

Q4. Statement: Doordarshan is concerned about the quality of its programmes particularly in view of stiff competition it is facing from STAR and other satellite TV channels and is contemplating various measures to attract talent for its programmes.

Cause of Action:

I. In an effort to attract talent, Doordarshan should revise its fee structure for the artists.

II. The fee structure should not be revised until other electronic media also revise it.

- (a) Only I follows (b) Only II follows
(c) Neither I nor II follows (d) Both I and II follow.

Four options are given to in each question containing 3 statements. Find out in which of the options, the third statement is logically concluded using the first two statement.

Q5. (1) Some bikes are mopeds. All mopeds are scooters. Some bike are scooters.

(2) All children have hair. No hair are red. No children are red.

(3) No pencil is pen. Some pens are markers. Some pencils are markers.

(4) Every man has a wife. All wives are devoted. Every man is devoted.

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

Q6. (1) No moon is red. All stars are moon. All stars are red.

(2) All doors are open. No open is outdoor. No door is outdoor.

(3) No Japanese can fight. All Chinese are books. Japanese and Chinese can fight.

(4) No A is B. No B is C. No A is C

- (a) Only (1) (b) Only (2) (c) Both (1) and (2) (d) Only (4)

Q7. (1) All envelopes are rectangles. All rectangles are rectangular. All envelopes are rectangular.

(2) Some boys are tables. All tables are chairs. Some boys are chairs.

(3) Learned are well read. Well read know Learned know.

(4) Dieting is good. Good is rare. Dieting is rare.

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

Q8. (1) All elephants are wild. All lions are wild. So, all lions are elephants.

(2) All mangoes are red. Some apples are mangoes. So, all apples are red.

(3) All roads are boxes. All foxes are roads. So, all boxes are foxes.

(4) All XYZ can run. All ABC are XYZ. So, all ABC can run.

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

Directions: Each question given below consists of a statement, followed by three or four arguments numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to decide which of the arguments is/are 'strong' arguments and which is/are 'weak' arguments and accordingly choose your answer from the alternatives given below each question.

Q9. Statement: Should people with educational qualification higher than the optimum requirements be debarred from seeking jobs?

Arguments:

I. No. It will further aggravate the problem of educated unemployment.

II. Yes. It creates complexes among employees and affects the work adversely.

III. No. This goes against the basic rights of the individuals.

IV. Yes. This will increase productivity.

- (a) Only I and III are strong (b) All are strong
(c) Only II and IV are strong (d) Only III is strong

Q10. Statement: Should mercy death be legalized, i.e., all those who are suffering from terminal diseases be allowed to end their lives if they so desire?

Arguments:

I. No. Nobody should be allowed to end his/her life at his/her will as this goes against the basic tenets of humanity.

II. Yes. Patients undergoing terrible suffering and having absolutely no chance of recovery should be liberated from suffering through mercy death.

III. No. Even mercy death is a sort of killing and killing can never be legalized.

- (a) None is strong (b) Only I and II are strong
(c) Only II and III are strong (d) All are strong.

Q11. Statement: Should the system of Lok Adalats and mobile courts be encouraged in India?

Arguments:

I. Yes. It helps to grant speedy justice to the masses.

II. Yes. The dispensing of minor cases at this level would reduce the burden on the higher courts.

III. No. These courts are usually partial in justice.

- (a) Only I and II are strong (b) Only II and III are strong
(c) Only I and III are strong (d) All are strong.

Q12. Statement: Should the Parliamentary elections in India be held every three years as against five years at present?

