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General Awareness

Important Battles		
Important Battles	Year	Keynotes
First battle of Tarain	1191	Prithviraj Chauhan defeated Mohammed Ghorī
Second battle of Tarain	1192	Mohammad Ghorī defeated Prithviraj Chauhan
First battle of Panipat	1526	Babar defeated Ibrahim Lodi
Battle of Khanwa	1527	Babur's victory over Rana Sanga
Battle of Ghaghra	1529	Babur defeated Mahmud Lodi and Sultan Nusrat Shah
Battle of Chausa	1539	Sher Shah defeated Humayun
Battle of Kanauj or Billgram	1540	Sher Shah defeated Humayun for the second time.
Second battle of Panipat	1556	Akbar defeated Hemu
Third battle of Panipat	1761	Ahmed Shah Abdali defeated the Marathas
Battle of Talikota	1565	Deccan Sultanates defeated the glorious Vijayanagar empire
Battle of Haldighati	1576	Between Raja Man Singh
Battle of Plassey	1757	British defeated Siraj-ud-duala with the help of Mir Zafar.
Battle of Wandiwash	1760	British decisively defeated the French
Battle of Buxar	1764	British defeated the combined forces of Mir Qasim, Shuja-ud-duala (Nawab of Oudh) and Shah Alam II(Mughal emperor).
Battle of Chinhat	1857	Maulavi Ahmadulla Shah defeated British (Henry Lawrence)
Battle of Karnal	1739	Nadir Shah defeated Mughal Emperor Muhammad Shah.
Battle of Swally	1612	British defeated portuguese
Battle of Bedara	1759	British defeated Dutch
Battle of Peshawar	1001	Mahmud Ghazni defeated Raja Jaypal

Important Sites of Indus Valley Civilization			
Site	Excavated by	Location	Findings
Harappa	Daya Ram Sahini in 1921	Montgomery district of Punjab (Pakistan).	Granaries, Bullock carts
Mohenjodaro (Mound of Dead)	R.D Banerjee in 1922	Larkana district of Punjab (Pakistan).	Great bath, Bronze dancing girl
Sutkagendor	Stein in 1929	In southwestern Balochistan province,	A trade point between Harappa and Babylon
Chanhudaro	N.G Majumdar in 1931	Sindh	Bead makers shop
Amri	N.G Majumdar in 1929	On the bank of Indus river	Antelope evidence
Kalibangan	Ghose Amlanand in 1953	On the bank of Ghaggar river (Rajasthan)	Camel bones, Wooden plough
Lothal	R.Rao in 1953	Gujarat (on Bhogva river)	First manmade port, Dockyard
Surkotada	J.P Joshi in 1964	Gujarat	Bones of horses, Beads
Banawali	R.S Bisht in 1974	Hisar (Haryana)	Beads, Barley, Terracota Model of Plough
Dholavira	R.S Bisht in 1985	Rann of Kachch (Gujarat)	Water harnessing system

Akbar's Conquests		
Year	Province	From
1560-62	Malwa	Baz Bahadur
1561	Chunar	Afghan
1562	Merata	Jaimal
1564	Gondwana (Gadh Katanga)	Rani Durgawati (regent of Bir Narayan)
1568	Chittor	Rana Uday Singh
1569	Ranthambhor	Surjan Hada
1569	Kalinjar	Ram Chandra
1570	Marwar	Chandrasena, Kalyanmal, Raj Singh, Rawal Harirai
1572	Gujarat	Bahadur Shah
1574-76	Bengal-Bihar	Daud Khan Karrani
1576	Haldighati	Rana Pratap
1581	Kabul	Mirza Hakim
1585-86	Kashmir	Yusuf Khan and Yakub Khan
1590-91	Sindh	Jani Beg Mirza
1590-92	Orissa	Kutul Khan and Nisar Khan
1591	Khandesh	Ali Khan
1595	Baluchistan	Yusufzai Tribes
1595	Kandhar	Muzaffar Husain Mirza
1597-1600	Ahmadnagar	Chand Bibi (regent of Bahadur Shah)
1601	Asirgarh	Miran Bahadur Khan

National Movements	
Movement	Year
Swadeshi and Boycott Movement	1905-1911
Home Rule League Movement	1916-18
Kheda Satyagraha	1918
Champaran Satyagrah	1917
Rowlatt Satyagraha	1919
Khilafat, Non-Cooperation Movement	1920
Civil Disobedience movement	1930
Individual Satyagraha	1940
Quit India Movement	1942

Socio-Religious Movements and Organisations	
Organisation	Founder/Year
Atmiya Sabha	Rammohan Roy (1814)
Brahmo Samaj	Rammohan Roy (1828)
Nirankaris	Dayal Das, Darbara Singh, Rattan Chand etc. (1851)
Manav Dharma Sabha	Durgaram Mancharam (1844)
Prathna Samaj	Atmaram Pandurang (1867)
Arya Samaj	Swami Dayanand Saraswati (1875)
Theosophical Society	Madam H.P. Blavatsky and Col H.S. Olcott (1875)
Ramakrishna Mission	Swami Vivekanand (1897)
Poona Seva Sadan	Mrs Ramabai Ranade and G.K. Devadhar (1909)
Self-respect Movement	E.V. Ramaswami Naicker
Santhal Rebellion	Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu (1855-56)

Important Books on 1857		
Book	Year	Author
The First Indian War of Independence -1857-59	1859	Karl Marx
Causes of Indian Revolt	1873	Sayed Ahmad Khan
The India War of Independence	1909	V.D. Savarkar
The Sepoy Mutiny and the rebellion of 1857	1957	R.C. Mazumdar
Civil Rebellion in Indian Mutinies	1957	S.B. Chowdhury
Rebellion, 1857 : A Symposium	1957	P.C. Joshi
1857	1957	S.N. Sen

