

UPPCS Prelims 2025 Test 16 (Solution) – CSAT 2 Full Length (SSW - 8077834630)

नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उसके आधार पर **प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 5** के उत्तर दीजिए:

नेतृत्व केवल सत्ता या अधिकार जताने का माध्यम नहीं है, बल्कि यह एक ऐसी प्रक्रिया है जिसके माध्यम से किसी समूह या संगठन के भीतर विश्वास, प्रेरणा और सामूहिक उत्तरदायित्व की भावना विकसित होती है। वास्तविक नेतृत्व वह नहीं है जिसमें व्यक्ति अपने पद या शक्ति का प्रदर्शन कर केवल आदेश देता रहे, बल्कि वह है जिसमें नेता स्वयं को समूह का अभिन्न हिस्सा मानते हुए दूसरों को आगे बढ़ने का अवसर प्रदान करता है। जब कोई नेता अपने आचरण, विचारों और नीतियों के माध्यम से सहयोगियों के हृदय में विश्वास और सम्मान स्थापित कर लेता है, तब समूह के सदस्य उसके निर्देशों का अंधानुकरण नहीं करते, बल्कि उसकी दूरदर्शी दृष्टि को आत्मसात कर अपने कर्तव्यों का निर्वहन स्वेच्छा और निष्ठा से करने लगते हैं। यही कारण है कि श्रेष्ठ नेतृत्व की पहचान केवल दिशा दिखाने तक सीमित नहीं होती, बल्कि वह ऐसी कार्य-संस्कृति का निर्माण करता है, जहाँ प्रत्येक सदस्य स्वयं को उत्तरदायी और प्रेरित महसूस करे तथा सामूहिक लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति के लिए अपने प्रयासों को समर्पित कर दे।

प्रश्न (Questions)

Question 1. गद्यांश के अनुसार, वास्तविक नेतृत्व की सबसे प्रमुख विशेषता क्या है?

- (a) शक्ति और पद का प्रदर्शन
- (b) आदेशों का पालन करवाना
- (c) विश्वास और सम्मान की स्थापना
- (d) संगठनात्मक ढाँचे का नियंत्रण

उत्तर: (c)

व्याख्या: गद्यांश में स्पष्ट कहा गया है कि “नेता जब सहयोगियों के हृदय में विश्वास और सम्मान स्थापित कर लेता है, तभी वह वास्तविक नेतृत्व कहलाता है।”

Question 2. गद्यांश में किस प्रकार के नेतृत्व को श्रेष्ठ बताया गया है?

- (a) वह नेतृत्व जिसमें नेता सदैव सबसे आगे चलता है
- (b) वह नेतृत्व जिसमें नेता समूह का अभिन्न अंग बनकर दूसरों को आगे बढ़ने का अवसर देता है
- (c) वह नेतृत्व जिसमें आदेशों और अनुशासन का कठोर पालन हो
- (d) वह नेतृत्व जिसमें शक्ति और अधिकार का प्रभाव अधिक दिखे

उत्तर: (b)

व्याख्या: गद्यांश में कहा गया है कि सच्चा नेता अपने सहयोगियों को अवसर प्रदान करता है और उन्हें आगे बढ़ने के लिए प्रेरित करता है।

Question 3. जब किसी समूह के सदस्य अपने नेता की दृष्टि को आत्मसात कर लेते हैं, तो उसका क्या परिणाम होता है?

- (a) वे केवल आदेशों का पालन करते हैं
- (b) वे निष्क्रिय और निर्भर हो जाते हैं
- (c) वे अपने कर्तव्यों का निर्वहन स्वेच्छा और निष्ठा से करते हैं
- (d) वे नेतृत्व को चुनौती देते हैं

उत्तर: (c)

व्याख्या: गद्यांश में उल्लेख है कि नेता पर विश्वास होने पर सदस्य अपने कर्तव्यों को स्वेच्छा और निष्ठा से पूरा करने लगते हैं।

Question 4. गद्यांश के अनुसार, श्रेष्ठ नेतृत्व का कार्य केवल किस तक सीमित नहीं है?

- (a) योजना बनाना और दिशा दिखाना
- (b) आदेश देना और अनुशासन लागू करना
- (c) सहयोगियों को प्रेरित करना
- (d) सामूहिक संस्कृति का निर्माण करना

उत्तर: (a)

व्याख्या: गद्यांश में कहा गया है कि नेतृत्व का कार्य केवल दिशा दिखाना नहीं, बल्कि संस्कृति का निर्माण करना है।

Question 5. गद्यांश का केंद्रीय संदेश किस विकल्प से सर्वाधिक मेल खाता है?

- (a) नेतृत्व का अर्थ है शक्ति का प्रयोग
- (b) श्रेष्ठ नेतृत्व विश्वास, प्रेरणा और सामूहिक उत्तरदायित्व पर आधारित है
- (c) सशक्त संगठन के लिए केवल आदेश और अनुशासन आवश्यक हैं
- (d) नेता को सदैव पीछे रहकर कार्य करना चाहिए

उत्तर: (b)

व्याख्या: पूरे गद्यांश का सार यही है कि सच्चा नेतृत्व केवल आदेश देने में नहीं, बल्कि विश्वास, प्रेरणा और उत्तरदायित्व की भावना स्थापित करने में है।

Question 6. हिन्दी वर्णमाला में कुल व्यंजन वर्णों की संख्या है –

- (A) 33
(B) 35
(C) 36
(D) 39

उत्तर: (A) 33

व्याख्या: हिन्दी वर्णमाला को तीन भागों में बाँटा जाता है –

1. स्वर (13)
2. व्यंजन (33)
3. अयोग्य वर्ण / संयुक्ताक्षर आदि

1. स्वर (13)

ह्रस्व स्वर (Short vowels): अ, इ, उ, ऋ

दीर्घ स्वर (Long vowels): आ, ई, ऊ, ए, ऐ, ओ, औ

अनुस्वार एवं विसर्ग: अं, अः

कुल = 13 स्वर

2. व्यंजन (33)

(i) वर्गीय व्यंजन (25)

क-वर्ग: क, ख, ग, घ, ङ

च-वर्ग: च, छ, ज, झ, ञ

ट-वर्ग: ट, ठ, ड, ढ, ण

त-वर्ग: त, थ, द, ध, न

प-वर्ग: प, फ, ब, भ, म

(ii) अन्तःस्थ व्यंजन (4)

य, र, ल, व

(iii) ऊष्म व्यंजन (4)

श, ष, स, ह

कुल = 25 + 4 + 4 = 33 व्यंजन

3. अयोग्य वर्ण / संयुक्ताक्षर आदि

अयोग्य वर्ण: क्ष, त्र, ज्ञ (कुछ विद्वान इन्हें व्यंजन मानते हैं, पर ये वास्तव में संयुक्ताक्षर हैं)

संयुक्ताक्षर: दो या दो से अधिक व्यंजनों के मिलने से बने जैसे — क्त, स्त, ज्ञ, श्र आदि।