Arguments:

I. No. This will enhance wastage of money and resources.

II. Yes. This will help the voters to change non-performing representatives without much delay.

III. No. The elected representatives will not have enough time to settle and concentrate on developmental activities.

- (a) None is strong (b) Only I and II are strong
(c) Only I and III are strong (d) All are strong

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

How many really suffer as a result of labour market problems? This is one of the most critical yet contentious social policy questions. In many ways, our social statistics exaggerate the degree of hardship. Unemployment does not have the same dire consequences today as it did in the 1930s when most of the unemployed were primary breadwinners, when income and earnings were usually much closer to the margin of subsistence and when there were no countervailing social programmes for those failing in the labour market. Increasing affluence, the rise of families with more than one wage earner, the growing predominance of secondary earners among the unemployed and improved social welfare protection have unquestionably mitigated the consequences of joblessness; earnings and income data also overstate the dimensions of hardship. Among the millions with hourly earnings at or below the minimum wage level, the overwhelming majority are from multiple-earner, relatively affluent families.

Most of those counted by the poverty statistics are elderly or handicapped or have family responsibilities which keep them out of the labour force, so the poverty statistics are by no means an accurate indicator of labour market pathologies. Yet there are also many ways our social statistics underestimate the degree of labour-market-related hardship. The unemployment counts exclude the millions of fully employed workers whose wages are so low that their families remain in poverty. Low wages and repeated or prolonged unemployment frequently interact to undermine the capacity for self-support. Since the number experiencing joblessness at some time during the

year is several times the number unemployed in any month, those who suffer as a result of forced idleness can equal or exceed average annual unemployment, even though only a minority of the jobless in any month really suffer. For every person counted in the monthly unemployment tallies, there is another working part-time because of the inability to find full-time work or else outside the labour force, but wanting a job. Finally, income transfers in our country have always focused on the elderly, disabled and dependent, neglecting the needs of the working poor, so that the dramatic expansion of cash and in-kind transfers does not necessarily mean that those failing in the labour market are adequately protected.

As a result of such contradictory evidence, it is uncertain whether those suffering seriously as a result of labour market problems number in the hundreds of thousands or the tens of millions and hence whether high levels of joblessness can be tolerated or must be countered by job creation and economic stimulus.

There is only one area of agreement in this debate that the existing poverty, employment and earnings statistics are inadequate for their primary applications, measuring the consequences of labour market problems.

Q13. The author uses 'labour market problems' in the beginning of the passage to refer to?

- (a) The overall causes of poverty
- (b) Deficiencies in the training of the work force
- (c) Trade relationships among producers of goods
- (d) Shortage of jobs providing inadequate income.

Q14. The author contrasts the 1930s with the present in order to show that?

- (a) More people were unemployed in the 1930s.
- (b) Unemployment now has less severe effects.
- (c) Social programmes are more needed now.
- (d) There is now a greater proportion of elderly and handicapped people among those in poverty.

Q15. Which of the following proposals best responds to the issues raised by the author?

- (a) Innovative programmes using multiple approaches should be set-up to reduce the level of unemployment.
- (b) A compromise should be found between the positions of those who view joblessness as an evil greater than economic control and those who hold the opposite view.
- (c) New statistical indices should be developed to measure the degree to which unemployment and inadequately paid employment cause suffering.

(d) Consideration should be given to the ways in which statistics can act as partial causes of the phenomena that they purport to measure.

Q16. The author's purpose in citing those who are repeatedly unemployed during a twelve-month period is most probably to show that?

- (a) There are several factors that cause the payment of low wages to some members of the labour force.
- (b) Unemployment statistics can underestimate the hardship resulting from joblessness.
- (c) Recurrent inadequacies in the labour market can exist and can cause hardships for individual workers.
- (d) A majority of those, who are jobless at any one time do not suffer severe hardship.

Q17. The author states that the mitigating effect of social programmes involving income transfers on the income level of low-income people is often not felt by?

- (a) The employed poor.
- (b) Dependent children in single-earner families.
- (c) Workers who become disabled.
- (d) Full time workers who become unemployed.

Q18. According to the passage, one factor that causes unemployment and earnings figures to over predict the amount of economic hardship is the?

- (a) Recurrence of periods of unemployment for a group of low-wage workers.
- (b) Possibility that earnings may be received from more than one job per worker.
- (c) Fact the unemployment counts do not include those who work for low-wages and remain poor.
- (d) Prevalence among low-wage workers and the unemployed, of members of families in which others are employed.

