

UPSSSC PET (Expected Paper) Based on 25th Oct Shift

Q1. Seven people, C, D, E, N, O, P and Q, are sitting in a straight line, facing north. E sits second to the right of N. Only two people sit between E and P. Only two people sit to the left of N. Only three people sit between N and C. O sits at some place to the right of Q but at some place to the left of D. How many people sit to the right of O ?

- (a) Two
- (b) Three
- (c) One
- (d) Four

Ans.(b)

Q2. Four numbers are given below, in which three of them follow the same logic, find the different number and mark it as an answer.

- (a) 26
- (b) 40
- (c) 121
- (d) 133

Ans.(c)

Q3. At what time (approximately) (in PM) between 5 PM and 6 PM will the angle between the hour and the minute hand of a clock be 130° ?

- (a) 5:01
- (b) 5:04
- (c) 5:08
- (d) 05:09

Ans.(b)

Q4. Pointing towards a girl in the picture, Helan (a female) said, "She is the mother of Neha whose father is my son." How is Helan related to the girl in the picture?

- (a) Mother
- (b) Aunt
- (c) Cousin
- (d) Mother-in-law

Ans.(d)

Q5. In a row of girls, Sita is 12th from the left and Radha is 16th from the right. If they interchange their positions, Sita becomes 20th from the left. What is Radha's new position from the right?

- (a) 24th
- (b) 25th
- (c) 26th
- (d) 27th

Ans.(a)



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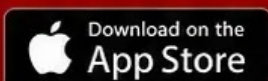


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Q6. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan organised the following movement to mobilise the Pashtuns through non-violent resistance:

- (a) Khilafat Movement
- (b) Khudai Khidmatgar Movement
- (c) Ahrar Movement
- (d) Home Rule Movement

Ans.(b)

Q7. The Indigo Revolt, one of the important peasant movements against European planters in Bengal, occurred during:

- (a) 1859–60
- (b) 1857–58
- (c) 1865–66
- (d) 1875–76

Ans.(a)

Q8. According to the source, how many functional categories of Ritvijas (sacrificial priests) are mentioned in the Rigvedic tradition?

- (a) Four
- (b) Five
- (c) Seven
- (d) Eight

Ans.(c)

Q9. According to the source, the honorific title “Netaji” was first associated with Subhas Chandra Bose during his activities in:

- (a) Germany
- (b) India
- (c) Japan
- (d) Singapore

Ans.(a)

Q10. From which place did Acharya Vinoba Bhave formally begin the Individual Satyagraha in 1940?

- (a) Pavnar, Maharashtra
- (b) Pochampally, Telangana
- (c) Nadiad, Gujarat
- (d) Wardha, Maharashtra

Ans.(a)

Q11. Consider the following statements regarding the Champaran Satyagraha:

1. Rajkumar Shukla persuaded Gandhi to visit Champaran.
2. J. B. Kripalani was associated with Gandhi during the Champaran inquiry.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans.(c)

Q12. Who was the last ruler of the Pallava Dynasty?

- (a) Mahendravarman I
- (b) Narasimhavarman I
- (c) Nandivarman III
- (d) Aparajitavarman

Ans.(d)

Q13. Sarnath, where Lord Buddha delivered his first sermon, is located near which city?

- (a) Kushinagar
- (b) Varanasi
- (c) Sravasti
- (d) Sankisa

Ans.(b)

Q14. Which of the following taxes represented one-fifth of the booty acquired in war or mine or treasure trove (found) to be handed over to the state?

- (a) Khams
- (b) Zakat
- (c) Kharaj
- (d) Jizya

Ans.(a)

Q15. Who ordered the compilation of the Fatawa-i-Alamgiri, a famous Islamic law code?

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Aurangzeb
- (c) Shah Jahan
- (d) Jahangir

Ans.(b)

Q16. Which phenomenon is most directly responsible for plate tectonics on Earth?

- (a) Rotation of the Earth's core
- (b) Convection currents in the mantle
- (c) Gravitational pull of the Moon
- (d) Heat from the lithosphere

Ans.(b)

Q17. Which of the following sequence CORRECTLY represents the movement of water in nature?

- (a) Precipitation Runoff- Evaporation
- (b) Evaporation Precipitation Condensation
- (c) Evaporation Condensation Precipitation
- (d) Condensation Precipitation Evaporation

Ans.(c)

Q18. Which of the following river systems is used for inland waterways in India?

