

ENGLISH LANGUAGE**Passage 1: The Weight of Silence**

The old house stood at the edge of the village, its windows like hollow eyes staring into the mist. No one dared enter it after dusk, not because of ghosts, but because of what silence could do to a person. Elara, a journalist from the city, had come to write about the legends surrounding the place. She believed stories were made of more than facts—they were woven from fear, memory, and the unsaid.

Inside, the air was thick with the scent of aged wood and forgotten things. Every creak of the floor seemed to echo a warning. Elara found a diary on a dusty table. Its pages spoke of a child who had lived there, one who never spoke a word. The entries were written by the child's mother, who described how silence grew like a vine, choking the life out of the house.

Elara read late into the night. The more she read, the more she felt the silence pressing against her ears. She began to hear whispers—not from the diary, but from the walls themselves. They spoke of regret, of words left unspoken, of love that had turned to ash. By morning, Elara had written nothing. She left the diary behind, but took the silence with her.

Years later, she would tell no one what happened in that house. Some say she never spoke again. Others claim she wrote a book, but burned it before publication. What remained was the truth that some stories are not meant to be told—they are meant to be lived, and then buried.

Q1. Which of the following best captures the author's implied view on storytelling?

- A) Some experiences resist narration and must remain internal
- B) Stories should always be documented for historical accuracy
- C) Journalism is the most reliable form of storytelling
- D) Silence is a barrier that must be overcome through writing

Q2. The phrase "silence grew like a vine" functions primarily as:

- A) A literal description of plant growth in the house
- B) A symbol of nature reclaiming human spaces
- C) A metaphor for the invasive, suffocating nature of unspoken trauma
- D) An example of hyperbole to exaggerate the house's decay

Q3. What can be most reasonably inferred about Elara's transformation?

- A) She discovered supernatural evidence and fled
- B) She internalized the house's silence to the point of self-censorship
- C) She decided to publish the diary anonymously
- D) She became a more effective journalist

Q4. The author's use of "hollow eyes" to describe the windows primarily serves to:

- A) Suggest the house was once inhabited by blind people
- B) Foreshadow Elara's eventual blindness
- C) Establish the house as a character with agency

D) Create an atmosphere of watchfulness and unease

Q5. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the passage's central claim?

- A) The diary was proven to be a forgery
- B) The house was demolished shortly after Elara's visit
- C) Other journalists reported similar experiences
- D) Elara later published a bestselling novel about the house

Passage 2: The Language of Loss

Language is not merely a tool for communication; it is a vessel for memory. When a language dies, it is not just words that vanish—it is a worldview, a way of seeing the universe. Linguists estimate that nearly half of the world's 7,000 languages may disappear by the end of this century. Each loss is a silent extinction, unnoticed by most, but devastating to those who inherit the silence.

In remote villages of Siberia, elders speak Tofa, a language with no written form. Their children, however, speak only Russian. The shift is not violent but gradual, like water eroding stone. With each generation, fewer words are passed down. Soon, there will be no one left to name the stars as the Tofa did, or to describe the wind in their unique dialect.

Some argue that language loss is natural, a byproduct of globalization. Others see it as a cultural tragedy. Preservation efforts exist, but they are often underfunded and overlooked. Technology offers hope—recordings, apps, digital archives—but can a language live without a community to speak it?

The question is not just about saving words, but about valuing diversity. A monolingual world may be efficient, but it is also impoverished. Every language carries a unique logic, a distinct way of thinking. To lose one is to lose a piece of the human puzzle.

Q6. The author's argument rests primarily on which unstated assumption?

- A) All languages are equally complex
- B) Technology can fully preserve endangered languages
- C) Linguistic diversity is intrinsically valuable to humanity
- D) Globalization is the sole cause of language extinction

Q7. The comparison "like water eroding stone" is used to emphasize:

- A) The slow, inevitable process of language loss
- B) The violent nature of language shift
- C) The strength of the Tofa language
- D) The resilience of Russian speakers

Q8. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the author's position?

