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Practice Exercise

Directions for question no. 1-30: Arrange the following sentences in a coherent sequence

1.

1. The students in the high-score group said that they thought they had, in fact, done quite well—significantly better than the average student.
2. Conversely, those who'd been assigned to the low-score group said that they thought they had done significantly worse than the average student.
3. At this point, something curious happened.
4. Both conclusions were equally unfounded, even though they'd just been told they had zero grounds for believing their self-assessments.
5. Finally, the students were asked to estimate how many suicide notes they had actually categorized correctly, and how many they thought an average student would get right.

2.

1. The CCA made collapsible shipping boxes, and it transformed packaging into a science and an art.
2. Cardboard's ubiquity rests on simple claims: I can hold that, and I can go there.
3. It advanced market research, shaped mid-century taste, and altered the chromatic universe through color standards.
4. The Container Corporation of America was founded in 1926, and upon those claims it built an empire with surprising reach.

3.

1. But this epic journey is complicated for most salmon today, and especially for California's Central Valley Chinook, who travel through the nation's largest water delivery system.

2. They grow to maturity in the Pacific Ocean and then, as adults, use their sight, smell, and geomagnetic cues to return home.
3. A salmon's lifecycle is often described as heroic — their youthful adventure to the sea followed by a fateful return to spawn, and then die, at their place of birth.
4. As they navigate the valley's maze of aquatic environments, their eye lenses and ear bones track the atomic signature of every waterway they've known.
5. Often born in hatcheries or in the shallows below dams, juvenile salmon swim through altered rivers and canals and are trucked around reservoirs and pumping plants on their way to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and then San Francisco Bay.

4.

1. But, the White House is seeking to raise the National Nuclear Security Administration's annual weapons budget by 29%, to \$25bn.
2. That's on top of several multibillion-dollar Pentagon weapons programmes.
3. The US will spend an estimated \$2tn over 30 years on weapons development.
4. Donald Trump said in February he wants to "denuclearise".
5. This increase comes while slashing funding for the arts, sciences and foreign aid.

5.

1. While cortisol helps you stay alert and handle the pressure, it also has a less helpful side effect; it makes you hungry.
2. This triggers a chain reaction that releases cortisol, the body's primary stress hormone.
3. When stress hits, your body jumps into "survival mode" by activating the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis.
4. A 2017 study in Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews explains that cortisol not only revs up your energy but also boosts your appetite, especially for high-calorie, fatty, and sugary foods—aka comfort food.

6.

1. In its final form, our group statement illustrated the need for diverse perspectives on the ethics of listening for alien life and a broadening of what defines "intelligence" and "life."
2. If any actual evidence of extraterrestrial life emerges, whether from whistleblower testimony or an admission of a cover-up, humans would face a historic paradigm shift.
3. Our collaborative preparations for the workshop drew from transdisciplinary research in Australia, New Zealand, Africa and across the Americas.
4. As members of an Indigenous studies working group who were asked to lend our disciplinary expertise to a workshop affiliated with the Berkeley SETI Research Center, we have studied centuries of culture contacts and their outcomes from around the globe.
5. Based on our findings, we consider first contact less as an event and more as a long process that has already begun.

7.

1. While a new Alzheimer's drug, Leqembi, has recently been approved by the FDA, it is available only for a small portion of people living with dementia.
2. People living with dementia also require significantly more hours of care than older adults without dementia.
3. Direct medical spending for dementia is relatively small because there aren't many treatments available.
4. While many elderly adults eventually need help with activities of daily living, such as eating and bathing, people living with dementia often need constant or near-constant supervision.

8.

1. The central bank has already made an unprecedented half-point rate cut in September, lowering the federal funds rate to a range of 4.75% to 5%.
2. There is some debate, however, about how quickly the Fed should continue lowering rates.

3. This aggressive move was unusual for an economy in expansion, signaling the Fed's commitment to managing inflation while balancing economic growth.
4. While a quarter-point rate cut in both the November and December meetings seems likely, Atlanta Fed President Raphael Bostic has expressed openness to pausing rate cuts altogether at the next meeting.

