

IBPS PO Mains English Memory Based paper (Held on 4th Oct 2026)

Directions (1-6): In the passage given below, there are five blanks labelled (A) to (E). For each blank, choose the most appropriate word from the options given. Then answer the question based on the information in the passage.

Few crops demand as much patience as vanilla. The plant, a climbing orchid native to Mexico, produces flowers that open for a single morning, and unless each one is pollinated within those few hours, it (A) _____ without bearing fruit. In its native forests, this task falls to particular insects; elsewhere, those insects are absent, and for decades the vines planted in other tropical colonies flowered (B) _____ but yielded nothing. The deadlock was broken in 1841 by Edmond Albius, a twelve-year-old enslaved boy on the island of Réunion, who devised a quick method of pollinating the flowers by hand using a thin stick, a technique still (C) _____ on plantations today.

Pollination, however, marks the beginning rather than the end of the grower's labour. The green pods take eight to nine months to mature, and when harvested they carry almost none of the aroma for which they are prized. That aroma (D) _____ during curing, a process of heating, sweating and slow drying that can stretch over several months. Because every stage depends on human hands, vanilla remains among the costliest spices in the world, surpassed in price by saffron alone.

Its value has made the crop (E) _____ to theft and to sharp swings in price. In Madagascar, which supplies most of the world's natural vanilla, farmers have been known to stamp their pods with identifying marks and to guard their vines through the night. Meanwhile, the bulk of the vanilla flavouring consumed across the world is synthetic vanillin, which is far cheaper to produce but lacks the complexity of the cured pod.

Q1. Which of the following words best fits blank (A)?

- (a) ripens
- (b) withers
- (c) sprouts
- (d) multiplies
- (e) blossoms

Ans.(b)

Q2. Which of the following words best fits blank (B)?

- (a) fruitfully
- (b) tenderly
- (c) profusely
- (d) loosely
- (e) hesitantly

Ans.(c)

Q3. Which of the following words best fits blank (C)?

- (a) employed
- (b) debated
- (c) withheld
- (d) disputed
- (e) awaited

Ans.(a)



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Q4. Which of the following words best fits blank (D)?

- (a) dissipates
- (b) diminishes
- (c) persists
- (d) declines
- (e) develops

Ans.(e)

Q5. Which of the following words best fits blank (E)?

- (a) accustomed
- (b) attractive
- (c) entitled
- (d) vulnerable
- (e) devoted

Ans.(d)

Q6. Which of the following is true according to the information given in the passage?

- (a) Vanilla pods acquire their characteristic aroma while still ripening on the vine.
- (b) The bulk of the vanilla flavouring consumed worldwide is produced synthetically.
- (c) The technique of pollinating vanilla by hand was first developed in Madagascar.
- (d) The vanilla flower remains open for several days, giving growers time to pollinate it.
- (e) Vanilla is the most expensive spice in the world.

Ans.(b)

Directions (7-9): Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Educational institutions are usually evaluated by what they add to their students: knowledge acquired, examinations cleared, degrees conferred. Much less attention is paid to what they quietly take away. A child who enters school asking a dozen questions a day often leaves it asking almost none, not because her curiosity has been satisfied but because she has learned that questions are rarely what earns reward. Her eventual silence is less a sign of indifference than of acquiescence. The lesson is never stated in any syllabus, yet it is taught with remarkable consistency.

Part of the difficulty lies in how institutions measure themselves. Results that can be counted, such as pass percentages and rankings, attract funding and reputation, and so they gradually become the purpose rather than the evidence of education. Even conscientious teachers, under pressure to produce these figures, can hardly be blamed for teaching towards them. The fault is less individual than structural: a system that rewards certainty will, over time, produce students who are uncomfortable without it.

None of this means that examinations should be abolished or that rigour is the enemy of inquiry. A student who has not mastered the fundamentals of a subject has little to question in it. The problem arises when mastery is treated as the destination rather than the point of departure. The most enduring institutions have tended to be those that ask not merely whether their students can answer a question, but whether they can recognise one worth asking.

Reforming this does not necessarily require new buildings or larger budgets. It requires a shift in what is noticed and praised: the unexpected question in a classroom, now an all too rare occurrence, the reasoned disagreement with a textbook, the willingness to say "I am not yet sure." Institutions that learn to value these will find that their students carry away something no ranking can capture.

