

Roll No.			
Candidate Name			
Exam Level	:	SSC CGL Tier 1	
Test Date	:	16 Sep 2025	
Test Time and Shift	:	09:00 AM (Shift-1)	
Centre Name			

Correct Option selectedWrong Option selectedCorrect OptionNot Answered

PART-A (General Intelligence and Reasoning)

Q.No: 1	Sentence: "Reflections are clearer in calm waters."If each letter is mirrored using alphabetical symmetry (A↔Z, B↔Y...), what is the 2 nd letter of the 6 th word after mirroring? वाक्य: "Reflections are clearer in calm waters." अगर प्रत्येक अक्षर को वर्णमाला समरूपता (A↔Z, B↔Y...) का उपयोग करके प्रतिबिम्बित किया जाता है, तो प्रतिबिम्बित करने के बाद छठे शब्द का दूसरा अक्षर क्या है?
	d
	d
	x
	x
	y
	y
	z
	z
Not Answered	
Q.No: 2	Choose the address that is exactly the same as the one given below. Flat 201, Sapphire Tower, Garia Station Rd., Kolkata, West Bengal – 700084

	वह पता चुनें जो नीचे दिए गए पते के बिल्कुल समान हो। Flat 201, Sapphire Tower, Garia Station Rd., Kolkata, West Bengal – 700084
	Flat 201, Sapphire Tower, Garia Station Rd., Kolkata, West Bengal – 700084 Flat 201, Sapphire Tower, Garia Station Rd., Kolkata, West Bengal – 700084
	Flat 201, Sapphire Tower, Garia Station Rd., Kolkata, West Bengal – 700084
	Flat 201, Sapphire Tower, Garia Station Rd., Kolkata, West Bengal – 700084
	Flat 201, Sapphire Tower, Garia Station Rd., Kolkata, West Bengal – 700084
	Flat 201, Sapphire Tower, Garia Station Rd., Kolkata, West Bengal – 700084
	Flat 201, Sapphire Tower, Garia Station Rd., Kolkata, West Bengal – 700084
	Flat 201, Sapphire Tower, Garia Station Rd., Kolkata, West Bengal – 700084
	Flat 201, Sapphire Tower, Garia Station Rd., Kolkata, West Bengal – 700084
	Flat 201, Sapphire Tower, Garia Station Rd., Kolkata, West Bengal – 700084

Q.No: 3	Which of the following alternative will fill the blanks? m_u_mg_p_gu_ निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा विकल्प रिक्त स्थान भरेगा? m_u_mg_p_gu_
	g,p,u,m,p
	g,p,u,m,p
	g,p,u,p,m
	g,p,u,p,m
	p,u,u,p,m
	p,u,u,p,m
	p,p,u,m,g
	p,p,u,m,g

Q.No: 4	Select the letter-cluster from among the given options that can replace the question mark (?) in the following series: GBDF, GHMR, GNVD, GTEP, ? दिए गए विकल्पों में से उस अक्षर-समूह का चयन करें जो निम्नलिखित श्रृंखला में प्रश्न चिह्न (?) को प्रतिस्थापित कर सके: GBDF, GHMR, GNVD, GTEP, ?
	G Z M B
	G Z M B
	G Z N C
	G Z N C
	G Z N B
	G Z N B
	G Y N B

	G Y N B

Q.No: 5	If ' Z ' denotes 'addition', ' X ' denotes 'multiplication', ' Y ' denotes 'division', and ' W ' denotes 'subtraction', then what will be the value of the following expression? 3.2 Z (0.56 Y 1.4 X 4) W 5 X 5 Y 25 Z 5. अगर 'Z' 'जोड़' को दर्शाता है, 'X' 'गुणा' को दर्शाता है, 'Y' 'भाग' को दर्शाता है, और 'W' 'घटाव' को दर्शाता है, तो निम्नलिखित व्यंजक का मान क्या होगा? 3.2 Z (0.56 Y 1.4 X 4) W 5 X 5 Y 25 Z 5. 6.9 6.9 8.8 8.8 8.6 8.6 9.8 9.8
---------	--

Q.No: 6	Find the odd one out: विषम चुनें: A@1A, A@1A, B@2B, B@2B, C@4C, C@4C, D@4D D@4D
---------	--

Q.No: 7	What will come at the place of question mark? 1, 3, 7, 15, 31, ? प्रश्नवाचक चिन्ह के स्थान पर क्या आएगा? 1, 3, 7, 15, 31, ? 62 62 63 63 64
---------	--

	64
	65
	65

Q.No: 8	Instruction: Identify the assumptions that must hold for the statement to be valid, then choose the correct option. Statement: Deforestation in tropical rainforests, primarily driven by agricultural expansion and logging, not only contributes to the loss of biodiversity but also exacerbates global warming by reducing the Earth's capacity to absorb carbon dioxide. Assumptions: I. Deforestation reduces the Earth's ability to absorb carbon dioxide. II. Agricultural expansion and logging are the primary causes of deforestation. III. The loss of biodiversity is the most significant consequence of deforestation. निर्देश: कथन को मान्य बनाने के लिए आवश्यक मान्यताओं की पहचान करें, फिर सही विकल्प चुनें। कथन: उष्णकटिबंधीय वर्षावनों में वनों की कटाई, मुख्य रूप से कृषि विस्तार और कटाई के कारण, न केवल जैव विविधता के नुकसान में योगदान करती है, बल्कि कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड को अवशोषित करने की पृथ्वी की क्षमता को कम करके ग्लोबल वार्मिंग को भी बढ़ाती है। मान्यताएँ: I. वनों की कटाई से पृथ्वी की कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड को अवशोषित करने की क्षमता कम हो जाती है। II. कृषि विस्तार और कटाई वनों की कटाई के प्राथमिक कारण हैं। III. जैव विविधता का नुकसान वनों की कटाई का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण परिणाम है।
	Only I and II are implicit
	केवल I और II निहित हैं
	Only II and III are implicit
	केवल II और III निहित हैं
	Only I is implicit
	केवल I निहित है
	All I, II and III are implicit
	सभी I, II और III निहित हैं

Q.No: 9	Read the following statement carefully and identify the conclusion that follows. Statement: The city experienced its worst rainfall in 50 years. Conclusions: I. The city's drainage systems may have failed. II. Such rainfall occurs regularly. निम्नलिखित कथन को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और निष्कर्ष निकालें। कथन: शहर में 50 वर्षों में सबसे खराब बारिश हुई। निष्कर्ष: I. शहर की जल निकासी व्यवस्था विफल हो गई होगी। II. ऐसी वर्षा नियमित रूप से होती है।
	Only Conclusion I follows

	केवल निष्कर्ष I अनुसरण करता है
	Only Conclusion II follows
	केवल निष्कर्ष II अनुसरण करता है
	Both I and II follow
	I और II दोनों अनुसरण करते हैं
	Neither I nor II follows
	न तो I और न ही II अनुसरण करता है

Q.No: 10	How many meaningful four-letter English words can be formed using the first, second, third, and fifth letters of the word "TRAVEL" (when counted from left to right), using each letter only once in each word? "TRAVEL" शब्द के पहले, दूसरे, तीसरे और पांचवें अक्षरों का उपयोग करके (बाएं से दाएं गिनने पर) कितने सार्थक चार-अक्षर वाले अंग्रेजी शब्द बनाए जा सकते हैं, प्रत्येक शब्द में प्रत्येक अक्षर का केवल एक बार उपयोग करते हुए?
	One
	1
	Three
	3
	Two
	2
	Five
	5
Not Answered	

Q.No: 11	In the following question, a pair of letters is given, followed by its corresponding product of alphabetical positions (A = 1, B = 2, ..., Z = 26). A second pair of letters is given without its product. Identify the correct product for the second pair that maintains the same relationship as the first. NxP : 14×16 :: ExI : ? निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में, अक्षरों का एक युग्म दिया गया है, जिसके बाद वर्णमाला क्रम के अनुसार उनके पदों का संगत गुणनफल दिया गया है (A = 1, B = 2, ..., Z = 26)। अक्षरों का एक दूसरा युग्म बिना गुणनफल के दिया गया है। दूसरे युग्म का सही गुणनफल ज्ञात कीजिए जो पहले युग्म के समान संबंध बनाए रखता है। NxP : 14×16 :: ExI : ?
	5×9
	5×9
	6×9
	6×9
	5×10
	5×10
	6×8
	6×8

Q.No: 12	Complete the series. Z1, Y2, X3, W4, ? निम्नलिखित श्रृंखला को पूरा करें। Z1, Y2, X3, W4, ?
	V5
	V5
	V4
	V4
	U5
	U5
	X5
	X5

