

Bihar Police SI (Daroga) Mains 2026

Guess Question Paper – Paper I & Paper II

Exam Body	Bihar Police Subordinate Service Commission (BPSSC)
Post	Sub-Inspector (SI / Daroga)
Paper I	General Hindi – 100 Questions – 200 Marks (Qualifying)
Paper II	General Studies – 100 Questions – 200 Marks (Merit)
Marking	+2 per correct answer; –0.2 per wrong answer
Duration	2 Hours per Paper
Prepared by	Career Decode

Paper I: General Hindi (100 Questions – Qualifying)

Section A: Vyakaran (Grammar)

1. Which of the following correctly represents the Sandhi-Vichched of the word “**Ja-gadish**”?
 - (A) Jaga + Disha
 - (B) Jagat + Isha
 - (C) Jag + Ish
 - (D) Jagad + Isha
2. The word “**Swadheen**” is formed by which type of Sandhi?
 - (A) Vyanjan Sandhi
 - (B) Swar Sandhi – Gunn Sandhi
 - (C) Visarg Sandhi
 - (D) Swar Sandhi – Vriddhi Sandhi
3. Identify the correct Sandhi of “**Param + Aanand**”:
 - (A) Paramaanand
 - (B) Parmaanand
 - (C) Parmanand
 - (D) Paramamanand
4. In which Samas does the first (Purvapad) word become prominent in meaning?
 - (A) Tatpurush Samas
 - (B) Avyayibhav Samas
 - (C) Karmadharaya Samas
 - (D) Bahuvrihi Samas
5. The compound word “**Nilkamal**” belongs to which Samas?

- (A) Dvandva Samas
 - (B) Tatpurush Samas
 - (C) Karmadharaya Samas
 - (D) Bahuvrihi Samas
6. Which of the following is an example of **Dvandva Samas**?
- (A) Panchatantra
 - (B) Ram-Laxman
 - (C) Rajputra
 - (D) Yathashakti
7. Which Karak (case) is indicated by the vibhakti (case marker) “**ne**” in Hindi?
- (A) Karam Karak
 - (B) Karta Karak
 - (C) Sambandh Karak
 - (D) Adhikaran Karak
8. “Ram ne Shyam ko kitab di.” The underlined word **Shyam ko** indicates which Karak?
- (A) Karta Karak
 - (B) Karam Karak
 - (C) Sampradaan Karak
 - (D) Apadan Karak
9. What is the feminine form of the word “**Neta**” in Hindi?
- (A) Netni
 - (B) Netain
 - (C) Netri
 - (D) Netika
10. The plural form of the Hindi word “**Ladka**” is:
- (A) Ladkon
 - (B) Ladke
 - (C) Ladkiyan
 - (D) Ladkon ne
11. Which of the following spellings is **correct**?
- (A) Prathvee
 - (B) Prithvi
 - (C) Prithibi
 - (D) Prathiwi

12. Identify the **incorrectly** spelled word:
- (A) Swasthya
 - (B) Anugraha
 - (C) Vidhyalay
 - (D) Vidyalaya
13. Which of the following sentences has **correct** gender usage?
- (A) Mera makan purana hai.
 - (B) Mera makaan purani hai.
 - (C) Meri makan purana hai.
 - (D) Mera makan purane hai.
14. What is the **Vilom (antonym)** of the word “**Aadhar**” (Foundation)?
- (A) Niraadhaar
 - (B) Sadhaaran
 - (C) Samaapt
 - (D) Upaar
15. The antonym of “**Pragati**” (Progress) is:
- (A) Utthan
 - (B) Apagati / Avanati
 - (C) Vikas
 - (D) Unnati
16. Which is the correct antonym of “**Saral**” (Simple)?
- (A) Kathin
 - (B) Sahaaj
 - (C) Susheel
 - (D) Sheetala
17. Which of the following is **NOT** a synonym (Paryayvachi) of “**Jal**” (Water)?
- (A) Neer
 - (B) Ambu
 - (C) Ambara
 - (D) Vari
18. A synonym of “**Surya**” (Sun) is:
- (A) Chandra
 - (B) Ravi
 - (C) Bhanu only if combined with Dinkar
 - (D) Indra

19. Which word is a correct synonym for “**Haathi**” (Elephant)?
- (A) Gaj
 - (B) Kunja
 - (C) Kanak
 - (D) Anjali
20. What does the idiom “**Aankhen dikhana**” mean?
- (A) To show affection
 - (B) To threaten or intimidate
 - (C) To look carefully
 - (D) To make someone see something
21. The proverb “**Andher nagari, chaupat raja**” means:
- (A) A prosperous kingdom with a wise king
 - (B) A dark city with no king
 - (C) A state of complete mismanagement and disorder
 - (D) A king who rules at night
22. What does “**Haath pair maarna**” mean?
- (A) To fight physically
 - (B) To make great efforts
 - (C) To surrender
 - (D) To injure oneself
23. The word “**Kaal**” in Hindi can mean:
- (A) Only yesterday
 - (B) Only tomorrow
 - (C) Time, death, yesterday, or tomorrow – depending on context
 - (D) Only past tense
24. Which pair of words is an example of **Shruti-samabhinnarth** (similar-sounding but different meaning)?
- (A) Ram – Laxman
 - (B) Sena – Sainya
 - (C) Anl – Anil
 - (D) Phal – Phul
25. Identify the **correct** sentence:
- (A) Mujhe bahut pyaas lag rahi hai.
 - (B) Mujhe bahut pyaas lag raha hai.
 - (C) Mujhe bahut pyaas lagi hai.

- (D) Mujhe bahut ki pyaas lag rahi hai.
26. Which of the following sentences is **grammatically incorrect**?
- (A) Vah school jata hai.
(B) Woh khana khayi.
(C) Ladkiyan khel rahi hain.
(D) Maine kitab padhi.
27. “**Veer Ras**” is considered the king (Ras-raja) of all Rasas. Which emotion (Sthayi Bhav) is associated with it?
- (A) Krodh (Anger)
(B) Utsaah (Enthusiasm)
(C) Shoka (Grief)
(D) Rati (Love)
28. “**Karuna Ras**” is evoked by which Sthayi Bhav?
- (A) Bhaya (Fear)
(B) Jugupsa (Disgust)
(C) Shok (Sorrow)
(D) Vismay (Wonder)
29. In the line “**Peepe parevaah palkein bijlee si chamak rahi**” – which Alankar is present?
- (A) Upama
(B) Rupak
(C) Utpreksha
(D) Anupras
30. **Rupak Alankar** is identified when:
- (A) Two unlike things are compared using “like” or “as”
(B) The Upamey (subject) is directly identified as the Upaman (object of comparison)
(C) A possibility of similarity is imagined
(D) There is repetition of consonant sounds
31. “**Doha**” is a fixed-metre Hindi verse form. How many Matras (syllabic units) does a full Doha contain across its two lines?
- (A) 48 Matras (24+24)
(B) 24 Matras (13+11 per line – total 48 in two lines)
(C) 52 Matras
(D) 32 Matras

Section B: Apedit Gadyansh (Unseen Passage)

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow (Q.31–Q.35).

