

1. (d) Allegories/Parables: Both refer to short stories used to illustrate a moral or spiritual lesson. The 'Jataka Tales' specifically use stories of the Buddha's previous lives to teach such lessons.
Aphorisms/Adages: These are short, pithy statements or proverbs (sayings), not narrative stories.
Enjambments: This is a poetic device where a sentence continues across a line break without terminal punctuation.
2. (b) "Inebriation" means being drunk or under the influence of alcohol, intoxication.
3. (d) "Obstreperous" means noisy, difficult to control, and unruly, disorderly behavior.
4. (a) "Gruelling" means extremely tiring and demanding, rigorous.
5. (b) "Adornment" means something added to make something more attractive, decoration.
6. (b) "Off the beaten track" means places that are not commonly visited, unfrequented.
7. (d) "Chant prayers" means to recite prayers repeatedly in a rhythmic way.
8. (a) "Utilize" in this context means to make effective use of skills, harness the skills of each team member.
9. (a) "Abated" means reduced in intensity or lessened, mitigated.
10. (c) "Ambiguous" means unclear or having a hidden meaning, cryptic.
11. (b) "Ruddy" means reddish in complexion, and in contrast "cadaverous" refers to a pale, corpse-like appearance; among the options, it best fits the facial description context compared to the others which are unrelated.
12. (a) "Righteousness" means moral correctness or goodness; the closest opposite among the options is iniquity, meaning immorality or wickedness.
13. (d) "Listless" means lacking energy, dull, or uninteresting. The opposite is scintillating, meaning lively, brilliant, and highly engaging.
14. (a) "Disingenuous" means not honest or truthful. The closest synonym among the options is mendacious, meaning lying or dishonest.
15. (a) "Excitable" means easily stirred or not calm. The opposite is composed, meaning calm and in control of emotions.
16. (b) "Perplexed" means confused or puzzled. The opposite is enlightened, meaning made clear or understood.
17. (d)
18. (c)
19. (a) "Concurrent" means happening at the same time; among the options, the closest intended contrast/related sequencing idea is consecutive (occurring one after another).
20. (d)
21. (b) "Nuts and bolts" refers to the basic practical details or essential workings of something.
22. (a) "Hat in hand" means behaving in a humble, respectful, or apologetic manner.
23. (c) "Straight from the horse's mouth" means getting information directly from the original or most reliable source.
24. (b) The idiom "bite off more than you can chew" comes from the idea of taking a bigger bite of food than you can actually chew comfortably. Figuratively, it means taking on a task or responsibility that is too difficult or too much to handle.
25. (d) The idiom "a piece of cake" means a task that is very easy to do or accomplish. It suggests that just like eating a piece of cake is simple and enjoyable, the task requires little effort or difficulty.
26. (b) In the phrase "his half share", the word "half" is used to describe "share". It tells how much share he claimed (one part out of two equal parts).
So, "half" is qualifying the noun "share", which makes it function as an adjective (adjective of quantity).
27. (b) In the sentence "Swimming is a healthy exercise", the word "Swimming" looks like a verb (action), but it is actually acting as a noun because it is the subject of the sentence.
A gerund is a verb form ending in -ing that functions as a noun.
Here, "Swimming" = subject → noun function → Gerund.
28. (d) In the sentence, the phrase "now and again" means repeatedly / occasionally / from time to time. It modifies the verb "have told", showing how often the action happens.
Words or phrases that show time, frequency, manner, etc., and modify a verb are adverbs (adverbial phrases).
29. (c) The underlined part "By dint of" is a prepositional phrase because it starts with the preposition "by" and is used to link the idea of means or method with the rest of the sentence.

Here, it introduces how he succeeded (through perseverance and hard work), but structurally it is still a prepositional phrase.

