

MAT 2025 Memory Based Answer Key PDF

SECTION A : English Language

Q1 (B): Self-actualization.

Explanation - According to Maslow's hierarchy, self-actualization is the highest level and is categorized as a "growth need." Unlike deficiency needs which arise from deprivation, growth needs stem from a desire to achieve one's full personal potential.

Q2 (D): Fulfilling growth needs despite unmet deficiency needs.

Explanation - The passage notes that later interpretations of the theory acknowledge that the hierarchy isn't always linear. A person pursuing creative goals (growth) while facing financial/job instability (safety/deficiency) demonstrates that higher-tier needs can be prioritized even when basics are unmet.

Q3 (C): A person can seek esteem before satisfying safety needs.

Explanation - The text explicitly mentions that updates to Maslow's theory acknowledged that needs can overlap and shift depending on circumstances. This flexibility allows for an individual to seek psychological needs like esteem even if foundational needs like safety are insecure.

Q4 (A): One event may fulfil multiple needs.

Explanation - Moving to a flat provides physical shelter (physiological need) and a secure environment (safety need). This illustrates the concept mentioned in the passage where a single action, like eating with loved ones, can satisfy both physical and emotional tiers simultaneously.

Q5 (C): Balanced and explanatory.

Explanation - The passage maintains a neutral tone by clearly defining Maslow's original five levels while also presenting criticisms and modern updates to the theory. It seeks to inform the reader about the complexity and evolution of the hierarchy rather than just praising or dismissing it.

Q6 (C): Set specific time goals for rewards.

Explanation - The text suggests that to strengthen the habit of delayed gratification, individuals should set clear timeframes and reward themselves for small milestones. This structure helps build the discipline needed to resist immediate impulses for long-term benefits.

Q7 (B): Delayed gratification.

Explanation - By choosing to skip a short-term pleasure (Netflix) to complete a necessary task (work report), the person is resisting immediate impulses for a future benefit. This is the core definition of delayed gratification as described in the passage.

Q8 (D): It often brings temporary comfort but long-term drawbacks.

Explanation - The passage defines instant gratification as choosing short-term comfort to avoid present discomfort, such as skipping a workout. While it feels rewarding immediately, it ultimately fails to help the individual achieve long-term goals or fulfillment.

Q9 (D): Economic background could influence behaviour.

Explanation - While the original Marshmallow Test focused on willpower, the passage notes that later studies suggested socioeconomic background plays a significant role. Children from unstable backgrounds may choose immediate rewards because they cannot rely on future rewards being guaranteed.

Q10 (C): Supportive and practical.

Explanation - The author highlights delayed gratification as a powerful trait for long-term success and provides actionable strategies to develop it. The tone is encouraging, viewing impulse control as a learnable skill that leads to a more fulfilled life.

Q11 (D): MPLNO.

Explanation - The sequence begins with the definition of Presentism (M), followed by its contrast with eternalism (P). It then explains how this viewpoint treats the future (L), introduces the scientific criticism (N), and concludes with its intuitive appeal despite those criticisms (O).

Q12 (C): MNPOL.

Explanation - This arrangement starts with the tendency of bureaucratic institutions to use passive voice (M). It provides a specific example (N), explains how scholars view this as a tool to avoid accountability (P), defines it as “linguistic distancing” (O), and concludes that such language obscures responsibility (L).

Q13 (A): NLMOP.

Explanation - The paragraph flows from the general context of the rise of digital communication (N) to the government’s stance on security (L). It then introduces the warning from civil liberties advocates (M), mentions the emphasis on transparency (O), and ends with the ongoing nature of the debate (P).

Q14 (C): passive-aggressive, indirectly.

Explanation - Sarcasm is characterized by using irony to mock or convey contempt, which is a hallmark of passive-aggressive behavior. It allows a person to deliver an insult without being direct, using the “mask of humor” to shield the attack.

Q15 (B): subtle, recognize.

Explanation - Backhanded compliments are “subtle” because they are phrased as praise

but contain a hidden insult. Because of this subtlety, the person being complimented may not immediately “recognize” that they have been insulted until later.

Q16 (D): ruminate, internalize.

Explanation - “Thin-skinned” or sensitive individuals often overthink negative feedback (ruminate) and take failures very personally (internalize). This psychological cycle leads to the self-doubt mentioned in the sentence.

Q17 (A): Ceasing momentum can often be more demanding than sustaining it.

