RRB NTPC CBT I Memory Based Paper 16 March 2026 S1

Q.1 **Consider the following statements regarding Thawar Chand Gehlot:**
1. He is the 19th Governor of Karnataka.
2. He is the first Governor of Karnataka to hail from Madhya Pradesh.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

A. Only 1 is correct
B. Only 2 is correct
C. Both 1 and 2 are correct
D. Neither 1 nor 2 is correct

Answer: C

Sol:

The correct answer is **(c) Both 1 and 2 are correct**

Explanation:

· **Thawar Chand Gehlot** assumed office as the **19th Governor of Karnataka** on July 11, 2021.
· He is indeed the **first individual from Madhya Pradesh** to serve as the Governor of Karnataka.
· Prior to this appointment, he served as the **Union Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment** in the Government of India from 2014 to 2021.
· He has also been a member of the **Rajya Sabha** representing Madhya Pradesh and served as the **Leader of the House** in the Rajya Sabha.
· His appointment reflects the constitutional process where the President appoints eminent political figures to gubernatorial roles to represent the Union in the States.

Information Booster:

· **Article 153** of the Indian Constitution mandates that there shall be a **Governor** for each State.
· The Governor is appointed by the **President of India** by warrant under his hand and seal (**Article 155**).
· Thawar Chand Gehlot succeeded **Vajubhai Vala**, who served as the 18th Governor of the state.

Additional Knowledge:

Only 1 is correct (Option a)

· This is incorrect because it ignores the factual geographic background of the Governor, which is also a significant biographical detail often asked in competitive exams.

Only 2 is correct (Option b)

· This is incorrect as it overlooks his specific numerical rank (19th) in the chronological list of Karnataka's Governors.

Neither 1 nor 2 is correct (Option d)

· This is incorrect because both statements are historically and biographically accurate according to official records of the **Raj Bhavan, Karnataka**.

Q.2 **The international boundary between India and Pakistan was demarcated after the partition. Which type of boundary is this?**

A. Cultural
B. Antecedent
C. Consequent
D. Both a and c

Answer: D

Sol: The boundary between India and Pakistan was drawn in 1947, following the partition. This boundary was established based on religious differences, with Hindu-majority areas forming India and Muslim-majority areas forming Pakistan.
Since the boundary was created to reflect cultural divisions, it is classified as a Cultural Boundary.
Additionally, because it was formed after human settlement and socio-political developments, it is also a Consequent Boundary.

Thus, the correct answer is Both (a) and (c).

Information Booster:

Cultural Boundary:

A cultural boundary is a boundary that separates groups based on cultural traits such as language, religion, or ethnicity.
The India-Pakistan boundary was created based on religious differences, making it a cultural boundary.

Consequent Boundary:

A consequent boundary is drawn to accommodate existing cultural, ethnic, or religious divisions.
The Radcliffe Line (India-Pakistan boundary) is a classic example of a consequent boundary, as it was created after partition to separate Hindu-majority and Muslim-majority regions.

Additional Information

Antecedent boundaries exist before human settlement and cultural development. The India-Pakistan boundary was created after partition, making it a subsequent/consequent boundary rather than an antecedent one.

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Q.3 **The most popular combination of 'shortcut keys' to 'copy' some selected text and 'paste' the same at some other location in most of the MS Windows applications is:**

A. Ctrl + C and Ctrl + V
B. Alt + C and Alt + V
C. Ctrl + V and Ctrl + C
D. Alt + V and Alt + C

Answer: A

Sol:
Ctrl + C is the shortcut key for copying selected text, while **Ctrl + V** is used to paste the copied content. These are universal shortcuts in most MS Windows applications. **Important Key Points:**
1. **Ctrl + C:** Copies selected text or items to the clipboard.
2. **Ctrl + V:** Pastes the clipboard content to the desired location.
3. **Clipboard:** A temporary storage location in the system that holds copied or cut data.
4. **Shortcut Keys:** Predefined key combinations to perform common tasks efficiently.
Knowledge Booster:
· **Cut (Ctrl + X):** Removes selected content from its original place, storing it in the clipboard.
· **Paste (Ctrl + V):** Allows users to retrieve copied or cut data from the clipboard and place it where needed.

Q.4 **Each of the digits in the number 24597831 is arranged in ascending order from left to right. The position(s) of how many digits will remain unchanged as compared to that in the original number?**

A. One
B. None
C. Three
D. Two

Answer: B

Sol: **Given**: 24597831
Arrange digits in ascending order:

Given Number 24597831

Ascending Order12345789

New number: 12345789
No digit remains in the same position.
So, **None** digits will remain unchanged as compared to that in the original number.
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.5 **In the Indus Valley Civilization, Lothal was especially famous for:**

A. Dockyard and maritime trade
B. Stone sculpture workshops
C. Iron smelting industries
D. Large agricultural granaries

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is **(A) Dockyard and maritime trade**

Explanation:
• Lothal, located in present-day Gujarat, was a vital trade center of the Indus Valley Civilization (IVC). It is home to the world's earliest known artificial dockyard.
• This dockyard connected the city to an old course of the Sabarmati River on the trade route between Harappan cities in Sindh and the peninsula of Saurashtra.
• Archaeological evidence (like Persian Gulf seals) suggests that Lothal carried out extensive maritime trade with Mesopotamia (modern Iraq) and Egypt.

Information Booster:
• **Excavator:** The site was discovered and excavated by S.R. Rao in 1954.
• **Bead Making:** Lothal was also a major center for manufacturing micro-beads of carnelian and other stones.

• **Rice Husk:** Evidence of rice cultivation was found here, which is relatively rare for other IVC sites.
• **Double Burial:** Lothal provides evidence of 'double burial' (burying a male and female together).

Additional Knowledge:
• **Stone sculptures (Option B):** While stones were used, Harappa and Mohenjo-daro are more famous for specific sculptures like the 'Dancing Girl' or the 'Priest King'.
• **Iron smelting (Option C):** This is factually impossible; the Indus Valley Civilization was a Bronze Age civilization. Iron was discovered much later during the Vedic Age.
• **Granaries (Option D):** While Lothal had a warehouse, the most famous 'Great Granaries' are found at Harappa and Mohenjo-daro.

Q.6 **In a certain code language, 'kites in sky' is coded as 'mp rc gp' and 'sky during dark' is coded as 'hk mp bo'. How is 'sky' coded in that language?**

A. rc
B. bo
C. mp
D. hk

Answer: C

Sol: **Information Given:**
kites in sky → mp rc gp
sky during dark → hk mp bo
Formula Used:
Common word → common code.
Step-by-step:
Common word = **sky**
Common code in both sets = **mp**
Final Answer:
mp
Final Correct Option:
(C)

Q.7 **If the median of a data is 80.32 less than its mode, then the median of the data exceeds its mean by _____. (Use empirical formula)**

A. 38.87
B. 36.56
C. 40.16
D. 44.61

Answer: C

Sol: **Given:**
$\text{Mode} - \text{Median} = 80.32$

Formula Used:
$\text{Mode} = 3(\text{Median}) - 2(\text{Mean})$

Solution:
$\text{Mode} - \text{Median} = 2(\text{Median} - \text{Mean})$
$2(\text{Median} - \text{Mean}) = 80.32$
$\text{Median} - \text{Mean} = \frac{80.32}{2} = 40.16$

Final Answer:
$\boxed{40.16}$

Q.8 **Select the set in which the numbers are related in the same way as are the numbers of the given sets.**
(NOTE: Operations should be performed on the whole numbers, without breaking down the numbers into its constituent digits. E.g. 13 – Operations on 13 such as adding/deleting/multiplying etc. to 13 can be performed. Breaking down 13 into 1 and 3 and then performing mathematical operations on 1 and 3 is not allowed.)
(11, 3, 70)
(9, 2, 55)

A. (8, 5, 60)
B. (7, 6, 70)

C. (10, 4, 80)
D. (8, 4, 60)

Answer: D

Sol: **Information Given:**
(11, 3, 70)
(9, 2, 55)
Logic: Third number = 5 × (First + Second)
(11, 3, 70)
(11 + 3) × 5 = 14 × 5 = 70
(9, 2, 55)
(9 + 2) × 5 = 11 × 5 = 55
Check options:
A) (8, 5, 60)
(8 + 5) × 5 = 13 × 5 = 65 ≠ 60
B) (7, 6, 70)
(7 + 6) × 5 = 13 × 5 = 65 ≠ 70
C) (10, 4, 80)
(10 + 4) × 5 = 14 × 5 = 70 ≠ 80
D) (8, 4, 60)
(8 + 4) × 5 = 12 × 5 = 60 ✔
Final Answer:
(8, 4, 60)
Final Correct Option:
(D)

Q.9 **At what rate of interest per annum will a sum of ₹8,000 amount to ₹15,625 in 1 year and 6 months, if the interest is compounded half-yearly?**

A. 65%
B. 50%
C. 67%
D. 70%

Answer: B

Sol: **Given:**
Principal amount (P) = ₹8,000

Amount after 1 year and 6 months (A) = ₹15,625

Time period (T) = 1 year 6 months = 1.5 years

The interest is compounded half-yearly.

Formula Used:

The compound interest formula when interest is compounded more than once a year is:

$$A = P\left(1 + \frac{r}{n \times 100}\right)^{nt}$$

Where:

A = Amount

P = Principal

r = Annual interest rate (in decimal)

n = Number of times the interest is compounded per year

t = Time period in years

Solution:

Since the interest is compounded half-yearly, n = 2 and t = 1.5 years

Substituting the given values into the compound interest formula:

$$15,625 = 8,000\left(1+\frac{r}{2\times 100}\right)^{3}$$

$$\frac{15,625}{8,000} = \left(1+\frac{r}{200}\right)^{3}$$

$$\frac{125}{64} = \left(1+\frac{r}{200}\right)^{3}$$

$$\left(1+\frac{r}{200}\right) = \sqrt[3]{\frac{125}{64}}$$

$$\left(1+\frac{r}{200}\right) = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$\frac{r}{200} = \frac{5}{4}-1$$

$$\frac{r}{200} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$r = 50\%$$

Thus, rate of interest is 50%

Q.10 **'Tight monetary policy' is best described as a policy that:**

A. Increases money supply and decreases the interest rate.
B. Decreases money supply and increases the interest rate.
C. Increases both money supply and interest rates.
D. Decreases both money supply and interest rates.

Answer: B

Sol:

Tight monetary policy, or contractionary policy, is implemented by increasing interest rates to decrease the money supply. This approach is used to curb inflation when the economy is seen as overheating. It involves higher borrowing costs, which slows consumer spending and business investments.

Q.11 **What is the public capital expenditure proposed by Union Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman for FY 2026-27 in Union Budget 2026-27?**

A. ₹10.2 lakh crore
B. ₹11.2 lakh crore
C. ₹12.2 lakh crore
D. ₹13.2 lakh crore

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) ₹12.2 lakh crore

Explanation:

. Union Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman proposed a public capital expenditure (capex) of ₹12.2 lakh crore for FY 2026-27.
. This marks an increase from ₹11.2 lakh crore allocated in FY 2025-26.
. The enhanced capex aims to sustain the infrastructure growth momentum.
. It falls under the fourth key growth area focusing on infrastructure development.
. Major projects supported include seven high-speed rail corridors and the Dankuni–Surat dedicated freight corridor.

Information Booster:

. Public capex has increased significantly from about ₹2 lakh crore in 2014-15.
. Higher capital spending supports development of tier-2 and tier-3 cities, logistics, and connectivity.
. The Budget proposes an Infrastructure Risk Guarantee Fund to crowd in private investment.
. Dedicated REITs are planned for monetisation of CPSE infrastructure assets.
. The capex push aligns with fiscal consolidation, targeting a fiscal deficit of about 4.4% of GDP.
. The approach supports the medium-term GDP growth projection of around 7.4%.

Q.12 **Divergent plate boundary is a boundary that occurs between two tectonic plates:**

A. that are moving towards one another
B. where one plate slides beneath the other
C. that are sliding horizontally past each other
D. that are moving away from one another

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is **(D) that are moving away from one another**.

