

EDUCRAT IAS AANKLAN-PRELIMS TEST SERIES 2026

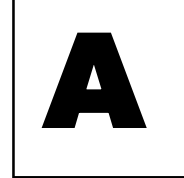


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Test Booklet Series



TEST BOOKLET

GENERAL STUDIES
Paper II

C-A-19-2026

Time Allowed: Two Hours

Maximum Marks: 200

I N S T R U C T I O N S

1. Immediately after the commencement of the examination, you should check that this test booklet does *not* have any unprinted or torn or missing pages or items etc. if so, get it replaced by a complete test book.
2. **Please note that it is the candidate's responsibility to encode and fill in the Roll Number and Test Booklet Series A, B, C or D carefully without any omission or discrepancy at the appropriate places in the OMR Answer Sheet. Any omission/discrepancy will render the Answer Sheet liable for rejection.**
3. This Test Booklet contains **80** items (questions). Each item is printed in **English**. Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.
4. You have to mark all your responses **ONLY** on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See directions in the Answer Sheet. **All** items carry equal marks.
5. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet the response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your Admit Card.
6. **Penalty for wrong answers:**
THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN THE OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION PAPERS.
 - (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, **one-third** of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
 - (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that question
 - (iii) If a question is left blank i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be **no penalty** for that question
7. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator *only* the *Answer Sheet*. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.

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Directions for the following 5 (five) items:

Read the following **five passages** and answer the items that follow each passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only

PASSAGE 1

People will invest in education whenever they are granted the economic freedom to fully enjoy its benefits. Again, this is for the obvious reason that the return on education increases as the level of economic freedom rises. When people, thanks to lower tax rates, are allowed to retain most of the higher income that they gain from each incremental level of education, it makes eminent sense to invest in education. On the other hand, when the government decides to tax the higher income of educated individuals at even higher rates, it makes very little sense to invest in educating oneself further. The same incentives apply to parents who decide on whether to invest in their children's education.

1. With reference to the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. Lower tax rates in a country invariably translate into greater investments in higher education.
2. Investment in the education of children ensures their economic freedom.
3. Economic freedom has a positive impact on building up human capital.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

PASSAGE 2

Many people understand the connection between solid waste management and health in terms of the consequences of unattended heaps of thy garbage which become home for flies and other vermin. However, there is another aspect that is not well-understood, that is, what happens when unscientific solid waste management combines with poor drainage and dumping of untreated sewage into drains which are meant to carry storm water during rains. The result is choked drains which are full of stagnant water

breeding mosquitoes, resulting in the spread of water-borne diseases.

2. In the context of India, which one of the following statements best reflects the critical message of the passage?

- (a) In India, the drainage networks are not separate for sewerage and storm water.
- (b) Urban local bodies do not have enough resources and legislative authority to deal with the problems of waste management.
- (c) Solid waste management should be integrated with the maintenance of drainage and sewerage networks.
- (d) Bad management of solid waste and sewerage systems by our municipalities is the reason for drinking water shortages in our cities.

PASSAGE 3

Individuals, groups and leaders who promote human development operate under strong institutional, structural and political constraints that affect policy options. But experience suggests broad principles for shaping an appropriate agenda for human development. One important finding from several decades of human development experience is that focusing exclusively on economic growth is problematic. While we have good knowledge about how to advance health and education, the causes of growth are much less certain and growth is often elusive. Further, an unbalanced emphasis on growth is often associated with negative environmental consequences and adverse distributional effects. The experience of China, with its impressive growth record, reflects these broader concerns and underlines the importance of balanced approaches that emphasize investments in the non-income aspects of human development.

3. With reference to the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. Higher economic growth is essential to ensure reduction in economic disparity.
2. Environmental degradation is sometimes a consequence of economic growth.

Which of the above is/are valid assumption /assumptions?

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

PASSAGE 4

Climate change is already making many people hungry all over the world, by disrupting crop yields and pushing up prices. And it is not just food but nutrients that are becoming scarcer as the climate changes. It is the poorest communities that will suffer the worst effects of climate change, including increased hunger and malnutrition as crop production and livelihoods are threatened. On the other hand, poverty is a driver of climate change, as desperate communities resort to unsustainable use of resources to meet current needs.

4. Which among the following is the most logical corollary to the above passage?

- (a) Government should allocate more funds to poverty alleviation programmes and increase food subsidies to the poor communities
- (b) Poverty and climate impacts reinforce each other and therefore we have to re-imagine our food systems
- (c) All the countries of the world must unite in fighting poverty and malnutrition and treat poverty as a global problem
- (d) We must stop unsustainable agricultural practices immediately and control food prices

PASSAGE 5

The quest for cheap and plentiful meat has resulted in factory farms where more and more animals are squeezed into smaller lots in cruel and shocking conditions. Such practices have resulted in many of the world's health pandemics such as the avian flu. Worldwide, livestock are increasingly raised in cruel, cramped conditions, where animals spend their short lives under artificial light, pumped full of antibiotics and growth hormones, until the day they are slaughtered. Meat production is water-intensive. 15000 litres of water is needed for every kilogram of meat compared with 3400 litres for rice, 3300 litres for eggs and 255 litres for a kilogram of potatoes.

5. What is the most rational and crucial message given by the passage?

- (a) Mass production of meat through industrial farming is cheap and is suitable for providing protein nutrition to poor countries.
- (b) Meat-producing industry violates the laws against cruelty to animals.
- (c) Mass production of meat through industrial farming is undesirable and should be stopped immediately.
- (d) Environmental cost of meat production is unsustainable when it is produced through industrial farming.