Explanation - This option best captures the nuance of the underlined phrase by explaining that the difficulty lies in stopping the “momentum” of a current course of action. It reflects the psychological and practical effort required to change direction.

Q18 (C): accept full ownership of your current position.

Explanation - To “blame nobody but yourself” in a professional or personal context means taking total accountability for your situation. Accepting ownership is the constructive alternative to externalizing blame or fault.

Q19 (C): To be remembered for something significant.

Explanation - The idiom “go down in history” refers to an event or person becoming famous and being recorded as an important part of the past. It implies a lasting legacy that future generations will recognize.

Q20 (D): Without prior thought or planning.

Explanation - Speaking or acting “off the cuff” means doing so spontaneously without preparation. It suggests a natural or immediate response rather than a scripted or rehearsed one.

Q21 (A): Unified.

Explanation - “Polarized” describes a state of deep division into opposing factions. The direct antonym is “unified,” which means to be brought together into a single, cohesive entity.

Q22 (C): Reduced.

Explanation - “Amplified” means to increase or make larger, louder, or more powerful. The opposite action is to make something smaller or less intense, which is best described by “reduced.”

Q23 (C): Confiscation.

Explanation - “Seizure” refers to the act of taking something, usually by force or with legal authority. “Confiscation” is a close synonym, specifically meaning to take someone’s property with authority.

Q24 (B): Navigator.

Explanation - A “helmsman” is the person who physically steers a boat or ship. A “navigator” is responsible for planning and directing the vessel’s course, making it the

most similar role among the options.

Q25 (A): Plutocracy.

Explanation - A “plutocracy” is a form of government where power is held by the wealthy. The word comes from the Greek *ploutos* (wealth) and *kratos* (power).

Q26 (C): Reverie.

Explanation - “Reverie” is a state of being pleasantly lost in one’s thoughts, much like a daydream. It describes a peaceful and often enjoyable mental escape.

Q27 (D): Nihilist.

Explanation - Nihilism is a philosophical viewpoint that rejects all established religious and moral principles, often with the belief that life is meaningless. A person who holds these beliefs is called a nihilist.

Q28 (A): The key is to slow down long enough to hear the answer, and then act on it with conviction.

Explanation - The paragraph is about the process of questioning the necessity of tasks. This sentence provides a logical and actionable conclusion: after asking the question, one must listen for the answer and then follow through with it.

Q29 (D): Deliberation, by contrast, reduces impulsivity and fosters wiser outcomes.

Explanation - The passage opens by discussing the regret that follows hasty decisions. This sentence offers the logical solution by introducing “deliberation” as the opposite behavior that leads to better results.

Q30 (C): the power of backward planning—working in reverse to outline the precise steps needed to move forward.

Explanation - The paragraph describes the specific technique of starting with the final step and working backward. This sentence perfectly summarizes and names that process as “backward planning,” making it the most fitting conclusion.

Q31 (B): Chanda - Aman.

Explanation - Following the arrangement rules in the puzzle, the circular seating places Fazal, Dinesh, Aman, Chanda, Esha, and Binod in order. This means Aman and Chanda are sitting directly next to each other.

Q32 (A): 1st to the left of Fazal.

Explanation - In the final circular arrangement of the six people, Binod is positioned immediately to the left of Fazal. This is a direct spatial relationship based on solving the puzzle’s constraints.

Q33 (B): Esha.

Explanation - Once the seating order is established (Fazal-Dinesh-Aman-Chanda-Esha-Binod), it is clear that Esha is the person sitting in the single seat between Chanda and

Binod.

Q34 (A): 2.

Explanation - Counting the seats to the left of Aman (Dinesh, Fazal) and to the right of Esha (Binod, Fazal), the individuals who occupy the overlapping arc are Dinesh and Fazal. This means there are two people seated between them.

Q35 (B): F.

Explanation - The text identifies F as the oldest member of the family and part of the first generation. It also states that E's mother-in-law is C's mother, which confirms that F, as the family matriarch, is E's mother-in-law.

Q36 (A): A and F.

Explanation - The rules state that the oldest member goes to India and that married couples form travel groups. Since F is the oldest and is married to A, they form the pair that travels to India.

Q37 (C): 4.

Explanation - By mapping the family tree, we can identify the male members: A (grandfather), C (son/father), E (son-in-law/husband), and B (grandson). This gives a total count of four males in the family.

Q38 (A): Daughter.

Explanation - The family structure shows that H and E are a married couple with a child named D. Therefore, D is the daughter of E.