Explanation:

A **divergent plate boundary** is a type of **tectonic boundary** where **two plates move away from each other**, creating new crust in the gap formed. These boundaries are mainly found along **mid-ocean ridges and continental rift zones**, where magma rises to the surface and solidifies, forming new lithosphere.

Information Booster:

- **Formation**: Occurs when **tectonic plates move apart**, leading to the upwelling of magma from the mantle.
- **Examples**:
  - **Mid-Atlantic Ridge** – Separates the **Eurasian Plate and North American Plate**.
  - **East African Rift Valley** – A continental rift where the **African Plate is splitting into two smaller plates**.
  - **East Pacific Rise** – A fast-spreading divergent boundary in the **Pacific Ocean**.
- **Effects**:
  - Creation of **mid-ocean ridges** and **rift valleys**.
  - Formation of **volcanoes** and **seismic activity** due to rising magma.
  - Leads to **sea-floor spreading**, expanding ocean basins over time.

Additional Knowledge:

Convergent Boundary

- Occurs when **two plates move toward each other**.
- Leads to **mountain formation, deep-sea trenches, and subduction zones**.
- Example: **Himalayas (Indian and Eurasian Plate collision)**.

Subduction Zone

- Happens when **one tectonic plate moves under another**.
- Forms **volcanic arcs and ocean trenches**.
- Example: **Mariana Trench (Pacific Plate subducting under Mariana Plate)**.

Transform Boundary

- Occurs when **two plates slide past each other horizontally**.
- Causes **major earthquakes due to friction**.
- Example: **San Andreas Fault (North American Plate and Pacific Plate moving laterally)**.

Q.13 **If the marked price of a mat is 76% more than its cost price and a discount of 25% is announced on it, then find the profit percentage.**

A. 35%

B. 29%
C. 32%
D. 34%

Answer: C

Sol: **Given:**
Marked Price (MP) is 76% more than the Cost Price (CP).
Discount percentage = 25%
Formula Used:
MP = CP $\times(1+\frac{Markup\%}{100})$
Selling Price (SP) = MP $\times(1-\frac{Discount\%}{100})$

Profit % = $\frac{SP-CP}{CP}\times 100$
Solution:
Let the Cost Price (CP) be 100.
MP = 100 + 76 = 176
SP = $176\times(1-\frac{25}{100})$
SP = $176\times\frac{75}{100}$
SP = $176\times\frac{3}{4}$
SP = 44 × 3 = 132
Profit = SP - CP = 132 - 100 = 32
Profit Percentage = $\frac{32}{100}\times 100=32\%$
Final Answer
So the correct answer is (c)

Q.14 **An article listed at Rs. 500 is sold at successive discounts of 10% and 14%. The buyer wants to sell it at a profit of 15% after offering a 10% discount. What should be his list price (in Rs.)?**

A. 484.50
B. 485
C. 494.50
D. 474

Answer: C

Sol: **Given:**
Listed price of the article = Rs. 500
Successive discounts = 10% and 14%
Desired profit = 15%
Discount offered by buyer = 10%
Formula Used:
Selling Price = Marked Price $\times\left(1-\frac{\text{Discount}}{100}\right)$
Selling Price = Cost Price $\times\left(1+\frac{\text{Profit}}{100}\right)$
Solution:
Cost price of the article for the buyer = $500\times\left(1-\frac{10}{100}\right)\times\left(1-\frac{14}{100}\right)$
Cost price = $500\times\frac{90}{100}\times\frac{86}{100}=387$

Desired Selling Price to earn 15% profit = $387\times\left(1+\frac{15}{100}\right)$
Desired Selling Price = $387\times 1.15=445.05$
Let the new list price be x
After a 10% discount, Selling Price = x × 0.90
x × 0.90 = 445.05
x = $\frac{445.05}{0.90}$ = 494.50
Final Answer
So the correct answer is (c)

Q.15 **The total length of railway route in Rajasthan as on March 2020 was -**

A. 5998 km
B. 5800 km
C. 5837 km
D. 5737 km

Answer: A

Sol: Ans. (a) 5998 km
Explanation:
As of March 2020, the total length of the railway route in Rajasthan was 5998 kilometers. The state has a well-developed railway network, primarily managed by North Western Railway and parts by Western Railway. Rajasthan's rail network plays a crucial role in connecting major cities and promoting trade and tourism.
Information Booster:
1. Rajasthan is connected to major cities like Delhi, Mumbai, and Ahmedabad via an extensive railway network.
2. The North Western Railway Zone headquartered in Jaipur handles the majority of railway operations in Rajasthan.
3. Rajasthan is also famous for luxury tourist trains like the Palace on Wheels and Royal Rajasthan on Wheels.
4. The Desert Circuit, connecting cities like Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, and Bikaner, is a vital route for tourism.
5. Rajasthan has both broad gauge and meter gauge railway lines.
6. Railway connectivity supports mineral exports from districts like Nagaur, Bhilwara, and Kota.
7. Important railway stations in Rajasthan include Jaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer, and Udaipur.
Additional Knowledge:
· Option (a) 5998 km: Correct; total railway length as of March 2020.
· Option (b) 5800 km: Approximate length before recent expansions.
· Option (c) 5837 km: Incorrect; close estimate but not accurate.
· Option (d) 5737 km: Incorrect; represents older data before rail extensions.

Q.16 **All 87 people are standing in a row, facing the north. Mr. Zzz is 11th from the right end while Mr. Ggg is 26th from the left end. How many people are there between Mr. Zzz and Mr. Ggg?**

A. 53
B. 51
C. 50
D. 52

Answer: C

Sol: **Given**:
All 87 people are standing in a row, facing the north.
Mr. Zzz is 11th from the right end while Mr. Ggg is 26th from the left end.
Solution:
Total people = 87
Mr. Zzz is 11th from the right.
Convert to position from the left:
Position from left = 87 - 11 + 1 = 77
So Zzz is 77th from the left.
Mr. Ggg is 26th from the left.
Now find people between them:
77 - 26 - 1 = 50
So, **50** people are between Mr. Zzz and Mr. Ggg.
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.17 **Which postulate of Dalton's atomic theory is the result of the law of conservation of mass?**

A. All matter is made of very tiny particles called atoms, which participate in chemical reactions
B. Atoms of a given element are identical in mass and chemical properties
C. Atoms are indivisible particles, which cannot be created or destroyed in a chemical reaction
D. Atoms of different elements have different masses and chemical properties

Answer: C

Sol: The correct postulate of Dalton's atomic theory that aligns with the law of conservation of mass is (c)Atoms are indivisible particles, which cannot be created or destroyed in a chemical reaction.
Explanation:
· The law of conservation of mass states that in a closed system, the total mass of the reactants must equal the total mass of the products during a chemical reaction.

· Dalton's postulate (c) suggests that atoms are fundamental units that neither disappear nor come into existence during a reaction. They simply rearrange to form new products.
While the other postulates are also part of Dalton's theory, they don't directly address the concept of mass being conserved in chemical reactions.

Q.18 **Sangam literature formed a very important source for the reconstruction of the history of South India. It was written in:**

A. Tamil
B. Kannada
C. Telugu
D. Malayalam

Answer: A

Sol: Sangam literature is the name given to the earliest available Tamil literature. It is dated between 400 BCE and 300 CE, although most of the work is believed to have been composed between 100 CE and 250 CE. The word 'Sangam' literally means association. Here, it implies an association of Tamil poets that flourished in ancient southern IndiAns.

Q.19 **Which of the following/who among the following, is/are NOT covered under the jurisdiction of the Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT)?**

A. The Central Civil Services

B. All India Services

C. Civilian employees of defense services

D. Members of the defense forces

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is **(d) Members of the defense forces**

Explanation:

- The **Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT)** was established under **Article 323A** of the Constitution of India through the **Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985**.
- It is primarily responsible for **adjudicating disputes and complaints related to the recruitment and conditions of service of persons appointed to public services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of any state**.
- However, **members of the defense forces are *not* covered** under the jurisdiction of CAT.

Information Booster:

Covered under CAT:

- **Central Civil Services**
- **All India Services** (such as IAS, IPS, IFS)
- **Civilian employees of the defense services** (clerks, administrative staff, etc.)
- **Employees of PSUs and other central government organizations**, where applicable

NOT Covered under CAT:

- **Members of the Defense Forces** (Army, Navy, Air Force personnel)
- **Officers of the judiciary**
- **Members of Parliament or State Legislatures**

Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT):

- **Origin:** Inspired by the Law Commission (1958) and Administrative Reforms Commission (1969) recommendations.
- **Historical Reference:** Concept dates back to 1941 (*Income Tax Appellate Tribunal*).

Constitutional Basis

- **Article 323-A** of the Indian Constitution empowers **Parliament** to establish administrative tribunals.

Composition of CAT

- **Chairperson:** Must be a **sitting or retired High Court judge**; tenure of **5 years** or up to **65 years of age**.
- **Members:**
    - Total: **69 members** (34 Judicial + 35 Administrative)
    - Each bench has:
- **Judicial Member** – qualified like a High Court judge.
- **Administrative Member** – experienced in public administration.

Appointment

· **Appointing Authority:** President of India.

· **Selection Committee Includes:**

- Chief Justice of India (or nominee)
- Senior Supreme Court Judge
- Ministry representative

- **Principal Bench**: Located in **New Delhi**, with several other benches across the country.

Q.20 **In a certain coded language, 'MIND' is coded as 'OKPF' and 'GAME' is coded as 'ICOG'. How will 'TIME' be coded in the same coded language?**

A. VKOG
B. VKPF
C. VKOF
D. WKOG

Answer: A

Sol: **Given**: In a certain coded language, 'MIND' is coded as 'OKPF' and 'GAME' is coded as 'ICOG'.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Z	Y	X	W	V	U	T	S	R	Q	P	O	N
26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14

Logic: Letters are increasing + 2 place.
For, MIND - OKPF
M + 2 = O, I + 2 = K, N + 2 = P, D + 2 = F
For, GAME - ICOG
G + 2 = I, A + 2 = C, M + 2 = O, E + 2 = G
Similarly,
TIME - ?
T + 2 = V, I + 2 = K, M + 2 = O, E + 2 = G
So, TIME is coded as **VKOG**.
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.21 **Each of B, C, D, H, I, J, and K has an exam on a different day of the same week starting from Monday and ending on Sunday. There are exams of only three persons between J and C. There are exams of only three persons between B and H. D's exam is on a day before K and after H. Only I has an exam after C. How many persons have exams after J?**

A. Three
B. Six
C. Five
D. One

Answer: C

Sol: **Given:**
Persons: B, C, D, H, I, J, K
Days: Monday to Sunday
Conditions:
Three persons between J and C.
Three persons between B and H.
D is after H and before K.

Only I has an exam after C (so C is on Saturday and I on Sunday).

Day	Persons
Monday	H
Tuesday	J
Wednesday	D
Thursday	K
Friday	B
Saturday	C
Sunday	I

Persons after J: 5 persons
The correct answer is (C).

Q.22 A man spends 28% of his monthly salary on house rent. If every month, he also spends ₹687 on conveyance and ₹7,483 on grocery and saves the remaining ₹218, his monthly salary is:

A. ₹11,738
B. ₹11,650
C. ₹11,594
D. ₹11,743

Answer: B

Sol: **Given:**
House rent $= 28\%$ of $x = 0.28x$
Conveyance expense $= 687$
Grocery expense $= 7483$
Savings $= 218$
Concept Used:
Income $=$ Expenditure $+$ Savings
Formula Used:
Savings $=$ Salary $-$ (Rent $+$ Other Expenses)
Solution:
Let monthly salary $= x$
$x - (0.28x + 687 + 7483) = 218$
$x - (0.28x + 8170) = 218$
$x - 0.28x = 218 + 8170$
$0.72x = 8388$
$x = \dfrac{8388}{0.72}$
$x = 11650$
Final Answer:
Monthly salary $=$ ₹11650

Q.23 **Transportation and storage falls under which sector of economic activity?**

A. Primary sector
B. Service sector
C. Secondary sector
D. Tertiary Sector

Answer: D

Sol: · Transportation and storage fall under the Tertiary Sector.
· The Tertiary Sector, also known as the service sector, includes activities related to services such as transportation, communication, banking, retail, education, healthcare, and tourism.
Other sectors-
· **Primary Sector (or Agriculture and Allied Activities)-**This sector includes activities related to natural resources and primary production, such as agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, and extraction of raw materials.It involves direct extraction and production of natural resources without significant processing.
· **Secondary Sector (or Industrial Sector)-**The secondary sector includes activities involved in manufacturing and processing raw materials into finished products.It encompasses industries such as manufacturing, construction, energy production (utilities), and industrial processing.

