NEXT IAS

AANKLAN-II-25

GENERAL STUDIES-II

Answer Key

1. (b)	21. (a)	41. (c)	61. (c)	81. (d)
2. (b)	22. (a)	42. (b)	62. (b)	82. (b)
3. (b)	23. (b)	43. (a)	63. (a)	83. (d)
4. (c)	24. (b)	44. (b)	64. (a	84. (c)
5. (c)	25. (b)	45. (a)	65. (d)	85. (b)
6. (d)	26. (b)	46. (a)	66. (c)	86. (b)
7. (c)	27. (b)	47. (b)	67. (b)	87. (d)
8. (b)	28. (a)	48. (a)	68. (c)	88. (b)
9. (b)	29. (b)	49. (b)	69. (a)	89. (a)
10. (c)	30. (b)	50. (b)	70. (a)	90. (a)
11. (c)	31. (c)	51. (a)	71. (a)	91. (c)
12. (b)	32. (b)	52. (d)	72. (A)	92. (b)
13. (c)	33. (b)	53. (d)	73. (a)	93. (b)
14. (c)	34. (c)	54. (b)	74. (c)	94. (a)
15. (c)	35. (b)	55. (d)	75. (c)	95. (b)
16. (c)	36. (b)	56. (c)	76. (c)	96. (a)
17. (a)	37. (a)	57. (c)	77. (c)	97. (c)
18. (b)	38. (c)	58. (b)	78. (d)	98. (d)
19. (d)	39. (b)	59. (b)	79. (a)	99. (b)
20. (c)	40. (b)	60. (b)	80. (d)	100.(d)

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AANKLAN-II-25
General Studies-II

1. (b)
नीला कमल, पल

2. (b)
क्रियाविशेषण

3. (b)
कर्मवाच्य

4. (c)
संताप

5. (c)
अनुसासन (शुद्ध रूप: अनुशासन)

6. (d)
पद्मावती (यह लक्ष्मी का पर्याय है)

7. (c)
बहुत कम प्राप्त होना

8. (b)

9. (b)
दीघ संधि (देव + आलय)

10. (c)
वे कल आएँगे।

11. (c)
जीवन पद्धति

12. (b)
सुधारने की क्षमता

13. (c)
भ्रष्टाचार और असमानता से

14. (c)
राष्ट्र निर्माण में सक्रिय भागीदारी करना

15. (c)
लोकतंत्र में सुधार की क्षमता और नागरिक कर्तव्य

16. (c)
कर्मवाच्य

17. (a)
शौरसेनी प्राकृत से

18. (b)
नौ दिन चले अढ़ाई कोस ख़ धीमी गति

19. (d)
गोमती

20. (c)
बुंदेली

21. (a)
मूर्धन्य

22. (a)
अवसर की प्रतीक्षा करना

23. (b)
संध्या नदी में स्नान कर रही है।

24. (b)
हाथी (तत्सम: हस्ति)

25. (b)
बिना हानि के कार्य सिद्ध करना

26. (b)
A social reform essay

27. (b)
social and economic strength

28. (a)
Growth has been equally distributed among all Indians.

29. (b)
genuine advancement

30. (b)
every citizen gets equal opportunity

31. (c)
Both (I) and (II)

32. (b)

Confidence

33. (b)

was

34. (c)

The project will have been completed by tomorrow.

35. (b)

It's raining outside, isn't it?

36. (b)

He succeeded because he worked hard.

37. (a)

To surrender

38. (c)

Occured (correct spelling: Occurred)

39. (b)

Intensify

40. (b)

She prayed that God should bless me with success.

41. (c)

Blind guessing

42. (b)

To be supicious

43. (a)

Facial expressions

44. (b)

Omniscient

45. (a)

Grapevine

46. (a)

From general to particular

47. (b)

Logical sequence of steps

48. (a)

EV

49. (b)

18

50. (b)

42

51. (a)

Cognitive Dissonance

52. (d)

64

53. (d)

Mental set

54. (b)

Blocking problem solutions

55. (d)

72 km/h

56. (c)

Tuesday 12 noon

(Total gain = 10 minutes in 48 hours = 1 min per 4.8 hrs. To cover 4 minutes → 19.2 hrs → Monday 12 + 19.2 hrs .