- (a) River Chambal
- (b) River Kaveri
- (c) River Narmada
- (d) Ganga–Brahmaputra River System

Ans.(d)

Q19. In which of the following forest types are trees such as pine, deodar, silver fir and cedar found?

- (a) Tropical deciduous forests
- (b) Mangrove forests
- (c) Montane temperate forests
- (d) Tropical evergreen forests

Ans.(c)

Q20. The Shevaroy Hills are located in which Indian state?

- (a) Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Karnataka
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Tamil Nadu

Ans.(d)

Q21. The Goods and Services Tax (GST) Reforms 2025 by lowering GST rates addressed two challenges including employment generation and

- (a) Affordability
- (b) Poverty removal
- (c) Export boosting
- (d) All of the above

Ans.(a)

Q22. Banking reforms were part of the 1991 economic reforms. Which of the following committees recommended banking sector liberalisation in 1991?

- (a) Kelkar Committee
- (b) Narasimham Committee
- (c) Suresh Tendulkar Committee
- (d) Rangarajan Committee

Ans.(b)

Q23. Which of the following sectors received the highest priority in the First Five Year Plan (1951-56)?

- (a) Industry
- (b) Transport
- (c) Agriculture and irrigation
- (d) Communications

Ans.(c)

Q24. Which of the following combinations includes a sector that is not among the seven infrastructure engines under the PM GatiShakti National Master Plan?

- (a) Roads, Railways and Ports
- (b) Waterways, Airports and Mass Transport
- (c) Railways, Logistics Infrastructure and Agriculture
- (d) Roads, Ports and Logistics Infrastructure

Ans.(c)

Q25. The post-1991 reforms permitted greater inflow of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in several sectors. What was the primary objective of this policy shift?

- (a) To promote foreign ownership of Indian public sector units
- (b) To bridge the savings-investment gap and facilitate technology and managerial know-how transfer
- (c) To replace domestic investment with foreign loans
- (d) To ensure full capital account convertibility for the rupee

Ans.(b)

Q26. The Law-making procedure in Indian Constitution is taken from:

- (a) British Constitution
- (b) Canadian Constitution
- (c) French Constitution
- (d) Irish Constitution

Ans.(a)

Q27. Which article provides remedies for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights?

- (a) Article 32
- (b) Article 21
- (c) Article 19
- (d) Article 51A

Ans.(a)

Q28. Match the Constitutional provisions in List-I with their subject-matter in List-II.

List-I (Article):	List-II (Subject):
A. Article 76	1. Comptroller and Auditor General of India
B. Article 148	2. Attorney General of India
C. Article 124	3. Election Commission of India
D. Article 324	4. Establishment of the Supreme Court

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3
- (b) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4
- (c) A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3
- (d) A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4

Ans.(a)

Q29. The "Power of Judicial Review" in India is inspired from which country's constitution?

- (a) British Constitution
- (b) French Constitution
- (c) Irish Constitution
- (d) United States Constitution

Ans.(d)

Q30. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched with regard to the subject and its respective list under the Seventh Schedule?

- (a) Police - Union List
- (b) Education - State List
- (c) Trade and Commerce - Concurrent List
- (d) Banking - State List

Ans.(c)

Q31. In human beings, which part of the nephron is primarily responsible for the ultrafiltration of blood?

- (a) Glomerulus
- (b) Loop of Henle
- (c) Collecting duct
- (d) Distal convoluted tubule

Ans.(a)

Q32. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?

- (a) Xylem — Transport of prepared food from leaves to other plant parts
- (b) Phloem — Transport of water and mineral salts from roots to leaves
- (c) Stomata — Absorption of minerals directly from the soil
- (d) Xylem — Transport of water and mineral salts from roots to aerial parts

Ans.(d)

Q33. A person standing 3 m in front of a plane mirror moves 1 m away from it. What is the new distance between the person and their image?

- (a) 4 m
- (b) 6 m
- (c) 8 m
- (d) 10 m

Ans.(c)

Q34. A person can see nearby objects clearly but cannot see distant objects distinctly. Which type of lens is used to correct this defect?

- (a) Convex lens
- (b) Concave lens
- (c) Cylindrical lens only
- (d) Bifocal lens in every case

Ans.(b)

Q35. In a throttling process, which of the following parameters remains constant?

- (a) Pressure
- (b) Entropy
- (c) Enthalpy
- (d) Temperature

Ans.(c)

Q36. Which administrative authority is responsible for conducting the Census 2027 exercise in India?