Q.No: 13	Find the odd one out from the given alternatives: दिए गए विकल्पों में से विषम विकल्प को चुनिए: Article 14 अनुच्छेद 14
	Article 19 अनुच्छेद 19
	Article 21 अनुच्छेद 21
	Article 370 अनुच्छेद 370

Q.No: 14	A is the daughter of B. B is the son of C. D is the wife of C. How is D related to A? A, B की पुत्री है। B, C का पुत्र है। D, C की पत्नी है। D, A से किस प्रकार संबंधित है?
	Aunt चाची
	Mother माँ
	Grandmother दादी
	Sister बहन

Q.No: 15	If $3 + 4 = 19$ and $2 + 5 = 17$, what is $1 + 6 = ?$ यदि $3 + 4 = 19$ और $2 + 5 = 17$ है, तो $1 + 6 =$ क्या है?
	15
	15
	13
	13
	12
	12
	11
	11

Q.No: 16	In a certain code language, each letter is assigned a unique digit. Based on the given codes for specific words, determine the code for the target word using the same logic. If SPEED is coded as 83551 and COOL is coded as 9226 , then how will SCOOP be coded किसी विशिष्ट कूट भाषा में, प्रत्येक अक्षर को एक विशिष्ट अंक दिया जाता है। विशिष्ट शब्दों के लिए दिए गए कूटों के आधार पर, उसी तर्क का उपयोग करके लक्ष्य शब्द का कूट निर्धारित कीजिए। यदि SPEED को 83551 और COOL को 9226 लिखा जाता है, तो SCOOP को किस प्रकार लिखा जाएगा?
	89213
	89213
	89276
	89276
	89223
	89223
	89327
	89327

Q.No: 17	If $5 * 4 = 41$ and $6 * 3 = 45$, what is $7 * 2$? यदि $5 * 4 = 41$ और $6 * 3 = 45$, तो $7 * 2$ क्या है?
	48
	48
	51
	51
	53
	53
	55
	55

Q.No: 18	If 'READ' is coded as T2@3, and 'DEAR' is coded as 3@2T, then what is the code for 'DARE'? यदि 'READ' को T2@3 के रूप में कोडित किया जाता है, और 'DEAR' को 3@2T के रूप में कोडित किया जाता है, तो 'DARE' के लिए कोड क्या है?
	3@T2
	3@T2
	T@23
	T@23
	@32T
	@32T
	@32Y
	@32Y

Q.No: 19	What is the average of 5 consecutive odd numbers starting from 13? 13 से शुरू होने वाली 5 क्रमागत विषम संख्याओं का औसत क्या है?
	17
	17
	18
	18
	20
	20
	23
	23

Q.No: 20	"If the given symbols mean: '+' means 'divided by' '-' means 'multiplied by' 'x' means 'minus' '÷' means 'plus' Then, find the value of the following expressions: $40 \times 5 \div 8 + 16 - 2 = ?$ यदि दिए गए प्रतीकों का अर्थ है: '+' का अर्थ है 'से भाग' '-' का अर्थ है 'से गुणा' 'x' का अर्थ है 'घटाना' '÷' का अर्थ है 'जोड़ना' तो, निम्नलिखित व्यंजकों का मान ज्ञात कीजिए: $40 \times 5 \div 8 + 16 - 2 = ?$
	56
	56

	27
	27
	48
	48
	36
	36

Q.No: 21	Pointing to a photograph, a man says, "She is the daughter of the only son of my father's wife". Who is the woman to the man? एक तस्वीर की ओर इशारा करते हुए एक आदमी कहता है, "वह मेरे पिता की पत्नी के इकलौते बेटे की बेटी है।" वह महिला उस आदमी की कौन है?
	Sister बहन Cousin चचेरा Niece भतीजी Daughter बेटी

Q.No: 22	If 'x' = '+', '+' = '-', '-' = '÷', '÷' = 'x', which equation is correct? यदि 'x' = '+', '+' = '-', '-' = '÷', '÷' = 'x', तो कौन सा समीकरण सही है?
	10 + 2 × 2 - 4 = 10 10 + 2 × 2 - 4 = 10 14 ÷ 2 - 2 + 4 = 10 14 ÷ 2 - 2 + 4 = 10 12 × 2 + 4 - 1 = 27 12 × 2 + 4 - 1 = 27 8 + 4 - 2 × 1 = 10 8 + 4 - 2 × 1 = 10

--

Q.No: 23	Read the following statements and evaluate the conclusions based on traditional syllogistic logic. Consider the statements to be absolutely true, even if they appear contrary to known facts. Determine which conclusion(s) logically follow from the given statements. Statements: All metals are elements. Some elements are gases. Conclusions: I. Some metals are gases. II. All gases being elements is a possibility. निम्नलिखित कथनों को पढ़ें और पारंपरिक न्यायवाक्य तर्क के आधार पर निष्कर्षों का मूल्यांकन करें। इन कथनों को पूर्णतः सत्य मानें, भले ही वे ज्ञात तथ्यों के विपरीत प्रतीत हों। निर्धारित करें कि दिए गए कथनों से कौन सा/से निष्कर्ष तार्किक रूप से निकलते हैं/निकलते हैं। कथन: सभी धातुएँ तत्व हैं। कुछ तत्व गैस हैं। निष्कर्ष: I. कुछ धातुएँ गैस हैं। II. सभी गैसों का तत्व होना एक संभावना है।
	Only Conclusion II follows
	केवल निष्कर्ष II अनुसरण करता है
	Both I and II follow
	I और II दोनों अनुसरण करते हैं
	Only Conclusion I follows
	केवल निष्कर्ष I अनुसरण करता है
	Neither I nor II follows
	न तो I और न ही II अनुसरण करता है

Q.No: 24	If '+' means '×', '-' means '÷', '×' means '+', then $4 - 2 \times 3 + 6 = ?$ यदि '+' का अर्थ '×' है, '-' का अर्थ '÷' है, '×' का अर्थ '+' है, तो $4 - 2 \times 3 + 6 = ?$
	12
	12
	6
	6
	5
	5
	20
	20

Q.No: 25	The ratio of two numbers is 4:5 and their sum is 180. Find the numbers. दो संख्याओं का अनुपात 4:5 है और उनका योग 180 है। संख्याएँ ज्ञात कीजिए।
----------	--

	60 and 75
	60और 75
	72 and 108
	72 और 108
	80 and 100
	80 और 100
	64 and 116
	64 और 116

Roll No.			
Candidate Name			
Exam Level	:	SSC CGL Tier 1	
Test Date	:	16 Sep 2025	
Test Time and Shift	:	09:00 AM (Shift-1)	
Centre Name	:		

Correct Option selected

Wrong Option selected

Correct Option

Not Answered

Save / Print

Undertaking by the candidate :
I acknowledge that this saved question paper is for my personal use and self-analysis only. I understand that sharing, distributing, or using it for commercial or any other purposes is strictly prohibited and may lead to legal action as per applicable acts, rules and regulations.

Note:
The candidates may note that in the challenge module the sequence of the questions and the options may be different from how it appeared during the examination. This is because in the challenge module the sequence of the questions as well as the answers will be the same for all the candidates who appeared in a particular shift while during the actual examination these sequences were different for different candidates. However the answer key selected by the candidates during the examination will exactly be reflected in the challenge module.

PART-B (General Awareness)

Q.No: 26	What feature was used on Golconda Fort’s gates to protect it during attacks involving war elephants? युद्ध हाथियों के हमलों के दौरान गोलकुंडा किले की सुरक्षा के लिए इसके द्वारों पर क्या विशेषता का उपयोग किया गया था? Deep moat with water channels जल चैनलों के साथ गहरी खाई Electrified spikes विद्युतीकृत स्पाइक्स Steel spikes on doors दरवाजों पर स्टील की कीलें Stone cannon towers पत्थर के तोप टावर
Q.No: 27	Which of the following best captures the core rituals and symbolism of the Fagli (Kus/Kuns) festival in Pattan Valley? निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा पट्टन घाटी में फगली (कुस/कुंस) त्योहार के मुख्य अनुष्ठानों और प्रतीकात्मकता को सबसे अच्छी तरह दर्शाता है? Baraza, symbolizing Shikhara-Appa, is made with marigold and turmeric and placed at village shrines. शिखर-अप्पा का प्रतीक बरजा, गेंदा और हल्दी से बनाया जाता है और गांव के मंदिरों में रखा जाता है।