इन्हें अतिरिक्त / अयोग्य वर्ण कहा जाता है, पर ये अलग से मूल व्यंजन की गिनती में नहीं आते।

Question 7. अधोलिखित में से अशुद्ध वर्तनी वाला शब्द है

- (a) शृंगार
(b) दुष्कर

(c) पुष्ट

(d) विद्वान

उत्तर: (a) शृंगार

व्याख्या: शुद्ध वर्तनी शृंगार है। यहाँ "र्" छूटा हुआ है। अतः यह अशुद्ध है।

Question 8. निम्नलिखित में शुद्ध वाक्य है

(a) बाजार में भारी-भरकम भीड़ जमा थी।

(b) यह कार्य अत्यंत महत्त्वपूर्ण है।

(c) उधर ना जाना।

(d) आप अपने मन में सोचें।

उत्तर – (b) यह कार्य अत्यंत महत्त्वपूर्ण है।

व्याख्या –

विकल्प (a) में "भारी-भरकम भीड़" गलत है क्योंकि "भीड़" स्वयं ही भारीपन का बोध कराती है, यहाँ विशेषण का प्रयोग दोषपूर्ण है।

विकल्प (c) में "ना" का प्रयोग वर्जना के लिए नहीं होता; यहाँ "मत" आना चाहिए – "उधर मत जाना।"

विकल्प (d) में "अपने मन में सोचें" अनावश्यक पुनरुक्ति है, केवल "सोचें" ही पर्याप्त है।

विकल्प (b) व्याकरण और अर्थ की दृष्टि से शुद्ध है।

Question 9. निम्न में से कौन-सी क्रिया अकर्मक है?

(A) खाना

(B) पीना

(C) जाना

(D) काटना

उत्तर: (C)

व्याख्या: 'जाना' बिना किसी कर्म के पूर्ण होती है, अतः यह अकर्मक क्रिया है।

Question 10. 'धर्मात्मा' शब्द में कौन-सी संधि है?

(A) गुण संधि

(B) अयादि संधि

(C) दीर्घ संधि

(D) व्यंजन संधि

उत्तर – (C) दीर्घ संधि

व्याख्या –

'धर्मात्मा' = धर्म + आत्मा।

यहाँ धर्म + आत्मा के मिलने पर अ + आ = आ (दीर्घ 'आ') हो जाता है।

इस प्रकार की संधि को दीर्घ संधि कहा जाता है।

नियम: जब अ (ह्रस्व) या आ (दीर्घ) किसी अन्य अ या आ से मिलता है, तो परिणामस्वरूप आ (दीर्घ) हो जाता है।

उदाहरण: राम + अयण = रामायण, सुर + अालय = सुरालय, धर्म + आत्मा = धर्मात्मा।

Question 11. 'व्रत' शब्द से क्या अभिप्राय हो सकता है?

- (A) उपवास
- (B) नियम
- (C) कार्य-निष्ठा
- (D) उपर्युक्त सभी

उत्तर: (D)

व्याख्या: 'व्रत' = उपवास + आचरण का नियम + संकल्प।

Question 12. 'जल' का पर्यायवाची नहीं है –

- (A) अम्बु
- (B) नीर
- (C) सलिल
- (D) अनिल

उत्तर – (D) अनिल

व्याख्या –

जल के पर्यायवाची शब्द हैं –

- अम्बु
- नीर
- सलिल
- वारि
- तोय
- पय
- सरस्
- वारिधि (समुद्र के लिए भी)

अनिल का अर्थ है वायु (हवा/पवन)।

Question 13. 'विशाल' का विलोम होगा –

- (a) लघु
- (b) सूक्ष्म
- (c) संकीर्ण
- (d) अल्प

उत्तर – (a) लघु

व्याख्या –

विशाल = बहुत बड़ा, व्यापक, विशालकाय।

इसका विपरीत अर्थ लघु है, जिसका अर्थ है छोटा।

सूक्ष्म का अर्थ है अत्यंत बारीक।

संकीर्ण का अर्थ है सीमित या तंग।

अल्प का अर्थ है कम मात्रा।

Question 14. 'दो नावों पर सवार होना' का तात्पर्य है –

- (A) भ्रम में होना
- (B) जोखिम उठाना
- (C) एक साथ दो कार्य करना
- (D) असमंजस में होना

उत्तर: (C)

व्याख्या: यह मुहावरा उन व्यक्तियों पर प्रयोग होता है जो एक साथ दो विपरीत कार्य करना चाहते हैं।

Question 15. 'थाली का बैंगन' कहावत का अर्थ है –

- (A) स्वादिष्ट व्यक्ति
- (B) नीति विहीन व्यक्ति
- (C) जल्दी पकने वाला
- (D) ढीठ व्यक्ति

उत्तर: (B)

व्याख्या: जो व्यक्ति कभी इधर, कभी उधर झुकता है – अस्थिर विचारों वाला।

है जल या नली, जबकि अन्य तीन 'अग्नि' के पर्याय हैं।

Question 16. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा शब्द तत्सम है?

- (A) आम
- (B) अग्नि
- (C) पोत
- (D) कुत्ता

उत्तर: (B)

व्याख्या: व्याख्या –

तत्सम शब्द वे होते हैं जो संस्कृत से ज्यों-के-त्यों लिए गए हैं।

अग्नि → संस्कृत से सीधा लिया गया शब्द है, इसलिए यह तत्सम है।

अन्य शब्द:

आम → तद्भव (संस्कृत "आम्र" से निकला)।

पोत → तद्भव (संस्कृत "पोत" से बदला रूप, प्रचलन में साधारण अर्थ वाला)।

कुत्ता → देशज (स्वतः प्रचलित, संस्कृत से नहीं आया)।

Question 17. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा शब्द शुद्ध है?

- (A) अभिप्राय
- (B) अभिप्रायः
- (C) अभिप्रायय
- (D) अभिप्रायं

उत्तर: (A)

व्याख्या: 'अभिप्राय' का अर्थ होता है – उद्देश्य या आशय। यही शुद्ध वर्तनी है।

Question 18. निम्नलिखित में से अशुद्ध वाक्य चुनिए –

- (A) वह परीक्षा दे रहा है।
- (B) वह परीक्षा लिख रहा है।
- (C) वह परीक्षा में सम्मिलित हो रहा है।
- (D) वह परीक्षा में बैठा है।

उत्तर: (B)

व्याख्या – हिन्दी में प्रचलित और शुद्ध प्रयोग “परीक्षा देना”, “परीक्षा में बैठना” या “परीक्षा में सम्मिलित होना” है।

“परीक्षा लिखना” कहना अशुद्ध/अप्रचलित प्रयोग है।

यह प्रयोग दक्षिण भारत (कर्नाटक, आंध्र आदि) की भाषाओं से प्रभावित होकर हिन्दी बोलचाल में आ गया है, लेकिन मानक हिन्दी में यह स्वीकार्य नहीं है।

Question 19. “बच्चों शोर मत करो।” में अशुद्धि है –

- (A) सम्बोधन दोष
- (B) वाक्य विन्यास दोष
- (C) क्रिया दोष
- (D) कोई दोष नहीं

उत्तर: (A)

व्याख्या: व्याख्या –

वाक्य “बच्चों शोर मत करो।” में ‘बच्चों’ शब्द सम्बोधन कारक में प्रयुक्त हुआ है।

शुद्ध रूप होगा – “बच्चो, शोर मत करो।”

यहाँ ‘बच्चों’ कहना गलत है, क्योंकि सम्बोधन कारक में ‘ओं’ नहीं लगता, केवल ‘ओ’ लगता है।

उदाहरण:

मित्रों → “मित्रो!”