6. Find the value of $p^{1119} - 1154p^{1111} + p^{1103}$ if $(p + \frac{1}{p}) = 2\sqrt{2}$

- (a) 2
- (b) 1
- (c) 0
- (d) 8

7. If $N = 7^{95} - 3^{58}$, then the digit at the unit place of N is

- (a) 3
- (b) 4
- (c) 6
- (d) 7

8. Find the value of 'a', if $(x - a)$ is a factor of $(2x^3 - 5x^2 + x - 12)$.

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) None of these

9. Seven friends A, B, C, D, E, F & G all are from different classes of the same school viz. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7 but not necessarily in the same order. They are sitting on the corners of a heptagonal table and all are facing centre.

E is sitting third to the right of the person from class 6. G & F are both immediate neighbour of the person from class 6. Exactly two people are sitting between the person from F and Class 2, who is an immediate neighbour of E. G is sitting third to the right of the person who is from class 4. A is neither from class seven nor from class 5 but sits immediate left of E. D is sitting third to the right of C, who is in class 7. E is from class 3 but F is not from class 5.

Who is from class 4?

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

10. Direction: Study the information given below and answer the question that follow.

There are six persons A, B, C, D, E and F in a competition. Each of them has different heights and weights. No person has equal number of persons taller and heavier than him. For ex: If 3 persons are taller than X, then 3 persons should not be heavier than X.

- i) A is taller than D and C.
- ii) A is lighter than only B.
- iii) B is taller than E, who is heavier than F.
- iv) Neither B nor A is the tallest.
- v) At least two persons are lighter than C.
- vi) D is heavier than C and neither D nor C is the shortest.
- vii) D is not shorter than C.

Which of the following is true above D?

- (a) Three persons are heavier than D
- (b) D is the lightest
- (c) Three persons are taller than D
- (d) None of the above

11. Cost of two types of sugar is Rs. 25 and Rs. 40 per kg respectively. If both the sugar are mixed together in the ratio 2 : 3, then what should be the price of mixed variety of sugar per kg?

- (a) 30
- (b) 34
- (c) 25
- (d) 35

12. The compound interest on a certain sum of money for 3 years at 10% per annum exceeds the simple interest on the same sum for 4 years at 6% per annum by Rs. 11,193. Find the sum.

- (a) Rs. 1,12,000
- (b) Rs. 1,23,000
- (c) Rs. 1,15,000
- (d) Rs. 1,25,000

13. A problem is given to two persons Vaibhav and Mallika, the chance that Vaibhav will not be able to

solve the problem is $\frac{1}{7}$ and chance that Mallika can solve the problem is $\frac{1}{5}$. Find the probability that the problem is solved with the help of both.

- (a) $\frac{29}{35}$
- (b) $\frac{6}{7}$
- (c) $\frac{31}{35}$
- (d) None of these

Directions for the following 5 (five) items:

Read the following **five passages** and answer the items that follow each passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only

PASSAGE 1

Open defecation is disastrous when practised in very densely populated areas, where it is impossible to keep away human faeces from crops, wells, food and children's hands. Groundwater is also contaminated by open defecation. Many ingested germs and worms spread diseases. They prevent the body from absorbing calories and nutrients. Nearly one-half of India's children remain malnourished. Lakhs of them die from preventable conditions. Diarrhoea leaves Indians' bodies smaller on average than those of people in some poorer countries where people eat fewer calories. Underweight mothers produce stunted babies prone to sickness who may fail to develop their full cognitive potential. The germs released into environment harm rich and poor alike, even those who use latrines.

14. Which among the following is the most critical inference that can be made from the above passage?

- (a) The Central and State governments in India do not have enough resources to afford a latrine for each household
- (b) Open defecation is the most important public health problem of India
- (c) Open defecation reduces the human capital of India's workforce
- (d) Open defecation is a public health problem in all developing countries

PASSAGE 2

Government may have to take steps which would otherwise be an infringement on the Fundamental

Rights of individuals, such as acquiring a person's land against his will, or refusing permission for putting up a building, but the larger public interest for which these are done must be authorized by the people (Parliament). Discretionary powers to the administration can be done away with. It is becoming more and more difficult to keep this power within limits as the government has many number of tasks to perform. Where discretion has to be used, there must be rules and safeguards to prevent misuse of that power. Systems have to be devised which minimise, if not prevent, the abuse of discretionary power. Government work must be conducted within a framework of recognised rules and principles, and decisions should be similar and predictable.

15. Which among the following is the most logical assumption that can be made from the above passage?

- (a) Government should always be given wide discretionary power in all matters of administration
- (b) The supremacy of rules and safeguards should prevail as opposed to the influence of exclusive discretion of authority
- (c) Parliamentary democracy is possible only if the Government has wider discretionary power
- (d) None of the above statements is a logical assumption that can be made from this passage

PASSAGE 3

Our municipal corporations are understaffed. The issue of skills and competencies of the staff poses an even greater challenge. Urban services delivery and infrastructure are complex to plan and execute. They require a high degree of specialization and professionalism. The current framework within which municipal employees, including senior management, are recruited does not adequately factor in the technical and managerial competencies required. Cadre and recruitment rules only specify the bare minimum in academic qualifications. There is no mention of managerial or technical competencies, or of relevant work experience. This is the case with most municipal corporations. They also suffer from weak organisation design and structure.