	Punha involves symbolic ploughing indoors using willow sticks, reflecting farming hopes during snow.
	पुन्हा में विलो की लकड़ियों का उपयोग करके घर के अंदर प्रतीकात्मक रूप से हल चलाने की प्रथा शामिल है, जो बर्फबारी के दौरान खेती की उम्मीदों को दर्शाती है।
	Totu, made of wheat and honey, is offered on rooftops to priests, then fed to goats.
	गेहूं और शहद से बना टोटू, छतों पर पुजारियों को चढ़ाया जाता है, फिर बकरियों को खिलाया जाता है।
	Kwari sweets are made by elder women for temple offerings, as men chant to crow spirits.
	मंदिर में चढ़ावे के लिए बुजुर्ग महिलाएं क्वारी मिठाई बनाती हैं, जबकि पुरुष आत्माओं को बुलाने के लिए मंत्रोच्चार करते हैं।
Not Answered	

Q.No: 28	Determine the correctly matched Gupta fiscal term with its meaning.
	गुप्त राजकोषीय शब्द को उसके अर्थ के साथ सही ढंग से सुमेलित कीजिए।
	Hiranya – compulsory labour service
	हिरण्य – अनिवार्य श्रम सेवा
	Dhanya – gold tax
	धान्य – सोने पर कर
	Bhoga – king’s share of produce
	भोग - उपज में राजा का हिस्सा
	Vaishthika – forced or corvée labour
	वैष्टिका - जबरन या कारवी श्रम

Q.No: 29	Which musical instrument from Sikkim is believed to have been the first created for the deity Tetlara Lahadongna, and is associated with mythological origins?
	सिक्किम का वह कौन-सा वाद्य यंत्र है जिसे माना जाता है कि यह देवता टेटलारा लाहाडोंगना के लिए सबसे पहले बनाया गया था, और जिसका संबंध पौराणिक उत्पत्ति से है?
	Niyara Hongsing Ke
	नियारा होंगसिंग के
	Simikla Koom (Binayo)
	सिमिकला कूम (बिनायो)
	Yema Dhol
	येमा ढोल
	Nagara of Yeba
	येबा का नगर
Not Answered	

Q.No: 30	Karnam Malleswari became the first Indian woman to win an Olympic medal in which sporting discipline?
----------	---

	कर्णम मल्लेश्वरी किस खेल में ओलंपिक पदक जीतने वाली पहली भारतीय महिला बनीं?																				
	Boxing																				
	मुक्केबाज़ी																				
	Athletics																				
	क्रीड़ा																				
	Weightlifting																				
	भारोत्तोलन																				
	Long Jump																				
	लंबी छलांग																				
Q.No: 31	Match each ruler listed in Column A with their respective period of reign given in Column B: <table><tr><th>Column A: Ruler</th><th>Column B: Reign Period</th></tr><tr><td>A. Qutbuddin Aybak</td><td>1. 1175–1192</td></tr><tr><td>B. Prithviraj Chauhan</td><td>2. 1206–1210</td></tr><tr><td>C. Alauddin Khalji</td><td>3. 1296–1316</td></tr><tr><td>D. Muhammad Tughluq</td><td>4. 1324–1351</td></tr></table> स्तंभ A में दिए गए प्रत्येक शासक का मिलान स्तंभ B में दी गई उनकी शासन अवधि से करें: <table><tr><th>स्तंभ A: शासक</th><th>स्तंभ B: शासन काल</th></tr><tr><td>A. कुतुबुद्दीन ऐबक</td><td>1. 1175–1192</td></tr><tr><td>B. पृथ्वीराज चौहान</td><td>2. 1206–1210</td></tr><tr><td>C. अलाउद्दीन खिलजी</td><td>3. 1296–1316</td></tr><tr><td>D. मुहम्मद तुगलक</td><td>4. 1324–1351</td></tr></table>	Column A: Ruler	Column B: Reign Period	A. Qutbuddin Aybak	1. 1175–1192	B. Prithviraj Chauhan	2. 1206–1210	C. Alauddin Khalji	3. 1296–1316	D. Muhammad Tughluq	4. 1324–1351	स्तंभ A: शासक	स्तंभ B: शासन काल	A. कुतुबुद्दीन ऐबक	1. 1175–1192	B. पृथ्वीराज चौहान	2. 1206–1210	C. अलाउद्दीन खिलजी	3. 1296–1316	D. मुहम्मद तुगलक	4. 1324–1351
Column A: Ruler	Column B: Reign Period																				
A. Qutbuddin Aybak	1. 1175–1192																				
B. Prithviraj Chauhan	2. 1206–1210																				
C. Alauddin Khalji	3. 1296–1316																				
D. Muhammad Tughluq	4. 1324–1351																				
स्तंभ A: शासक	स्तंभ B: शासन काल																				
A. कुतुबुद्दीन ऐबक	1. 1175–1192																				
B. पृथ्वीराज चौहान	2. 1206–1210																				
C. अलाउद्दीन खिलजी	3. 1296–1316																				
D. मुहम्मद तुगलक	4. 1324–1351																				
	A → 1, B → 2, C → 3, D → 4																				
	A → 1, B → 2, C → 3, D → 4																				
	A → 4, B → 1, C → 3, D → 2																				
	A → 4, B → 1, C → 3, D → 2																				
	A → 3, B → 1, C → 2, D → 4																				
	A → 3, B → 1, C → 2, D → 4																				

	A → 2, B → 1, C → 3, D → 4
	A → 2, B → 1, C → 3, D → 4

Q.No: 32	Fill in the blanks: At the 1984 Summer Olympics, P. T. Usha narrowly missed a bronze medal by _____ of a second. रिक्त स्थान भरें: 1984 के ग्रीष्मकालीन ओलंपिक में, पी. टी. उषा _____ सेकंड से कांस्य पदक से चूक गई।
	One-hundredth एक-सौवां
	One-tenth दसवां
	One-thousandth एक हजारवा
	One-fiftyth एक-पचासवां
Not Answered	

Q.No: 33	Fill in the Blank: During India's BRICS Chairship in 2021, key initiatives included the Digital Health Summit and the _____ for environmental cooperation. रिक्त स्थान भरें: 2021 में भारत की ब्रिक्स अध्यक्षता के दौरान, प्रमुख पहलों में डिजिटल स्वास्थ्य शिखर सम्मेलन और पर्यावरण सहयोग के लिए _____ शामिल थे।
	BRICS Water Security Pact ब्रिक्स जल सुरक्षा समझौता
	BRICS Alliance for Green Tourism हरित पर्यटन के लिए ब्रिक्स गठबंधन
	BRICS Climate Finance Agreement ब्रिक्स जलवायु वित्त समझौता
	BRICS Sustainable Energy Forum ब्रिक्स सतत ऊर्जा मंच

Q.No: 34	Who wrote 'Indica: A Deep Natural History of the Indian Subcontinent'?
	'इंडिका: ए डीप नेचुरल हिस्ट्री ऑफ द इंडियन सबकॉन्टिनेंट' किसने लिखी?
	Sanjeev Sanyal संजीव सान्याल
	Pranay Lal

	प्रणय लाल
	Rohan Murty
	रोहन मूर्ति
	Tony Joseph
	टोनी जोसेफ

Q.No: 35	Which of the following about the men’s hockey event at the 38th National Games 2025 is/are correct? 1.) Karnataka beat Uttar Pradesh 3–2 in the final. 2.) Karnataka vs Maharashtra semifinal ended 2–2, decided by shootout. 3.) Punjab won bronze by defeating Maharashtra 1–0. 38वें राष्ट्रीय खेल 2025 में पुरुष हॉकी स्पर्धा के बारे में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा/से कथन सही है/हैं? 1.) कर्नाटक ने फाइनल में उत्तर प्रदेश को 3-2 से हराया। 2.) कर्नाटक बनाम महाराष्ट्र सेमीफाइनल 2-2 से बराबरी पर छूटा, जिसका फैसला शूटआउट से हुआ। 3.) पंजाब ने महाराष्ट्र को 1-0 से हराकर कांस्य पदक जीता।
	Both 1 and 2 are correct
	1 और 2 दोनों सही हैं
	Both 1 and 3 are correct
	1 और 3 दोनों सही हैं
	Both 2 and 3 are correct
	3 और 2 दोनों सही हैं
	1, 2 and 3 all are Correct
	1, 2 और 3 सभी सही हैं
Not Answered	

Q.No: 36	What initiative did Dr. Jitendra Singh launch in May 2025 as MoS PMO and MoS Personnel? मई 2025 में प्रधानमंत्री कार्यालय और कार्मिक राज्य मंत्री के रूप में डॉ. जितेंद्र सिंह ने कौन सी पहल शुरू की? National Grievance Redress Portal राष्ट्रीय शिकायत निवारण पोर्टल
	e-Civil List 2025 e-book
	ई-सिविल सूची 2025 ई-पुस्तक
	Central Police Commemoration Day केंद्रीय पुलिस स्मृति दिवस Digital Land Records Survey डिजिटल भूमि अभिलेख सर्वेक्षण
Not Answered	