बच्चो → “बच्चो!”

इसलिए इस वाक्य में सम्बोधन दोष है।

Question 20. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी बोली पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रमुख रूप से बोली जाती है?

- (A) कन्नौजी
- (B) अवधी
- (C) ब्रजभाषा
- (D) भोजपुरी

उत्तर: (D)

व्याख्या: भोजपुरी मुख्यतः पूर्वांचल (गोरखपुर, बलिया, देवरिया आदि) में बोली जाती है।

Question 21. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा शब्द सही रूप से उस व्यक्ति के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है “जो दूसरों के दुःख से दुःखी होता है”?

- (A) सहृदय
- (B) दयालु
- (C) करुणामय
- (D) निर्दयी

उत्तर – (A) सहृदय

व्याख्या –

सहृदय → वह व्यक्ति जो दूसरों के सुख-दुःख को अनुभव कर सके, हृदय से संवेदनशील। यही सबसे सटीक उत्तर है।

दयालु → जिसका स्वभाव दया करने वाला हो, लेकिन यह सहानुभूति से अलग है।

करुणामय → जो करुणा से भरा हो, पर यह विशेषण मुख्यतः धार्मिक/आध्यात्मिक संदर्भ में प्रयोग होता है।

निर्दयी → जिसमें दया न हो, जो कठोर हृदय का हो (विपरीतार्थक)।

Question 22. ‘दु’ उपसर्ग प्रायः नकारात्मक या दोषसूचक होता है। नीचे दिए गए शब्दों में से किसमें ‘दु’ उपसर्ग का प्रयोग ‘कठिनाई/दुष्करता’ के अर्थ में हुआ है, न कि दोष/अभाव के अर्थ में?

- (A) दुर्गम
- (B) दुर्बल
- (C) दुर्व्यवहार
- (D) दुश्चरित्र

उत्तर – (A) दुर्गम

व्याख्या –

दुर्बल → ‘दु’ = दोष/अभाव → कमज़ोर।

दुर्व्यवहार → ‘दु’ = दोष → खराब व्यवहार।

दुश्चरित्र → ‘दु’ = दोष/नकारात्मक → बुरा चरित्र।

दुर्गम → ‘दु’ = कठिनाई → जहाँ पहुँचना कठिन हो।

अतः केवल दुर्गम में ‘दु’ उपसर्ग का अर्थ कठिनाई / कठिन है।

Question 23. ‘युद्धभूमि’ शब्द किस समास से बना है?

- (A) तत्पुरुष
- (B) द्वंद्व
- (C) अव्ययीभाव
- (D) बहुव्रीहि

उत्तर – (A) तत्पुरुष

व्याख्या –

‘युद्धभूमि’ = युद्ध की भूमि।

यहाँ "युद्ध" (संबंध कारक) + "भूमि" (प्रधान पद) = युद्धभूमि।

इस प्रकार का समास, जहाँ पहला पद दूसरा पद का विशेषण या कारक-संबंध सूचित करता है और दूसरा पद प्रधान होता है, उसे तत्पुरुष समास कहते हैं।

Question 24. ‘राम’ शब्द का षष्ठी एकवचन रूप है –

(A) रामः

(B) रामे

(C) रामस्य

(D) रामेण

उत्तर: (C)

व्याख्या: व्याख्या – ‘राम’ शब्द पुल्लिङ्ग, आकारान्त (आकार से समाप्त) शब्द है।

संस्कृत व्याकरण में षष्ठी विभक्ति का प्रयोग संबंध (का/के/की) बताने के लिए किया जाता है।

राम शब्द के विभक्ति रूप (एकवचन में):

प्रथमा (कर्ता) → रामः

द्वितीया (कर्म) → रामम्

तृतीया (करण) → रामेण

चतुर्थी (सम्प्रदान) → रामाय

पंचमी (अपादान) → रामात्

षष्ठी (संबंध) → रामस्य

सप्तमी (अधिकरण) → रामे

उदाहरण:

एषः ग्रन्थः रामस्य अस्ति। → यह ग्रंथ राम का है।

Question 25. निम्नलिखित युग्मों में से कौन-सा गलत है?

(a) रवि – सूर्य

(b) शशि – चन्द्र

(c) मरीचि – अग्नि

(d) वसुधा – पृथ्वी

उत्तर – (c) मरीचि – अग्नि

व्याख्या –

मरीचि = सूर्य की किरण, न कि अग्नि।

शेष युग्म सही हैं।

Read the following passage carefully and answer questions number 26 to 30 based on the passage

Environmental conservation is often seen as a moral duty, but it also has strong economic rationale. Forests, wetlands, and rivers provide ecosystem services that are crucial to agriculture, industry, and urban living. These include water purification, climate regulation, pollination, and flood control. Yet, such services are rarely priced or accounted for in national budgets. As a result, short-term developmental goals often lead to long-term ecological damage. Economists have recently argued for integrating natural capital accounting into economic planning. This would involve assessing the value of nature's services and incorporating them into decision-making. The challenge lies in quantifying these intangible benefits in a world driven by GDP figures. However, doing so may be key to achieving sustainable development.

26. According to the passage, why are ecosystem services under threat?

(a) They are costly to maintain

(b) Their value is not reflected in economic planning

(c) Governments lack data about natural resources

(d) There is no public awareness about nature

Answer: (b)

Explanation: The passage says ecosystem services are “rarely priced or accounted for,” hence ignored in national budgets.

27. What does the passage imply about the role of economics in conservation?

(a) Economics has no relevance in environmental debates

(b) Conservation should be entirely left to moral conscience

(c) Economic tools can help protect the environment

(d) Economists oppose sustainable development

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The passage supports using economic valuation (natural capital accounting) to promote conservation.

28. Which of the following is NOT an ecosystem service mentioned in the passage?

(a) Water purification

- (b) Climate regulation
- (c) Soil erosion
- (d) Flood control

Answer: (c)

Explanation: "Soil erosion" is a problem, not a service. It was not mentioned as a benefit like the others.

