

PART I : GENERAL HUMANITIES APTITUDE

This section contains **20 Single Choice Questions (Q : 01 to Q : 20)**. Each question has four choices **(A), (B), (C) and (D)** out of which **ONLY ONE** is correct.

1. Identify the Agitation:

- Also known as "Pure Soul Force".
- It was not a physical force.
- A person engaged in this agitation shall not seek the destruction of the opponent.
- Played a vital role in the freedom of India.

Options:

- (A) Jallianwala Bagh Movement
- (B) Satyagraha
- (C) Dandi Andolan
- (D) Quit India Movement

2. Match the following and Choose the correct option :

Column-I

Column-II

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>(A) Frederic Sorrieu</p> <p>(B) Statue of Liberty</p> <p>(C) Foreground in front of the Statue of Liberty</p> <p>(D) Sorrieu's Utopian vision</p> | <p>(1) Torch of enlighten ment</p> <p>(2) Shattered remains of absolutist institutions</p> <p>(3) Democratic and Social Republics</p> <p>(4) French Artist</p> |
|--|--|

Options:

- (A) A-1, B-4, C-3, D-2
- (B) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4
- (C) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4
- (D) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3

3. Which of the following characteristics are true about plantation agriculture?

- I.** Generally, plantation agriculture is considered as an example of subsistence farming.
- II.** Generally, a single crop is grown on a large area.
- III.** It has an interface of agriculture and industry.
- IV.** It uses capital-intensive inputs.

Options:

- (A) I and IV
- (B) III and IV
- (C) I, II and III
- (D) II, III and IV

4. The Green Revolution in India was initially associated with which of the following crops?

- (A) Cotton and Groundnut
- (B) Rice and Wheat
- (C) Maize and Jowar
- (D) Pulses and Oilseeds

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5. "Minerals are an essential part of our daily lives, from the iron in our cars to the aluminium in aeroplane." Which mineral is commonly used in electronics?
- (A) Iron
(B) Copper
(C) Bauxite
(D) Mica
6. What is the primary advantage of federalism in India?
- (A) Uniformity in laws and policies
(B) Increased autonomy for states
(C) Better representation of diverse interests
(D) Reduced role of the judiciary
7. Which of the following is a benefit of having multiple political parties in a democracy?
- (A) Increased stability
(B) Reduced representation of diverse interests
(C) More choices for citizens
(D) Decreased accountability
8. Which of the following statements are true about political parties?
- I.** In a democracy, political parties are not necessary for the functioning of the government.
II. Political parties provide a platform for citizens to participate in the democratic process.
III. Political parties reflect fundamental political divisions in a society.
IV. Parties work to convince people why their policies are better than others and implement them by seeking popular support.
- Options:
- (A) Only I
(B) Only I and II
(C) II, III and IV
(D) All of the above
9. What is the primary challenge faced by the primary sector in India?
- (A) Lack of investment
(B) Limited market access
(C) Low productivity
(D) All of the above

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10. Which of the following can be used as collateral in Indian banks to borrow money?

- (A) Bank Passbook
- (B) Credit Card
- (C) Own House
- (D) Passport

11. **Assertion (A)** : Romanticism encouraged the idea of nationhood among Europeans.

Reason (R) : Romanticism focused on science and logic to promote nationalism.

- (A) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion
- (B) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion
- (C) Assertion is true but reason is false
- (D) Assertion is false but reason is true

12. **Assertion (A)** : There are several goods and services that the society needs; however, the private sector does not produce all of them.

Reason (R) : Private sector is profit driven.

- (A) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion
- (B) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion
- (C) Assertion is true but reason is false
- (D) Assertion is false but reason is true

13. Which of the following statements about the Balkans are correct?

- I. Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic diversity.
- II. A large part of Balkans was free from the Ottoman empire.
- III. The Dismembering of Ottoman Empire with its Balkan states became a scene of big power rivalry.
- IV. Balkan states were jealous of each other.