Q7. Which of the following best expresses the central idea of the passage?

- (a) Examinations should be replaced with forms of assessment that measure students' curiosity rather than their knowledge.
- (b) Teachers bear the chief responsibility for the decline of curiosity among students as they move through school.
- (c) By rewarding what can be measured, educational institutions can wear down students' inclination to question, and they need to value inquiry alongside mastery.
- (d) Institutions with larger budgets and better facilities are in a stronger position to encourage inquiry among their students.
- (e) Mastery of a subject's fundamentals is of little use unless students also learn to disagree with their textbooks.

Ans.(c)

Q8. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- I. Students learn to stop asking questions through what is rewarded rather than through what is formally taught.
- II. The author regards pass percentages and rankings as having no value as indicators of education.
- III. Some institutions have managed to combine a concern for mastery with a concern for good questions.

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

Ans.(d)

Q9. Five words have been printed in bold in the passage. Which of them is misspelt?

- (a) conscientious
- (b) conferred
- (c) acquiescence
- (d) occurrence
- (e) consistency

Ans.(c)

Q10. Three statements are given below, followed by three possible starters (A), (B) and (C). Choose the starter(s) that can be used to combine the three statements into a single coherent sentence without altering their meaning.

- I. Three weeks after taking charge of the design team, the project manager received an anonymous complaint stating that her habit of interrupting colleagues during reviews was making junior designers reluctant to speak.
- II. Rather than trying to find out who had written it, she read the complaint aloud to the entire team at the next weekly meeting, without adding any comment or defence of her own.
- III. She then asked each member of the team to suggest, in writing, one specific change she could make to the way she conducted reviews.

- (A) Asked by her team...
- (B) Having received an anonymous complaint...
- (C) At the next weekly meeting...

- (a) A
- (b) A and B
- (c) B and C
- (d) A and C

(e) A, B and C

Ans.(c)

Q11. Six paragraphs (A) to (F) are given below. Paragraphs (A) and (E) are correct and in their right place. One of the remaining paragraphs does not fit the logical flow of the passage. Identify the incorrect paragraph and choose the option that gives the correct paragraph to replace it.

(A) In moments of crisis, the instinct of most leaders is to wait until they have complete information before speaking. The instinct feels responsible, but it often produces the very disorder it is meant to prevent.

(B) When a leader stays silent, people do not stop looking for explanations; they simply look for them elsewhere. Rumour, speculation and the loudest voices in the corridor quickly fill the space that has been left empty.

(C) By the time the leader finally speaks, the official account has to compete with stories that have already taken root. Correcting a belief, as most communicators discover, is far harder than shaping one in the first place.

(D) This is why experienced leaders insist on gathering every relevant fact before addressing their teams. A single inaccurate statement, after all, can undo years of carefully built credibility.

(E) Such candour does carry a risk, since early statements may later need to be revised. But a revision announced openly tends to strengthen trust, because it shows that the leader's account follows the facts rather than the other way round.

(F) In the end, what people remember about a leader in a crisis is rarely whether every early statement proved accurate. They remember whether they were kept in the dark or brought into the room.

(a) B — Silence, in this sense, is a form of discipline that teams learn to respect over time, since it signals that the leader will not be hurried into rash judgements.

(b) D — The answer, therefore, is to release information selectively, sharing reassuring facts at once and holding back troubling ones until they have been resolved.

(c) D — The alternative is to speak early and honestly about what remains uncertain, telling people what is known, what is not, and when they will hear more.

(d) C — Once the leader does speak, however, earlier rumours tend to fade on their own, since people naturally defer to an authoritative account.

(e) D — The alternative is to hand crisis communication to a trained spokesperson, freeing the leader to concentrate on resolving the problem itself.

Ans.(c)

Q12. Six paragraphs (A) to (F) are given below. Paragraphs (A) and (E) are correct and in their right place. One of the remaining paragraphs does not fit the logical flow of the passage. Identify the incorrect paragraph and choose the option that gives the correct paragraph to replace it.

(A) Many leaders believe that admitting a mistake in front of their teams will weaken their authority. The belief is understandable, but it rests on a misunderstanding of where authority actually comes from.