29. What does the author identify as a key challenge in sustainable development?

- (a) Lack of technology for environmental protection
- (b) Inability to balance growth with equality
- (c) Difficulty in quantifying nature's benefits
- (d) Absence of funding for infrastructure

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The author states the challenge lies in "quantifying these intangible benefits."

30. Which of the following statements best captures the main idea of the passage?

- (a) National budgets must increase spending on rural areas
- (b) The environment must be protected through legal action only
- (c) Ecosystem services are vital but undervalued in economic systems
- (d) Climate change is the biggest threat to agriculture

Answer: (c)

Explanation: The core idea is that ecosystem services are essential but not economically accounted for.

Question 31. Change into passive:

"Who wrote this poem?"

- (A) Who this poem was written by?
- (B) By whom was this poem written?
- (C) This poem was written by whom?
- (D) Who was this poem written?

Answer: (B)

Explanation:

Interrogative passive structure: By whom + was + object + past participle?

Question 32. Choose the correct indirect form:

He said to me, "Do you like this place?"

- (A) He asked me if I like this place.
- (B) He told me whether I liked that place.
- (C) He asked me if I liked that place.
- (D) He asked me do I like this place.

Answer: (C)

Explanation: Interrogative + reporting verb "ask", change in pronoun and demonstrative (this → that).

Question 33. Choose the correct meaning of the idiom:

"Spill the beans"

- (A) To scatter things
- (B) To reveal a secret
- (C) To waste food
- (D) To be careless

Answer: (B)

Explanation:

To "spill the beans" is to disclose confidential information or secrets.

Question 34. What is meant by the phrase:

"To be in hot water"

- (A) To take a bath
- (B) To be in trouble
- (C) To cook something
- (D) To be relaxed

Answer: (B)

Explanation:

"In hot water" means being in difficulty or trouble, especially with authority.

Question 35. Identify the antonym of 'PRECISE'.

- (A) Vague
- (B) Accurate
- (C) Definite
- (D) Clear

Answer: (A)

Explanation:

Precise means exact; Vague means unclear or imprecise.

Question 36. Select the synonym of 'ABANDON'.

- (A) Retain
- (B) Keep
- (C) Forsake
- (D) Collect

Answer: (C)

Explanation:

Abandon means to leave or forsake something completely.

Question 37. One who does not believe in the institution of marriage –

- (A) Ascetic
- (B) Pessimist
- (C) Misogamist
- (D) Philogynist

Answer: (C)

Explanation:

A Misogamist is a person who hates or avoids marriage.

Question 38. Choose the correct meaning of the word 'PRUDENT'.

- (A) Generous
- (B) Cautious
- (C) Arrogant
- (D) Indecisive

Answer: (B)

Explanation:

Prudent means wise and careful in practical matters; Cautious is the closest synonym.

Question 39. He is indifferent _____ fame or fortune.

- (A) to
- (B) with
- (C) about
- (D) for

Answer: (A)

Explanation: The correct preposition with indifferent is "to".

Question 40. She sings _____ than anyone else.

- (A) sweeter
- (B) sweetly
- (C) more sweetly

- (D) most sweetly

Answer: (C)

Explanation: Comparative adverb form: more sweetly is correct for comparison.

Question 41. To meet the psychological needs of competence, relatedness, and autonomy, which type of skills is essentially required?

- (a) Repetitive skills
- (b) Aggressive skills
- (c) Precision skills
- (d) Interpersonal skills

Answer – (d) Interpersonal skills

Explanation –

According to Self-Determination Theory (SDT) in psychology, there are three basic psychological needs:

Competence: The feeling that one is capable of performing tasks effectively.

Relatedness: The sense of being connected and accepted by others.

Autonomy: The feeling of independence in making choices and decisions.

To fulfill these needs, interpersonal skills are most essential. They help in effective communication, collaboration, empathy, teamwork, and building positive social relationships. Without these, a person cannot feel true relatedness, and both autonomy and competence remain incomplete.

Question 42. The optimal way of effective problem-solving is –

- (a) Balancing specificity and processing
- (b) Balancing convergent and divergent thinking
- (c) Balancing egocentricity and innovations
- (d) Balancing concept and inference

Answer – (b) Balancing convergent and divergent thinking

Explanation –

Effective problem-solving is not based on one single type of thinking.

Convergent thinking: Uses facts, rules, and traditional methods to reach a logical solution.

Divergent thinking: Involves novelty, creativity, and originality, generating multiple possible solutions.

If only convergent thinking is used, solutions become rigid and mechanical. If only divergent thinking is applied, practicality is lost.

Thus, the balance of both is the foundation of optimal problem-solving.

Question 43. The main objective of decision-making should be –

- (a) To identify the correct option
- (b) To identify the best option
- (c) To identify the risky option
- (d) To identify the reinforced option

Answer – (b) To identify the best option

Explanation –

Decision-making is a cognitive process where different options are evaluated to choose the most appropriate one.

Correct option (a): There may be more than one correct choice.

Best option (b): The true objective is to select the most suitable, feasible, and beneficial option depending on resources, time, and circumstances.

Risky option (c): Always choosing risk is not rational.

Reinforced option (d): Choices made only under external pressure are not sustainable.

Hence, decision-making aims at selecting the best possible option for maximum benefit with minimum resources.

Question 44. Approximately what percentage of a person's working time is spent in interpersonal communication?

- (a) 80 – 90%
- (b) 60 – 70%
- (c) 100%
- (d) 40 – 50%

Answer – (a) 80 – 90%

Explanation –

Organizational psychology and management studies show that most of a person's time at the

workplace is engaged in interpersonal communication.

This includes meetings, discussions, consultations, reporting to seniors, giving instructions to juniors, emails, phone calls, and informal talks.

Research confirms that around 80–90% of working time is spent in communication activities.

This is because organizational productivity, decision-making, and teamwork depend directly on communication efficiency.

Thus, almost 80–90% of working time is occupied in interpersonal communication.

Question 45. A conflict always involves –

- (a) Revenge
- (b) Anger
- (c) Passion
- (d) Difference of opinion

Answer – (d) Difference of opinion

Explanation –

The root of conflict lies in difference of opinion or interest.

Revenge (a) and anger (b) may arise during conflict, but are not always present.

Passion (c) depends on personal traits, not a necessary part of conflict.

Difference (d): This is always present in conflicts, whether related to ideas, values, goals, or distribution of resources.

Thus, the essential and constant feature of conflict is difference of opinion.

Question 46. In problem-solving, current information is transformed into –

- (a) Mental disposition
- (b) Mental background
- (c) External mental representation
- (d) Internal mental representation

Answer – (d) Internal mental representation

Explanation –

Problem-solving is a cognitive process where an individual uses available information to find a solution.

This process is based on internal mental representation, meaning that external information is reorganized symbolically in the mind and evaluated for possible options.

Example: In solving a math problem, numbers and conditions are mentally represented to arrive at the solution.

While mental disposition or background may assist, the real transformation and analysis occur at the level of internal mental representation.