Woodrow Wilson was referring to the liberal idea of the economic market when he said that the free enterprise system is the most efficient economic system. Maximum freedom means maximum productiveness; our 'openness' is to be the measure of our stability. Fascination with this ideal has made Americans defy the 'Old World' categories of settled possessiveness versus unsettling deprivation, the cupidity of retention versus the cupidity of seizure, a 'status quo' defended or attacked. The United States, it was believed, had no status quo ante. Our only 'station' was the turning of a stationary wheel, spinning faster and faster. We did not base our system on property, but opportunity- which meant we based it not on stability but on mobility. The most things changed, that is, the more rapidly the wheel turned, the steadier we would be.

The conventional picture of class politics is composed of the Haves, who want a stability to keep what they have and the Have-Nots, who want a touch of instability and change in which to scramble for the things they have not. But Americans imagined a condition in which speculators,

self-makers, runners are always using the new opportunities given by our land. These economic leaders (front-runners) would thus be mainly agents of change. The non-starters were considered the ones who wanted stability, a strong referee to give them some position in the race, a regulative hand to calm manic speculation; an authority that can call things to a halt, begin things again from compensatory staggered 'starting line'. 'Reform' in America has been sterile because it can imagine no change except through the extension of this metaphor of a race, wider inclusion of competitors, 'a piece of the action,' as it were, for the disenfranchised.

There is no attempt to call off the race. Since our only stability is change, America seems not to honour the quiet work that achieves social interdependence and stability. There is, in our legends, no heroism of the office clerk, no stable industrial work force of the people who actually 'make the system work'. There is no pride in being an employee (Wilson asked for a return to the time when everyone was an employer). There has been no boasting about our social workers-they are merely signs of the system's failure, of opportunity denied or not taken, of things to be eliminated. We have no pride in our growing interdependence, in the fact that our system can serve others, that we are able to help those in need; empty boasts from the past make us ashamed of our present achievements, make us try to forget or deny them, move away from them. There is no honour, but in the Wonderland race we must all run, all trying to win, none winning in the end (for there is no end).

Q19. The primary purpose of the passage is to?

- (a) Criticize the inflexibility of American economic mythology.
- (b) Contrast 'Old World' and 'New World' economic ideologies.
- (c) Challenge the integrity of traditional political leaders.
- (d) Champion those Americans whom the author deems to be neglected.

Q20. The author sets off the word 'Reform' (second para) with quotation marks in order to?

- (a) Emphasise its departure from the concept of settled possessiveness.
- (b) Show his support for a systematic programme of change.
- (c) Underscore the flexibility and even amorphousness of United States society.
- (d) Assert that reform in the United States has not been fundamental.

Q21. It can be inferred from the passage that the author most probably thinks that giving the disenfranchised 'a piece of the action' (second para) is?

- (a) A compassionate, if misdirected, legislative measure.
- (b) An example of American's resistance to profound social change.

- (c) An innovative programme for genuine social reform.
- (d) A monument to the efforts of industrial reformers.

Q22. It can be inferred from the passage that Woodrow Wilson's ideas about the economic market

- (a) Encouraged those who 'make the system work'.
- (b) Perpetuated traditional legends about America.
- (c) Revealed the prejudices of a man born wealthy.
- (d) Foreshadowed the stock market crash of 1929.

Q23. The passage contains information that would answer which of the following questions?

1. What techniques have industrialists used to manipulate a free market?
2. In what ways are the "New World" and "Old World" economic policies similar?
3. Has economic policy in the United States tended to reward independent action?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Only 3
- (d) Both 1 and 2.

Q24. Which of the following best expresses the author's main point?

- (a) American's pride in their jobs continues to give them stamina today.
- (b) The absence of a status quo ante has undermined United States economic structure.
- (c) The free enterprise system has been a useless concept in the United States.
- (d) The myth of the American free enterprise system is seriously flawed.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Q25. Biennial Exercise Ajeya Warrior-25 is a bilateral military exercise between India and which country, held in Rajasthan in 2025?