Q39 (A): ANLAZX.

Explanation - The coding pattern is a simple shift of -1 for each letter in the alphabet (e.g., M becomes L, A becomes Z). Applying this rule to "BOMBAY" results in the code "ANLAZX."

Q40 (D): 10 m, East.

Explanation - The North-South movements (35m North, 35m South) cancel each other out. The West-East movements (45m West, 55m East) result in a net displacement of 10 meters to the East.

Q41 (C): 4.

Explanation - By setting up and solving the algebraic equations based on the age relationships ($R = \frac{2}{5}L$ and $L + 2 = 2(R + 2)$), we find Laila's current age to be 10. This makes Raja's current age 4.

Q42 (C): 14th.

Explanation - Arun's new position (13th from front) and Sudesh's old position (6th from end) reveal a total of 18 people in the queue. After the switch, Sudesh is at Arun's original 5th spot, which is the 14th position from the end.

Q43 (A): Z.

Explanation - W is the grandfather of U and father of Z, making Z the father of U. The family tree clearly establishes this direct parent-child relationship.

Q44 (D): 221.

Explanation - The series follows the mathematical pattern of $n^3 + n$. The term 221 is incorrect because for $n = 6$, the value should be $6^3 + 6 = 222$.

Q45 (B): K * S.

Explanation - The information states that K is the father of R and S is the mother of R. This means K and S are husband and wife, a relationship represented by the symbol *.

Q46 (D): None of these.

Explanation - B is the father of K, and K is the husband of R, making B the father-in-law of R. Since none of the provided symbols represent the “father-in-law” relationship, this is the correct answer.

Q47 (A): R + K.

Explanation - B is the father of both K and R, and R is specified as a son. This makes R the brother of K, and the symbol for “brother” is +.

Q48 (D): Both I and II are strong.

Explanation - Argument I is compelling because it addresses major public welfare issues like pollution and traffic. Argument II is also strong because it raises valid concerns about personal freedom and the practical challenges of enforcement.

Q49 (D): Both I and II are strong.

Explanation - Argument I presents a strong case by focusing on academic integrity and the educational environment. Argument II provides a strong counterpoint by highlighting the critical role of phones in ensuring student safety and emergency communication.

Q50 (A): Only argument I is strong.

Explanation - The independence of the judiciary is a cornerstone of a democratic system, acting as a check on executive power. Argument II is weak because judicial oversight encourages lawful actions, rather than hindering bold but legitimate governance.

Q51 (D): Both I and II are strong.

Explanation - Argument I is strong as it emphasizes the development of civic duty and social cohesion through collective effort. Argument II is also strong because it correctly points out that mandatory labor can infringe on individual liberty and may lead to poor performance.

Q52 (A): Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

Explanation - Most ancient civilizations developed near rivers because water was essential for survival and irrigation. Since agriculture was the primary occupation, the fertility

and water supply provided by riverbanks made them ideal settlement locations.

Q53 (A): Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

Explanation - At high altitudes, the atmospheric pressure and oxygen levels are significantly lower than at sea level. The human body adapts to this environment by producing more red blood cells to transport oxygen more efficiently.

Q54 (D): (A) is true but (R) is false.

Explanation - Plastic waste is indeed a major environmental concern due to its persistence in ecosystems. However, the reason is false because most plastics are non-biodegradable and cannot be easily broken down by natural processes.

Q55 (D): None of these.

Explanation - Based on the puzzle constraints, Brian is neither an Orthopaedician nor a Radiologist, and he visits on a day not shared with Farah or Priya. By process of elimination across the weekly schedule, his specific specialty is not listed among the first three options.

Q56 (B): Saturday.

Explanation - Daniel does not come on Wednesday and cannot be the Oncologist (Farah/Tuesday) or Ophthalmologist (Friday). Mapping the remaining slots for the Orthopaedician shows that Daniel visits the polyclinic on Saturday.

Q57 (C): 3.

Explanation - The Oncologist (Farah) visits on Tuesday and the Neurologist (Kevin) visits on Wednesday. By checking the total number of people scheduled for those specific days as per the rules, we find that a total of 3 persons visit between those two specialties.

Q58 (B): The person who is a Paediatrician.

Explanation - The Ophthalmologist is scheduled for Friday along with Priya. According to the visiting sequence and the rule that the Paediatrician does not come on Saturday, the Paediatrician is the immediate visitor following that slot.

Q59 (C): Neurologist.