- (a) National Informatics Centre of India
- (b) Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India
- (c) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
- (d) Election Commission of India

Ans.(b)

Q37. Which of the following proteins was discovered by the 2026 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine laureates and played a key role in the development of optogenetics?

- (a) Channelrhodopsin
- (b) Hemoglobin
- (c) Insulin
- (d) Rhodopsin-2

Ans.(a)

Q38. What major 2025 reform now ranks Indian states on investment friendliness for EoDB?

- (a) State GDP growth rate
- (b) State SDG Index
- (c) State Investment Index
- (d) Universal Social Index

Ans.(c)

Q39. At which location was the world's highest motorable road constructed under Project Himank by BRO?

- (a) Rohtang Pass, Himachal Pradesh
- (b) Nathu La, Sikkim
- (c) Umling La, Ladakh
- (d) Khardung La, Ladakh

Ans.(c)

Q40. In September 2026, which organisation organised the International Conference on 'The Future of Environment and Climate Dynamics' in New Delhi?

- (a) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
- (b) National Green Tribunal
- (c) NITI Aayog
- (d) Central Pollution Control Board

Ans.(b)

Q41. In September 2026, what GDP growth rate did the Asian Development Bank (ADB) forecast for India for FY 2026–27?

- (a) 6.6%
- (b) 6.8%
- (c) 7.0%
- (d) 7.1%

Ans.(c)

Q42. On 24 September 2026, who released the book 'Vishwasanchar Hindutva Ka' published by Saptahik Vivek?

- (a) Narendra Modi
- (b) Jagdeep Dhankhar
- (c) Amit Shah
- (d) C. P. Radhakrishnan

Ans.(d)

Q43. Which organization publishes the annual State of Global Water Resources report?

- (a) United Nations Environment Programme
- (b) World Meteorological Organization
- (c) World Bank
- (d) International Water Management Institute

Ans.(b)

Q44. In September 2026, who topped the M3M Hurun India Rich List 2026 among entertainers and cricketers?

- (a) Amitabh Bachchan
- (b) Virat Kohli
- (c) Shah Rukh Khan
- (d) Akshay Kumar

Ans.(c)

Q45. In September 2026, which Malayalam film marked Savithri Sreedharan's debut in cinema?

- (a) Virus
- (b) Kadavu
- (c) Paappan
- (d) Christy

Ans.(b)

Q46. 'Spao' is a warrior dance performed in which of the following Indian state/Union Territory?

- (a) Ladakh
- (b) Uttar Pradesh
- (c) Bihar
- (d) Puducherry

Ans.(a)

Q47. 'Badhai' is a famous dance performed in which of the following state?

- (a) Assam
- (b) Andhra Pradesh
- (c) Madhya Pradesh
- (d) Gujarat

Ans.(c)

Q48. In which year was the Taj Mahal at Agra, built by Shah Jahan, designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site?

- (a) 1984
- (b) 1982
- (c) 1981
- (d) 1983

Ans.(d)

Q49. The Mahabodhi Temple, a UNESCO World Heritage site, is in which of the following states?

- (a) Haryana
- (b) Bihar
- (c) Punjab
- (d) Assam

Ans.(b)

Q50. Where is the international headquarters of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) located?

- (a) Washington, D.C., USA
- (b) New York, USA
- (c) Geneva, Switzerland
- (d) Paris, France

Ans.(a)

Q51. In India, FRI (Forest Research Institute) is located at

- (a) Shimla
- (b) Dispur
- (c) Srinagar
- (d) Dehradun

Ans.(d)

Q52. On which date is United Nations Day celebrated every year?

- (a) 24 October
- (b) 26 June
- (c) 10 December
- (d) 25 September

Ans.(a)

Q53. Which of the following novels is the first in a trilogy written by R.K. Narayan?

- (a) The Scream
- (b) The Namesake
- (c) Swami and Friends
- (d) The Hungry Tide

Ans.(c)

Q54. Which one among the following countries does not share its territorial boundary with Ukraine?

- (a) Poland
- (b) Romania
- (c) Lithuania
- (d) Belarus

Ans.(c)

Q55. Which Indian traditional sport involves "raiders" touching opponents and returning to their half?