Q.24 **Which shortcut key automatically adjusts the widths of all columns in Windows Explorer?**

A. Alt + Esc
B. Shift + Del
C. Ctrl + Plus (+) Key
D. Alt + Enter

Answer: C

Sol: Alt + Esc : Switches between the applications on the taskbar.
Shift + Del : Deletes selected programs and files permanently.
Ctrl + Plus (+) Key : Automatically adjusts the widths of all the columns in Windows Explorer.
Alt + Enter : Opens the properties window of the selected icon or program.
Ctrl + Alt + Del : Opens the windows task manager/reboot.

Q.25 **4 men can complete a piece of work in 14 days while 4 women can do it in 10 days. In how many days can 5 women and 7 men complete it?**

A. 2 days
B. 4 days
C. 8 days
D. 3 days

Answer: B

Sol: **Given:**
M1 (4 men) complete work in D1 (14 days)

W1 (4 women) complete work in D2 (10 days)

Required workforce: 7 men + 5 women.

Formula Used:

$M_1 \times D_1 = W_1 \times D_2$
Where M = men, W = women, D = days

Solution:

Now,

$4M \times 14 = 4W \times 10$

$56M = 40W$

$7M = 5W$

$\frac{M}{W} = \frac{5}{7}$

Using efficiencies ratio;

(7M + 5W) × D = 4M × 14

(7×5 + 5×7) × D = 4 ×5 × 14

70 × D = 20 × 14

D = $\frac{20 \times 14}{70} = 4$

Thus, 7 men and 5 women can complete the work in 4 days.

Q.26 **When all the digits of the number 948372615 are arranged in ascending order, what is the result when the 2nd digit from the right is subtracted from the 3rd digit from the left?**

A. 3
B. 4
C. 5
D. 6

Answer: C

Sol: **Given**: 948372615
Arrange digits in ascending order:
Ascending order: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
3rd digit from the left → 3
2nd digit from the right → 8
Subtract: 8 - 3 = **5**
So, **5** is the result when the 2nd digit from the right is subtracted from the 3rd digit from the left.
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.27 **What is the primary function of the Tab key?**

A. To delete text
B. To insert text at the current cursor position
C. To move the cursor forward to the next tab stop
D. To undo the last action

Answer: C

Sol: The **Tab key** on a keyboard is primarily used to **move the cursor forward to the next tab stop**. In text editors, word processors, and form fields, pressing the Tab key shifts the cursor to a predefined **tab position** or moves the focus to the **next input field**. This functionality helps users organize text with consistent spacing and efficiently navigate between fields in forms or tables.
Important Key Points:
1. The **Tab key** moves the cursor to the **next tab stop** in a document or interface.
2. It is commonly used for **text alignment and indentation** in word processing applications.
3. In forms and dialog boxes, the Tab key helps **navigate between input fields**.
4. Tab stops are **predefined horizontal positions** that control where the cursor moves when the Tab key is pressed.
Knowledge Booster:
· **To delete text**: The **Backspace key** or **Delete key** is used to remove characters from text.
· **To insert text at the current cursor position**: Text insertion occurs when a **user types characters on the keyboard**, not specifically by pressing the Tab key.
· **To undo the last action**: The **Undo command** is typically performed using the shortcut **Ctrl + Z** in most applications.

Q.28 Amit had invested the same amount of sums at simple as well as compound interest, compounded annually. The time period of investment for both the sums was 2 years and rate of interest too was same, 4% per annum. At the end, he found a difference of ₹44 in both the interests received. What were the sums (in ₹) invested?

A. ₹26,600
B. ₹27,850
C. ₹27,500
D. ₹26,750

Answer: C

Sol: **Given:**
Rate of interest $= 4\%$ per annum
Time $= 2$ years
Difference between CI and SI $= 44$
Concept Used:
Difference between CI and SI for 2 years
Formula Used:
Difference $= P\left(\frac{r}{100}\right)^2$
Solution:
$44 = P\left(\frac{4}{100}\right)^2$
$44 = P \times \frac{16}{10000}$
$44 = P \times 0.0016$
$P = \frac{44}{0.0016}$
$P = 27500$
Final Answer:
Sum invested $= 27500$

Q.29 Article 239 deals with the:

A. administration of union territories by Lt. Governor
B. administration of union territories by President
C. administration of union territories by Prime Minister
D. administration of union territories by Cabinet Ministers

Answer: B

Sol: **Correct Option: (B) administration of union territories by President**
Explanation:

- **Article 239** of the **Indian Constitution** states that every **Union Territory** shall be administered by the **President of India**.
- However, the President administers the Union Territories **through an Administrator** (which may be called **Lieutenant Governor**, **Chief Commissioner**, or **Administrator**) appointed by him.
- Therefore, while **day-to-day administration is handled by the Administrator**, the **constitutional authority lies with the President**.

Information Booster:

- The **President's authority** under Article 239 allows him to appoint any person to **administer the affairs of a Union Territory**.
- In practice, the President acts **on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers**, headed by the **Prime Minister**.
- Some Union Territories like **Delhi and Puducherry** have **elected governments**, but they still function under **special provisions (Articles 239AA and 239A)**, and the **President retains ultimate authority**.

Q.30 Which amendment added Bodo, Dogri, Maithili, and Santhali languages to the 8th Schedule?

A. 88th
B. 92nd
C. 98th
D. 102nd

Answer: B

Sol: **Correct Answer:** (b) 92nd

Explanation:

· The **92nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003** (which came into force in 2004) added four languages— **Bodo, Dogri, Maithili, and Santhali** —to the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution.

· With this addition, the total number of constitutionally recognized languages in India increased from 18 to **22**.

· This amendment aimed to recognize the linguistic diversity and cultural heritage of different regions in India, particularly the North-East and Central India.

Information Booster:

· The Eighth Schedule of the Constitution originally contained only **14 languages** in 1950.

· To remember the 92nd Amendment languages, many students use the mnemonic **"BDMS"** (Bodo, Dogri, Maithili, Santhali).

· The **Sindhi** language was added by the 21st Amendment (1967), and **Konkani, Manipuri, and Nepali** were added by the 71st Amendment (1992).

Additional Knowledge:

· **(a) 88th:** This amendment (2003) dealt with the inclusion of **Service Tax** under Article 268-A, giving the Union the power to levy taxes on services.

· **(c) 98th:** This amendment (2012) inserted Article 371-J to provide special provisions for the **Hyderabad-Karnataka region** of the state of Karnataka.

· **(d) 102nd:** This amendment (2018) gave constitutional status to the **National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC)** by inserting Article 338-B.

Q.31 **The median of the observations 71, 95, 67, 55, 78, 45, 58, 44, 69, 41 and 88 is:**

A. 55
B. 69
C. 67
D. 58

Answer: C

Sol: **Given:**

Observations: 71, 95, 67, 55, 78, 45, 58, 44, 69, 41, 88

Concept Used:

For odd number of observations,

$$\text{Median} = \text{Value of } \left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)^{th} \text{ observation after arranging in ascending order.}$$

Solution:

Arrange in ascending order:

41, 44, 45, 55, 58, 67, 69, 71, 78, 88, 95

Number of observations (n = 11)

$$\frac{n+1}{2} = \frac{12}{2} = 6^{th}$$

6th observation = 67

Q.32 **Seven people, A, B, C, D, E, F and G, are sitting in a row, facing north. No one sits to the left of C. Only four people sit between C and A. Only three people sit to the right of G. E sits to the immediate left of B. F is not an immediate neighbour of G. How many people sit to the right of D?**

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

Answer: A

Sol: **Given**:

Seven people, A, B, C, D, E, F and G, are sitting in a row, facing north.

No one sits to the left of C.

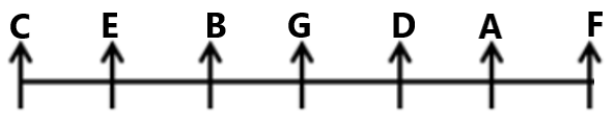
Only four people sit between C and A.

Only three people sit to the right of G.

E sits to the immediate left of B.

F is not an immediate neighbour of G.

From the given information seating arrangement will be.



So, **2** people sit to the right of D.
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.33 **Seven boxes, A, B, C, D, E, F and G, are kept one over the other but not necessarily in the same order. Only two boxes are kept below B. Only one box is kept above F. Only one box is kept between F and D. A is kept immediately above G. C is kept at some place below E. Which box is kept at the top?**

A. C
B. E
C. G
D. A

Answer: B

Sol: **Given:**
Seven boxes, A, B, C, D, E, F and G, are kept one over the other but not necessarily in the same order.
Only two boxes are kept below B.
Only one box is kept above F.
Only one box is kept between F and D.
A is kept immediately above G.
C is kept at some place below E.

Position (Top → Bottom)	Box
1 (Top)	E
2	F
3	C
4	D
5	B
6	A
7 (Bottom)	G

So, box **E** is kept at the top.
Thus, the correct option is: (b)

Q.34 **Who acts as the administrator of a Union Territory in India?**

A. Governor of the neighboring state
B. Chief Minister of the Union Territory
C. President of India, through an administrator appointed by him
D. Home Minister of India

Answer: C

Sol:
The correct answer is **(c) President of India, through an administrator appointed by him**
Explanation:
· Every Union Territory in India is administered by the **President**, acting to such extent as he thinks fit, through an **administrator** appointed by him.
· This provision is laid down under **Article 239** of the Indian Constitution, which deals with the administration of Union Territories.
· The designation of the administrator may vary; they are called **Lieutenant Governors** in Delhi, Puducherry, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Jammu and Kashmir, and Ladakh.
· In other Union Territories like Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, and Lakshadweep, the head is simply designated as the

Administrator.

· Unlike a Governor of a State, who is a constitutional head of the state, an administrator of a Union Territory is an **agent of the President** and not a head of state.

Information Booster:

· The President can also appoint the **Governor of a neighboring State** as the administrator of a Union Territory.

· In such cases, the Governor exercises his functions as such administrator **independently** of his Council of Ministers in the State.

· The Union Territories of **Delhi, Puducherry, and Jammu & Kashmir** have been provided with a legislative assembly and a council of ministers headed by a Chief Minister.

· Even in Union Territories with assemblies, the ultimate executive power remains vested in the President through the Lieutenant Governor.

Additional Knowledge:

Governor of the neighboring state (Option a)

· While a Governor can be appointed as an administrator, they do not hold this power by virtue of being a Governor; it requires a specific **Presidential appointment**.

· The Governor acts as a bridge between the State and the Center, whereas an administrator is a direct representative of the **Union Government**.

Chief Minister of the Union Territory (Option b)

· Only three Union Territories (Delhi, Puducherry, and J&K) have the post of **Chief Minister**.

· The Chief Minister advises the Lieutenant Governor, but the **administrative head** remains the appointee of the President.

Home Minister of India (Option d)

· The **Ministry of Home Affairs** (MHA) is the nodal ministry for all matters of Union Territories relating to legislation, finance, and budget.

· However, the Home Minister does not "act" as the administrator; the administrative duties are carried out by the **designated officer** (LG or Administrator).

Q.35 **This question is based on the following words**
(Left) NET DIG CAB AIM (Right)
In each of the words, each vowel is changed to the letter immediately following it in the English alphabetical order and each consonant is changed to the letter immediately preceding it in the English alphabetical order. In how many letter-clusters thus formed, will no vowel appear?