O.No: 37	Uttar Pradesh accounted for approximately what percent of India’s total population in 2011?
----------	---

	2011 में उत्तर प्रदेश की जनसंख्या भारत की कुल जनसंख्या का लगभग कितना प्रतिशत थी?
	10%
	10%
	12%
	12%
	16%
	16%
	18%
	18%

Q.No: 38	What does the designation HLVM3 stand for in the Gaganyaan mission context?
	गगनयान मिशन के संदर्भ में HLVM3 का क्या अर्थ है?
	Heavy LVM3
	भारी LVM3
	Hybrid LVM3
	हाइब्रिड LVM3
	Human LVM3
	मानव LVM3
	High LVM3
	उच्च LVM3

Q.No: 39	Which of the following minerals is found in large quantities in India and holds high economic importance?
	निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा खनिज भारत में बड़ी मात्रा में पाया जाता है और उच्च आर्थिक महत्व रखता है?
	Copper
	ताँबा
	Petroleum
	पेट्रोलियम
	Iron ore
	लौह अयस्क
	Tin
	टिन

Q.No: 40	Consider the following statements: 1) Both the Prime Minister (PM) and Chief Minister (CM) can advise dissolution of the respective Lower House. 2) Only the PM can recommend President's Rule under Article 356 of the Constitution. Which of the statements is/are correct? निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए: 1) प्रधानमंत्री (पीएम) और मुख्यमंत्री (सीएम) दोनों ही संबंधित निचले सदन को भंग करने की सलाह दे सकते हैं। 2) संविधान के अनुच्छेद 356 के तहत केवल प्रधानमंत्री ही राष्ट्रपति शासन की सिफारिश कर सकते हैं। निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?
	Only 1
	केवल 1
	Only 2
	केवल 2
	Both 1 and 2
	1 और 2 दोनों
	Neither 1 nor 2
	न तो 1 और न ही 2

Q.No: 41	Which of the following pairs of type of nutrient – nutrient is correctly matched? निम्नलिखित में से पोषक तत्व के प्रकार - पोषक तत्व का कौन सा युग्म सही सुमेलित है? Micronutrient – Calcium सूक्ष्म पोषक तत्व – कैल्शियम Macronutrient – Zinc मैक्रोन्यूट्रिएंट – जिंक Micronutrient – Boron सूक्ष्म पोषक तत्व – बोरोन Macronutrient – Iron मैक्रोन्यूट्रिएंट – आयरन
----------	--

Q.No: 42	Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding electromagnetic devices? विद्युत चुम्बकीय उपकरणों के संबंध में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा युग्म सही सुमेलित है? Electric Generator : Converts electrical energy to mechanical energy. विद्युत जनरेटर: विद्युत ऊर्जा को यांत्रिक ऊर्जा में परिवर्तित करता है। Transformer : Operates on DC current to change voltage. ट्रांसफार्मर: वोल्टेज बदलने के लिए डीसी करंट पर काम करता है। Electromagnet : A permanent magnet. विद्युत चुम्बक : एक स्थायी चुम्बक। Electric Bell : Uses the magnetic effect of electric current.
----------	---

	विद्युत घंटी: विद्युत धारा के चुंबकीय प्रभाव का उपयोग करती है।
Q.No: 43	Read the below statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark the correct options: Assertion (A): Mission Amrit Sarovar promotes water conservation. Reason (R): It aims to construct 75 ponds in each district by 2024. नीचे दिए गए कथनों को अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) से चिह्नित करके पढ़िए। सही विकल्पों पर निशान लगाइए: अभिकथन (A): मिशन अमृत सरोवर जल संरक्षण को बढ़ावा देता है। कारण (R): इसका लक्ष्य 2024 तक प्रत्येक जिले में 75 तालाबों का निर्माण करना है।
	Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
	A और R दोनों सत्य हैं, और R, A का सही स्पष्टीकरण है
	Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
	A और R दोनों सत्य हैं, लेकिन R, A का सही स्पष्टीकरण नहीं है
	A is true, but R is false
	A सत्य है, लेकिन R असत्य है
	A is false, but R is true
	A असत्य है, लेकिन R सत्य है
Q.No: 44	Consider the statements about Rauf: 1. It is a women's group dance of Kashmir usually performed at Eid. 2. Dancers align in two facing rows executing toe-heel footwork called ras. Which is/are correct? रऊफ़ के बारे में कथनों पर विचार करें: 1. यह कश्मीर का महिलाओं का एक समूह नृत्य है जो आमतौर पर ईद पर किया जाता है। 2. नर्तक दो आमने-सामने की पंक्तियों में खड़े होकर पैर की उंगलियों से एड़ी तक के फुटवर्क करते हैं जिसे रास कहा जाता है। कौन सा/से सही है/हैं?
	Only 1 correct
	केवल 1 सही
	Only 2 correct
	केवल 2 सही
	Both 1 & 2 correct
	1 और 2 दोनों सही हैं
	Neither 1 nor 2 correct
	न तो 1 और न ही 2 सही है
Not Answered	

Q.No: 45	Read the below statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark the correct options: Assertion (A): India's rank in the Global Happiness Index is lower than most South Asian neighbours. Reason (R): India's GDP per capita is the lowest in South Asia. नीचे दिए गए कथनों को अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) से चिह्नित करें। सही विकल्पों पर निशान लगाएँ: अभिकथन (A): वैश्विक प्रसन्नता सूचकांक में भारत का स्थान अधिकांश दक्षिण एशियाई पड़ोसी देशों से कम है। कारण (R): भारत की प्रति व्यक्ति जीडीपी दक्षिण एशिया में सबसे कम है।
	Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. A और R दोनों सत्य हैं, तथा R, A का सही स्पष्टीकरण है।
	Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. A और R दोनों सत्य हैं, लेकिन R, A का सही स्पष्टीकरण नहीं है।
	A is true, but R is false. A सत्य है, लेकिन R असत्य है।
	A is false, but R is true. A गलत है, लेकिन R सत्य है।

Q.No: 46	Which Indian river was added to the National River Conservation Plan in 2024? 2024 में राष्ट्रीय नदी संरक्षण योजना में किस भारतीय नदी को जोड़ा गया? Yamuna यमुना
	Musi मूसी
	Krishna कृष्णा Gomti गोमती

Q.No: 47	Article 50 is part of which section of the Constitution? अनुच्छेद 50 संविधान के किस भाग का हिस्सा है?
	Fundamental Duties मौलिक कर्तव्य
	Directive Principles of State Policy राज्य नीति के निर्देशक सिद्धांत
	Fundamental Rights मौलिक अधिकार Preamble प्रस्तावना

Q.No: 4	Arrange the following in chronological order: 1. GST Council constituted 2. Constitution (101st Amendment) Act enacted 3. GST launched Choose the correct chronological sequence: निम्नलिखित को कालानुक्रमिक क्रम में व्यवस्थित करें: 1. जीएसटी परिषद का गठन 2. संविधान (101वां संशोधन) अधिनियम लागू 3. जीएसटी लागू सही कालानुक्रमिक क्रम चुनें:
	1-2-3
	1-2-3
	2-1-3
	2-1-3
	3-2-1
	3-2-1
	2-3-1
	2-3-1

Q.No: 49	Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) carefully and choose the correct option. Assertion (A): The IPR 1956 created an industrial classification into Schedules A, B, and C. Reason (R): This was to identify sectors for exclusive state control, joint sectors, and private sector operation. निम्नलिखित अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और सही विकल्प चुनें। अभिकथन (A): आईपीआर 1956 ने अनुसूची A, B और C में औद्योगिक वर्गीकरण बनाया। कारण (R): इसका उद्देश्य अनन्य राज्य नियंत्रण, संयुक्त क्षेत्रों और निजी क्षेत्र के संचालन के लिए क्षेत्रों की पहचान करना था।
	Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
	A और R दोनों सत्य हैं और R, A का सही स्पष्टीकरण है
	Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
	A और R दोनों सत्य हैं लेकिन R, A का सही स्पष्टीकरण नहीं है।
	A is true but R is false.
	A सत्य है लेकिन R असत्य है।
	A is false but R is true.
	A गलत है लेकिन R सत्य है।

Q.No: 50	Regarding Earth's major climatic zones: 1. Tropical zones experience minimal seasonal temperature variation 2. Temperate zones are characterized by four distinct seasons. Which of the above is/are correct?
----------	---

	पृथ्वी के प्रमुख जलवायु क्षेत्रों के संबंध में: 1. उष्णकटिबंधीय क्षेत्रों में न्यूनतम मौसमी तापमान परिवर्तन होता है। 2. समशीतोष्ण क्षेत्रों की विशेषता चार अलग-अलग ऋतुएँ हैं। उपर्युक्त में से कौन सा/से सही है/हैं?
	Statement 1 only केवल कथन 1
	Statement 2 only केवल कथन 2
	Both 1 and 2 1 और 2 दोनों
	Neither 1 nor 2 न तो 1 और न ही 2
Not Answered	

Roll No.			
Candidate Name			
Exam Level	:	SSC CGL Tier 1	
Test Date	:	16 Sep 2025	
Test Time and Shift	:	09:00 AM (Shift-1)	
Centre Name	:		

Correct Option selected

Wrong Option selected

Correct Option

Not Answered

Save / Print

Undertaking by the candidate :

I acknowledge that this saved question paper is for my personal use and self-analysis only. I understand that sharing, distributing, or using it for commercial or any other purposes is strictly prohibited and may lead to legal action as per applicable acts, rules and regulations.