Question 47. Creative problem-solving is related to –

- (a) Convergent thinking
- (b) Groupthink
- (c) Active listening
- (d) Divergent thinking

Answer – (d) Divergent thinking

Explanation –

Creative problem-solving means finding new, original, and innovative solutions.

Convergent thinking: Leads to one correct or logical answer, helpful in analysis but limits creativity.

Groupthink: Often suppresses new ideas in pursuit of consensus, opposite of creativity.

Active listening: Improves communication but does not itself ensure creativity.

Divergent thinking: Generates multiple solutions for one problem, encouraging flexibility, originality, and new perspectives.

Hence, creative problem-solving is based on divergent thinking.

Question 48. Which of the following is not a barrier to mindful listening?

- (a) Prejudgment
- (b) Dual perspective
- (c) Message overload
- (d) Message complexity

Answer – (b) Dual perspective

Explanation –

Mindful listening means listening with full attention, neutrality, and sensitivity. Barriers include:

Prejudgment: When the listener decides beforehand, blocking fair understanding.

Message overload: Too much information at once becomes hard to absorb.

Message complexity: Highly technical or complex messages may distract the listener.

Dual perspective: Seeing an issue from two different viewpoints actually enhances mindful listening, making understanding more flexible and open.

Thus, dual perspective is not a barrier to mindful listening.

Question 49. In decision-making, which statement(s) is/are correct?

1. Human rationality is limited.
2. Any individual can improve decision-making through practice.

Codes:

- (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) Both 1 and 2 are correct

Explanation –

Statement 1: Herbert Simon introduced the concept of “Bounded Rationality”. It means people face limitations of time, information, and mental capacity. Thus, fully rational decisions are not possible.

Statement 2: Decision-making is a skill that improves with practice, experience, training, and analytical thinking.

Therefore, both statements are correct.

Question 50. Which model emphasizes the dynamism of interpersonal communication?

- (a) Linear model
- (b) Interactive model
- (c) Transactional model
- (d) None of the above

Answer – (c) Transactional model

Explanation –

Several models explain interpersonal communication:

Linear model: A one-way process (e.g., radio broadcast), lacking dynamism.

Interactive model: A two-way process with feedback, but not fully continuous or dynamic.

Transactional model: Views communication as a continuous, dynamic, and reciprocal process, where sender and receiver act simultaneously. This model best represents the dynamism of interpersonal communication.

Correct answer – Transactional model.

Question 51. In decision-making, personal probabilities are generally known as –

- (a) Social probability
- (b) Adjustable probability
- (c) Subjective probability
- (d) Non-pragmatic probability

Answer – (c) Subjective probability

Explanation –

In decision-making, individuals often face uncertainty while choosing between options. In such cases, they rely on their experience, knowledge, intuition, and expectations to assign probabilities.

Social probability (a): Based on collective social beliefs, not individual.

Adjustable probability (b): May vary with circumstances but does not define personal estimation.

Subjective probability (c): Refers to probabilities determined by an individual's perception, judgment, and prior experience. It is widely applied in decision-making.

Non-pragmatic probability (d): Not a recognized concept.

Hence, personal probabilities are called Subjective Probability.

Question 52. The most commonly cited source of interpersonal conflict is –

- (a) Organizational norms
- (b) Poor communication
- (c) Structural arrangements
- (d) Social pressure

Answer – (b) Poor communication

Explanation –

Interpersonal conflict arises when there are differences in opinions, values, goals, or behavior between individuals.

Organizational norms (a): May contribute but not the primary cause.

Poor communication (b): Research and management studies confirm that ineffective or unclear communication is the major source of interpersonal conflicts. Lack of clarity leads to misunderstandings and disputes.

Structural arrangements (c): Organizational imbalance can increase conflict but is secondary.

Social pressure (d): An external factor, not the core cause.

Therefore, the most cited source of interpersonal conflict is Poor Communication.

Question 53. The use of analogy in problem-solving represents –

- (a) Applying techniques used in similar past situations
- (b) Increasing commitment
- (c) Explaining
- (d) Uncertainty of techniques

Answer – (a) Applying techniques used in similar past situations

Explanation –

In problem-solving, analogy means comparing the present problem with a previous similar problem and applying the same techniques or strategies.

(a): Correct – it reflects analogical reasoning.

(b): Commitment escalation, a decision-making error, not analogy.

(c): Refers to communication, not problem-solving.

(d): Does not represent analogy.

Thus, analogy in problem-solving refers to applying techniques used in similar past situations.

Question 54. In organizations, which of the following statements about interpersonal communication is/are correct?

1. An efficient communication is not always effective.

2. An effective communication is not always efficient.

Codes:

- (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) Both 1 and 2 are correct

Explanation –

Efficient communication: Focuses on minimum time, cost, and effort. But the message may not always be clearly understood, hence not always effective.

Effective communication: Ensures the receiver understands the message as intended and acts accordingly. However, it may consume more time and resources, so not always efficient.

Conclusion: Both statements are correct.

Question 55. Communication among members of the same group is –

- (a) Downward communication
- (b) Lateral communication
- (c) Optimal communication
- (d) Upward communication

Answer – (b) Lateral communication

Explanation –

Based on direction, organizational communication can be classified as:

Downward communication: From superiors to subordinates (orders, policies, instructions).

Upward communication: From subordinates to superiors (reports, suggestions, complaints).

Lateral communication: Among members of the same group or position level, aimed at cooperation, coordination, and information sharing.

Optimal communication: Not a standard category, only a general term.

Hence, communication among members of the same group is called Lateral Communication.

Question 56. “Sleep on the problem” is a type of –

- (a) Abstraction

(b) Emotional instability

(c) Incubation

(d) Inactivity

Answer – (c) Incubation

Explanation –

In the study of problem-solving and creativity, the idea of “sleep on the problem” suggests that instead of continuously thinking about a difficult problem, it is sometimes better to leave it for a while and take rest or sleep.

During this period, the subconscious mind continues to process the problem, and suddenly a new idea or solution may emerge.

This stage is called Incubation, and it is an important phase of creative problem-solving.

Therefore, “sleep on the problem” is a form of Incubation.

Question 57. In the communication process, deliberate manipulation of information is called –

- (a) Filtering
- (b) Assertiveness
- (c) Distortion
- (d) Abstraction

Answer – (a) Filtering

Explanation –

In organizational communication, several barriers occur, one of which is Filtering.

Filtering: When information is deliberately altered, partially hidden, or selectively passed on, usually to please superiors or to hide the real situation.

Assertiveness: The ability to express ideas confidently and clearly, not related to manipulation.

Distortion: Unintentional alteration of the message, not deliberate.

Abstraction: Presenting complex facts in a brief and generalized form.

Thus, deliberate manipulation of information is called Filtering.

Question 58. Communication becomes effective if –

- (a) It is delivered slowly and clearly
- (b) It is delivered through the right medium

(c) It is received in the same sense intended by the sender

(d) It is received immediately

Answer – (c) It is received in the same sense intended by the sender

Explanation –

The main purpose of communication is that the receiver should understand the message exactly as the sender intended.

