



NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNICAL TEACHERS TRAINING AND RESEARCH

Institution Deemed to be University under Distinct Category, A Centrally Funded Technical Institute

Ministry of Education, Government of India, Taramani, Chennai - 600 113.

राष्ट्रीय तकनीकी शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण एवं अनुसंधान संस्थान

विशिष्ट श्रेणी के तहत मानित विश्वविद्यालय संस्थान, एक केंद्रीय वित्त पोषित तकनीकी संस्थान

शिक्षा मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, तारामणि, चेन्नई - ६०० ११३.

Date of Examination:	24.07.2026	Time: 90 Minutes
Name of the Post:	MULTI TASKING STAFF (MTS)	
Name of the Candidate:		
Roll No:		

Candidate's Signature

Invigilator's Signature

Instructions to the Candidate:

1. There are 100 MCQ in this question paper.
2. Out of 4 options given, choose the most appropriate option for each question.
3. Use of Calculators, Cell Phones and Other Electronic Devices are not permitted inside the examination hall.
4. Candidate should fill the details on both question paper booklet and OMR sheet carefully without any corrections.
5. Candidate should carefully read the instructions given on the question paper booklet and OMR sheet.
6. Candidate should mark correct answer only on OMR sheet.
7. Question paper consists of **100 questions**. Questions in the form of **MCQ** type.
8. Each question carrying **one** mark. **No negative mark for wrong answer.**
9. Clarifications on Questions are not permitted.
10. Rough works can be done in the rough sheet provided.
11. No Candidate is allowed to leave the examination hall till the examination is completed.
12. Candidate **should return question paper booklet, OMR sheet and the rough sheets after completion of examination to the invigilator.**

Section-A: General Intelligence and Reasoning

Choose the appropriate answer.

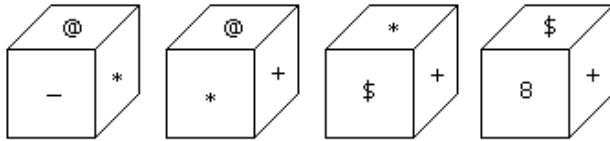
1. What comes next in the series? **36, 34, 30, 28, 24, ____**
 - A. 36
 - B. 22
 - C. 18
 - D. 19
2. What comes next in the series? **22, 21, 23, 22, 24, 23, ____**
 - A. 24
 - B. 26
 - C. 25
 - D. 22
3. What comes next in the blank? **F2, __, D8, C16, B32**
 - A. A16
 - B. E4
 - C. F4
 - D. B4
4. **589654237, 89654237, 8965423, 965423, ?**
 - A. 58965
 - B. 65423
 - C. 89654
 - D. 96542
5. Choose the word which is different from the rest.
 - A. Eagle
 - B. Kiwi
 - C. Emu
 - D. Ostrich
6. **SCD, TEF, UGH, ____, WKL**
 - A. CMN
 - B. UJI
 - C. VIJ
 - D. IJT

7. Pointing to a photograph of a boy Suresh said, "He is the son of the only son of my mother." How is Suresh related to that boy?
- A. Brother
 - B. Uncle
 - C. Cousin
 - D. Father
8. Introducing a boy, a girl said, "He is the son of the daughter of the father of my uncle." How is the boy related to the girl?
- A. Brother
 - B. Nephew
 - C. Uncle
 - D. Son-in-law
9. CUP : LIP :: BIRD : ?
- A. BUSH
 - B. GRASS
 - C. FOREST
 - D. BEAK
10. Peacock : India :: Bear : ?
- A. Australia
 - B. America
 - C. Russia
 - D. England
11. 8 : 28 :: 27 : ?
- A. 28
 - B. 8
 - C. 64
 - D. 65
12. Arrange the words given below in a meaningful sequence. 1. Key 2. Door 3. Lock 4. Room 5. Switch on
- A. 1, 3, 2, 4, 5
 - B. 4, 2, 1, 5, 3
 - C. 5, 1, 2, 4, 3
 - D. 1, 2, 3, 5, 4

