

HK CIVIL POLICE CONSTABLE QUESTION PAPER - 02 AUGUST 2026

Answers and Detailed Explanations



1. Find the correct pair(s) from the following:

Wildlife Sanctuaries	District
(a) Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary	Mysuru
(b) Male Mahadeshwara Hills Wildlife Sanctuary	Chamarajanagar
(c) Daroji Sloth Bear Sanctuary	Ballari
(d) Kappatagudda Wildlife Sanctuary	Kolar

(1) (a) and (b)

(2) (a) and (c)

(3) (b), (c) and (d)

(4) (b) and (c)

Answer: Option (4) - (b) and (c)

Explanation: Male Mahadeshwara Hills Wildlife Sanctuary is in Chamarajanagar district, and Daroji Sloth Bear Sanctuary is in Ballari district. Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary is situated near Srirangapatna in Mandya district, not Mysuru district. Kappatagudda Wildlife Sanctuary is in Gadag district, not Kolar. Therefore, only pairs (b) and (c) are correctly matched.

2. Identify the distribution of an Indian major tribe in the given map:

(1) The Gonds

(2) The Santhals

(3) The Bhils

(4) The Todas

Answer: Option (3) - The Bhils

Explanation: The shaded belt covers western and central India, particularly Rajasthan, Gujarat, western Madhya Pradesh and adjoining parts of Maharashtra. This is the principal distribution zone of the Bhils, one of India's largest Scheduled Tribe communities. The Gonds are concentrated more extensively in central-eastern India, the Santhals in the Chota Nagpur and eastern region, and the Todas in the Nilgiri Hills.

3. Which river creates Chaya Bhagavati Waterfall?

- (1) Vedavati (2) Doni
(3) Malaprabha (4) Bhima

Answer: Option (1) - Vedavati

Explanation: Chaya Bhagavati Waterfall is associated with the Vedavati river system in Karnataka. The Vedavati rises in the Western Ghats region and flows through parts of central Karnataka before joining the Tungabhadra system. The other rivers listed are distinct river systems: Malaprabha and Ghataprabha are tributaries of the Krishna, while Bhima is a major Krishna tributary.

4. Identify the correctly matched pairs:

Airport	Location
(a) Indira Gandhi International Airport	New Delhi
(b) Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose International Airport	Kolkata
(c) Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj International Airport	Mumbai
(d) Rajiv Gandhi International Airport	Sriperumbudur

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

Answer: Option (1) - (a), (b) and (c) are correct

Explanation: Indira Gandhi International Airport serves New Delhi; Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose International Airport serves Kolkata; and Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj International Airport serves Mumbai. Rajiv Gandhi International Airport is located at Shamshabad near Hyderabad, not Sriperumbudur. Sriperumbudur is in Tamil Nadu and is associated with the Chennai metropolitan-industrial region.

5. In the oceans, if the ocean currents complete a circle, it is called a:

- (1) Drift (2) Gyre
(3) Tide (4) Wave

Answer: Option (2) - Gyre

Explanation: A gyre is a large, circular system of ocean currents produced by prevailing winds, the Coriolis force and the configuration of continents. Major examples include the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, North Pacific, South Pacific and Indian Ocean gyres. A drift is a broad, slow current; tides are periodic sea-level changes; and waves are oscillatory movements mainly generated by wind.

6. Identify the correctly matched pairs:

Industrial Region	Centre
(a) Mumbai-Pune industrial region	Surat

Industrial Region	Centre
(b) Chota Nagpur region	Sindri
(c) Delhi-Meerut region	Panipat
(d) Kollam-Thiruvananthapuram industrial region	Prakasam

(1) (a), (b), (c) and (d) are correct

(2) (b) and (d) are correct

(3) (b), (c) and (d) are correct

(4) (b) and (c) are correct

Answer: Option (4) - (b) and (c) are correct

Explanation: Sindri is an important centre in the Chota Nagpur industrial region, while Panipat forms part of the wider Delhi-Meerut industrial belt. Surat belongs mainly to the Ahmedabad-Vadodara-Surat industrial region rather than the Mumbai-Pune region. Prakasam is in Andhra Pradesh and is not a centre of the Kollam-Thiruvananthapuram industrial region. Hence, only (b) and (c) are correctly matched.