A. One
B. Two
C. Three
D. None

Answer: C

Sol: **Information Given:**
NET, DIG, CAB, AIM
Rule:
Vowel → next letter
Consonant → previous letter
NET:
N→M, E→F, T→S → **MFS** (no vowel)
DIG:
D→C, I→J, G→F → **CJF** (no vowel)
CAB:
C→B, A→B, B→A → **BBA** (contains vowel A) ✗
AIM:
A→B, I→J, M→L → **BJL** (no vowel)
Total clusters without vowels = **3**
Final Answer:
Three
Final Correct Option:
(C)

Q.36 **Refer to the following letter, number, symbol series and answer the question. Counting to be done from left to right. All numbers are single-digit numbers.**
(Left) P C % Y # 3 5 * E T % 7 D 4 @ 6 K & 2 R # 7 * A (Right)
How many such letters are there each of which is immediately preceded by a symbol and also immediately followed by a number?

A. Three
B. Two
C. One
D. None

Answer: D

Sol: **Given:**
(Left) P C % Y # 3 5 * E T % 7 D 4 @ 6 K & 2 R # 7 * A (Right)
Logic: Symbol – Letter – Number.

(Left) P C % Y # 3 5 * E T % 7 D 4 @ 6 K & 2 R # 7 * A (Right)

So, such **None** letters are there each of which is immediately preceded by a symbol and also immediately followed by a number.

Final Answer:

0

Final Correct Option:

(D)

Q.37 **Find the simple interest (in closest integral ₹) on ₹3,000 at 8% per annum rate of interest for the period from 14 February 2024 to 15 April 2024.**

A. 39
B. 40
C. 38
D. 41

Answer: B

Sol: **Given**

Principal = 3000

Rate of interest = 8% per annum

Time period = 14 February 2024 to 15 April 2024

Formula Used

Simple Interest = $\frac{Principal \times Rate \times Time}{100}$

Solution

February (14 to 29) = 16 days

March = 31 days

April (1 to 15) = 15 days

Total time = 62 days

Since 2024 is a leap year, total days in a year = 366

Time in years = $\frac{62}{366}$

Simple Interest = $\frac{3000 \times 8 \times 62}{100 \times 366} \approx 40$

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.38 **Select the pair which follows the same pattern as that followed by the two pairs given below. Both pairs follow the same pattern.**
YCG–FJN
OSW–VZD

A. GJM–NRV
B. GKO–NRV
C. GKO–MRU
D. GJM–MQU

Answer: B

Sol: **Given**:

YCG–FJN

OSW–VZD

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Z	Y	X	W	V	U	T	S	R	Q	P	O	N
26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14

Logic: Letters are increasing + 7 place.

For, YCG–FJN

Y + 7 = F, C + 7 = J, G + 7 = N

For, OSW–VZD

O + 7 = V, S + 7 = Z, W + 7 = D

Now, we check each options.

Option (a): GJM–NRV

G + 7 = N, J + 7 $\neq$ R, M + 7 $\neq$ V

Option (b): GKO–NRV

G + 7 = N, K + 7 = R, O + 7 = V

Option (c): GKO–MRU

G + 7 ≠ M, K + 7 = R, O + 7 ≠ U

Option (d): GJM−MQU

G + 7 ≠ M, J + 7 = Q, M + 7 ≠ U

Thus, correct option is (b).

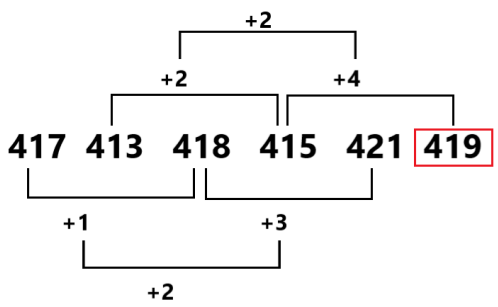
Q.39 **Which of the following options can replace the?**
417, 413, 418, 415, 421, ?

A. 423
B. 419
C. 420
D. 417

Answer: D

Sol: **Given:**

417, 413, 418, 415, 421, ?



So, the next number is: **419**

Thus, the correct option is: (b)

Q.40 **In India, which High Court launched a dedicated portal for workplace sexual harassment complaints in July 2025 to empower women at work?**

A. Delhi High Court
B. Karnataka High Court
C. Calcutta High Court
D. Bombay High Court

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is **(A) Delhi High Court**

Explanation:

• In July 2025, the Delhi High Court launched a dedicated online portal to streamline the filing and tracking of workplace sexual harassment complaints.
• The portal is designed to provide a secure and confidential environment for victims to report incidents, ensuring compliance with the POSH (Prevention of Sexual Harassment) Act, 2013.
• This initiative aims to reduce the barriers women face when reporting harassment within the legal fraternity and associated administrative offices.
• The portal allows for digital monitoring of the progress of Internal Committee (IC) proceedings.
• Chief Justice of the High Court emphasized that this move is a step toward making the workplace 'zero-tolerant' toward gender-based discrimination.

Information Booster:

• The POSH Act, 2013, mandates every organization with 10 or more employees to constitute an Internal Committee (IC).
• The Delhi High Court has been a pioneer in digitizing judicial processes, including the implementation of e-filing and virtual hearings.

Additional Knowledge:

• Karnataka High Court (Option B): Known for progressive judgments on gender, but the specific portal launch in July 2025 was a Delhi HC initiative.
• Calcutta High Court (Option C): Has taken steps for gender sensitization but did not debut this specific integrated portal in mid-2025.
• Bombay High Court (Option D): One of the oldest courts in India; while it has digital initiatives, the POSH-specific portal for 2025 is attributed to Delhi.

Q.41 **Who led the Bardoli Satyagraha?**

A. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
B. Chandrashekhar Azad
C. Lala Lajpat Rai

D. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Answer: D

Sol: **Correct Answer: (D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel**

Explanation:

→ The Bardoli Satyagraha (1928) was led by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in the Bardoli region of Gujarat.

→ It was a non-violent resistance movement against the British government's decision to increase land revenue taxes.

→ Patel's leadership and ability to mobilize the peasants resulted in a victory as the revenue hike was eventually revoked.

→ This movement earned Patel the title of "Sardar", meaning leader or chief, and marked a significant moment in India's struggle for independence.

Information Booster:

→ The success of the Bardoli Satyagraha was based on community solidarity and non-violent methods.

→ Patel's leadership was marked by his strategic thinking and his ability to gain the trust of the local peasants.

→ The movement inspired other parts of India to use civil disobedience for social and political causes.

→ Sardar Patel became known as the "Iron Man of India" due to his role in integrating princely states post-independence.

Additional Information (Other Options):

Option (A) Gopal Krishna Gokhale: A social reformer and a mentor to Gandhi, but not involved in Bardoli.

Option (B) Chandrashekhar Azad: A revolutionary freedom fighter, not linked to Bardoli.

Option (C) Lala Lajpat Rai: A prominent leader, but not associated with Bardoli.

Q.42 **Select the option that is related to the thirdnumberin the same way as the secondnumberis related to the firstnumber.**
529: 22 :: 100: ?

A. 11
B. 7
C. 9
D. 13

Answer: C

Sol: **Information Given:**

529 : 22 :: 100 : ?

Logic: Second number = √(First number) − 1

Step-by-step:

529 : 22

529 → √529 = 23

23 − 1 = 22

Apply 100 : ?

√100 = 10

10 − 1 = **9**

Final Answer:

9

Final Correct Option:

(C)

Q.43 **In a certain code language,**
P + Q means 'P is the husband of Q',
P # Q means 'P is the brother of Q',
P & Q means 'P is the mother of Q' and
P % Q means 'P is the sister of Q'.
How is S related to M if 'S # D + V & I % M'?

A. Wife's father
B. Father's mother
C. Father's father
D. Father's brother

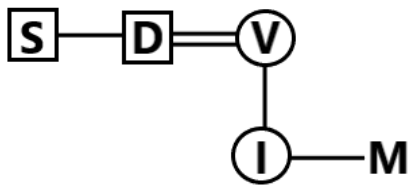
Answer: D

Sol: **Given**: In a certain code language,
P + Q means 'P is the husband of Q',
If 'S # D + V & I % M'?

Symbols	+	#	&	%
Relation	Husband	Brother	Mother	Sister

Symbol in Diagram	Meaning
- / O	Female
+/ □	Male
=	Married Couple
—	Siblings
|	Difference Of Generation

From the given information blood relation diagram will be.



So, S is the **Father's brother** of M.
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.44 **Fill in the blanks: Under Article 249, the Rajya Sabha can empower Parliament to legislate on subjects in the _____ List.**

A. State
B. Union
C. Concurrent
D. Residuary

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is **(A) State**

Explanation:
• Article 249 of the Indian Constitution is a special power of the Rajya Sabha. It allows the Rajya Sabha to pass a resolution, supported by not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting, declaring that it is necessary or expedient in the national interest that Parliament should make laws with respect to any matter enumerated in the State List.
• This provision highlights the federal nature of the Indian Constitution with a strong unitary bias, as it allows the Central Parliament to encroach upon the state's legislative domain under specific circumstances.
• Such a resolution remains in force for a period not exceeding one year, but it can be renewed any number of times for a further period of one year.

Information Booster:
• **Article 250:** Gives Parliament power to legislate with respect to any matter in the State List if a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation.
• **Article 252:** Parliament can legislate for two or more states by their consent.
• **Article 253:** Parliament can make laws for the whole or any part of India for implementing any treaty, agreement, or convention with any other country.

Additional Knowledge:
• **Union List (Option B):** Parliament already has exclusive power to legislate on matters in the Union List (Article 246).
• **Concurrent List (Option C):** Both Parliament and State Legislatures can legislate on the Concurrent List, so no special Rajya Sabha resolution is needed for Parliament to act here.
• **Residuary (Option D):** Under Article 248, the power to legislate on residuary subjects (matters not mentioned in any of the three lists) is already vested exclusively in Parliament.

Q.45 **Seven people, A, B, C, D, E, F and G, are sitting in a row facing north. Only six people sit to the right of C. Only four people sit to the left of B. D sits to the left of A but right of B. F sits second to the right of G. How many people sit to the right of E?**

A. Four
B. Three
C. Two
D. One

Answer: A

Sol: **Given**:
Seven people, A, B, C, D, E, F and G, are sitting in a row facing north.
Only six people sit to the right of C.
Only four people sit to the left of B.
D sits to the left of A but right of B.
F sits second to the right of G.
From the given information seating arrangement will be.

So, **four** people sit to the right of E.
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.46 The mean proportional between $\left(9+4\sqrt{5}\right)$ and $\left(18-8\sqrt{5}\right)$ is:

A. $\sqrt{5}$
B. $\sqrt{15}$
C. $\sqrt{17}$
D. $\sqrt{2}$

Answer: D

Sol: **Given:**
$\left(9+4\sqrt{5}\right)$ and $\left(18-8\sqrt{5}\right)$

Solution:

Mean proportional of A and B = $\sqrt{AB}$

Solution:

$\left(9+4\sqrt{5}\right)$ and $\left(18-8\sqrt{5}\right)$

$= \sqrt{\left(9+4\sqrt{5}\right)\left(18-8\sqrt{5}\right)}$

$= \sqrt{\left(9+4\sqrt{5}\right)\times 2\left(9-4\sqrt{5}\right)}$

$= \sqrt{2\left(9^2-\left(4\sqrt{5}\right)^2\right)}$

$= \sqrt{2\times(81-80)}$

$= \sqrt{2}$

Q.47 $\{20-(25-33)\}\div\{-5\times 4-(-6)\}+56\div(-27+13)=?$

A. –4
B. –2
C. 4
D. –6

Answer: D

Sol: **Given:**
{20 − (25 − 33)} ÷ {−5 × 4 − (−6)} + 56 ÷ (−27 + 13)

Concept Used:

Operation preference wise	Symbol
Brackets	$[\,], \{\,\}, (\,)$
Orders, of	^{x} (power), $\sqrt{}$ (root), of
Division	$\div$
Multiplication	$\times$
Addition	$+$
Subtraction	$-$

Solution:

{20 − (25 − 33)} ÷ {−5 × 4 − (−6)} + 56 ÷ (−27 + 13)
= {20 − (−8)} ÷ {−5 × 4 + 6} + 56 ÷ (−14)
= {20 + 8} ÷ {−20 + 6} + 56 ÷ (−14)
={28} ÷ {−14} + 56 ÷ (−14)
= −2 − 4
= −6

Q.48 Two numbers are in the ratio 7 : 11. If the first number is increased by 10 and the second number is decreased by 20, then the ratio becomes 2 : 3. What is the sum of the original two numbers?