9.

1. This study tracks the individual career aspirations over 3 years for 78 children aged 7–9 at the start of study, from three schools in the North East England taking part in a STEM outreach project.
2. School career information advice and guidance in England has typically focused on pupils aged 13–18.
3. Career aspirations are used as a proxy for future occupational destinations.
4. However, pupils aged under 11 have already formed career aspirations.
5. The data are also used to explore the applicability of aspiration development frameworks for younger children.

10.

1. Apparently, the effort revealed to the students their own ignorance, because their self-assessments dropped.
2. In a study conducted at Yale, graduate students were asked to rate their understanding of everyday devices, including toilets, zippers, and cylinder locks.
3. They were then asked to write detailed, step-by-step explanations of how the devices work, and to rate their understanding again.
4. Sloman and Fernbach see this effect, which they call the “illusion of explanatory depth,” just about everywhere.

11.

1. Yet it is not true that you can change the other characters in it.
2. It has been a full-time job that supplemented your other full-time job of attempting to be you.

3. Are you tired of this negativity becoming the story permeating your life?
4. You've likely spent many years trying to do that.
5. It is true that you created your story and you are the only one who can change it.

12.

1. If, when you arrive and get the sandwich, it is just what you expected, you get no additional dopamine response.
2. Your mind goes to a turkey sandwich you enjoyed last week from a local deli, which gives you a response from dopamine neurons to elicit anticipation and make you form a plan to go there at noon.
3. But if the sandwich is even more delicious than you remembered, you will get an extra neurochemical spritz, which teaches you to come back again.
4. Imagine that at about 11 a.m., your stomach growls and you think about lunch.

13.

1. Accompanied by Rajput rebels, Sanga defeated invading armies and obtained control of Malwa.
2. After ascending to the throne Rana Sanga strengthened his position in Mewar, and began his struggles against the invading Muslims.
3. The Rajput dynasty was well-known for its brave warriors and its powerful hold on its territories in the Indian subcontinent.
4. During the 16th century, the Rajput dynasty challenged all the non-Indian Muslim dynasties of India.

14.

1. The two basic types of writing—hieroglyphs, which were used for monuments and display, and the cursive form known as hieratic—were invented at much the same time in late predynastic Egypt.
2. Writing was chiefly used for administration, and until about 2650 bce no continuous texts are preserved.

3. Writing was a major instrument in the centralization of the Egyptian state and its self-presentation.
4. The use and potential of writing were restricted both by the rate of literacy, which was probably well below 1 percent, and by expectations of what writing might do.
5. The only extant literary texts written before the early Middle Kingdom seem to have been lists of important traditional information and possibly medical treatises.

15.

1. The concession could be a reduced sentence, a lesser charge, dropping some charges, or any other agreement that benefits the defendant.
2. Plea bargaining is also seen as a way to ensure that the defendant receives a fair and appropriate sentence for their offense, while avoiding the risks and uncertainties of a trial.
3. Plea bargaining is a process in which a defendant in a criminal case agrees to plead guilty to a lesser charge or to a reduced sentence in exchange for some concession from the prosecutor or the court.
4. The aim of plea bargaining is to resolve a criminal case without going to trial, thereby saving time, resources, and expenses for both the prosecution and the defendant.

16.

1. A rapid transformation in social context and reality, rising number of political parties, changing dynamics and demands of coalitions and alliances, frequent elections and bye-elections, increase in number of eligible voters and continuous updating of electoral rolls have led to new challenges for election management bodies of today.
2. Over the last six decades, the structure and functions of the Election Commission have undergone major changes and thus the management of elections has become increasingly complex.
3. The Election Commission of India (ECI), established the India International Institute of Democracy and Election Management (IIIDEM) to advance its professional competence in election management.

4. This initiative aims to promote people's participation, contribute to developing stronger democratic institutions and support the efforts of ECI in carrying out its mandate and functions.

17.