- (a) Australia
- (b) United Kingdom
- (c) United States
- (d) France

Q26. Which small island country from the South Caribbean recently qualified for the FIFA World Cup 2026?

- (a) Aruba
- (b) Barbados
- (c) Curacao (Island of South Caribbean Sea)
- (d) Trinidad and Tobago



Q27. India launched its first indigenous CRISPR-based gene therapy named “BIRSA 101” to cure which disease?

- (a) Thalassemia
- (b) Haemophilia
- (c) Sickle Cell Disease
- (d) Muscular Dystrophy

Q28. Who was the recipient of the Indira Gandhi Peace Prize 2024?

- (a) Jacinda Ardern
- (b) Angela Merkel
- (c) Michelle Bachelet (Former President of Chile)
- (d) Ellen Johnson Sirleaf

Q29. Which institute sentenced former Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina to death for crimes against humanity?

- (a) Supreme Court of Bangladesh
- (b) International Criminal Court
- (c) Bangladesh’s International Crimes Tribunal
- (d) Dhaka High Court

Q30. Cambridge declared which word as its Word of the Year for 2025?

- (a) Resilience
- (b) Cambridge
- (c) Climate
- (d) AI

Q31. Who was crowned Miss Universe 2025?

- (a) Sofia Martinez (Spain)
- (b) Fatima Bosch (Mexico)
- (c) Isabella Cruz (Brazil)
- (d) Valeria Gomez (Colombia)

Q32. Which city was officially confirmed as the host of the 2030 Commonwealth Games?

- (a) New Delhi
- (b) Mumbai
- (c) Ahmedabad
- (d) Bengaluru

Q33. What is “Adi Vaani”?

- (a) A tribal welfare scheme
- (b) An AI-powered translator for tribal languages
- (c) A digital archive of folk music
- (d) A satellite-based communication system

Q34. What is Vikram-3201?

- (a) A launch vehicle
- (b) A defence radar system
- (c) A 32-bit indigenous microprocessor
- (d) A navigation satellite



Q35. Which tax slabs were abolished by the GST Council as part of new reforms?

- (a) 5% and 18% (b) 3% and 28% (c) 12% and 28% (d) 8% and 18%

Q36. Who was elected as the 15th Vice-President of India on September 9, 2025?

- (a) Jagdeep Dhankhar (b) CP Radhakrishnan
(c) M. Venkaiah Naidu (d) Arif Mohammad Khan

LEGAL REASONING

Q37. The Penal Code applicable in the state of Jammu and Kashmir is known as

- (a) Indian Penal Code (b) Ranbir Penal Code
(c) Macaulay Penal Code (d) Jammu & Kashmir Penal Code

Q38. Obiter dictum means

- (a) The non-binding part of the judgment (b) An old judgement
(c) A widely followed judgement (d) A judgment which has been overruled.

Q39. Rex non potest peccare means

- (a) Matter already decided
(b) Beyond the powers
(c) The King can do no wrong
(d) He who derives a benefit ought also to bear the burden

Q40. Find out the Latin maxim for – “The thing speaks for itself”

- (a) Res judicata (b) Ubi jus ibi remedium
(c) Injuria sine damnum (d) Res ipsa loquitur

Q41. Which of the following maxim is related to the offence of theft?

- (a) Ad idem (b) Fait accompli
(c) Animus furandi (d) Non sequitur

Q42. Caveat emptor means

- (a) Warning (b) Full discretionary powers
(c) Buyer beware (d) Let the superior be responsible.



Q43. Nemo debet bis vexari is related to the Constitutional concept of

- (a) Ex-post facto law
- (b) Double jeopardy
- (c) Self-incrimination
- (d) All of the above

Q44. Actus reus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea means

- (a) Guilty act alone is not sufficient. It must be accompanied with guilty mind.
- (b) Guilty mind must be coupled with guilty motive
- (c) Guilty act alone is sufficient. It need not be coupled with guilty mind.
- (d) Guilty act, guilty mind and guilty motive together constitute the crime.