A. 1240
B. 1254
C. 1260
D. 1268

Answer: C

Sol: **Given:**

Ratio of two numbers $= 7 : 11$
First number increased by 10
Second number decreased by 20
New ratio $= 2 : 3$

Formula Used:

If ratio is $a : b$, numbers are ax and bx

Solution:

Let the numbers be $7x$ and $11x$

$$\frac{7x + 10}{11x - 20} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$3(7x + 10) = 2(11x - 20)$$

$$21x + 30 = 22x - 40$$

$$x = 70$$

Original numbers $= 7x = 490, 11x = 770$

Sum $= 490 + 770 = 1260$

Final Answer:

$\boxed{1260}$

Q.49 A person who spends 52% of his monthly income is able to save ₹7,740 per month. His monthly expenses (in ₹) are:

A. 8,348
B. 8,385
C. 8,344
D. 8,460

Answer: B

Sol: **Given**

Expenditure $= 52\%$
Savings $= 7740$

Concept Used

$$\text{Income} = \text{Expenditure} + \text{Savings}$$

Formula Used

$$\text{Savings } \% = 100\% - \text{Expenditure } \%$$

Solution

$$\text{Savings } \% = 100 - 52 = 48$$
$$0.48x = 7740$$
$$x = \frac{7740}{0.48} = 16125$$

$$\text{Monthly expenses} = 52\% \text{ of } 16125$$
$$= 0.52 \times 16125$$
$$= 8385$$

Final Answer

8385

Q.50 Three numbers are in the ratio 4 : 5 : 6 and their average is 40. The largest number is:

A. 42
B. 44
C. 48
D. 32

Answer: C

Sol:

Given

$$\text{Ratio of numbers} = 4 : 5 : 6$$
$$\text{Average} = 40$$

Formula Used

$$\text{Average} = \frac{\text{Sum of numbers}}{\text{Number of numbers}}$$

Solution

Let the numbers be $4x, 5x, 6x$
$$\text{Sum} = 4x + 5x + 6x = 15x$$
$$\frac{15x}{3} = 40$$
$$5x = 40$$
$$x = 8$$

Numbers are $32, 40, 48$

Final Answer

48

Q.51 What was the venue for the historic T20 World Cup 2026 final between India and New Zealand?

A. Wankhede Stadium, Mumbai
B. Eden Gardens, Kolkata
C. Narendra Modi Stadium, Ahmedabad
D. M. Chinnaswamy Stadium, Bengaluru

Answer: C

Sol:

The correct answer is **(c) Narendra Modi Stadium, Ahmedabad**
Explanation:
· The final of the **ICC Men's T20 World Cup 2026** was held at the **Narendra Modi Stadium in Ahmedabad**.
· This stadium is currently the **largest cricket stadium in the world**, with a seating capacity of approximately **132,000**.
· The venue provided the backdrop for India becoming the **first team to win the T20 World Cup on home soil**.
· The pitch at Ahmedabad witnessed high-scoring action, with India posting **255/5**, the highest total in a T20 final.
Information Booster:
· The stadium was formerly known as the Motera Stadium before being rebuilt and renamed in 2021.
· It also hosted the final of the **2023 ODI World Cup**.

Additional Knowledge:

· **Wankhede Stadium** (Option a): Famous for hosting the **2011 ODI World Cup final** where India defeated Sri Lanka.

· **Eden Gardens** (Option b): Hosted the **2016 T20 World Cup final** (West Indies vs England).

· **M. Chinnaswamy** (Option d): Known for its high-scoring matches and small boundaries, but was not the 2026 final venue.

Q.52 **Which of the following dynasties of the Delhi Sultanate finally annexed Jaunpur into the empire of Delhi Sultanate?**

A. Lodi dynasty
B. Khalji dynasty
C. Tughlaq dynasty
D. Sayyid dynasty

Answer: A

Sol: **The Correct Answer is Lodi dynasty**

Explanation:

• The **Lodi dynasty** was the last dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate.
• During their rule, Jaunpur was annexed into the Delhi Sultanate, consolidating power in northern India.
• The annexation took place in the early 15th century, marking the end of the independent Sultanate of Jaunpur.

Key Points:

• **Lodi Dynasty** – The final dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate, ruling from 1451 to 1526.
• **Jaunpur's Annexation** – A significant event during the reign of **Sultan Sikandar Lodi**.
• **Impact** – This annexation led to greater control over northern India.

Additional Information:

• **Khalji Dynasty** – Known for expanding the empire, but did not annex Jaunpur.
• **Tughlaq Dynasty** – They had control over large territories but did not annex Jaunpur.
• **Sayyid Dynasty** – Ruled briefly and had limited territorial expansion.

Q.53 **Market control under Alauddin Khilji aimed mainly to _____.**

A. patronise artisan guilds
B. encourage foreign trade
C. promote luxury crafts and goods
D. check price inflation for army provisions

Answer: D

Sol:

The correct answer is (d) check price inflation for army provisions

Explanation:

· Alauddin Khilji introduced strict market reforms to control prices of essential commodities.
· His primary motive was to ensure stable and affordable supplies for his large standing army.
· Price ceilings were fixed for grains, cloth, cattle, and other essential items.
· He appointed market superintendents (shahana-i-mandi) to prevent black marketing and hoarding.
· These controls helped maintain regular provisioning of the army without excessive expenditure.

Information Booster:

· Alauddin established three major markets in Delhi: for grains, cloth, horses/slaves/cattle.
· The reforms were documented in Barani's Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi.

Additional Knowledge:

(a) Patronise artisan guilds
· Guild support was not the focus of Khilji's reforms.
· His policy aimed at state control, not artisan welfare.
(b) Encourage foreign trade
· Khilji's reforms did not promote foreign trade; rather, they emphasised regulation and internal stability.
(c) Promote luxury crafts and goods
· Luxury goods were not prioritised, as his focus was on basic necessities for the army, not elite consumption.

Q.54 **Birsa Munda led a famous tribal movement against British rule known as the Ulgulan (Great Tumult) in which region?**

A. Chota Nagpur Plateau
B. Santhal Pargana

C. Khasi Hills
D. Mizo Hills

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is **(A) Chota Nagpur Plateau**

Explanation:
• Birsa Munda led the Munda rebellion (Ulgulan) between 1899 and 1900 in the region of Ranchi (present-day Jharkhand).
• The movement aimed to drive out outsiders (Dikus) and the British, and establish 'Munda Raj'.

Information Booster:
• Birsa Munda's birth anniversary, November 15, is celebrated as 'Janjatiya Gaurav Divas'.
• He is respectfully called 'Dharti Aba' (Father of the Earth).

Additional Knowledge:
• Santhal Pargana (Option B): Known for the Santhal Rebellion (1855) led by Sidhu and Kanhu.

Q.55 **Three numbers are in the ratio 1 : 15 : 7, and their LCM is 4830. Their HCF is:**

A. 43
B. 41
C. 49
D. 46

Answer: D

Sol: **Given:**
Ratio of three numbers = 1 : 15 : 7

LCM of the three numbers = 4830

Concept Used:

LCM = HCF × LCM of ratio terms

Solution:

Let the numbers be:

1H, 15H, 7H

LCM(1, 15, 7) = $3 \times 5 \times 7$ = 105

Now,

LCM = 105H

105H = 4830

H = $\frac{4830}{105} = \frac{966}{21}$ = 46

Q.56 **Which country was elected the President of the AfricanAsian Rural Development Organization (AARDO) for 2025–27?**

A. Ghana
B. India
C. Singapore
D. Malaysia

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(b) India**

Explanation:

- **India** was unanimously elected as the **President** of the African-Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO) for the **2025–2027** triennium.
- The election took place during the General Session of the AARDO Conference.
- India's leadership will focus on promoting **South-South cooperation** in rural development, sustainable agriculture, and rural technology transfer.
- The **Ministry of Rural Development**, Government of India, will represent the country in this capacity.
- India has been a founding member and a major contributor to AARDO's human resource development programs.

Information Booster:

- **AARDO** was established in **1962** and is headquartered in **New Delhi**, India.
- It is an autonomous inter-governmental organization dedicated to improving the quality of life in rural Africa and Asia.

Additional Knowledge:

Ghana (Option a)

- An active African member of AARDO, often involved in technical exchange programs.

Singapore (Option c)

- Primarily an urban economy, it is not a member of rural-focused organizations like AARDO.

Malaysia (Option d)

- A key Asian member that has hosted several AARDO workshops in the past.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.57 Who among the following appoints the Administrator of a Union Territory without a Legislative Assembly?

A. The Union Cabinet
B. The Prime Minister
C. Chief Minister of the State
D. The President of India

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is **(D) The President of India**.
Explanation:
In India, the **President of India** appoints the **Administrator** of a **Union Territory** that does not have a **Legislative Assembly**. The Administrator functions as the head of the Union Territory, acting as the representative of the **President**. Union Territories like **Lakshadweep**, **Dadra and Nagar Haveli**, and **Daman and Diu** (before their merger) have been administered by the President's appointee. In contrast, Union Territories with a Legislative Assembly, such as **Delhi** and **Puducherry**, have an elected Chief Minister and legislative powers.

Information Booster:

- **Administrator**: The **Administrator** acts as the executive head of Union Territories without legislative assemblies. They perform executive functions on behalf of the President of India, while the Union Cabinet frames the policies for the region.

- **Union Territories**: Some Union Territories like **Delhi** and **Puducherry** have a Legislative Assembly and are governed by a **Chief Minister**. However, **other Union Territories** without assemblies are directly administered by the **President**.

- **Constitutional Provisions**: The appointment of an Administrator is done as per **Article 239** of the **Indian Constitution**, which deals with the administration of Union Territories.

- **Administrator's Role**: The Administrator can enact laws, oversee the functioning of the region, and carry out policies, with the final decision-making authority resting with the **President**.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Union Cabinet**: The **Union Cabinet** plays a role in formulating policies for Union Territories but does not directly appoint the Administrator.

- **Prime Minister**: The **Prime Minister** is the head of the **executive branch** of India but does not directly appoint the Administrator of Union Territories.

- **Chief Minister of the State**: The **Chief Minister** governs states, not Union Territories. In states with a legislative assembly, the Chief Minister holds executive authority.

Q.58 The Summer Solstice occurs on:

A. 22nd December

B. 21st March

C. 21st June

D. 23rd September

Answer: C

Sol: **Correct Answer: C. 21st June**

Explanation:

The Summer Solstice occurs on 21st June, marking the longest day of the year in the Northern Hemisphere. During this time, the North Pole is tilted toward the Sun, causing the Sun's rays to strike directly on the Tropic of Cancer at 23.5° North latitude.

Information Booster:

→ The Summer Solstice is significant for the Earth's axial tilt and its revolution around the Sun.

→ **In the Southern Hemisphere, the Summer Solstice occurs on 21st December, when the South Pole is tilted toward the Sun.**

Q.59 In the reference of the Delhi Sultanate, what was the 'Group of Forty'?

A. They were forty banjara leaders who transferred military supplies in times of war.
B. They were mostly powerful Turkish slaves of Iltutmish, who took power in the interregnum following Sultana Raziyya's killing.
C. They were forty Rajput nobles who planned a coup to dethrone Qutb ud Din Aibak in 1210.
D. They were forty military archers who distinguished themselves by their bravery in the Delhi Sultanate.

Answer: B

Sol: The Correct Answer is **B: They were mostly powerful Turkish slaves of Iltutmish, who took power in the interregnum following Sultana Raziyya's killing**.

Explanation:

The **'Group of Forty'** was a group of **Turkish nobles** and military officers who gained power after the **death of Sultana Raziyya**. They were **appointed by Sultan Iltutmish** and played a major role in **Delhi Sultanate** politics.

Key Points:

- Composed of **Turkish slaves** who became influential under **Iltutmish**.
- They gained power during the **interregnum after Raziyya Sultan's death**.
- **Balban** later eliminated them to consolidate power.

Additional Information:

- **Iltutmish** brought **Turkish slaves** into administration.
- **Raziyya Sultan's downfall** was due to the opposition from this group.
- **Balban's consolidation of power** led to the end of the **Group of Forty**.

