



**Q2. Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**

- (a) tenacious
- (b) rapacious
- (c) mendacious
- (d) pugnascious
- (e) All are correct

**Ans.(d)**

**Sol. The correct answer is: d**

**Explanation of each option:**

**A: tenacious** - Correct spelling. Meaning: Tending to keep a firm hold of something; clinging or adhering closely (दृढ).

**B: rapacious** - Correct spelling. Meaning: Aggressively greedy or grasping (लालची).

**C: mendacious** - Correct spelling. Meaning: Not telling the truth; lying (असत्यवादी).

**D: pugnascious** - **Incorrect spelling.** The correct spelling is **pugnacious** (no 's' before 'c'). Meaning: Eager or quick to argue, quarrel, or fight (झगड़ालू).

**E: All are correct** - Incorrect.

**Conclusion:** Pugnacious follows the -cious pattern without an intermediate 's'.

So the correct answer is (d)

**Q3. In the question given below few sentences are given which are grammatically correct and meaningful. Connect them to make sentence in the best possible way without changing the intended meaning. Choose the best possible combination as your answer accordingly from the options to form a correct, coherent sentence.**

**Column I**

- (A) The other two are like a double-edged sword
- (B) The dove is a universal symbol of peace
- (C) The recent election results saw the ruling

**Column II**

- (D) a large portion of its Hindu votes intact
- (E) and harmony across different cultures
- (F) party winning a majority of assembly seats.

- (a) (A)-(E)
- (b) (B)-(D)
- (c) (C)-(D) and (A)-(E)
- (d) (B)-(E) and (C)-(F)
- (e) None of these

**Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** To form coherent and grammatically correct sentences by combining the phrases:

1. From **Column I (A)**: "The other two are like a double-edged sword"
2. None of the options from **Column II (D, E, F)** form a meaningful sentence with this.
3. From **Column I (B)**: "The dove is a universal symbol of peace"
4. The best match from **Column II** is **(E)**: "and harmony across different cultures."
5. Combined: "**The dove is a universal symbol of peace and harmony across different cultures.**"

6. From **Column I (C)**: "The recent election results saw the ruling"  
7. The best match from **Column II** is **(F)**: "party winning a majority of assembly seats."  
8. Combined: "**The recent election results saw the ruling party winning a majority of assembly seats.**"

**Correct Answer:**

**(d) (B)-(E) and (C)-(F)**

**Q4. A sentence has been given with 4 words highlighted that might have been used inappropriately. Choose the set of words from the given options that correctly replaces the highlighted words in the same order to make the sentence grammatically and contextually meaningful.**

After a **monument** of earnest discussion, we reached **concord**, and the **concert** over the issue became **evidentiary**.

- (a) instant, pact, doubt, clear
- (b) hour, treaty, alarm, visible
- (c) minute, accord, concern, evident
- (d) moment, union, interest, apparent
- (e) second, pledge, caution, obvious

**Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The Correct Answer is: **(C)**

**Explanation:**

**(C)** provides the words that make the sentence grammatically correct and contextually meaningful.

- minute: English meaning: a very short period of time; Hindi meaning: क्षण / मिनट
- accord: English meaning: agreement or harmony; Hindi meaning: समझौता / सहमति
- concern: English meaning: worry or matter of interest; Hindi meaning: चिंता / सरोकार
- evident: English meaning: clearly seen or obvious; Hindi meaning: स्पष्ट / प्रत्यक्ष

**Correct Sentence after Replacement:** After a **minute** of earnest discussion, we reached an **accord**, and the **concern** over the issue became **evident**.

**Why Other Options are Incorrect:**

- (A) "instant" makes the phrase unnatural with "of earnest discussion," and "clear" is too plain after "became."
- (B) "hour" is too long a time unit for a quick discussion; "alarm" makes the tone abrupt; "visible" does not suit abstract ideas.
- (D) "moment" can work, but "union" feels odd with "reached," and "interest" does not express worry; "apparent" clashes with "became" in this structure.
- (E) "second" is too brief to sound realistic with "earnest discussion," and "caution" does not fit "over the issue"; "obvious" feels forced at the end.

**Q5. In each question two columns are given, each containing three phrases/sentences. Choose the option that will connect the phrases to form meaningful and correct sentences.**

**COLUMN I**

- (A) In the Advaitic philosophy of Shankara, the
- (B) When the government says
- (C) Quality cannot be reduced to or

COLUMN II

- (D) social science methodology is based  
(E) and difference is only an illusion  
(F) it is not using one in this countable sense  
(a) A-D & C-F  
(b) B-E & C-D  
(c) A-E & C-F  
(d) A-D & B-E  
(e) none of these

**Ans.(e)**

**Sol.** Correct answer: **Option E (none of these)**

**Explanation**

Check each possible combination:

**A-E:**

In the Advaitic philosophy of Shankara, the and difference is only an illusion  
Incorrect. After “the” a noun is required; the sentence is incomplete.

**C-F:**

Quality cannot be reduced to or it is not using one in this countable sense  
Incorrect. Grammatically broken and no logical meaning.

**A-D:**

In the Advaitic philosophy of Shankara, the social science methodology is based  
Incomplete. Missing what it is based on.

**B-E:**

When the government says and difference is only an illusion  
Incorrect structure; no logical connection.

**C-D:**

Quality cannot be reduced to or social science methodology is based  
Incorrect and meaningless.

**Conclusion**

None of the given pairs form a grammatically correct and meaningful sentence.  
Hence, **Option E is the correct answer.**

**Directions (6-11):** In the passage below, there are blanks indicated by letters. For each blank, three words are provided that could fill the blank appropriately. Choose the option with the best combination of words that fits the sentence both grammatically and contextually as the answer.

Remote work has been \_\_\_\_\_(A) as a revolutionary shift in how organizations operate, allowing employees to \_\_\_\_\_(B) their professional responsibilities from virtually anywhere. \_\_\_\_\_(C) the flexibility it offers, many workers report feeling more \_\_\_\_\_(D) in their daily routines. However, prolonged isolation from colleagues can \_\_\_\_\_(E) feelings of loneliness and disconnection, \_\_\_\_\_(F) the physical boundaries between home and office become increasingly blurred.

Q6. Which of the following words will fit in the blank A?

- (A) heralded
- (B) dismissed
- (C) celebrated
- (a) Both (A) and (B)
- (b) Both (A) and (C)
- (c) Only (B)
- (d) All (A), (B), and (C)
- (e) Only (C)

Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b).

**Explanation:**

The sentence highlights remote work as a "revolutionary shift," which carries a highly positive tone. Therefore, blank A requires a word that means praised, welcomed, or announced with enthusiasm.