16. Which among the following is the most logical and rational assumption that can be made from the above passage?

- (a) The task of providing urban services is a complex issue which requires the organisational expansion of municipal bodies all over the country
- (b) Our cities can provide better quality of life if our local government bodies have adequate staff with required skills and competencies
- (c) Lack of skilled staff is due to the absence of institutions which offer the requisite skills in city management
- (d) Our country is not taking advantage of the demographic dividend to manage the problems associated with rapid urbanization

PASSAGE 4

Can a democracy avoid being a welfare state for long? Why cannot mass welfare be left entirely to the markets? There is a built-in tension between markets and democracy. Markets do not work on a one-person-one-vote principle as democracies do. What one gets out of the market place depends on one's endowments, skills, purchasing power and the forces of demand and supply. Markets reward individual initiative and skill, and may also lift many from the bottom rungs of society, but some people never get the opportunity to develop skills that markets demand; they are simply too poor and too handicapped; or skill formation takes too long. By creating jobs, markets may be able to help even unskilled people, but capitalism has always witnessed bursts of unemployment.

17. With reference to the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. Modern democracies rely on the forces to enable them to be welfare states.
2. Markets ensure sufficient economic growth necessary for democracies to be effective.
3. Government programmes are needed for those left behind in economic growth.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) 1 and 3 only
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

PASSAGE 5

India is among the fastest-growing global economies and home to the largest number of malnourished children in the world. There are regions where malnutrition is not the exception but the norm. And across the country, malnutrition is the cause of death for roughly half the 1.3 million children who die before their fifth birthday each year. Even those children who survive suffer permanently from the damage that has already been done to their bodies and minds from not getting enough of the right foods and nutrients. Around 44 million children under 5 are stunted. That makes it harder for them to learn in school and subsequently earn a living as adults. Their lifetime earnings potential is almost a quarter less than that of their healthy peers.

18. With reference to the above passage, which of the following is/are the most rational and practical implication/implications?

1. India's Public Distribution System should be monitored by the Union Government.
2. Girls should be encouraged to delay marriage and first pregnancy.
3. Mothers should be encouraged to breastfeed their children immediately after birth.
4. The supply of safe drinking water and proper sanitation facilities to all should be ensured.
5. Authorities should ensure the vaccination as prescribed.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4
- (b) 2, 3, 4 and 5
- (c) 1 only
- (d) 3 and 5 only

19. Direction: In the question below are given four statements followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

Statements:

- No ruler is a wise
- Some rulers are great
- Some greats are wise
- All greats are blind

Conclusion:

- I. Some rulers are blind.
- II. Some wise are blind.
- III. All ruler are blind.
- IV. All wise are blind.

- (a) Only I and II follows
- (b) Only I follows
- (c) Only II and III follows
- (d) All follows

20. If the price of a commodity is raised by 25%, then by how much percent a house holder should reduce his consumption of the same commodity so that his expenditure does not increase?

- (a) 25%
- (b) 20%
- (c) 33.33%
- (d) None of these

21. Sudha can row 18 km/h in still water. She finds that it takes her just three times as long to row up as to row down the stream. What is the speed, in km/h, of the stream?

- (a) 9
- (b) 8.5
- (c) 8
- (d) 9.5

22. How many job applicants had applied if the ratio of selected to unselected was 19 : 17. If 1,200 less had applied and 800 less selected, then the ratio of selected to unselected would have been 1 : 1.

- (a) 6000
- (b) 7200
- (c) 8400
- (d) 4800

23. A person has 3 coloured balls in his bag – red, blue and green. When asked how many he had, he said that all were red except 6, all were blue except 6 and

all were green except 6. How many balls does he have in his bag?

- (a) 12
- (b) 15
- (c) 9
- (d) 18

24. If p , q and r are co - prime numbers then what is the reciprocal of product of their LCM and HCF?

- (a) Pqr
- (b) $1/pqr$
- (c) $-1/pqr$
- (d) More than one of the above

25. A clock gains 5 minutes every hour. How much angle will the second hand cover in one minute?

- (a) 360°
- (b) 360.5°
- (c) 390°
- (d) 380°

26. Direction: Study the following information carefully to answer the given questions:

If 'P * Q' means 'P is the husband of Q'

If 'P @ Q' means 'P is a brother of Q'

If 'P \$ Q' means 'P is a sister of Q'

If 'P + Q' means 'P is a son of Q'

If 'P - Q' means 'P is a daughter of Q'

If 'P # Q' means 'P is the wife of Q'

If 'G @ H # K @ L * P' is given, then how is H related to L?

- (a) H is a niece of L.
- (b) H is a sister – in – law of L.
- (c) L is a paternal uncle of H.
- (d) Either (1) or (2)

Directions for the following 5 (five) items:

Read the following five passages and answer the items that follow each passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only

PASSAGE 1

The pulse variety 'Pusa Arhar 16' has the potential to be grown in the paddy-growing regions of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh and eventually in all of

India. Its yield (about 2000 kg/hectare) will be significantly greater than those of the existing varieties and because its size will be uniform, it will be amenable to mechanical harvesting, an attractive feature for farmers in northern India who currently use this technology for paddy. Most importantly, Arhar straw, unlike paddy straw, is green and can be ploughed back into the soil. In paddy straw, the problem is the high silica content, which does not allow for easy decomposition. In the case of Arhar, the farmer, even after combine harvesting, just needs to run a rotovator to cut the leftover straw into pieces, which can be ploughed back and will decompose very fast. All this is difficult with leftover paddy stalks that cannot be easily salvaged or ploughed back. Farmers, therefore, choose the easiest option of simply burning it.