(B) For this reason, leaders are often advised to correct their errors quietly, so that the team's confidence in the chain of command is never shaken. Discretion, in such cases, is regarded as a mark of maturity.

(C) A leader who acknowledges an error openly, by contrast, sends a signal that reaches well beyond the error itself. It tells the team that mistakes can be named without fear.

(D) That signal matters because, in most organisations, problems are noticed first by those furthest from the top. If they believe that admitting a fault is dangerous, they will keep what they see to themselves.

(E) The leader's own admission, then, does more than repair a single error. It lowers the price of honesty for everyone below.

(F) Over time, teams led in this way tend to raise problems early, while they are still small and cheap to fix. The leader who seemed to risk authority ends up with something more durable: a team that tells the truth.

- (a) B — Authority that rests on seeming infallible is fragile, since every leader errs eventually, and when the error surfaces, it is the concealment that does the damage.
- (b) B — Authority, after all, comes from expertise, and teams are right to doubt leaders who reveal gaps in their knowledge.
- (c) D — Such signals, however, are seldom noticed by junior staff, who judge their leaders by results rather than by conduct.
- (d) F — Over time, though, repeated admissions of error can make a leader seem indecisive, and teams may begin to question every decision.
- (e) C — A leader who admits an error privately to a few senior colleagues, by contrast, preserves both honesty and authority.

Ans.(a)

Q13. Six sentences (A) to (F) are given below in a jumbled order. Rearrange them to form a coherent paragraph and identify the pair of sentences that are consecutive.

- (A) Junior members, unwilling to contradict their superior openly, tend either to echo that view or to fall silent.
- (B) The decisions that emerge may take longer to reach, but they draw on what the group actually thinks rather than on what it believes the leader wants to hear.
- (C) In many organisations, the most senior person in a meeting is also the first to offer an opinion.
- (D) A leader who deliberately speaks last reverses this pattern, because others must commit to their own positions before knowing hers.
- (E) The habit seems harmless, even efficient, since it spares the group from guessing what the leader wants.
- (F) Its hidden cost, however, is that every view expressed afterwards is shaped by the one that came first.

- (a) C-F
- (b) E-D
- (c) A-B
- (d) F-A
- (e) D-E

Ans.(d)

Q14. Three statements are given below, followed by three possible starters (A), (B) and (C). Choose the starter(s) that can be used to combine the three statements into a single coherent sentence without altering their meaning.

- I. During a routine inspection of the assembly line, the plant supervisor noticed that several workers had stopped wearing protective gloves while operating the cutting machines.
- II. Instead of issuing a written warning, she halted the line for fifteen minutes and asked the workers to explain why they had abandoned the gloves.
- III. On learning that the gloves supplied the previous month were too thick to allow a secure grip, she arranged for a thinner, certified replacement within two days.

- (A) Noticing during a routine inspection...
- (B) After issuing a written warning...
- (C) Despite the workers' explanation...

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

Ans.(b)

Q15. The sentence below is divided into parts. The part printed in bold is grammatically correct. Identify the part or parts, among the rest, that contain grammatical errors. If there is no error, choose "No error:"

Hardly had the new director taken charge (A) / when she called for (B) / a meeting of all department heads (C) / to discuss about the falling (D) / morale among the staff. (E)

- (a) A
- (b) B and D
- (c) D
- (d) A and D
- (e) No error

Ans.(c)

Directions (16-22): Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Most accounts of leadership treat communication as a problem of transmission: the leader possesses clarity, and the task is to move that clarity, undamaged, into the minds of others. The metaphor is seductive because it flatters the leader. It assumes that understanding originates at the top and that any failure further down is a failure of reception, whether of attention, of competence, or of will. Yet the leaders whom organisations remember with genuine loyalty rarely behaved as though they were broadcasting. They behaved, instead, as though meaning were something a group had to assemble for itself, and their own role was to supply the materials while withholding the finished structure.

Consider the head of a regional water authority who inherited a project that everyone privately suspected was failing. A conventional announcement that the project was being shut down would have been efficient and, in a narrow sense, honest. It would also have converted three years of her engineers' work into a verdict delivered from above, and verdicts invite either resentment or quiet disengagement. Instead, at a routine review, she planted a single question: what, precisely, would we lose if we stopped tomorrow? She did not return to it, did not hint at her own view, and did not schedule a follow-up. Within a month, the engineers themselves proposed winding the project down, and they did so with a list of salvageable components she had not known existed.