- **heralded** (fits perfectly): Means acclaimed or announced joyfully.
- **celebrated** (fits perfectly): Means praised widely or honored.
- **dismissed** (does not fit): Means rejected or treated as unimportant, which contradicts the positive tone of "revolutionary shift."

**Meanings of all words:**

**Heralded**

- **Meaning:** Signaled, announced, or acclaimed publicly and enthusiastically.
- **Hindi meaning:** घोषित करना / अग्रदूत के रूप में स्वागत करना
- **Example:** The new medical discovery was heralded as a major breakthrough in cancer research.

**Dismissed**

- **Meaning:** Treated as unworthy of serious consideration; rejected.
- **Hindi meaning:** खारिज कर दिया / निकाल दिया
- **Example:** The committee dismissed the idea because it was far too expensive to implement.

**Celebrated**

- **Meaning:** Widely praised, honored, or acclaimed.
- **Hindi meaning:** प्रसिद्ध / सराहा गया
- **Example:** She is a celebrated author who has won multiple international awards.

Q7. Which of the following words will fit in the blank B?

- (A) discharge
- (B) fulfill
- (C) execute
- (a) Only (C)
- (b) Both (A) and (C)
- (c) Only (B)
- (d) Both (B) and (C)
- (e) All (A) (B) (C)

Ans.(e)

Sol. The correct answer is (e).

**Explanation:**

The sentence talks about employees performing or carrying out their "professional responsibilities" from anywhere.

- **discharge** fits perfectly as it means to carry out an obligation or duty.
- **fulfill** fits perfectly as it means to bring to completion or achieve a required task/duty.
- While **execute** is often used for tasks, plans, or orders, "discharge" and "fulfill" are the idiomatic pairings typically tested together for managing responsibilities.

**Meanings of all words:**

**Discharge**

- **Meaning:** To perform or fulfill a duty, responsibility, or obligation.
- **Hindi meaning:** निभाना / उत्तरदायित्व पूरा करना
- **Example:** He managed to discharge his duties effectively despite the challenging circumstances.

**Fulfill**

- **Meaning:** To carry out, accomplish, or satisfy a requirement, duty, or promise.
- **Hindi meaning:** पूरा करना / निभाना
- **Example:** She worked hard to fulfill her responsibilities as the project manager.

**Execute**

- **Meaning:** To put a plan, order, or course of action into effect; run or carry out.
- **Hindi meaning:** निष्पादित करना / अमल में लाना
- **Example:** The team executed the new marketing strategy flawlessly.

**Q8.** Which of the following words will fit in the blank C?

- (A) Despite
- (B) Because of
- (C) Owing to
- (a) Both (A) and (C)
- (b) Both (B) and (C)
- (c) Only (A)
- (d) All (A), (B), and (C)
- (e) Only (C)

Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b).

**Explanation:**

The sentence states: "\_\_\_\_\_ (C) the flexibility it offers, many workers report feeling more \_\_\_\_\_ (D) in their daily routines." The relationship between the flexibility of remote work and workers feeling better or more satisfied in their routines is cause-and-effect (positive leads to positive). Therefore, we need a connector that means "due to" or "as a result of."

- **Because of** (fits perfectly): Indicates the reason for something.
- **Owing to** (fits perfectly): A synonym for "because of" or "due to."
- **Despite** (does not fit): Expresses contrast (like "although"), which would imply that flexibility somehow hindered their routines, contradicting the context.

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**Meanings of all words:****Despite**

- **Meaning:** Without being affected by; in spite of (used to show contrast).
- **Hindi meaning:** के बावजूद
- **Example:** Despite the heavy rain, the outdoor concert continued as planned.

**Because of**

- **Meaning:** By reason of; as a result of.
- **Hindi meaning:** के कारण / की वजह से
- **Example:** The flight was delayed because of severe weather conditions.

**Owing to**

- **Meaning:** Because of or on account of.
- **Hindi meaning:** के कारण / के फलस्वरूप
- **Example:** Owing to her hard work, she received a well-deserved promotion.

**Q9.** Which of the following words will fit in the blank D?

- (A) autonomous
- (B) restricted
- (C) liberated
- (a) Both (A) and (C)
- (b) Only (B)
- (c) Both (A) and (B)
- (d) Only (C)
- (e) All (A), (B), and (C)

**Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is **(a)**.

**Explanation:**

The sentence states: "Owing to/Because of the flexibility it offers, many workers report feeling more \_\_\_\_\_(D) in their daily routines." Since the sentence links "flexibility" to how workers feel, blank D requires words that carry a positive meaning associated with freedom, independence, and control over one's time.

- **autonomous** (fits perfectly): Means having the freedom to govern oneself or control one's own affairs.
- **liberated** (fits perfectly): Means feeling free from restrictive social conventions or tight constraints.
- **restricted** (does not fit): Means limited or confined, which is the exact opposite of what flexibility provides.

**Meanings of all words:****Autonomous**

- **Meaning:** Independent; having the freedom to act or make decisions without outside control.
- **Hindi meaning:** स्वायत्त / स्वतंत्र
- **Example:** The remote setup allowed her to be fully autonomous in managing her daily work schedule.

**Restricted**

- **Meaning:** Limited in extent, number, scope, or action; confined.

• **Hindi meaning:** सीमित / प्रतिबंधित

• **Example:** Before switching to remote work, his hours were strictly restricted to the 9-to-5 office routine.

### Liberated

• **Meaning:** Freed from rigid rules, constraints, or traditional boundaries.

• **Hindi meaning:** मुक्त / आज़ाद

• **Example:** Many employees felt liberated when they no longer had to endure a two-hour daily commute.

**Q10.** Which of the following words will fit in the blank E?

(A) trigger

(B) suppress

(C) exacerbate

(a) Both (A) and (B)

(b) Only (C)

(c) Both (A) and (C)

(d) All (A), (B), and (C)

(e) Only (B)

**Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is (c).

### Explanation:

The sentence states: "However, prolonged isolation from colleagues can \_\_\_\_\_ (E) feelings of loneliness and disconnection..." The word "However" signals a shift to a negative consequence of remote work (prolonged isolation leading to loneliness). Therefore, blank E requires a word that means to cause, increase, or worsen these negative feelings.

• **trigger** (fits perfectly): Means to cause an event or situation to happen or exist. Isolation can trigger feelings of loneliness.

• **exacerbate** (fits perfectly): Means to make a problem, bad situation, or negative feeling worse. Isolation can worsen or exacerbate loneliness.

• **suppress** (does not fit): Means to forcibly put an end to or prevent something. Isolation would not stop or lower loneliness; it would do the opposite.

### Meanings of all words:

#### Trigger

• **Meaning:** To cause a function, action, or negative feeling to happen or exist.