Some Viceroys and Governors-General of India

Years	Viceroy/Governor-General	Important Events/Contributions
1848-1856	Lord Dalhousie	Introduction of Doctrine of Lapse, End of Sikh Empire
1856-1862	Lord Canning	Indian Rebellion of 1857, First War of Independence, 1858 Government of India Act (establishment of the Viceroyalty)
1864-1869	Sir John Lawrence	High Courts established in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras (1865)
1876-1880	Lord Lytton	Second Afghan War, The Great Famine (1876-1878), Controversial Vernacular Press Act (1878)
1880-1884	Lord Ripon	First Factory Act (1881), Repeal of the Vernacular Press Act
1899-1905	Lord Curzon	Partition of Bengal (1905), Calcutta University Commission
1905-1910	Lord Minto II	Morley-Minto Reforms (1909)
1910-1916	Lord Hardinge II	Delhi Durbar (1911), Transfer of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi (1911), World War I begins (1914)
1916-1921	Lord Chelmsford	Montague-Chelmsford Reforms (1919), Jallianwala Bagh massacre (1919), Non-cooperation movement (1920)
1926-1931	Lord Irwin	Simon Commission (1927), Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931), Salt March (1930)
1931-1936	Lord Willingdon	Second Round Table Conference (1931), Government of India Act (1935)
1936-1943	Lord Linlithgow	World War II (1939-1945), Quit India Movement (1942)
1943-1947	Lord Wavell	Bengal Famine (1943), Wavell Plan, Shimla Conference (1945)
1947	Lord Mountbatten	Indian Independence Act (1947), Partition of India and Pakistan

Important Events between (1700-1857)

Event	Year
Initiation of 'Paramouncy' Policy	1813-1823 (Lord Hastings)
Company's Army Led against Sirajuddaulah at Plassey	1757 (Robert Clive)
Devise of the Doctrine of Lapse	Lord Dalhousie
Law Passed to Make Conversion to Christianity Easier in India	1850
East-India Company Acquired Diwani of Bengal	1765
Enactment of the Cornwallis Code	1793
India Came Under Direct Rule of the British Crown	1858
Treaties at Allahabad with Robert Clive	1765

Important Buddhism Information

Council	Patron	Year & Place	Presided By	Key Points	Important Temples, Monasteries Stupas
First Buddhist Council	King Ajatasatru	483 BC, Rajagriha (Bihar)	Mahakassapa	Compilation of Suttapitaka & Vinaypitaka	Mahabodhi Temple (Bihar), Tawang (Andhra Pradesh), Kardang (Himachal Pradesh), Dzongkhul (J&K), Phodang (Sikkim)
Second Buddhist Council	King Kalasoka	383 BC, Vaishali (Bihar)	Sabakami	First major split in Buddhism	
Third Buddhist Council	Emperor Ashoka	250 BC, Pataliputra (Bihar)	Mogaliputta Tissa	Compilation of Abhidhamma Pitaka, Purification of Sangha	
Fourth Buddhist Council	King Kanishka	1st century AD (72 AD), Kundalvan (Kashmir)	Vasumitra & Ashvaghosha	Division into Mahayana & Hinayana, Translation of texts to Sanskrit	
Fifth Buddhist Council	King Mindon	1871, Mandalay (Burma)	Theravada monks	Recitation of Buddha's teachings, Inscribed on marble slabs	
Sixth Buddhist Council	Burmese Government	1954, Yangon (Burma)	International Monks	Examination and affirmation of Buddhist Scriptures	

HISTORY



South Indian Empires of Ancient and Medieval History

Dynasty	Capital	Kingdom Part	Important Temples
Chola	Thanjavur, Kanchipuram	Southern India	Brihadisvara Temple (Thanjavur), Airavatesvara Temple
Pallava	Kanchipuram	Southern Andhra Pradesh and Northern Tamil Nadu	Mahabalipuram Rock-Cut Temples
Chalukya	Badami	Region between Kaveri and Narmada rivers	Pattadakal, Aihole, and Badami Temples
Satavahana	Amaravati, Pratishthana	Central India and Deccan region	Amaravati Stupa
Rashtrakuta	Manyakheta	Karnataka and parts of Maharashtra	Kailasanath Temple (Ellora)
Vijayanagara	Hampi	Deccan Plateau, Karnataka	Virupaksha Temple (Hampi)
Pandya	Madurai	Southern Tamil Nadu	Meenakshi Temple (Madurai)
Hoysala	Halebidu	Karnataka	Chennakesava Temple (Belur)
Kakatiya	Warangal	Telangana and Andhra Pradesh	Thousand Pillar Temple (Warangal)

Most Important Sessions of Indian National Congress (INC)

INC Session	Importance	President
Bombay Session, 1885	The first session of Indian National Congress	W C Banerjee
Allahabad Session, 1888	First English President of Indian National Congress	George Yule
Calcutta Session, 1896	National song 'Vande Mataram' sung for the first time	Rahimtullah M. Sayani
Calcutta Session, 1906	Dadabhai Naoroji coined the term Swaraj.	Dadabhai Naoroji
Surat Session, 1907	Party splits into extremists and moderates	Rash Behari Ghosh
Calcutta Session, 1911	National Anthem 'Jana Gana Mana' sung for the first time	Bishan Narayan Dar
Lucknow Session, 1916	Merger/Reunion of Congress and Lucknow pact – joint session with the Muslim league.	Ambica Charan Mazumdar
Calcutta Session, 1917	First Woman President of the Indian National Congress	Annie Besant
Amritsar Session, 1919	Jaliawala Bagh Massacre took place	Motilal Nehru
Belgaum Session, 1924	The only session where Gandhi Ji was the President of Indian National Congress	M K Gandhi
Kanpur Session, 1925	First Indian Woman President of Indian National Congress	Sarojini Naidu
Madras Session, 1927	Independence Resolution was put forward	M A Ansari
Calcutta Session, 1928	All India Youth Congress formed	Motilal Nehru
Lahore Session, 1929	The resolution for Poorna Swaraj was passed. Civil Disobedience Movement for complete independence to be launched, and 26th January was decided to be celebrated as 'Independence Day of India.'	Jawaharlal Nehru
Karachi Session, 1931	Resolution on Fundamental Rights. Gandhi-Irwin pact was endorsed, and Gandhi Ji was nominated to represent Indian National Congress in the second round table conference.	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
Lucknow Session, 1936	Put forward the idea of Socialism	Jawaharlal Nehru
Haripura Session, 1938	National Planning Committee set up, Haripura Resolution passed.	Subhas Chandra Bose
Ramgarh Session, 1940	Quit India Movement started in 1942.	Abul Kalam Azad
Meerut Session, 1946	Last session before Indian independence	J.B. Kripalani