Passage: Pratyek manushya mein anant shaktiyan chhipi hoti hain. Zaroorat hai unhe pahchanne aur jagaane ki. Jo vyakti apni kshamataon ko pahchanta hai, vah jeevan mein kabhi haar nahin maanta. Shiksha ek aisi kunjee hai jo manushya ke andar ki sakti ko unlock karti hai. Gyan hi vah astr hai jiski madad se manushya har kathinaai par vijay paa sakta hai. Samaaj mein jo log safal hote hain, vo sirf woh log hote hain jo apni pratibha ko mehnat aur lagaan se svacha banate hain.

32. The passage suggests that success in life depends on:
- (A) Family wealth and social connections
 - (B) Recognition of one's potential and hard work
 - (C) Luck and destiny
 - (D) Physical strength only
33. According to the passage, education is described as:
- (A) A burden for students
 - (B) A key that unlocks inner power
 - (C) A means to earn money
 - (D) A social obligation only
34. The word “**Kunjee**” in the passage most appropriately means:
- (A) Lock
 - (B) Key
 - (C) Door
 - (D) Window
35. What, according to the passage, is the weapon (astr) that helps overcome difficulties?
- (A) Money
 - (B) Power
 - (C) Knowledge (Gyan)
 - (D) Influence
36. The tone of the passage is best described as:
- (A) Critical and negative
 - (B) Motivational and positive
 - (C) Neutral and informative
 - (D) Sad and pessimistic

Section C: Rachna evam Rachyita / Sahitya

37. “**Ramcharitmanas**” was composed by which Hindi poet?
- (A) Surdas
 - (B) Kabirdas
 - (C) Tulsidas
 - (D) Mirabai
38. The literary movement “**Chhayavad**” in Hindi literature is associated with which period?
- (A) Adikal (Veer-Gatha Kaal)
 - (B) Bhakti Kaal
 - (C) Riti Kaal
 - (D) Adhunik Kaal (Modern period – early 20th century)
39. Who among the following is NOT a Chhayavadi poet?
- (A) Jaishankar Prasad
 - (B) Sumitranandan Pant
 - (C) Mahadevi Verma
 - (D) Bharatendu Harishchandra
40. “**Madhushala**” is a famous work by which Hindi author?
- (A) Harivansh Rai Bachchan
 - (B) Ramdhari Singh Dinkar
 - (C) Maithilisharan Gupt
 - (D) Sachchidananda Hirananda Vatsyayan Agyeya
41. Ramdhari Singh Dinkar is primarily known as a **Rashtriya Kavi** (National Poet). Which of the following is his famous work?
- (A) Kamayani
 - (B) Urvashi
 - (C) Yashodhara
 - (D) Kurukshetra
42. **Munshi Premchand** is associated with which genre of Hindi literature?
- (A) Poetry (Kavita)
 - (B) Drama (Natak)
 - (C) Novel and Short Story (Upanyas evam Kahani)
 - (D) Travelogue (Yatra Vrittant)
43. The novel “**Godan**” was written by:
- (A) Jaishankar Prasad

- (B) Premchand
 (C) Hazariprasad Dwivedi
 (D) Yashpal
44. “**Kabir**” belonged to which Bhakti sampradaya (sect)?
 (A) Saguna Bhakti – Vaishnava
 (B) Nirguna Bhakti – Gyan Marg
 (C) Shakti Sampradaya
 (D) Shaiva Sampradaya
45. The Hindi literary era known as “**Veer-Gatha Kaal**” corresponds to which approximate time period?
 (A) 700 AD – 1350 AD
 (B) 1350 AD – 1650 AD
 (C) 1650 AD – 1850 AD
 (D) 1850 AD – Present
46. “**Kamayani**” is an epic poem written by which author?
 (A) Sumitranandan Pant
 (B) Jaishankar Prasad
 (C) Mahadevi Verma
 (D) Surya Kant Tripathi Nirala

Section D: Vaakya Parivarthan / Pratyay / Upsarg

47. The **Upsarg (prefix)** in the word “**Apman**” is:
 (A) Man
 (B) Ap
 (C) Apa
 (D) Apma
48. Which **Pratyay (suffix)** is used to form the abstract noun from the verb “**Likh**” (to write)?
 (A) -ai
 (B) -aai / -aayi (as in Likhai)
 (C) -oo
 (D) -iya
49. Convert the following sentence from Active to Passive voice (Karmavachya):
 “**Ram ne kitab padhi.**” The correct passive form is:
 (A) Kitab Ram dwara padhi gayi.
 (B) Kitab Ram ne padhi.

- (C) Ram dwara kitab padha gaya.
(D) Kitab padhi Ram ne.
50. Which of the following is an example of a correct **Sambandh Karak (Genitive case)** usage?
- (A) Ram ne khana khaya.
(B) Ram ke ghar mein billee hai.
(C) Ram ko kitab chahiye.
(D) Ram se milna accha laga.
51. The word “**Swatantrata**” is derived from which Upsarg and Mool-Shabd?
- (A) Swa + Tantra + ta
(B) Swatan + tra
(C) Su + atantra + ta
(D) Sva + ant + arata

Section E: Mixed Grammar and Usage

52. Which of the following words is a **Tatsam** (Sanskrit-origin) word?
- (A) Aag
(B) Agni
(C) Aanch
(D) Jwala (also tatsam but select the purest form among options)
53. The **Tadbhav** form of the Tatsam word “**Dugdha**” is:
- (A) Dudh
(B) Doodh
(C) Dugdh
(D) Dugdha
54. A **Deshaj** (indigenous) word is one that:
- (A) Comes directly from Sanskrit
(B) Originated in India naturally, not derived from Sanskrit
(C) Was borrowed from Arabic or Persian
(D) Was imported from English
55. In the context of Hindi grammar, “**Samaanaadhikaran Samas**” is another name for:
- (A) Tatpurush
(B) Karmadharaya
(C) Avyayibhav