- (a) Archery
- (b) Hockey
- (c) Kabaddi
- (d) Golf

Ans.(c)

Directions (56-60): निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

हँसी भीतरी आनंद का बाहरी चिह्न है। जीवन की सबसे प्यारी और उत्तम-से-उत्तम वस्तु एक बार हँस लेना तथा शरीर को अच्छा रखने की अच्छी-से-अच्छी दवा एक बार खिलखिला उठना है। पुराने लोग कह गए हैं कि हँसो और पेट फुलाओ। हँसी कितने ही कला-कौशलों से भली है। जितना ही अधिक आनंद से हँसोगे उतनी ही आयु बढ़ेगी। एक यूनानी विद्वान कहता है कि सदा अपने कर्मों पर झींखने वाला हेरीक्लेस बहुत कम जिया, पर प्रसन्न मन डेमाक्रीटस 109 वर्ष तक जिया। हँसी-खुशी ही का नाम जीवन है। जो रोते हैं, उनका जीवन व्यर्थ है। कवि कहता है - 'जिंदगी जिंदादिली का नाम है, मुर्दादिल खाक जिया करते हैं।'

मनुष्य के शरीर के वर्णन पर एक विलायती विद्वान ने एक पुस्तक लिखी है। उसमें वह कहता है कि उत्तम सुअवसर की हँसी उदास-से-उदास मनुष्य के चित्त को प्रफुल्लित कर देती है। आनंद एक ऐसा प्रबल इंजन है कि उससे शोक और दुःख की दीवारों को ढहा सकते हैं। प्राण-रक्षा के लिए सदा देशों में उत्तम-से-उत्तम उपाय मनुष्य के चित्त को प्रसन्न रखना है। सुयोग्य वैद्य अपने रोगी के कानों में आनंदरूपी मंत्र सुनाता है।

Q56. गद्यांश के लिए एक उपयुक्त शीर्षक दीजिए:

- (a) हँसी - एक वरदान
- (b) प्रसन्नता - एक वरदान
- (c) कुशल वैद्य की कला
- (d) हँसी दुःखनाशक है

Ans.(a)

Q57. 'हँसी भीतरी आनंद का बाहरी चिह्न है' - आशय स्पष्ट कीजिए।

- (a) हँसी भीतरी चीज़ है, बाहरी नहीं है।
- (b) हँसी बाहरी दिखावा है।
- (c) हँसी मन के आनंद को बाहर प्रकट करती है।
- (d) हँसी का आनंद अंदर और बाहर दोनों जगह प्रकट होता है।

Ans.(c)

Q58. आनंद को प्रबल इंजन क्यों कहा गया है?

- (a) वह जीवन को गति देता है।
- (b) वह जीवन को ऊर्जा देता है।
- (c) यह जीवन में हँसी पैदा करता है।
- (d) वह जीवन से शोक और दुःख दूर करता है।

Ans.(d)

Q59. 'प्रफुल्लित' शब्द में कौन सा उपसर्ग है?

- (a) पर
- (b) प्र
- (c) त
- (d) इत

Ans.(b)

Q60. सुयोग्य वैद्य रोगी के लिए क्या करता है?

- (a) अच्छी और महंगी दवा देता है।
- (b) रोगी को अनुशासित जीवन जीने की सलाह देता है।
- (c) आशा और उल्लासमय वचनों द्वारा कानों को आनंदित करता है।
- (d) रोगी की खराब जीवन शैली के प्रति उसे सावधान करता है।

Ans.(c)

Directions (61-65): निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दैनिक जीवन में हम अनेक लोगों से मिलते हैं जो दीजिए :

विभिन्न प्रकार के काम करते हैं सड़क पर ठेला लगाने वाला, दूध वाला, नगर-निगम का सफाईकर्मी, बस कंडक्टर, स्कूल-अध्यापक, हमारा सहपाठी और ऐसे ही कई अन्य लोग । शिक्षा, वेतन, परंपरागत चलन और व्यवसाय के स्तर पर कुछ लोग निम्न स्तर पर कार्य करते हैं तो कुछ उच्च स्तर पर । एक माली के कार्य को सरकारी कार्यालय के किसी सचिव के कार्य से अति निम्न स्तर का माना जाता है, किंतु यदि वही अपने कार्य को कुशलतापूर्वक करता है और उत्कृष्ट सेवाएँ प्रदान करता है तो उसका कार्य उस सचिव के कार्य से कहीं बेहतर है जो अपने काम में ढिलाई बरतता है तथा अपने उत्तरदायित्वों का निर्वाह नहीं करता।

क्या आप ऐसे सचिव को एक आदर्श अधिकारी कह सकते हैं? वास्तव में पद महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है, बल्कि महत्वपूर्ण होता है कार्य के प्रति समर्पण भाव और कार्यप्रणाली में पारदर्शिता।