Mughal Empire

Sequence of Emperor	Wife	Succession Year
Babur	Maham Begum	1494
Humayun	Hamida Banu Begum	1530
Akbar	Ruqaiya Sultan Begum	1556
Jahangir	Nur Jahan	1605
Shah Jahan	Mumtaz Mahal	1628
Aurangzeb	Dilras Banu Begum	1658
Bahadur Shah II	Zeenat Mahal	1837

HISTORY



Important Dynasty, Founder, and Its Capital

Dynasty	Founder	Capital(s)
Harayaka Dynasty	Bimbisara	Rajgruh, Pataliputra
Shishunaga Dynasty	Shishunaga	Vaishali, Pataliputra
Nanda Dynasty	Mahapadmananda	Pataliputra
Maurya Dynasty	Chandragupta Maurya	Pataliputra
Shunga Dynasty	Pushyamitra Sunga	Pataliputra
Kanva Dynasty	Vasudev	Pataliputra
Satavahana Dynasty	Simuk	Pratisthan
Gupta Dynasty	Shrigupta	Pataliputra
Huna Dynasty	Torman	Sialkot
Sen Dynasty	Samant Sen	Lucknow
Parmar Dynasty	Krushnraj	Dhara Nagari
Gahadwal Dynasty	Chandradev	Kannoj
Gurjara Pratihara Dynasty	Nagabhata I	Kannoj
Rashtrakuta Dynasty	Dantidurga	Manyakhet
Sayyid Dynasty	Khizra Kha	Delhi
Lodi Dynasty	Bahlol Lodh	Delhi
Chola Dynasty	Vijayalaya	Tanjor

Important Dynasty, Founder, and Its Capital

Pandya Dynasty	Mudukudumi	Madurai
Yadav Dynasty	Dev giri	Bhillabh-V
Hoysala Dynasty	Vishnuvardhan	Dwar Samudra
Kalachuri Dynasty	Kokalla I	Tripuri
Saluva Dynasty	Saluva Narasimha Deva Raya	Vijay Nagar
Tuluva Dynasty	Tuluva Narasa Nayaka	Vijay Nagar
Solanki Dynasty	Mularaja	Anhilwad
Sharki Dynasty	Malik Sarwar	Jonpur
Bhonsle Dynasty	Chhatrapati Shivaji	Raighad
Pala Dynasty	Gopal	Munger
Chauhan Dynasty	Vasudev	Ajmer
Ganga Dynasty	Konkani Varma	Talkad
Kushan Dynasty	Kujal Kadphises	Purushpur
Vardhan Dynasty	Pushyabhuti	Thaneswar, Kannoj
Chandela Dynasty	Nannuka	Khajuraho, Mahova
Pallava Dynasty	Simha Vishnu	Kanchipuram
Chalukya (Badami) Dynasty	Pulakeshin I	Watapi
Chalukya (Bengi) Dynasty	Kubja Vishnuvardhana I	Bengi

SSC CONSTABLE GD

Trend Analysis (2025-2024)

SUBJECTS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	SSC GD Paper 2025 (04 Feb., 2025, S-1)	SSC GD Paper 2025 (04 Feb., 2025, S-2)	SSC GD Paper 2025 (04 Feb., 2025, S-3)	SSC GD Paper 2024 (20/02/2024) S-1	SSC GD Paper 2024 (20/02/2024) S-2	SSC GD Paper 2024 (20/02/2024) S-3	SSC GD Paper 2024 (20/02/2024) S-4	SSC GD Paper 2024 (21/02/2024) S-1	SSC GD Paper 2024 (21/02/2024) S-2	SSC GD Paper 2024 (21/02/2024) S-3	SSC GD Paper 2024 (21/02/2024) S-4	SSC GD Paper 2024 (22/02/2024) S-1	SSC GD Paper 2024 (29/02/2024) S-3
Section A: GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AND GENERAL AWARENESS													
History	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Geography	2	2	3	2	1	3	3	4	-	3	2	3	2
Polity	2	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Economics	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	1	3	2	5	1	2
Physics	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Chemistry	1	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1
Biology	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Static GK	5	6	5	7	7	5	6	7	6	4	6	7	8
Current Affairs	4	3	3	3	3	6	3	3	6	6	2	4	4
TOTAL	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Section B: ENGLISH													
Error Spotting	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	2	4	3	3	3
Sentence Improvement	-	4	1	2	4	2	1	2	3	1	2	2	4
Fill in the Blanks	5	1	4	2	2	3	4	4	2	2	1	2	1
Synonym	1	4	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1
Antonym	3	1	3	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	3	2	2
Idioms	2	1	1	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Spelling Error	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	3	3	2	2	2
Cloze Test	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
TOTAL	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Section C: REASONING ABILITY													
Analogy	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Classification (Odd One Out)	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alphabet Series	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Number Series	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Coding Decoding	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	2
Logical Arrangement of Words	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Blood Relation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Venn Diagram	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syllogism	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cube and Dice	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	-	-	1
Seating Arrangement	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Mathematical Operation	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
Non-Verbal Series	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	3	2

[illegible]

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Monthly Current Affairs Magazine



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5 Online Computer Based Tests



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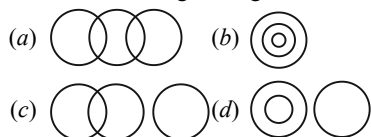
Part A: General Intelligence and Reasoning

1. In a certain code language, 'BSGN' is coded as '5-22-10-17' and 'TAUE' is coded as '23-4-24-8'. How is 'PJ DQ' coded in the given language?

(a) 15-11-5-19 (b) 19-13-7-20
(c) 16-12-8-18 (d) 17-13-6-20

2. Select the Venn diagram that best illustrates the relationship among the following classes.

Female, Cardiologist, Engineer

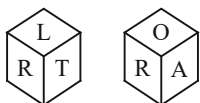


3. Based on the English alphabetical order, three of the following four letter-clusters are alike in a certain way and thus form a group. Which letter-cluster DOES NOT belong to that group?