It would be easy to read this as manipulation dressed up as humility, and the charge is not entirely frivolous. A question asked by someone with authority is never neutral; it carries the weight of the one who asks. But the distinction that matters is not whether influence was exercised, since all leadership is influence, but whether the people influenced retained the capacity to reach a different conclusion. Had the engineers argued convincingly that the project should continue, nothing in her approach would have prevented them from prevailing. The question opened a line of inquiry; it did not close off its destinations.

What this suggests is that the most consequential act of leadership communication is often not speech but calibrated restraint. Saying too much forecloses thought; saying nothing abdicates responsibility. The difficult art lies between the two: offering enough to direct attention, and then trusting others with the labour of conclusion. Leaders who master this do not become less visible. They become visible in a different way, less as the source of answers than as the reason the right questions were asked at all.

Q16. Which of the following best captures the central argument of the passage?

- (a) Leaders earn lasting loyalty by admitting that their subordinates often understand problems better than they do.
- (b) The transmission model of communication fails because most employees lack the attention needed to receive a leader's message accurately.
- (c) Effective leadership communication involves directing a group's attention while leaving the work of reaching conclusions to the group.

- (d) Leaders should avoid announcing unpopular decisions directly, since such announcements are seldom honest.
(e) Questions are a more ethical tool of influence than statements because they carry no authority of their own.

Ans.(c)

Q17. According to the passage, which of the following would have been true of the "conventional announcement" the head of the water authority could have made?

- I. It would have been an efficient way of ending the project.
II. It would have been truthful, though in a limited sense.
III. It would have spared the engineers the sense that their work had been judged from above.

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

Ans.(b)

Q18. Which of the following words is most similar in meaning to "planted" as used in the passage?

- (a) Concealed
(b) Stationed
(c) Cultivated
(d) Entrenched
(e) Sowed

Ans.(e)

Q19. How does the author respond to the charge that the leader's approach was "manipulation dressed up as humility"?

- (a) The author concedes that it has some basis but argues that the real test is whether those influenced remained free to reach a different conclusion.
(b) The author dismisses it as a misreading by people unfamiliar with how organisations function.
(c) The author agrees with it but excuses the leader because the outcome benefited the organisation.
(d) The author accepts it and concludes that, since all leadership involves influence, leading and manipulating cannot be distinguished.
(e) The author redirects it into a criticism of the engineers, who ought to have resisted the leader's influence.

Ans.(a)

Q20. Which of the following can be inferred from the example of the water authority?

- I. The engineers' own proposal brought to light information that the leader did not possess.
II. Before the review, the engineers had no idea that the project was struggling.
III. The leader's approach left the engineers free to argue for continuing the project.

- (a) I
(b) II
(c) I and II
(d) I and III
(e) II and III

Ans.(d)

Q21. Based on the information given in the passage, which of the following statements is/are true?

- I. The project the leader inherited was believed by many, though not openly, to be failing.
- II. The leaders remembered with loyalty were those who conveyed their decisions most clearly to their teams.
- III. After asking her question, the leader did not raise the matter again with the engineers.

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

Ans.(c)

Q22. With which of the following statements would the author most likely agree?

- I. A leader who offers a group no guidance whatsoever has neglected a responsibility rather than exercised restraint.
- II. A question from a person in authority carries influence even when that person's own view remains undisclosed.
- III. The mere presence of influence does not make a leader's communication illegitimate.

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

Ans.(c)

Q23. In the sentence given below, the highlighted phrase is grammatically incorrect. Choose the option that correctly replaces the phrase to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.

Leaders who announce major decisions before consulting their teams often fails to win the commitment that those decisions require and, as a result, find themselves enforcing what they had hoped to inspire.