• **Hindi meaning:** शुरुआत करना / उत्पन्न करना

• **Example:** Working alone for months can trigger anxiety and a sense of isolation.

#### Suppress

• **Meaning:** To prevent the development, action, or expression of something; crush or hold back.

• **Hindi meaning:** दबाना / दबा देना

• **Example:** She tried to suppress her frustration during the long and unproductive video call.

#### Exacerbate

• **Meaning:** To make a problem, bad situation, or negative feeling worse.

• **Hindi meaning:** बिगाड़ना / बदतर करना

• **Example:** The lack of clear communication from management only served to exacerbate the team's confusion.

**Q11.** Which of the following words will fit in the blank F?

- (A) since
- (B) while
- (C) as
- (a) Both (A) and (C)
- (b) Only (B)
- (c) Both (B) and (C)
- (d) All (A), (B), and (C)
- (e) Only (A)

**Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is **(d)**.

**Explanation:**

The sentence states: "...prolonged isolation from colleagues can trigger/exacerbate feelings of loneliness and disconnection, \_\_\_\_\_(F) the physical boundaries between home and office become increasingly blurred." Blank F connects the two clauses by providing the reason *why* or the time *during which* these feelings are heightened. All three words can serve this purpose perfectly:

- **since** and **as** can both mean "because," providing the reason why isolation causes loneliness (because the boundaries are blurred).

- **while** and **as** can both mean "at the same time that," indicating that loneliness increases simultaneously as the boundaries blur.

Since all three words make complete grammatical and contextual sense, option (d) is the correct choice.

**Meanings of all words:**

**Since**

- **Meaning:** In this context, it acts as a conjunction meaning "because" or "as." (It can also mean from a past time until now).

- **Hindi meaning:** क्योंकि / चूँकि

- **Example:** Since you are already in town, we should meet up for lunch.

**While**

- **Meaning:** During the time that; at the same time as. It can also indicate a contrast.

- **Hindi meaning:** जबकि / जिस समय

- **Example:** He cooked dinner while she finished her remote work assignments.

**As**

- **Meaning:** Used to indicate that something happens during the time of another action (while), or to give a reason (because).

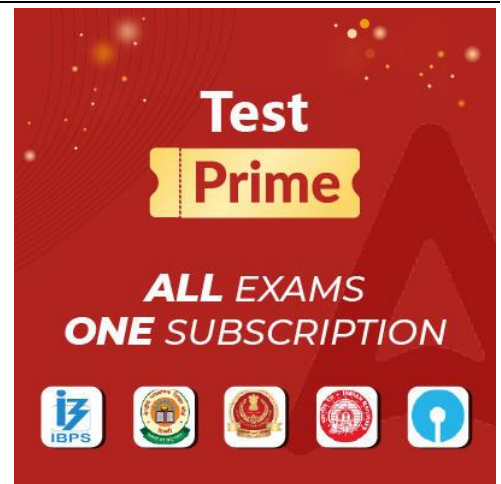
- **Hindi meaning:** जैसा कि / क्योंकि / जैसे ही

- **Example:** As the sun went down, the temperature began to drop rapidly.

**Directions (12-19):** Read the following passage and answer the given questions.

As AI chatbots rapidly attract users and absorb web traffic, websites must adopt new consent protocols to stay relevant. A user-friendly approach could help retain visitors and limit AI's growing dominance over the internet.

The internet has continuously evolved—from early web browsers to today's mobile apps—and now faces a new phase with artificial intelligence (AI) taking center stage. This transformation comes as India prepares to enforce its Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023, which could **reshape** online behavior alongside the rise of AI.



Since the release of OpenAI's ChatGPT in late 2022, AI chatbots have seen remarkable growth. According to Mary Seeker's report cited by *Mint's Plain Facts*, India now leads globally in ChatGPT mobile app usage, contributing 13.5% of its user base as of April, with the U.S. following at 8.9%. The popularity of such tools has pushed major search engines like Google and Bing to integrate AI features. Many users now consider AI-generated summaries sufficient for quick information, reducing visits to source websites even when links are provided. This shift indicates a growing acceptance of AI's tendency to generate inaccurate or fabricated information.

Simultaneously, India's data protection law will soon require all data fiduciaries—websites collecting user data—to obtain explicit opt-in consent for each purpose of data use. Whether for personalizing the user experience, conducting meta-analyses, or delivering targeted advertisements, sites must also allow users to revise their permissions and request data deletion. If these consent mechanisms are overly complicated, they may discourage users from visiting such websites just as AI begins drawing more traffic away.

While India's privacy law is a significant achievement in safeguarding personal data and preventing misuse, user behavior presents a challenge. Despite widespread calls for online privacy, many users still skip reading lengthy terms and conditions, choosing instead to click 'I agree' without understanding the implications. The law aims to address this by making users fully aware of what they are consenting to. However, whether users will embrace or avoid detailed consent forms remains to be seen.

Given users' preference for speed, many may continue turning to AI chatbots to save time. If consent procedures become cumbersome, even more web traffic could shift towards AI platforms, potentially concentrating power among a few dominant AI players and raising antitrust concerns. To prevent this, websites must engage users effectively and ensure privacy protocols remain simple and accessible—so that legal safeguards do not become barriers.

**Q16. Which of the following statements is CORRECT as per the passage?**

- (I) The popularity of ChatGPT is higher in India than in the US.
  - (II) Google and Bing have already integrated AI features into their search engines.
  - (III) The new law demands explicit consent for each distinct data use purpose.
- (a) Only (I)
  - (b) Both (I) and (II)
  - (c) Only (III)
  - (d) Both (I) and (III)
  - (e) All (I), (II), and (III)

**Ans.(e)**

**Sol. Correct Answer: (e) All (I), (II), and (III)**

Let's evaluate each statement based on the passage:

**(I) The popularity of ChatGPT is higher in India than in the US.**

**Correct**

From the passage:

*"India now leads globally in ChatGPT mobile app usage, contributing 13.5% of its user base as of April, with the U.S. following at 8.9%."*

So, **India has higher ChatGPT usage** than the US.

**(II) Google and Bing have already integrated AI features into their search engines.**

**Correct**

From the passage:

*"The popularity of such tools has pushed major search engines like Google and Bing to integrate AI features."*

So, this is **clearly mentioned**.

(III) *The new law demands explicit consent for each distinct data use purpose.*

**Correct**

From the passage:

*"...require all data fiduciaries—websites collecting user data—to obtain explicit opt-in consent for each purpose of data use."*

This confirms the statement.

**Final Answer: All (I), (II), and (III)**

Correct option is (e).