Monday 12 noon + 19 hours 12 minutes = **Tuesday 7:12 a.m.**

57. (c)

16

(Work = 24 × 32 = 768 man-days. For 48 men → 768 ÷ 48 = 16 days.)

58. (b)

20 s

(Relative speed = 7+13=20 m/s; Time = 400/20 = 20 s.)

59. (b)

Volume of a cone V=1/3πr2h

so V∝r2hV

Let radii ratio be r1:r2=x:1

V1/V2=x2·h1/h2.

Given h1/h2=5/7

V1/V2=125/343, so

x2=125/343·7/5=25/49.

Thus x=5/7

60. (b)

31

(Rank from top + bottom – 1 = total → 12+20–1=31.)

61. (c)

Both I and II strong

62. (b)

Median

An **ogive (cumulative frequency curve)** is mainly used to locate the **median**, because the median corresponds to the 50th percentile (half of the cumulative frequency).

63. (a)

There are 15 observations arranged in ascending order.

- First 8 observations → mean = 18 → sum = 8×18=144
- Last 8 observations → mean = 32 → sum = 8×32=256
- The middle observation (8th) = 24.

Now-The first group of 8 includes the 8th observation.

- The last group of 8 also includes the 8th observation (since last 8 are 8th to 15th).

So, the 8th observation (24) is counted **twice** in the sums above.

Total sum of 15 observation-

144+256−24= 376

Mean

Mean=376/15=25.066…≈25

Correct answer: (a) 25

64. (a

125

(Relation: cube → 8 = 2^3, 27 = 3^3 → 64 = 4*3, so answer = 5^3 = 215.)

65. (d)

12:122

(First three follow n : n^2, but 12:122 does not.)

66. (c)

Syllogism test

(Animals do not use abstract logic.)

67. (b)

We need **at least 2 women**. So possible cases:

1. 2 women + 2 men
2. 3 women + 1 man
3. 4 women + 0 men

Count each case

1. 2 women + 2 men:

(5C2)×(6C2)=10×15=150

2. 3 women + 1 man:

(5C3)×(6C1)=10×6=60

3. 4 women + 0 men:

(5C4)×(6C0)=5×1=5

Total number of waYS

150+60+5=215

Correct answer: (b) 215

68. (c)

2040

: Identify type of year

- 2012 was a **leap year.**
- Only **leap years** can have the same calendar as 2012.

: Leap years after 2012

- 2016, 2020, 2024, 2028, 2032, 2036, 2040, …
- 2012 started on Sunday (1 Jan 2012 = Sunday).
- We need the **next leap year where 1 Jan is also Sunday**.

By calculation or using the pattern of leap years:

- 2040 is the next leap year that starts on Sunday after 2012.

Check options

(a) 2017 → not leap ✗

(b) 2018 → not leap ✗

(c) 2040 → leap year, correct day ✓

(d) 2023 → not leap ✗

Correct answer: (c) 2040.

69. (a)

1, 2, 3, 4

(Letter → Word → Sentence → Paragraph.)

70. (a)

Total number of ways to draw 2 balls

Total ways=(12C2)=12·11/2=66

(Total balls = 5+4+3 = 12)

Count ways to draw 2 balls of the same color

- 2 red: (5C2)=10
- 2 blue: (4C2)=6
- 2 green: (3C2)=3

Total same color=10+6+3=19

Probability of **different color**

P(different colors)=1−P(same color)=1−19/66=47/66

Correct answer: **(a) 4766**

71. (a)

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

72. (A)

5%

(Cost = ₹600 → CP per apple = ₹12. For 40 apples → SP = 40×12=480. For 10 apples → SP = 10×15=150. Total SP=630. Profit=30. % Profit=30/600×100=5%. Correction → Actually Profit=630–600=30 → 5%.