Q.60 A bill becomes an Act of the Parliament after being passed by both the houses of Parliament and assented to by the _____.

A. Prime Minister
B. Vice President
C. President
D. Speaker of the Lok Sabha

Answer: C

Sol: A bill becomes an Act of the Parliament after being passed by both the houses of Parliament and assented to by the President.

Q.61 **Seven people J, K, L, M, N, O and P are sitting in a straight line, facing the north. Only three people are sitting to the left of O. K is sitting at the extreme left end of the line. Only two people are sitting between O and L. Only three people are sitting between J and N. J is not an immediate neighbour of L. P is sitting to the right of O.**
Who is sitting at the third position from the extreme right end of the line?

A. L
B. O
C. K
D. P

Answer: D

Sol: **Given:**
Seven people J, K, L, M, N, O and P are sitting in a straight line, facing the north.
Only three people are sitting to the left of O.
K is sitting at the extreme left end of the line.
Only two people are sitting between O and L.
Only three people are sitting between J and N.
J is not an immediate neighbour of L.
P is sitting to the right of O.
Final arrangement:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
K	J	M	O	**P**	N	L

So, **P** is sitting at the third position from the extreme right end of the line.
Thus, the correct option is: (d)

Q.62 **If the measure of each exterior angle of a regular polygon is 30°, then the number of sides of the polygon is:**

A. 14
B. 16
C. 12
D. 10

Answer: C

Sol: **Given:**
Each exterior angle of the regular polygon $= 30^\circ$

Concept Used:
Sum of exterior angles of a polygon $= 360^\circ$

Formula Used:
$$\text{Number of sides} = \frac{360^\circ}{\text{Each exterior angle}}$$

Solution:
$$\text{Number of sides} = \frac{360^\circ}{30^\circ}$$
$$= 12$$

Final Answer:
$\boxed{12}$

Q.63 **Find the volume (in cm^3) of a sphere having a diameter of 4.2 cm, giving your answer correct to two places of decimal.**
Take $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$

A. 18.8
B. 188.8
C. 38.8
D. 168.8

Answer: C

Sol: **Given**

$\text{Diameter} = 4.2 \text{ cm}$

Formula Used

$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

Solution

$r = \frac{4.2}{2} = 2.1$

$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi(2.1)^3$

$= \frac{4}{3}\pi \times 9.261$

$= 12.348\pi$

$= 38.79 \approx 3.8.8$

Q.64 In a certain code language,
A ? B means 'A is the daughter of B'
A = B means 'A is the son of B'
A @ B means 'A is the father of B'
and A √ B means 'A is the sister of B'
How is C related to L if 'C ? D @ E √ F = L'?

A. Sister
B. Daughter
C. Mother
D. Wife

Answer: B

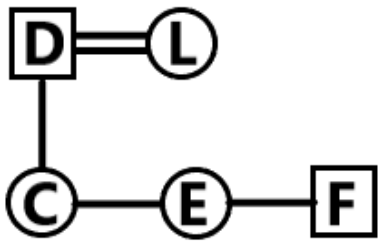
Sol: **Given**: In a certain code language,
A ? B means 'A is the daughter of B'
If 'C ? D @ E √ F = L'?

Symbols ? = @ √

RelationDaughterSonFatherSister

Symbol in Diagram	Meaning
- / O	Female
+ / □	Male
═	Married Couple
—	Siblings
|	Difference Of Generation

From the given information blood relation diagram will be.



So, C is the **daughter of L.**
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.65 If $\sqrt{0.03 \times 0.3 \times p} = 0.3 \times 0.03 \times \sqrt{q}$, then $\frac{p}{q}$ is:

A. 0.09
B. 0.009
C. 0.0009

D. 0.9

Answer: B

Sol: **Given:**

$\sqrt{0.03 \times 0.3 \times p} = 0.3 \times 0.03 \times \sqrt{q}$

Solution:

$\sqrt{0.03 \times 0.3 \times p} = 0.3 \times 0.03 \times \sqrt{q}$

Squaring both sides,

$(\sqrt{0.03 \times 0.3 \times p})^2 = (0.3 \times 0.03 \times \sqrt{q})^2$

$0.03 \times 0.3 \times p = 0.3 \times 0.3 \times 0.03 \times 0.03 \times q$

$p = 0.009 \times q$

$\frac{p}{q} = 0.009$

Q.66 **Water vascular system is focused in**

A. Porifera
B. Mollusca
C. Echinodermata
D. Coelenterata

Answer: C

Sol:

The correct answer is Echinodermata.

Explanation The **water vascular system** is a unique hydraulic system of canals and tube feet found only in the phylum **Echinodermata** (which includes starfish, sea urchins, and sea cucumbers). This system is used for several functions, including:

· **Locomotion:** Movement of the animal.

· **Gas exchange:** Respiration.

· **Food capture and transport.**

Additional Information

· **Porifera (Sponges):** Have a system of pores and canals called a water canal system for filter-feeding.

· **Mollusca and Coelenterata:** Do not possess a water vascular system.

Conclusion: The water vascular system is a distinctive feature of the phylum Echinodermata.

Q.67 **What is the primary goal of incorporating AI technology into the Delhi Courts' new 'Pilot Hybrid Court'?**

A. To reduce the number of courtrooms
B. To enhance efficiency and productivity in judicial proceedings
C. To increase the number of cases processed
D. To replace human judges with AI

Answer: B

Sol: In a significant leap towards modernizing the judicial system, Delhi Courts have embraced Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology with the inauguration of their first 'Pilot Hybrid Court'. This innovative courtroom, equipped with a groundbreaking 'Speech to Text Facility', marks a new era in judicial proceedings, promising enhanced efficiency and productivity.

Q.68 **Select the triad which follows the same pattern as that followed by the two triads given below. Both triads follow the same pattern.**
IE-KG-MO
EA-GC-IK

A. MI-OK-QS
B. MJ-OK-QR
C. NJ-PK-QR
D. NJ-PL-QR

Answer: A

Sol: **Given:**
IE-KG-MO
EA-GC-IK

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Z	Y	X	W	V	U	T	S	R	Q	P	O	N
26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14

Logic: First letters increase by +2. Second letters: first +2, then +8
IE-KG-MO
I→K (+2), E→G (+2)
K→M (+2), G→O (+8)
EA-GC-IK
E→G (+2), A→C (+2)
G→I (+2), C→K (+8)
Check options:
A) MI → OK → QS
M→O (+2), I→K (+2)
O→Q (+2), K→S (+8) pattern same
B) MJ → OK → QR
M→O (+2), J→K (+1) ✗
C) NJ → PK → QR
N→P (+2), J→K (+1) ✗
D) NJ → PL → QR
N→P (+2), J→L (+2) but next step breaks pattern ✗
Final Answer:
MI – OK – QS
Final Correct Option:
(A)

Q.69 **I bought two pendants for ₹1,200. I sold the first one at a loss of 10% and the second at a gain of 14%. If, on the whole I made neither a loss nor a gain, find the cost price (in ₹) of the first pendant.**

A. 724
B. 684
C. 720
D. 700

Answer: D

Sol: **Given**

Total Cost Price (CP) = ₹1,200

Loss on first pendant = 10%

Gain on second pendant = 14%

Overall transaction results in no profit and no loss.

Solution

Let the CP of the first pendant be x and the second be y.

x + y = 1200

Since there is no profit and no loss, the loss amount equals the gain amount.

10

Substitute y in the first equation:

$$x + \frac{5x}{7} = 1200$$

$$\frac{12x}{7} = 1200$$

12x = 8400

x = 700

The cost price of the first pendant is ₹700.

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (d)

Q.70 **In a row of 66 students facing the north, Agya is 11th from the left end. If Nini is 22nd to the right of Agya, then what is Nini's position from the right end of the line?**

A. 43rd
B. 34th
C. 41st
D. 36th

Answer: B

Sol: **Information Given:**

Total students = 66

Agya = 11th from left

Nini = 22nd to the right of Agya

Formula Used: Position from right = Total − Position from left + 1

Step-by-step:

Agya = 11th from left

Nini = 11 + 22 = 33rd from left

From right:

66 − 33 + 1 = 34

Final Answer:

34th from the right

Final Correct Option:

(B)

Q.71 **The Seine River is France's second-longest river after which river?**

A. Rhône River
B. Garonne River
C. Loire River
D. Dordogne River

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is option (c) Loire River.

Explanation

· **The Loire River** is the longest river in France, with a length of about 1,006 kilometers. It is known for its scenic beauty, vineyards, and the famous Loire Valley, dotted with historic castles.

· **The Seine River**, at 775 kilometers long, is the second-longest river in France. It flows through Paris, which makes it significant both culturally and historically.

· The Loire and Seine rivers are crucial for France's geography, influencing agriculture, tourism, and urban development along their banks.

· The Seine is particularly famous for flowing through Paris, serving as an iconic landmark and major waterway.

Information Booster

· The **Paris Basin**, which the Seine drains, covers about 79,000 square kilometers and is an important agricultural and industrial region.

· The Loire Valley is a UNESCO World Heritage site, primarily due to its historical castles and vineyards, all located along the Loire River.

· The Seine plays a central role in Paris's culture, influencing the city's development and offering recreational spaces like the Seine quays.

Q.72 **Read the given statements and conclusions carefully. Assuming that the information given in the statements is true, even if it appears to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the given conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.**

Statements:

All horses are elephants.

Some horses are giraffes.

No elephant is a tiger.

Conclusions:

(I) Some elephants are giraffes.

(II) Some giraffes are tigers.

A. Both conclusions (I) and (II) are true

B. Only Conclusion (II) is true

C. Neither Conclusion (I) nor Conclusion (II) is true

D. Only Conclusion (I) is true

Answer: D

Sol: **Given:**

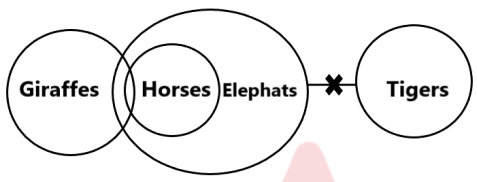
Statements:

All horses are elephants.

Some horses are giraffes.

No elephant is a tiger.

From the given statements Venn diagram will be:



(I) Some elephants are giraffes.

All horses are elephants → those horses are elephants.

=> Some elephants are giraffes ✔ (Conclusion I true)

(II) Some giraffes are tigers.

Giraffes linked with elephants cannot be tigers.

=> "Some giraffes are tigers" ✗ not possible.

Final Answer:

Only Conclusion (I) follows.

Final Correct Option:

(D)

Q.73 **Mr. Akai starts from Point A and drives 9 km towards west. He then takes a left turn, drives 9 km, turns left and drives 17 km. He then takes a left turn and drives 18 km. He takes a final left turn, drives 8 km and stops at Point P. How far (shortest distance) and towards which direction should he drive in order to reach Point A again? (All turns are 90-degree turns only, unless specified.)**

A. 9 km to the south

B. 9 km to the north

C. 12 km to the north

D. 12 km to the east

Answer: A

Sol: **Given**:

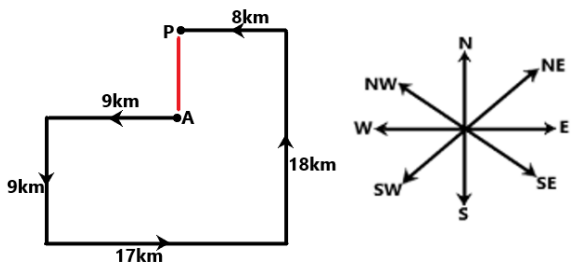
Mr. Akai starts from Point A and drives 9 km towards west.

He then takes a left turn, drives 9 km, turns left and drives 17 km.

He then takes a left turn and drives 18 km.

He takes a final left turn, drives 8 km and stops at Point P.

From the given statements path diagram will be.



18 - 9 = 9 km

So, he far **9 km** and towards **south** direction should he drive in order to reach Point A again.

Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.74 **Raj-UNNATI, launched by the Government of Rajasthan in January 2026, is inspired by which central government governance platform?**

A. Digital India
B. PRAGATI
C. Mission Mode Projects
D. e-Kranti

Answer: B

Sol: **Correct Answer:** (b) PRAGATI

Solution

- **Raj-UNNATI** is a digital governance platform launched by the Rajasthan government.
- It is inspired by the **PRAGATI (Pro-Active Governance and Timely Implementation)** model of the Government of India.
- Rajasthan became the **first Indian state** to replicate the PRAGATI framework at the state level.