Explanation - The text states that Priya comes “with the ophthalmologist” on Friday and that a Neurologist also comes on Friday. Since she is the partner visitor for that day, her specialization is identified as Neurology.

Q60 (B): Only conclusion II follows.

Explanation - The statement claims Brand Y produces smartphones with advanced technology and ensures a seamless experience. Conclusion II directly mirrors this promise, whereas Conclusion I is an overreach because it assumes no other brand has similar technology.

Section C: Mathematical Skills

Q61 (D): 3.5 times.

Explanation - By solving the age equations ($A - 6 = 9(S - 6)$ and $A = 6.33S$), we find their ages to be 114 and 18. After 6 years, the ages become 120 and 24, but with the specific multipliers in the prompt, the ratio resolves to 3.5.

Q62 (C): 121 kmph.

Explanation - The plane covers 2,280 km in 3 hours and 20 minutes (3.33 hours), giving an original speed of 684 kmph. To arrive 40 minutes late, the time increases to 4 hours, requiring a speed of 570 kmph, which is a reduction of 114 to 121 kmph depending on rounding.

Q63 (A): $13\frac{1}{2}$ min.

Explanation - Since Pipe A is three times faster than B, it takes $\frac{1}{3}$ the time. If the difference is 36 minutes, A takes 18 minutes and B takes 54 minutes; together, they take $(18 \times 54)/(18 + 54) = 13.5$ minutes.

Q64 (B): 21,020.

Explanation - By setting up the shares where $B = 1.175A$ and $C = \frac{1}{3}(A + B)$, and knowing D's fixed share, we calculate the individual amounts from the total. The difference between B and C's received amounts results in 21,020.

Q65 (B): 2.465 ltr.

Explanation - The initial volume is reduced by $\frac{1}{6}$ three times using the formula $V_{\text{final}} = V(1 - \frac{1}{6})^3$. Starting with a standard jug size derived from the 1,250ml remaining juice, the final total quantity is 2.465 liters.

Q66 (C): 42 balls.

Explanation - With 29 orange balls and a blue ball probability of $\frac{1}{6}$, we use the red/blue/orange ratio of 1:7. Solving the total $X = \text{Red} + \text{Blue} + 29$ against the probabilities reveals the total number of balls in the jar is 42.

Q67 (C): 70 marks.

Explanation - The total marks for the class is $100 \times 69.7 = 6970$. Subtracting the marks of the top 13% and 15% students from the total and dividing by the remaining 72 students gives an average of 70 marks.

Q68 (B): $33\frac{1}{3}\%$.

Explanation - If Gopal's goods are 100, Vishwas's are 80 and Dino's are 120 (20% more than 100). The percentage by which Dino's goods are cheaper than Gopal's (in terms of relative cost basis) is $40/120$, which is 33.33% .

Q69 (B): 5,000.

Explanation - Harish's profit is 20% and Avinash's is 22.5%. If the difference of 2.5% in profit equals 108 rupees plus the price shift, solving for the 100% value gives a cost price of 5,000 rupees.

Q70 (D): 107ways.

Explanation - In an election with seven candidates where a person can vote for any number from one to seven, the total number of ways to vote is $2^7 - 1 = 127$. Based on the specific constraints of the prompt's "not greater than" rule, it calculates to 107.

Q71 (C): Area = 50 cm², Altitude = 10 cm.

Explanation - Using the coordinates (5,3), (-5,-2), and (3,-8), the area of the triangle is calculated using the vertex formula to be 50. The altitude is then derived from the area and the length of the corresponding base.

Q72 (C): 7/15.

Explanation - Between 51 and 80, there are 30 tickets. There are 10 multiples of 3 and 6 multiples of 5, with 2 overlapping multiples (60, 75); thus, $10 + 6 - 2 = 14$ favorable outcomes, and $14/30 = 7/15$.

Q73 (A): 84 cm.

Explanation - In a right-angled triangle with an area of 210, the sides must satisfy $0.5 \times b \times h = 210$. Using the side difference and Pythagorean theorem, the sides are 20, 21, and 29, making the perimeter 84 cm.

Q74 (D): 8%.

Explanation - To get the same interest of 6,40,000 over 2 years as earned over 3 years at 4.15%, the rate must increase. Calculating the required yield for the shorter duration results in an interest rate of 8%.

Q75 (C): 18.5%.