30. (b) The underlined word "those" in the sentence "I need you to return those books..." is used before the noun "books" to point out or specify particular items.
Words like this, that, these, those are called demonstrative determiners because they determine which noun is being referred to.
Here, "those" → specifies which books → Determiner
31. (d)
32. (a) The sentence needs a reason for not buying it. The correct conjunction for giving a reason is "because".
"I did not buy it because I did not like the look of it" → shows the reason for the action.
The other options do not correctly express cause and effect.
33. (b) The verb "delighted" is commonly followed by the preposition "with" when expressing happiness about something received.
So the correct structure is:
"delighted with something"
She was delighted with the bouquet of orchids.
Therefore, in relative clause form:
"I sent her a bouquet of orchids with which she was absolutely delighted."
34. (b) The sentence gives a time condition for staying inside. The correct conjunction for showing time is "when", which tells at what time the action must happen.
"You must stay inside when it starts raining" → means stay inside at the time rain begins.
Other options are incorrect because:
where → shows place, not time
because → shows reason, not time
till → means up to a point in time, which changes the meaning
35. (a) "until" correctly shows the time we continue waiting up to the point the signal becomes green. The other options either change meaning or are grammatically/semantically incorrect in this context.
36. (a) After "although", we do not use extra conjunctions like still, yet, or even then. So only (a) is grammatically correct.
37. (d) In future time clauses with "when", we use present tense ("arrive"), not will/shall/would.
38. (a) Use "who" as the subject of the verb "has", and "among you" is the correct phrase. "Whom" is not used as a subject, and the other options are incorrect or unnatural.
39. (b) The correct structure is: No sooner + had + subject + past participle + than + result clause. So (b) follows the proper inverted form; others are grammatically incorrect.
40. (b) The correct pattern is: Scarcely/H hardly + had + subject + past participle + when + clause. So only (b) follows the correct structure.
41. (b) The project staff are working at the weekend so as not to delay the project any further.
Reason (short):
We use "at the weekend" (or "on weekends" in American English), not "on the weekend" in standard usage here.
42. (d) The word "yesterday" should be changed to "the day before" or "the previous day."
43. (c) The verb "plan" must be changed to "planned" to maintain tense consistency.
Incorrect: Of all the players it was Ramesh who plan his tactics with utmost care.
Correct: Of all the players it was Ramesh who planned his tactics with utmost care.
44. (d) The subject "fabrics" is plural, so the verb must be reflect, not "reflects."
45. (b)
46. (a) (I) is correct:
"His warnings were laughed at and his proposals were objected to." is a proper passive form. The structure is grammatically correct, including "objected to."
(II) is incorrect:
"You are advised to not insult the weak." is not a true passive transformation of the imperative sentence.
A correct passive form would be: "The weak should not be insulted."
47. (d) (I) is incorrect:

Correct indirect speech should be:

The policeman asked us where we were going.

(Not "where were we going" - word order is wrong.)

(II) is incorrect:

Correct form should be:

The judge told them to call the first witness.

(Not "said them" - we use told, not said, for an object + infinitive structure.)

Hence, both statements are wrong.

48. (c) (I) Have one foot in the grave: Correct. This means to be very old or so ill that you are likely to die soon. It is often used to describe someone in the final stages of life.

(II) Get your feet wet: Incorrect. The meaning provided in the image ("Establish yourself securely") is actually the definition of "getting a foothold."

True meaning: To start doing something new or to gain your first experience in a particular activity, often in a cautious way.

(III) Follow suit: Correct. This means to do the same thing as someone else has just done, or to follow their example/actions.

49. (d) Evaluation of the Pairs

(I) Decayed with usually a very bad or disgusting smell - Putrid: Correct. The word "putrid" specifically refers to organic matter that is decomposing and emitting a foul odor.

(II) Humorous in a clever and often ironic way - Wry: Correct. A "wry" sense of humor typically involves dry, mocking, or understated irony. It can also refer to a facial expression that indicates such a feeling.

(III) In a state of tremulous excitement - Aflutter: Correct. "Aflutter" describes being in a state of nervous excitement or anticipation, often accompanied by a "fluttering" sensation or trembling.