Options:

- (A) I and IV
- (B) II and III
- (C) I, III and IV
- (D) I, II and III

14. Identify the incorrect statement about CPI (M):

- (A) Supports Socialism, Secularism and Democracy
- (B) Support Imperialism and Communalism
- (C) Seeks to secure Socio-economic justice in India
- (D) Is critical of the New Economic policies that allow free flow of foreign capital

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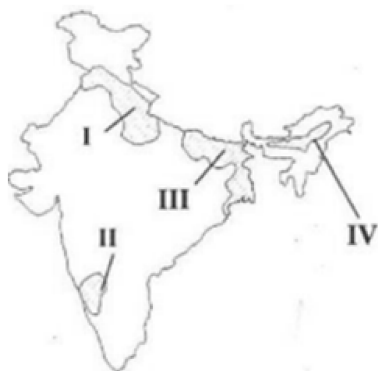
15. Consider the following statements about the relationship between nationalism and the economic boycott during the early 20th century.

- (i)** The economic boycott of foreign goods was seen as a way to challenge colonial domination.
- (ii)** Gandhiji considered economic self-reliance a prerequisite for Swaraj.
- (iii)** The boycott movement had little significant impact on British textile imports in India.

Which of the above statements is/are correct ?

- (A) 1 and 2 only
- (B) 1 and 3 only
- (C) 2 and 3 only
- (D) All of the above

16. Match the following crops with their major producing areas:



- a. Wheat
- b. Coffee
- c. Rice
- d. Tea

Options:

- (A) a-I, b-IV, c-III, d-II
- (B) a-I, b-II, c-III, d-IV
- (C) a-III, b-II, c-I, d-IV
- (D) a-IV, b-III, c-I, d-II

17. Which of the following statements are true about federal systems?

- (a)** All federations have similar schemes of distribution of powers.
- (b)** The origins of different federations are dissimilar.
- (c)** Federalism promotes unity at the cost of diversity.
- (d)** Federalism promotes unity in diversity.

- (A) Only b
- (B) a and c
- (C) b and d
- (D) a, b and c

18. Identify the difference between the organised and unorganised sectors:

- (A) Employees in the organised sector are mainly involved in agriculture and allied activities, while the unorganised sector is mostly manufacturing-based
- (B) Firms in organised sector are registered by the government and follow employment norms, while the unorganised sector consists of scattered, unregulated units

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(C) Employees in organised sector are mainly self-employed, while the unorganised sector has mostly government workers

(D) Organised sector contributes less to GDP, unorganised sector supports economic growth

19. Ram and Shyam are small farmers.

Ram has taken credit of 20,000 at 1.5% interest per month from a trader while Shyam has taken the same amount at 8% interest per annum from a bank.

Who is better off?

(A) Ram is better because he has to do no paperwork

(B) Shyam is better because his interest payment is less

(C) Ram is better because he has not given any collateral

(D) Both are equal, so no one is better off

20. Arrange the following events related to the formation of the nation-state of Britain in chronological order:

I. Act of Union between England and Scotland

II. English Parliament seized power from Monarchy

III. Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom

IV. Catholic revolt against British dominance

Options:

(A) III - I - II - IV

(B) I - II - III - IV

(C) IV - I - II - III

(D) II - I - IV - III

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PART II : LOGICAL REASONING

This section contains **10 Single Choice Questions (Q : 21 to Q : 30)**. Each question has four choices **(A), (B), (C) and (D)** out of which **ONLY ONE** is correct.