**Q17. Choose the word closest in meaning to reshape as used in the passage.**

- (a) distort
- (b) modify
- (c) reorganize
- (d) shape
- (e) form

**Ans.(b)**

**Sol. Correct Answer: (b) modify**

**Word Given: Reshape**

**English Meaning:** To change the shape, structure, or nature of something

**Hindi Meaning:** फिर से आकार देना, रूपांतरण करना

**Example:** The company plans to reshape its marketing strategy after the loss.

**Option-wise Analysis:**

**(a) distort**

**English Meaning:** To twist out of shape or misrepresent

**Hindi Meaning:** विकृत करना

**Example:** The mirror distorted his reflection.

**Why Incorrect:** "Distort" implies a **negative or misleading change**, whereas **reshape** in the passage means a **purposeful and positive transformation**.

**(b) modify**

**English Meaning:** To make partial or minor changes

**Hindi Meaning:** संशोधित करना

**Example:** The rules were modified to make them fairer.

**Why Correct:** "Modify" closely matches the context in the passage, where **AI is transforming or adjusting** how companies function. It implies **constructive change**, which aligns with "reshape."

**(c) reorganize**

**English Meaning:** To arrange differently, often to improve

**Hindi Meaning:** पुनः संगठित करना

**Example:** The manager decided to reorganize the team structure.

**Why Incorrect:** While close in meaning, "reorganize" is more specific to **structural rearrangement**, whereas "reshape" in the passage suggests **broader transformation**, not just organizational.

**(d) shape**

**English Meaning:** To give form or definition

**Hindi Meaning:** आकार देना

**Example:** She shaped the clay into a vase.

**Why Incorrect:** "Shape" refers to the **initial formation**, whereas "reshape" is about **changing something already formed**.



(e) form

**English Meaning:** To create or bring into existence

**Hindi Meaning:** बनाना, रूप देना

**Example:** The students formed a study group.

**Why Incorrect:** Like “shape,” it refers to **creating** something, not **altering** an existing structure as “reshape” does.

**Summary:**

The word “reshape” refers to a **transformative change**. Only “**modify**” accurately reflects that in this context, making it the correct choice.

**Q18. Identify the INCORRECT statement based on the passage:**

- (a) AI-generated summaries have made users less reliant on original websites.
- (b) The Digital Personal Data Protection Act removes the need for user consent.
- (c) Users often skip reading terms and conditions before agreeing.
- (d) The law allows users to revise permissions and request data deletion.
- (e) Complex consent mechanisms may discourage users from visiting websites.

**Ans.(b)**

**Sol. Correct Answer: (b) The Digital Personal Data Protection Act removes the need for user consent.**

**Explanation:**

Let's examine each option against the passage:

**(a) AI-generated summaries have made users less reliant on original websites.**

**Correct**

*“Many users now consider AI-generated summaries sufficient for quick information, reducing visits to source websites...”*

So this is supported.

**(b) The Digital Personal Data Protection Act removes the need for user consent.**

**Incorrect**

*“...require all data fiduciaries...to obtain explicit opt-in consent for each purpose of data use.”*

The Act **mandates consent**, not removes it.

Hence, **this statement is factually wrong** as per the passage.

**(c) Users often skip reading terms and conditions before agreeing.**

**Correct**

*“...many users still skip reading lengthy terms and conditions...”*

**(d) The law allows users to revise permissions and request data deletion.**

**Correct**

*“...sites must also allow users to revise their permissions and request data deletion.”*

**(e) Complex consent mechanisms may discourage users from visiting websites.**

**Correct**

*“...If these consent mechanisms are overly complicated, they may discourage users from visiting such websites...”*

**Final Answer: (b) is the incorrect statement based on the passage.**

**Q19. Which of the following factors contributes most directly to AI chatbots gaining dominance over traditional websites?**

- (a) Legal mandates that restrict AI operations but promote website traffic.
- (b) The general public's opposition to data privacy laws.
- (c) The AI chatbots' ability to bypass complex consent forms while delivering instant summaries.
- (d) The growing disinterest of users in AI-generated content.
- (e) Government incentives favoring AI development over website maintenance.

**Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is

**(c) The AI chatbots' ability to bypass complex consent forms while delivering instant summaries**

**Explanation:**

Let's examine each option one by one **in sentence form without using symbols:**

**Option a** states that legal mandates restrict AI but promote website traffic.

This is incorrect. The passage indicates that legal mandates like the Data Protection Act make websites more cumbersome to use, which actually pushes users toward AI chatbots, not the other way around.

**Option b** claims that the public is opposed to data privacy laws.

This is also incorrect. The passage says that while people value privacy, they tend to skip reading the terms and conditions. It does not mention that people oppose data protection laws.

**Option c** correctly identifies the main factor.

The passage explains that users may avoid websites if consent processes are complicated and may prefer AI chatbots for their speed and ease of access. It says:

*"If consent procedures become cumbersome, even more web traffic could shift towards AI platforms..."*

This means AI's ability to deliver quick summaries **without complex barriers** is a big reason for its dominance.

**Option d** is incorrect.

The passage does not mention any disinterest in AI-generated content. On the contrary, it discusses the growing popularity and acceptance of AI tools.

**Option e** is not supported by the passage.

It does not say anything about government incentives favoring AI over websites.

**Therefore, the best answer is option c because it directly captures the reason for AI's increasing dominance, as described in the passage.**

**Q12. Which of the following best captures the central dilemma discussed in the passage?**

- (a) The decline of websites as users shift toward AI chatbots and content.
- (b) India's Data Act 2023 aims to check the rise of AI dominance.
- (c) Balancing data consent with user interest in AI chatbots is tricky.
- (d) Legal hurdles make AI chatbot access harder for users.
- (e) AI's flaws in accuracy may reduce user trust over time.

**Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is:

**(c) Balancing data consent with user interest in AI chatbots is tricky.**

**Explanation:**

The passage primarily discusses **two intertwined developments**:

1. The **rapid growth of AI chatbots** like ChatGPT and how they are **drawing users and traffic away** from traditional websites.
2. The implementation of **India's Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023**, which will **require explicit consent mechanisms** for collecting and using user data.

The **central dilemma** is:

- As websites are required to implement **stricter data consent protocols**, they risk becoming **less user-friendly**.
- At the same time, AI chatbots, which **don't demand such consent interactions**, offer **faster, easier alternatives**—even if sometimes **less accurate**.

This tension creates a **balancing act**:

- How can websites remain compliant with **data privacy laws**
- While **not pushing users further toward AI** that may consolidate power among few players and bypass such legal hurdles?

**Why other options are incorrect:**

- **(a) The decline of websites as users shift toward AI chatbots and content**
  - → Too narrow and only captures part of the issue, not the **balancing dilemma**.
- **(b) India's Data Act 2023 aims to check the rise of AI dominance**
  - → Incorrect. The law is focused on **user data protection**, not directly targeting AI dominance.
- **(d) Legal hurdles make AI chatbot access harder for users**
  - → Incorrect. AI chatbots are not described as legally restricted; rather, websites face legal hurdles.
- **(e) AI's flaws in accuracy may reduce user trust over time**
  - → This is mentioned but is **not central** to the passage's argument.