- A) A Tofa-speaking community was discovered in urban Russia
- B) The UN declared language preservation a human right
- C) Digital archives successfully revived three extinct languages
- D) Studies show multilingual societies have higher cognitive flexibility

Q9. The phrase “those who inherit the silence” most likely refers to:

- A) Linguists who study dead languages
- B) Governments that ignore language policies
- C) Future generations deprived of linguistic heritage
- D) Technology companies developing language apps

Q10. The author’s tone in the final paragraph can best be described as:

- A) Nostalgic and resigned
- B) Sarcastic and critical
- C) Detached and analytical
- D) Urgent and persuasive

CURRENT AFFAIRS & GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Passage 3: The Green Horizon

In 2025, India launched the “Green Horizon Initiative,” a nationwide program aimed at achieving carbon neutrality by 2070. The initiative focuses on renewable energy, afforestation, and sustainable urban planning. Prime Minister Sharma announced the plan during the UN Climate Summit, calling it “India’s promise to the planet.”

The program includes subsidies for solar panels, tax incentives for electric vehicles, and a ban on single-use plastics in major cities. Critics argue the timeline is too ambitious, citing infrastructural challenges and economic costs. Supporters, however, believe it will position India as a global leader in climate action.

Internationally, the initiative has received praise from the EU and UN, but skepticism from nations dependent on fossil fuel exports. Domestically, reactions are mixed. Farmers worry about land acquisition for solar farms, while urban youth celebrate the push for sustainability.

The success of Green Horizon depends on implementation. Past environmental policies have suffered from bureaucratic delays and corruption. This time, the government promises transparency and public participation. Whether this promise holds remains to be seen.

Q11. The passage suggests that the success of Green Horizon hinges most critically on:

- A) International approval
- B) Urban youth support
- C) Overcoming historical implementation failures
- D) Fossil fuel nations’ cooperation

Q12. Which of the following can be inferred about the government’s promise of transparency?

- A) It is guaranteed to succeed
- B) It is irrelevant to policy success
- C) It is opposed by farmers
- D) It is a response to past criticisms

Q13. The skepticism from fossil fuel-dependent nation's most likely stems from:

- A) Environmental concerns
- B) Diplomatic rivalry with India
- C) Economic self-interest
- D) Technological inferiority

Q14. If the government fails to ensure public participation, which group is most likely to be adversely affected?

- A) Urban youth
- B) Farmers concerned about land acquisition
- C) International observers
- D) Solar panel manufacturers

Q15. The author's attitude toward the government's promise can best be described as:

- A) Unqualified endorsement
- B) Hostile criticism
- C) Indifferent neutrality
- D) Cautious skepticism

Passage 4: The Art of Resistance

In 2024, the Venice Biennale featured a groundbreaking exhibition titled "The Art of Resistance," showcasing works from artists in conflict zones. The exhibition included paintings, sculptures, and digital installations from Palestine, Ukraine, Sudan, and Myanmar. Curator Lena Rossi described it as "a testament to the human spirit's resilience."

One standout piece was a digital mural by Palestinian artist Samir Khalil, depicting children flying kites made of barbed wire. Another was a sculpture by Ukrainian artist Olena Petrenko, constructed from melted tank parts. These works were not just art—they were statements, born from trauma and defiance.

The exhibition sparked debate. Some praised its political boldness; others accused it of exploiting suffering for aesthetic gain. Rossi defended the curation, stating, "Art has always been a mirror to society. To ignore pain is to ignore truth."

Funding came from UNESCO and private donors, but controversy arose over a donation from a corporation linked to arms manufacturing. Protesters gathered outside the Biennale, demanding ethical sponsorship. The incident raised questions about the intersection of art, money, and morality.

Despite the controversy, "The Art of Resistance" drew record crowds. It reminded viewers that art is not just decoration—it is documentation, protest, and hope.

Q16. The controversy over funding most directly challenges which assumption?

- A) Art should be politically neutral
- B) Ethical consistency is possible in art sponsorship
- C) UNESCO is the only legitimate funder
- D) Protests are ineffective

Q17. Rossi's statement "Art has always been a mirror to society" implies that art should:

- A) Avoid political themes
- B) Be decorative and uplifting
- C) Reflect societal realities, including pain
- D) Prioritize aesthetic over truth

Q18. The inclusion of barbed wire kites and melted tank parts primarily serves to:

- A) Demonstrate technical artistic skill
- B) Criticize the Biennale's funding sources
- C) Appeal to military donors
- D) Symbolize the transformation of instruments of war into expressions of hope

Q19. Which of the following, if true, would most undermine Rossi's defense of the exhibition?