13. Arrange the words given below in a meaningful sequence. 1. Poverty 2. Population 3. Death 4. Unemployment 5. Disease

- A. 2, 3, 4, 5, 1
- B. 2, 4, 1, 5, 3
- C. 3, 4, 2, 5, 1
- D. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

14. Which symbol will be on the face opposite to the face with symbol * ?



- A. @
- B. 8
- C. \$
- D. +

15. One morning Udai and Vishal were talking to each other face to face at a crossing. If Vishal's shadow was exactly to the left of Udai, which direction was Udai facing?

- A. East
- B. West
- C. North
- D. South

16. Choose the word which is different from the rest

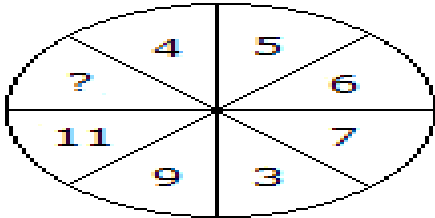
- A. Chicken
- B. Frog
- C. Swan
- D. Crocodile

17. Which one will replace the question mark?

- A. L_{10}
- B. K_{15}
- C. I_{15}
- D. K_8

18. Which one will replace the question mark?



- A. 3
- B. 14
- C. 12
- D. 15

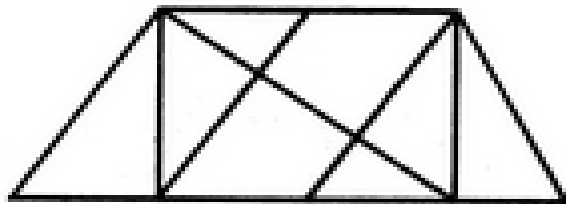
19. The total of the ages of Amar, Akbar and Anthony is 80 years. What was the total of their ages three years ago?

- A. 72 years
- B. 71 years
- C. 74 years
- D. 77 years

20. Two bus tickets from city A to B and three tickets from city A to C cost Rs. 77 but three tickets from city A to B and two tickets from city A to C cost Rs. 73. What are the fares for cities B and C from A?

- A. Rs.4, Rs.23
- B. Rs.15, Rs.14
- C. Rs.13, Rs.17
- D. Rs.17, Rs.13

21. Find the number of triangles in the given figure.



- A. 8
- B. 10
- C. 12
- D. 14

22. Choose the alternative which closely resembles the water-image of the given combination.

NUCLEAR
(1) BVFGCUI
(3) IUCGEAV

(2) IUCTEAV
(4) IUCGEAV

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

23. Statements:

- (i) Some actors are singers.
- (ii) All the singers are dancers.

Conclusion:

- (i) Some actors are dancers.
 - (ii) No singer is an actor.
- A. Only conclusion (i) follows
 - B. Only conclusion (ii) follows
 - C. Either (i) or (ii) from conclusion follows
 - D. Neither (i) nor (ii) from conclusion follows

24. Statements:

- (i) All the harmoniums are instruments.
- (ii) All the instruments are flutes.

Conclusion:

- (i) All the flutes are instruments.
 - (ii) All the harmoniums are flutes.
- A. Only conclusion (1) follows
 - B. Only conclusion (2) follows
 - C. Either (1) or (2) follows
 - D. Neither (1) nor (2) follows

25. A number of friends decided to go on a picnic and planned to spend Rs. 96 on eatables. Four of them, however, did not turn up. As a consequence, the remaining ones had to contribute Rs. 4 each extra. The number of those who attended the picnic was ____