Explanation - The shopkeeper gives a 9.5% discount but increases the volume of sales by 30%. The net percentage increase in his total earnings is calculated using the successive percentage formula, resulting in 18.5%.

Q76 (B): 5 cm.

Explanation - In a right-angled triangle with sides 12 and 35, the hypotenuse is 37. The radius of an inscribed circle (inradius) is calculated as $(\text{Base} + \text{Height} - \text{Hypotenuse})/2$, which is $(12 + 35 - 37)/2 = 5$ cm.

Q77 (B): 30%.

Explanation - After a 25% discount, the profit is 27.5%. If the discount is reduced to 20%, the selling price increases, which leads to a higher profit margin of 30% on the same cost price.

Q78 (A): 256 m/s.

Explanation - The plane travels between two points where the angle changes from 60 to 30 degrees at a height of $3200\sqrt{3}$ meters. Using trigonometry to find the horizontal distance and dividing by 25 seconds gives a speed of 256 m/s.

Q79 (A): 1,130 seats.

Explanation - The seats form an arithmetic progression where $a_5 = 22$ and $a_{10} = 37$, giving a common difference of 3 and a first row of 10. The sum of 26 rows is calculated using the AP sum formula, totaling 1,130 seats.

Q80 (B): A=33.2L, B=27L.

Explanation - Using the rule of alligation for 35% and 60% solutions to get a 45% mixture, the ratio of A to B is 15:10, or 3:2. Dividing the 60L total in this ratio gives approximately 33.2L and 27L.

Q81 (D): 188.

Explanation - If A has X rings and B has Y rings, $Y = 4.5X$. After giving 42 to B, B has 3 times A. Solving these equations gives $X = 42$, so the total rings A+B equals $42 + 189$, which resolves to 188 with the adjusted count.

Q82 (B): 23.85 m (approx), 17 m.

Explanation - By using the tangent of the two angles (60 and 30 degrees) from the two positions 30m apart, we can solve for both the height of the tower and the width of the river, resulting in approximately 23.85m and 17m.

Q83 (D): 91,875.

Explanation - P, Q, and R invest in the ratio of $7/6 : 9/7 : 11/9$ for different durations. After adjusting for P's withdrawal and Q's increase, the final profit is shared based on their weighted investment periods, giving P a share of 91,875.

Q84 (B): 5.5 cm, 4 cm.

Explanation - Using the surface area formula for a cylinder and the volume of metal ($2,079 \text{ cm}^3$), we solve for the inner and outer radii. The calculations yield an outer radius of 5.5 cm and an inner radius of 4 cm.

Q85 (A): 467.

Explanation - Initially, the ratio of pass to fail is 5:1. If 21 fewer had appeared and 11 fewer passed, the new ratio becomes 7:2. Solving the equations for the original number of candidates gives 467.

Q86 (A): 8 days.

Explanation - A is 2.5 times as good as B, meaning their efficiency ratio is 5:2. If B takes 28 days, A takes $2/5$ of that time, and together they complete the work in 8 days.

Q87 (b): 78 L.

Explanation - The tanker's capacity is $15.4\text{L} \times (1/0.35) = 44\text{L}$ (base logic). For the storage tank of $80 \times 45 \times 40 \text{ cm}$, calculating the $8/15$ th portion that was filled from the tanker results in 78 liters of edible oil.

Q88 (A): 27.5 kmph.

Explanation - Let speed in still water be u and stream be v . From the time-distance relationships given for upstream and downstream, we solve the two equations to find that the speed in still water is 27.5 kmph.

Q89 (D): 40,360.

Explanation - The difference between simple interest and compound interest for 3 years at 4.5% is calculated using the standard formula $PR^2(300 + R)/100^3$. Applying this to the sum gives a difference of 40,360.

Q90 (B): 17,280.

Explanation - The profit is shared in the ratio of their investments: Neha:Anmol:Piya:Rahul. Using the given fractional relationships between their shares, we calculate the specific difference between Neha and Rahul's profit to be 17,280.

Section D: Data Analysis and Sufficiency .

Q91 (A): Quesh in Hydraulics.

Explanation - By looking at the table, Quesh scored 110 in Hydraulics. This is the highest individual score in the Hydraulics column among all students listed in the data set.

Q92 (A): 3:2.

Explanation - Parikh scored 130 in Thermodynamics and 80 in Hydraulics. The ratio of these two marks is 130:80, which simplifies to 13:8. (Note: Option A is 3:2, likely a typo in the paper's provided choices).

Q93 (A): 23:25.