(Note: The odd man out is not based on the number of consonants/vowels or their position in the letter-cluster.)

(a) HJL (b) SUV (c) FHJ (d) NPR

4. A dice has its faces marked by letters E, R, A, L, O and T. Two positions of the same dice are shown in the given figures. Which face is opposite to face E?



(a) L (b) A (c) O (d) R

5. In a certain code language, 'JAMB' is coded as '5139' and 'BALM' is coded as '9521'. What is the code for 'L' in the given code language?

(a) 5 (b) 9 (c) 2 (d) 1

6. Based on some logic, 'CLONE' is written as 'BLUKU' and 'BOUND' is written as 'AOAKT'. Following the same logic, 'NICHE' can be written as:

(a) NIIET (b) MIIET
(c) MIEU (d) NIEU

7. What should come in place of the question mark (?) in the given series?

208 190 163 127 82 ?

(a) 28 (b) 54 (c) 45 (d) 12

8. Seven people L, M, N, O, P, Q and R are sitting in a straight line facing the north (but not necessarily in the same order). M is

sitting to the immediate left of P. O is sitting to the immediate left of Q. R is sitting to the immediate right of P and the immediate left of L. N is sitting to the immediate right of L and the immediate left of O. Who is sitting second to the left of N?

(a) P (b) Q (c) R (d) M

9. SBCF is related to RADG in a certain way. In the same way, NVMO is related to MUNP. To which of the following is GUAX related, following the same logic?

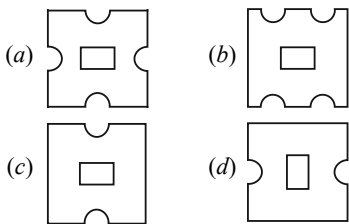
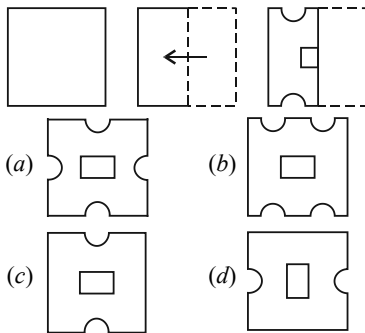
(a) FTBZ (b) FTBY
(c) FTCY (d) FRCY

10. What should come in place of the question mark (?) in the given series based on the English alphabetical order?

EHO HJP KLQ ? QPS

(a) MMR (b) MNR
(c) NMR (d) NNR

11. The sequence of folding a piece of paper and the manner in which the folded paper is cut is shown in the following figures. How would this paper look when unfolded?



12. The position(s) of how many letters will remain unchanged if each letter in the word GRACEFUL is arranged in the English alphabetical order?

(a) Two (b) None
(c) One (d) Three

13. 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:

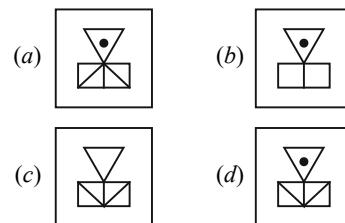
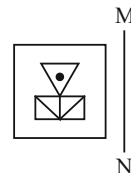
All gabions are walls.
All concretes are walls.
All bridges are walls.

Conclusions:

I. Some bridges are gabions.
II. Some concretes are bridges.

- (a) Neither conclusion (I) nor (II) follows.
(b) Only conclusion (I) follows.
(c) Both conclusions (I) and (II) follow.
(d) Only conclusion (II) follows.

14. Select the correct mirror image of the given figure when the mirror is placed at MN as shown below.

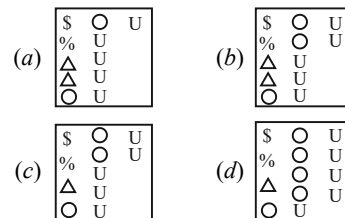
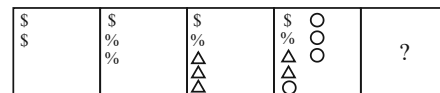


15. What will come in the place of the question mark '?' in the following equation, if '÷' and '×' are interchanged and '+' and '-' are interchanged?

$$50 - 9 \div 1 + 63 \times 7 = ?$$

(a) 53 (b) 52 (c) 51 (d) 50

16. Identify the figure given in the options which when put in place of the question mark (?) will logically complete the series.



17. Select the combination of letters that when sequentially placed in the blanks of the given series will make the series logically complete.

_ HKM O _ NP RN _ S UQT _ XTW _

(a) JKR VX (b) LMQUY
(c) LKQVY (d) JMRUX

18. What should come in place of the question mark (?) in the given series?

4 6 10 18 34 ?

(a) 67 (b) 65 (c) 68 (d) 66

19. Eight people are sitting in two parallel rows containing 4 people each in such a way that there is equal distance between adjacent

persons. In row 1, D, E, O and S are seated and all of them are facing south. In row 2, F, A, R and M are seated and all of them are facing north. Thus, each person faces another person from the other row. Only D sits to the left of E. Only R sits to the left of A. Only one person sits between A and F. Only one person sits between D and O. Which of the following represents both people facing each other?

- (a) E and A (b) E and R
(c) E and M (d) E and F

20. In a certain code language.

'X @ C' means 'X is the daughter of C',
'X \$ C' means 'X is the husband of C',
'X = C' means 'X is the mother of C' and
'X * C' means 'X is the father of C'.
Based on the above, how is J related to N if
'N @ E \$ J @ S'?

- (a) Daughter's son (b) Sister's daughter
(c) Sister (d) Mother

Part B: General Knowledge and General Awareness

21. Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana is being implemented since _____.

- (a) 2015 (b) 2014
(c) 2017 (d) 2016

22. Where were the first Asian Games held in India?

- (a) New Delhi (b) Gwalior
(c) Chennai (d) Patiala

23. In August 2024, who bid farewell to the Supreme Court, became the first woman Chief Justice of the High Court for the State of Telangana and was the ninth woman to be elevated to the Supreme Court of India?