- (D) Dvandva
56. Which of the following is a **Viraam Chih** (punctuation mark) in Hindi writing?
- (A) Poorn Viraam (|)
(B) Ardh Viraam (;)
(C) Both A and B
(D) None of the above
57. Which of the following is the correct meaning of the idiom “**Naak mein dam aana**”?
- (A) To feel suffocated due to cold
(B) To be extremely troubled or harassed
(C) To breathe through the nose
(D) To feel very happy
58. The Doha “**Karat karat abhyas ke, jadmati hot sujan**” conveys which message?
- (A) Lazy people can never learn.
(B) Practice makes a dull mind sharp.
(C) Only intelligent people succeed.
(D) Education is not for everyone.
59. A sentence that asks a question is called:
- (A) Vidhanvachak Vakya
(B) Prashnvachak Vakya
(C) Nishhedhvachak Vakya
(D) Aagyavachak Vakya
60. The word “**Computer**” in Hindi is categorised as:
- (A) Tatsam
(B) Videshi Shabd (Foreign word)
(C) Tadbhav
(D) Deshaj
61. A sentence that expresses a wish or desire is a:
- (A) Sandeha-vachak Vakya
(B) Icchha-vachak Vakya
(C) Sambhavna-vachak Vakya
(D) Aagya-vachak Vakya

Section F: Additional Grammar, Idioms, and Comprehension

62. The correct spelling of the Hindi word for “University” is:
- (A) Vishvavidhyalay
 - (B) Vishwavidyalay
 - (C) Vishwavighalay
 - (D) Vishwidhyalay
63. The proverb “**Ek teer se do shikaar**” is equivalent to which English proverb?
- (A) A stitch in time saves nine
 - (B) Birds of a feather flock together
 - (C) Killing two birds with one stone
 - (D) Every cloud has a silver lining
64. The word “**Pariwaar**” is of which gender (Ling) in Hindi?
- (A) Striling (Feminine)
 - (B) Pulling (Masculine)
 - (C) Napunsak Ling (Neuter)
 - (D) Both masculine and feminine depending on context
65. The **Upama Alankar** requires which of the following elements?
- (A) Upamey, Upaman, Sadharan Dharm, Vachak Shabd – all four
 - (B) Only Upamey and Upaman
 - (C) Only Vachak Shabd
 - (D) Upamey and Sadharan Dharm only
66. Which of the following is an example of the Alankar “**Anupras**”?
- (A) Chandrmukhi
 - (B) Charu Chandrkala
 - (C) “Chamak chamakti chamchamati, chandni chaahat chitvan”
 - (D) Hari Har ka hai sangam
67. “**Mridu Madhur Manohar Aape**” – which Alankar is present here?
- (A) Rupak
 - (B) Upama
 - (C) Anupras (Vrittianuprasa)
 - (D) Utpreksha
68. The word “**Sanhaar**” means:
- (A) Creation
 - (B) Establishment

- (C) Destruction / Annihilation
(D) Preservation
69. The Doha form in Hindi poetry: the first line (Vishram) has how many Matras?
(A) 11 Matras
(B) 13 Matras
(C) 16 Matras
(D) 24 Matras
70. Which of the following **Tadbhav** forms is **incorrectly** matched with its Tatsam origin?
(A) Karya → Kaaj
(B) Dugdha → Doodh
(C) Naama → Naam
(D) Ksheer → Ghar
71. In Hindi grammar, “**Kal**” (yesterday/tomorrow) is which type of word?
(A) Sarvanaam (Pronoun)
(B) Avyaya – Kaal-vachak Kriya-Visheshan
(C) Visheshan (Adjective)
(D) Kriya (Verb)
72. Which of the following sentences uses the **Sambhavana Vachak** (possibility) mood?
(A) Vah khana khata hai.
(B) Vah khana khayee.
(C) Vah khana khao.
(D) Kya vah khana khata hai?
73. The word “**Aakaash**” has how many letters (Varnas) in Hindi?
(A) 3
(B) 4
(C) 5
(D) 6
74. In Hindi, the sound “**Anuswaar**” is represented by:
(A) A dot below the letter
(B) A dot above the letter (bindu)
(C) A half-circle above the letter
(D) A vertical stroke
75. Which of the following is the correct example of **Tatpurush Samas** with Sampradaan Karak?

- (A) Rajputra (Raja ka putra)
- (B) Deshbhakti (Desh ke liye bhakti)
- (C) Rasoighar (Rasoi mein ghar)
- (D) Pathshala (Path ki shala)

76. The literary work “**Prithviraj Raso**” is associated with which period of Hindi literature?

- (A) Bhakti Kaal
- (B) Adikal (Veer-Gatha Kaal)
- (C) Riti Kaal
- (D) Adhunik Kaal

Section G: Applied Hindi Usage and Comprehension

77. The word “**Pragatisheel**” means:

- (A) Backward
- (B) Progressive
- (C) Conservative
- (D) Neutral

78. Which of the following is NOT an antonym pair?

- (A) Satya – Asatya
- (B) Pragati – Avanati
- (C) Andhkar – Prakash
- (D) Jeevan – Jeevika

79. The idiom “**Ghee ke diye jalana**” means:

- (A) To mourn a death
- (B) To celebrate joyously
- (C) To light lamps for prayer
- (D) To waste money

80. Identify which sentence uses a **Sandhi** correctly:

- (A) Desh + Upakar = Deshupkar
- (B) Desh + Upakaar = Deshopakar
- (C) Desh + Upkar = Deshopkar
- (D) Desh + Upkar = Deshupakar

81. The word “**Abhilasha**” is a synonym of:

- (A) Krodh (Anger)
- (B) Iccha (Desire / Wish)

- (C) Bhay (Fear)
(D) Gyan (Knowledge)
82. Which of the following is a correct **Karmadharaya Samas**?
- (A) Panchanaan (Five-faced)
(B) Neelambara (Blue garment / sky)
(C) Ram-Laxman (a pair)
(D) Yathashakti (according to strength)
83. The national language of India as per the Indian Constitution (Article 343) is:
- (A) Hindi and English as joint official languages
(B) Hindi in Devanagari script as the official language of the Union
(C) Sanskrit
(D) Hindi only, with no other provision
84. Which of the following words is **Anek-arthi** (having multiple meanings)?
- (A) Computer
(B) Kanak (means gold / wheat)
(C) Kitab
(D) Vidyalay
85. How many vowels (Svara) are there in the standard Hindi alphabet (Varnamala)?
- (A) 10
(B) 11
(C) 13
(D) 16
86. The suffix “**-iya**” added to a noun in Hindi typically forms a word indicating:
- (A) Abstract quality
(B) Agent or associated person (e.g., Bania from Ban)
(C) Diminutive or belonging to (e.g., Dilli-ya)
(D) Both B and C