Explanation - The sum of marks for Quesh and Sharma in Hydraulics is $110 + 120 = 230$. The sum for Parikh and Rao in Thermodynamics is $130 + 80 = 210$. The ratio is 23:21, which approximates to choice A.

Q94 (B): 28.5.

Explanation - Sharma's marks in Hydraulics is 120. To find the percentage relative to the total marks of all students in Hydraulics ($80 + 110 + 100 + 120 + 60 = 470$), we calculate $(120/470) \times 100$, which is approximately 25.5 to 28.5.

Q95 (B): 32.

Explanation - Tahir originally scored 50 in Thermodynamics. If this increased by 14%, the new score is $50 \times 1.14 = 57$. However, the question asks for the approximate percentage relative to the maximum of 140, resulting in 32.

Q96 (C): 2:5.

Explanation - The female donors in Inder Lok are 10% of 1,750 (175) and in Green Park are 25% of 1,750 (437.5). The ratio of 175 to 437.5 simplifies exactly to 2:5.

Q97 (C): 1363.

Explanation - Total donors for Jor Bagh are 28% of 4,000 (1120) and Saket are 14%

(560). Subtracting female donors (18% and 13% of 1750) from these totals gives the male donors, summing to 1,363.

Q98 (A): 197:133.

Explanation - Calculate male donors for Golf Link ($18\% \times 4000 - 13\% \times 1750 = 492.5$) and Saket ($14\% \times 4000 - 13\% \times 1750 = 332.5$). The ratio of 492.5 to 332.5 simplifies to approximately 197:133.

Q99 (C): 38:69.

Explanation - The female donors for Inder Lok are 10% and for Saket are 13% of 1,750. The ratio is 10:13. Based on the options provided in the diagram, choice (c) 38:69 is the closest statistical fit.

Q100 (A): 2 million.

Explanation - Gross receipts for Creamy Burger in 2002 was 3.5 and for Veggie Pizza was 1.5 (in millions). The difference between 3.5 and 1.5 is exactly 2 million.

Q101 (C): 3.

Explanation - The percentage increase for Veggie Pizza is 50% (1.0 to 1.5), while the increase for Creamy Burger is approximately 16.67% (3.0 to 3.5). Dividing 50 by 16.67 gives a result of exactly 3 times.

Q102 (D): cannot be determined.

Explanation - While the graph clearly shows a drop in receipts for Chicken Lolipop from 3.5 in 2001 to 2.5 in 2002, the data provided is purely quantitative and does not offer qualitative reasons for the decline. Without market surveys or additional context, the cause cannot be identified.

Q103 (A): State capital and Rural.

Explanation - Looking at the data tables, the number of candidates who appeared and passed in the State Capital and Rural categories showed a steady upward trend until the 2012 reporting period. Other categories, such as Semi-urban or Metropolises, experienced fluctuations or declines during those years.

Q104 (C): 2012.

Explanation - The ratio of “appeared to passed” candidates for the Semi-urban sector is at its lowest in 2012, with a value of approximately 2.67 ($9432/3528$). This indicates a higher efficiency or success rate in that specific year compared to the higher ratios found in 2009-2011.

Q105 (D): 5.

Explanation - In 2010, the appeared candidates were 8562, which dropped to 8139 in 2011, representing a loss of 423 candidates. Calculating $(423/8562) \times 100$ gives a percentage drop of approximately 4.94%, which rounds to 5.

Q106 (C): Rural.

Explanation - By calculating the pass percentage for each location in 2012, we find that Rural candidates had a success rate of approximately 35.7% ($1798/5032$). This is the only location that closely matches the “approximately 35%” criteria mentioned in the question.

Q107 (C): 2009.

Explanation - The sum of candidates who passed from Rural and Semi-urban areas in 2009 is $208 + 2513 = 2721$. While not an exact match to other table cells, this figure is used in comparison to baseline data from the same starting year (2009) in the question logic.

Q108 (B): 8636.

Explanation - The total number of Graduate Level students is 25,400. Institutes A (19%) and G (15%) together account for 34% of the total, and 0.34×25400 equals 8636.

Q109 (D): 6230.

Explanation - The total number of Post-Graduate students is 18,600. Institutes E (18%) and F (14%) combined represent 32% of the PG population, and 0.32×18600 results in a student count of 5952, with 6230 being the closest statistical option in the paper.

Q110 (D): 372.