1. Affecting every corner of the planet, it does not discriminate, although each region feels its effects in a distinct and unique way.
2. This multidimensional phenomenon spans centuries, leaving an imprint that spans past, present and future generations.
3. Its manifestations are diverse and varied.
4. Climate change, often discussed in the media, science and politics, presents itself as the most obvious example of a hyperobject.
5. We are witnessing an intensification of storms, with devastating cyclones, typhoons and hurricanes causing unprecedented material and human damage.

18.

1. The four castes were divided namely the Brahmin, Kshatriya Vaishyas, and Shudras (Harijan).
2. However, the Indian constitution has abolished the caste system, stating that no one in the country is liable to be discriminated against on the grounds of race, gender, rich, poor, culture, etc.
3. Time has changed, and the standard of living has changed but this sense of difference remains in the mind of people even in the 21st century and there seems no end to it soon.
4. The practice of the caste system prevails over centuries.

19.

1. The amount of information about evolutionary history stored in the DNA and proteins of living things is virtually unlimited.
2. Darwin and other 19th-century biologists found compelling evidence for biological evolution in the comparative study of living organisms, in their geographic distribution, and in the fossil remains of extinct organisms.
3. Since Darwin's time, the evidence from these sources has become considerably stronger and more comprehensive.

4. Newer biological disciplines like genetics and molecular biology have supplied powerful additional evidence and detailed confirmation.

20.

1. The following year at Wimbledon he defeated Pete Sampras to reach the quarterfinals, and by the end of 2002 he was ranked number six in the world.
2. In 2003 Federer won his first Grand Slam tournament title, at Wimbledon.
3. Federer competed at the 2000 Olympic Games in Sydney, advancing to the bronze medal match.
4. A gifted shot maker known for his forehand, he also developed a reputation for composure and sportsmanship.
5. The following year he captured his first Australian Open and his first U.S. Open and defended his Wimbledon title.

21.

1. The Interstate River Water Disputes Act, 1956 was enacted under Article 262 of the Constitution of India to resolve the water disputes that would arise in the use, control and distribution of an interstate river or river valley.
2. It will further streamline the adjudication of inter-State river water disputes.
3. Over the years many amendments have been made in this Act to further simplify and ease out the agreements and settlements between the related states.
4. The latest amendment to this Act was introduced in Lok Sabha on July 25, 2019.
5. The Bill seeks to amend the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956 with a view to streamline the adjudication of inter-state river water disputes and make the present institutional architecture robust.

22.

1. Enriched uranium serves as fuel for 3-5 years, after which it remains radioactive and requires stringent disposal, though it can also be recycled.
2. Uranium, a globally abundant metal, exists as different isotopes, primarily uranium-238 and uranium-235.
3. To be effective as nuclear fuel, natural uranium must undergo "enrichment" to increase its uranium-235 content.
4. Only uranium-235, which constitutes less than 1% of total uranium, can undergo fission to produce energy.

23.

1. The coffee you enjoy in the morning might have its roots in a South American plantation, roasted in Europe, and served in a local café.
2. Every time you pass through the checkout in a store, or click on the "buy" button in an online store, you're interacting with much more than just the product you're taking away.
3. The clothes you wear could have been designed in one country, manufactured in another, and sold in yours.
4. Behind this seemingly simple act lies a vast web of economic interaction that spans the globe.

24.

1. Caregiving is often rewarding, but it also has tangible impacts on caregivers' well-being.
2. Cost-of-illness studies often include a monetary value of unpaid care, which is referred to by economists as an indirect cost.
3. Caregivers who remain in the workforce often miss days of work due to caregiving responsibilities, or they experience reduced productivity while they are at work.
4. While no money is changing hands, unpaid care represents the use of a resource – caregivers' time.
5. Recent work by our team found that 12% of all caregivers have had to reduce their work hours or quit their jobs altogether.

25.

1. The fibers are washed to remove chemicals and residue, and the released gases and liquor are evaporated and consolidated for recycling.
2. Then the fresh pulp is mixed with pulp from recycled cardboard, and pressed flat by a machine that squeezes out the water.
3. First, the trees are stripped of their bark, which is burned to power the mill.
4. Passing through a series of driers, this mixture solidifies as paper, which is stored on massive rolls that can be several feet in diameter.
5. Then the debarked trees are chipped, and the chips are pressure-cooked in a "digester" to dissolve the lignin that binds the wood's stringy fibers.