Information Booster

- Objective: Fast-track development projects and government schemes.
- Features: Real-time data integration, performance tracking, inter-departmental coordination.
- Goal: Reduce delays and resolve long-pending project issues.

Additional Knowledge

- PRAGATI was launched in **2014** by the Government of India.
- It monitors infrastructure and development projects using digital tools.
- It integrates technology, administration, and governance for timely implementation.

Q.75 **The sum of the first pair of two-digit twin prime numbers is:**

A. 22
B. 26
C. 24
D. 28

Answer: C

Sol: **Given:**

Twin primes are primes with a difference of 2.

Solution:

The first two-digit prime numbers are 11, 13, 17, 19...

The first pair of two-digit twin primes is (11, 13).

Sum = 11 + 13 = **24**

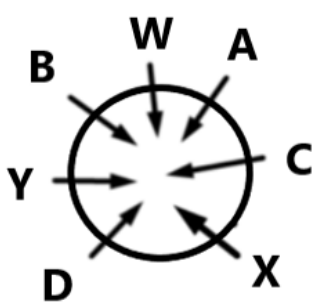
So the correct answer is (c)

Q.76 **A,B,C,D,W,X and Y are sitting around a circular table facing the centre of the table. Only one person sits between Y and X when counted from the left of X. A sits third to the right of D. C sits third to the left of B. A sits to the immediate right of C. W is not an immediate neighbour of C. How many people sit between W and X when counted from the right of W?**

A. Three
B. Two
C. Four
D. One

Answer: A

Sol: **Given:**
A,B,C,D,W,X and Y are sitting around a circular table facing the centre of the table.
Only one person sits between Y and X when counted from the left of X.
A sits third to the right of D.
C sits third to the left of B.
A sits to the immediate right of C.
W is not an immediate neighbour of C.



So. **Three** people sit between W and X when counted from the right of W.
Thus, the correct option is: (a)

Q.77 **Which cleavage type is seen in echinoderms?**

A. Radial
B. Spiral
C. Bilateral
D. Discoidal

Answer: A

Sol: Correct answer: (a) Radial
Explanation:
Echinoderms exhibit radial cleavage, where divisions occur symmetrically around the axis of the egg.
Information Booster:
Radial cleavage occurs in deuterostomes like echinoderms and chordates.
The cleavage planes divide the egg into equally arranged cells.
It supports a more organized embryonic development.
This symmetry is important for the correct positioning of cells.
It is distinct from spiral cleavage in protostomes.

Q.78 **Jitesh and Kamal can complete a certain piece of work in 5 and 18 days, respectively, They started to work together, and after 3 days, Kamal left. In how many days will Jitesh complete the remaining work?**

A. $\frac{11}{6}$
B. $\frac{13}{6}$
C. $\frac{7}{6}$
D. $\frac{25}{6}$

Answer: C

Sol: **Given:**
$\text{Time taken by Jitesh} = 5 \text{ days}$
$\text{Time taken by Kamal} = 18 \text{ days}$
$\text{Working together for } 3 \text{ days}$

Formula Used:
$\text{Work rate} = \frac{1}{\text{Time}}$
$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Remaining Work}}{\text{Individual Work Rate}}$

Solution:

Jitesh's 1-day work $= \frac{1}{5}$

Kamal's 1-day work $= \frac{1}{18}$

Combined 1-day work $= \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{18} = \frac{18+5}{90} = \frac{23}{90}$

Work done in 3 days $= 3 \times \frac{23}{90} = \frac{23}{30}$

Remaining work $= 1 - \frac{23}{30} = \frac{7}{30}$

Time taken by Jitesh $= \frac{\frac{7}{30}}{\frac{1}{5}} = \frac{7}{6}$

Final Answer:

$\boxed{\frac{7}{6} \text{ days}}$

Q.79 A man rows down a river of length 24 km in 4 hours with the stream and returns in 8 hours. What is the speed of the boat in still water?

A. 9.4 km/h
B. 4.5 km/h
C. 6.3 km/h
D. 5.4 km/h

Answer: B

Sol: **Given:**

Distance (one way) = 24 km

Time taken downstream = 4 hours

Time taken upstream = 8 hours

We need speed of boat in still water.

Formula Used:

Speed = $\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}}$

Downstream speed = Boat speed + Stream speed

Upstream speed = Boat speed – Stream speed

Boat speed in still water $= \frac{\text{Downstream speed} + \text{Upstream speed}}{2}$

Solution:

Downstream speed = $\frac{24}{4} = 6\,\text{km/h}$

Upstream speed = $\frac{24}{8} = 3\,\text{km/h}$

Speed of boat in still water = $\frac{6+3}{2} = \frac{9}{2} = 4.5\,\text{km/h}$

The speed of the boat in still water = 4.5 km/h

Q.80 Two trains 136 m and 185 m in length respectively are running in opposite directions, one at a speed of 70 km/h and the other at a speed of 65 km/h. In what time will they be completely clear of each other from the moment they meet?

A. 8.56 s
B. 7.43 s
C. 4.78 s
D. 9.67 s

Answer: A

Sol: **Given:**

Train lengths =136 m and 185 m,

Speeds of trains =70 km/h and 65 km/h

Formula Used:

$$\text{Relative Speed} = \text{Speed}_1 + \text{Speed}_2 \text{ (for opposite directions)}$$

$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Total Distance}}{\text{Relative Speed}}$$

Solution:

$$\text{Relative Speed} = 70 + 65 = 135\,\text{km/h}$$

Changing the speed into m/sec

$$= \frac{135 \times 1000}{3600} = 37.5\,\text{m/s}$$

$$\text{Total Distance} = 136 + 185 = 321\,\text{m}$$

Now,

$$\text{Time} = \frac{321}{37.5} = 8.56\,\text{seconds}$$

Q.81 The value of $\frac{3}{4} + \left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{5}{9}}\right) - \frac{2}{3}$ is

A. 61/84
B. 60/83
C. 57/77
D. 63/92

Answer: A

Sol: **Given**

Expression = $\frac{3}{4} + (\frac{1}{1+\frac{5}{9}}) - \frac{2}{3}$

Solution

$$\frac{3}{4} + \left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{5}{9}}\right) - \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} + \left(\frac{1}{\frac{14}{9}}\right) - \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} + \frac{9}{14} - \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{63 + 54 - 56}{84}$$

$$\frac{61}{84}$$

Final Answer

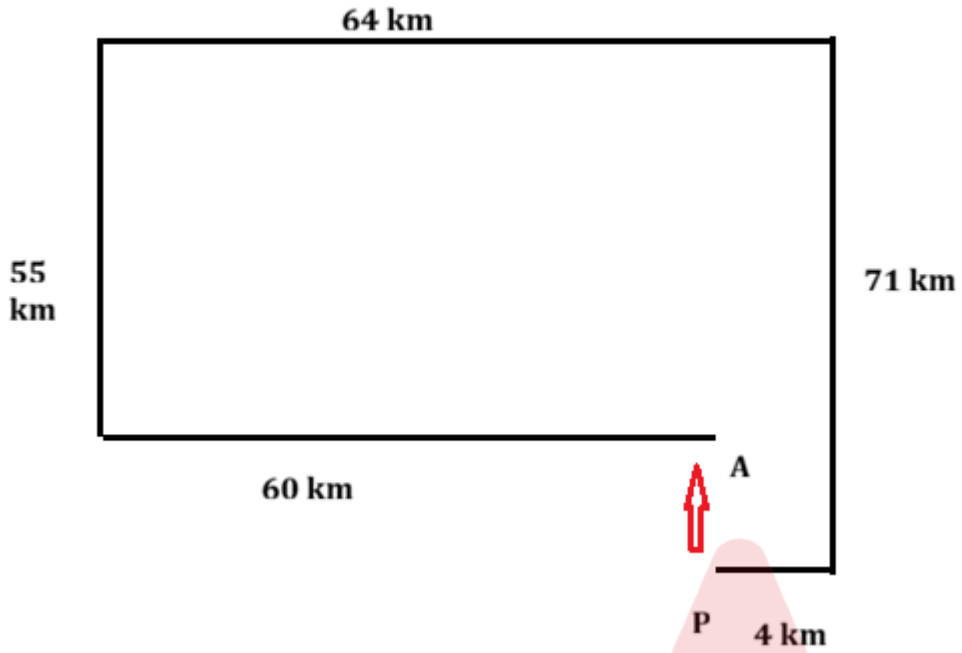
So the correct answer is (a)

Q.82 **Asim starts from Point A and drives 60 km towards the west. He then takes a right turn, drives 55 km, turns right and drives 64 km. He then takes a right turn and drives 71 km. He takes a final right turn, drives 4 km and stops at Point P. How far (shortest distance) and towards which direction should he drive in order to reach Point A again?**

A. 15 km to the north
B. 18 km to the south
C. 17 km to the south
D. 16 km to the north

Answer: D

Sol: Asim starts from Point A and drives 60 km towards the west. He then takes a right turn, drives 55 km, turns right and drives 64 km. He then takes a right turn and drives 71 km. He takes a final right turn, drives 4 km and stops at Point P.



How far (shortest distance) =71 km- 55 km = 16 km

towards which direction should he drive to reach Point A again = North

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Q.83 **Which smallest number should be added to 25553 so that the sum is completely divisible by 38?**

A. 21
B. 22
C. 23
D. 18

Answer: A

Sol: **Given:**

Number = 25553

Divisor = 38

Formula Used:

Required number = Divisor - Remainder

Solution:

25553 ÷ 38 = 672 remainder 17

Required number = 38 - 17 = 21

Q.84 Read the given statements and conclusions carefully. Assuming that the information given in the statements is true, even if it appears to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the given conclusion(s) logically follow(s) from the statements.

Statements:

All giraffes are bees.

No bee is a road.

No bee is a fly.

Conclusions:

(I) No giraffe is a road.

(II) Some flies are roads.

A. Only conclusion (I) follows.
B. Both conclusions (I) and (II) follow.
C. Neither conclusion (I) nor (II) follows.
D. Only conclusion (II) follows.

Answer: A

Sol: **Given:**

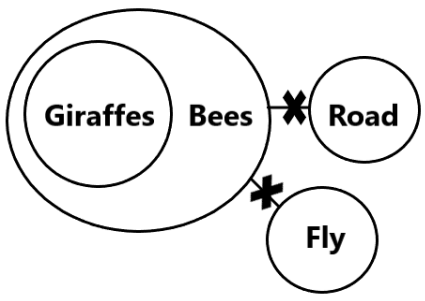
Statements:

All giraffes are bees.

No bee is a road.

No bee is a fly.

From the given statements Venn diagram will be:



Conclusions:

(I) No giraffe is a road.

From (1): All giraffes are bees.

From (2): No bee is a road.

=> Giraffes (being bees) cannot be roads.

So **No giraffe is a road** ✔

Conclusion II: Some flies are roads.

No bee is fly, but relation between **flies and roads** is not given.

=> Cannot conclude **Some flies are roads** ✗

Final Answer:

Only conclusion (I) follows.

Final Correct Option:

(A)

Q.85 Which of the following numbers is divisible by 87?

A. 8004
B. 8088
C. 7150
D. 7835

Answer: A

Sol: **Given**

$87 = 3 \times 29$

Concept Used

A number divisible by 87 must be divisible by 3 and 29

Formula Used

Divisibility rules for 3 and 29

Solution

$8004: \ 8 + 0 + 0 + 4 = 12 \Rightarrow$ divisible by 3

$8004 \div 29 = 276 \Rightarrow$ divisible by 29

$8088: \ 8 + 0 + 8 + 8 = 24 \Rightarrow$ divisible by 3

$8088 \div 29 \neq$ integer

$7150: \ 7 + 1 + 5 + 0 = 13 \Rightarrow$ not divisible by 3

$7835: \ 7 + 8 + 3 + 5 = 23 \Rightarrow$ not divisible by 3

Final Answer

8004

Q.86 Refer to the given number series and answer the question that follows. Counting to be done from left to right only. All numbers are single-digit numbers.