- (a) often failing to
- (b) had often failed to
- (c) often fail to
- (d) are often failed to
- (e) often fails in

Ans.(c)

Q24. The sentence below is divided into parts. The part given in bold is grammatically correct. Identify the part or parts, among the rest, that contain grammatical errors. If there is no error, choose "No error:"

Neither the chief executive nor her (A) / deputies was willing to comment (B) / on the reports of a merger, (C) / although several board members had confirmed (D) / that talks were at a advanced stage. (E)

- (a) A and B
- (b) B and E
- (c) C and E
- (d) B, C and E
- (e) No error

Ans.(b)

Q25. In the sentence given below, the highlighted phrase is grammatically incorrect. Choose the option that correctly replaces the phrase to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.

When two senior managers began arguing during the client call, the team leader quick steps in and redirected the discussion back to the agenda.

- (a) quickly steps
- (b) quick stepped
- (c) quickly stepping
- (d) quickly stepped
- (e) had quick stepped

Ans.(d)

Q26. (A) While renewable energy capacity has expanded rapidly over the past decade, grid infrastructure remains largely outdated.

(B) This fundamental mismatch frequently leads to significant transmission losses and curtailment of clean power.

(C) Modernizing power grids with smart storage systems is therefore essential to handle fluctuating supply.

(D) Until such infrastructure upgrades are fully implemented, clean energy cannot achieve its full potential.

Rearrange the following sentences to form a meaningful paragraph.

- (a) BADC
- (b) ABCD
- (c) ACBD
- (d) CDAB
- (e) CBAD

Ans.(b)

Q27. In the paragraph given below, six phrases have been printed in bold and labelled (A) to (F). Some of them may not fit the context in which they are used. Identify the phrases that have been used correctly.

When the new director took charge of the struggling newsroom, she chose not to (A) lay down the law on her first day. Instead, she spent weeks listening to reporters, many of whom felt that their concerns had long (B) fallen on deaf ears under the previous management. Her unhurried approach initially (C) raised a few eyebrows among senior editors, who had expected sweeping changes from the outset. Yet when she finally announced a restructuring, she (D) beat around the bush, naming every desk that would be merged and explaining precisely why each decision had been taken. Because the staff had been consulted at every stage, the plan was (E) taken with a pinch of salt and implemented within a month without a single formal complaint. By the end of the year, even her sharpest critics admitted that she had (F) turned the tide in a newsroom that had been losing readers for a decade.

- (a) A, C and F
- (b) B, D and E
- (c) A, B, C and F
- (d) B, C, D and F
- (e) A, B, E and F

Ans.(c)

Q28. The sentence below is divided into parts. The part printed in bold is grammatically correct. Identify the part or parts, among the rest, that contain grammatical errors. If there is no error, choose "No error."

If the team leader would have listened (A) / to the concerns raised by the junior staff, (B) / the project might not have been delayed (C) / by more than six month (D) / and costed the company dearly. (E)

- (a) A and E
- (b) D and E
- (c) A, B and D
- (d) A, D and E
- (e) No error

Ans.(d)

Directions (29-37): Read the following passage and answer the given questions.

In the domain of extremophilic microbiology, the traditional boundaries defining biological survival are continuously challenged by organisms that thrive under environmental conditions long considered unequivocally lethal. Recently, a ground-breaking scientific discovery spearheaded by two Chinese researchers associated with a prestigious university has cast remarkable new light on cellular radio-resistance mechanisms. The research team successfully isolated a novel species of microorganism, formally designated as *Hadesarchaeum radiotolerans*, which exhibits an unprecedented biological capacity to endure intense radiotrophic stress. Discovered in a deeply buried subterranean environment characterized by severe abiotic conditions, this newly characterized extremophile has provided crucial insights into how living entities can manage to survive over extraordinary spans of time despite being subjected to continuous nuclear radiation exposure.

For decades, astrobiologists and molecular geneticists have grappled with the complex physiological paradox of radio-resistance: specifically, how certain cellular structures preserve their genomic integrity when exposed to massive ionizing energy that typically induces catastrophic double-strand DNA breaks and oxidative destruction. The comprehensive study of *Hadesarchaeum radiotolerans* has significantly illuminated these protective pathways. Through advanced genomic sequencing and metabolic profiling, the researchers decoded the organism's specialized enzymatic machinery and highly potent antioxidant scavenging system. This unique molecular architecture acts instantaneously to neutralize reactive oxygen species and orchestrate hyper-efficient DNA repair. Consequently, the microbe is able to maintain its full life cycle and metabolic functions even when environmental radio-exposure operates well above the absolute tolerance limit known for virtually all other biological organisms.