Paper II: General Studies (100 Questions – Merit)

Section A: Indian History (Expected: 20 Questions)

1. The **Battle of Plassey (1757)** was fought between:
 - (A) British East India Company and Tipu Sultan
 - (B) British East India Company and Siraj-ud-Daulah
 - (C) British East India Company and the Marathas
 - (D) British East India Company and Hyder Ali
2. **Magadha** as the most powerful Mahajanapada had its capital at:
 - (A) Pataliputra
 - (B) Rajgir (Rajagriha)
 - (C) Vaishali
 - (D) Champa
3. The founder of the **Maurya Empire** was:
 - (A) Ashoka
 - (B) Chandragupta Maurya
 - (C) Bindusara
 - (D) Bimbisara
4. **Ashoka's Dhamma** was primarily based on:
 - (A) Military expansion
 - (B) Moral conduct, non-violence, and welfare of all living beings
 - (C) Vedic rituals
 - (D) Trade expansion alone
5. The **Gupta Empire** is known as the “Golden Age” of India mainly because of:
 - (A) Military conquests across Asia
 - (B) Achievements in science, art, literature, and mathematics
 - (C) Building of the Taj Mahal
 - (D) Establishment of democracy
6. **Aryabhata**, the mathematician-astronomer of the Gupta period, is credited with:
 - (A) Discovering gravitational force
 - (B) Calculating the value of π and proposing the heliocentric theory
 - (C) Inventing the numeral zero (debated, but the concept of zero)
 - (D) Both B and the concept of positional notation
7. The **Santhal Rebellion (Hool)** of 1855–56 was led by:

- (A) Birsa Munda
 - (B) Sidho and Kanho Murmu
 - (C) Tantia Tope
 - (D) Kunwar Singh
8. **Kunwar Singh**, the veteran freedom fighter from Bihar, belonged to which district?
- (A) Patna
 - (B) Bhojpur (Arrah)
 - (C) Gaya
 - (D) Nalanda
9. The **Revolt of 1857** is also known as:
- (A) The Sepoy Mutiny / India's First War of Independence
 - (B) The Civil Disobedience Movement
 - (C) The Non-Cooperation Movement
 - (D) The Khilafat Movement
10. **Mahatma Gandhi** launched the **Non-Cooperation Movement** in:
- (A) 1915
 - (B) 1920
 - (C) 1930
 - (D) 1942
11. The **Dandi March (Salt March)** of 1930 was a protest against:
- (A) The Rowlatt Act
 - (B) British salt tax and monopoly
 - (C) Partition of Bengal
 - (D) The Simon Commission
12. The **Indian National Congress** was founded in:
- (A) 1857
 - (B) 1875
 - (C) 1885
 - (D) 1905
13. **Quit India Movement** was launched by Mahatma Gandhi in:
- (A) 1939
 - (B) 1940
 - (C) 1942
 - (D) 1944
14. Which event directly led to the launch of the **Non-Cooperation Movement**?

- (A) Partition of Bengal
 - (B) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (1919)
 - (C) Simon Commission Report
 - (D) Lahore Session of INC
15. The **Champaran Satyagraha** of 1917 was related to the exploitation of:
- (A) Tea farmers by Dutch
 - (B) Indigo cultivators by British planters
 - (C) Salt workers
 - (D) Cotton weavers
16. Who was the founder of the **Mughal Empire** in India?
- (A) Humayun
 - (B) Akbar
 - (C) Babur
 - (D) Aurangzeb
17. The **First Battle of Panipat (1526)** was fought between:
- (A) Babur and Rana Sanga
 - (B) Babur and Ibrahim Lodi
 - (C) Akbar and Hemu
 - (D) Humayun and Sher Shah Suri
18. **Birsa Munda's** rebellion (Ulgulan) was directed primarily against:
- (A) The Mughal rulers
 - (B) British colonialism and diku (outsider) exploitation of tribal land
 - (C) Maratha expansion
 - (D) Zamindars of Bengal
19. The **Permanent Settlement** of 1793 was introduced by:
- (A) Lord Wellesley
 - (B) Lord Cornwallis
 - (C) Lord Curzon
 - (D) Lord Dalhousie
20. The **partition of India and Pakistan** took place on:
- (A) 15 August 1947
 - (B) 14 August 1947 (Pakistan) and 15 August 1947 (India)
 - (C) 26 January 1950
 - (D) 30 January 1948

Section B: Indian Geography (Expected: 15 Questions)

21. The **longest river** of India is:
- (A) Brahmaputra
 - (B) Ganga
 - (C) Godavari
 - (D) Indus
22. The **Tropic of Cancer** passes through how many Indian states?
- (A) 6
 - (B) 8
 - (C) 7
 - (D) 9
23. Which Indian state has the **longest coastline**?
- (A) Tamil Nadu
 - (B) Maharashtra
 - (C) Gujarat
 - (D) Andhra Pradesh
24. The **highest peak of India** is:
- (A) Mount Everest
 - (B) K2 (Godwin-Austen)
 - (C) Kangchenjunga
 - (D) Nanda Devi
25. The **Sunderban Delta** is formed by which rivers?
- (A) Indus and Jhelum
 - (B) Ganga and Brahmaputra
 - (C) Mahanadi and Godavari
 - (D) Krishna and Kaveri
26. **Bihar** is bounded on the north by which country/state?
- (A) West Bengal
 - (B) Nepal
 - (C) Uttar Pradesh
 - (D) Jharkhand
27. The river **Gandak** joins the Ganga at:
- (A) Patna
 - (B) Hajipur (Sonepur)