- A) The exhibition was funded entirely by ethical sources
- B) Most visitors found the art depressing
- C) The artworks were created without artist consent
- D) The Biennale has a history of apolitical exhibitions

Q20. The passage suggests that the exhibition's impact is best measured by:

- A) Ticket sales alone
- B) The number of artworks displayed
- C) The political affiliations of donors
- D) Its ability to provoke moral and aesthetic debate

LEGAL REASONING

Passage 5: The Right to Forget

In 2026, the Supreme Court of India heard a landmark case: *Rahul v. Union of India*. Rahul, a former convict, petitioned for the "right to be forgotten," requesting removal of his criminal records from public databases after serving his sentence. He argued that perpetual public access violated his right to rehabilitation and privacy.

The Court examined international precedents. The EU's GDPR includes a "right to erasure," allowing individuals to request deletion of personal data under certain conditions. However, India's Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023, does not explicitly recognize this right.

The government opposed the petition, citing public safety and transparency. "Citizens have a right to know," argued the Solicitor General. "Especially in cases involving violent crimes."

Legal scholars were divided. Some supported Rahul, emphasizing rehabilitation. Others warned of erasing accountability. The Court's decision could set a precedent for digital privacy in India.

Ultimately, the Court ruled in favor of Rahul, but with conditions. Records could be sealed, not deleted, and access would be restricted to law enforcement. The judgment balanced

privacy with public interest, establishing a new framework for post-conviction data management.

Q21. The Court's decision most closely aligns with which legal principle?

- A) Absolute privacy overrides all public interests
- B) Complete transparency in criminal justice
- C) Proportionality between individual rights and public safety
- D) Erasure of all criminal records post-sentence

Q22. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the government's argument?

- A) Most violent criminals reoffend within five years
- B) Public access to records has no deterrent effect on crime
- C) Rahul's crime was non-violent
- D) The EU's GDPR has reduced crime rates

Q23. The reference to GDPR primarily serves to:

- A) Criticize India's legal framework
- B) Advocate for EU-style laws in India
- C) Provide comparative context for data rights
- D) Dismiss international precedents

Q24. The phrase "erasing accountability" most likely refers to the concern that:

- A) Criminals will forget their crimes
- B) Public oversight of ex-convicts will diminish
- C) Law enforcement will lose all records
- D) Rehabilitation programs will fail

Q25. The judgment's restriction of access to law enforcement suggests:

- A) Complete privacy for ex-convicts
- B) Abolition of criminal databases
- C) Conditional privacy with state oversight
- D) Public access to all sealed records

Passage 6: The Drone Dilemma

In 2025, the Indian government proposed a ban on civilian drone usage in urban areas, citing security and privacy concerns. The draft policy, titled "Urban Drone Regulation Act," would require permits for all drone flights above 50 meters and prohibit flights near government buildings.

Tech companies protested, arguing the ban would stifle innovation. "Drones are used for delivery, agriculture, and disaster relief," said Arjun Mehta, CEO of SkyTech. "A blanket ban is disproportionate."

Civil liberties groups raised privacy issues. "Drones can surveil citizens without consent," said activist Priya Nair. "Regulation is needed, but not prohibition."

The government countered that unregulated drones pose risks—accidents, espionage, and misuse by criminals. It proposed a licensing system with GPS tracking and no-fly zones.

Public opinion was split. Urban residents welcomed safety measures; rural communities feared loss of agricultural benefits. The debate highlighted the tension between innovation, security, and privacy.

The policy is under review, with stakeholder consultations ongoing. The final version may include exemptions for emergency services and research.

Q26. The government's proposal of GPS tracking primarily addresses which concern?

- A) Innovation stifling
- B) Agricultural loss
- C) Accountability and misuse prevention
- D) Urban congestion

Q27. Mehta's argument assumes that:

- A) All drone usage is beneficial
- B) Rural communities don't use drones
- C) Innovation outweighs security risks
- D) Privacy concerns are exaggerated

Q28. Nair's position is best described as advocating for:

- A) Total drone prohibition
- B) Unrestricted drone usage
- C) Balanced regulation over outright bans
- D) Government monopoly on drones

Q29. If the final policy exempts emergency services, which criticism is most likely mitigated?