Read and Answer the following questions. (21-25)

A Madras High Court Judge's suggestion to amend the Constitution of India mandating that every citizen also has a duty to laugh comes as a whiff of fresh air - something the country has been gasping for, of late. Justice GR Swaminathan of the Madurai Bench has a remarkably refined sense of humour, but in quashing an FIR against a man arrested for an innocuous social media post, his insightful observations only highlight the idiocy and absurdity that surround the growth and normalisation of the offence-taking tribe. Written from the perspective of cartoonists and satirists, the judgment draws attention to how what ought to be a reasonable understanding of a situation is increasingly being influenced by impulses that border on the irrational and amount to an abuse of the legal process. The petitioner tried tongue-in-cheek wordplay while captioning photographs after a sight-seeing trip with family : 'Trip to Sirumalai for shooting practice'. For the

police, it appeared as a threat to wage war, though the Judicial Magistrate refused remand. 'Laugh at what?' is a serious question, the Judge said, using the 'holy cow' as a metaphor, which varies from person to person, region to region. Being funny is one thing, the Judge rightly states, and poking fun at another is different altogether. Those who have been at the receiving end for their attempt at humour can draw strength from the ruling, but then, a creative process facing combative opposition because of its very nature is anything but funny.

- 21.** What is the central idea in the passage as conveyed by the author?
- (A) People need to be sensitive towards others' sensibilities.
 - (B) Humour is often used as a garb to offend others.
 - (C) There is an unwelcome decrease in people's sense of humour.
 - (D) Judiciary should use humour to make judgments understandable to laypersons.

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22. According to the given passage, which of the following statements is true?

- (A) Social media often popularised insensitive and offensive posts.
- (B) It should be a right of every person to poke fun at others.
- (C) Creative expressions are bound to be offensive to some persons.
- (D) Every humorous expression should be understood reasonably and rationally.

23. According to the given passage, which of the following statements is not true?

- (A) Each expression should be understood according to its context.
- (B) The word 'shooting' used in a sentence is indicative of waging war.
- (C) Legal process can be abused if the authorities act on their irrational impulses.
- (D) The expression 'holy cow' bears different meanings for different people.

24. As per the passage, which of the following approaches can reduce the increasing 'idiocy and absurdity' in responding to expressions made in jest?

- (A) Apologising upon hurting another person's sentiments.
- (B) Avoiding the use of controversial words and expressions.

(C) Using humour as a means to mitigate conflict.

(D) Understanding the difference between being funny and poking fun at another person.

25. "Those who have been at the receiving end for their attempt at humour can draw strength from the ruling, but then, a creative process facing combative opposition because of its very nature is anything but funny." Which of the following conclusions can be drawn from the above statement?

- (A) Creativity and conflict go hand-in-hand.
- (B) Creative freedom should not be curbed unreasonably.
- (C) Creative expressions are strengthened due to challenges faced by their authors.
- (D) Creativity often leads to conflict.

26. Select the word-pair in which the two words are related in the same way as are the two words in the following word pair. Book : Thesaurus

- (A) Tree : Forest
- (B) Reptile : Python
- (C) Furniture : Wood
- (D) Tennis : Ball

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27. Select the number-pair in which the two numbers are related in the same way as are the two numbers of the following number-pair 4 : 32
- (A) 8 : 248
(B) 5 : 62
(C) 10 : 160
(D) 6 : 108
28. Select the option that is related to the third letter-cluster in the same way as the second letter-cluster is related to the first letter-cluster.
BECD : YVXW :: DGEF : ?
- (A) VRTS
(B) WTVU
(C) WUTV
(D) XUWV
29. If DIG is coded as 25 and CUT is coded as 49, then how will KICK be coded as?
- (A) 43
(B) 39
(C) 41
(D) 34
30. In the code language, VICTORY is written as CIVSYRO. How will TRAITOR be written in that language?
- (A) RATHORT
(B) RTAJORT
(C) ARTJOTR
(D) ARTHROT

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PART III : CURRENT AFFAIRS

This section contains **10 Single Choice Questions (Q : 31 to Q : 40)**. Each question has four choices **(A), (B), (C) and (D)** out of which **ONLY ONE** is correct.

