

ANSWER KEY

1) c	2) c	3) b	4) a	5) b
6) b	7) d	8) b	9) a	10) a
11) a	12) b	13) b	14) a	15) b
16) d	17) d	18) b	19) a	20) b
21) d	22) b	23) c	24) b	25) b
26) d	27) b	28) c	29) c	30) b
31) c	32) d	33) c	34) a	35) b
36) a	37) b	38) b	39) b	40) b
41) a	42) d	43) b	44) b	45) b
46) c	47) a	48) a	49) b	50) b
51) b	52) a	53) b	54) d	55) d
56) c	57) a	58) c	59) c	60) d
61) d	62) d	63) c	64) a	65) c
66) b	67) c	68) d	69) c	70) c
71) c	72) a	73) a	74) a	75) d
76) b	77) c	78) b	79) d	80) a
81) d	82) d	83) b	84) c	85) c
86) b	87) a	88) b	89) b	90) b
91) a	92) c	93) a	94) d	95) b
96) a	97) a	98) b	99) b	100) c
101) b	102) d	103) a	104) b	105) a
106) d	107) b	108) b	109) c	110) c
111) b	112) b	113) b	114) c	115) d
116) a	117) b	118) a	119) d	120) a

HINTS & SOLUTION

1. (c) Penchant means a strong or habitual liking for something or tendency to do something.
2. (c) Alacrity means brisk and cheerful readiness.
3. (b) Esoteric means intended for or likely to be understood by only a small number of people with a specialized knowledge or interest.
4. (a) Inure means to accustom (someone) to something, especially something unpleasant.
5. (b) Obstreperous means noisy and difficult to control.
6. (b) Pernicious means having a harmful effect, especially in a gradual or subtle way
7. (d) Recondite means (of a subject or knowledge) little known; abstruse.
8. (b) Stolid means calm, dependable, and showing little emotion or animation.
9. (a) Inveigle means to persuade (someone) to do something by means of deception or flattery.
10. (a) Tantamount means equivalent in seriousness to; virtually the same as.
11. (a) "Assent" refers to agreement or approval, while "ascent" refers to the act of rising or climbing up.
12. (b) "Eminent" means well-known or respected, while "imminent" means something that is about to occur soon.
13. (b) "Allude" means to refer to something indirectly or hint at it, while "elude" means to escape or avoid.
14. (a) "Empathy" is the ability to understand and share the feelings of another, while "sympathy" is the feeling of pity or sorrow for someone else's misfortune.
15. (b) "Capital" refers to the city that serves as the seat of government, while "Capitol" refers to a specific building where a legislative body meets.
16. (d) "Dual" refers to something consisting of two parts, while "duel" refers to a formal fight between two people.
17. (d) "Lay" is a verb meaning to put something down, while "lie" is a verb meaning to recline or be in a horizontal position.
18. (b) "Pored" means to study or read something intently, while "poured" means to flow or cause to flow in a steady stream.
19. (a) "Farther" refers to physical distance, while "further" refers to additional extent or degree.
20. (b) "Gambit" refers to a strategic move, often used in chess, where a player sacrifices something minor to gain a greater advantage. "Gamut" refers to the complete range or scope of something, such as emotions, colors, or music.
21. (d) 'Repast' means 'meal'.
22. (b) 'Craven' means 'lacking courage'.
23. (c) 'Usurp' means to seize power or position of somebody else without right.
24. (b) The word Pedagogical means the art or science of teaching; education; instructional methods.
25. (b) The word Sustenance means 'means of sustaining life; nourishment; livelihood.'