- A) Privacy violations
- B) Innovation stifling
- C) Agricultural loss
- D) Urban safety concerns

Q30. The passage implies that the policy's success depends most on:

- A) Urban residents' approval
- B) Tech companies' compliance
- C) International drone regulations
- D) Balancing competing stakeholder interests

Passage 7: The Moral Algorithm

In 2026, an autonomous vehicle manufactured by AutoDrive was involved in a fatal accident. The car's AI had to choose between hitting a pedestrian or swerving into a wall, killing the passenger. It chose the latter. The passenger's family sued, claiming the algorithm was unethical.

The case, Verma v. AutoDrive, raised questions about moral programming. Should AI prioritize the greater good, or protect its user? Philosophers debated utilitarianism vs. individual rights.

AutoDrive argued its algorithm followed “minimize harm” principles. Critics said it violated the passenger’s right to safety. “You can’t code morality,” said ethicist Dr. Anjali Rao. “Moral decisions require context, empathy, and judgment.”

The Court struggled with the precedent. Existing laws didn’t cover AI decision-making. The judgment could shape future AI regulation.

Ultimately, the Court ruled that AutoDrive was not liable, as the algorithm acted within programmed ethical guidelines. However, it mandated transparency in AI decision logs and called for a national AI ethics board.

The case highlighted the gap between technology and law. As AI becomes ubiquitous, society must decide: who is responsible when machines make moral choices?

Q31. The Court’s ruling implicitly accepts which premise?

- A) AI can make morally superior decisions to humans
- B) Passengers have no right to safety
- C) Programmed ethical guidelines can absolve manufacturers of liability
- D) Utilitarianism is the only valid ethical framework

Q32. Dr. Rao’s statement challenges the assumption that:

- A) AI can replicate human moral reasoning
- B) Laws should regulate AI
- C) Accidents are inevitable
- D) Manufacturers should be liable

Q33. The mandate for transparency in AI logs is intended to:

- A) Prevent all future accidents
- B) Shift liability to passengers
- C) Enable post-hoc ethical auditing
- D) Abolish AI decision-making

Q34. The passage suggests the core legal gap is:

- A) Lack of AI technology
- B) Overregulation of AI
- C) Public opposition to AI
- D) Absence of laws governing AI moral decisions

Q35. If a national AI ethics board is established, its primary function would likely be to:

- A) Manufacture ethical AI
- B) Sue manufacturers on behalf of victims
- C) Develop and oversee ethical guidelines for AI
- D) Ban autonomous vehicles

LOGICAL REASONING**Passage 8: The Case of the Missing Witness**

Detective Kapoor investigated a theft at the Grand Hotel. Three suspects: A, B, and C. Only one stole the jewel. Each made a statement:

- A: "B did it."
B: "I didn't do it."
C: "A is lying."

Q36. If it were revealed that C's statement was actually true, which of the following must also be true?

- A) A is guilty
B) The jewel was not stolen
C) Two statements are true
D) B is innocent

Q37. Which of the following, if added as a fourth statement, would create a logical paradox?

A) D: "Exactly two statements are true."

- B) D: "C is telling the truth."
C) D: "All statements are false."
D) D: "B is innocent."

Q38. If Kapoor had assumed two statements were true instead of one, who would be guilty?

- A) A
B) Cannot be determined
C) B
D) C

Q39. The logical structure of Kapoor's reasoning is best described as:

- A) Inductive generalization
B) Analogical reasoning
C) Abductive inference
D) Deductive elimination

Q40. If B had confessed after Kapoor's conclusion, what would this imply about the original statements?

- A) All statements were false
B) C's statement was true
C) A's statement was true
D) The puzzle was flawed

Passage 9: The Argument About Attendance

Professor Das argued: "Students who attend class regularly perform better. Therefore, attendance should be mandatory."

Critics countered: "Correlation doesn't imply causation. Maybe motivated students attend more and perform better. Forcing attendance won't create motivation."

Das replied: "But data shows attendance correlates with grades. Even if motivation is a factor, attendance ensures exposure to material."

Critics: "Exposure isn't learning. Some learn better independently."

Das: "True, but structure helps most. Mandatory attendance balances freedom with accountability."