27. Which of the following are the most rational inferences that can be made from the passage?

1. Farmers' income will be higher with pulse cultivation than with paddy cultivation.
2. Pulse cultivation causes less pollution as compared to paddy cultivation.
3. Pulse straw can be used to improve soil quality.
4. In the context of northern Indian agriculture, paddy straw has no usefulness.
5. Mechanized agriculture is the main cause for stubble burning.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 2, 3 and 5
- (b) 1, 4 and 5
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1 and 4 only

PASSAGE 2

One of the biggest ironies around water is that it comes from rivers and other wetlands. Yet it is seen as divorced from them. While water is used as a resource, public policy does not always grasp that it is a part of the natural ecosystem. Efforts at engineering water systems are thus efforts at augmenting water supply rather than strengthening the capacities of ecological systems.

28. Which one of the following is the most logical and rational inference that can be made from the above passage?

- (a) Rivers and other wetlands should be protected under Ramsar Convention.
- (b) Engineering water systems should be modernized and further augmented.
- (c) Wetlands need to be reinforced as more than just open sources of water.
- (d) Water supply should not be free of cost so as to prevent its misuse or overuse.

PASSAGE 3

Experts opine that agri-tech, without doubt, is relooking at the way food has been grown and distributed in the country. But technological innovations are also being triggered by critical factors such as climate change, reduction in water availability, tolerance of pests, decrease in quality of soils and labour shortages. Funding, therefore, specifically for on-farm management and precision agriculture, they suggest, has to be increased. The creation of the One Lakh Crore Agri Infrastructure Fund (AIF) is a step in the right direction. It provides access to credit with interest subvention for agri-entrepreneurs, FPOs and Governments to invest in rural community assets and post-harvest infrastructure.

29. Based on the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:

- 1. Agri-tech will also help in the processing of food and addressing labour shortage.
- 2. Technology related to on-farm management and precision agriculture needs to be made freely available.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

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

PASSAGE 4

National security policy is not naturally given, but carefully designated by politicians and decision-makers. According to securitisation theory, political issues are constituted as extreme security issues to be dealt with urgently when they have been labelled as

'dangerous', 'menacing', 'threatening', 'alarming' and so on by a 'securitising actor' who has the social and institutional power to move the issue "beyond politics'. So, security issues are not simply 'out there' but rather must be articulated as problems by securitising actors.

30. Which among the following is the most logical and rational inference that can be made from the above passage?

- (a) Due to politicization, the national security is at risk.
- (b) Social and institutional power of a 'securitising actor' must be reduced to strengthen national security.
- (c) At times security issues may not be a threat in real sense.
- (d) Political issues should never be dealt with urgency as they are not security threats.

PASSAGE 5

It is vital for climate justice to pursue a pathway to zero carbon emission by 2050 to limit global temperature rise to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels, and to minimize the adverse impacts of climate change on people and their human rights. But can such a pathway be achieved without undermining human rights and restricting the right to development? This Perspective discusses the risks of action and inaction to identify a fair and just transition. It compares the risks posed to human rights from climate impacts with the risks posed by climate action and suggests that rights-informed climate action can maximize benefits for people and the planet.

31. Which of the following is the main idea of the passage?

- (a) The problems and gaps in existing institutional arrangements are leading to adverse impacts on human rights.
- (b) Pursuing a pathway to zero carbon emission by 2050 is a difficult task to achieve.
- (c) Strengthening the right to development is more important than fighting climate change.
- (d) Climate justice is a complex phenomenon where challenges are associated with action and inaction.

Direction for (32-33): Decode the following

Nature Was Beautiful – 1@ 6@ 5%
Ignorance Is Bliss – 5@ 1@ 3@

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Love always There - 8@ 2@ 7@

32. What will be the possible code for "BRICK"?

- (a) 4@
- (b) 5%
- (c) 4%
- (d) 5@

33. What will be the possible code for "England"?

- (a) 9@
- (b) 8%
- (c) 9%
- (d) 1@

34. The curved surface area of a right circular cone is $65\pi \text{ cm}^2$ and the radius of its base is 5 cm, What is 40% of the volume of the cone, in cm^3 ?

- (a) 50π
- (b) 40π
- (c) 180π
- (d) 100π

35. By walking $\frac{5}{3}$ of the usual speed a student reaches school 20 minutes earlier. Find his usual time.

- (a) 60mins
- (b) 50mins
- (c) 40mins
- (d) 30mins

36. M invests Rs.1500 and P invests Rs.900, N invests Rs.1000 into a partnership. After 8 months, M adds Rs.500 and P removes Rs.300 from their investments. After 7 months, N adds Rs.200 to his investment. If the profit share of N after 1 year is Rs.2600, then find the difference between the shares of M and P.

- (a) Rs. 2700
- (b) Rs. 2430
- (c) Rs. 2330
- (d) Rs. 2080

37. Find the wrong term in the following number series.

6, 6, 15, 60, 335, 2310

- (a) 335
- (b) 60
- (c) 15

(d) 6

38. The 1st, 2nd and the last terms of an arithmetic progression are 5, 9 and 101 respectively, What are the number of terms in the A.P.?