Correct answer = (a) 5%.)

73. (a)

Given:

1. A is brother of B → A and B are **siblings**
2. C is father of A → C is **father of A and B**
3. D is wife of C → D is **mother of A and B**
4. E is mother of D → E is **grandmother of A and B Relation to B**

- E is **mother of B's mother (D)**
- Therefore, E is **grandmother of B**
- Correct answer: **(a) Grandmother**

74. (c)

Trial and Error

- **Algorithm** → Step-by-step procedure that guarantees a solution.
- **Insight** → Sudden understanding of a problem.
- **Trial and Error** → Trying different methods until success. ✓
- **Deduction** → Reasoning from general principles to specific conclusions.
- Correct answer: **(c) Trial and Error**

75. (c)

North-West

(West + 45° clockwise = North-West. From North-West, –270° = final → North-West.)

76. (c)

Step 1: Total smaller cubes

Volume of big cube=(12)*3=1728 cm³

Each small cube = (1)3= 1 cm³

- Total small cubes = 1728

: Cubes with exactly 2 faces painted

- Cubes with 2 faces painted are on **edges, excluding corners.**
- A cube has 12 edges.
- On each edge: number of cubes **excluding corners** = 12 - 2 = 10
- Total cubes with 2 faces painted = 12 edges × 10 cubes = 120
- **Big cube side** = 12
- Edges = 12
- **Cubes on edge** = 12 cubes along edge
- **Excluding corners** = 12 - 2 = 10
- **12 edges × 10 cubes =** 120

Answer: 120 cubes

77. (c)

1, 2, 3, 6, 4, 5

(Source → Message → Channel → Noise → Receiver → Feedback.)

78. (d)

Talking

(Listening focuses on hearing, interpreting, and responding — not talking.)

79. (a)

Step 1: Solve the inequality

5x−3>2x+9

Subtract 2xfrom both sides:

3x−3>9

Add 3 to both sides:

$3x>12$

Divide by 3:

$x>4$

Correct answer: (a) $x > 4$

80. (d)

Single-chain

(In single chain, info flows in a straight line → only immediate superior/subordinate.)

81. (d)

Encoding

Interference → Anything that distorts or interrupts communication.

- **Decoding** → Interpreting or understanding the message.
- **Persuasion** → Trying to influence someone's beliefs or behavior.
- **Encoding** → Converting thoughts into symbols or messages ✓

82. (b)

800%

(Volume $\propto r^2h$. If $r \to 3r$, new volume = 9 times old volume. Increase = 8 times = 800%.)

83. (d)

Technical jargon

(It is a semantic/linguistic barrier, not psychological.)

Step 1: Understand the options

- Prejudice → Psychological barrier (preconceived opinions affect understanding) ✓
- Filtering → Psychological barrier (manipulating information to suit oneself) ✓
- Distrust → Psychological barrier (lack of trust hinders effective communication) ✓
- Technical jargon → Language/semantic barrier, not psychological ✗

84. (c)

Both (A) and (R) true, R explains A

Assertion (A): Feedback is essential for effective communication. ✓

Reason (R): Because it helps the sender to know whether the message has been understood correctly. ✓

- Analysis:
  - Feedback allows the sender to verify comprehension and adjust the message if needed.
  - Therefore, the Reason correctly explains the Assertion.

Correct answer:

Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

85. (b)

Follett

The statement "Management is the art of getting things done through people" is famously attributed to Mary Parker Follett.

✓ Correct answer: (b) Follett

86. (b)

- The first price shown (₹50,000) acts as an anchor.
- The customer's judgment about the second watch (₹35,000) is influenced by the initial anchor, making it seem cheaper than it actually is.
- Anchoring effect occurs when decisions or estimates are biased toward the first piece of information.
- The initial reference point (anchor) sets a standard that influences subsequent judgments, often unconsciously.