Q41. Das's argument is most vulnerable to which criticism?

- A) It confuses correlation with causation
- B) It ignores the role of motivation entirely
- C) It assumes all students learn identically
- D) It overvalues independence

Q42. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen Das's position?

- A) A study showing mandatory attendance improves grades even for unmotivated students
- B) A survey where students prefer optional attendance
- C) Data showing independent learners outperform attendees
- D) Evidence that motivation is the sole predictor of grades

Q43. The critics' argument relies on which assumption?

- A) Motivation cannot be influenced by external structures
- B) All students are highly motivated
- C) Attendance has no effect on exposure
- D) Grades are irrelevant

Q44. Das's concession that "some learn better independently" weakens his argument by:

- A) Admitting mandatory attendance may not benefit all
- B) Proving independent learning is superior
- C) Showing attendance is harmful
- D) Denying the value of structure

Q45. If a new study found that mandatory attendance decreased motivation in 40% of students, what would this imply?

- A) Das's policy could have unintended negative effects
- B) Critics were entirely wrong
- C) Attendance has no correlation with grades
- D) Independent learning is obsolete

QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES**Passage 10: The Budget Breakdown**

A family's monthly budget is ₹80,000. The pie chart shows:

Rent: 25%

Food: 20%

Education: 15%

Savings: 10%

Miscellaneous: 30%

Next month, rent increases by 10%, food by 5%, and savings decrease by 2%. Education and miscellaneous remain unchanged.

Additionally, the family takes a loan of ₹50,000 at 12% annual interest, to be repaid in 12 equal monthly instalments (principal + interest).

Q46. What is the family's total monthly expenditure after changes, excluding loan repayment?

A) ₹80,000

C) ₹82,640

B) ₹83,000

D) ₹84,200

Q47. What is the monthly loan installment (principal + interest)?

A) ₹4,166.67

C) ₹4,500

B) ₹4,600

D) ₹4,400

Q48. After including loan repayment, what is the family's new total monthly outflow?

A) ₹82,640

C) ₹87,082

B) ₹88,000

D) ₹87,040

Q49. If the family wants to keep total outflow at ₹85,000, by what percentage must they reduce miscellaneous expenses?

A) 15%

C) 25%

B) 20%

D) 10%

Q50. If the family delays the loan by 6 months, how much less interest will they pay in the first year?

A) ₹1,500

C) ₹4,500

B) ₹6,000

D) ₹3,000

Answer Keys:**1. Answer: A**

Explanation: The passage concludes that “some stories are not meant to be told—they are meant to be lived, and then buried.” This implies certain experiences defy external narration.

2. Answer: C

Explanation: The simile compares silence to a vine—not literally, but to convey how it spreads and chokes.

3. Answer: B

Explanation: Elara “took the silence with her” and later either stopped speaking or burned her book. This suggests internalization and self-censorship.

4. Answer: D

Explanation: “Hollow eyes” personifies the house to evoke unease, not literal blindness or agency.

5. Answer: D

Explanation: The central claim is that some stories “are meant to be lived, and then buried.” If Elara published a novel, it contradicts this.

6. Answer: C

Explanation: The passage assumes linguistic diversity is valuable (“lose a piece of the human puzzle”)

TRAIN - ELEVATE - SHINE

7. Answer: A

Explanation: The simile highlights gradualism, not violence, strength, or resilience.

8. Answer: D

Explanation: If multilingualism enhances cognition, it supports the claim that losing languages impoverishes humanity.

9. Answer: C

Explanation: “Inherit the silence” metaphorically describes descendants who lose access to their ancestral language.

10. Answer: D

Explanation: The author urges valuing diversity and warns of impoverishment—persuasive and urgent.

11. Answer: C

Explanation: The passage emphasizes past failures due to bureaucracy and corruption, and stresses implementation as key.

12. Answer: D

Explanation: The promise is framed against past failures, implying it’s a corrective measure.

13. Answer: C

Explanation: These nations rely on fossil fuel exports; carbon neutrality threatens their economies.

14. Answer: B

Explanation: Farmers are already worried about land acquisition; lack of participation would exacerbate their concerns.

15. Answer: D

Explanation: The phrase "Whether this promise holds remains to be seen" indicates cautious skepticism.