Note:

The candidates may note that in the challenge module the sequence of the questions and the options may be different from how it appeared during the examination. This is because in the challenge module the sequence of the questions as well as the answers will be the same for all the candidates who appeared in a particular shift while during the actual examination these sequences were different for different candidates. However the answer key selected by the candidates during the examination will exactly be reflected in the challenge module.

PART-C (Quantitative Aptitude)

Q.No: 51	If P : Q = 6 : 11, Q : R = 5 : 4, and R : S = 9 : 7, find P : Q : R : S.
	यदि P : Q = 6 : 11, Q : R = 5 : 4, तथा R : S = 9 : 7, तो P : Q : R : S ज्ञात कीजिए।
	270 : 495 : 396 : 308
	270 : 495 : 396 : 308
	6 : 11 : 4 : 7
	6 : 11 : 4 : 7
	30 : 55 : 44 : 35
	30 : 55 : 44 : 35
	270 : 396 : 495 : 308
	270 : 396 : 495 : 308
Q.No: 52	A bag contains ₹10, ₹5, and ₹2 coins in the ratio 1 : 2 : 3. If the total amount of money in the bag is ₹390, find the number of coins of each kind.
	एक बैग में 1 : 2 : 3 के अनुपात में ₹10, ₹5 और ₹2 के सिक्के हैं। यदि बैग में कुल धनराशि ₹390 है, तो प्रत्येक प्रकार के सिक्कों की संख्या ज्ञात कीजिए।
	10 coins of ₹10, 20 of ₹5, and 30 of ₹2

	₹10 के 10 सिक्के, ₹5 के 20 सिक्के और ₹2 के 30 सिक्के
	15 coins of ₹10, 30 of ₹5, and 45 of ₹2
	₹10 के 15 सिक्के, ₹5 के 30 सिक्के और ₹2 के 45 सिक्के
	20 coins of ₹10, 40 of ₹5, and 60 of ₹2
	₹10 के 20 सिक्के, ₹5 के 40 सिक्के और ₹2 के 60 सिक्के
	12 coins of ₹10, 24 of ₹5, and 36 of ₹2
	₹10 के 12 सिक्के, ₹5 के 24 सिक्के और ₹2 के 36 सिक्के

Q.No: 53	A tank holds $5\frac{3}{4}$ liters of water. If 2.375 liters are drained twice, how much water remains?
	एक टैंक में $5\frac{3}{4}$ लीटर पानी है। यदि 2.375 लीटर पानी दो बार खाली कर दिया जाए, तो कितना पानी बचेगा?
	1
	1
	$1\frac{1}{4}$
	$1\frac{1}{4}$
	$1\frac{3}{8}$
	$1\frac{3}{8}$
	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	$1\frac{1}{2}$

Q.No: 54	Simplify: $[(\frac{2}{3})+(\frac{4}{5}\div\frac{2}{7})]\div[(\frac{3}{2})-(\frac{5}{6}\times\frac{3}{4})]$
	सरल करें: $[(\frac{2}{3})+(\frac{4}{5}\div\frac{2}{7})]\div[(\frac{3}{2})-(\frac{5}{6}\times\frac{3}{4})]$
	$\frac{416}{105}$
	$\frac{416}{105}$
	$\frac{418}{110}$
	$\frac{418}{110}$
	$\frac{425}{250}$
	$\frac{425}{250}$
	$\frac{526}{350}$
	$\frac{526}{350}$

Q.No: 55	Simplify: $(2\frac{1}{2} + 3.6) \div 0.75 + (1.25 \times \frac{4}{5})$ सरल करें: $(2\frac{1}{2} + 3.6) \div 0.75 + (1.25 \times \frac{4}{5})$
	$\frac{137}{15}$
	$\frac{137}{15}$
	$\frac{160}{15}$
	$\frac{160}{15}$
	$\frac{127}{15}$
	$\frac{127}{15}$
	$\frac{148}{15}$
	$\frac{148}{15}$

Q.No: 56	A and B invested in a business in the ratio 5:6. The profit ratio was 10:9. If B invested his money for 12 months, for how many months did A invest? A और B ने 5:6 के अनुपात में एक व्यवसाय में निवेश किया। लाभ अनुपात 10:9 था। यदि B ने अपना पैसा 12 महीने के लिए निवेश किया, तो A ने कितने महीनों के लिए निवेश किया?
	15 months 15 महीने
	16 months 16 महीने
	17 months 17 महीने
	18 months 18 महीने
Not Answered	

Q.No: 57	The average of 9 numbers is 56. When one number is removed, the average becomes 54. What number was removed? 9 संख्याओं का औसत 56 है। जब एक संख्या हटा दी जाती है, तो औसत 54 हो जाता है। कौन सी संख्या हटाई गई?
	52
	52
	72
	72
	82
	82

	92
	92

Q.No: 58

Table – Weekly Fuel Usage (litres)

Vehicle	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri
Truck1	18	20	22	21	19
Truck 2	25	24	26	23	24

Q: What is the overall average daily fuel usage for both trucks?

तालिका - साप्ताहिक ईंधन उपयोग (लीटर में)

वाहन	सोम	मंगल	बुध	गुरु	शुक्र
ट्रक1	18	20	22	21	19
ट्रक2	25	24	26	23	24

प्रश्न: दोनों ट्रकों के लिए कुल औसत दैनिक ईंधन उपयोग क्या है?

27 litres

27 लीटर

22.2 litres

22.2 लीटर

28 litres

28 लीटर

21.5 litres

21.5 लीटर

Q.No: 59	A sum becomes ₹12100 in 2 years at 10% Compound Interest annually. Find the principal. एक धनराशि 10% वार्षिक चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज की दर से 2 वर्ष में ₹12100 हो जाती है। मूलधन ज्ञात कीजिए। ₹10000 ₹10000 ₹11000 ₹11000 ₹11500 ₹11500
----------	---

	₹10500
	₹10500
Q.No: 60	A grocer purchased 50 kg of rice at ₹40 per kg and 20 kg of another variety of rice at ₹55 per kg. He mixed the two varieties and sold the entire mixture at ₹48 per kg. Find his total profit or loss in this transaction. एक पंसारी ने 50 किलो चावल ₹40 प्रति किलो की दर से और 20 किलो चावल की दूसरी किस्म ₹55 प्रति किलो की दर से खरीदी। उसने दोनों किस्मों को मिलाया और पूरे मिश्रण को ₹48 प्रति किलो की दर से बेचा। इस लेन-देन में उसका कुल लाभ या हानि ज्ञात कीजिए।
	Loss of ₹260
	₹260 का नुकसान
	Loss of ₹240
	₹240 का नुकसान
	Profit of ₹260
	₹260 का लाभ
	Loss of ₹290
	₹290 का नुकसान
Q.No: 61	A television set has a marked price of ₹ 20,000. It is sold after two successive discounts. If the first discount is 15% and the final selling price is ₹ 15,300, what is the percentage of the second discount? एक टेलीविज़न सेट का अंकित मूल्य ₹ 20,000 है। इसे दो क्रमिक छूट के बाद बेचा जाता है। यदि पहली छूट 15% है और अंतिम विक्रय मूल्य ₹ 15,300 है, तो दूसरी छूट का प्रतिशत क्या है?
	10%
	10%
	12%
	12%
	14%
	14%
	15%
	15%
Q.No: 62	A manufacturer marked a product 30% above its cost price. He provided a discount to a customer, which resulted in him making a profit of 17%. What was the rate of discount given by the manufacturer? एक निर्माता ने एक उत्पाद पर उसके लागत मूल्य से 30% अधिक मूल्य अंकित किया। उसने एक ग्राहक को छूट प्रदान की, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उसे 17% का लाभ हुआ। निर्माता द्वारा दी गई छूट की दर क्या थी?
	24%
	24%
	50%