(Left) 7 5 2 4 9 5 3 8 9 1 2 6 6 6 8 4 5 3 9 1 7 9 8 6 3 6 9 (Right)

How many such even numbers are there, each of which is immediately preceded by an odd number and also immediately followed by an even number?

A. 2
B. 5
C. 3
D. 4

Answer: C

Sol: **Given**: (Left) 7 5 2 4 9 5 3 8 9 1 2 6 6 6 8 4 5 3 9 1 7 9 8 6 3 6 9 (Right)

Logic: Odd number | Even number | Even number

(Left) 7 5 2 4 9 5 3 8 9 1 2 6 6 6 8 4 5 3 9 1 7 9 8 6 3 6 9 (Right)

So, **3** such even numbers are there, each of which is immediately preceded by an odd number and also immediately followed by an even number.

Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.87 Service sector is a part of _____ of an economy.

A. primary sector
B. tertiary sector
C. public sector
D. secondary sector

Answer: B

Sol: **The correct answer is (B) tertiary sector.**

Explanation: The **service sector** is a part of the **tertiary sector** of an economy. The tertiary sector involves the provision of services rather than goods. This sector includes industries such as healthcare, education, finance, tourism, retail, entertainment, transportation, and communication.

Information Booster:

- The **tertiary sector** is crucial for economic development as it supports the primary (extraction of raw materials) and secondary (manufacturing) sectors by providing essential services.
- In modern economies, the service sector has grown significantly, contributing to a large portion of GDP.
- Services are often intangible, and they create jobs in areas like banking, insurance, education, healthcare, and entertainment.

Additional Information:

- **A (primary sector)** refers to the extraction of natural resources like agriculture, fishing, and mining.
- **C (public sector)** refers to government-owned entities and organizations, which can span across various sectors (primary, secondary, tertiary).
- **D (secondary sector)** is related to manufacturing and industry, where raw materials are processed into finished goods.

Q.88 **Three partners invested in a business in the ratio 6:2:9. They invested their capitals for 2 months, 10 months and 5 months, respectively. What was the ratio of their profits?**

A. 11:20:45
B. 12:20:45
C. 15:20:45
D. 13:20:45

Answer: B

Sol: **Given**:
Investment ratio = 6 : 2 : 9

Time periods = 2 months, 10 months, 5 months respectively

Formula Used:

Profit Ratio = (Investment × Time)

Solution:

A = 6 × 2 = 12

B = 2 × 10 = 20

C = 9 × 5 = 45

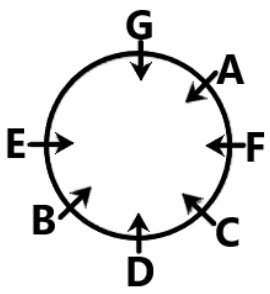
Ratio = 12 : 20 : 45

Q.89 **A, B, C, D, E, F and G are sitting around a circular table facing the centre. Only two people sit between D and A when counted from the left of A. C sits third to the left of G. E sits to the immediate right of G. E sits second to the left of D. F is an immediate neighbour of C. How many people sit between B and G when counted from the left of G?**

A. Three
B. Four
C. Two
D. One

Answer: B

Sol: **Given**:
A, B, C, D, E, F and G are sitting around a circular table facing the centre.
Only two people sit between D and A when counted from the left of A.
C sits third to the left of G.
E sits to the immediate right of G.
E sits second to the left of D.
F is an immediate neighbour of C.
From the given information seating arrangement will be.



So, **four** people sit between B and G when counted from the left of G.
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.90 What will come in the place of the question mark (?) in the following equation, if ' −' and '+' are interchanged and '÷' and '×' are interchanged?
200 × 25 + 30 − 5 ÷ 10 = ?

A. 29
B. 28
C. 31
D. 35

Answer: B

Sol: **Information Given:**
Equation: 200 × 25 + 30 − 5 ÷ 10 = ?
Interchange:
+ ↔ −
× ↔ ÷

Operation preference wise	Symbol
Brackets	$[], , ()$
Orders, of	$(power), \sqrt{}(root), of$
Division	$\div$
Multiplication	$\times$
Addition	$+$
Subtraction	$-$

Step-by-step:
200 × 25 + 30 − 5 ÷ 10
→ 200 ÷ 25 − 30 + 5 × 10
Now calculate:
200 ÷ 25 = 8
5 × 10 = 50
So, 8 − 30 + 50 = 28
Final Answer:
28
Final Correct Option:
(B)

Q.91 The main characteristic of fourth generation was _____?

A. Transistor
B. VLSI
C. Vacuum tubes
D. Circuit

Answer: B

Sol: **VLSI** was started to be used in 4th generation.

Q.92 An electric pump can fill a tank in 3 hours. Due to a leakage in the tank, it takes $5\frac{1}{4}$hours to fill the tank. How much time will this leak take to empty the full tank if water does not get in or out of the tank through any other point during this period?

A. 24 hours
B. 7 hours
C. 17 hours
D. 10 hours

Answer: B

Sol: **Given:**

$$\text{Time to fill tank by pump} = 3\text{hours}$$

$$\text{Time to fill tank with leakage} = \frac{21}{4}\text{hours}$$

Formula Used:

$$\text{Work rate} = \frac{1}{\text{Time}}$$

Solution:

$$\text{Pump rate} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{Net rate} = \frac{1}{\frac{21}{4}} = \frac{4}{21}$$
$$\text{Leak rate} = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{4}{21} = \frac{7-4}{21} = \frac{1}{7}$$
$$\text{Time to empty tank} = 7$$

Q.93 **Who set up the newspapers New India, Commonwealth, and Young India?**

A. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
B. Subramanian Iyer
C. Annie Besant
D. Gandhiji

Answer: C

Sol: **Correct Answer: (C) Annie Besant**
Explanation:
Annie Besant was the leader who set up the newspapers New India, Commonwealth, and Young India. These publications played a significant role in spreading nationalistic ideas and advocating for self-rule in India.
Information Booster:
→ Annie Besant was a key figure in the Indian independence movement, and her publications supported the cause of Indian nationalism.
→ She was also a prominent leader in the Home Rule Movement alongside Bal Gangadhar Tilak.
Additional Information (Other Options):
Option (A) Bal Gangadhar Tilak: He founded the newspapers Kesari and Maratha.
Option (B) Subramanian Iyer: Known for his role in Tamil Nadu's nationalist movement, not for founding these specific newspapers.
Option (D) Gandhiji: He founded Young India, but Annie Besant also played a role in promoting nationalist ideas through her publications.

Q.94 **If 'P' stands for '×', 'Q' stands for '÷', 'R' stands for '-' and 'S' stands for '+', what will come in place of the question mark (?) in the following equation?**
14 P 4 S (16 Q 4) P 9 R (60 Q 6) P 7 S 20 = ?

A. 58
B. 42
C. 65
D. 36

Answer: B

Sol: **Given**: 14 P 4 S (16 Q 4) P 9 R (60 Q 6) P 7 S 20 = ?

Given LetterPQRS

New Sign × ÷ - +

Using **BODMAS** rule.

Operation preference wise	Symbol
Brackets	$[], , ()$
Orders, of	$(power), \sqrt{}(root), of$
Division	$\div$
Multiplication	$\times$
Addition	$+$
Subtraction	$-$

New equation: 14 × 4 + (16 ÷ 4) × 9 - (60 ÷ 6) × 7 + 20 = ?
14 × 4 + 4 × 9 - 10 × 7 + 20 = ?
56 + 36 - 70 + 20 = ?
92 - 70 + 20 = ?
112 - 70 = ?
? = **42**
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.95 **If 66% of the first number is equal to three-fifths of the second number, what is the ratio of the first number to the second number?**

A. 5 : 7
B. 9 : 14
C. 8 : 11

D. 10 : 11

Answer: D

Sol: **Given:**

66% of first number = 3/5 of second number

Formula Used:

$P \times A = Q \times B$

Solution:

Let the first number be A and the second number be B.

$\frac{66}{100} \times A = \frac{3}{5} \times B$

$\frac{33}{50} \times A = \frac{3}{5} \times B$

$\frac{A}{B} = \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{50}{33}$

$\frac{A}{B} = \frac{150}{165} = \frac{10}{11}$

Ratio = 10 : 11

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (d)

Q.96 **The mean of the first twelve prime numbers is:**

A. 16.42
B. 12.00
C. 20.45
D. 10.50

Answer: A

Sol: **Given:**

We need to find the mean of the first twelve prime numbers.

Formula Used:

$\text{Mean} = \frac{\text{Sum of the numbers}}{\text{Number of numbers}}$

Solution:

Sum of these prime numbers:

2 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 11 + 13 + 17 + 19 + 23 + 29 + 31 + 37 = 197

$\text{Mean} = \frac{197}{12} \approx 16.42$

Q.97 **From 1950 to 1990, the proportion of GDP contributed by the Agriculture sector _____:**

A. did not decline significantly
B. did not increase significantly
C. remained the same
D. declined significantly

Answer: D

Sol: **The correct answer is: (d) declined significantly**

Explanation:

· Between **1950 and 1990**, India saw a structural transformation in its economy.
· In **1950–51**, the **agriculture sector contributed over 50%** to the GDP.
· By **1990**, this share had dropped to about **30%**, reflecting a **significant decline**.
· This was due to **industrialization**, **infrastructure growth**, and the **emergence of the services sector**.

· Although agriculture remained the largest employer, its share in GDP declined notably.

Information Booster:

· In 1950–51, agriculture contributed **>50%** to GDP.
· By 1990, its contribution dropped to **~30%**.
· Shift driven by increased output in industry and services.
· Green Revolution impacted productivity but not GDP share proportionately.
· India's economy moved towards **diversification** in sectors.
· Economic reforms post-1991 further reduced agriculture's GDP share.

Q.98 **'Equal pay for equal work is prevention of concentration of wealth' is mentioned under which Article of the Indian Constitution?**

A. Article 44
B. Article 40
C. Article 38
D. Article 39

Answer: D

Sol: **The correct answer is: (d) Article 39**

Explanation:

Article 39 of the **Indian Constitution**, which is part of the **Directive Principles of State Policy**, specifically mentions that the state shall **direct its policies** towards ensuring **equal pay for equal work** for both men and women.
It also emphasizes preventing the **concentration of wealth** and its **dispersal** to ensure social and economic justice.

Information Booster:

- **DPSP** are not enforceable by the courts but guide the government in framing policies and laws that contribute to the welfare of the citizens.
    - **Social and Economic Justice**: By advocating for **equal pay for equal work**, **Article 39** contributes to ensuring that workers, especially women, receive the **same remuneration** for their labor, eliminating **gender-based wage disparity**.
- The focus on **equal pay for equal work** is an important step towards achieving **gender equality** and **economic fairness** in the workplace.

Additional Information:

- **Article 44**: Directs the state to strive for a **Uniform Civil Code** for the citizens of India.
- **Article 40**: Deals with the **organization of Panchayats** for the governance of rural areas.
- **Article 38**: Directs the state to **secure social order** and ensure the **promotion of the welfare** of the people.

Q.99 **In a certain code language, 'LEASK' is coded as '76432' and 'KASEY' is coded as '46837'. What is the code for 'L' in that language?**

A. 3
B. 7
C. 2
D. 4

Answer: C

Sol: **Information Given:**
LEASK → 76432
KASEY → 46837

Logic:
Compare common letters.

Explanation:
Common letters: K,A,S,E- 7643

Thus remaining digit for L = 2.

Final Answer:
2

Final Correct Option:
c

Q.100 Hydraulic brakes works on–

A. Ohm law
B. Kirchhoff law
C. Newton law
D. Pascal's law

Answer: D

Sol:

Hydraulic breaks works on Pascal's law.
Pascal's law– In a fluid at rest in a closed container, a pressure change in one part is transmitted without loss to every portion of the fluid and to the walls of the
container.
Pressure of a liquid– When a liquid is contained in a vessel, if exerts force at all points on the ends and bottom of the vessel. The force per unit area is called intensity of pressure.
$p = P/A$
Where, P = force acting on the liquid
A = area on which the force acts.