Q61. 'कार्यप्रणाली में पारदर्शिता' का तात्पर्य है:

- (a) काम करने के ढंग में बरती गई स्वच्छ सोच
- (b) काम करने के ढंग में बरती गई कुशलता
- (c) काम करने के ढंग में बरती गई दृढ़ता
- (d) काम करने के ढंग में बरती गई चालाकी

Ans.(a)

Q62. एक माली का कार्य सरकारी सचिव के कार्य से भी बेहतर है, यदि:

- (a) दोनों के काम की तुलना उनके पद-वेतन से न की जाए।
- (b) सचिव अपने काम को कुशलता से करे।
- (c) माली अपने काम को कुशलता से करे, किंतु सचिव ढिलाई बरते।
- (d) माली अपने काम को कुशलता से करे।

Ans.(c)

Q63. उपयुक्त शीर्षक छाँटिए:

- (a) कर्मनिष्ठा की महिमा
- (b) काम की महिमा
- (c) ऊँच-नीच
- (d) स्तर-भेद

Ans.(a)

Q64. सरल वाक्य बनाइए: "दैनिक जीवन में हम अनेक लोगों से मिलते हैं जो विभिन्न प्रकार के काम करते हैं।"

- (a) दैनिक जीवन में हम ऐसे लोगों से मिलते हैं और वे विभिन्न प्रकार के काम करते हैं।
- (b) दैनिक जीवन में हम अनेक लोगों से मिलते हैं और वे विभिन्न प्रकार के काम करते हैं।
- (c) दैनिक जीवन में हम विभिन्न प्रकार के काम करने वाले लोगों से मिलते हैं।
- (d) दैनिक जीवन में हम ऐसे अनेक लोगों से मिलते हैं जो विभिन्न प्रकार के काम करते हैं।

Ans.(c)

Q65. 'बेहतर' शब्द के लिए पर्यायवाची शब्द क्या होगा?

- (a) सामान्य
- (b) ज्यादा अच्छा
- (c) बुरा
- (d) विभिन्न

Ans.(b)

Q66. 'देव + इन्द्र = देवेन्द्र' में कौन-सी संधि है?

- (a) वृद्धि स्वरसंधि
- (b) दीर्घ स्वरसंधि
- (c) गुण स्वरसंधि
- (d) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक

Ans.(c)

Q67. 'गूलर का फूल होना' मुहावरे का अर्थ है।

- (a) खत्म होना
- (b) बेफिक्र होना
- (c) लापता होना
- (d) प्रकट होना

Ans.(c)

Q68. 'कम खाने वाला' वाक्यांश के लिए एक शब्द है :

- (a) जलचर
- (b) निर्लज्ज
- (c) सुलभ
- (d) अल्पाहारी

Ans.(d)

Q69. "ऋजु" का विलोम है-

- (a) सीधा
- (b) सरल
- (c) त्रिकोण
- (d) वक्र

Ans.(d)

Q70. शुद्ध वर्तनी का चयन कीजिये-

- (a) कवियित्री
- (b) कवित्री
- (c) कवियत्री
- (d) कवयित्री

Ans.(d)

Directions (71-75): Study the following table carefully and answer the questions given belowit.
Percentage of Marks Obtained by Various Students in Various Subjects in an Examination

Student	Marks					
	English (out of 100)	Hindi (out of 100)	Science (out of 150)	History (out of 60)	Maths (out of 150)	Geography (out of 40)
A	68	75	82	60	96	55
B	88	73	85	65	88	65
C	75	56	72	75	75	80
D	70	66	80	80	72	62
E	72	60	68	74	68	75
F	85	70	90	70	74	70

Q71. What is the overall approximate percentage obtained by C in the examination?

- (a) 78
- (b) 69
- (c) 75
- (d) 71

Ans.(d)

Q72. What is the difference in the marks obtained by B in English and Maths and the marks obtained by F in the same subjects?

- (a) 24
- (b) 17
- (c) 15
- (d) 28

Ans.(a)

Q73. The marks obtained by E in Geography are what percent of the marks obtained by E in Hindi?

- (a) 45
- (b) 55
- (c) 50
- (d) 60

Ans.(c)

Q74. What is the overall percentage obtained by D in History and Geography Together?