26.

1. As the river deposited alluvial silt, raising the level of the floodplain, and land was reclaimed from marsh, the area available for cultivation in the Nile valley and delta increased, while pastoralism declined slowly.
2. In addition to grain crops, fruit and vegetables were important, the latter being irrigated year-round in small plots.
3. Basin irrigation was achieved by simple means, and multiple cropping was not feasible until much later times, except perhaps in the lakeside area of Al-Fayyūm.
4. Fish was also vital to the diet.

27.

1. Conditions were ripe for the development of such a party.
2. Discharged from the hospital amid the social chaos that followed Germany's defeat, Hitler took up political work in Munich in May–June 1919.
3. In 1920 he was put in charge of the party's propaganda and left the army to devote himself to improving his position within the party, which in that year was renamed the National-sozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei (Nazi).
4. Resentment at the loss of the war and the severity of the peace terms added to the economic woes and brought widespread discontent.

5. As an army political agent, he joined the small German Workers' Party in Munich in September 1919.

28.

1. It is characterized by intentional violence on the part of large bodies of individuals organized and trained for that purpose.
2. War, State of conflict, generally armed, between two or more entities.
3. On the national level, some wars are fought internally between rival political factions (civil war); others are fought against an external enemy.
4. Wars have been fought in the name of religion, in self-defense, to acquire territory or resources, and to further the political aims of the aggressor state's leadership.

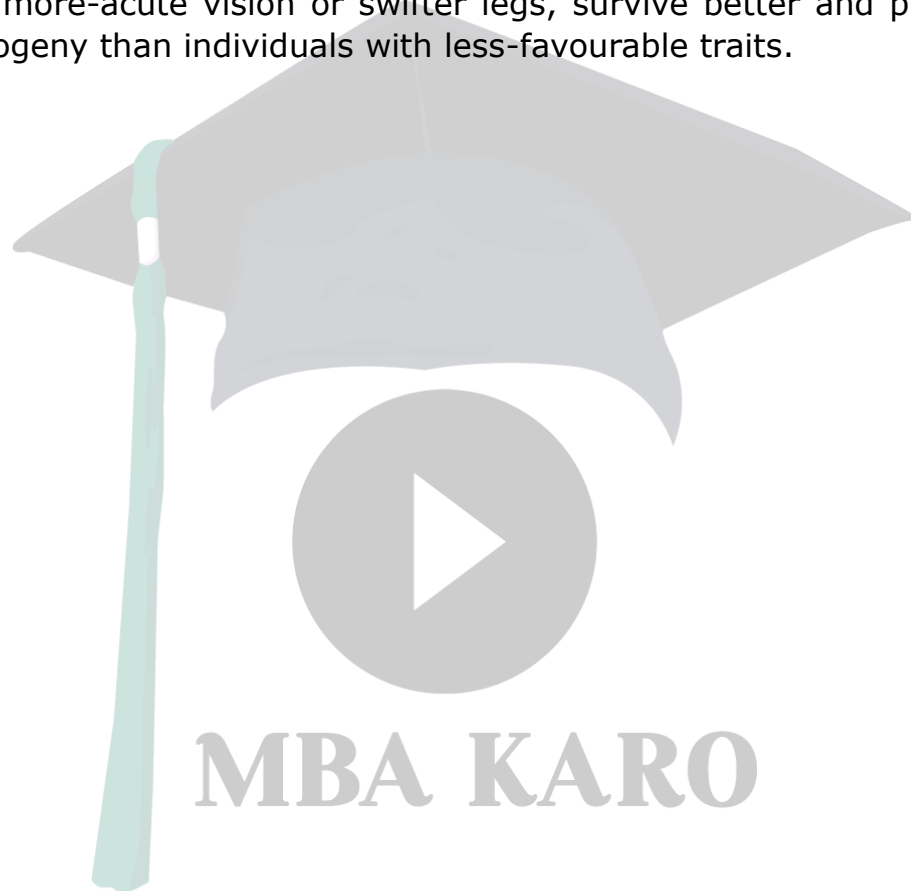
29.