- (a) 50
- (b) 75
- (c) 30
- (d) 25

39. In each of these questions a number is wrong in the series. Find out the wrong number

245, 250, 257, 267, 282, 306, 337

- (a) 250
- (b) 267
- (c) 306
- (d) 337

40. The mean and the variance of a binomial distribution are 4 and 2 respectively. Then the probability of 2 successes is

- (a) $\frac{28}{256}$
- (b) $\frac{219}{256}$
- (c) $\frac{128}{256}$
- (d) $\frac{37}{256}$

Directions for the following 5 (five) items:

Read the following five passages and answer the items that follow each passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only

PASSAGE 1

Tokenism is the act of doing something in order to show that a person/company is including people from minority or marginalized groups, but without sincerity and without showing intent to increase diversity and promote inclusivity. The members of a group whether women or black people are hired only because of their difference with other dominant members- i.e., men, white people. For example, in a company, hiring more women is the easy, temporary fix to a structural problem and gives the company "evidence" to show that there is no discrimination at the workplace. In such scenarios, the hires, or tokens, become mere props or

symbols. Tokenism can be felt at the individual level, the institutional level and at the systemic level. Unless there are efforts, both short and long term, at all three levels, true diversity and inclusivity will remain a chimera.

41. With reference to the passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. Tokenism serves the interests of the dominant group.
2. Tokenism is the exploitation of someone's identity in order to check a diversity box.
3. Efforts to bring justice at any of the three levels would escort true diversity and inclusivity.
4. Tokens are inducted perfunctorily.

Which of the above assumptions are valid?

- (a) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 4 only
- (d) 1 and 4 only

PASSAGE 2

There are many different food cultures in the world, some more distinctive and globally famous than others, and some that very rarely leave their regional environment but are still just as significant to the local community they influence. Different food cultures around the world are influenced by many factors, but the most noticeable is arguably how different cultures utilize specific ingredients and spices to evoke unique flavour profiles that define their food culture. This is why food cultures often vary regionally even within one country depending on the landscape, weather, and history that each region uniquely experienced.

42. Which of the following is/are the most rational and logical inference/inferences that can be made from the passage?

1. Common ingredients found in the food of different regions do not influence their food cultures; only the unique ones do.
2. India is the best example of the variation of food culture within one country due to diversity found in weather, history, and landscape.

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

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

PASSAGE 3

Recycling is good for the environment; in a sense, we are using old and waste products that are of no use and then converting them back to the same new products. Since we are saving resources and sending less trash to landfills, it helps in reducing air and water pollution. With each passing day, the population is increasing. With that, the quantity of waste so produced is also increasing manifolds. The more waste production, the more the amount of space required to dump these wastes. Now, it must be remembered that the space available on earth is very limited, and it is obviously up to us to use it judiciously. The ever-growing population needs space to live and also to grow what they eat through agriculture. If all this space were to be taken up by dumpsters and landfills, the survival of humankind on this planet would be really difficult. Recycling solves this problem because, with recycling, a lesser number of wastes is dumped, and some valuable space is saved.

43. Which of the following is/are the most rational and logical inference/inferences that can be made from the passage?

1. Absence of recycling can have serious consequences on the habitation of people
2. Recycling waste would help reduce the cost of production of goods.
3. Control of the population can be a potential solution for challenges related to the dumping of waste.

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) None of the above

PASSAGE 4

Behaviorism, also known as behavioral psychology, is based on the idea that all behaviors are acquired through conditioning. Conditioning occurs through interaction with the environment. According to

behaviorists, behavior can be studied in a systematic and observable manner regardless of internal mental states. Basically, only observable behaviors should be considered- cognitions, emotions, and moods are far too subjective. Strict behaviorists believed that any person can potentially be trained to perform any task, regardless of genetic background, personality traits, and internal thoughts (within the limits of their physical capabilities). It only requires the right conditioning.

44. Which of the following is/are the inference(s) that the behaviorists are less likely to agree with?

1. Our responses to environmental stimuli shape our actions and behavior.
2. Our conditioning shapes all our emotions and moods.
2. Behaviors can be changed if there is a change in external environment.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) Behaviorists will agree with all the given inferences.

PASSAGE 5

The Specialist vs. generalist debate in India's civil vices resurfaces periodically. One has seen a chief of the electricity board, an excellent engineer who managed his power plants and transmission systems extremely well, totally clueless in matters relating to a power policy. By definition, all specialists focus on their specific fields, and each technical field has a hundred branches. An expert on electrical transmission may not have a better advisory capability in the field of solar or hydrogen energy than a non-engineer with an open mind; in most fields rapid development has taken place in the past decades - our expert has learnt his speciality years back and may be out of date even in his specialization. The generalist is not afraid of asking questions and consults many experts before a position is taken - more often than not the specialist tends to take the view that he knows all in his field, and often shuns other opinions.

45. Which one of the following statements best reflects the message of the author of the passage?

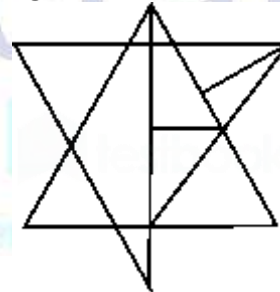
- (a) The best solution to issues of the generalist is to make them specialists with the help of training.
- (b) In civil services, generalists are in a better position to take policy related decisions than specialists.
- (c) It is difficult to conclude who is better, a generalist or a specialist.
- (d) It is difficult for a specialist to govern with limited knowledge regarding different branches of technology.

46. The words in the bottom row are related in the same way as the words in the top row. For each item, find the word that completes the bottom row of words.

Anand Mahindra , Manohar Parrikar , B. V. Doshi , M. C. Mary Kom , Arun Jaitely , ?

- (a) Narendra Modi
- (b) Sushma Swaraj
- (c) Kishan Kumar
- (d) N. R. Madhava Menon

47. How many triangles are there in the following figure?



- (a) 16
- (b) 11
- (c) 19
- (d) 17

48. A person can hit a target 5 times out of 8 shots. If he fires 10 shots, what is the probability that he will hit the target twice?