Slow and clear delivery (a): Helpful, but not sufficient by itself.

Right medium (b): Important, but if the meaning is lost, communication fails.

Message received as intended (c): This is the true definition of effective communication – when the message is understood without distortion or misunderstanding.

Immediate reception (d): Relates to speed, not effectiveness.

Hence, communication is effective only when it is received in the same sense as intended by the sender.

Question 59. The type of communication that saves time and facilitates coordination in an organization is –

(a) Neutral communication

(b) Upward communication

(c) Lateral communication

(d) Downward communication

Answer – (c) Lateral communication

Explanation –

Organizational communication based on direction is of four types:

Downward communication: From superiors to subordinates (orders, rules, policies).

Upward communication: From subordinates to superiors (reports, suggestions, complaints).

Lateral/Horizontal communication: Among employees or departments at the same level. This saves time, as messages do not need to pass through higher levels, and it makes coordination easier.

Neutral communication: Not a standard category in communication models.

Thus, communication that saves time and ensures smooth coordination is Lateral Communication.

Question 60. If a person tries to solve a problem based on past experience, it is called –

(a) Functional fixedness

(b) Mental set

(c) Transfer effect

(d) Confirmation bias

Answer – (b) Mental set

Explanation –

Often, while solving problems, individuals rely on past experience and apply previously used methods, even in new situations. This tendency is called a Mental Set.

Functional fixedness (a): Seeing objects only in their usual functions, limiting creativity.

Mental set (b): Using past strategies repeatedly to solve current problems.

Transfer effect (c): Influence of previously learned information on new learning.

Confirmation bias (d): Selecting only information that supports one's prior beliefs while ignoring contradictory evidence.

Hence, solving a problem using past experience is called a Mental Set.

Question 61. How many natural numbers from 1 to 100 are divisible by 4 and also contain the digit '4'?

(A) 7

(B) 10

(C) 12

(D) 14

Answer: (A) 7

Explanation: Such numbers include 4, 24, 40, 44, 48, 64, 84. Total = 7

Question 62. If a number leaves a remainder 3 when divided by 6, 9, and 15, what is the smallest such number?

(A) 93

(B) 183

(C) 273

(D) 123

Answer: (A) 93

Explanation: LCM of 6, 9, 15 = 90; Required number = $90 + 3 = 93$

Question 63. The average of 5 numbers is 44. If one of the numbers is 64, what is the average of the remaining four numbers?

- (A) 43
- (B) 39
- (C) 40
- (D) 42

Answer: (B) 39

Explanation:

$$\text{Total} = 5 \times 44 = 220$$

$$\text{Remaining sum} = 220 - 64 = 156$$

$$\text{Average} = 156 \div 4 = 39$$

Question 64. A and B can complete a task in the ratio of efficiency 3 : 4. If A alone can complete the task in 24 days, how long will B alone take?

- (A) 18 days
- (B) 20 days
- (C) 16 days
- (D) 24 days

Answer: (C) 18 days

Explanation:

$$\text{Efficiency ratio} \Rightarrow \text{Time ratio} = \text{inverse} = 4 : 3$$

$$\text{If A takes 24 days, B takes} = (3/4) \times 24 = 18$$

Question 65. A's salary is 25% more than B's salary. What percentage is B's salary less than A's?

- (A) 20%
- (B) 25%
- (C) 30%
- (D) 33.33%

Answer: (A) 20%

Explanation:

$$\text{Let B} = ₹100 \Rightarrow \text{A} = ₹125$$

$$\% \text{ less} = (25/125) \times 100 = 20\%$$

Question 66. A trader marks an article 40% above the cost price and allows a discount of 10%. What is the profit percentage?

- (A) 26%

- (B) 28%

- (C) 30%

- (D) 32%

Answer: (A) 26%

Explanation:

$$\text{Let CP} = ₹100 \Rightarrow \text{MP} = ₹140$$

$$\text{SP} = 140 - 10\% \text{ of } 140 = ₹126$$

$$\text{Profit} = ₹26 \Rightarrow \text{Profit \%} = (26/100) \times 100 = 26\%$$

Question 67. Find the compound interest on ₹10,000 for 2 years at 10% p.a., compounded annually.

- (A) ₹1,950
- (B) ₹2,000
- (C) ₹2,100
- (D) ₹2,150

Answer: (B) ₹2,100

Explanation:

$$\text{CI} = P[(1 + R/100)^T - 1]$$

$$= 10000[(1 + 10/100)^2 - 1] = 10000[(1.21) - 1] = 10000 \times 0.21 = ₹2,100$$

Question 68. A can complete a task in 6 days. B is 50% more efficient than A. In how many days will B complete the task alone?

- (A) 5
- (B) 4
- (C) 3
- (D) 6

Answer: (C) 4 days

Explanation:

$$\text{A's 1 day work} = 1/6 \Rightarrow \text{B's efficiency} = 150\% \text{ of A} = 3/12 = 1/4$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Time} = 4 \text{ days}$$

Question 69. A train 180 m long passes a man walking at 6 km/h in the same direction in 18 seconds. Find the speed of the train.

- (A) 36 km/h
- (B) 42 km/h
- (C) 50 km/h
- (D) 60 km/h

Answer: (B) 42 km/h

Explanation:

Calculate the relative speed. When the train passes the man, the distance covered is the length of the train itself. The time taken is 18 seconds. Relative Speed = $\frac{\text{Time}}{\text{Distance}}$ = $\frac{18}{180} \text{ m/s} = 10 \text{ m/s}$

Convert the relative speed to km/h. To convert m/s to km/h, multiply by 1.8. Relative Speed in km/h = $10 \times 1.8 = 18 \text{ km/h}$

Find the train's speed. Since the train and the man are moving in the same direction, the relative speed is the difference between their speeds. Relative Speed = Speed of Train - Speed of Man $18 \text{ km/h} = \text{Speed of Train} - 6 \text{ km/h}$ Speed of Train = $18 + 6 = 24 \text{ km/h}$

Question 70. If the price of an article increases by 25%, by what percentage should the consumption be reduced to keep expenditure constant?

- (A) 25%
- (B) 20%
- (C) 18%
- (D) 16%

Answer: (B) 20%

Explanation:

$$\text{Decrease \%} = \left(\frac{25}{125} \right) \times 100 = 20\%$$

Question 71. Factorize: $x^3 - 27$

- (A) $(x - 3)(x^2 - 3x + 9)$
- (B) $(x - 3)(x^2 + 3x + 9)$
- (C) $(x - 3)(x^2 - x + 9)$
- (D) $(x - 3)(x^2 + x + 9)$

Answer: (A) $(x - 3)(x^2 + 3x + 9)$

Explanation:

Standard cube formula: $a^3 - b^3 = (a - b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$

Question 72. In a survey, 50 people liked tea, 30 liked coffee and 10 liked both. Find the number of people who liked either tea or coffee.