16. Answer: B

Explanation: The arms-linked donation questions whether art can maintain ethical purity when funded by morally compromised sources.

17. Answer: C

Explanation: "Mirror to society" means reflecting truths, including painful ones.

18. Answer: D

Explanation: These materials symbolize turning war into art/hope.

19. Answer: C

Explanation: If artists didn't consent, the claim of "testament to resilience" is undermined.

20. Answer: D

Explanation: The focus is on debate, documentation, and hope—not sales, quantity, or donor politics.

21. Answer: C

Explanation: The ruling balances privacy (sealing records) with public safety (law enforcement access)—a proportional approach.

22. Answer: B

Explanation: If public access doesn't deter crime, the "right to know" argument loses force.

23. Answer: C

Explanation: GDPR is cited as a comparative precedent, not to criticize, advocate, or dismiss.

24. Answer: B

Explanation: Critics worry sealing records reduces public ability to hold ex-convicts accountable.

25. Answer: C

Explanation: Sealing with law enforcement access = conditional privacy.

26. Answer: C

Explanation: GPS tracking enables monitoring to prevent misuse (espionage, crime).

27. Answer: C

Explanation: Mehta prioritizes innovation over a “disproportionate” ban.

28. Answer: C

Explanation: She says “Regulation is needed, but not prohibition.”

29. Answer: B

Explanation: Exemptions for research/emergency use address innovation concerns.

30. Answer: D

Explanation: The debate highlights tension between groups; success hinges on balancing interests.

31. Answer: C

Explanation: The ruling says AutoDrive isn’t liable because it followed programmed ethics.

32. Answer: A

Explanation: Rao argues morality requires human traits (empathy, context), challenging the idea AI can replicate it.

33. Answer: C

Explanation: Transparency allows review of decisions, not prevention, liability shift, or abolition.

34. Answer: D

Explanation: “Existing laws didn’t cover AI decision-making.”

35. Answer: C

Explanation: An ethics board would set/oversee guidelines.

Passage 8:

Only one statement is true. Who stole the jewel?

Kapoor analyzed: If A is true, B is guilty. But then B’s statement (“I didn’t”) is false, and C’s (“A is lying”) is false—meaning two false, one true. That fits.

But if B is true (“I didn’t”), then A is false (B didn’t do it), and C is false (A is not lying)—contradiction, since C would be true.

If C is true (“A is lying”), then A is false (B didn’t do it), and B is true (“I didn’t”)—two truths. Invalid.

Thus, only A’s statement can be true. B is guilty.

36. Answer: C

Explanation: If C is true, then A is lying (so B didn’t do it), and B’s “I didn’t” is also true—making two truths.

37. Answer: C

Explanation: If D says “All statements are false,” but D itself is a statement, it creates a liar paradox.

38. Answer: B

Explanation: With two truths, multiple scenarios fit. No unique solution.

39. Answer: D

Explanation: Kapoor tests each case and eliminates inconsistencies—deductive elimination.

40. Answer: C

Explanation: B's confession confirms A's "B did it" was true.

41. Answer: A

Explanation: Critics explicitly point out the correlation-causation flaw.

42. Answer: A

Explanation: If mandatory attendance helps even unmotivated students, it supports causation.

43. Answer: A

Explanation: Critics assume forcing attendance won't create motivation—i.e., motivation is internal.

44. Answer: A

Explanation: It acknowledges exceptions, weakening the universal claim.

45. Answer: A

Explanation: It suggests potential downsides to mandatory attendance.

46. Answer: C

Explanation:

New: Rent ₹22,000, Food ₹16,800, Savings ₹7,840, Edu ₹12,000, Misc ₹24,000.

Total = ₹82,640.

47. Answer: D

Explanation: Using EMI formula, monthly installment $\approx ₹4,442 \rightarrow$ closest is ₹4,400.

48. Answer: C

Explanation:

Budget: ₹82,640 + Loan EMI ₹4,442 $\approx ₹87,082$.

49. Answer: D

Explanation: Reduction needed $\approx 8.675\% \rightarrow$ closest option is 10%.

50. Answer: D

Explanation:

Annual interest = ₹6,000.

Delay 6 months $\rightarrow$ pay interest for 6 months instead of 12.

Interest saved = $6/12 \times ₹6,000 = ₹3,000$.