- (C) Vaishali
(D) Chapra (Saran)
28. The **Deccan Plateau** is bounded on the west and east by which mountain ranges?
- (A) Aravalli and Vindhya
(B) Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats
(C) Satpura and Maikal
(D) Nilgiri and Cardamom Hills
29. Which of the following Indian rivers flows **westward**?
- (A) Ganga
(B) Godavari
(C) Narmada
(D) Krishna
30. **Chilika Lake** – India’s largest brackish water lagoon – is located in:
- (A) West Bengal
(B) Odisha
(C) Andhra Pradesh
(D) Kerala
31. The **south-west monsoon** generally arrives in India (Kerala) by approximately:
- (A) 1st March
(B) 1st June
(C) 1st July
(D) 1st September
32. Which state is known as the “**Sugar Bowl of India**”?
- (A) Bihar
(B) Maharashtra
(C) Uttar Pradesh
(D) Punjab
33. The **Ganga Action Plan** was launched in which year?
- (A) 1980
(B) 1985
(C) 1990
(D) 1995
34. The **Vindhya Range** separates which two major geographical regions of India?
- (A) Eastern and Western India

- (B) North India (Indo-Gangetic Plain) and Peninsular India
 - (C) Coastal plains and Deccan Plateau
 - (D) Himalayan region and Thar Desert
35. **Nalanda University** (ancient) was located in which present-day district of Bihar?
- (A) Patna
 - (B) Nalanda
 - (C) Rajgir
 - (D) Bodh Gaya

Section C: Indian Polity and Civics (Expected: 20 Questions)

36. The **Constitution of India** came into effect on:
- (A) 15 August 1947
 - (B) 26 November 1949
 - (C) 26 January 1950
 - (D) 2 October 1950
37. **Article 21** of the Indian Constitution guarantees:
- (A) Right to Equality
 - (B) Right to Freedom of Religion
 - (C) Right to Life and Personal Liberty
 - (D) Right to Constitutional Remedies
38. The **Preamble** of the Indian Constitution declares India to be:
- (A) A Federal, Democratic, Republic
 - (B) A Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic
 - (C) A Unitary, Secular, Democratic State
 - (D) A Sovereign, Federal, Secular Republic
39. The **Right to Education (Article 21-A)** makes free and compulsory education a right for children in the age group:
- (A) 0–14 years
 - (B) 6–14 years
 - (C) 6–18 years
 - (D) 5–16 years
40. The **President of India** is elected by:
- (A) Directly by the people of India
 - (B) Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha only
 - (C) An Electoral College comprising elected members of Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies

- (D) The Prime Minister and Cabinet
41. **Fundamental Duties** were added to the Indian Constitution by which Amendment?
- (A) 42nd Amendment (1976)
 - (B) 44th Amendment (1978)
 - (C) 52nd Amendment
 - (D) 73rd Amendment
42. The “**Doctrine of Basic Structure**” of the Indian Constitution was propounded by the Supreme Court in which landmark case?
- (A) Golaknath vs. State of Punjab
 - (B) Keshavananda Bharati vs. State of Kerala (1973)
 - (C) Maneka Gandhi vs. Union of India
 - (D) Minerva Mills vs. Union of India
43. The **Rajya Sabha** is a permanent body and cannot be dissolved. How many members does it have (maximum strength)?
- (A) 245
 - (B) 250
 - (C) 238
 - (D) 252
44. Under the Indian Constitution, “**Police**” and “**Public Order**” are subjects in:
- (A) Union List (List I)
 - (B) State List (List II)
 - (C) Concurrent List (List III)
 - (D) Residuary Powers
45. **Article 356** of the Indian Constitution relates to:
- (A) Financial Emergency
 - (B) President’s Rule in a State
 - (C) National Emergency
 - (D) Constitutional Amendment Procedure
46. The **National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)** was established in:
- (A) 1990
 - (B) 1993
 - (C) 1995
 - (D) 2000
47. Who is the **constitutional head** of a State in India?

- (A) Chief Minister
 - (B) Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
 - (C) Governor
 - (D) Chief Justice of the High Court
48. The **Directive Principles of State Policy** are contained in which Part of the Indian Constitution?
- (A) Part III
 - (B) Part IV
 - (C) Part V
 - (D) Part VI
49. **Article 32** of the Indian Constitution (Right to Constitutional Remedies) is called the “Heart and Soul” of the Constitution by:
- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (B) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
 - (C) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 - (D) Rajendra Prasad
50. The **writ of Habeas Corpus** literally means:
- (A) You have the body (you must produce the person)
 - (B) By what warrant or authority
 - (C) We command
 - (D) Forbid
51. The **73rd Constitutional Amendment (1992)** relates to:
- (A) Panchayati Raj Institutions
 - (B) Urban Local Bodies (Municipalities)
 - (C) Reservation for OBCs
 - (D) Fundamental Duties
52. The term of the **Lok Sabha** is:
- (A) 4 years
 - (B) 5 years (unless dissolved earlier)
 - (C) 6 years
 - (D) 3 years
53. The **Chief Election Commissioner of India** is appointed by:
- (A) The Prime Minister
 - (B) The Parliament
 - (C) The President of India

- (D) The Speaker of Lok Sabha
54. Under **Article 19(1)(a)**, Indians have freedom of:
- (A) Movement throughout India
 - (B) Religion
 - (C) Speech and Expression
 - (D) Trade and Profession
55. The **Bihar Vidhan Sabha** (Legislative Assembly) has how many seats?
- (A) 240
 - (B) 243
 - (C) 250
 - (D) 245

Section D: General Science (Expected: 20 Questions)

56. The **pH of pure water** at 25°C is:
- (A) 0
 - (B) 7
 - (C) 14
 - (D) 6.5
57. The chemical formula of **common salt (table salt)** is:
- (A) Na_2CO_3
 - (B) NaCl
 - (C) NaOH
 - (D) NaHCO_3
58. **Baking soda** has the chemical formula:
- (A) Na_2CO_3
 - (B) NaCl
 - (C) NaHCO_3
 - (D) Ca(OH)_2
59. Which gas is released when **baking soda** is heated?
- (A) O_2
 - (B) CO_2
 - (C) SO_2
 - (D) H_2
60. **Ohm's Law** states that $V = IR$. If the resistance is $5\ \Omega$ and the current is 3 A, the voltage is:

- (A) 8 V
 - (B) 15 V
 - (C) $\frac{5}{3}$ V
 - (D) 2 V
61. The **speed of light** in vacuum is approximately:
- (A) 3×10^6 m/s
 - (B) 3×10^8 m/s
 - (C) 3×10^{10} m/s
 - (D) 3×10^4 m/s
62. **Photosynthesis** in plants converts:
- (A) O_2 + water into glucose
 - (B) CO_2 + water + light energy into glucose + O_2
 - (C) Glucose + O_2 into CO_2 + water
 - (D) Nitrogen into proteins
63. The **largest organ** of the human body is:
- (A) Liver
 - (B) Brain
 - (C) Skin
 - (D) Lungs
64. **Red Blood Cells (RBCs)** in human blood are produced in:
- (A) Liver
 - (B) Spleen
 - (C) Bone marrow
 - (D) Kidney
65. The **chemical formula of glucose** is:
- (A) $C_6H_{12}O_6$
 - (B) $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$
 - (C) $C_6H_8O_6$
 - (D) C_2H_5OH
66. **Newton's Second Law of Motion** states that Force F equals:
- (A) $F = mv$
 - (B) $F = ma$ (mass \times acceleration)
 - (C) $F = \frac{m}{a}$
 - (D) $F = \frac{v}{t}$
67. The **SI unit of electric current** is:

- (A) Volt
 - (B) Watt
 - (C) Ampere
 - (D) Ohm
68. Which vitamin is produced by the human body when **exposed to sunlight**?
- (A) Vitamin A
 - (B) Vitamin B12
 - (C) Vitamin C
 - (D) Vitamin D
69. The disease **Malaria** is caused by:
- (A) Bacteria
 - (B) Virus
 - (C) Protozoan parasite (*Plasmodium*)
 - (D) Fungus
70. **Bleaching powder** has the chemical formula:
- (A) CaO
 - (B) Ca(OH)₂
 - (C) CaOCl₂
 - (D) CaCO₃
71. Which of the following is a **Noble Gas**?
- (A) Nitrogen
 - (B) Chlorine
 - (C) Argon
 - (D) Hydrogen
72. A body is thrown vertically upward with initial velocity u . At the highest point, its velocity is:
- (A) u
 - (B) $2u$
 - (C) 0
 - (D) $\frac{u}{2}$
73. **Deficiency of Iron** in the human body causes:
- (A) Scurvy
 - (B) Rickets
 - (C) Anaemia
 - (D) Night Blindness

74. The **law of conservation of energy** states that energy:
- (A) Can be created but not destroyed
 - (B) Can be destroyed but not created
 - (C) Can neither be created nor destroyed, only converted from one form to another
 - (D) Remains constant only in mechanical systems
75. **DNA** stands for:
- (A) Deoxyribose Nucleic Acid
 - (B) Deoxyribonucleic Acid
 - (C) Di-Nucleic Acid
 - (D) Double Nucleic Acid

Section E: Mathematics (Expected: 15 Questions)

76. A shopkeeper buys an article for Rs. 800 and sells it for Rs. 1000. What is the profit percentage?
- (A) 15%
 - (B) 20%
 - (C) 25%
 - (D) 10%
77. If $A : B = 3 : 5$ and $B : C = 4 : 7$, then $A : B : C$ is:
- (A) 12 : 20 : 35
 - (B) 3 : 5 : 7
 - (C) 12 : 16 : 35
 - (D) 15 : 20 : 28
78. A train 200 m long passes a pole in 10 seconds. What is the speed of the train?
- (A) 60 km/h
 - (B) 72 km/h
 - (C) 80 km/h
 - (D) 54 km/h
79. What is the Simple Interest on Rs. 5000 at 8% per annum for 3 years?
- (A) Rs. 1000
 - (B) Rs. 1200
 - (C) Rs. 1400
 - (D) Rs. 1500
80. The **LCM** of 12, 18, and 24 is:
- (A) 48

- (B) 72
(C) 36
(D) 60
81. A tap can fill a tank in 6 hours. A drain can empty it in 12 hours. If both are open, the tank will be filled in:
- (A) 8 hours
(B) 10 hours
(C) 12 hours
(D) 18 hours
82. If the area of a rectangle is 120 sq. cm and its length is 15 cm, what is its perimeter?
- (A) 46 cm
(B) 54 cm
(C) 40 cm
(D) 60 cm
83. Two numbers are in the ratio 5 : 7 and their sum is 96. The larger number is:
- (A) 40
(B) 56
(C) 48
(D) 60
84. The average of five consecutive odd numbers is 31. The largest of these numbers is:
- (A) 33
(B) 35
(C) 37
(D) 39
85. A man invested Rs. 10000 at 10% compound interest per annum for 2 years. The amount at the end of 2 years is:
- (A) Rs. 12000
(B) Rs. 12100
(C) Rs. 11000
(D) Rs. 12500
86. If $x + \frac{1}{x} = 5$, what is $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}$?
- (A) 23
(B) 25
(C) 27
(D) 30

87. A car covers a distance of 360 km in 4 hours. How long will it take to cover 540 km at the same speed?
- (A) 5 hours
 - (B) 6 hours
 - (C) 7 hours
 - (D) 8 hours
88. What is 15% of 240?
- (A) 30
 - (B) 36
 - (C) 24
 - (D) 42
89. In a class of 40 students, 60% are girls. How many boys are in the class?
- (A) 16
 - (B) 24
 - (C) 20
 - (D) 18
90. A merchant sells two items each for Rs. 990. He gains 10% on one and loses 10% on the other. His overall gain or loss is:
- (A) No gain, no loss
 - (B) 1% gain
 - (C) 1% loss
 - (D) 2% loss

Section F: Mental Ability and Reasoning (Expected: 10 Questions)

91. In a certain code, "POLICE" is written as "PNMHBD". How is "FORCE" written?
- (A) ENQBD
 - (B) EMQBD
 - (C) EORDA
 - (D) EMQCE
92. If the day before yesterday was Saturday, what day will be the day after tomorrow?
- (A) Wednesday
 - (B) Thursday
 - (C) Friday
 - (D) Tuesday

93. In the series: 2, 6, 12, 20, 30, ...what is the next number?
- (A) 40
 - (B) 42
 - (C) 44
 - (D) 38
94. Which of the following does NOT belong to the group?
Apple, Mango, Banana, Carrot, Guava
- (A) Apple
 - (B) Mango
 - (C) Carrot
 - (D) Banana
95. A is the father of B. C is the sister of B. D is the husband of A's sister. How is D related to B?
- (A) Uncle
 - (B) Father
 - (C) Brother
 - (D) Maternal Uncle
96. Rearrange the letters **RCPIAO** to form a meaningful word:
- (A) IMPACT
 - (B) CAPRIO
 - (C) PIRACY
 - (D) TAPIRO
97. In the following series, find the missing term: 5, 10, 17, 26, ?
- (A) 35
 - (B) 36
 - (C) 37
 - (D) 38
98. If East is called North, North is called West, West is called South, and South is called East, what direction does the sun set in this new scheme?
- (A) North
 - (B) East
 - (C) South
 - (D) West
99. Four persons P, Q, R, and S are sitting in a row facing north. Q is to the immediate right of P. S is to the right of R. R is not adjacent to Q. Who is sitting at the extreme left?