31. Who was elected as South Korea's President after Yoon Suk Yeol's removal?

- (A) Moon Jae-In
- (B) Lee Jae-Myung
- (C) Han Duck-Soo
- (D) Kim Boo-Kyum

32. What was the theme of World Wildlife Day 2025?

- (A) Forests and Livelihoods: Sustaining People and Planet
- (B) Recovering Key Species for Ecosystem Restoration
- (C) "Wildlife Conservation Finance: Investing in People and Planet"
- (D) Partnerships for Wildlife Conservation

33. Okjokull the first glacier to be officially declared dead, is located in which of the following countries ?

- (A) Denmark
- (B) Iceland
- (C) The United States of America
- (D) Canada

34. The 70th Anniversary of Bandung Conference, is commemorated in 2025, is associated with which International Movement?

- (A) Green Revolution
- (B) Non-Aligned Movement
- (C) League of Nations
- (D) ASEAN

35. The Cholistan Canal Project is associated with which of the following country?

- (A) India
- (B) Afghanistan
- (C) Bangladesh
- (D) Pakistan

36. With reference to the Gaza Strip, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. It is located on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea.
2. It is bordered by Egypt, Syria, Lebanon.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (A) 1 only
- (B) 2 only
- (C) Both 1 and 2
- (D) Neither 1 nor 2

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37. Which of the following Justice of Supreme Court became Chief Justice of India in May 2025?

- (A) U.U. Lalit
- (B) Sanjiv Khanna
- (C) S.A. Bobde
- (D) B.R. Gavai

38. Which of the following countries identified India as a priority country in its 'Opening Doors to India' Policy?

- (A) New Zealand
- (B) Maldives
- (C) Seychelles
- (D) Indonesia

39. Which state government has launched 'Jyothi' scheme to bring migrant children into schools?

- (A) Uttar Pradesh
- (B) Kerala
- (C) Maharashtra
- (D) Odisha

40. India is a part of which of the following Regimes/Arrangements/Treaties?

1. Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT).
2. Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR).
3. Australia Group.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (A) 1 and 2 only
- (B) 2 and 3 only
- (C) 1 and 3 only
- (D) 1, 2 and 3

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PART IV : READING COMPREHENSION

This section contains **20 Single Choice Questions (Q : 41 to Q : 60)**. Each question has four choices **(A), (B), (C) and (D)** out of which **ONLY ONE** is correct.

Passage 1 :

Human values such as integrity, compassion, respect, and justice are considered fundamental principles guiding individual and collective behaviour in society. However, in today's rapidly changing world, the relevance and application of these values are increasingly challenged. Technological advancement, intense competition, and consumerist lifestyles have led to a situation where ethical compromises are often justified for personal gain or efficiency.

For example, in corporate environments, while integrity is upheld as a core organisational value, numerous scandals reveal how profits are prioritised over honesty and social responsibility. Similarly, while compassion is celebrated in religious teachings, social media trends show rising insensitivity and trolling, revealing a disconnect between professed values and practical actions.

Philosophers argue that human values are not merely emotional ideals but rational principles essential for the survival of humanity itself. Without justice, society collapses into chaos;

without respect, relationships deteriorate; without integrity, trust is lost, paralysing institutions and governance.

Therefore, the real test of human values lies not in their theoretical acceptance but in courageous, consistent practice, especially when compromise seems easier. Only then can these values retain their transformative power to build a just, empathetic, and sustainable society.

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- 41.** What challenge regarding human values is highlighted in the passage?
- (A) People do not know the definitions of values
- (B) Technological advancement and consumerism challenge their relevance and application
- (C) Values are never taught in schools
- (D) Everyone follows human values consistently
- 42.** What does the passage reveal about corporate environments?
- (A) Integrity is always practised without fail
- (B) Profits are sometimes prioritised over honesty and social responsibility
- (C) Compassion is the only value required in business
- (D) They do not teach values to employees

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43. According to philosophers in the passage, why are human values essential?
- (A) They are emotional ideals for personal happiness only
- (B) They are rational principles essential for humanity's survival
- (C) They are only religious teachings with no real impact
- (D) They only help in passing ethics exams
44. What does the passage suggest is the 'real test' of human values?
- (A) Memorising their definitions for exams
- (B) Accepting them theoretically in speeches
- (C) Courageous, consistent practice, especially when compromise seems easier
- (D) Using them only in religious places
45. What negative trend on Social media is highlighted in relation to human values ?
- (A) Increases in kindness and help posts
- (B) Rising insensitivity and trolling, reflecting a disconnect between values and actions.
- (C) Effective promotion of respect and justice
- (D) Social media has no relation to values.