	50%
	60%
	60%
	10%
	10%

Q.No: 63	Two containers, A and B, contain mixtures of alcohol and water. Container A has alcohol and water in the ratio 4:1, while Container B has them in the ratio 5:2. If 10 liters are drawn from Container A and 14 liters from Container B, and the contents are mixed in a third container, what is the ratio of alcohol to water in the new mixture? दो कंटेनर, A और B, में शराब और पानी का मिश्रण है। कंटेनर A में शराब और पानी का अनुपात 4:1 है, जबकि कंटेनर B में उनका अनुपात 5:2 है। यदि कंटेनर A से 10 लीटर और कंटेनर B से 14 लीटर निकाला जाता है, और सामग्री को तीसरे कंटेनर में मिलाया जाता है, तो नए मिश्रण में शराब और पानी का अनुपात क्या है?
	3:1
	3:1
	7:2
	7:2
	9:4
	9:4
	11:3
	11:3
Not Answered	

Q.No: 64	If the radius of a sphere is increased to twice its original size, what is the ratio of the new surface area to the original surface area, as well as the proportion of the new volume to the original volume? यदि किसी गोले की त्रिज्या को उसके मूल आकार से दोगुना बढ़ा दिया जाए, तो नए पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल का मूल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल से अनुपात क्या होगा, तथा नए आयतन का मूल आयतन से अनुपात क्या होगा?
	4:1 and 2:1
	4:1 और 2:1
	4:1 and 8:1
	4:1 और 8:1
	8:1 and 4:1
	8:1 और 4:1
	2:1 and 4:1
	2:1 और 4:1

Q.No: 65	A hemisphere and a cone share the same base and have equal volumes. Given that their common radius is R, determine the height of the cone.
----------	--

	एक अर्धगोला और एक शंकु एक ही आधार साझा करते हैं और उनका आयतन बराबर है। दिया गया है कि उनकी सामान्य त्रिज्या R है, शंकु की ऊँचाई निर्धारित करें।
	2R
	2R
	R
	R
	5R
	5R
	4R
	4R

Q.No: 66	A solid hemisphere of radius 10 cm is melted into two cones of equal height. If each cone’s radius is 5 cm, what is the height of each cone? 10 सेमी त्रिज्या वाले एक ठोस अर्धगोले को पिघलाकर बराबर ऊँचाई के दो शंकु बनाए गए हैं। यदि प्रत्येक शंकु की त्रिज्या 5 सेमी है, तो प्रत्येक शंकु की ऊँचाई क्या है?
	40 cm
	40 सेमी
	45 cm
	45 सेमी
	50 cm
	50 सेमी
	55cm
	55 सेमी

Q.No: 67	If base perimeter = 40 cm, slant height = 10 cm, what is lateral surface area of square pyramid? यदि आधार परिमाप = 40 सेमी, तिर्यक ऊँचाई = 10 सेमी, तो वर्गाकार पिरामिड का पार्श्व पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल क्या है?
	260 cm ²
	260 सेमी ²
	200 cm ²
	200 सेमी ²
	400 cm ²
	400 सेमी ²
	432 cm ²
	432 सेमी ²
Not Answered	

Q.No: 68	Two circular pizzas have radii in the ratio 2:3. If the smaller pizza has an area of $100\pi \text{ cm}^2$, what is the area of the larger pizza?
	दो गोलाकार पिज़्ज़ा की त्रिज्याओं का अनुपात 2:3 है। यदि छोटे पिज़्ज़ा का क्षेत्रफल है $100\pi \text{ cm}^2$, बड़े पिज़्ज़ा का क्षेत्रफल क्या है?
	$265\pi \text{ cm}^2$
	265π सेमी ²
	$225\pi \text{ cm}^2$
	225π सेमी ²
	$215\pi \text{ cm}^2$
	215π सेमी ²
	$250\pi \text{ cm}^2$
	250π सेमी ²

Q.No: 69	In a triangle ABC, medians AD and BE intersect at G. If the length of median AD is 12 cm, what is the length of the segment AG?
	त्रिभुज ABC में, माध्यिकाएँ AD और BE, G पर प्रतिच्छेद करती हैं। यदि माध्यिका AD की लंबाई 12 सेमी है, तो वृत्तखंड AG की लंबाई क्या है?
	4 cm
	4 सेमी
	6 cm
	6 सेमी
	8 cm
	8 सेमी
	9 cm
	9 सेमी

Q.No: 70	Two right-angled triangular blocks, ABC and DEF, have $\angle B = \angle E = 90^\circ$. If the lengths of the hypotenuses AC and DF are equal, and the sides AB and DE are equal, are the triangles congruent? If so, by what rule?
	दो समकोण त्रिभुजाकार ब्लॉक, ABC और DEF, के $\angle B = \angle E = 90^\circ$ हैं। यदि कर्ण AC और DF की लंबाइयाँ बराबर हैं, और भुजाएँ AB और DE बराबर हैं, तो क्या त्रिभुज सर्वांगसम हैं? यदि हाँ, तो किस नियम से?
	Yes, by SSS
	हाँ, SSS द्वारा
	Yes, by SAS
	हाँ, SAS द्वारा
	Yes, by RHS
	हाँ, RHS द्वारा
	Yes, by ASA
	हाँ, ASA द्वारा

Q.No: 71	A right triangle ABC is inscribed in a circle with a diameter of 10 cm. An altitude BD is drawn from the vertex B to the hypotenuse AC. If the length of the leg AB is 6 cm, what is the length of the segment AD? एक समकोण त्रिभुज ABC 10 सेमी व्यास वाले एक वृत्त के अंतर्गत अंकित है। शीर्ष B से कर्ण AC तक एक शीर्षलंब BD खींचा गया है। यदि भुजा AB की लंबाई 6 सेमी है, तो वृत्तखंड AD की लंबाई क्या है?
	3.6 cm
	3.6 सेमी
	4 cm
	4 सेमी
	4.8 cm
	4.8 सेमी
	6 cm
	6सेमी

Q.No: 72	Two circles intersect at two points. Which of the following statements is true? दो वृत्त दो बिंदुओं पर प्रतिच्छेद करते हैं। निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सत्य है?
	The internal tangent is longer than the external tangent
	आंतरिक स्पर्शरेखा बाह्य स्पर्शरेखा से लंबी होती है
	Only two common tangents exist
	केवल दो सामान्य स्पर्शरेखाएँ मौजूद हैं
	The number of tangents depends on radii
	स्पर्शरेखाओं की संख्या त्रिज्याओं पर निर्भर करती है
	They must be concentric
	उन्हें संकेन्द्रित होना चाहिए

Q.No: 73	Two circles with radii r_1 and r_2 touch each other externally. If the length of their direct common tangent is T, which of the following is the correct relationship between T, r_1, and r_2? दो वृत्त जिनकी त्रिज्याएँ r_1 और r_2 हैं, एक-दूसरे को बाह्य रूप से स्पर्श करते हैं। यदि उनकी सीधी सामान्य स्पर्शरेखा की लंबाई T है, तो T, r_1 और r_2 के बीच निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा सही संबंध है?
	$T = r_1 + r_2$
	$T = r_1 + r_2$
	$T = 2(r_1 + r_2)$
	$T = 2(r_1 + r_2)$
	$T = 2\sqrt{r_1 r_2}$
	$T = 2\sqrt{r_1 r_2}$
	$T = r_1^2 + r_2^2$

	$T = r_1^2 + r_2^2$
--	---------------------

Q.No: 74	A chord of a circle has a length of 12 cm. The angle subtended by the chord at a point on the circumference is 30° . What is the distance from the center of the circle to the chord? एक वृत्त की जीवा की लंबाई 12 सेमी है। परिधि पर स्थित एक बिंदु पर जीवा द्वारा बनाया गया कोण 30° है। वृत्त के केंद्र से जीवा की दूरी कितनी है?
	$6\sqrt{3}$ cm
	$6\sqrt{3}$ सेमी
	$3\sqrt{3}$ cm
	$3\sqrt{3}$ सेमी
	6 cm
	6 सेमी
	3 cm
	3 सेमी

Q.No: 75	What is the area of the segment formed by a chord in a circle of radius 8 cm, if the angle subtended at the center is 60° ? 8 सेमी त्रिज्या वाले एक वृत्त में एक जीवा द्वारा बनाए गए रेखाखंड का क्षेत्रफल क्या है, यदि केंद्र पर अंतरित कोण 60° है?
	$\frac{32\pi}{3} - 16\sqrt{3}$
	$\frac{32\pi}{3} - 16\sqrt{3}$
	$64\pi.3 - 16\sqrt{3}$
	$64\pi.3 - 16\sqrt{3}$
	$\frac{32\pi}{3} - 8\sqrt{3}$
	$\frac{32\pi}{3} - 8\sqrt{3}$
	$\frac{64\pi}{3} - 32\sqrt{3}$
	$\frac{64\pi}{3} - 32\sqrt{3}$
Not Answered	

Roll No.			
Candidate Name			
Exam Level	:	SSC CGL Tier 1	
Test Date	:	16 Sep 2025	
Test Time and Shift	:	09:00 AM (Shift-1)	
Centre Name	:		

Correct Option selectedWrong Option selectedCorrect OptionNot Answered

Save / Print

Undertaking by the candidate :

I acknowledge that this saved question paper is for my personal use and self-analysis only. I understand that sharing, distributing, or using it for commercial or any other purposes is strictly prohibited and may lead to legal action as per applicable acts, rules and regulations.