- (a) Aditi Kapoor
(b) Hima Kohli
(c) Kutti Rameshwaram
(d) Usha Iyer

24. Which of the following sports was included as a discipline in the 11th Asian Games Beijing 1990?

- (a) Wrestling (b) Kabaddi
(c) Volleyball (d) Squash

25. Which are the two wettest places on Earth that receive more than 1,080 cm of rainfall in a year?

- (a) Pasighat and Agumbe
(b) Gangtok and Amboli
(c) Cherrapunji and Mawsynram
(d) Mahabaleshwar and Neriamangalam

26. As per National Multidimensional Poverty Index of India: A Progress Review 2023, which of the following union territories has the highest percentage of multidimensionally poor?

- (a) Chandigarh
(b) Delhi
(c) Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu
(d) Puducherry

27. What is the penalty amount specified under the Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Bill, 2024, for individuals involved in unfair practices or offenses during exams?

- (a) Up to one lakh rupees
(b) Up to twenty lakh rupees
(c) Up to eleven lakh rupees
(d) Up to ten lakh rupees

28. Which Articles of the Constitution of India deals with the Union Public Service Commission?

- (a) Articles 300 to 320
(b) Articles 330 to 338
(c) Articles 210 to 219
(d) Articles 315 to 323

29. Which sector of the economy does the Green Revolution belong to?

- (a) Service sector
(b) Industrial sector
(c) Financial sector
(d) Agricultural sector

30. The annual Mamallapuram Dance Festival, which includes performances of Indian Classical Dances Bharatanatyam, Kuchipudi, Kathak, Mohiniattam, Odissi and Kathakali, is organised in _____.

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

31. Which of the following sentences is/are true?

- (i) The projected growth rate of the Indian agriculture sector for FY 2022-23 was 5.5%.
(ii) During the Financial Year 2021-22, agricultural exports of India reached to about US \$ 50.2 billion.
(iii) During Kharif Marketing Season 2021-22, 581.7 lakh metric tons of rice was procured in India.
(a) Only (i) and (ii)
(b) Only (ii) and (iii)
(c) Only (i)
(d) Only (ii)

32. Lakshmi Vishwanathan, who won the prestigious Natya Kalanidhi Award from the Music Academy was famous for which dance form?

- (a) Kuchipudi (b) Odissi
(c) Kathak (d) Bharatanatyam

33. What was the major economic challenge addressed in the Third Five-Year Plan (1961-1966)?

- (a) Liberalisation of the economy
(b) Introduction of the service sector
(c) Focus on digital technology advancement
(d) War-time expenditure and resource allocation

34. 2nd October 2022 marked the _____ birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, celebrated as Gandhi Jayanti.

- (a) 153rd (b) 150th
(c) 152nd (d) 155th

35. The NBPW, which can be considered as the most widespread Iron Age pottery, stands for _____.

- (a) Northern Blue Polished Ware
(b) Northern Brown Polished Ware
(c) Northern Black Polished Ware
(d) Northern Bronze Polished Ware

36. Part III of the Constitution of India stated about which of the following?

- (a) Directive Principles of States Policy
(b) Fundamental Duties
(c) Citizenship
(d) Fundamental Rights

37. Which of the following plants can be made to climb walls using special support?

- (a) Sunflower plant
(b) Lemon plant
(c) Rose plant
(d) Pumpkin plant

38. Who were the key figures behind the recommendations that formed the basis of the Government of India Act, 1919?

- (a) Lord Linlithgow and Edwin Montagu
(b) Lord Irwin and Edwin Montagu
(c) Lord Chelmsford and Edwin Montagu
(d) Lord Curzon and Edwin Montagu

39. When did Michael Faraday discover electromagnetic induction, the principle behind the electric transformer and generator?

- (a) 1853 (b) 1820
(c) 1875 (d) 1831

40. She was a Carnatic legendary singer who sang in Europe, North America and at the United Nations General Assembly. Who was she?

- (a) Beghum Akhtar
(b) Lata Mangeshkar
(c) Asha Bhosle
(d) Madurai Shanmukhavadiy Subbulakshmi

Part C: Elementary Mathematics

41. The LCM of 28, 60, 120 and 135 is:

- (a) 7626 (b) 7560
(c) 7608 (d) 7569

42. In an examination, there were three papers of Mathematics, two papers of English and one paper of Science. All papers were of 100 marks. S got 60% in Mathematics, 70% in English and 50% in Science. What was his percentage of marks in all papers?

- (a) 61.33% (b) 60.67%
(c) 61.67% (d) 60%

43. A number is first decreased by 15% and then increased by 20%. The number so obtained is 78 more than the original number. The original number is:

- (a) 3900 (b) 2600
(c) 4500 (d) 5200

44. If at same rate of interest, in 2 years, the simple interest is ₹42 and compound interest is ₹51, then what is the principal (in ₹)?

- (a) 44 (b) 49 (c) 42 (d) 53

45. Mandar has two grandsons Ketan and Tushar. 11 year old Ketan gets some money from Mandar's wealth and 12 year old Tushar gets rest of the money. But Ketan and Tushar will get money only when they turn 22 years old. Till then the money is in a bank getting interest at rate 8% compounded annually. When both turn 22, they receive the same amount. How much had Mandar given Tushar (in ₹) initially, if total money with Mandar was ₹ 24700?
- (a) 11625 (b) 13175
(c) 12825 (d) 11875
46. What is the cost price of an article which is sold for ₹ 1,566 with 8% profit?
- (a) ₹ 1,420 (b) ₹ 1,390
(c) ₹ 1,450 (d) ₹ 1,400
47. Two numbers are in the ratio of 4 : 9. If the mean proportional between them is 24, find the positive difference between the two numbers.
- (a) 30 (b) 25 (c) 15 (d) 20
48. Two trains having lengths of 210 m and 140 m are running at speeds of 80 km/h and 150 km/h, respectively, in the same direction. The time taken (in minutes) by the faster train, coming from behind, to completely cross the other train is:
- (a) 2 (b) 0.3 (c) 0.5 (d) 1
49. The price (per litre) of petrol increases by 85%. By what percent should its consumption be reduced such that the expenditure on it increases by 48% only?
- (a) 18% (b) 82% (c) 20% (d) 80%
50. A can do a piece of work in 32 days and B in 48 days. They work together for 8 days and then A goes away. In how much time (in days) will B finish the 60% of the remaining work?
- (a) $18\frac{2}{5}$ (b) $19\frac{3}{4}$
(c) $16\frac{4}{5}$ (d) $17\frac{3}{7}$
51. Find the value of
- $$\left[(48 \div 8) \times \left\{ \frac{49}{7} + \frac{40}{4} \times (7 - 3) \right\} \right]$$
- (a) 282 (b) 286
(c) 284 (d) 273
52. Determine the largest four-digit number that is exactly divisible by 15, 25, 40 and 75.
- (a) 9600 (b) 9975
(c) 9999 (d) 9960
53. Two cones have their heights in the ratio 4 : 3 and the radii of their bases in the ratio 1 : 2. Find the ratio of their volumes.
- (a) 4 : 9 (b) 1 : 3
(c) 2 : 9 (d) 2 : 5
54. A dishonest shopkeeper promises to sell his goods at cost price. However, he uses a weight that actually weighs 46% less than what is written on it. Find his profit percentage.