- (a) 73.40
- (b) 72.80
- (c) 70.50
- (d) 68.80

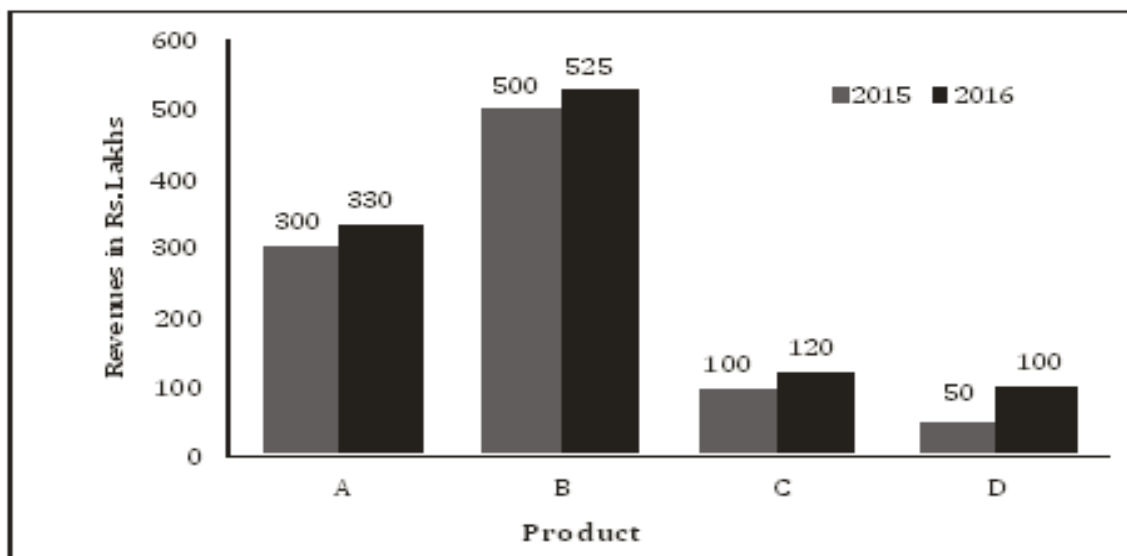
Ans.(b)

Q75. What are the average marks obtained by all the students together in Science?

- (a) 77.16
- (b) 120.50
- (c) 118
- (d) None of these

Ans.(d)

Directions (76-80): The bar graph shows revenues in rupees lakhs from selling four different products (A, B, C, D) by a certain company. Study the diagram and answer the following question.



Q76. Revenues from which product were the least in both the years 2015 and 2016?

- (a) D
- (b) A
- (c) B
- (d) C

Ans.(a)

Q77. By what value (in %) the revenue from sale of product B in 2016 was greater than that of 2015?

- (a) 0.5
- (b) 5
- (c) 25
- (d) 2

Ans.(b)

Q78. By what amount (in Rs crore) the total revenue by selling all the four products in 2016 is greater than that of 2015?

- (a) 1

(b) 0.75

(c) 1.5

(d) 1.25

Ans.(d)

Q79. If the cost of producing and selling the four products was Rs 10 crores each in 2015 and 2016 then what is the cumulative profit (in Rs Lakhs) earned in the years 2015 and 2016?

(a) 75

(b) 25

(c) 50

(d) 100

Ans.(b)

Q80. Revenue generated by company from product B and D together in year 2015 is-

(a) 600

(b) 550

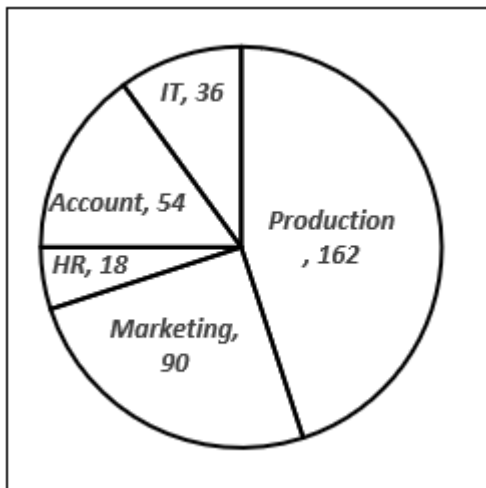
(c) 500

(d) 1175

Ans.(b)

Directions (81-85): Breakup (in degree) of employees working in various department of an organization is shown below in the pie chart. Answer the questions based on this data.

Total no. of employees = 18000



<i>Department</i>	<i>Men : Women</i>
<i>Production</i>	<i>11 : 1</i>
<i>HR</i>	<i>1 : 3</i>
<i>IT</i>	<i>5 : 4</i>
<i>Marketing</i>	<i>7 : 5</i>
<i>Accounts</i>	<i>2 : 7</i>

Q81. What is the number of men working in marketing department?