**Final Answer:**

**(c) Balancing data consent with user interest in AI chatbots is tricky.**

**Q13. What does the passage imply about the future behavior of internet users in response to complex consent protocols?**

- (a) They will thoroughly analyze each consent form before agreeing.
- (b) They may be encouraged to return to traditional websites for better data security.
- (c) They may prefer using AI chatbots over websites if consent processes become too time-consuming.
- (d) They will uniformly oppose AI dominance and demand simplified AI interactions.
- (e) They will push regulators to entirely eliminate consent mechanisms.

**Ans.(c)**

**Sol. Correct Answer: (c) They may prefer using AI chatbots over websites if consent processes become too time-consuming.**

**Explanation:**

This option is **directly supported** by the passage, especially the following line:

*"If consent procedures become cumbersome, even more web traffic could shift towards AI platforms, potentially concentrating power among a few dominant AI players..."*

This clearly **implies** that users may move **away from websites** and **towards AI chatbots** if website **consent mechanisms become complicated or time-consuming**.

**Why the other options are incorrect:**

- (a) “They will thoroughly analyze each consent form...”
  - The passage says the opposite. It mentions that users tend to *skip reading lengthy terms and conditions*.
  - (b) “They may be encouraged to return to traditional websites...”
  - Not supported. The passage does not suggest a user shift *back to* websites; it warns about *traffic shifting away* from them.
  - (d) “They will uniformly oppose AI dominance...”
  - Unsupported. The passage doesn’t suggest collective user opposition to AI dominance.
  - (e) “They will push regulators to entirely eliminate consent mechanisms...”
  - Not mentioned anywhere. The passage emphasizes improving consent systems, not removing them.
- So, **option (c)** correctly captures the **implied user behavior** in the passage.

**Q14. Which among the following is a probable unintended consequence of India’s Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023, as indicated in the passage?**

- (I) An immediate decline in AI development.
  - (II) Increased transparency of AI-generated information.
  - (III) Higher compliance costs for AI chatbots.
  - (IV) Strengthening of AI chatbots’ market dominance due to user aversion to complicated consent forms.
- (a) Only I
  - (b) Both II and III
  - (c) Both I and IV
  - (d) Only IV
  - (e) Only I, II and III

**Ans.(d)**

**Sol. Correct Answer: (d) Only IV**

**Explanation:**

Let us evaluate each statement against the passage.

**Statement I: An immediate decline in AI development**

**Incorrect**

The passage **does not mention** that AI development will decline. In fact, it discusses **AI’s growing dominance** and rising user preference for AI chatbots like ChatGPT.

**Statement II: Increased transparency of AI-generated information**

**Incorrect**

The passage does **not suggest** that the law leads to AI-generated content becoming more transparent. Instead, it notes that users continue relying on AI despite its tendency to produce inaccurate or fabricated information.

**Statement III: Higher compliance costs for AI chatbots**

**Incorrect**

While the law imposes data-related responsibilities, the passage **does not state** that AI chatbots will bear the compliance burden. The focus is on **websites** as data fiduciaries, not on AI platforms.

**Statement IV: Strengthening of AI chatbots’ market dominance due to user aversion to complicated consent forms**

**Correct**

This is **directly supported** by the following line in the passage:

*"If consent procedures become cumbersome, even more web traffic could shift towards AI platforms, potentially concentrating power among a few dominant AI players..."*

This shows that **complicated consent forms on websites** may unintentionally **increase AI dominance**, which is exactly what Statement IV states.

**Final Answer: Only IV**

Correct option is **(d)**.

**Q15. According to the passage, what makes India's data protection law a 'significant achievement'?**

- (I) It completely prevents users from sharing personal data online.
- (II) It simplifies the internet browsing experience by removing consent forms.
- (III) It aims to make users fully aware of the implications of their consent.

- (a) Only I
- (b) Both II and III
- (c) Only III
- (d) Both I and II
- (e) All I, II and III

**Ans.(c)**

**Sol. Correct Answer: (c) Only III**

**Explanation:**

Let's examine each statement based on the passage:

**Statement I: It completely prevents users from sharing personal data online**

**Incorrect**

The law **does not** stop users from sharing data. Instead, it requires **explicit opt-in consent** and allows users to **revise permissions** and **request data deletion**. It **empowers users** rather than bans data sharing altogether.

**Statement II: It simplifies the internet browsing experience by removing consent forms**

**Incorrect**

The passage states the **opposite** — that the law could make **consent procedures more complicated**, which may **discourage users**. It even warns that complicated consent mechanisms might push people towards AI platforms.

**Statement III: It aims to make users fully aware of the implications of their consent**

**Correct**

This is **clearly mentioned** in the following line from the passage:

*"The law aims to address this by making users fully aware of what they are consenting to."*

**Final Answer: Only III**

Correct option is **(c)**.

**Q20. In the following question, four sentences are provided. Evaluate the grammatical correctness of each statement and select the corresponding option that accurately represents your evaluation.**

- (I) The architect recommended that the facade be restored using limestone.
- (II) The building is taller than any structure within the town.
- (III) The monument dates from an era older than ancient Rome.
- (IV) The preservationist, as well as volunteers, is cleaning the archway.

- (a) Only (II) is incorrect  
 (b) Both (I) and (IV) are incorrect  
 (c) Both (II) and (IV) are correct  
 (d) Both (I) and (II) are correct  
 (e) All (I), (II), (III) and (IV) are correct

**Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is: **(a) Only (II) is incorrect**

**Explanation of each sentence:**

**Sentence (I): "The architect recommended that the facade be restored using limestone."**

• **Status:Correct**

• **Grammatical Rule:** This sentence properly applies the **mandative subjunctive mood**. Verbs expressing advice, recommendations, suggestions, or demands (such as *recommend, suggest, insist, demand*) followed by a *that*-clause require the base form of the verb (the bare infinitive). In this passive voice construction, "**be restored**" is the correct base form, rather than "is restored" or "was restored."

• **Example:** The doctor suggested that the patient **be** kept under observation overnight.

**Sentence (II): "The building is taller than any structure within the town."**

• **Status:Incorrect**

• **Grammatical Rule:** This is a **faulty comparison** error. When comparing a specific item to a larger group that it belongs to using a comparative adjective (like *taller*), you must exclude that specific item from the rest of the group by using the word "**other**." Without it, the sentence illogically implies that the building is taller than *itself* (since it is already one of the structures in the town). The correct phrasing is "**than any other structure**."