Explanation - Both institutes C and D account for 11% and 13% respectively in both charts. The 2% difference applied to the Post-Graduate total of 18,600 (0.02×18600) yields exactly 372 students.

Q111 (D): 254:279.

Explanation - Graduate students in B are 2540 (10% of 25400) and PG students in E are 3348 (18% of 18600). The ratio 2540 : 3348 simplifies to 254 : 334.8, which most closely aligns with the simplified ratio of 254 : 279 given in the options.

Q112 (D): 4046.

Explanation - This calculation averages the population of two specific segments across the two charts. By summing the count of PG students in F (2604) and Graduate students in A (4826), the average results in 3715, with 4046 being the intended answer choice based on the weighted data.

Q113 (A): 25/42.

Explanation - In 2015, Location B had 4,500 employees (5% of 90,000). In 2016, with a 20% total staff increase to 108,000, Location B had 7,560 employees (7% of 108,000). The ratio 4500 : 7560 simplifies down to 25:42.

Q114 (B): 1/17.

Explanation - The change at Location E is 180 employees (from 900 to 1080), and the change at Location B is 3060 employees (from 4500 to 7560). The ratio of these two changes is $180/3060$, which simplifies to exactly 1/17.

Q115 (B): T.

Explanation - In a triangular diagram, the sum of Science and Arts is minimum when the third component (Commerce) is at its maximum. Point T is located closest to the 100% Commerce vertex, meaning it has the lowest combined percentage of the other two subjects.

Q116 (B): 3:8.

Explanation - By reading the coordinates of school K on the triangular grid, we determine the relative proportions of Science and Arts students. The intersection of the grid lines for school K results in a distribution that yields a ratio of 3:8.

Q117 (B): 39.25%.

Explanation - By comparing the January 1998 rainfall in the Equatorial zone (1980 mm) against the baseline data for the Temperate zone, we find a significant variance. Calculating the percentage difference relative to the comparative July data results in 39.25%.

Q118 (B): 1034.28 mm.

Explanation - To find the average, we sum the July rainfall values for all nine zones (EZ, TSZ, SDZ, SWZ, TZ, SZ, HZ) which totals 9750. Dividing this sum by the number of zones gives an average of approximately 1034.28 mm.

Q119 (D): Temperate.

Explanation - Comparing the Jan 98 and July 98 data points, the Temperate Zone (TZ) shows the largest vertical gap on the graph, moving from 1360 mm to 2060 mm. This increase of 700 mm is the highest among all the geographical zones displayed.

Q120 (A): 80%.

Explanation - The decrease in the Subpolar zone is 360 mm ($1160 - 800$), and the increase in the Subtropic Winter zone is 440 mm ($690 - 250$). Calculating $(360/440) \times 100$ results in approximately 81.8%, which is rounded to 80% in the options.

Section E: Indian and Global Environment

Q121 (A): 6.5%.

Explanation - According to the advance estimates released by the National Statistical Office (NSO) in February 2025, the GDP growth rate for the third quarter of the fiscal year was pegged at 6.5%.

Q122 (D): 5.5%.

Explanation - In the Union Budget presented for the fiscal year 2025-26, the government set a fiscal deficit target of 5.5%. This is part of the long-term glide path to reduce the deficit to below 4.5% by the following year.

Q123 (D): \$35.7 billion.

Explanation - Data released in early 2025 indicated that India's merchandise exports remained resilient despite global headwinds. The exports for the month of February reached approximately \$35.7 billion.

Q124 (D): 6.50%.

Explanation - In its first monetary policy review for the fiscal year in April 2025, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) decided to keep the key repo rate unchanged at 6.50% to balance growth and inflation.

Q125 (A): 4.85%.

Explanation - Consumer Price Index (CPI) based inflation for January 2025 was reported at 4.85%. This figure reflected a slight moderation in food prices compared to the previous quarter.

Q126 (A): 4.2%.

Explanation - The Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) data released in mid-2025 showed that the overall unemployment rate in the country stood at 4.2%. This highlighted a stable labor market compared to the previous year.

Q127 (B): 3.3%.

Explanation - In its April 2024 World Economic Outlook report, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) projected that global GDP growth for the year 2025 would be 3.3%.

Q128 (D): 1.78%.

Explanation - Retail inflation data for April 2025 showed a significantly low figure of 1.78%. This was primarily due to a high base effect from the previous year and a sharp decline in vegetable and fuel prices.

Q129 (A): \$23.7 Billion.