- (A) 70
- (B) 60
- (C) 40
- (D) 80

Answer: (B) 70

Explanation:

$$n(T \cup C) = n(T) + n(C) - n(T \cap C) = 50 + 30 - 10 = 70$$

Question 73. In a class of 100 students, 80 study English, 45 study Mathematics and 30 study both. How many students study neither English nor Mathematics?

- (A) 5
- (B) 10
- (C) 15
- (D) 20

Answer: (A) 5

Explanation:

$$n(E \cup M) = 80 + 45 - 30 = 95 \Rightarrow \text{Neither} = 100 - 95 = 5$$

Question 74. Let $A = \{x: x \text{ is a prime number less than } 10\}$, and $B = \{2, 3, 5\}$. Then $A - B$ is:

- (A) $\{7\}$
- (B) $\{2, 3\}$
- (C) $\{\}$
- (D) $\{7, 2\}$

Answer: (A) $\{7\}$

Explanation:

$$A = \{2, 3, 5, 7\}; B = \{2, 3, 5\} \Rightarrow A - B = \{7\}$$

Question 75. What is the diagonal of a square of side 5 cm?

- (A) 5 cm
- (B) $\sqrt{50}$ cm
- (C) 7 cm
- (D) 10 cm

Answer: (B) $\sqrt{50}$ cm

Explanation:

$$\text{Diagonal} = \sqrt{2} \times \text{side} = \sqrt{2} \times 5 = \sqrt{50} \text{ cm}$$

Question 76. If the perimeter of a square is equal to the circumference of a circle, then ratio of side of square to radius of circle is:

- (A) $2 : \pi$
- (B) $\pi : 2$
- (C) $1 : \pi$
- (D) $\pi : 1$

Answer: (B) $\pi : 2$

Explanation:

$$4s = 2\pi r \Rightarrow s/r = 2\pi/4 = \pi : 2 \Rightarrow s : r = \pi : 2$$

Question 77. The height and slant height of a cone are 12 cm and 13 cm. Find its total surface area. ($\pi = 3.14$)

- (A) 320.32 cm²
- (B) 350.12 cm²
- (C) 282.6 cm²
- (D) 380 cm²

Answer: (C) 282.6 cm²

Explanation:

TSA = $\pi r (l + r)$; find r using Pythagoras:

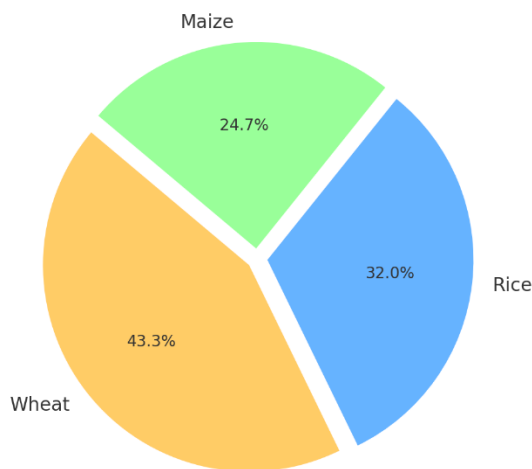
$$l^2 = h^2 + r^2 \Rightarrow 13^2 = 12^2 + r^2 \Rightarrow r = 5 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{TSA} = 3.14 \times 5 \times (5 + 13) = 3.14 \times 5 \times 18 = 282.6 \text{ cm}^2$$

Table (Q78–Q82)

The following Pie Chart shows the percentage share of different crops in the total crop production of 2022 (150 thousand tonnes) in a district.

Crop Production Distribution in 2022 (Total = 150 thousand tonnes)



Q78. If the district wants to export 20% of the total 2022 crop production, and the export quantity is divided among Wheat, Rice, and Maize in the same ratio as their share, how much Rice (in thousand tonnes) will be exported?

- (A) 8.5
- (B) 9.6
- (C) 10.2
- (D) 12.0

Answer: (B) 9.6

Q79. What is the central angle corresponding to Wheat in the Pie Chart?

- (A) 140°
- (B) 150°
- (C) 156°
- (D) 160°

Correct Answer: (C) 156°

$$\text{Explanation: } (43.33/100) \times 360 \approx 156^\circ$$

Q80. By how many thousand tonnes does Wheat production exceed Maize production in 2022?

- (A) 25
- (B) 27
- (C) 28
- (D) 30

Answer: (B) 28

$$\text{Explanation: } \text{Wheat (65)} - \text{Maize (37)} = 28$$

Q81. If the cost of producing Wheat, Rice, and Maize is ₹2000, ₹2500, and ₹3000 per tonne respectively, what is the total cost of production in 2022 (in crores)?

- (A) ₹3.4 crore
- (B) ₹3.6 crore
- (C) ₹3.7 crore
- (D) ₹3.8 crore

Answer: (D) ₹3.8 crore

Explanation:

$$\text{Wheat} = 65 \times 2000 = 1,30,000$$

$$\text{Rice} = 48 \times 2500 = 1,20,000$$

$$\text{Maize} = 37 \times 3000 = 1,11,000$$

$$\text{Total} = 3,61,000 \text{ thousand} = ₹3.61 \text{ crore} \approx ₹3.8 \text{ crore}$$

Q82. If the total production of crops in 2022 increases by 10% in 2023 while maintaining the same distribution ratio, how much Wheat will be produced in 2023?

- (A) 70
- (B) 71.5
- (C) 72
- (D) 75

Answer: (B) 71.5

$$\text{Explanation: } \text{New total} = 150 \times 1.10 = 165$$

Wheat share = 43.33% of 165 $\approx$ 71.5

Question 83. TELESCOPE : ASTRONOMER ::
MICROSCOPE : ?

- (A) Doctor
- (B) Physicist
- (C) Biologist
- (D) Astronaut

Answer: (C) Biologist

Explanation: Astronomer uses telescope; biologist uses microscope.

Question 84. Find the odd one in the number series:

5, 11, 17, 23, 31

- (A) 5
- (B) 11
- (C) 17
- (D) 31

Answer: (D) 31

Explanation: 31 breaks the +6 pattern. Series: +6 till 23; then +8 to 31.

Question 85. Statements:

- I. All apples are fruits.
- II. All fruits are nutritious.

Conclusions:

- I. All apples are nutritious.
- II. All nutritious things are fruits.

- (A) Only conclusion I follows
- (B) Only conclusion II follows
- (C) Both I and II follow

(D) Neither I nor II follows

Answer: (A) Only conclusion I follows

Explanation: The chain is: All apples $\rightarrow$ fruits $\rightarrow$ nutritious. Hence, All apples are nutritious is valid.

Question 86. Statement: Should India invest more in space exploration?

Arguments:

I. Yes, it enhances scientific and technological advancement.

II. No, India has more pressing problems like poverty and unemployment.

- (A) Only I is strong
- (B) Only II is strong
- (C) Both are strong
- (D) Neither is strong

Answer: (C) Both are strong

Explanation: I supports national progress; II questions priority—both valid reasoning.