- A. 8
- B. 12
- C. 16
- D. 24

Section-B: General Awareness

26. The name of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi islands was changed to Lakshadweep by an Act of Parliament in
- A. 1970
 - B. 1971
 - C. 1972
 - D. 1973
27. The territory of Porus who offered strong resistance to Alexander was situated between the rivers of
- A. Sutlej and Beas
 - B. Jhelum and Chenab
 - C. Ravi and Chenab
 - D. Ganga and Yamuna
28. Fathometer is used to measure
- A. Earthquakes
 - B. Rainfall
 - C. Ocean depth
 - D. Sound intensity
29. Hockey was introduced in the Asian Games in
- A. 1958 in Tokyo
 - B. 1962 in Jakarta
 - C. 1966 in Bangkok
 - D. 1970 in Bangkok
30. India's first atomic reactor was
- A. Zerlina
 - B. Dhruva
 - C. Apsara
 - D. Kamini

31. Logarithm tables were invented by
- A. John Napier
 - B. John Doe
 - C. John Harrison
 - D. John Douglas
32. Malfunctioning of which of the following organs causes jaundice?
- A. Stomach
 - B. Pancreas
 - C. Liver
 - D. Kidney
33. Kathak, Nauntanki, Jhora and Kajri are the important dances of
- A. Uttaranchal
 - B. Uttar Pradesh
 - C. Jharkhand
 - D. Chhattisgarh
34. The chief constituent of gobar gas is
- A. Ethane
 - B. Methane
 - C. Hydrogen
 - D. Carbon dioxide
35. World's busiest airports by passenger traffic is
- A. Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport, USA
 - B. Lhasa Airport, Tibet
 - C. King Abdul Aziz International Airport, Saudi Arabia
 - D. Chicago O' Hare International Airport, USA
36. When is World Olympic Day celebrated each year?
- A. July 24
 - B. June 23
 - C. August 8
 - D. May 17
37. Which insurance company launched state-specific health insurance plans tailored to regional healthcare needs in India?

- A. ICICI Lombard
 - B. HDFC ERGO
 - C. Star Health
 - D. Bajaj Allianz
38. Which country is hosting the 2025 World Para Athletics Championships for the first time?
- A. India
 - B. Brazil
 - C. Germany
 - D. South Africa
39. Which state government has increased the Social Security Pensions by ₹700 per month starting July 2025?
- A. Uttar Pradesh
 - B. Rajasthan
 - C. Bihar
 - D. Madhya Pradesh
40. What was the name of the US military operation targeting Iran's nuclear facilities with precision strikes?
- A. Desert Falcon
 - B. Midnight Hammer
 - C. Iron Resolve
 - D. Silent Tempest
41. Which organization won the Digital Payments Award 2024–25 for its outstanding contribution to inclusive digital banking in India?
- A. India Post Payments Bank
 - B. Paytm Payments Bank
 - C. State Bank of India
 - D. Airtel Payments Bank
42. Which state is set to launch the Majhi Vasundhara Campaign 6.0 to promote environmental conservation?
- A. Gujarat
 - B. Karnataka
 - C. Tamil Nadu
 - D. Maharashtra
43. Who became the first Indian wicketkeeper to score centuries in both innings of a Test match?
- A. KL Rahul
 - B. Rishabh Pant

- C. Jitesh Sharma
- D. Mahendra Singh Dhoni

44. In which city was the National Conference of Estimates Committees inaugurated by Lok Sabha Speaker Om Birla?
- A. Mumbai
 - B. Delhi
 - C. Bengaluru
 - D. Hyderabad
45. Which national digital platform is being integrated with the Rare Donor Registry to improve access to rare blood types in India?
- A. Aarogya Setu
 - B. Rakt Setu
 - C. e-Rakt Kosh
 - D. BloodLink India
46. Which country recently appointed its first civilian Defence Minister in 64 years?
- A. South Korea
 - B. Japan
 - C. Taiwan
 - D. Vietnam
47. Which organization has offered 28 indigenous weapon systems for emergency procurement by the Indian armed forces?
- A. DRDO
 - B. HAL
 - C. ISRO
 - D. BEML
48. Which country possesses the GBU-57 Massive Ordnance Penetrator, the largest non-nuclear bomb in its arsenal?
- A. Russia
 - B. China
 - C. United States
 - D. Israel
49. Which Indian state recently granted OBC status to the transgender community and announced 50% reservation for Anganwadi workers in supervisory roles?