50. (a) (I) money is uncountable → the least

(II) mistakes are countable → the fewest

51. (a) For large amplitude (like 60°), a simple pendulum takes more time than the small-angle approximation period

$$T_0 = 2\pi\sqrt{L/g}.$$

So, $T > T_0$ (slightly greater).

52. (c) Let each force be F , and angle between them be θ .

Resultant:

$$R^2 = F^2 + F^2 + 2F^2\cos\theta = 2F^2(1 + \cos\theta)$$

Given $R = F$, so:

$$F^2 = 2F^2(1 + \cos\theta)$$

$$1 = 2(1 + \cos\theta)$$

$$1 = 2 + 2\cos\theta$$

$$\cos\theta = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

So (II) is correct.

Now check (I):

Resultant lies along angle bisector, so angle between each force and resultant is:

$$\frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

So (I) is also correct.

53. (d) Heat absorbed:

$$Q = m \int_{T_1}^{T_2} C(T) dT = m \int_{T_1}^{T_2} (C_0 + \alpha T) dT$$

$$Q = m \left[C_0(T_2 - T_1) + \alpha \frac{(T_2^2 - T_1^2)}{2} \right]$$

Use:

$$T_2^2 - T_1^2 = (T_2 - T_1)(T_1 + T_2)$$

So,

$$Q = m(T_2 - T_1) \left[C_0 + \frac{\alpha}{2} (T_1 + T_2) \right]$$

54. (c) Given:

$$PV^2 = \text{constant}$$

For ideal gas:

$$PV = nRT$$

$$\text{From } P = \frac{\text{constant}}{V^2}$$

So,

$$T = \frac{PV}{nR} \propto \frac{1}{V}$$

Thus:

$$T \propto \frac{1}{V} \Rightarrow TV = \text{constant}$$

So:

$$T_1 V_1 = T_2 V_2$$

$$\frac{T_1}{T_2} = \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$

55. (b) Given process: $P = kT$

For 1 mole ideal gas:

$$PV = RT$$

Substitute $P = kT$:

$$kT \cdot V = RT \Rightarrow V = \frac{R}{k} = \text{constant}$$

So the process is constant volume (isochoric process).

For constant volume process:

$$C = C_V$$

56. (d) Given: gravitational potential at A and B is the same

$$V_A = V_B$$

Work done by gravity:

$$W = -m(V_B - V_A)$$

$$W = -m(0) = 0$$

So work done is zero even if gravitational field (force) is different at the two points, because gravitational force is still conservative.

57. (d) Given:

$$\vec{r} = \sqrt{3}t^2\hat{i} + \sqrt{2}t\hat{j} + \sqrt{5}\hat{k}$$

Velocity:

$$\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = 2\sqrt{3}t\hat{i} + \sqrt{2}\hat{j}$$

Acceleration:

$$\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = 2\sqrt{3}\hat{i}$$

Force:

$$\vec{F} = m\vec{a} = 2m\sqrt{3}\hat{i}$$

Momentum:

$$\vec{p} = m\vec{v} = m(2\sqrt{3}t\hat{i} + \sqrt{2}\hat{j})$$

Now compare directions:

$\vec{F}$ is only along $\hat{i}$

$\vec{p}$ has both $\hat{i}$ and $\hat{j}$ components

So they are not parallel and also not perpendicular.

58. (a)

59. (d) For a floating body to be in stable equilibrium, the key condition is:

Metacentre (M) lies above Centre of Gravity (G)

So:

$$GM > 0 \Rightarrow G \text{ is below } M$$

Hence, correct condition is:

Centre of gravity lies below the metacentre

60. (b) Given constant power:

Power:

$$P = Fv$$

So:

$$F = \frac{P}{v}$$

But $F = m \frac{dv}{dt}$, hence:

$$m \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{P}{v}$$

$$v dv = \frac{P}{m} dt$$

Integrate:

$$\int v dv = \frac{P}{m} \int dt$$

$$\frac{v^2}{2} = \frac{P}{m} t$$

$$v^2 \propto t \Rightarrow v \propto \sqrt{t}$$

61. (c) Given: 5 g ice at -20°C + water at $30^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow$ final 0°C (liquid)