- (a) $\frac{1135 \times 3^8}{8^{10}}$
- (b) $\frac{1165 \times 3^8}{8^{10}}$
- (c) $\frac{1175 \times 3^8}{8^{10}}$
- (d) $\frac{1125 \times 3^8}{8^{10}}$

49. The value of $\frac{0.7 \times 0.7 \times 0.7 + 0.3 \times 0.3 \times 0.3}{0.7 \times 0.7 - 0.7 \times 0.3 + 0.3 \times 0.3}$ is

- (a) 2

- (b) 1
(c) 3
(d) -1

50. The value of $\frac{(253)^3 + (247)^3}{25.3 \times 25.3 - 624.91 + 24.7 \times 24.7}$ is 50×10^k , where the value of k is:

- (a) -3
(b) 4
(c) 3
(d) 2

51. **Direction:** Read the following information carefully and answer the given questions

6 people - A, B, C, D, E and F have their event on either 13th or 20th of three different months among May, June and July but not necessarily in the same order. All of them having their event in different cities - Shimla, Shillong, Mussoorie, Punjab, Imphal and Jaipur, but not necessarily in the same order. F's event is placed in Mussoorie. A's event is in even date and in the month having 30 days. Two persons have their events in between the person whose events are in Shimla and Imphal. E and B have their events in the same months. C's event does not take place in June. One person having the event between A and the one whose event is in Shimla. B's event is in Shillong. A's event is not placed in Jaipur. One person has the event between Imphal and D, and D's event is before A's event. E's event is not in Imphal.

How many people have their event between F and the one whose event is in Shimla?

- (a) 2
(b) 4
(c) 1
(d) 3

52. A basket of 2 apples, 4 oranges and 6 mangoes costs the same as a basket of 1 apple, 4 oranges and 8 mangoes, or a basket of 8 oranges and 7 mangoes. Then the number of mangoes in a basket of mangoes that has the same cost as the other baskets is:

- (a) 12
(b) 13
(c) 11
(d) 10

53. A train can cross a tunnel in 24 seconds. Another train can cross the same tunnel in 40 seconds. If length of tunnel is 120 m and ratio of their speed is (faster to slower) 4 : 3 then after how much time both train will cross each other if both trains are running towards each other in opposite direction. (Length of faster train is 75% of that of slower train)

- (a) 40 sec
(b) 18 sec
(c) 36 sec
(d) 24 sec

54. A shopkeeper sells rice at 30 Rs/kg that he purchased in 25 Rs/kg and he is giving only 800 gm of rice instead of 1 kg while selling. Find the actual percentage profit of the shopkeeper?

- (a) 50%
(b) 25%
(c) 60%
(d) 40%

55. In the following question, two statements are numbered as A and B. On solving these statements, we get quantities A and B respectively. Solve both quantities and choose the correct option.

Quantity A: A invests Rs. 12000 in a business. After 6 months, B joined him with the investment of Rs. 18000. After one year, they earned a profit of Rs. 21000. Find the share of B.

Quantity B: B invests Rs. 30000 in a business. After 4 months, C joined him with the investment of Rs. 20000. After one year, they earned a profit of Rs. 13000. Find the share of B.

- (a) Quantity A \geq Quantity B
(b) Quantity A = Quantity B or No relation
(c) Quantity A > Quantity B
(d) Quantity A < Quantity B

Directions for the following 5 (five) items:

Read the following **five passages** and answer the items that follow each passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only

PASSAGE 1

Deltas can exist only where rivers discharge enough sand and mud to overcome the currents that wash

them away. But fluvial loads have plummeted. The Nile and the Indus carry 98% and 94% less mud, respectively, than they did a century ago. Deficits afflict waterways on all scales, from continental systems such as the Mississippi (carrying 69% less sediment than when it was first dammed) and the Danube (60% less) to the smaller rivers such as the Rhône (85% less) in Europe. Restoration of drowned delta areas is expensive. Delta plains comprise an ever-shifting web of high ground surrounded by low wetlands, shallow lakes, and lagoons. Yet there is scarcely any real-time monitoring of water and sediment redistribution, subsidence, or ecosystem dynamics. For most deltas, sediment budgets and ratios of mud, sand, and organic soils in the upper few meters of a delta plain- crucial for preventing drowning- have yet to be assessed.

56. Which of the following is/are the most rational and logical inference/inferences that can be made from the passage?

1. Ecosystems around deltas must be monitored continuously.
2. Climate change leading to an increased flow of currents in rivers has resulted in the drowning of deltas.

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

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

PASSAGE 2

When we are ready to say that capitalism is the defining characteristic of a nation, we demonstrate a lack of clear vision. We have a serious crisis of values when we all nod our heads in agreement that the sluggish economy is our biggest problem. Losing economic ground is not our biggest problem, not even the closest problem to home. Losing our sense of purpose, and losing our hearts is our biggest problem. The closest to home is that we don't know who we are or what we want so everything our work, our loves, and our worship is kind of empty, kind of meaningless, kind of dull and dulling. We need to consume ever more stimulating entertainment to make us feel alive, find ever more health care and varieties of therapy to ease

our discomforts, own ever more things to feel successful, and receive ever more services to feel important.