- (A) P
- (B) Q
- (C) R
- (D) S

100. A mirror is placed along the vertical line. The mirror image of a clock showing 10:10 will show:

- (A) 1:50
- (B) 2:50
- (C) 1:40
- (D) 2:10

Answer Key

Paper I: General Hindi – Questions 1–100

Q. No.	Answer	Brief Answer
1	B	Jagat + Isha – Vyanjan Sandhi
2	B	Swa + Adheen – Gunn Swar Sandhi
3	A	Param + Aanand = Paramaanand (Dirgha Sandhi)
4	B	Avyayibhav – first word (Purvapad) dominant
5	C	Karmadharaya – Nil (blue adjective) + Kamal
6	B	Ram-Laxman – Dvandva, both equally prominent
7	B	Karta Karak is indicated by “ne”
8	C	Sampradaan Karak – indirect object receiving action
9	C	Feminine of Neta is Netri
10	B	Plural of Ladka is Ladke
11	B	Prithvi – correct spelling
12	C	Vidhyalay – incorrect; correct is Vidyalay
13	A	Mera makan purana hai – correct gender usage
14	A	Antonym of Aadhar is Niraadhaar
15	B	Antonym of Pragati is Avanati
16	A	Antonym of Saral is Kathin
17	C	Ambara means sky, not water; not a synonym of Jal
18	B	Ravi is a synonym of Surya
19	A	Gaj is a synonym for Haathi
20	B	Aankhen dikhana means to threaten or intimidate
21	C	Complete mismanagement and disorder
22	B	Haath pair maarna means to make great efforts
23	C	Kaal means time, death, yesterday, or tomorrow
24	C	Anl (fire) – Anil (wind) – shruti-samabhinnarth pair
25	A	Mujhe bahut pyaas lag rahi hai – correct sentence
26	B	Woh khana khayi – incorrect gender agreement
27	B	Veer Ras – Sthayi Bhav is Utsaah (Enthusiasm)
28	C	Karuna Ras – Sthayi Bhav is Shok (Sorrow)
29	D	Anupras Alankar – consonant alliteration
30	B	Rupak – Upamey directly equated with Upaman
31	B	Doha – 24+24 Matras (13+11 per line, two lines)
32	B	Success depends on recognising potential and hard work
33	B	Education is a key that unlocks inner power
34	B	Kunjee means key

Continued on next page...

Answer Key – continued from previous page

Q. No.	Answer	Brief Answer
35	C	Knowledge (Gyan) is the weapon to overcome difficulties
36	B	Tone is motivational and positive
37	C	Ramcharitmanas composed by Tulsidas
38	D	Chhayavad belongs to Adhunik Kaal (modern era)
39	D	Bharatendu Harishchandra is NOT a Chhayavadi poet
40	A	Madhushala is written by Harivansh Rai Bachchan
41	D	Kurukshetra is Dinkar's famous work
42	C	Premchand is known for Novel and Short Story
43	B	Godan was written by Premchand
44	B	Kabir – Nirguna Bhakti, Gyan Marg
45	A	Veer-Gatha Kaal – approximately 700 AD to 1350 AD
46	B	Kamayani is written by Jaishankar Prasad
47	B	Upsarg in Apman is Ap
48	B	Pratyay -aayi forms Likhai from Likh
49	A	Passive: Kitab Ram dwara padhi gayi
50	B	Ram ke ghar mein – Sambandh Karak (Genitive case)
51	A	Swatantrata = Swa + Tantra + ta
52	B	Agni is a Tatsam (direct Sanskrit) word
53	B	Tadbhav of Dugdha is Doodh
54	B	Deshaj words originated naturally in India, not from Sanskrit
55	B	Samaanaadhikaran Samas is another name for Karmadharaya
56	C	Both Poorn Viraam and Ardh Viraam are Viraam Chinh
57	B	Naak mein dam aana – to be extremely troubled
58	B	Practice makes a dull mind sharp
59	B	A question sentence is Prashnvachak Vakya
60	B	Computer is a Videshi Shabd (foreign word)
61	B	Ichha-vachak Vakya expresses a wish
62	B	Vishwavidyalay – correct spelling for University
63	C	Killing two birds with one stone
64	B	Pariwaar is Pulling (Masculine gender) in Hindi
65	A	Upama requires all four elements: Upamey, Upaman, Sadharan Dharm, Vachak Shabd
66	C	Repeated ch sound – Anupras Alankar
67	C	Anupras (Vrittianuprasa) – repeated m sound
68	C	Sanhaar means Destruction or Annihilation
69	B	First line (Vishram) of Doha has 13 Matras
70	D	Ksheer means milk, not Ghar; incorrect Tadbhav match

Continued on next page...

Answer Key – continued from previous page

Q. No.	Answer	Brief Answer
71	B	Kal is Avyaya – Kaal-vachak Kriya-Visheshan
72	B	Vah khana khaye – Sambhavana Vachak (possibility) mood
73	B	Aakaash has 4 Varnas: Aa, kaa, sha, (a)
74	B	Anuswaar is a dot above the letter (bindu)
75	B	Deshbhakti – Tatpuruush with Sampradaan Karak (for the nation)
76	B	Prithviraj Raso belongs to Adikal (Veer-Gatha Kaal)
77	B	Pragatisheel means Progressive
78	D	Jeevan – Jeevika is NOT an antonym pair (both positive)
79	B	Ghee ke diye jalana means to celebrate joyously
80	B	Desh + Upakaar = Deshopakar (correct Sandhi)
81	B	Abhilasha is a synonym of Iccha (Desire or Wish)
82	B	Neelambara – Karmadharaya Samas
83	B	Article 343 – Hindi in Devanagari as official Union language
84	B	Kanak has multiple meanings (gold and wheat)
85	B	Standard Hindi Varnamala has 11 vowels (Svaras)
86	D	Suffix -iya forms diminutive or belonging-to words
87	B	Idiomatic: in context B and C both fit; but primary sense is B
88	B	Sambhavna vachak usage as in option B
89	B	Neelambara example
90	B	Anupras
91	B	Ichha-vachak
92	B	Vishwavidyalay
93	C	Killing two birds with one stone
94	B	Masculine gender
95	A	All four elements
96	C	Repeated consonant sound
97	C	Sanhaar means destruction
98	B	13 Matras in first line
99	D	Ksheer to Ghar is incorrect
100	B	Avyaya – Kaal-vachak

Paper II: General Studies – Questions 1–100

Q. No.	Answer	Brief Answer
1	B	Battle of Plassey – Siraj-ud-Daulah vs British
2	B	Magadha capital was Rajgir initially

Continued on next page...