1. Persistent inequalities, however, highlight the continuous need for equitable land distribution.
2. Post-independence, measures included abolishing exploitative systems and redistributing surplus land to the landless.
3. Land reforms in India were primarily initiated to address deep-rooted inequalities in land ownership and promote social justice.
4. These reforms aimed to empower marginalized communities and foster a more inclusive agrarian economy.
5. Their success, however, has been uneven due to challenges like ineffective implementation and resistance from landlords.

30.

1. Beginning in the 1960s, a related scientific discipline, molecular biology, enormously advanced knowledge of biological evolution and made it possible to investigate detailed problems that had seemed completely out of reach only a short time previously.
2. Natural selection was the fundamental concept in his explanation.

3. The 19th-century English naturalist Charles Darwin argued that organisms come about by evolution, and he provided a scientific explanation, essentially correct but incomplete, of how evolution occurs and why it is that organisms have features—such as wings, eyes, and kidneys—clearly structured to serve specific functions.
4. Genetics, a science born in the 20th century, reveals in detail how natural selection works and led to the development of the modern theory of evolution.
5. Natural selection occurs because individuals having more-useful traits, such as more-acute vision or swifter legs, survive better and produce more progeny than individuals with less-favourable traits.



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Directions for question no. 31-50: Sentences given in the questions below, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. The first and last sentences are A and F, and the four in between are labeled 1, 2, 3, and 4. Choose the most logical order of these four sentences from among the four given choices to construct a coherent paragraph from sentences A to F.

31.

- A. "The Enigma of Reason," "The Knowledge Illusion," and "Denying to the Grave" were all written before the November election.
1. And yet they anticipate Kellyanne Conway and the rise of "alternative facts."
 2. Rational agents would be able to think their way to a solution.
 3. These days, it can feel as if the entire country has been given over to a vast psychological experiment being run either by no one or by Steve Bannon.
 4. But, on this matter, the literature is not reassuring.
- F. The books suggest that rational thinking might be less common than we assume.

32.

- A. Five major Chinook hatcheries release tens of millions of juveniles annually, but this earnest production isn't helping wild salmon.
1. Wild salmon have a phenotypic plasticity that helps them adapt to habitat changes.
 2. Hatchery fish compete with wild kin for food, mates, and nest sites, and when a hatchery spawner chooses a wild partner, their domesticated genetics get passed on.
 3. A rich portfolio of life history options stabilizes populations by spreading environmental risk across habitats and over time.
 4. They can colonize a new stream if one becomes blocked or delay migration if a stream gets too warm.
- F. Maintaining this natural diversity is crucial for the long-term survival of salmon populations in the face of environmental challenges.

33.

- A. As historian Maria Rentetzi writes, “the cardboard box — the waste of our commercial world — is recycled in such a way as to make visible the disorder in our societies, the faults of capitalism.”
1. And for many of us, the cardboard box is our closest touchpoint to globalized trade, structuring our relations with people in distant places.
 2. Its very existence in our homes, Marshall McLuhan would say, is the message.
 3. The magnificently ripped metal freight container may get the Economist cover shot, but the plain brown box delivers messages to our homes.
 4. It is an abject object that touches all parts of the city, from the granite kitchen island to the sewer grate.
- F. The cardboard box, therefore, is not merely packaging, but a pervasive symbol of our interconnected and often chaotic modern world.

34.

- A. Connecticut, which is often known as the Constitution State, is an engaging blend of historical depth, economic power, and natural beauty situated in the northeastern United States.
1. Despite being small in size, Connecticut is still one of the most densely populated areas of the US.
 2. Being one of the original 13 colonies, its roots run deep in the formation of the nation, marking a different place for it in American history.
 3. Let's delve more into the aspects of Connecticut.
 4. Explore its strategic location, historical tapestry, vibrant population, and commitment to education and sustainability.
- F. Let's see what makes this New England gem a truly unique and influential state.

35.