Furthermore, analyzing the physiological endurance of *Hadesarchaeum radiotolerans* under controlled laboratory simulations demonstrated that its cellular membranes possess unique lipid compositions that prevent physical degradation during intense radiant exposure. These specialized structural lipid bilayers work in tandem with metabolic dormant phases, allowing the organism to pause and resume critical biochemical pathways without accumulating terminal physiological defects during prolonged periods of high radioactive bombardment. In addition, the synthesis of novel radiation-resistant chaperone proteins further safeguards essential intracellular machinery, ensuring uninterrupted enzymatic functionality.

The far-reaching implications of this discovery extend well beyond the immediate taxonomic classification of the newly cataloged microbe. The empirical findings gathered from this landmark research have provided valuable insights that are directly relevant to broader microbiological and biotechnological applications. By detailing the novel stress-response proteins utilized by *Hadesarchaeum radiotolerans*, the researchers have established a functional blueprint to assist other microorganisms in building resistance against extreme environmental stresses. Understanding these cellular defence strategies opens up promising pathways for bio-engineering non-extremophilic bacterial strains, enabling them to protect themselves against extremely high Gamma rays and ultra-high radiation fields. Such technological breakthroughs could ultimately revolutionize nuclear waste bioremediation, space biology, and therapeutic medical applications, reaffirming that life can evolve extraordinary survival mechanisms against the most destructive forces in the universe.

Q29. Consider the following statements regarding the contextual background of the extremophile discovery:

- I. The novel species *Hadesarchaeum radiotolerans* was identified by a pair of Chinese researchers affiliated with a prominent academic institution.
- II. The organism was retrieved from an isolated, deeply buried subterranean niche characterized by hostile abiotic factors.
- III. Prior to this discovery, molecular geneticists were unaware that biological entities possessed mechanisms to recover from double-strand DNA breaks.

Which of the above statements is/are correct based on the passage?

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

Ans.(b)

Q30. With reference to the biological capabilities of *Hadesarchaeum radiotolerans*, consider the following statements:

- I. The organism relies on an immediate-action antioxidant scavenging system to counteract reactive oxygen species.
- II. Its intracellular molecular machinery actively prevents ionizing energy from causing any oxidative damage to cellular components.
- III. It couples rapid genomic restoration processes with specialized enzymatic mechanisms to preserve chromosomal integrity.

Which of the statements given above is/are TRUE according to the passage?

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

Ans.(c)

Q31. Regarding the survival threshold and operational capacities of *Hadesarchaeum radiotolerans*, which of the following assertions is/are valid?

- I. The microbe can complete its full life cycle under radiant conditions that exceed the maximum endurance thresholds of nearly all other biological species.
- II. The organism suspends its specialized enzymatic functionality the moment ambient radiation levels cross standard baseline parameters.
- III. Genomic sequencing and metabolic profiling revealed that the organism orchestrates hyper-efficient DNA repair during radiotrophic stress.

Select the correct answer using the options below:

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

Ans.(b)

Q32. Based on the physiological findings observed in laboratory simulations, consider the following statements:

- I. The structural lipid bilayers of *Hadesarchaeum radiotolerans* feature unique compositions that mitigate physical breakdown during radiant bombardment.
- II. The microbe utilizes temporary metabolic dormant states to pause biochemical functions, preventing the accumulation of fatal physiological defects.
- III. Radiation-resistant chaperone proteins act to protect critical intracellular systems, preserving uninterrupted enzymatic activity.
- IV. The organism relies exclusively on structural membrane adaptations to survive radiation, bypassing the need for protein synthesis.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Ans.(d)

Q33. Which of the following potential outcomes or scientific applications can be directly attributed to the findings of this research?

- I. Assisting other microorganisms in strengthening their cellular defense mechanisms against severe environmental hazards.
- II. Developing bio-engineered strains of non-extremophilic bacteria capable of enduring extreme Gamma rays and high radiation environments.
- III. Enhancing technologies utilized in hazardous nuclear waste bioremediation, space biology, and therapeutic medical treatments.
- IV. Completely eliminating the sensitivity to ionizing radiation across all known terrestrial bacterial phyla.