Note:

The candidates may note that in the challenge module the sequence of the questions and the options may be different from how it appeared during the examination. This is because in the challenge module the sequence of the questions as well as the answers will be the same for all the candidates who appeared in a particular shift while during the actual examination these sequences were different for different candidates. However the answer key selected by the candidates during the examination will exactly be reflected in the challenge module.

PART-D (English Comprehension)

Q.No: 76	Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word: ILLUMINATE
	Explain
	Darken
	Destroy
	Hide

Q.No: 77	Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word. Demur
	Agree
	Oppose
	Object
	Resist

Q.No: 78	Choose the correct meaning of idiom: Eat humble pie
	To demand an apology
	To celebrate one's success
	To accept insult or defeat gracefully
	To prepare for failure

Q.No: 79	Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word. Zany
	Sensible
	Bizarre
	Clownish
	Eccentric

Q.No: 80	Spot the correct spelling of weather science.
	Meterology
	Meteorology
	Meteorologie
	Metereology

Q.No: 81	Choose the correct one-word substitution for: 'A general pardon granted by a government'.
	Amnesty
	Reprieve
	Clemency
	Parole

Q.No: 82	Choose the correct one-word substitute for: 'A secret or disguised way of writing'.
----------	--

	Cipher
	Epistle
	Diatrobe
	Manuscript

Q.No: 83	Choose the correct phrasal verb: The issue was so delicate that she chose to ____ it altogether.
	brush aside
	walk into
	shy away from
	lean over

Q.No: 84	Select the correct option: The artifact was notable not merely for its age but also for the ____ with which it was preserved.
	meticulousness
	velocity
	brevity
	severity

Q.No: 85	Find the part of the sentence that contains an error: The company needs a detailed feedback (1)/ from all departments (2)/ before finalising its restructuring plan (3)/ for the upcoming fiscal year. (4)/
	(1)
	(2)
	(3)
	(4)

Q.No: 86	Change the following from active to passive: The team will be revising the algorithms during the workshop.
	The algorithms were being revised during the workshop.
	The algorithms will be been revised during the workshop.
	The algorithms will be revised during the workshop.
	The algorithms will be being revised during the workshop.

Q.No: 87	Find the part of the sentence that contains an error: Not only the minister but also the bureaucrats (1)/ has been accused of manipulating (2)/ the data presented in the economic survey (3)/ to align with political interests. (4)
	(1)
	(2)
	(3)
	(4)

Q.No: 88	Select the sentence containing the homonym of the highlighted word: The architect discussed the vault beneath the cathedral.
	The gymnast performed a perfect vault over the horse.v
	The treasury vault was secured with biometric locks.
	The earthquake cracked the stone vault supporting the nave.
	The nobles were interred in the family vault.

Q.No: 89	Convert the sentence provided below from its passive voice structure to an active voice structure: The children were made to apologize by the principal for their behavior.
	The principal was made to apologize to the children.
	The principal had made the children apologize.
	The principal made the children apologize for their behavior.
	The principal was apologizing to the children for their behavior.

Q.No: 90	Read the following passage and answer the questions based on the passage : In the labyrinth of globalization, where intercontinental dialogues shape diplomacy, business, and social cohesion, the intricate terrain of cross-cultural communication remains one of the most formidable cognitive frontiers. Misunderstandings often arise not from lexical deficiencies but from semiotic dissonance—where gestures, silences, intonations, or proxemics are interpreted through incongruent cultural lenses. The assumption that language fluency equates to communicative efficacy is a pernicious fallacy; in reality, fluency may obfuscate cultural asymmetries, allowing misinterpretation to masquerade as comprehension. In high-context cultures—such as Japan or the Arab world—communication is embedded in relational nuance, tacit implications, and communal hierarchies. Conversely, low-context cultures like Germany or the United States prioritize explicitness, objectivity, and individual clarity. When interlocutors from these paradigms converge, the mismatch can generate diplomatic friction, transactional inefficiency, or interpersonal alienation. Even seemingly innocuous behaviors—eye contact, turn-taking, or humor—can catalyze discomfort when interpreted through a monocultural lens. Furthermore, the cognitive filters individuals deploy—shaped by education, tradition, and sociopolitical conditioning—often reinforce in-group validation while relegating unfamiliar communication styles to categories of deviance or incompetence. This ethnocentric predisposition exacerbates stereotyping, reduces empathetic bandwidth, and curtails the potential for collaborative synergy. Technology, while ostensibly bridging geographic divides, further complicates intercultural interaction. Emojis, for instance, are semantically fluid; a single icon may evoke warmth in one culture and sarcasm in another. Algorithmic translation, lacking context-sensitivity, risks converting diplomatic nuance into semantic absurdity. Even video conferencing flattens paralinguistic cues vital to cross-cultural understanding. Ultimately, transcending these communicative chasms demands metacognitive vigilance, cultural humility, and dialogic adaptability. Effective intercultural communicators do not merely learn linguistic syntax but cultivate cultural empathy, interrogate their own perceptual frameworks, and develop a tolerance for ambiguity. It is within this cognitive dissonance that the richest intercultural growth unfolds—not through the elimination of difference, but through its embrace. What is the tone of the passage?
	Didactic
	Celebratory
	Analytical
	Flippant
Not Answered	

--

Q.No: 91	Read the following passage and answer the questions based on the passage : In the labyrinth of globalization, where intercontinental dialogues shape diplomacy, business, and social cohesion, the intricate terrain of cross-cultural communication remains one of the most formidable cognitive frontiers. Misunderstandings often arise not from lexical deficiencies but from semiotic dissonance—where gestures, silences, intonations, or proxemics are interpreted through incongruent cultural lenses. The assumption that language fluency equates to communicative efficacy is a pernicious fallacy; in reality, fluency may obfuscate cultural asymmetries, allowing misinterpretation to masquerade as comprehension. In high-context cultures—such as Japan or the Arab world—communication is embedded in relational nuance, tacit implications, and communal hierarchies. Conversely, low-context cultures like Germany or the United States prioritize explicitness, objectivity, and individual clarity. When interlocutors from these paradigms converge, the mismatch can generate diplomatic friction, transactional inefficiency, or interpersonal alienation. Even seemingly innocuous behaviors—eye contact, turn-taking, or humor—can catalyze discomfort when interpreted through a monocultural lens. Furthermore, the cognitive filters individuals deploy—shaped by education, tradition, and sociopolitical conditioning—often reinforce in-group validation while relegating unfamiliar communication styles to categories of deviance or incompetence. This ethnocentric predisposition exacerbates stereotyping, reduces empathetic bandwidth, and curtails the potential for collaborative synergy. Technology, while ostensibly bridging geographic divides, further complicates intercultural interaction. Emojis, for instance, are semantically fluid; a single icon may evoke warmth in one culture and sarcasm in another. Algorithmic translation, lacking context-sensitivity, risks converting diplomatic nuance into semantic absurdity. Even video conferencing flattens paralinguistic cues vital to cross-cultural understanding. Ultimately, transcending these communicative chasms demands metacognitive vigilance, cultural humility, and dialogic adaptability. Effective intercultural communicators do not merely learn linguistic syntax but cultivate cultural empathy, interrogate their own perceptual frameworks, and develop a tolerance for ambiguity. It is within this cognitive dissonance that the richest intercultural growth unfolds—not through the elimination of difference, but through its embrace. Which of the following best illustrates a paradox mentioned in the passage? Technology enables cross-cultural empathy. Emojis unify people emotionally across cultures. Fluency in language can still lead to miscommunication. Humor is universally interpreted.
Not Answered	