- A. Kerala
- B. Assam
- C. Maharashtra
- D. Rajasthan

50. On which date is the International Day of Women in Diplomacy observed annually?

- A. June 24
- B. March 8
- C. July 15
- D. May 20

Section-C: Numerical Aptitude

51. Two ships are sailing in the sea on the two sides of a lighthouse. The angle of elevation of the top of the lighthouse is observed from the ships are 30° and 45° respectively. If the lighthouse is 100 m high, the distance between the two ships is _____

- A. 173 m
- B. 200 m
- C. 273 m
- D. 300 m

52. A train can travel 50% faster than a car. Both start from point A at the same time and reach point B 75 kms away from A at the same time. On the way, however, the train lost about 12.5 minutes while stopping at the stations. The speed of the car is _____

- A. 100 kmph
- B. 110 kmph
- C. 120 kmph
- D. 130 kmph

53. A, B and C can do a piece of work in 20, 30 and 60 days respectively. In how many days can A do the work if he is assisted by B and C on every third day?

- A. 12 days
- B. 15 days
- C. 16 days
- D. 18 days

54. A and B together can do a piece of work in 30 days. A having worked for 16 days, B finishes the remaining work alone in 44 days. In how many days shall B finish the whole work alone?

- A. 60 days
- B. 40 days
- C. 30 days
- D. 70 days

55. Mr. Thomas invested an amount of Rs.13,900 divided in two different schemes A and B at the simple interest rate of 14% p.a. and 11% p.a. respectively. If the total amount of simple interest earned in 2 years is Rs.3,508, what was the amount invested in Scheme B?

- A. Rs.6,500
- B. Rs.6,400
- C. Rs.7,200
- D. Rs.7,500

56. How much time will it take for an amount of Rs. 450 to yield Rs. 81 as interest at 4.5% per annum of simple interest?

- A. 3.5 years
- B. 4 years
- C. 4.5 years
- D. 5 years

57. There is 60% increase in an amount in 6 years at simple interest. What will be the compound interest of Rs.12,000 after 3 years at the same rate?

- A. Rs.2,160
- B. Rs.3,120
- C. Rs.3,972
- D. Rs.6,240

58. The cost price of 20 articles is the same as the selling price of x articles. If the profit is 25%, then the value of x is _____

- A. 15
- B. 16
- C. 18
- D. 25

59. A vendor bought toffees at 6 for a rupee. How many for a rupee must he sell to gain 20%?

- A. 3
- B. 4

C. 6

D. 5

60. A shopkeeper expects a gain of 22.5% on his cost price. If in a week, his sale was of Rs. 392, what was his profit?

A. Rs.18.20

B. Rs.70

C. Rs.72

D. Rs.88.25

61. A, B, C subscribe Rs.50,000 for a business. A subscribes Rs.4,000 more than B and B Rs.5,000 more than

C. Out of a total profit of Rs.35,000, A receives _____

A. Rs.8,400

B. Rs.11,900

C. Rs.13,600

D. Rs.14,700

62. Three partners shared the profit in a business in the ratio 5 : 7 : 8. They had partnered for 14 months, 8 months and 7 months respectively. What was the ratio of their investments?

A. 5 : 7 : 8

B. 20 : 49 : 64

C. 38 : 28 : 21

D. 7 : 9 : 13

63. A batsman scored 110 runs which included 3 boundaries and 8 sixes. What percent of his total score did he make by running between the wickets?

A. 45%

B. $45\frac{5}{11}$ %

C. $54\frac{6}{11}$ %

D. 55%

64. What percentage of numbers from 1 to 70 have 1 or 9 in the unit's digit?

A. 1

B. 14

C. 20

D. 21

65. A student multiplied a number by $\frac{3}{5}$ instead of $\frac{5}{3}$. What is the percentage error in the calculation?