Ice heat gain:

$$\text{Warming: } 5 \times 0.5 \times 20 = 50\text{cal}$$

$$\text{Melting: } 5 \times 80 = 400\text{cal}$$

$$\text{Total} = 450\text{cal}$$

Water heat loss:

$$1000 \text{ m} \times 30 = 30000 \text{ mcal}$$

Equating:

$$30000m = 450 \Rightarrow m = 0.015 \text{ kg}$$

62. (a) Speed of sound in an ideal gas:

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma P}{\rho}}$$

Using ideal gas relation:

$$\rho = \frac{PM}{RT}$$

Substitute:

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma P}{PM/(RT)}} = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma RT}{M}}$$

So, speed of sound is independent of pressure (at constant temperature).

Given temperature is constant $\Rightarrow$

$$x = y$$

So,

$$\frac{x}{y} = 1$$

63. (c) When a person lands on soft sand, the sand increases the stopping time of motion.

From impulse:

$$F\Delta t = \Delta p$$

For same change in momentum, if time increases, force decreases:

$$F = \frac{\Delta p}{\Delta t}$$

So injury is less because force is reduced due to larger time of impact.

64. (a) Using mirror formula:

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{u}$$

As the object moves from far beyond C towards the mirror, u increases (in magnitude decreases), so image position v changes accordingly.

Key behavior:

Object at infinity $\rightarrow$ image at focus

Object moves closer $\rightarrow$ image shifts from focus towards centre of curvature (C)

So as the object moves toward the mirror, the image moves away from focus toward C, not toward pole or with constant speed.

Since motion is continuous and position-dependent, the correct trend is:

65. (b) Given: work depends only on initial and final speeds.

Using work-energy theorem:

$$W_{\text{net}} = \Delta K = \frac{1}{2}m(v_Y^2 - v_X^2)$$

This relation is always true for net work done by all forces, independent of whether the force is conservative or not.

66. (d) Using Kepler's third law:

$$T^2 \propto a^3$$

So,

$$\left(\frac{T_p}{T_E}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{a_p}{a_E}\right)^3$$

Given:

$$T_p = 8T_E$$

$$8^2 = \left(\frac{a_p}{a_E}\right)^3 \Rightarrow 64 = \left(\frac{a_p}{a_E}\right)^3$$

$$\frac{a_p}{a_E} = \sqrt[3]{64} = 4$$

67. (c) Sharp points cause very high electric field concentration, which leads to ionisation of air and continuous corona discharge. This slowly leaks charge and prevents buildup of very high potential difference, reducing lightning strike risk.

68. (a) In a periscope, light undergoes two reflections from plane mirrors.

If the tube is filled with a transparent liquid (refractive index 1.5), then:

The law of reflection does not change.

Mirror reflection depends only on geometry, not on the surrounding medium.

Refraction in the liquid does not affect the mirror reflection path (since light still hits mirrors and reflects at same angles).

So:

Image position and nature remain unchanged.

69. (b) If the image is always formed between pole (P) and focus (F) irrespective of object position, then:

This is a property of a convex mirror, because it always forms a virtual, erect, diminished image between P and F for any object position.

70. (c) Since the skydiver is falling at uniform speed, acceleration is zero.

So net force = 0 :

$$F_{\text{up}} = mg$$

$$F_{\text{up}} = 60 \times 9.8 = 588 \text{ N}$$

71. (b) Human eye detects light when the electric field component of electromagnetic waves interacts with retinal molecules. The magnetic field component does not produce a direct visual response.