- A. One early theory about the development of children's career aspirations was posited by Ginzberg (1952) who split occupational choice into three phases: a fantasy phase before age 11, a tentative choice phase between ages 11 and 17, and a realistic choice phase beyond 17.

1. In this theory, between the ages of ~3 and 11 years of age children's early career aspirations are shaped by their developing understanding of size, gender and prestige (circumscription), and from around the age of 14 and up career aspirations are further limited by children's growing understanding of their own abilities, and by the socially acceptable boundaries set for them by their family and society (compromise).
2. Gottfredson's (1981) Theory of Circumscription and Compromise provides more detail by which children's aspirations move from fantasy to realism.
3. In the fantasy phase, aspirations are characterised by a child's belief that they could be whatever they wanted to, making 'an arbitrary translation of [their] impulses and needs into an occupational choice.' (Ginzberg, 1952 pp. 492–493).
4. In effect, children eliminate careers for their deemed incompatibility between where that career sits within the child's cognitive 'occupational map' and their developing self-image (Gottfredson, 2002).
- F. This process produces a unique zone of acceptable career alternatives for each child, within which are jobs they feel comfortable aspiring to (Gottfredson, 2005).

36.

- A. As two scholars described it recently in the Annual Review of Anthropology, disappointment is "the messy, friction-filled, and unsatisfying gap between lived experiences and expectations that have not come to pass."
1. Because of this distinction, psychologists writing in the journal Cognition and Emotion find that regret more often leads to self-reproach, in contrast with the usual unhappiness associated with disappointment, which comes from a sense of powerlessness.
2. But whereas regret involves wishing you had done something differently, disappointment does not necessarily involve your decision-making agency.
3. The feeling is similar to regret, in that it involves a past event that didn't turn out the way you had hoped.
4. For example, you might vote for a candidate and regret it (that is, reproach yourself for doing so).

- F. But if the candidate for whom you voted loses, that can also give you a sense that you have no say over how you are governed—that's where the powerlessness comes in.

37.

- A. With the death of Smenkhkare, the young Tutankhaten became king, and was married to Akhenaten's third daughter, Ankhesenpaaton (later known as Ankhesenamen), probably the eldest surviving princess of the royal family.
1. He changed his name to Tutankhamun and issued a decree restoring the temples, images, personnel, and privileges of the old gods.
 2. Because at his accession he was still very young, the elderly official Ay, who had long maintained ties with the royal family, and the general of the armies, Horemheb, served as Tutankhaten's chief advisers.
 3. By his third regnal year Tutankhaten had abandoned Akhetaton and moved his residence to Memphis, the administrative capital, near modern Cairo.
 4. He also began the protracted process of restoring the sacred shrines of Amon, which had been severely damaged during his father's rule.
- F. No proscription or persecution of the Aton, Akhenaten's god, was undertaken, and royal vineyards and regiments of the army were still named after the Aton.

38.

- A. Think back to the last time you unlocked your smartphone, searched for information on a search engine or sent an e-mail to a colleague or loved one.
1. These gestures, which seem so banal and routine, are the fruit of an incredibly complex global technological infrastructure.
 2. Every digital interaction is supported by a vast network of servers, satellites, undersea cables and data centers stretching for thousands of kilometers.
 3. They are so deeply embedded in our modern lives that they seem almost invisible, operating in the background of our daily routines.
 4. Taken together, these technologies form an impressive hyperobject.

- F. Think of the complexity of the web: billions of websites, hosted all over the world, interconnected so that you can access almost any information in seconds.

39.

- A. Social issues are important to study because they help us to dig out deep about any certain belief and find out the approaches to find the solution (if the problem exists).
1. A social issue can affect the people in society.
 2. This is because some factors work beyond the working dimensions and control of people.
 3. That is why some of the social issues raise conflicts and tensions among two different communities.
 4. The base of the conflicts becomes the belief, the belief of right or wrong.
- F. Social issues are quite different from global issues.

40.