- A. 64%
- B. 44%
- C. 54%
- D. 34%

66. A is two years older than B who is twice as old as C. If the total of the ages of A, B and C be 27, then how old is B?

- A. 7
- B. 8
- C. 9
- D. 10

67. Present ages of Sameer and Anand are in the ratio of 5 : 4 respectively. Three years hence, the ratio of their ages will become 11 : 9 respectively. What is Anand's present age in years?

- A. 24
- B. 27
- C. 40
- D. 42

68. The present ages of three persons in proportions 4 : 7 : 9. Eight years ago, the sum of their ages was 56. Find their present ages (in years).

- A. 8, 20, 28
- B. 16, 28, 36
- C. 20, 35, 45
- D. 21, 33, 42

69. What was the day of the week on 17th June, 1998?

- A. Monday
- B. Tuesday
- C. Wednesday
- D. Thursday

70. If today is Monday, after 61 days, it will be _____

- A. Wednesday
- B. Saturday
- C. Tuesday
- D. Thursday

71. In the first 10 overs of a cricket game, the run rate was only 3.2. What should be the run rate in the remaining 40 overs to reach the target of 282 runs?
- A. 6.25
 - B. 6.5
 - C. 6.75
 - D. 7
72. The average weight of 8 person's increases by 2.5 kg when a new person comes in place of one of them weighing 65 kg. What might be the weight of the new person?
- A. 76 kg
 - B. 76.5 kg
 - C. 85 kg
 - D. 84 kg
73. The average age of husband, wife and their child 3 years ago was 27 years and that of wife and the child 5 years ago was 20 years. The present age of the husband is _____
- A. 35 years
 - B. 52 years
 - C. 50 years
 - D. 40 years
74. The percentage increase in the area of a rectangle, if each of its sides is increased by 20% is ____
- A. 40
 - B. 44
 - C. 42
 - D. 46
75. What least number must be added to 1056, so that the sum is completely divisible by 23?
- A. 2
 - B. 3
 - C. 18
 - D. 21

Section-D: English Comprehension

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow from 76 to 80.

Reverse Parenting in China

In a striking cultural shift catching global attention, homes across China are witnessing an unexpected role reversal: children taking over traditional parental responsibilities. Videos and photos flooding Chinese social media platforms show young kids chopping vegetables, sweeping floors, and heading to local markets, while their parents sit back and relax.

The trend, dubbed ‘reverse parenting’, is not only gaining traction but also earning praise for its potential to instill discipline, independence, and empathy in the next generation.

Traditionally, parenting in many households across the globe, including India and China, has followed a similar script: mothers rising early to pack school lunches, fathers ironing uniforms and polishing shoes, and both racing to get their children ready for school. But in today’s China, those scenes are being replaced. Now it’s the children who are waking up early, flipping pancakes, mopping the floors, and ensuring their parents are cared for.

The idea behind reverse parenting isn’t to burden children, but rather to teach them responsibility. Chinese educators and parenting experts suggest that by engaging children in household duties from a young age, they are better prepared for adult life.

“Children who manage chores develop a sharper sense of time, accountability, and organisation,” said Dr Li Feng, a child development psychologist based in Shanghai, adding, “They begin to see the world not just from their own lens, but also through the eyes of those who care for them.”

On platforms like Douyin and Weibo, thousands of posts show children joyfully participating in domestic tasks. Many are seen proudly displaying their home-cooked meals or cleaned bedrooms, often with their parents cheerfully cheering them on. Far from looking burdened, the children appear motivated and even content.

Experts attribute this to a growing sense of accomplishment and autonomy. “When children experience the fruit of their labour, their confidence blooms. They feel they matter in the family’s functioning,” said Dr Feng.

Reverse parenting is also being credited with fostering stronger emotional ties between parents and children. When kids step into their parents’ shoes, even temporarily, they begin to appreciate the effort and care that goes into daily life. This role reversal, experts said, cultivates a deeper sense of empathy.

76. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A. Parents in China are becoming less responsible
 - B. Children in China are starting to help with adult tasks at home
 - C. Schools in China are forcing children to do housework
 - D. Chinese families are hiring children to cook and clean
77. Why are many people in China supporting the trend of reverse parenting?
- A. It makes parents richer and children happier
 - B. It gives children more time to study and play
 - C. It helps children learn important life skills and care for others
 - D. It keeps children away from electronic devices
78. According to the passage, how was parenting usually done before this trend?
- A. Parents did everything to get children ready for the day
 - B. Children helped while parents watched TV
 - C. Children and parents shared the same duties equally
 - D. Parents asked schools to teach children household tasks
79. What does the phrase "begin to see the world not just from their own lens" mean in the passage?
- A. Children start watching less TV
 - B. Children start to understand how others feel and think
 - C. Children need to wear glasses to see properly
 - D. Children get tired of doing housework
80. How do children seem to feel while doing chores in reverse parenting?
- A. Angry and unwilling
 - B. Excited but confused
 - C. Sad and lonely
 - D. Proud and satisfied

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow from 81 to 85.

Women and Agriculture

The 2011 census tells us that 74 per cent of the rural female workforce is engaged in agriculture, and increasing. Men move in large numbers to non-farm activities or migrate in search of work. More women-days go into every acre of land cultivated than man-days, across crops and regions. Despite the fact that about 98 million women in India are engaged in agriculture and allied activities and are primarily responsible for producing almost two-thirds of all agricultural produce and about three-fourths of dairy products, their share of the most important natural capital, that is, land, continues to be extremely small.

Eighty-six per cent of India's arable land is privately owned, and yet the overwhelmingly patriarchal nature of this ownership pattern is not questioned.

Although women-headed families account for over 32 per cent of all rural households, women hold less than 13 percent of cultivated land. All this despite the fact that the Hindu Succession Act of 1956 mandates equal distribution of property among all inheritors irrespective of gender.

Women, despite their hard work, are not recognised as “farmers”. They cannot gain access to any entitlements as farmers because they are not allowed to own agricultural land in our patriarchal society. The enormous contribution of women farmers remains unrecognised. When women farmers apply for credit or seek other productive resources to expand their holdings or improve their yield, this lack of title to landed property is an obstacle. Women are often bypassed in land reform or land redistribution processes. When people are relocated after being displaced because of government projects, women's land rights are rarely acknowledged. Even when such rights are recognised and women are granted land, powerful vested local interests usually ensure that they cannot till it, particularly if the women belong to groups that have been traditionally discriminated against. These discriminatory practices are so deeply embedded in our social and cultural system that even those who are responsible for ensuring that daughters are not denied their rightful claims believe in patriarchal values and participate in systemic processes to dispossess women of their rightful claims.

National policies and plans have made attempts to address and correct the gender imbalance in agricultural land rights. The National Policy for the Empowerment of Women (2001) adopted the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995) and aimed at advancing women's rights. It underlined the existing gap between the goals enunciated and the related mechanisms, on the one hand, and the reality of women's status, on the other hand. The Tenth Plan (2002– 2007) included a section on increasing women's access to land by regularising the leasing and sharecropping of uncultivated agricultural land by women's groups. The Eleventh Plan (2007 – 2012) emphasised the necessity of having a stronger focus on women in agriculture. Provisions were made for the direct transfer of land to women through land reforms, anti-poverty programmes, and resettlement schemes. The Twelfth Plan (2012-2017) went ahead with the objective of making this goal a reality.