26. (d) The word Genial means extremely nice and happy; thus the synonym of the word is ---friendly and cheerful.
27. (b) The word Feline means--- resembling or suggestive of a cat. Therefore -Cat-like is the correct synonym.
28. (c) The word Expostulated express strong disapproval or disagreement. The correct synonym is -Remonstrated that means --- make a forcefully reproachful protest.
29. (c) Repress means to suppress. Curb means restrain. Express means to convey (a thought or feeling) in words or by gestures and conduct. Impress means make (someone) feel admiration and respect. And confuse means make (someone) bewildered or perplexed.
30. (b) Hobnob: Hangout with, socialize
 (a) Nagging: Painful, sensitive, irritated
 (b) Friendly Chat: Sociable talk
 (c) Quarrel: argument, disagreement
 (d) Pestering manner: annoyance manner
 Most similar word is friendly chat.
31. (c) The word Ennui means a feeling of utter weariness and discontent resulting from satiety or lack of interest; boredom.
32. (d) The word Parsimonious means very unwilling to spend money or use resources.
33. (c) The word Amenable means capable of or agreeable to being tested, tried, analyzed, etc.
34. (a) The word Verdant means green or blooming.
35. (b) The word Heretical means holding an opinion at odds with what is generally accepted.
36. (a) The word Paucity means the presence of something in only small or insufficient quantities or amounts; thus the correct antonym is Plenty.
37. (b) The word Maladroit means lacking in adroitness or unskillful; hence the correct antonym is Skillful.
38. (b) The word Vituperative means bitter and abusive; hence the antonym Congratulatory is the correct answer.
39. (b) The word Enervate means to deprive of force or strength; hence the antonym Strengthen is the correct answer.
40. (b) Doleful means unhappy. Aggressive means violent. Cheerful means happy. Tired means weary. Involved means occupied.
41. (a) "Down-to-earth" describes someone who is practical and realistic, without any pretensions.
42. (d) "Went the extra mile" means to do more than what is expected or required.
43. (b) "Had a brush with" refers to a brief or minor encounter, usually negative, with something like the law.
44. (b) "Red-handed" refers to being caught in the act of doing something wrong, typically a crime.
45. (b) "Opened a can of worms" means to start something that will cause a lot of complicated problems.
46. (c) "Verge of collapse" means that something is very close to failing or falling apart.
47. (a) "Holds water" means that a theory or argument is sound, valid, or logical.

48. (a) "A double-edged sword" refers to something that has both positive and negative consequences.
49. (b) "A bone of contention" refers to a subject or issue over which there is ongoing disagreement or conflict.
50. (b) "Weather the storm" means to endure or overcome a difficult period or situation.
51. (b) As we can see that R makes the most sensible beginning of the sentence and there are two options starting with R. Now R followed by P does not make much sense 'were seriously perturbed in the near future'.
52. (a) As we can see that Q makes the most sensible beginning of the sentence and there is only option starting with it.
53. (b) People usually learn more from doing something themselves than by watching someone else or reading about it.
54. (d) The correct sequence is RPQS.
55. (d) 'It was true that' should be followed by a subject 'the pet dog'. Using the phrase 'we once had' right after, requires the next phrase to be 'a' pet dog, not given in the question or else the phrase 'who would never sleep' to follow. With PR as the first two parts, this reduces to only option (d).
56. (c) The first phrase ends with 'started' that must be necessarily followed by a verb. This is only plausible in part Q 'singing...'. Also, since one artist cannot sing in chorus, it is the audience 'joining in chorus (implying together)' mandating S to precede R.
57. (a) 'Just as the goodness of movies' must be followed by a verb or an auxiliary verb. 'does not consist in being' is an obvious choice. This has to be further explained in not being "like" something making part P the next part. This is a comparative sentence and the second part must also follow the same pattern.
58. (c) We can see that Q is the most suitable beginning of the sentence and the other options do not start with it. Therefore, the correct sequence will be, "They refused to divulge the venues of these raids saying that it would affect the investigation process.
59. (c) The correct sequence is RQSP.
60. (d) Fragment 'S' should be first in this sequence as it tells something about the lady. Next, fragments 'Q', 'R', and 'P' in the same order make a coherent and meaningful sentence. So, SQRP is the correct answer.
61. (d) The proper sequence should be "Dinner had been served - his daughter laid out the plates. Bread and cheese - a simple subsistence at the end of a not-so-simple life. He sat down gruffly, not saying a word to her. She was just a child, only 14 - too young, too simple to know to understand. She had already had her meal and was standing by his side, not quite knowing what to do. Then, silently she left the table to retire for the night - it was as if she had never been there."
62. (d) So, the proper sequence should be "Convention has a necessary part to play in the life of everyone. In all social affairs it prescribes more or less generally accepted rules of behaviour. It is necessary and useful for this reason. Of course, there is nothing absolute about conventions. They vary from country to country, from age to

age. Their purpose, however, is always the same."