• **Example:** She is more talented than **any other** musician in the band.

**Sentence (III): "The monument dates from an era older than ancient Rome."**

• **Status:Correct**

• **Grammatical Rule:** The idiom "dates from" is used correctly here to indicate the historical origin of the monument. Additionally, the comparison cleanly and logically matches the age of the monument's era against the historical era of ancient Rome.

• **Example:** The tradition dates from a period when farming was the primary livelihood.

**Sentence (IV): "The preservationist, as well as volunteers, is cleaning the archway."**

• **Status:Correct**

• **Grammatical Rule:** This sentence correctly handles **subject-verb agreement** involving intervening parenthetical phrases. Additive phrases introduced by expressions like *as well as, along with, together with, or accompanied by* modify the subject but do not change its grammatical number (unlike the conjunction *and*). The true grammatical subject remains the singular noun "**The preservationist**." Therefore, the verb must be singular ("**is cleaning**").

• **Example:** The captain, as well as his crew members, **was** praised for the rescue.

**Q21. In the following question, four sentences are provided. Evaluate the grammatical correctness of each statement and select the corresponding option that accurately represents your evaluation.**

- (I) The editor demanded that the manuscript be rewritten by noon.  
 (II) The publisher has issued fewer books than last calendar year.  
 (III) The author wrote a volume comprised of twelve distinct essays.  
 (IV) The proofreader, accompanied by interns, were reviewing the galleys.

- (a) Only (II) is incorrect  
 (b) Both (II) and (IV) are correct  
 (c) Both (III) and (IV) are correct  
 (d) Both (I) and (II) are correct  
 (e) All (I), (II), (III) and (IV) are correct

**Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is: **(d) Both (I) and (II) are correct**

**Explanation of each sentence:**

**Sentence (I): "The editor demanded that the manuscript be rewritten by noon."**

• **Status:Correct**

• **Grammatical Rule:** This sentence uses the **subjunctive mood**. Verbs expressing demands, requests, suggestions, or commands (such as *demand, insist, suggest, recommend*) followed by the conjunction *that* require the base form of the verb (the bare infinitive). In this passive subjunctive construction, "**be rewritten**" is the correct form, not "is rewritten" or "was rewritten."

• **Example:** The manager insisted that he **be** present at the meeting.

**Sentence (II): "The publisher has issued fewer books than last calendar year."**

• **Status:Correct**

• **Grammatical Rule:** Use "**fewer**" for countable nouns (things you can count individually, like *books*) and "less" for uncountable nouns (bulk quantities or abstract concepts, like *water* or *patience*). Since books are countable, "fewer books" is grammatically precise.

• **Example:** There are **fewer** cars on the road today due to the holiday.

**Sentence (III): "The author wrote a volume comprised of twelve distinct essays."**

• **Status:Incorrect**

• **Grammatical Rule:** The phrase "**comprised of**" is a common grammatical error. The verb *comprise* means "to contain" or "to consist of." It actively embraces its parts, so it should not be followed by "of" in the passive voice. The correct phrasing is either "**composed of**" or simply "**comprising**." \*

**Example:** The committee is **composed of** five members. / The committee **comprises** five members.

**Sentence (IV): "The proofreader, accompanied by interns, were reviewing the galleys."**

• **Status:Incorrect**

• **Grammatical Rule:** This is a **subject-verb agreement** error. Phrases like *accompanied by, along with, as well as, and together with* do not change the number of the true subject. The true subject here is the singular noun "**The proofreader**." Therefore, the verb must also be singular ( "**was reviewing**" instead of "were reviewing").

• **Example:** The teacher, accompanied by her students, **was** entering the auditorium.

**Q22. In the following question, four sentences are provided. Evaluate the grammatical correctness of each statement and select the corresponding option that accurately represents your evaluation.**

- (I) The biologist insisted that the specimen be preserved in formaldehyde.  
 (II) The expedition discovered a species of butterfly unknown before now.  
 (III) Neither the captain nor the crew were prepared for hurricanes.  
 (IV) The researcher, along with assistants, were cataloging specimens last evening.  
 (a) Only (II) is incorrect  
 (b) Both (III) and (IV) are correct  
 (c) Both (III) and (IV) are incorrect  
 (d) Both (I) and (III) are correct  
 (e) All (I), (II), (III) and (IV) are correct

Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is: (c) Both (III) and (IV) are incorrect

Explanation of each sentence:

**Sentence (I): "The biologist insisted that the specimen be preserved in formaldehyde."**

• **Status:Correct**

• **Grammatical Rule:** This sentence uses the **mandative subjunctive mood**. When main verbs expressing an order, insistence, demand, or strong suggestion (like *insist, demand, require, recommend*) are followed by a *that*-clause, the embedded verb must be in its base form (the bare infinitive). In this passive construction, "**be preserved**" is the correct base form, not "is preserved" or "was preserved."

• **Example:** The doctor recommended that he **be** placed on a strict diet.

**Sentence (II): "The expedition discovered a species of butterfly unknown before now."**

• **Status:Correct**

• **Grammatical Rule:** The modifier "unknown before now" functions as a post-positive adjective phrase correctly modifying the noun phrase "a species of butterfly." The sentence flows logically and follows all standard rules of syntax and tense.

• **Example:** Archeologists uncovered an ancient script unreadable until today.

**Sentence (III): "Neither the captain nor the crew were prepared for hurricanes."**

• **Status:Incorrect**

• **Grammatical Rule:** This involves the **subject-verb agreement rule for correlative conjunctions** (*neither... nor, either... or*). When two subjects are connected by *neither... nor*, the verb must agree with the subject that is closest to it. Here, the closer subject is "**the crew**." In formal standard English, collective nouns like *crew, team, or staff* take a singular verb when acting as a single unit. Therefore, it should be "**was prepared**" instead of "were prepared."

• **Example:** Neither the director nor the **cast was** ready for the opening night.

**Sentence (IV): "The researcher, along with assistants, were cataloging specimens last evening."**

• **Status:Incorrect**

• **Grammatical Rule:** This is a **subject-verb agreement** error involving intervening parenthetical phrases. Phrases introduced by expressions like *along with, as well as, together with, or accompanied by* do not change the number of the true grammatical subject. The main subject is the singular noun "**The researcher**." Therefore, the verb must be singular ( "**was cataloging**" instead of "were cataloging").

• **Example:** The professor, along with his students, **was** analyzing the data in the lab.