- (a) $87\frac{10}{27}\%$ (b) $85\frac{5}{27}\%$
(c) $84\frac{5}{27}\%$ (d) $86\frac{6}{27}\%$

55. The average weight of Gopal, Akshay and Atul is 46 kg. If the average weight of Gopal and Akshay be 40 kg and that of Akshay and Atul be 45 kg, then the weight of Akshay (in kg) is:
- (a) 47 (b) 42 (c) 32 (d) 52
56. A student was getting the following four offers on the purchase of a book:
- I. Two successive discounts of 20% and 20%.
II. Two successive discounts of 25% and 15%.
III. Two successive discounts of 30% and 10%.
IV. Two successive discounts of 5% and 35%.
- Which scheme offers the most discount to the student?
- (a) III (b) II (c) IV (d) I
57. A man goes to Ahmedabad from Kolkata at a speed of 9 km/hr and returns to Kolkata at speed of 18 km/hr, through same route. What is his average speed (in km/hr) of the entire journey?
- (a) 8 (b) 12 (c) 17 (d) 15
58. Vipul invests a sum of ₹ 5400 and Vijay invests a sum of ₹ 9400 at the same rate of simple interest per annum. If, at the end of 5 years, Vijay gets ₹ 840 more interest than Vipul, then find the rate of interest per annum (in percentage).
- (a) 6.2 (b) 3.2 (c) 2.2 (d) 4.2
59. The HCF of two numbers is 11 and their sum is 132. If both the numbers are greater than 42, then the difference between the two numbers is:
- (a) 18 (b) 22 (c) 26 (d) 11
60. What is the third proportional to 16 and 48?
- (a) 144 (b) 121 (c) 169 (d) 135

Part D: English

61. The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.
(A) He spoke passionately about his favourite book, / (B) articulating his thoughts clear / (C) and engaging everyone in a lively discussion / (D) about its themes.
- (a) C (b) D (c) A (d) B
62. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.
- Grey _____ is no sure sign of attaining wisdom.
- (a) heir (b) air
(c) hare (d) hair

63. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.
- The dog ran _____ the garden chasing the cat.
- (a) at (b) on
(c) between (d) across
64. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.
- It is a sin against God and humanity to _____ places of religious worship.
- (a) modest (b) desecrate
(c) disapprove (d) upright
65. Select the correct collocation to fill in the blank.
- The teacher gave the students _____ instructions before the exam.
- (a) careful (b) great
(c) strong (d) clear
66. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.
- Arrogant
- (a) Creepy (b) Clumsy
(c) Average (d) Humble
67. Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.
- Broad
- (a) Particular (b) Small
(c) Wide (d) Exact
68. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.
- Man of straw
- (a) A combination of two people that is perfect in every way
(b) A child of a celebrity or a famous person
(c) A person who is disregarded as lacking character or morality
(d) A situation like a close contest
69. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.
- We will complete the project _____ without external help.
- (a) oneself (b) ourselves
(c) itself (d) themselves
70. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.
- Flaunt
- (a) Parade (b) Hide
(c) Wide (d) Open
71. Identify the sentence with the INCORRECTLY spelt word.
- (a) The film was praised for its stunning cinematography.
(b) The scientist presented his findings at the conference.
(c) The students wrote an interesting essay on the topic.
(d) The bakery makes delicious pastries every day.
72. Select the most appropriate idiom that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.
- When it comes to cooking, she can really think creatively and unconventionally to create unique dishes that surprise everyone.
- (a) outside the wire
(b) outside the canvas
(c) outside the box
(d) outside the law

73. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word in brackets to fill in the blank.
The widespread _____ (destruction) of the natural world threatens the food we eat, the water we drink and the air we breathe.
- (a) contribution (b) creation
(c) choice (d) condition

74. The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.
Alka had been writing / to her boss until she realises / that he was not interested in resolving her issues.
- (a) that he was not interested in resolving her issues
(b) No error
(c) to her boss until she realises
(d) Alka had been writing

75. Select the option that rectifies the underlined spelling error.
The students had to write an essay for their assignment.
- (a) assignmant (b) assignment
(c) essignment (d) asignmant

Directions (76-80): In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

There is a ____ (1) ____ sense of freedom about being alone in a carriage that is jolting noisily through the night. It is liberty unrestrained in a very ____ (2) ____ form. You can do anything you like. You can talk to ____ (3) ____ as loud as you please and no one will hear you. You can have that argument out with Jones and roll him triumphantly in the dust ____ (4) ____ fear of a counterstroke. You can stand on your head and no one will see you. You can sing or dance a two-step or practise a golf stroke, ____ (5) ____ play marbles on the floor without let or hindrance.

76. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no 1.
(a) pleasant (b) contemptuous
(c) tedious (d) baleful
77. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no 2.
(a) miserable (b) agreeable
(c) humour (d) detestable
78. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no 3.
(a) yourself (b) ourselves
(c) herself (d) himself
79. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no 4.
(a) in (b) with
(c) for (d) without
80. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no 5.
(a) yet (b) but
(c) or (d) because

ANSWER KEY AND SOLUTIONS

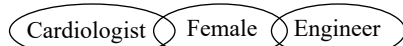
1. (b) **Logic:** Each letter is coded by adding 3 to its alphabetical position.

As,
B S G N
2 19 7 14
↓ +3 ↓ +3 ↓ +3 ↓ +3
5 22 10 17

And,
T A U E
20 1 21 5
↓ +3 ↓ +3 ↓ +3 ↓ +3
23 4 24 8

Similarly,
P J D Q
16 10 4 17
↓ +3 ↓ +3 ↓ +3 ↓ +3
19 13 7 20

2. (a) As, Cardiologist and Engineer are professional categories which can include females or males.



3. (b) **Logic:** Each letter is 2 positions apart in the alphabet.

As, HJL \Rightarrow H + 2 = J, J + 2 = L

FHJ \Rightarrow F + 2 = H, H + 2 = J

NPR \Rightarrow N + 2 = P, P + 2 = R

But, SUV \Rightarrow S + 2 = U, U + 1 = V (Odd)



Face R, is common in both position of the dice.

Letter	R	L	T
Opposite	E	O	A

Hence, face R is opposite to face E.

5. (c) JAMB \rightarrow 5139

BALM \rightarrow 9521

The common letters are B, A, M, and the common digits are 9, 5, 1.

Hence, L must be coded as 2.

6. (c) As,

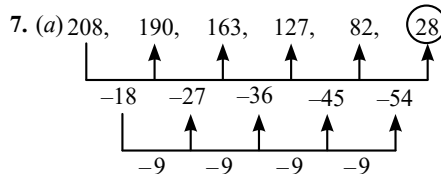
C L O N E
↓ -1 ↓ +0 ↓ +6 ↓ -3 ↓ +16
B L U K U

And,

B O U N D
↓ -1 ↓ +0 ↓ +6 ↓ -3 ↓ +16
A O A K T

Similarly,

N I C H E
↓ -1 ↓ +0 ↓ +6 ↓ -3 ↓ +16
M I I E U



8. (c)

So, the second to the left of N is R.

9. (b) As,

S B C F
↓ -1 ↓ -1 ↓ +1 ↓ +1
R A D G

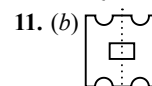
And,

N V M O
↓ -1 ↓ -1 ↓ +1 ↓ +1
M U N P

Similarly,

G U A X
↓ -1 ↓ -1 ↓ +1 ↓ +1
F T B Y

10. (d)

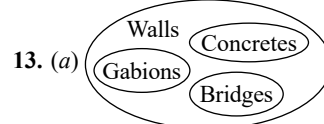


12. (b) Original word: G R A C E F U L

Sorted in alphabetical order:

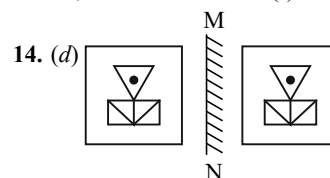
A C E F G L R U

Comparing positions show that no letter remain in the same place.



13. (a)

So, neither conclusion (I) nor (II) follows.



15. (d) $50 - 9 \div 1 + 63 \times 7 = ?$

After interchanging the signs, ' \div ' & ' \times ' and

'+' & '-',

$50 + 9 \times 1 - 63 \div 7$

$= 50 + 9 - 9 = 50.$

35. (c) The NBPW, which can be considered as the most widespread Iron Age pottery, stands for Northern Black Polished Ware. NBPW is found across **northern India**, particularly in the **Gangetic plains**. It is considered **one of the most widespread Iron Age pottery types** in India. It is associated with **early urbanization** and the rise of **Mahajanapadas**.

36. (d) Part III of the Constitution of India stated the **Fundamental Rights**. Part III of the Constitution covers **Article 12 to Article 35**. These rights are **justiciable**, which means they can be enforced by the **courts**.

37. (d) **Pumpkin** plant can be made to climb walls using special support. Pumpkin is a **climber** that grows by spreading along the ground or **climbing with support**. It has specialized structures called **tendrils**, which help the plant grip onto walls, fences, or trellises. With proper support, pumpkin vines can grow vertically, saving space and **improving air circulation**.

38. (c) **Lord Chelmsford and Edwin Montagu** were behind the recommendations that formed the basis of the **Government of India Act, 1919**. The act introduced **Diarchy** in provinces and separated central and provincial subjects. The act gave **limited self-governance** to Indians in certain areas. Lord Chelmsford was the Viceroy of India from 1916 to 1921, while **Edwin Montagu** was the **Secretary of State for India** from 1917 to 1922.

39. (d) Michael Faraday discovered **electromagnetic induction** in 1831. His experiment showed that a **changing magnetic field can induce an electric current in a conductor**, forming the basis of modern **electric transformers, generators, and inductor**. He demonstrated this by moving a **magnet through a coil of wire**, which produced an electric current. This discovery led to **Faraday's Law of Induction**.

40. (d) **Madurai Shanmukhavadiyu Subbulakshmi** was a **Carnatic legendary singer** who sang in Europe, North America and at the **United Nations General Assembly**. She was the **first Indian musician to perform at the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in 1966**. She was honored with the **Bharat Ratna in 1998**.