63. (c) The correct sequence is RQPS

64. (a) When people laughed at Galileo, in S, he says he would prove his statement. Then comes Q which says how he takes people to leaning tower of Pisa. Then comes P whereby he himself climbs up the tower. Then comes R which says that he let them fall together

65. (c) The correct sequence is SPQR. The sentence S₁ talks about how the reality gap between theatre and plays have become vast and how it's a matter of joy if a contemporary play is staged. The next statement should be S because it describes about a recently staged play- Prasanna's Gandhiji. The next sentences should be P and Q because it describes the meaning of the play. The last statement should be R because it is sync with S₆ and talks about Gandhiji's legacy.

66. (b) The correct sequence is PRSQ. The sentence S₁ talk about that people does not always get what they want. The next sentence should be P because in continuation of the last sentence which says that you can't have everything you want and you have to carefully decide how to spend your income. Priority factor comes next which is discussed in sentence R and thus it should come after P. The sentence after R should be S because it talks about how we set our priorities. The last sentence should be Q because it is in sync with S₆.

67. (c) The correct sequence is PQSR.

68. (d) Statement S₁ is about the proposal to remove 5 Paise coin from circulation by

the government. Sentence P should be first in the sequence followed by sentence 'Q' as these two sentences explain government's plans to remove low value coins from circulation and the reason behind such a proposal. Sentences 'S' and 'R' should follow 'P' and 'Q' as they present opposing viewpoint of RBI and the reason behind RBI's view Point. So, PQSR is the correct sequence of the sentences in the paragraph.

69. (c) S₁ starts with the author's memories related to meeting Baba Amte. In next S we are introduced to another angle, another character. In next P his action and then in Q the effect on him caused by his work are discussed. R tells the final effect of his work, his action and the reaction. S₆ states the reason behind doing that.

70. (c) When we read all the sentences carefully we see that sentence S talks about the result of the announcement made by the Union Finance Ministry in S₁ thus, it should be the first sentence as it goes with the flow in correct context. Now, when we look at the options, we see that only one option starts with sentence S i.e. option (c).

71. (c) "Wind up" means to bring an activity or business to an end. The company is closing its operations due to financial losses, making this the correct choice.

72. (a) "Commended" means to praise formally or officially. The critics praised the artist's work, though the public did not share the same enthusiasm.

73. (a) "Evade" means to avoid dealing with or discussing something. The politician tried to avoid the issue, but his opponent kept bringing it up.

74. (a) "Deter" means to discourage someone from doing something, typically by instilling doubt or fear of the consequences. The system aims to prevent unauthorized access.
75. (d) "Ascertain" means to find out something with certainty. The researchers were trying to determine the exact cause of the disease, but were unsuccessful.
76. (b) "Enforce" means to implement or ensure compliance with laws or regulations. The government is putting new regulations into effect to tackle the environmental crisis
77. (c) "Lauded" means to praise highly. The film received widespread acclaim and was considered a masterpiece.
78. (b) "Lucid" means clear and easy to understand. The professor's clear explanation made complex concepts seem simple.
79. (d) "Outpace" means to surpass or do better than others. The company aims to outperform its competitors with its marketing strategy.
80. (a) "Elated" means very happy or proud. The researchers were thrilled to find a new species.
81. (d) Both "injunction" and "intuition" are used correctly.
82. (d) Both "allusion" and "illusion" are used correctly.
83. (b) "Affect" in S1 should be "effect."
84. (c) Both "forfeited" and "fortified" are used correctly.
85. (c) Both "cite" and "site" are used correctly.
86. (b) "Baring" in S1 should be "bearing."
87. (a) "Dessert" in S2 should be "medal."
88. (b) "Lead" in S1 should be "led."
89. (b) "Medaled" in S1 should be "awarded."
90. (b) "Analyzation" in S1 should be "analysis."
91. (a) "Hemorrhage," meaning an escape of blood from a ruptured blood vessel.
92. (c) "Onomatopoeia," which refers to the formation of a word from a sound associated with what is named.
93. (a) "Iridescent," meaning showing luminous colors that seem to change when seen from different angles.
94. (d) "Repertoire," meaning a stock of skills or types of behavior that a person habitually uses.
95. (b) "Acquaintance," meaning a person one knows slightly, but who is not a close friend.
96. (a) "Embarrassment," meaning a feeling of self-consciousness, shame, or awkwardness.
97. (a) The correct spelling is "Harass," meaning subject to aggressive pressure or intimidation.
98. (b) "Inadvertent," meaning not resulting from or achieved through deliberate planning.
99. (b) "Beneficiary," meaning a person who derives advantage from something, especially a trust, will, or life insurance policy.