- (a) 4736
- (b) 2625
- (c) 2815
- (d) 5820

Ans.(b)

Q82. Number of men working in production department forms what percent of total no. of employees working in production? (Up to two decimal places)

- (a) 91.67%
- (b) 92.23%
- (c) 90.67%
- (d) 93.48%

Ans.(a)

Q83. Ratio of number of men working in accounts to the total number of employees in that department?

- (a) $\frac{4}{9}$
- (b) $\frac{3}{9}$
- (c) $\frac{2}{9}$
- (d) $\frac{8}{31}$

Ans.(c)

Q84. Percent of employees in Accounts department in the organization are?

- (a) 15%
- (b) 25%
- (c) 35%
- (d) 10%

Ans.(a)

Q85. Number of women working in IT department forms what percent of all employees in the organization?

- (a) $14\frac{2}{3}\%$

(b) $6\frac{2}{3}\%$

(c) 5%

(d) $4\frac{4}{9}\%$

Ans.(d)

Directions (86-90): Study the following table and answer the questions.

School	Debate	Quiz	Singing
A	15	20	25
B	10	15	30
C	25	30	20
D	18	12	10
E	20	10	15

Q86. What is the total number of students from School B and C in Singing?

(a) 60

(b) 50

(c) 70

(d) 80

Ans.(b)

Q87. Find the average number of students in Debate competition across all five schools.

(a) 18.5

(b) 19

(c) 17.6

(d) 12

Ans.(c)

Q88. Number of Quiz students from School A and C together is what percent more than the students in debate from School C?

(a) 75%

(b) 80%

(c) 95%

(d) 100%

Ans.(d)

Q89. What is the ratio of total Singing participants from School A and D together to those from School C and E?

(a) 1 : 1

(b) 2 : 1

(c) 3 : 2

(d) 2 : 3

Ans.(a)

Q90. Find the difference between total students in debate and in quiz.

(a) 2

(b) 5

(c) 1

(d) 3

Ans.(c)

Q91. Which fraction among $\frac{13}{15}$, $\frac{15}{17}$, $\frac{17}{19}$, and $\frac{19}{21}$ is the largest?

(a) $\frac{19}{21}$

(b) $\frac{13}{15}$

(c) $\frac{17}{19}$

(d) $\frac{15}{17}$

Ans.(a)

Q92. Simplify: $\sqrt{256} + \sqrt{0.0121} - \sqrt{8.41}$

(a) 15.34

(b) 11.09

(c) 13.21

(d) 3.48

Ans.(c)

Q93. The average of the marks obtained by 25 boys and 20 girls in a class is 73. If the girls' average marks are 4.5 more than the boys' average marks, find the total marks scored by all the girls.

(a) 1510

(b) 1450

(c) 1570

(d) 1550

Ans.(a)

Q94. Find the value of y, if $29 \times 6 \times 780 \div \sqrt{2704} = y + 602$

(a) 2007

(b) 2016

(c) 1998

(d) 2008

Ans.(d)

Q95. The population of a village increased to 56,700 in 2023 at a rate of 5% per annum. Find the population in 2022.

- (a) 56,000
- (b) 55,000
- (c) 54,000
- (d) 52,000

Ans.(c)

Q96. Select the antonym of the given word.

Consolidate

- (a) Disapprove
- (b) Strengthen
- (c) Weaken
- (d) Approve

Ans.(c)

Q97. Choose the correct option to complete the sentence.

Had the discrepancy been detected earlier, the office ____ the incorrect entry before the file was submitted.

- (a) would correct
- (b) would have corrected
- (c) will have corrected
- (d) had corrected

Ans.(b)

Q98. Fill in the blank with the correct article.

A cup of hot coffee is what I desire after ____ long day.

- (a) a
- (b) an
- (c) the
- (d) No article is required.

Ans.(a)

Directions (99-100): Examine the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Colonial railway construction is frequently portrayed as an unmistakable sign of progress and modernisation. By shortening travel times and making the movement of goods more convenient, railways linked distant areas, improved communication and contributed to the expansion of towns. Nevertheless, the seemingly universal advantages of these networks often obscure the unequal objectives behind their development. In many colonial regions, railway routes were planned chiefly to carry minerals, agricultural produce and other raw materials from inland areas to seaports, from where these resources could be shipped to industrialised countries.