57. Based on the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. Understanding the self and the purpose of life is critical for happiness.
2. Economic growth is needed for finding our life-purpose and add meaning and entertainment to our life.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

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

PASSAGE 3

A new concept of India as a "first responder" is emerging fast. By contributing its resources to prevent or mitigate regional and international crises, India is demonstrating its commitment as a responsible actor in the international order. Beyond narrow self-interest, such contributions help project India's soft power abroad and portray India in a positive light. As the Indian economy surges on and the country emerges as one of the key actors in the international order, expectations as well as willingness is consequently growing about India's capacity to provide such support as a first responder to crises beyond its borders.

58. Which of the following is/are the correct inference(s) that can be made from the passage?

1. It is the first time in history that India has demonstrated its commitment as a responsible actor in international order.
2. Concept of India as a "first responder" reflects country's growing capability and increasing willingness to assume larger role in global affairs.
3. In coming future, the resources that India would need to spend in responding to crisis may increase.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

PASSAGE 4

The material aspect refers to tools, technologies, machines, buildings and modes of transportation, as well as instruments of production and communication. In urban areas the widespread use of mobile phones, music systems, cars and buses, ATMs (automated teller machines), refrigerators and computers in everyday life indicates the dependence on technology. Even in rural areas the use of transistor radios or electric motor pumps for lifting water from below the surface for irrigation demonstrates the adoption of technological devices for increasing production. In sum there are two principal dimensions of culture: material and non-material. While the cognitive and normative aspects are non-material, the material dimension is crucial to increase production and enhance the quality of life. For integrated functioning of a culture the material and non-material dimensions must work together. But when the material or technological dimensions change rapidly, the non-material aspects can lag behind in terms of values and norms. This can give rise to a situation of culture lag when the non-material dimensions are unable to match the advances of technology.

59. Which of the following statement(s) can be inferred from the passage?

1. Material culture helps in improving the standard of living.
2. When non-material culture is unable to keep up with technological advancements, there is a cultural lag.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

PASSAGE 5

Electronic waste is a common, informal name for electronic products approaching the end of their useful life. The future production of e-waste and the potential environmental problems associated with their disposal and management practices are discussed over the

existing e-waste management. The harmful content of e-waste poses a threat to human health and the environment. Its toxic emissions mixed with virgin soil and air are causing harmful effects to the entire biota either directly or indirectly. Direct impacts include the release of acids, toxic compounds including heavy metals, carcinogenic chemicals, and indirect effects such as the bio-magnification of heavy metals. Discarded computers, televisions, DVDs, stereos, copiers, fax machines, electric lamps, cell phones, audio equipment and batteries if improperly disposed can leach lead and other substances into soil and groundwater.

60. Based on the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. The best approach to address e-waste disposal is the implementation of the circular economy.
2. Poor disposal of e-waste can severely affect our food chain and water supplies.

Which of the above assumptions is/are invalid?

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

61. If $a - (1/a) = b$, $b - (1/b) = c$ and $c - (1/c) = a$, then what is the value of $(1/ab) + (1/bc) + (1/ca)$?

- (a) -3
- (b) -6
- (c) -1
- (d) -9

62. If $x=97+56\sqrt{3}$, then what is the value of $\sqrt[4]{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{x}}$ =?

- (a) 7
- (b) 6
- (c) 5
- (d) 4

Consider the following for the next (03) items that follow:

A, B, C, D, E, F and G are cousins. D is thrice as old as A. Further, C is as many years younger to B, as G to E and E to D. The average age of D and G is 16 years; the average age of A and E is 11 years; the average age of

B and C is also 11 years. B and C have equal weight. A's weight is 10 kg less than that of B; D is 4 kg heavier than E; E is 4 kg heavier than F; F is 4 kg heavier than G. Further, D has age-weight ratio of 9: 20, where age is in years and weight in kg; A has age-weight ratio of 2: 5. Moreover, none of them is more than 40 kg.

63. What is D's age (in years)?

- (a) 15
- (b) 16
- (c) 17
- (d) 18

64. What is the difference between the weights (in kg) of G and C?

- (a) 4
- (b) 3
- (c) 2
- (d) 1

65. What is the average weight (in kg) of A, B, C, D, E, F and G?

- (a) 201/7
- (b) 197/7
- (c) 30
- (d) 32

66. Corners are cut from an equilateral triangle to produce a regular convex hexagon as shown in the figure above. The ratio of the area of the regular convex hexagon to the area of the original equilateral triangle is

- (a) 5:6
- (b) 2:3
- (c) 3:4
- (d) 4:5

67. P and Q are positive integers and $\frac{p}{q} + \frac{q}{p} = 3$ Then

$$\frac{p^2}{q^2} + \frac{q^2}{p^2} = ?$$

- (a) 7
- (b) 3
- (c) 9
- (d) 11

68. A boat started from a point A, and the speed of boat is 50 km/hour in still water and speed of the

stream is 10 km/hour. After reaching to point B boat stopped for 30 minutes and after that come back to point A. The time taken by the boat in this journey is 15 hours and 30 minutes. What was the distance travel by the boat in one side?

- (a) 400 km
- (b) 260 km
- (c) 300 km
- (d) 360 km

Directions for the following 5 (five) items:

Read the following **four passages** and answer the items that follow each passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only

PASSAGE 1

The way in which children are brought up evolves within a community over generations and is influenced by culture and religion, affecting both day-to-day issues and fundamental lifestyle choices. For example, in some societies, children are given considerable autonomy, from deciding what food they want to eat to their education, and even participating in major decisions about their medical care. By contrast, in other societies, children are largely excluded from decision-making. Another example of marked differences between societies is the use of physical punishment to discipline children; in England and Northern Ireland, it is not illegal for a parent to smack their child to administer 'reasonable punishment' as long as it does not leave a mark or harm the child and is not administered with an instrument, whereas corporal punishment for children is illegal in 46 countries, including Scotland and Wales. The expected roles of males and females both as children and as adults differ widely between cultures

69. Which one of the following statements best reflects the crux of the passage?

- (a) Child rearing is complex and is not uniform across societies.
- (b) Education, over culture and religion, should be given higher priority in child development.
- (c) For best outcomes, child-rearing should be based on gender-specific perspectives.