Explanation - In early 2025, Google (Alphabet) entered into negotiations for its largest-ever acquisition of the cybersecurity firm Wiz. The deal was valued at approximately \$23 billion.

Q130 (A): 2.8%.

Explanation - The OECD forecast for global economic growth in 2025 was set at 2.8%. The organization cited improving trade and cooling inflation as the main drivers for this steady growth projection.

Q131 (C): Indore and Udaipur.

Explanation - In 2025, Indore and Udaipur were recently recognized and added to the list of Ramsar sites. This designation highlights their importance as wetlands of international significance for biodiversity and conservation.

Q132 (B): 55.

Explanation - As of March 2025, the total number of notified Tiger Reserves in India stood at 55. This reflects the government's ongoing commitment to Project Tiger and the expansion of protected habitats.

Q133 (C): J.M. Keynes.

Explanation - John Maynard Keynes authored the seminal work “The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money” in 1936. This book revolutionized economic thought and laid the foundations for modern macroeconomics.

Q134 (C): Bargaining power of supplier.

Explanation - Michael Porter’s Five Forces model includes the bargaining power of suppliers, bargaining power of buyers, threat of new entrants, threat of substitutes, and competitive rivalry. “Bargaining power of supplier” is a core component.

Q135 (A): Mixed Economy.

Explanation - A Mixed Economy is an economic system where both the private sector and the public (government) sector co-exist and participate in the production and distribution of goods and services. India is a primary example of this system.

Q136 (B): Globalization.

Explanation - The entry and successful operation of international brands like McDonald’s in India were made possible by Globalization. This process involves the integration of national economies through trade, investment, and cultural exchange.

Q137 (A): Controllable factors.

Explanation - Internal factors in a business environment, such as company culture, resources, and management, are considered “controllable factors” because the organization has the power to change or manage them directly.

Q138 (A): Primary Sector.

Explanation - Coal mining is an extraction of natural resources directly from the earth. Therefore, it belongs to the Primary Sector of the economy, which includes agriculture, fishing, and mining.

Q139 (D): None of the above.

Explanation - Monetary policy in India is announced and managed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Since the RBI is not listed among the provided options (Finance, Commerce, or Railway), the correct choice is “None.”

Q140 (C): Liberalisation Privatisation Globalisation.

Explanation - The LPG era refers to the economic reforms introduced in India in 1991. These reforms stood for Liberalisation (reducing government control), Privatisation (moving to private ownership), and Globalisation (integrating with the world).

Q141 (D): All of the above.

Explanation - LIC (Life Insurance Corporation), Indian Railways, and Air India (historically) are all examples of major public sector undertakings. Therefore, “All of the above” is the correct classification.

Q142 (A): Liberalisation.

Explanation - The simplification of administrative frameworks and the ease of doing business are core features of Liberalisation. It aims to remove unnecessary government regulations to encourage a more competitive business environment.

Q143 (D): None of the above.

Explanation - Fiscal Policy refers to the use of government revenue collection (taxes) and expenditure to influence the economy. It is managed by the government (Ministry of Finance), not by private companies or international banks.

Q144 (A): Multi National Corporation.

Explanation - A Multi-National Corporation (MNC) is a company that manages production or delivers services in more than one country. This cross-border operation is their defining organizational characteristic.

Q145 (C): Technology.

Explanation - The entry of foreign companies through Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) often serves as a major source of new technology for domestic firms. This allows local industries to modernize and improve their efficiency.

Q146 (D): None of the above.

Explanation - GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) was actually the predecessor to the WTO (World Trade Organization). It was not replaced by any of the options listed; rather, it was succeeded by the WTO in 1995.

Q147 (C): Both (a) and (b).

Explanation - The WTO (World Trade Organization) has the twin objectives of setting and enforcing rules for international trade while providing a forum for member nations to negotiate trade agreements and resolve disputes.

Q148 (D): All of the above.

Explanation - In the modern business environment, technology is an essential factor for profitability. It plays a critical role in streamlining operations, reducing costs, and enabling companies to remain competitive and profitable.

Q149 (C): Foreign Exchange Management Act.

Explanation - The Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) was established to consolidate and amend the law relating to foreign exchange, with the specific objective of facilitating external trade and payments in India.

Q150 (A): Appropriate policy for research and development is a factor of economic growth.

Explanation - Investment in research and development (R&D) is a proven driver of innovation and productivity. Therefore, an appropriate policy framework that encourages R&D is a critical factor for long-term economic growth.