81. What does the passage suggest about women's involvement in agriculture?

- A. Women rarely work on farms in rural India
- B. Women do more agricultural work than men in many areas
- C. Women only help men on the farm occasionally
- D. Women are not considered in agricultural activities

82. What is one main reason women are not recognised as farmers?
- A. They do not work hard enough
 - B. They prefer to work in cities
 - C. They do not own land officially
 - D. Male Dominance
83. What does the phrase “patriarchal nature of this ownership pattern” mean?
- A. Land is owned mostly by men
 - B. Land is shared equally among family members
 - C. Land is given to the government
 - D. Powerful people stop women from using land
84. According to the passage, how does the lack of land titles affect women?
- A. They are forced to move to cities
 - B. They cannot access help like loans and support
 - C. They are given more land than men
 - D. Improve women’s rights to own and use land
85. Which sentence best explains the contradiction in land ownership and laws?
- A. Women have equal land but don’t use it
 - B. Laws support women, but traditions stop them from getting land
 - C. The government refuses to give women land
 - D. None of the above

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow from 86 to 90.

Pupils

Pupils – those small, seemingly black openings in the eye that expand and contract continuously, can tell us a lot. You might have been taught that pupil-size changes are nothing more than a reflex response to changes in brightness. While it’s true that the pupils expand as it gets darker and constrict as brightness increases, they can give away much more information than that, subtly reflecting a person’s mental effort, their feelings – even the content of their imagination.

At a physiological level, the size of the pupil is determined by the two interacting muscles of the iris (the coloured part of the eye). These muscles are controlled by the parasympathetic and sympathetic nervous systems – these are the two opposing branches of the body’s automatic control centre that manage relaxation and alertness, respectively.

Given this basic anatomy, perhaps the least surprising information revealed by the pupils is how awake someone is – their pupils will be smaller when they’re tired and larger when they’re wide awake.

If you've ever looked into the bathroom mirror after a long tiring day, perhaps you have noticed how small your own pupils can be.

Any increase in mental effort, no matter how small, is accompanied by a measurable increase in pupil size as well as revealing how awake someone is, their pupils can also tell you how intensely they are exerting mental effort. The Nobel laureate Daniel Kahneman (re)discovered in the 1960s that the more digits a participant memorised, the larger their pupils became (rediscovered because a largely forgotten early literature anticipated many modern findings in this field). This effect isn't bound to digits – any greater demand on memory will make the pupils dilate. The phenomenon is so reliable that it can be used to distinguish people based on their intelligence. For instance, if you give people arithmetic tasks of equal difficulty, those showing less pupil dilation (a sign of less mental effort) will be the ones who also tend to score higher on academic tests.

86. What is one common belief about why pupils change size?
- A. They reflect a person's imagination
 - B. They expand to help people focus better
 - C. They respond to changes in brightness
 - D. They respond to stimuli
87. Which part of the eye is directly responsible for controlling pupil size?
- A. The cornea
 - B. The retina
 - C. The iris
 - D. The eyelids
88. According to the passage, how does pupil size change when someone is tired?
- A. Pupils become smaller
 - B. Pupils stop changing size
 - C. Pupils become larger
 - D. Pupils do not change in size at all
89. What did Daniel Kahneman discover about pupil dilation?
- A. It decreases when a person is intelligent
 - B. It increases with greater mental effort
 - C. It is not related to memory tasks
 - D. It does not change its size under any circumstances

90. How can pupil dilation be used to distinguish intelligence, according to the passage?

- A. More pupil dilation indicates better academic performance
- B. Intelligence has no connection to pupil dilation
- C. Dilation has no relation with the academic performance
- D. Less pupil dilation correlates with higher intelligence

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow from 91 to 95.

War and Peace: A Constant Struggle

War and peace have shaped human history for centuries. While war brings destruction, suffering, and loss, peace allows societies to grow, develop, and prosper. Many wars in history have been fought over land, power, religion, or resources. These conflicts have caused immense hardship but have also led to political changes and new alliances.

Peace, on the other hand, is essential for progress. When countries and communities live peacefully, they can focus on education, healthcare, and economic growth. Many global organizations, like the United Nations, work to maintain peace by resolving conflicts and promoting cooperation between nations. However, achieving lasting peace is challenging, as differences in opinions, cultures, and political interests often lead to disagreements.