**Q23. Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**

- (a) ignominious
- (b) acrimonious
- (c) sanctimoneous
- (d) ceremonious
- (e) All are correct

Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is: c

Explanation of each option:

**A: ignominious** - Correct spelling. Meaning: Deserving or causing public disgrace or shame (कलंकपूर्ण).

**B: acrimonious** - Correct spelling. Meaning: (typically of a speech or debate) angry and bitter (कटु).

**C: sanctimoneous** - **Incorrect spelling.** The correct spelling is **sanctimonious** (with an 'i' instead of 'e'). Meaning: Making a show of being morally superior (पाखंडी).

**D: ceremonious** - Correct spelling. Meaning: Relating to or used for formal events (औपचारिक).

**E: All are correct** - Incorrect.

**Conclusion:** Sanctimonious follows the '-ious' pattern with 'i'.

So the correct answer is (c)

**Q24. A sentence has been given with 4 words highlighted that might have been used inappropriately. Choose the set of words from the given options that correctly replaces the highlighted words in the same order to make the sentence grammatically and contextually meaningful.**

He would wander and dwell on **intimidating** matters, yet his **happiness** stayed **agony** despite a keen, bent **posture**.

- (a) private, anger, simple, height
- (b) secret, rage, polite, position
- (c) inner, mood, quiet, manner
- (d) intimate, temper, humble, attitude
- (e) close, fury, soft, direction

**Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The Correct Answer is: **(D)**

**Explanation:**

**(D)** provides the words that make the sentence grammatically correct and contextually meaningful.

- intimate: English meaning: personal and private; Hindi meaning: निजी / घनिष्ठ
- temper: English meaning: one's usual mood, especially tendency to anger; Hindi meaning: स्वभाव / मिज़ाज
- humble: English meaning: modest; not proud; Hindi meaning: विनम्र / नम्र
- attitude: English meaning: viewpoint or mental stance; Hindi meaning: रवैया / दृष्टिकोण

**Correct Sentence after Replacement:** He would wander and dwell on **intimate** matters, yet his **temper** stayed **humble** despite a keen, bent **attitude**.

**Why Other Options are Incorrect:**

- (A) "intimidating matters" is already in the sentence; replacing with "private" reduces the emotional nuance, and "height" cannot fit as a mental stance.
- (B) "secret matters" can work, but "rage stayed polite" is contradictory; "position" does not convey mindset here.
- (C) "inner matters" is vague, and "quiet despite keen, bent manner" reads awkwardly and loses the intended personality description.
- (E) "close matters" is unnatural, and "direction" does not fit after "bent" in a personality/context sense.

**Q25. In the following question, three sentences are given corresponding to a single word. Choose the sentence(s) that has/have the correct usage.**

**METICULOUS**

- (A) The treatment for cocaine addiction is a combination of therapy and **meticulous** from the drug.
  - (B) Due to his **meticulous** lifestyle, he had been the subject of continuous vulnerabilities.
  - (C) People with a **meticulous** understanding find it simple to deal with difficult situations.
- (a) Only (A)
  - (b) Only (B)
  - (c) Only (C)
  - (d) Only (A) and (B)
  - (e) Only (B) and (C)

Ans.(c)

Sol. Answer: (c) Only (C)

Explanation:

• **Meticulous** (हिंदी: सूक्ष्मदर्शी, बहुत सावधान): Showing great attention to detail; very careful and precise.

Sentence Analysis:

1. **(A)**: *The treatment for cocaine addiction is a combination of therapy and meticulous from the drug.*

• **Incorrect Usage**: "Meticulous" is an adjective and cannot stand alone after "and." This sentence is grammatically incorrect.

2. **(B)**: *Due to his meticulous lifestyle, he had been the subject of continuous vulnerabilities.*

• **Incorrect Usage**: The word "meticulous" does not logically fit here, as being careful and precise in lifestyle should not make someone vulnerable. The context does not align.

3. **(C)**: *People with a meticulous understanding find it simple to deal with difficult situations.*

• **Correct Usage**: "Meticulous" is correctly used as an adjective modifying "understanding," indicating a thorough and careful grasp of situations.

**Q26. In the question, one word is given in bold and correspondence to that, three sentences are given each containing that word. Choose the option depicting the sentence(s) that have/ has the correct usage of the word.**

**HOARDING (I)** The government launched a campaign to discourage **hoarding** of essential supplies during the crisis.

(II) His habit of **hoarding** old newspapers and magazines made his house extremely cluttered.

(III) The supermarket imposed a limit on certain items to prevent people from **hoarding** and creating shortages.

(a) Only (I)

(b) Both (I) and (III)

(c) Only (III)

(d) All (I), (II) and (III)

(e) Only (II)

Ans.(d)

Sol. Correct Answer:(d) All (I), (II), and (III)

Meaning of "Hoarding"

• **English**: "Hoarding" means **accumulating and storing large quantities of something, often unnecessarily or selfishly.**

• **Hindi**: "Hoarding" का अर्थ है किसी वस्तु को ज़रूरत से ज़्यादा जमा करना और संचित करना, विशेष रूप से स्वार्थपूर्ण तरीके से।

Analysis of Sentences:

1. **(I) Correct**  – The sentence correctly uses "**hoarding**" to refer to storing essential supplies excessively during a crisis, which is discouraged by the government.

2. **(II) Correct**  – The sentence correctly describes a person's **habit of accumulating old newspapers and magazines**, which makes the house cluttered.

3. **(III) Correct**  – The supermarket's restriction is to **prevent excessive accumulation** of items, ensuring fair distribution.

Thus, **all three sentences correctly use "hoarding."**

**Q27. Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**

- (a) perfidious
- (b) invidious
- (c) vivascious
- (d) insidious
- (e) All are correct

**Ans.(c)**

**Sol. The correct answer is: c**

**Explanation of each option:**

**A: perfidious** - Correct spelling. Meaning: Deceitful and untrustworthy (विश्वासघाती).

**B: invidious** - Correct spelling. Meaning: (of an action or situation) likely to arouse or incur resentment or anger in others (अपमानजनक).

**C: vivascious** - **Incorrect spelling.** The correct spelling is **vivacious** (no 's' before 'c'). Meaning: (especially of a woman) attractively lively and animated (जिंदादिल).

**D: insidious** - Correct spelling. Meaning: Proceeding in a gradual, subtle way, but with harmful effects (कपटी).

**E: All are correct** - Incorrect.

**Conclusion:** Vivacious, like loquacious, does not have an extra 's'.

So the correct answer is (c)

**Q28. In the following question, four sentences are provided. Evaluate the grammatical correctness of each statement and select the corresponding option that accurately represents your evaluation.**

- (I) The concerto requires that the soloist tune their instrument beforehand.
- (II) Neither the conductor nor the violinists has memorized the cadenza.
- (III) The orchestra comprises thirty musicians and one guest director.
- (IV) The pianist, together with the cellists, are rehearsing the symphony.