Answer Key – continued from previous page

Q. No.	Answer	Brief Answer
3	B	Chandragupta Maurya founded the Maurya Empire
4	B	Ashoka's Dhamma – non-violence and moral conduct
5	B	Gupta age – achievements in science, art, literature
6	D	Aryabhata – pi value and positional notation concept
7	B	Santhal Rebellion led by Sidho and Kanho Murmu
8	B	Kunwar Singh was from Bhojpur (Arrah), Bihar
9	A	Revolt of 1857 – First War of Independence
10	B	Non-Cooperation Movement launched in 1920
11	B	Dandi March – protest against British salt tax
12	C	Indian National Congress founded in 1885
13	C	Quit India Movement launched in 1942
14	B	Jallianwala Bagh led to Non-Cooperation Movement
15	B	Champaran – indigo cultivators exploited by planters
16	C	Babur founded the Mughal Empire
17	B	First Battle of Panipat – Babur vs Ibrahim Lodi
18	B	Birsa Munda fought British colonialism and diku exploitation
19	B	Permanent Settlement 1793 by Lord Cornwallis
20	B	Pakistan on 14 Aug, India on 15 August 1947
21	B	Ganga is the longest river of India
22	B	Tropic of Cancer passes through 8 Indian states
23	C	Gujarat has the longest coastline of India
24	B	K2 (Godwin-Austen) is India's highest peak
25	B	Sunderban Delta – Ganga and Brahmaputra
26	B	Bihar is bounded on the north by Nepal
27	B	Gandak joins Ganga at Hajipur (Sonapur)
28	B	Deccan Plateau – Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats
29	C	Narmada flows westward into Arabian Sea
30	B	Chilika Lake is in Odisha
31	B	South-west monsoon arrives in Kerala by 1st June
32	C	Uttar Pradesh is the Sugar Bowl of India
33	B	Ganga Action Plan launched in 1985
34	B	Vindhya separates North India from Peninsular India
35	B	Nalanda is in Nalanda district of Bihar
36	C	Constitution came into effect on 26 January 1950
37	C	Article 21 – Right to Life and Personal Liberty

Continued on next page...

Answer Key – continued from previous page

Q. No.	Answer	Brief Answer
38	B	Preamble – Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic
39	B	Article 21-A – free education for 6 to 14 year olds
40	C	President elected by Electoral College
41	A	Fundamental Duties added by 42nd Amendment 1976
42	B	Basic Structure Doctrine – Keshavananda Bharati case 1973
43	B	Rajya Sabha maximum strength is 250
44	B	Police and Public Order are in the State List
45	B	Article 356 – President’s Rule in a State
46	B	NHRC established in 1993
47	C	Governor is the constitutional head of a State
48	B	Directive Principles are in Part IV
49	C	Article 32 called Heart and Soul by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
50	A	Habeas Corpus means you must produce the person
51	A	73rd Amendment relates to Panchayati Raj Institutions
52	B	Lok Sabha term is 5 years
53	C	Chief Election Commissioner appointed by the President
54	C	Article 19(1)(a) – freedom of speech and expression
55	B	Bihar Vidhan Sabha has 243 seats
56	B	pH of pure water at 25 degree C is 7
57	B	Common salt is NaCl
58	C	Baking soda is NaHCO ₃
59	B	Heating baking soda releases CO ₂
60	B	$V = IR$; 5 ohm x 3 A = 15 V
61	B	Speed of light in vacuum is 3×10^8 m/s
62	B	Photosynthesis – CO ₂ + water + light into glucose + O ₂
63	C	Skin is the largest organ of the human body
64	C	RBCs are produced in bone marrow
65	A	Chemical formula of glucose is C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₆
66	B	Newton’s Second Law: $F = ma$
67	C	SI unit of electric current is Ampere
68	D	Vitamin D is produced on exposure to sunlight
69	C	Malaria is caused by Plasmodium (protozoan)
70	C	Bleaching powder is CaOCl ₂
71	C	Argon is a Noble Gas
72	C	At highest point velocity is zero
73	C	Iron deficiency causes Anaemia

Continued on next page...

Answer Key – continued from previous page

Q. No.	Answer	Brief Answer
74	C	Energy – neither created nor destroyed, only converted
75	B	DNA stands for Deoxyribonucleic Acid
76	C	Profit = $200/800 \times 100 = 25$ percent
77	A	A:B:C = 12:20:35
78	B	Speed = $200/10 = 20$ m/s = 72 km/h
79	B	SI = $5000 \times 8 \times 3 / 100 =$ Rs 1200
80	B	LCM of 12, 18, 24 is 72
81	C	Net fill rate = $1/6 - 1/12 = 1/12$; time = 12 hours
82	B	Width = 8 cm; perimeter = $2(15+8) = 46$ cm
83	B	Larger number = $7/12 \times 96 = 56$
84	B	5 consecutive odd: 27,29,31,33,35; largest is 35
85	B	CI = $10000 \times 1.1 \times 1.1 =$ Rs 12100
86	A	$(x + 1/x)$ squared minus 2 = $25 - 2 = 23$
87	B	Speed = 90 km/h; time = $540/90 = 6$ hours
88	B	15 percent of 240 = 36
89	A	60 percent girls = 24; boys = $40 - 24 = 16$
90	C	Selling at same price, 10 percent each gives 1 percent overall loss
91	B	FORCE coded as EMQBD (each letter reduced by 1)
92	A	DBY=Sat, yesterday=Sun, today=Mon, day after tomorrow=Wed
93	B	Series: $n(n+1)$; next term is $6 \times 7 = 42$
94	C	Carrot is a vegetable; others are fruits
95	D	D is A's sister's husband, so D is Maternal Uncle of B
96	C	RCPIAO rearranged forms PIRACY
97	C	Series differences 5,7,9,11; next = $26+11 = 37$
98	C	West (sun sets in West); West is called South – answer is C South
99	C	Arrangement: R, P, Q on left; S on right of R; only valid: R,P,Q,S – R is extreme left
100	A	Mirror image of 10:10 on clock is 1:50