Passage 2 :**Effect of Social Media on Students.**

Recent surveys conducted by the National Sample Education Panel in 2023 reveal that over 82% of students aged 13-19 use social media for more than 3 hours daily. Among these, 65% reported checking their phones within 10 minutes of waking up, and 58% admitted using social media during study hours. Interestingly, while 44% of students agreed that educational videos and academic pages helped them understand concepts better, 59% felt that social media reduced their concentration span.

Further data indicated that students spending more than 5 hours per day on social media scored on average 12% lower in school examinations compared to those using it for less than 2 hours. Psychologists have highlighted increased cases of sleep disorders and anxiety linked to late-night usage of social media apps.

However, the report also showed that students using platforms like YouTube and educational Instagram pages purposefully for revision and concept clarity performed better in language and science subjects. Experts argue that it is not social media itself but the way it is used that determines its impact on student life and academic performance.

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46. Identify the correct combination of findings from the survey:

- I. Educational use of social media positively correlates with academic performance.
- II. Social media usage is uniformly harmful to cognitive performance.
- III. The timing and purpose of social media usage affect academic outcomes.
- IV. Psychologists found no link between social media and anxiety.

- (A) I and III only
- (B) II and IV only
- (C) I, II, and III only
- (D) All of the above

47. According to the passage, what academic impact was observed among students using social media for over 5 hours daily?

- (A) They scored 12% higher in exams
- (B) No change in academic performance
- (C) They scored 12% lower in exams
- (D) They developed better concentration

48. Which data point best supports the claim that “impact depends on usage behavior, not the tool itself”?

- (A) 59% of students reported reduced concentration due to general use
- (B) 44% said educational videos helped with clarity

(C) Students using platforms purposefully scored better in languages and science

(D) Students checking phones within 10 minutes of waking up

49. How did purposeful use of YouTube and educational Instagram pages affect students?

- (A) No effect on studies
- (B) Helped them perform better in language and science
- (C) Increased their sleep disorders
- (D) Made them dislike academics

50. What is the central idea of the passage regarding social media impact?

- (A) Social media should be banned completely
- (B) Its impact depends on how it is used by students
- (C) It only causes anxiety and sleep disorders
- (D) It always improves academic performance

Passage 3 :

Over the last few days, Delhi residents have been protesting against the government's approval for felling over 14,000 trees in South Delhi. Faced with severe criticism, the National Buildings Construction Corporation, tasked with redeveloping half a dozen South Delhi colonies, on Monday assured the Delhi High Court that no trees would be cut

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for the project till July 4, which is temporary relief. Many of the trees proposed to be felled are mature, local, fruit-bearing ones that provide clean air, shade and water recharge to humans and are homes to many birds. These areas of Delhi have served as the "lungs" of the city. However, the project reports overlook these qualities. Large constructions have been difficult to manage in India. The sector has systematically lobbied to be excluded from the environmental norms of the country and has been successful in carving out special privileges for itself in the environment clearance process. From 2006, most construction projects have been approved based on an application form instead of detailed assessment reports. In 2014, schools, colleges and hostels for educational institutions were exempted from taking environment clearances as long as they followed specific sustainability parameters. In 2016, projects with areas of less than 20,000 sq m were permitted to proceed as long as they submitted a self-declaration ensuring adherence to environmental norms. As a result of these privileges, construction projects contribute significantly to urban air and noise pollution and high water consumption in cities. Compensatory afforestation taken up in lieu of trees felled by projects is a failure due to poor survival rates of saplings and no

monitoring. Yet all regulatory bodies treat large constructions with kid gloves. The Minister for Urban Development has stated that this public campaign is "misinformed". But that is far from the truth. In a literate, urban society that has high access to the Internet, the lack of official information on urban development and its impacts can only be understood as an indirect form of public silencing. There are no public hearings held for urban construction projects, and governments assume that citizens have nothing to say about them. Since Delhi is ruled by so many agencies, you can run from pillar to post and still not have a clue about who is in charge of what. The residents are now appealing to the government to embrace inclusive ways of redesigning the city. The governments could join hands by committing to review these projects.