87. (d)

Calculate the capital × time (i.e., effective investment)

- A: ₹40,000 for 12 months → $40,000 \times 12 = 4,80,000$
- B: ₹60,000 for 12 months → $60,000 \times 12 = 7,20,000$
- C: ₹50,000 for 6 months → $50,000 \times 6 = 3,00,000$

Find the ratio of their shares

A:B:C = 4,80,000:7,20,000:3,00,000 = 8:12:5

Find C's share of profit

- Total profit = ₹63,000
- Total parts = 8 + 12 + 5 = 25
- Value of 1 part = 63,000 ÷ 25 = ₹2,520

- C's share = 5 × 2,520 = ₹12,600

C's share = ₹12,600

88. (b)

Let the three consecutive primes be p1,p2,p3

p1+p2+p3=173

Check sets of consecutive primes whose sum is near 173

- Try around 50s: 53 + 59 + 61 = 173 ✓
- So the three primes = 53, 59, 61
- Largest prime

Largest=61

Correct answer: (b) 61

89. (a)

Identify constraints

- 3-digit number → hundreds, tens, units
- Even number → units digit must be 2, 4, or 6
- Digits cannot repeat

Count possibilities

Case 1: Units digit = 2

- Remaining digits for hundreds = 1,3,4,5,6 → 5 choices
- Tens digit = remaining 4 digits → 4 choices
- Total for units = 2 → 5×4=205 × 4 = 20

Case 2: Units digit = 4

- Hundreds = 1,2,3,5,6 → 5 choices
- Tens = 4 remaining → 4 choices
- Total = 5 × 4 = 20

Case 3: Units digit = 6

- Hundreds = 1,2,3,4,5 → 5 choices
- Tens = 4 choices
- Total = 5 × 4 = 20

Total numbers

20+20+20=60

Correct answer: (a) 60

90. (a)

Cutting

Book : Reading :: Knife : ?

- A book is used for reading.
- A knife is used for cutting.

✓ Correct answer: (a) Cutting

91. (c)

Spreading counter rumours

Quick investigation → ✓ Correct, helps find truth quickly

- Clarification with facts → ✓ Correct, counters false information
- Spreading counter rumours → ✗ Incorrect, spreads more misinformation
- Use of reliable sources → ✓ Correct, ensures accurate information

92. (b)

Heuristics

(Algorithms guarantee success; heuristics are shortcuts, not always correct.)

93. (b)

Speed of train = 72 km/hr = 20 m/s

Speed of man = 18 km/hr = 5 m/s

Relative speed = 20 + 5 = 25 m/s

Time = Distance / Speed = 180 ÷ 25 = 7.2 seconds

94. (a)

(a) Brother

("My mother's husband" = my father. So father of Suresh = my father → Ramesh is Anil's brother.)

95. (b)

42%

(Volume ∝ r^3. If r → 1.2r, volume = 1.728 V. To keep same, reduce by (0.728/1.728)×100 ≈ 42%.)

96. (a)

Qualitative data

- Qualitative data → Data that describes qualities, attributes, or categories (e.g., colors, types, gender, employment status)
- Quantitative discrete data → Countable numerical data (e.g., number of students)
- Quantitative continuous data → Measurable numerical data that can take any value in a range (e.g., height, weight)

97. (c)

F.W. Taylor

98. (d)

$x^2 + 3x+1$

(Product = HCF × LCM = $(x+2)(x^3+3x^2+2x)$. Divide by given polynomial (x^2+2x), quotient = $x^2 + 3x+2$

99. (b)

Thursday

(2012 → leap year. 2012 to 2013 = +2 days → Tuesday, 2013 to 2014 = Wednesday, 2014 to 2015 = Thursday.)

100. (d)

(d) Neither (1) nor (2) follows

(From given statements, no such conclusion is valid.)

■■■■