Q45. Lis pendens means

- (a) A matter in which FIR has been filed.
- (b) A pending matter
- (c) A criminal case
- (d) Fraudulent title to a property

Q46. The terms 'prosecutor' and 'accused' are used in which type of law?

- (a) Civil
- (b) Criminal
- (c) Appeal
- (d) All the above

Q47. An instigator who promotes a crime to be committed is called

- (a) Accomplice
- (b) Abettor
- (c) Approver
- (d) Witness

Q48. Buddhist marriages in India are governed by

- (a) Hindu Marriage Act
- (b) Muslim Marriage Act
- (c) Buddhist Marriage Act
- (d) Indian Majority Act

ANALYTICAL REASONING

Q49. 100, 52, 28, 16 10, ?

- (a) 5
- (b) 7
- (c) 8
- (d) 9

Q50. 48, 24, 96, 48, 192, _____?

- (a) 98
- (b) 90
- (c) 96
- (d) 76

Q51. 3, 10, 101, ____?

- (a) 10101 (b) 11012 (c) 10202 (d) 10201

Read the information below and answer the following questions

I. A, B, C, D, E & F are six members of a family.

II. One couple has parents and their children in the family

III. A is the son of C and E is the daughter of A.

IV. D is the daughter of F who is the mother of E

Q52. Who are the male members in the family?

- (a) A and C (b) C and F
(c) A, B, D (d) Cannot be determined

Q53. Which of the following pairs is the parents of the children?

- (a) AF (b) CF
(c) BF (d) Cannot be determined

Q54. What is the relationship between D and E?

- (a) siblings (b) Mother Son
(c) Grandmother and granddaughter (d) none of these

Read the information below and answer the following questions

Rani and Shreshtha are a married couple having two daughters, Medha and Deepti. Deepti is married to Anurag who is the son of Garima and Tarun. Nidhi is the daughter of Anurag. Komal, who is Anurag's sister, is married to Harshit and has two sons, Aman and Prem. Prem is the grandson of Garima and Tarun.

Q55. What is the relationship between Aman and Nidhi?

- (a) Cousins (b) Couple
(c) Father Daughter (d) Uncle Niece

Q56. How is Komal related to Deepti?

- (a) Aunt (b) Sister in law
(c) Sister (d) None of These



Q57. Which of the following is true?

- (a) Tarun is Deepti's maternal uncle (b) Aman is the son of Medha
(c) Garima is Harshit's mother in law (d) Nidhi is the cousin of Komal

Q58. Ms. A goes for her morning walk at 6 O'clock towards the sun for 2 km. Then she turns to her right and walks 3 km. She again turns to her left and walks 2 km. Finally she turns to her left to walk another 6 km. In which direction is she moving and at what distance from the last turn she is standing?

- (a) 6 km, East (b) 9 km, East (c) 6 km, North (d) 9 km, North

Q59. A watch reads 4:30. If the minute hand points east, in what direction will the hour hand point?

- (a) South-East (b) North-East (c) North (d) North-West

Q60. Starting from a point, a person walked 12 m north. He turned right and walked 10 m. He again turned right and walked 12 m. Then he turned left and walked 5 m. How far is he now and in which direction from the starting point?

- (a) 10 m towards West (b) 15 m towards East
(c) 10 m towards East (d) 5 m towards West



ANSWER – KEY

1	D	31	B
2	D	32	C
3	B	33	B
4	A	34	C
5	B	35	C
6	B	36	B
7	D	37	B
8	D	38	A
9	A	39	C
10	D	40	D
11	A	41	C
12	D	42	C
13	D	43	B
14	B	44	A
15	C	45	B
16	B	46	B
17	A	47	B
18	D	48	A
19	D	49	B
20	D	50	C
21	B	51	C
22	B	52	D
23	C	53	A
24	D	54	A
25	B	55	A
26	C	56	B
27	C	57	C
28	C	58	C
29	C	59	B
30	B	60	B