72. (a) Each wire:

$$R = \frac{\rho L}{A}$$

From the common arrangement (two in parallel + one in series):

$$R_{eq} = R + \frac{R}{2} = \frac{3R}{2}$$

So:

$$R_{eq} = \frac{3\rho L}{2A}$$

Now replace by single wire:

$$R' = \frac{\rho L_1}{A_1}$$

Equate:

$$\frac{\rho L_1}{A_1} = \frac{3 \rho L}{2 A}$$

Cancel ρ :

$$\frac{L_1}{A_1} = \frac{3 L}{2 A}$$

Check options $\rightarrow$ only:

$$L_1 = 3L, A_1 = 2A$$

satisfies:

$$\frac{L_1}{A_1} = \frac{3L}{2A}$$

73. (d)

74. (b) To ensure the reflected light retraces its path, the light must strike the polished surface BC at normal incidence (at an angle of 90° to the surface).

Geometry and Ray Tracing

(1) Incident Ray: The light is incident on surface AB from inside the glass at an angle of $i = \pi/3 (60^\circ)$.

(2) Angle with the Surface: If the angle of incidence (measured from the normal) is 60° , then the angle the ray makes with the surface AB is:

$$90^\circ - 60^\circ = 30^\circ$$

(3) Retracing Condition: For the ray to retrace its path, it must hit surface BC perpendicularly. This means the angle between the ray and the surface BC must be 90° .

Calculating θ (Angle ABC)

In the triangle formed by the incident ray, the vertex B , and the point where the ray hits surface BC :

The angle between the ray and AB is 30° .

The angle between the ray and BC is 90° .

The angle at vertex B is θ .

Since the sum of angles in a triangle is 180° (or π radians):

$$\theta + 30^\circ + 90^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$\theta + 120^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$\theta = 60^\circ$$

Conversion to Radians

To match the options:

$$60^\circ = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ radians}$$

75. (d) To find the final speed of the object, we need to use the relationship between impulse and momentum.

The area under a Force-time ($F - t$) graph represents the Impulse (J), which is also equal to the change in momentum (Δp).

(1) Calculate the Impulse (Area under the graph)

The graph forms a trapezium. We can calculate its area using the formula:

$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \times (\text{sum of parallel sides}) \times \text{height}$$

Parallel side 1 (bottom base): $25 - 0 = 25$ s

Parallel side 2 (top base): $20 - 5 = 15$ s

Height (Force): 20 N

$$\text{Impulse } (J) = \frac{1}{2} \times (25 + 15) \times 20$$

$$\text{Impulse } (J) = \frac{1}{2} \times 40 \times 20 = 400 \text{Ns}$$

(2) Relate Impulse to Momentum

Impulse is the change in momentum:

$$J = \Delta p = m(v - u)$$

Where:

$m = 10 \text{ kg}$ (mass of the object)

$v =$ final velocity

$u =$ initial velocity (Since it's a "moving object" and the options suggest we are looking for the change added by this force, we typically assume $u = 0$ unless stated other wise).

$$400 = 10 \times (v - 0)$$

$$400 = 10v$$

$$v = \frac{400}{10} = 40 \text{ m/s}$$

76. (c) Atomic number = 16 $\Rightarrow$ protons = 16

Nucleons = mass number = 32 $\Rightarrow y = 32$

2 - charge $\Rightarrow$ gained 2 electrons $\Rightarrow$ electrons = 16 + 2 = 18 $\Rightarrow x = 18$

77. (b) At standard conditions, the thermodynamically most stable form of carbon is graphite (lowest Gibbs free energy).

78. (d)

79. (c) (I) Evaporation $\rightarrow$ removes solvent, leaves non-volatile solid

(II) Crystallization $\rightarrow$ separates solid in pure crystalline form

80. (d) (I) Rusting of iron $\rightarrow$ oxidation

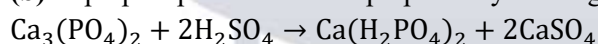
(II) Burning of fuel $\rightarrow$ oxidation

(III) Rancidity $\rightarrow$ oxidation of fats

(IV) Browning of fruits $\rightarrow$ oxidation (enzymatic)

81. (c) The statement defines acids as producing H^+ in water and bases as producing OH^- in water, which is the Arrhenius definition.