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

Ans.(a)

Q34. Which of the following phrases can best replace "associated with" in the passage without altering the meaning of the sentence?

- (a) estranged from
- (b) dependent upon
- (c) subordinated to
- (d) constrained by
- (e) affiliated with

Ans.(e)

Q35. Based on the passage, which of the following logical inferences can be made regarding Hadesarchaeum radiotolerans?

- I. Its resistance strategy involves a dual approach, integrating structural protection (lipid membranes) alongside metabolic and molecular repair systems.
- II. The insights derived from its stress-response proteins could provide a conceptual framework for modifying organisms that naturally lack extreme radio-tolerance.
- III. The discovery proves that ionizing energy is no longer capable of inducing double-strand DNA breaks in living organisms.

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

Ans.(c)

Q36. Which of the following details can be explicitly verified from the text of the passage?

- I. Hadesarchaeum radiotolerans was harvested from a shallow, open-air soil environment subject to direct solar radiation.
- II. Researchers decoded both the organism's specialized enzymatic machinery and its metabolic profile.
- III. Chaperone proteins synthesized by the microbe safeguard essential intracellular machinery against radiation-induced disruption.
- IV. Understanding the microbe's stress-response mechanisms could help protect organisms against extremely high Gamma rays.

- (a) Only I and II
- (b) Only II and III
- (c) Only I, III, and IV

- (d) Only II, III, and IV
(e) All I, II, III, and IV

Ans.(d)

Q37. Consider the following statements regarding the overarching perspective and thesis of the passage:

- I. The author views the study of *Hadesarchaeum radiotolerans* as pivotal in redefining the known boundaries of biological resilience.
II. The author expresses optimism regarding the pragmatic biotechnological utility of the research findings.
III. The author concludes that cellular life is fundamentally incapable of evolving mechanisms against cosmic forces.

Which of the statements given above correctly reflect the passage?

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

Ans.(b)

Q38. Read the following paragraph carefully. Then, choose the option that best summarizes the main idea of the passage, capturing its key points concisely and accurately without omitting essential information or introducing irrelevant details.

Artificial intelligence (AI) systems are increasingly being deployed across the healthcare sector to assist in diagnosing diseases, predicting patient outcomes, and tailoring personalized treatment plans. By rapidly processing vast quantities of complex medical data, AI algorithms can identify subtle patterns that human clinician might overlook, thereby enhancing diagnostic accuracy and streamlining administrative workflows. However, the integration of these technologies presents significant ethical and technical challenges. Concerns surrounding data privacy, algorithmic bias stemming from unrepresentative training datasets, and a lack of transparency in "black-box" decision-making models have raised critical questions regarding accountability and patient trust. Furthermore, overreliance on automated systems risks undermining the vital human element inherent to medical care, including clinical intuition and empathetic patient interactions. To maximize the therapeutic benefits of AI while mitigating its risks, healthcare institutions and regulatory bodies must establish robust ethical frameworks, ensure rigorous validation of AI tools, and promote a collaborative model where technology supports, rather than replaces, human expertise.

- (a) Although AI holds transformative potential in healthcare through enhanced diagnostic accuracy and efficiency, its adoption introduces serious ethical, bias, and operational challenges that require strong oversight, validation, and a human-centered approach.
(b) The rapid integration of AI into medical diagnostics has largely eliminated clinical errors, yet the primary obstacle remains the high financial cost associated with updating legacy hospital software and infrastructure.
(c) AI systems are poised to completely replace human clinicians in routine diagnostic roles, leaving medical professionals to focus exclusively on administrative duties and patient communication.
(d) Data privacy risks and algorithmic bias make AI inherently unsafe for clinical applications, indicating that healthcare providers should halt all adoption until fully transparent models are created.
(e) The deployment of AI algorithms in healthcare is primarily driven by the need to protect sensitive patient records from cybersecurity threats while replacing human intuition with automated decision-making.