- 100.(c) "Paraphernalia," meaning miscellaneous articles, especially the equipment needed for a particular activity.
- 101.(b) 'Civil liberties' helps women most achieve equality with men.
- 102.(d) The author talks about the maid servant in the hotel lobby to show that Economic independence is necessary for women's liberation.
- 103.(a) In paragraph four, the writer says that some women would not like to work in the factory.
- 104.(b) 'These liberties' in the first paragraph refers to the right of women to vote and not to obey.
- 105.(a) The passage broadly discusses the rapid development of AI and its effects across various sectors, along with the ethical challenges it poses. The other options are more specific aspects of the passage but don't encapsulate the overall main idea.
- 106.(d) The passage explicitly mentions healthcare, finance, and education as sectors impacted by AI. Agriculture is not mentioned.
- 107.(b) The passage states that AI's data-processing capabilities have resulted in breakthroughs in medical diagnostics and fraud detection. The other options either focus on different issues or don't directly answer what AI's data-processing capabilities have led to.
- 108.(b) The passage highlights ethical concerns related to AI, specifically mentioning biased decision-making as one of the key issues. The other options are either not mentioned or are broader concerns not specifically labelled as ethical issues.
- 109.(c) The passage advocates for collaboration among policymakers, technologists, and society to address the ethical and practical challenges posed by AI. Other options are either not suggested or are contrary to the approach recommended in the passage.
- 110.(c) The passage mentions job displacement as one of the ethical concerns associated with AI, indicating that it is a significant issue. Other options either downplay the concern or misinterpret its relevance.
- 111.(b) The passage clearly states that the conversation has moved "from mere acknowledgment to urgent calls for action." This indicates a shift in the tone and urgency of the global dialogue on climate change.
- 112.(b) The passage mentions that efforts to curb carbon emissions are "uneven," with industrialized nations "often criticized for not meeting their commitments." This criticism directly relates to their failure to sufficiently reduce carbon emissions.
- 113.(b) The passage notes that "the rise of climate activism, spearheaded by youth movements, has added pressure on governments and corporations to take more aggressive steps." This clearly identifies the role of climate activism as a catalyst for more forceful action on climate issues.
- 114.(c) The passage mentions several challenges, including "technological limitations" as a specific obstacle in transitioning to a low-carbon economy.

This highlights the difficulty in advancing technologically to meet climate goals.

115.(d) The passage conveys a sense of urgency and concern regarding the complexities and challenges of addressing climate change. The tone is neither neutral nor overly optimistic but rather highlights the serious and pressing nature of the issue.

116.(a)

- En Masse = In a large group
- Sangfroid = Composure in difficult situations
- Ad Nauseam = To a sickening extent
- Coup d'État = A sudden overthrow of a government

117.(b)

- Al Fresco = In the open air
- Esprit de Corps = Team spirit
- Joie de Vivre = Enjoyment of life

- Nom de Plume = Pen name

118.(a)

- Au Contraire = To the contrary
- C'est La Vie = That's life
- Raison d'Être = Reason for existence
- Coup de Grâce = Final blow or event

119.(d)

- Mea Culpa = My fault
- De Jure = By right of law
- Ex Officio = By virtue of one's position
- Sine Qua Non = An essential condition

120. (a)

- Bona Fide = Genuine
- Carte Blanche = Complete freedom
- Déjà Vu = A feeling of having experienced something before
- Mea Culpa = My fault