51. Which of the following statements is/ are true regarding the environmental implications of redevelopment projects in South Delhi?
- I. Fruit-bearing trees are being preserved as part of compensatory afforestation efforts.
 - II. Mature local trees play a critical role in water recharge and air purification.

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III. Project reports adequately account for the ecological functions of green areas.

- (A) Only II (B) II and III
(C) I and II (D) I, II and III

52. According to the passage, why are the felling of trees in South Delhi considered particularly problematic?

- (A) They are infected and pose safety risks
(B) They are ornamental imports with no ecological value
(C) They provide essential ecological services and community benefits
(D) They are located in uninhabited zones with minimal human interaction

53. Which governance-related challenge does the passage highlight most directly in relation to Delhi's urban planning?

- (A) Over-centralisation of decision-making
(B) Lack of coordination among multiple agencies
(C) Rural bias in administrative policies
(D) Technocratic dominance in urban architecture

54. What does the passage imply about the public campaign against tree felling and its perception by authorities?

- (A) The movement is well-informed and reflects citizen awareness
(B) It lacks factual basis and relies on emotional appeal

(C) It threatens national development goals

(D) It receives full institutional support from environmental agencies

55. What regulatory changes in 2014 and 2016 contributed to environmental oversight challenges in the construction sector?

- (A) Introduction of mandatory hearings and detailed impact assessments.
(B) Expansion of environmental auditing authorities.
(C) Exemptions and self-declarations replacing formal clearances.
(D) Centralisation of project approval under forest departments.

Passage 4 :

Read the following passage and answer the five questions that follow:

The first few years after independence were extremely challenging for India. The country faced three major challenges: ensuring national unity and integrity, establishing democracy, and fostering economic development. The partition of India resulted in large-scale violence and displacement, posing a threat to national unity. At the same time, the integration of princely states was a critical issue, as some rulers were reluctant to join India. Another major challenge was reorganization of states based on linguistic and cultural identity. Despite these difficulties,

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India adopted a democratic system and sought to ensure equality for all citizens.

- 56.** What was one of the major impacts of the Partition of India?
- (A) It led to large-scale industrialization in newly formed Pakistan.
 - (B) It resulted in mass displacement and communal violence.
 - (C) It led to the immediate economic prosperity of both nations.
 - (D) It resulted in the abolition of princely states.
- 57.** According to the passage, what were the three major challenges faced by India after independence?
- (A) Integration of Princely States, Strengthening the Monarchy, and Promoting Agriculture
 - (B) National Unity, Establishing Democracy, Economic Development
 - (C) Industrialization, Privatization, Globalization
 - (D) Strengthening Military Power, Expanding Borders, and Adopting a single language

- 58.** What was a major challenge regarding the integration of princely states into India?
- (A) Many Princely rulers wanted to remain independent
 - (B) The British government forced all princely states to join India
 - (C) The Indian government allowed princely states to function independently
 - (D) The princely states had already joined India before independence
- 59.** What was one of the reasons for reorganizing states in India after independence?
- (A) To accommodate linguistic and cultural diversity
 - (B) To establish military control over different regions
 - (C) To promote industrialization in selected areas.
 - (D) To ensure every state followed a single language policy
- 60.** Even after various dilemmas India headed towards democratic system to ensure _____
- (A) Brotherhood
 - (B) Peace
 - (C) Equality
 - (D) Economic Development

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