Ans.(a)

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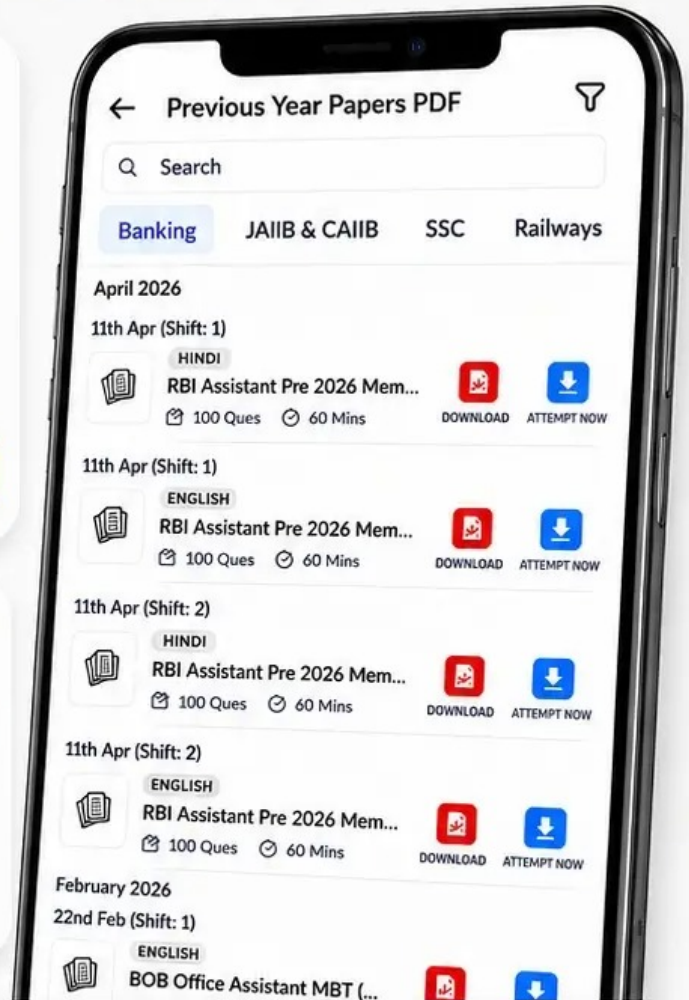
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Q39. Read the following paragraph carefully. Then, choose the option that best summarizes the main idea of the passage, capturing its key points concisely and accurately without omitting essential information or introducing irrelevant details.

Urbanization has accelerated rapidly worldwide over the past few decades, driving economic growth and modernizing infrastructure, but also intensifying environmental degradation and socio-economic inequality. Cities consume more than two-thirds of the world's energy and account for over 70% of global carbon emissions, making them central drivers of climate change. Concurrently, rapid expansion often outpaces public infrastructure planning, leading to affordable housing shortages, traffic congestion, and unequal access to clean water and sanitation for lower-income populations. Addressing these dual challenges requires a paradigm shift toward sustainable urban planning. Implementing green transit networks, expanding energy-efficient public housing, and incorporating nature-based solutions—such as urban forests and permeable surfaces—can build climate resilience while improving the overall quality of life. Sustainable urban development is therefore not merely an environmental obligation, but a critical strategy for fostering long-term economic stability and social equity in growing cities.

- (a) The primary driver of global climate change is urban transport, and cities can completely reverse environmental damage simply by expanding electric bus routes and implementing toll zones.
- (b) Rapid urbanization fosters economic growth but creates severe environmental and social strain, necessitating sustainable planning solutions to ensure environmental resilience and social equity.
- (c) Unprecedented urban expansion has overwhelmed public infrastructure, rendering economic growth unsustainable unless governments mandate population caps in major metropolitan centers.
- (d) Cities are solely responsible for environmental degradation, and urban planning should prioritize green space creation above economic development or public housing initiatives.
- (e) While urban centers generate the majority of global carbon emissions, technological innovations in housing construction have effectively solved housing shortages and social inequality in modern cities.

Ans.(b)

Q40. (A) Central banks were subsequently forced to raise interest rates to curb spiraling inflation.

(B) This sudden monetary tightening, however, raised fears of a prolonged economic slowdown across emerging markets.

(C) Post-pandemic supply chain disruptions triggered an unprecedented surge in global consumer prices.

(D) Consequently, corporate investments contracted as these fears mounted and borrowing costs reached multi-year highs.

Rearrange the following sentences to form a meaningful paragraph.

- (a) CDAB
- (b) CABD
- (c) ABCD
- (d) ADCB
- (e) ACDB

Ans.(b)