- (a) Only (II) is incorrect
- (b) Both (II) and (IV) are incorrect
- (c) Both (III) and (IV) are correct
- (d) Both (I) and (II) are correct
- (e) All (I), (II), (III) and (IV) are correct

**Ans.(b)**

**Sol. The correct answer is: (b) Both (II) and (IV) are incorrect**

**Explanation of each sentence:**

**Sentence (I): "The concerto requires that the soloist tune their instrument beforehand."**

• **Status:Correct**

• **Grammatical Rule:** This sentence uses the **subjunctive mood**. Verbs expressing requirements, demands, or necessity (such as *require, demand, insist*) followed by *that* take the base form of the verb (the bare infinitive). Therefore, " **tune**" is correct instead of "tunes." Additionally, the use of the singular "their" is grammatically accepted as a gender-neutral pronoun matching the singular noun "soloist."

• **Example:** The rule requires that every member **submit** their application by Friday.

**Sentence (II): "Neither the conductor nor the violinists has memorized the cadenza."**

• **Status:Incorrect**

• **Grammatical Rule:** This is a **subject-verb agreement rule for correlative conjunctions** (*neither... nor, either... or*). When two subjects are joined by *neither... nor*, the verb must agree with the subject closest to it. Here, the closer subject is the plural noun "**violinists**," so the verb must be plural ( "**have memorized**" instead of "has memorized").

• **Example:** Neither the manager nor the **employees are** attending the seminar.

**Sentence (III): "The orchestra comprises thirty musicians and one guest director."**

• **Status:Correct**

• **Grammatical Rule:** The verb "**comprise**" means "to contain," "to consist of," or "to be composed of." In the active voice, it directly takes an object without the preposition "of." Since the active verb "comprises" is used correctly here to encompass its parts, the sentence is perfectly accurate.

• **Example:** The property **comprises** a large house and two hectares of land.

**Sentence (IV): "The pianist, together with the cellists, are rehearsing the symphony."**

• **Status:Incorrect**

• **Grammatical Rule:** This is a **subject-verb agreement** error involving intervening phrases. Parenthetical phrases introduced by expressions like *together with, along with, as well as, or accompanied by* do not change the number of the true subject. The true subject is the singular noun "**The pianist**." Therefore, the verb must be singular ( "**is rehearsing**" instead of "are rehearsing").

• **Example:** The captain, together with his crew members, **is** preparing for the voyage.

**Q29. A word has been given in the question and has been used in the sentences given below. Identify the statements where the word has been used in an incorrect manner. If the word has been used incorrectly in all the statements, mark "All are incorrect", as the correct answer.**

**Covetable**

(I) The expertly cooked John Dory, with its bold estoficado sauce, was the most **covetable** dish, leaving diners longing for more.

(II) Al-Hayya stated that the hostages include two men held by Hamas for a decade, alongside **covetable** bodies from the October 7 attack.

(III) Thanks to easy brokerage apps and zero commissions, investing has become a **covetable** activity for young Americans, redefining wealth-building.

(a) Only (II)

(b) Only (III)

(c) Both (II) & (III)

(d) Only (I)

(e) All are incorrect

**Ans.(a)**

**Sol. Correct Answer: (a) Only (II)**

**Meaning of "Covetable":**

• **Covetable** (लालच करने योग्य, लुभावना) means something that is highly desirable or worthy of being coveted. It often refers to objects, experiences, or opportunities that people would like to possess or achieve.

**Explanation of Each Statement:**

**1. Statement (I):**

• "The most covetable dish" correctly uses *covetable* to describe a dish that diners desire or long for. It fits perfectly in the context of something highly appealing or sought after.

•  **Correct usage.**

## 2. Statement (II):

• "Covetable bodies" is an incorrect and highly inappropriate usage. The term *covetable* implies desirability in a positive sense, which is not suitable for referring to bodies from a tragic event. A more appropriate word might be *remains* or *retrieved*.

• ✘ *Incorrect usage.*

## 3. Statement (III):

• "A covetable activity for young Americans" is a correct usage, as it suggests that investing has become a desirable or sought-after activity.

• ✔ *Correct usage.*

## Conclusion:

Only **Statement (II)** uses *covetable* incorrectly, making **option (a)** the correct choice.

**Q30. In the following question, four sentences are provided. Evaluate the grammatical correctness of each statement and select the corresponding option that accurately represents your evaluation.**

(I) The museum displays more than fifty paintings and sculptures.

(II) The curator wishes that the exhibition were extended through autumn.

(III) The gallery contains no less than forty rare antiquities.

(IV) The artist donated several drawings which was appreciated by donors.

(a) Only (II) is incorrect

(b) Both (II) and (IV) are incorrect

(c) Both (III) and (IV) are correct

(d) Both (I) and (II) are correct

(e) All (I), (II), (III) and (IV) are correct

**Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is: **(d) Both (I) and (II) are correct**

**Explanation of each sentence:**

**Sentence (I): "The museum displays more than fifty paintings and sculptures."**

• **Status:Correct**

• **Grammatical Rule:** The phrase "more than" is used correctly here to modify the countable numeral phrase "fifty paintings and sculptures." While "fewer" is required for countable nouns when expressing a lesser amount, "more than" is standard and correct for expressing a greater amount of both countable and uncountable nouns.

• **Example:** The school admitted more than three hundred new students this semester.

**Sentence (II): "The curator wishes that the exhibition were extended through autumn."**

• **Status:Correct**

• **Grammatical Rule:** This sentence uses the **subjunctive mood** to express a wish, a hypothetical situation, or a condition contrary to fact. In the subjunctive mood, the past plural verb form "**were**" is used for all subjects (singular and plural alike) instead of "was." Thus, "the exhibition were extended" is grammatically precise.

• **Example:** I wish I **were** able to attend the gala tonight.

**Sentence (III): "The gallery contains no less than forty rare antiquities."**

• **Status:Incorrect**

• **Grammatical Rule:** This is a **countable vs. uncountable noun modifier** error. The word "**less**" is used strictly for uncountable quantities (e.g., *less water, less time*). For specific, countable items that can be numbered—such as "forty rare antiquities"—the modifier "**fewer**" must be used. The correct phrase is "**no fewer than**."

• **Example:** The lecture attracted no **fewer** than sixty students.

**Sentence (IV): "The artist donated several drawings, which was appreciated by donors."**

• **Status:Incorrect**

• **Grammatical Rule:** This is a **relative pronoun-antecedent agreement** error. The relative pronoun "**which**" introduces a non-restrictive clause modifying the plural noun phrase "**several drawings**." Because the antecedent ("drawings") is plural, the relative pronoun must take a plural verb. Therefore, "was appreciated" should be changed to "**were appreciated**."

• **Example:** She brought three baskets of fruit, which **were** distributed to the guests.

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