Q.No: 92	Read the following passage and answer the questions based on the passage : In the labyrinth of globalization, where intercontinental dialogues shape diplomacy, business, and social cohesion, the intricate terrain of cross-cultural communication remains one of the most formidable cognitive frontiers. Misunderstandings often arise not from lexical deficiencies but from semiotic dissonance—where gestures, silences, intonations, or proxemics are interpreted through incongruent cultural lenses. The assumption that language fluency equates to communicative efficacy is a pernicious fallacy; in reality, fluency may obfuscate cultural asymmetries, allowing misinterpretation to masquerade as comprehension. In high-context cultures—such as Japan or the Arab world—communication is embedded in relational nuance, tacit implications, and communal hierarchies. Conversely, low-context cultures like Germany or the United States prioritize explicitness, objectivity, and individual clarity. When interlocutors from these paradigms converge, the mismatch can generate diplomatic friction, transactional inefficiency, or interpersonal alienation. Even seemingly innocuous behaviors—eye contact, turn-taking, or humor—can catalyze discomfort when interpreted through a monocultural lens. Furthermore, the cognitive filters individuals deploy—shaped by education, tradition, and sociopolitical conditioning—often reinforce in-group validation while relegating unfamiliar communication styles to categories of deviance or incompetence. This ethnocentric predisposition exacerbates stereotyping, reduces empathetic bandwidth, and curtails the potential for collaborative synergy. Technology, while ostensibly bridging geographic divides, further complicates intercultural interaction. Emojis, for instance, are semantically fluid; a single icon may evoke warmth in one culture and sarcasm in another. Algorithmic translation, lacking context-sensitivity, risks converting diplomatic nuance into semantic absurdity. Even video conferencing flattens paralinguistic cues vital to cross-cultural understanding. Ultimately, transcending these communicative chasms demands metacognitive vigilance, cultural humility, and dialogic adaptability. Effective intercultural communicators do not merely learn linguistic syntax but cultivate cultural empathy, interrogate their own perceptual frameworks, and develop a tolerance for ambiguity. It is within this cognitive dissonance that the richest intercultural growth unfolds—not through the elimination of difference, but through its embrace. The phrase “semiotic dissonance” most likely refers to: Discord in musical structure. Misinterpretation of cultural symbols and signs. Breakdown in Wi-Fi or digital signals. Agreement over symbolic meaning. Not Answered

Q.No: 93	Read the following passage and answer the questions based on the passage : In the labyrinth of globalization, where intercontinental dialogues shape diplomacy, business, and social cohesion, the intricate terrain of cross-cultural communication remains one of the most formidable cognitive frontiers. Misunderstandings often arise not from lexical deficiencies but from semiotic dissonance—where gestures, silences, intonations, or proxemics are interpreted through incongruent cultural lenses. The assumption that language fluency equates to communicative efficacy is a pernicious fallacy; in reality, fluency may obfuscate cultural asymmetries, allowing misinterpretation to masquerade as comprehension. In high-context cultures—such as Japan or the Arab world—communication is embedded in relational nuance, tacit implications, and communal hierarchies. Conversely, low-context cultures like Germany or the United States prioritize explicitness, objectivity, and individual clarity. When interlocutors from these paradigms converge, the mismatch can generate diplomatic friction, transactional inefficiency, or interpersonal alienation. Even seemingly innocuous behaviors—eye contact, turn-taking, or humor—can catalyze discomfort when interpreted through a monocultural lens. Furthermore, the cognitive filters individuals deploy—shaped by education, tradition, and sociopolitical conditioning—often reinforce in-group validation while relegating unfamiliar communication styles to categories of deviance or incompetence. This ethnocentric predisposition exacerbates stereotyping, reduces empathetic bandwidth, and curtails the potential for collaborative synergy. Technology, while ostensibly bridging geographic divides, further complicates intercultural interaction. Emojis, for instance, are semantically fluid; a single icon may evoke warmth in one culture and sarcasm in another. Algorithmic translation, lacking context-sensitivity, risks converting diplomatic nuance into semantic absurdity. Even video conferencing flattens paralinguistic cues vital to cross-cultural understanding. Ultimately, transcending these communicative chasms demands metacognitive vigilance, cultural humility, and dialogic adaptability. Effective intercultural communicators do not merely learn linguistic syntax but cultivate cultural empathy, interrogate their own perceptual frameworks, and develop a tolerance for ambiguity. It is within this cognitive dissonance that the richest intercultural growth unfolds—not through the elimination of difference, but through its embrace. Why might technology worsen intercultural communication, as per the author? It amplifies real-time interaction. It removes the need for shared language. It flattens important non-verbal cues and misrepresents meaning. It encourages spontaneous expression.
Not Answered	

Q.No: 94	Read the following passage and answer the questions based on the passage : In the labyrinth of globalization, where intercontinental dialogues shape diplomacy, business, and social cohesion, the intricate terrain of cross-cultural communication remains one of the most formidable cognitive frontiers. Misunderstandings often arise not from lexical deficiencies but from semiotic dissonance—where gestures, silences, intonations, or proxemics are interpreted through incongruent cultural lenses. The assumption that language fluency equates to communicative efficacy is a pernicious fallacy; in reality, fluency may obfuscate cultural asymmetries, allowing misinterpretation to masquerade as comprehension. In high-context cultures—such as Japan or the Arab world—communication is embedded in relational nuance, tacit implications, and communal hierarchies. Conversely, low-context cultures like Germany or the United States prioritize explicitness, objectivity, and individual clarity. When interlocutors from these paradigms converge, the mismatch can generate diplomatic friction, transactional inefficiency, or interpersonal alienation. Even seemingly innocuous behaviors—eye contact, turn-taking, or humor—can catalyze discomfort when interpreted through a monocultural lens. Furthermore, the cognitive filters individuals deploy—shaped by education, tradition, and sociopolitical conditioning—often reinforce in-group validation while relegating unfamiliar communication styles to categories of deviance or incompetence. This ethnocentric predisposition exacerbates stereotyping, reduces empathetic bandwidth, and curtails the potential for collaborative synergy. Technology, while ostensibly bridging geographic divides, further complicates intercultural interaction. Emojis, for instance, are semantically fluid; a single icon may evoke warmth in one culture and sarcasm in another. Algorithmic translation, lacking context-sensitivity, risks converting diplomatic nuance into semantic absurdity. Even video conferencing flattens paralinguistic cues vital to cross-cultural understanding. Ultimately, transcending these communicative chasms demands metacognitive vigilance, cultural humility, and dialogic adaptability. Effective intercultural communicators do not merely learn linguistic syntax but cultivate cultural empathy, interrogate their own perceptual frameworks, and develop a tolerance for ambiguity. It is within this cognitive dissonance that the richest intercultural growth unfolds—not through the elimination of difference, but through its embrace. Which of the following metaphors best captures the overall argument of the passage? A bridge that never meets the other side. A mirror reflecting only half the image. A labyrinth filled with shifting doors. A ladder leading to one clear peak.
Not Answered	

Q.No: 95	Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence: We enjoyed very much at the party. have enjoyed very much enjoyed ourselves very much enjoyed at the party were enjoyed
----------	---

Q.No: 96	Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence: Neither the manager nor the employees was available.
----------	--

	was not available
	were also available
	were available
	was also not available

Q.No: 97	A sentence is provided in direct speech. From the four given options, choose the one that most accurately conveys the sentence in its corresponding indirect speech. She said, "I can solve this problem."
	She said that she will solve that problem.
	She said that she could solve this problem.
	She said that she could solve that problem.
	She said she can solve the problem.

Q.No: 98	A sentence is provided in indirect speech. From the four given options, choose the one that most accurately conveys the sentence in its corresponding direct speech. She said that she used to play the violin when she was young.
	"I played the violin when I was young," she said.
	"I use to play the violin when I was young," she said.
	"I used to play the violin when I was young," she said.
	"I was playing the violin when I was young," she said.

Q.No: 99	Rearrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph: 1. This is especially useful in software development, where multiple programmers can work on the same codebase simultaneously without conflict.2. Version control is a system that records changes to a file or set of files over time so that you can recall specific versions later.3. The process involves a specific set of tools and commands that allow for the manipulation and tracking of changes.4. By using version control, a project can maintain a complete history of its development, allowing for easy rollback and collaboration.
	2, 4, 3, 1
	2, 3, 4, 1
	3, 2, 4, 1
	4, 1, 2, 3

Q.No: 100	Rearrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph: 1. This is especially useful in software development, where multiple programmers can work on the same codebase simultaneously without conflict. 2. Version control is a system that records changes to a file or set of files over time so that you can recall specific versions later. 3. The process involves a specific set of tools and commands that allow for the manipulation and tracking of changes. 4. By using version control, a project can maintain a complete history of its development, allowing for easy rollback and collaboration.
	2, 4, 3, 1
	2, 3, 4, 1
	3, 2, 4, 1
	4, 1, 2, 3