82. (b) Superphosphate of lime is prepared by treating calcium phosphate with sulphuric acid:



83. (b) Total mass before reaction:

$$1.7 + 0.585 = 2.285 \text{ g}$$

Total mass after reaction:

$$1.435 + 0.85 = 2.285 \text{ g}$$

Mass is same $\Rightarrow$ mass is conserved.

84. (a)

85. (b)

86. (d)

87. (c) Lewis acid = electron pair acceptor

Check each:

$\text{AlCl}_3 \rightarrow$ electron deficient $\rightarrow$ Lewis acid

$\text{NH}_3 \rightarrow$ donates lone pair $\rightarrow$ Lewis base

$\text{BF}_3 \rightarrow$ electron deficient $\rightarrow$ Lewis acid

$\text{FeCl}_3 \rightarrow$ accepts electron pair $\rightarrow$ Lewis acid

Total Lewis acids = 3

88. (d)

89. (d) All listed are standard physical tests for paper:

(I) Mechanical & strength $\rightarrow$ tensile, tear, burst

(II) Surface $\rightarrow$ smoothness, roughness

(III) Optical $\rightarrow$ brightness, opacity

(IV) Permeability $\rightarrow$ air/water resistance

90. (c)

91. (d)

92. (b) Oestrus cycle occurs in most non-primate mammals (like cows, rats, tigers).

Primates (like monkeys) have a menstrual cycle, not an oestrus cycle.

Cows $\rightarrow$ oestrus

Monkeys $\rightarrow$ menstrual cycle

Rats $\rightarrow$ oestrus

Tigers $\rightarrow$ oestrus

93. (c) Collenchyma → living
Parenchyma → living
Sclerenchyma → dead, no protoplast
Xylem parenchyma → living
94. (b)
95. (b)
96. (d) A false fruit (pseudocarp) develops mainly from parts other than the ovary.
In apple, the edible part is formed by the thalamus (receptacle), not the ovary.
So, apple is a classic example of a false fruit where the thalamus contributes.
97. (b)
98. (d)
99. (b) Typical human lung volumes:
Tidal volume (TV) $\approx$ 500 mL
Inspiratory reserve volume (IRV) $\approx$ 2500 – 3000 mL
Expiratory reserve volume (ERV) $\approx$ 1000 – 1100 mL
Residual volume (RV) $\approx$ 1100 – 1200 mL
So, the lowest volume among these is tidal volume (500 mL).
100. (b) The pulmonary semilunar valve (often referred to simply as the pulmonary valve) guards the opening between the right ventricle and the pulmonary artery. It ensures that blood flows in one direction from the heart to the lungs and prevents backflow into the ventricle during relaxation.
101. (d) Rainfed Area Development (RAD) focuses on improving rainfed agriculture through diversification, soil health management, water conservation, and cluster-based approaches-not canal irrigation, which belongs to irrigated agriculture planning.
102. (a)
103. (c) (I) Correct - Earthquake waves are of two main types: body waves (P and S waves) and surface waves.
(II) Correct - Body waves reaching the Earth's surface interact with surface rocks and generate surface waves.
So, both statements are correct.
104. (c)
105. (d)
106. (a) Loose sediments become sedimentary rocks through lithification, which involves compaction and cementation over time.
Weathering → breaks rocks into sediments
Mass wasting → movement of material downhill
Solifluction → slow flow of water-saturated soil
So, correct process is lithification.
107. (c)
108. (a)
109. (c) Ladakh lies in the cold desert region of India and receives very low rainfall (generally below 50 cm annually, often much less) due to its location in the rain shadow of the Himalayas and high-altitude arid conditions.
So, the correct option is Ladakh.
110. (b) Current fallow → land left uncultivated for up to 1 year
Fallow, other than current fallow (old fallow) → land left uncultivated for more than 1 year but less than 5 years
So, the correct classification is (b).
111. (d)
112. (c) Quartzite is a metamorphic rock formed from sandstone, mainly composed of quartz, which recrystallizes under heat and pressure.
113. (c)
114. (c)
115. (c)