(d) Considering the long-term consequences of physical punishment, societies should give up such practice.

PASSAGE 2

We expect individuals to be their leaders, to take charge of their lives, and assume responsibility for their decisions. But when individuals group together, a problem arises. Groups can't take charge of themselves, nor can every member simultaneously take charge of the entire group. Someone from the group is invariably asked to show the way, to become the primary agent, to lead. Every sporting team has a captain, a school or college has a principal, a company has its CEO, institutions have their directors, and governments their presidents, chief or prime ministers.

70. Which one of the following statements best reflects the message of the author of the passage?

- (a) Devising a method for the selection of a leader should be based on the type and needs of the group.
- (b) Only groups with leaders can prevent chaos and function properly.
- (c) Leadership is an innate quality and cannot be learnt.
- (d) Success of any office team depends on the quality of leadership.

PASSAGE 3

Cancel culture, also known as callout culture, is the removal ("cancelling") of support for individuals and their work due to an opinion or action on their part deemed objectionable to the parties "calling" them out. The individuals are typically first called out on social media to magnify the public knowledge of their perceived offence, whereupon the campaign to cancel ensues. The cancelling can take several forms, including the exerting of pressure on organizations to cancel the individual's public appearances or speaking engagements and, in the case of businesses deemed offensive, organizing boycotts of their products.

71. Which of the following is/are the most rational and logical inference/inferences that can be made from the passage?

1. Cancel culture does not only affect social aspects, but also the economic avenues related to the individual.

2. Individuals being called out should use legal options like defamation for fighting cancel culture.

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

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

72. Which one of the following statements best reflects the crux of the passage?

- (a) Cancel culture is a sign of deterioration in society.
- (b) Monitoring social media for cancel culture campaigns could provide relief to individuals facing its brunt.
- (c) Leaders in society must encourage cancelling the cancel culture.
- (d) Cancel culture has the potential to destroy an individual mentally as well as economically.

PASSAGE 4

A recurring problem in political analysis is linking public opinion to public policy. Public opinion has often come to mean the replies to structured questions in representative surveys. The task of connecting opinion and policy is complicated by the difficulty in interpreting replies to these surveys. The burgeoning literature on public opinion and the crisis of the welfare state has failed to provide a consistent account of what aspects of policy might be driven by public demand or vice versa. The interpretations of survey data are either misleading or highly selective. This applies to two crucial areas, attitudes toward poor minorities and opinions about state and private welfare. In order to provide a better understanding of the problems of linking policy and opinion, there is a need to offer some guiding principles for research in this area.

73. Which one of the following statements best reflects the central idea of the passage?

- (a) Exchange of methodologies and ideas for collecting public opinion should happen across countries.
- (b) Improvement in public policy making can happen if the survey data is properly interpreted.
- (c) Questions in representative surveys need to be framed appropriately for capturing the public demand clearly.

(d) Surveys play a great role in collecting and understanding public opinion on public policies.

74. The ratio of the average of two series of five numbers each is 28:44. All five terms of the former series are consecutive multiples of 7, while all five terms of the latter series are consecutive multiples of 11. If the sum of their first term is 36, then what is the difference between the greatest term of all series divisible by 11 and the second greatest term of the series divisible by 7?

- (a) 29
- (b) 30
- (c) 31
- (d) 32

75. Radhika has some money and she invested the money in two schemes A and B in the ratio 2:5 for 2 years, scheme A offers 40% pa compound interest and scheme B offers 20% pa simple interest. Difference between the interest earned from both the schemes is Rs 940, how much was invested in scheme B?

- (a) Rs 56480
- (b) Rs 45870
- (c) Rs 58750
- (d) Rs 58580

76. A bag contains 4 red balls, 6 blue balls and 8 pink balls. One ball is drawn at random and replaced with 3 pink balls. A second ball was drawn without replacement. What is the probability that the first ball drawn was either red or blue in colour and the second ball drawn was pink in colour?

- (a) $12/21$
- (b) $13/17$
- (c) $11/30$
- (d) None of these

77. In a carton, there are total of 45 oranges. One-fifth of the total oranges are rotten. Find the probability that an orange drawn randomly is not rotten.

- (a) $1/6$
- (b) $2/7$
- (c) $3/10$
- (d) $4/5$

78. A biased dice has numbers from 1 to 6 written on its faces. The probability of occurrence of 1 when this dice is thrown is a non-positive number. The probability of occurrence of numbers from 2 to 6 is same for these 5 numbers. This dice is thrown once. What is the probability that an odd number appears on the dice?

- (a) $1/5$
- (b) $2/5$
- (c) $3/5$
- (d) $2/3$

79. A metal of which $3/7$ is zinc and rest is copper be mixed with metal of which $4/7$ is zinc and rest is copper what is the ratio of zinc to copper in new mixture?

- (a) 1:2
- (b) 1:1
- (c) 2:3
- (d) 3:1

80. How many 2 rupees coins will one get by giving 36 coins of 50 paise?

- (a) 90
- (b) 9
- (c) 900
- (d) 36

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