The world has seen both long periods of war and moments of peace. While war tests human strength and resilience, peace allows people to build a better future. The challenge for humanity is to resolve conflicts without violence and to create a world where peace is more powerful than war.

91. What is one major effect of war?

- A. It helps societies grow and prosper
- B. It brings destruction and suffering
- C. It improves education and healthcare
- D. It improves the lifestyle of people

92. What is necessary for progress in a country?

- A. Constant conflict
- B. Military power
- C. Peace and stability
- D. Internal disharmony

93. Which organization works to maintain global peace?
- A. FIFA
 - B. UNESCO
 - C. NASA
 - D. The United Nations
94. Why is achieving lasting peace difficult?
- A. People do not like peace
 - B. Differences in opinions, cultures, and politics create conflicts
 - C. Wars are always necessary for progress
 - D. The leaders do not want one
95. What is one challenge for humanity?
- A. To resolve conflicts without violence
 - B. To start as many wars as possible
 - C. To avoid education and healthcare development
 - D. To live peacefully even during war

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow from 95 to 100.

The Act of Forgiveness

The hardest part of forgiving someone is often how we feel about what they did. If you feel stressed, angry, afraid, or sad, you might avoid thinking about forgiveness. You might also avoid thinking about the problem itself to stop these negative feelings. Sometimes, we try to protect ourselves by ignoring what happened or hiding our emotions. But over time, we need to face our feelings and think about the person who hurt us.

Forgiveness can help us feel better emotionally. Forgiveness means letting go of anger or bad feelings towards the person who hurt us. It is normal to feel upset with someone, even if it happened a long time ago. However, if you still feel angry or bitter after a long time, ask yourself: How long do I want to feel this way? Do I want to carry this anger forever? Even if the harm was serious, it is possible to live without feeling strong negative feelings every day.

When people talk about forgiveness, they usually mean "interpersonal forgiveness." This means letting go of anger and fixing the relationship with the person who hurt us. But not all relationships can be repaired. For example, the person might not feel sorry or might not be in your life anymore. Even in these cases, forgiveness is possible. This is called "intrapersonal forgiveness," which means letting go of bad feelings within us but not fixing the relationship.

Why is forgiveness important? Our relationships with family, significant others and friends affect how happy or stressed we feel. When our relationships are good, we feel happy. But when they have problems, we feel upset. Forgiveness can help us manage conflict and improve our well-being.

Even if you cannot repair a relationship, letting go of anger can help you feel free. Studies show that staying angry or upset for a long time can harm our mental and physical health. It takes a lot of energy to stay angry all the time. Letting go of anger can make life easier. It also helps to see people as they really are and accept their limitations or shortcomings, including the inability to reflect or seek forgiveness. This can make you feel better because you stop expecting something they cannot give you.

96. What is one reason people avoid forgiveness?
- A. They don't care about the person who hurt them
 - B. They want to avoid feeling negative emotions
 - C. They don't believe in forgiveness
 - D. They always fix their relationships
97. What is "interpersonal forgiveness"?
- A. Forgiving yourself for past mistakes
 - B. Letting go of anger but not repairing the relationship
 - C. Forgiving someone and fixing the relationship
 - D. Ignoring the person who caused harm
98. What is the meaning of "letting go of anger"?
- A. Forgetting everything that happened.
 - B. To stop carrying feelings of anger or bitterness
 - C. Apologizing to the person who hurt you
 - D. Becoming friends with everyone
99. According to the passage, how can forgiveness help your health?
- A. It makes your relationships perfect
 - B. It stops you from feeling negative emotions forever
 - C. It can reduce stress and improve mental health
 - D. It gives you more energy to stay angry
100. Why is it helpful to accept people as they really are?
- A. It helps you stop expecting things they cannot give
 - B. It makes them feel sorry for what they did
 - C. It shows you are the better person
 - D. It guarantees that the relationship will be repaired