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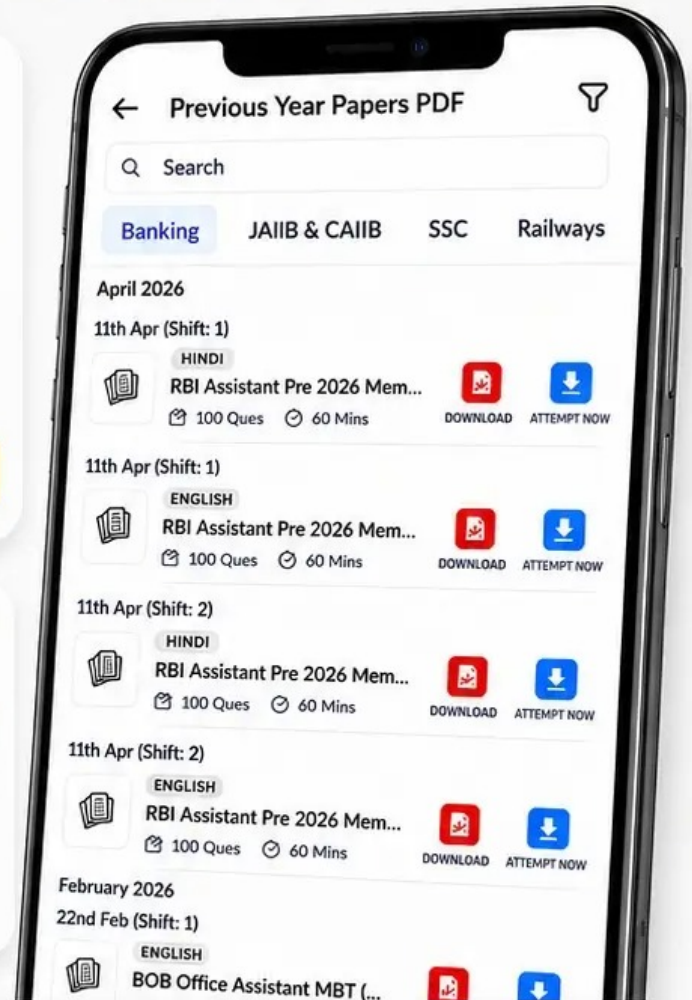
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The economic effects of this expansion were far from uniform. Certain local merchants gained access to wider markets, and settlements near railway junctions sometimes experienced commercial growth. However, these developments did not automatically improve living standards for the wider population. Traditional occupations associated with transportation lost their importance, imported factory-made products placed pressure on indigenous industries, and farming increasingly catered to distant markets instead of local food requirements. Thus, railway networks could encourage commerce while simultaneously increasing communities' dependence on external economic forces.

The methods used to finance and manage railway projects also influenced their consequences. In cases where private investors were guaranteed returns, financial burdens could fall upon colonial administrations or local taxpayers. A railway might therefore generate commercial profits while imposing considerable expenses on the public. Furthermore, routes were frequently determined by administrative convenience and the extraction of resources rather than by the need to establish efficient links among neighbouring communities.

It would be inaccurate, however, to conclude that these networks had no enduring benefits. Following independence, several countries modified inherited railway systems to support domestic commerce, passenger travel and national connectivity. The legacy of colonial infrastructure must therefore be evaluated through more than the total length of railway tracks or the reduction in journey times. A meaningful assessment should examine who determined the routes, who paid for construction, who received the financial benefits and whether the network increased the economic opportunities available to ordinary people.

Infrastructure, in itself, is neither necessarily liberating nor inherently exploitative. Its broader consequences depend largely on the institutions, objectives and priorities that determine how it is developed and used.

Q99. According to the passage, which of the following could result from the expansion of railway networks?

- (a) Indigenous industries invariably gained a stronger position in international trade.
- (b) Agricultural activity became completely detached from the demands of commercial markets.
- (c) Changes in transportation systems contributed to the decline of certain traditional occupations.
- (d) Colonial administrations were entirely relieved of the financial responsibilities associated with railway projects.

Ans.(c)

Q100. Which of the following most accurately conveys the passage's central argument?

- (a) Colonial railways were unsuccessful because their engineering designs were incompatible with tropical conditions.
- (b) Colonial railways offered certain advantages, but their original objectives and distribution of benefits were shaped by unequal economic interests.
- (c) Railway networks were established mainly to incorporate rural populations into democratic systems of governance.
- (d) The economic effects of colonial railways vanished entirely once the colonies became independent.

Ans.(b)