41. (b) $28 = 2 \times 2 \times 7$
 $60 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5$
 $120 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5$
 $135 = 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5$
Hence, LCM of 28, 60, 120 and 135
 $= 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7 = 7560$

42. (c) Total marks got in Mathematics in all three papers $= 300 \times \frac{60}{100} = 180$
Total marks got in English in all two papers $= 200 \times \frac{70}{100} = 140$
Total marks got in Science in one paper $= 100 \times \frac{50}{100} = 50$
Hence, his percentage of marks in all papers $= \frac{(180 + 140 + 50)}{(300 + 200 + 100)} \times 100 = \frac{370}{6} = 61.67$

TOPPER'S GUIDANCE

Percentage of marks in all papers
 $= \frac{3 \times 60 + 2 \times 70 + 50}{6 \times 100} \times 100$
 $= \frac{370}{6} = 61.67\%$

43. (a) Let the original number be a .
According to question,
 $a \times \frac{85}{100} \times \frac{120}{100} = a + 78$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{102a}{100} - a = 78 \Rightarrow \frac{2a}{100} = 78$
 $\Rightarrow a = \frac{7800}{2} = 3900$

44. (b) Difference between C.I. and S.I.
 $= 51 - 42 = ₹ 9$
S.I. for 1 year $= \frac{42}{2} = ₹ 21$
So, rate of interest $= \frac{9}{21} \times 100 = \frac{300}{7}\%$
Now, simple interest $= \frac{P \times R \times T}{100}$
 $\Rightarrow 42 = \frac{P \times \frac{300}{7} \times 2}{100}$
 $\Rightarrow P = \frac{42 \times 7}{6} = ₹ 49$

TOPPER'S GUIDANCE

For 2 years:
Principal $= \frac{SI^2}{(CI - SI) \times T^2}$
 $= \frac{42 \times 42}{(51 - 42) \times 2 \times 2} = \frac{42 \times 42}{9 \times 4}$
 $= 7 \times 7 = ₹ 49$

45. (c) Let Tushar gets money ₹ a .
 \therefore Ketan gets money = ₹ $(24700 - a)$
According to question, both receive the same amount.
 $\therefore (24700 - a) \times \left(1 + \frac{8}{100}\right)^{11} = a \times \left(1 + \frac{8}{100}\right)^{10}$
 $\Rightarrow (24700 - a) \times \left(1 + \frac{8}{100}\right) = a$

$$\Rightarrow (24700 - a) \times \frac{27}{25} = a$$

$$\Rightarrow 24700 \times 27 - 27a = 25a$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{24700 \times 27}{52} = ₹ 12,825$$

46. (c) Cost price $= SP \times \frac{100}{100 + P\%}$
 $= 1566 \times \frac{100}{108} = ₹ 1,450$

47. (d) Let the numbers be $4a$ and $9a$.
Mean proportion of $4a$ and $9a = 24$
 $\Rightarrow \sqrt{4a \times 9a} = 24$
 $\Rightarrow 6a = 24 \Rightarrow a = 4$
Hence, difference between two numbers
 $= 9a - 4a = 5a = 5 \times 4 = 20$

48. (b) Relative speed $= 150 - 80 = 70$ km/hr
 $= 70 \times \frac{5}{18} = \frac{350}{18}$ m/sec
Total distance $= 210 + 140 = 350$ m
Hence, required time $= \frac{\text{Total distance}}{\text{Relative speed}}$
 $= \frac{350}{\frac{350}{18}} = 18 \text{ sec} = \frac{18}{60} = 0.3 \text{ minute}$

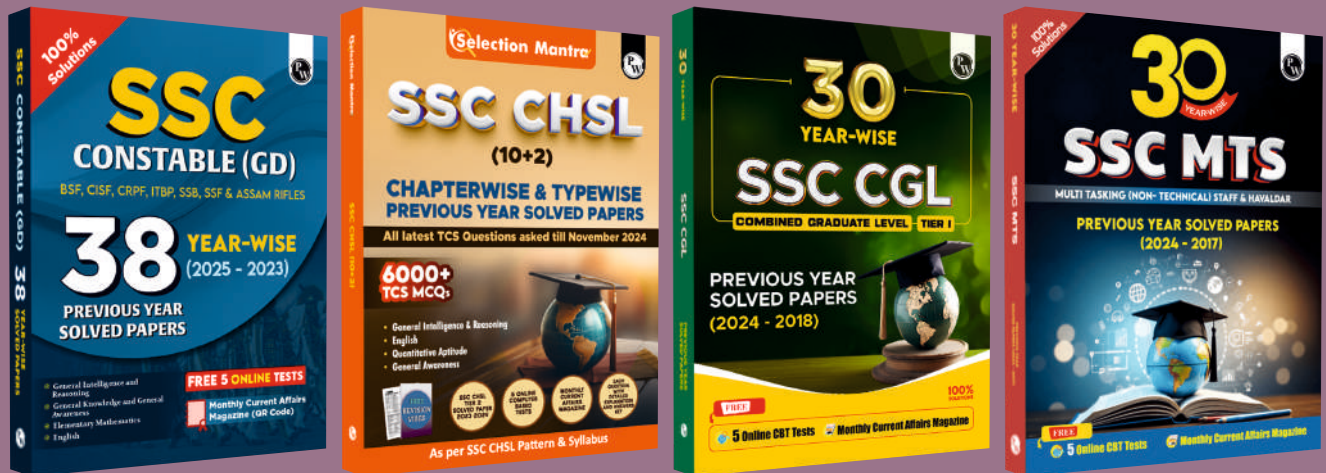
49. (c) Let initial price of petrol be ₹ 100.
Let initial consumption be 100 litres.
 \therefore Initial expenditure $= 100 \times 100 = ₹ 10000$
New price of petrol $= 100 \times \frac{185}{100} = ₹ 185$
New expenditure $= 10000 \times \frac{148}{100} = ₹ 14800$
According to question,
 $185 \times \text{New consumption} = 14800$
 $\Rightarrow \text{New consumption} = \frac{14800}{185} = 80 \text{ litres}$
Hence, the percentage reduction in consumption $= \frac{(100 - 80)}{100} \times 100 = 20\%$

TOPPER'S GUIDANCE

Percentage reduction in consumption
 $= \frac{(85 - 48)}{(100 + 85)} \times 100 = \frac{3700}{185} = 20\%$

50. (c) Let the total work = LCM of 32 and 48
 $= 96$ units
Efficiency of A $= \frac{96}{32} = 3$ units/day
Efficiency of B $= \frac{96}{48} = 2$ units/day
Work completed in 8 days $= 8 \times (3 + 2) = 40$ units
Remaining work $= 96 - 40 = 56$ units
So, 60% of remaining work $= 56 \times \frac{60}{100}$
 $= \frac{168}{5}$ units
Hence, required time $= \frac{168}{\frac{5}{2}} = \frac{84}{5}$
 $= 16\frac{4}{5}$ days

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