- A. Artificial Intelligence (AI) significantly influences the business management software market, transforming the way businesses operate and make decisions.
1. These systems analyze vast amounts of data, identify patterns, and provide actionable insights, enabling businesses to make data-driven decisions.
 2. Furthermore, AI enhances customer service through chatbots and virtual assistants, providing instant responses and personalized experiences to customers.
 3. AI-powered software automates routine tasks, freeing up valuable time for employees to focus on strategic tasks.
 4. The integration of AI into business management software has led to the development of intelligent systems that enhance efficiency, productivity, and accuracy in various business operations.
- F. The use of AI in business management software improves risk management by predicting potential risks and suggesting preventive measures.

41.

- A. A recent release on Netflix, 'The Old Guard 2', has sparked interest not just for its storyline but for its depiction of characters with extraordinary healing abilities.
1. The Himba tribe of Namibia, for instance, exhibits impressive skin repair, aided by natural ointments, a high-protein diet, and specific genetic traits.
 2. While the movie is fictional, real-life cases do exist where individuals exhibit rapid wound healing.
 3. Scientists attribute the Bajau's ability to genetic adaptations that enhance skin elasticity and repair capabilities, despite their extensive time in water.
 4. Similarly, the Bajau community from Southeast Asia also displays remarkable healing properties.
- F. These tribes offer compelling examples of unique human biological adaptations.

42.

- A. A black hole is a cosmic body with such intense gravity that nothing, not even light, can escape.
1. Inside the event horizon, the escape velocity surpasses the speed of light, preventing anything from escaping.
 2. They typically form from the gravitational collapse of a massive star's core after it exhausts its nuclear fuel.
 3. This structure is understood through Einstein's general theory of relativity, with the event horizon's radius (Schwarzschild radius) being proportional to the black hole's mass.
 4. This collapse compresses the star to an infinitely dense point called the singularity, hidden by the object's "surface," the event horizon.
- F. Only stars exceeding three solar masses can become black holes, while smaller stars evolve into white dwarfs or neutron stars.

43.

- A. Online shopping or e-shopping is looking for and buying services and products over the Internet using an internet browser.

1. Most retail sellers have a site for consumers to purchase from on the web and either transport them to their homes or get up at a close-by store area.
 2. The primary motivation behind online shopping is that buyers can discover and buy things they need while not requiring to go out.
 3. These goods are then sent to the consumer directly without them having to even put a step outside their house.
 4. Today, nearly anything can be bought through online shopping.
- F. Amazon, Flipkart, Myntra, and other retail organizations offer this kind of shopping experience.

44.

- A. Generally, men are observed to exercise more power than women within the marriage relationship.
1. One way this power is expressed is through roles in abusive marriages.
 2. Usually, men are the stronger and more violent ones, and women are the less strong and more abused ones.
 3. On both the positive and negative traits, violent women and men were perceived as high in society and low in communion.
 4. While considering the fact what is sex stereotypes and how sex stereotypes function in social cognition and behaviour, it is factual that both females and males can cause violence in relationships as "sex stereotypes and the implicit personality theory" proposes.
- F. Since our society is man-oriented, women must face all difficulties.

45.

- A. Imagine setting off a single domino and watching as one by one, each piece tumbles effortlessly.
1. This idea might sound simple, yet it's incredibly potent when applied to understanding new words and phrases.
 2. It's a principle that not only applies to physical dominos but also to our everyday language and interactions.
 3. Just as one domino can initiate a chain reaction, learning a new term can unlock a series of connections and insights in your language journey.

4. This simple action captures the essence of the domino effect, a powerful concept that shows how one small move can lead to significant changes.

F. And today, we're focusing on one such term: the domino effect.

46.

A. Artificial Intelligence (AI) is revolutionizing civil engineering by enabling innovative solutions to complex challenges.

1. AI is extensively applied in construction management, where predictive models help forecast project timelines, costs, and risks.
2. It leverages data-driven approaches, machine learning, and advanced computational techniques to optimize processes, improve decision-making, and enhance efficiency across various domains of civil engineering.
3. For example, AI-powered tools can predict punchouts in continuously reinforced concrete pavements, improving maintenance planning and reducing costs.
4. Machine learning algorithms analyze historical data to identify patterns, enabling better resource allocation and risk mitigation.

