrates exactly how the driver managed to save the pedestrian.

(a) uses "In spite of", which indicates concession or contrast (meaning something happened despite an obstacle). This distorts the meaning, making it sound like applying the brakes should have prevented the rescue.

(b) uses "Besides", which means "in addition to." This implies that saving the pedestrian and applying the brakes were two completely separate, unrelated actions done side-by-side, rather than a cause-and-effect chain.

(d) uses "Without", which introduces a negative condition. This completely reverses the factual reality of the scenario by falsely stating the driver did not use the brakes.

100. **Answer: C**

- Statement (b) is true: The very first sentence of the passage explicitly states: "Automated manufacturing plants and traditional craft workshops both fabricate commercial consumer goods."
- Statement (c) is true: The final sentence directly notes: "Automated plants' operational efficiency is primarily dependent on continuous power grids..." Since both statements (b) and (c) are factually verified by the text, they form the correct combination under code C.
- Statement (a) is false: The passage clarifies that both setups focus on fabricating commercial consumer goods, meaning they do not produce completely different types of end content.
- Statement (d) is false: The text explicitly asserts that traditional workshops possess "broader flexible resource adaptation," making the claim of limited adaptation incorrect.