116. (c) The Santa Ana winds are hot, dry, strong downslope winds in Southern California. They lower humidity and rapidly spread fires, making them a major cause of wildfires in the region.
117. (c) Bomdi La is a well-known pass in Arunachal Pradesh (West Kameng district).
The other options (Kumjawng Pass, Yonggyap Pass, and Muling La) are not recognized as standard or established passes of Arunachal Pradesh in common geography references.
So, the correct "NOT in Arunachal Pradesh" pass is Muling La.
118. (b) Mount Ibu is a stratovolcano (composite volcano), characterized by explosive eruptions and layered structure formed from lava and ash.
119. (d)
120. (a)
121. (d)
122. (b)
123. (a)
124. (d)
125. (c)
126. (c)
127. (a)
128. (c) The Great Bath of Mohenjo-daro had a large well located in an adjoining room on the eastern side, which supplied water to the tank through channels.
129. (b)
130. (d)
131. (a)
132. (a)
133. (b)
134. (c)
135. (a)
136. (c)
137. (d)
138. (c)
139. (a)
140. (a) As per Article 324 of the Constitution of India, the Chief Election Commissioner enjoys security of tenure and can be removed only in the same manner and on the same grounds as a Judge of the Supreme Court (by impeachment on proved misbehavior or incapacity).
141. (a)
142. (d) The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) includes departments like:
Department of States
Department of Official Language
Department of Border Management
But the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation comes under the Ministry of Jal Shakti, not the Home Affairs Ministry.
143. (b) The Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) is an initiative of NITI Aayog, established to promote innovation and entrepreneurship through incubators, Atal Tinkering Labs, and startup support in India.
144. (b) Lucknow has been designated as a UNESCO Creative City of Gastronomy (2025) due to its globally renowned Awadhi cuisine and rich culinary heritage.
145. (c) PM MITRA Parks (Prime Minister Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel Parks) are dedicated to developing large-scale infrastructure for the textile and apparel industry in India, covering the full value chain from spinning to garmenting.
146. (a) ASEAN admitted Timor-Leste (East Timor) as its 11th member in 2025, after years of observer status and preparations for full membership.
147. (a) The 2024-25 Ranji Trophy was won by Vidarbha, who defeated Kerala in the final to claim the title.

148. (b) According to the World Urbanisation Prospects 2025 report released by the United Nations (UN DESA), there has been a significant shift in the global rankings of the world's most populous cities.

Using the Degree of Urbanization definitions (which account for the broader urban agglomerations), Jakarta has overtaken Tokyo to become the most populous city in the world.

2025 Urbanisation Rankings (Descending Order):

- (1) Jakarta, Indonesia: ~41.9 million
- (2) Dhaka, Bangladesh: ~36.6 million
- (3) Tokyo, Japan: ~ **33.4** million
- (4) New Delhi, India: ~ **30.2** million
- (5) Manila, Philippines: ~ **24.7** million (Ranked 8th globally)

Conclusion

Comparing this data to your options:

- (a) Tokyo, Dhaka... (Incorrect: Jakarta is now #1)
 - (b) Jakarta, Dhaka, Tokyo, New Delhi, Manila (Matches the 2025 UN ranking)
 - (c) Tokyo, Manila... (Incorrect)
 - (d) Jakarta, Tokyo... (Incorrect: Dhaka is more populous than Tokyo in 2025)
149. (d) According to the Climate Risk Index 2026, all the listed countries have been repeatedly affected by extreme weather events during 1995-2024:
- (I) Haiti (hurricanes, floods)
 - (II) Philippines (typhoons, floods)
 - (III) Nicaragua (hurricanes, storms)
 - (IV) India (heatwaves, floods, cyclones)
- Hence, all four countries are included.
150. (c) Operation Kaveri → Sudan (IV)

Operation Indravati → Haiti (II)

Operation Ajay → Israel (I)

Operation Ganga → Ukraine (III)

So the correct pairing is:

A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III