Question 87. Statement: All scientists are truth-seekers.

Conclusions:

- I. All truth-seekers are scientists.
- II. Some truth-seekers are scientists.

- (A) Only I follows
- (B) Only II follows
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Neither follows

Answer: (B) Only II follows

Explanation: From "All scientists are truth-seekers," we can conclude that some truth-seekers are scientists. The reverse is not valid.

Question 88. Choose the alternative which is closely resembles the mirror image of the given combination.

EFFECTIVE

(1) ƎVITCƎFFƎ

(3) ƎFFƎCƎTIVƎ

(2) EVITCEFFE

(4) ƎVITCƎFFƎ

- (A) 1
- (B) 2
- (C) 3
- (D) 4

Answer: (A) 1

Explanation: Mirror reverses left-right.

Question 89. Find the missing number:

2, 6, 12, 20, 30, ?

- (A) 40
- (B) 41
- (C) 42
- (D) 44

Answer: (C) 42

Explanation: Pattern = $n^2 + n \rightarrow (1^2+1=2, 2^2+2=6, 3^2+3=12, 4^2+4=20, 5^2+5=30, 6^2+6=42)$.

Question 90. Find the missing term:

Z, X, U, Q, ?

- (A) L
- (B) M
- (C) N
- (D) O

Answer: (A) L

Explanation: Positions: Z (26), X (24), U (21), Q (17). Gap = -2, -3, -4 ... Next gap = -5 $\Rightarrow 17-5=12 = L$.

Question 91. If in a certain code language, RAIL is written as KCTN, How will READ be written in that code language?

- (A) CGTF
- (B) FTCC

(C) CTGF

(D) CFFT

Answer: (A) MJHIU

Explanation:

JPG $\rightarrow J(10) + P(16) - G(07) = 10 + 16 - 7 = 19$

PNG $\rightarrow P(16) + N(14) - G(07) = 16 + 14 - 7 = 23$

Similarly,

TIF $\rightarrow T(20) + I(9) - F(6) = 20 + 9 - 6 = 23$

Hence, the correct answer is "23".

Question 92. If A + B means A is the mother of B,

A – B means A is the brother of B,

A × B means A is the father of B,

A ÷ B means A is the sister of B.

What does P + Q × R mean?

- (A) P is the grandmother of R
- (B) P is the mother of R
- (C) Q is the father of R
- (D) R is the son of P

Answer: (A) P is the grandmother of R

Explanation: Q × R $\rightarrow$ Q is father of R

P + Q $\rightarrow$ P is mother of Q $\rightarrow$ So P is grandmother of R

Question 93. In a class of 55 students, Sohan is ranked 25th from top. What is his rank from bottom?

- (A) 30
- (B) 31
- (C) 29
- (D) 32

Answer: (B) 31

Explanation: $55 - 25 + 1 = 31$

Question 94. Neha starts from point A and walks 5 m south, turns left and walks 6 m, again turns left and walks 5 m. What is the shortest distance from her starting point?

- (A) 5 m
- (B) 6 m
- (C) 11 m
- (D) 0 m

Answer: (B) 6 m

Explanation: Step 1: Starts at point A, walks 5 m south → now at (0, -5).

Step 2: Turns left → facing east, walks 6 m → now at (6, -5).

Step 3: Turns left again → facing north, walks 5 m → now at (6, 0).

Final position: (6, 0)

Starting point: (0, 0)

Shortest distance = $\sqrt{[(6 - 0)^2 + (0 - 0)^2]} = \sqrt{36} = 6$ m

Question 95. Among 100 people, 60 like reading, 50 like music, and 30 like both. How many like neither reading nor music?

(A) 20

(B) 10

(C) 30

(D) 40

Answer: (A) 20

Explanation:

Reading U Music = $60 + 50 - 30 = 80$

Neither = $100 - 80 = 20$

Question 96. Six people A, B, C, D, E, and F are sitting in a straight line facing north. D is to the immediate right of E. C is at an extreme end and B is to the immediate left of C. A is to the right of D but not next to F. Who is sitting at the other extreme end?

(A) A

(B) B

(C) F

(D) E

Answer: (C) F

Explanation: C is at an extreme end and B is immediately left of C ⇒ C must be rightmost (6) and B at 5.

D is to the immediate right of E ⇒ possible pairs: (E,D) at (1,2), (2,3), or (3,4).

- (1,2) fails because then only spots 3 & 4 remain for A and F, making A next to F (disallowed).
- (3,4) fails because then A must be to the right of D (positions 5 or 6), both taken by B and C.

- Works with (E,D) = (2,3). Then A must be to the right of D ⇒ A at 4. Remaining seat 1 is F, and A isn't next to F.

Final seating: F E D A B C → other extreme end = F.

Question 97. If 15th August 1947 was a Friday, what day of the week was 26th January 1950?

(A) Thursday

(B) Wednesday

(C) Thursday

(D) Friday

Answer: (A) Thursday

Explanation:

From 15-Aug-1947 to 26-Jan-1950 = 2 years, 164 days.

Normal year → +1 day; Leap year → +2 days.

→ 1948 was a leap year.

Total shift = $(365 + 366 + 25 \text{ days into Jan 1950 beyond Jan 1}) = 756 \text{ days} = 108 \text{ weeks} + 0 \text{ days}$.

So day remains Friday + 0 = Thursday.

Question 98. The present ages of a father and his son are in the ratio 5:2. If after 10 years, the ratio becomes 7:4, what is the father's present age?

(A) 35

(B) 40

(C) 45

(D) 50

Answer: (B) 40

Explanation:

Let father = $5x$, son = $2x$

$(5x + 10)/(2x + 10) = 7/4 \rightarrow \text{Cross-mult} \rightarrow 4(5x + 10) = 7(2x + 10)$

$20x + 40 = 14x + 70 \rightarrow x = 8$

Father = $5 \times 8 = 40$

Question 99. How many times do the hands of a clock coincide in a day?

(A) 11

(B) 12

(C) 22

(D) 24

Answer: (C) 22

Explanation:

Step 1: Basic concept

The hands of a clock coincide every 65 minutes
 $5/11$ seconds (≈ 65.45 minutes).

In 12 hours, they coincide 11 times (not 12, because at 12:00 both hands are already together).

Step 2: In a full day

A day = 24 hours = 2×12 hours.

So, number of coincidences = $11 \times 2 = 22$ times.

Question 100.

3	2	13
4	3	25
5	4	?

(A) 35

(B) 36

(C) 41

(D) 45

Answer: (C) 41

Explanation: Pattern = (1st number² + 2nd number²).

Row1 $\rightarrow 3^2 + 2^2 = 9 + 4 = 13$.

Row2 $\rightarrow 4^2 + 3^2 = 16 + 9 = 25$.

Row3 $\rightarrow 5^2 + 4^2 = 25 + 16 = 41$.