F. In structural engineering, AI aids in the design and analysis of structures.

47.

A. When an organism dies, it is usually destroyed by other forms of life and by weathering processes.

1. On rare occasions some body parts—particularly hard ones such as shells, teeth, or bones—are preserved by being buried in mud or protected in some other way from predators and weather.
2. Eventually, they may become petrified and preserved indefinitely with the rocks in which they are embedded.
3. Methods such as radiometric dating—measuring the amounts of natural radioactive atoms that remain in certain minerals to determine the elapsed time since they were constituted—make it possible to estimate the time period when the rocks, and the fossils associated with them, were formed.

4. The earliest fossils resemble microorganisms such as bacteria and cyanobacteria (blue-green algae); the oldest of these fossils appear in rocks 3.5 billion years old.
- F. Radiometric dating indicates that Earth was formed about 4.5 billion years ago.

48.

- A. Today, Indian markets saw continued consolidation, with the Nifty-50 index closing 0.18% lower at 25,476.10 due to tariff concerns.
1. Bank Nifty also edged down, while IT, Metals, and Realty sectors were major losers, offset by gains in FMCG and Auto.
2. Small caps rose, but mid-caps declined slightly.
3. For Thursday, Nifty's breakout level is 25,550 (potential rally to 25,650-25,725), with key support at 25,400.
4. Bank Nifty's support is at 56,000–55,500.
- F. Global markets were cautious due to US tariffs and Q1 earnings, with Indian markets awaiting the India-US mini trade deal for near-term direction.

49.

- A. Various sectors have been affected by the layoffs, including e-commerce, including segments like grocery, baby care, and personal care, fintech, edtech, logistics tech, and health-tech.
1. Even well-known unicorns like Meesho, Unacademy, Swiggy, and ShareChat have had to cut jobs.
2. Estimates by PwC indicate that startup funding dropped significantly to \$3.8 billion in the first half of 2023 from \$18.3 billion during the same period the previous year, representing an alarming year-on-year decline of nearly 80%.
3. However, analysts reveal that India-focused funds still have an estimated \$18 billion in unallocated capital.
4. Notably, Byju's, a prominent edtech company facing multiple crises, alone fired 500-1,000 employees this year.

- F. The issue lies in the selective flow of capital into startups, with investors now focusing on companies that demonstrate a clear path to profitability and sustainable growth, rather than prioritizing growth at any cost.

50.

- A. In 2017, Parliament passed The Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2016, which amended the 1968 Act and The Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971.
1. This amendment significantly expanded the definition of "enemy subject" and "enemy firm" to include legal heirs and successors, regardless of their nationality.
 2. This ensures the property's status doesn't change due to a successor being an Indian citizen.
 3. The amended law also stipulated that enemy property would remain vested in the Custodian, even if the original enemy changed nationality or died.
 4. Uttar Pradesh holds the maximum number of such properties, with 4,991, followed by Bengal with 2,735, and Delhi with 487.
- F. These changes aim to solidify the government's control over these assets.

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Answer Key:

1. 5 - 3 - 1 - 2 - 4
2. 2 - 4 - 1 - 3
3. 3 - 1 - 5 - 2 - 4
4. 3 - 4 - 1 - 5 - 2
5. 3 - 2 - 1 - 4
6. 2 - 4 - 3 - 1 - 5
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10. 2 - 3 - 1 - 4
11. 3 - 5 - 1 - 4 - 2
12. 4 - 2 - 1 - 3
13. 3 - 4 - 2 - 1
14. 3 - 1 - 2 - 5 - 4
15. 3 - 1 - 4 - 2
16. 2 - 1 - 3 - 4
17. 4 - 2 - 1 - 3 - 5
18. 4 - 1 - 3 - 2
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42. 2 - 4 - 1 - 3



- 43. 2 - 3 - 4 - 1
- 44. 1 - 2 - 4 - 3
- 45. 4 - 2 - 1 - 3
- 46. 2 - 1 - 4 - 3
- 47. 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
- 48. 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
- 49. 1 - 4 - 2 - 3
- 50. 1 - 3 - 2 - 4