7. Among the following rivers of the Asian continent, which does not drain into the Pacific Ocean?

(1) Yenisei

(2) Yangtze Kiang

(3) Pearl

(4) Hwang Ho

Answer: Option (1) - Yenisei

Explanation: The Yenisei flows northward through Siberia and empties into the Kara Sea, which is part of the Arctic Ocean. The Yangtze enters the East China Sea, the Pearl River reaches the South China Sea, and the Hwang Ho or Yellow River enters the Bohai Sea. These three seas are marginal seas of the Pacific Ocean.

8. In which continent is the 'Meseta Plateau' found?

(1) North America

(2) South America

(3) Europe

(4) Africa

Answer: Option (3) - Europe

Explanation: The Meseta Central is the extensive interior plateau of the Iberian Peninsula, especially Spain. It is divided by mountain systems such as the Sistema Central and is drained by rivers including the Douro, Tagus and Guadiana. Therefore, it is a major physical feature of Europe.

9. The Valley of Kashmir lies between which of the following ranges?

(1) Pir Panjal and Karakoram Range

(2) Pir Panjal and Zaskar Range

(3) Zaskar and Ladakh Range

(4) Sulaiman and Kirthar Range

Answer: Option (2) - Pir Panjal and Zaskar Range

Explanation: The Kashmir Valley is an intermontane basin bounded by the Pir Panjal Range to the south and southwest and the Greater Himalayan-Zaskar system to the northeast. The Karakoram and Ladakh ranges lie farther north and east. The Sulaiman and Kirthar ranges are situated mainly in Pakistan and are unrelated to the Kashmir Valley.

10. With regard to the composition of the atmosphere, identify the correct descending order of gases by percentage:

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Nitrogen, Oxygen, Argon, Carbon dioxide, Neon | (2) Oxygen, Carbon dioxide, Nitrogen, Neon, Argon |
| (3) Carbon dioxide, Nitrogen, Oxygen, Argon, Neon | (4) Nitrogen, Oxygen, Carbon dioxide, Neon, Argon |

Answer: Option (1) - Nitrogen, Oxygen, Argon, Carbon dioxide, Neon

Explanation: Dry air near sea level contains about 78.08% nitrogen, 20.95% oxygen and 0.93% argon. Carbon dioxide is present at roughly 0.04%, while neon is only about 0.0018%. Thus the descending order is nitrogen, oxygen, argon, carbon dioxide and neon.

11. When it is 1:00 PM in Greenwich, what is the local time of Hubballi (Longitude 75°E)?

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (1) 6:00 PM | (2) 6:00 AM |
| (3) 6:30 PM | (4) 6:30 AM |

Answer: Option (1) - 6:00 PM

Explanation: Earth rotates 360° in 24 hours, so 15° of longitude corresponds to one hour. Hubballi at 75°E is $75 \div 15 = 5$ hours ahead of Greenwich. Therefore, when it is 1:00 PM at Greenwich, the local solar time at 75°E is 6:00 PM. This is different from Indian Standard Time, which is based on 82°30'E and is 5 hours 30 minutes ahead of GMT.

12. The founders of the 'Indian Association of Calcutta' are:

Item	Person
(a)	M.G. Ranade
(b)	Ananda Mohan Bose
(c)	Surendranath Banerjee
(d)	William Adam

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

Answer: Option (2) - (b) and (c)

Explanation: The Indian Association was founded in Calcutta in 1876 by Surendranath Banerjee and Ananda Mohan Bose. It sought to create a strong body of educated Indian public opinion and to unite people across provincial boundaries. M.G. Ranade was associated with reform and political organisations in western India, while William Adam was a nineteenth-century missionary and educationist.

13. Match the following:

List I - War	List II - Battle
(a) First Carnatic War	(i) Wandiwash

List I - War	List II - Battle
(b) Third Carnatic War	(ii) St. Thome
(c) Fourth Anglo-Mysore War	(iii) Wadgaon
(d) First Anglo-Maratha War	(iv) Malavalli

(1) a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii

(2) a-iii, b-ii, c-iv, d-i

(3) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i

(4) a-i, b-iii, c-iv, d-ii

Answer: Option (1) - a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii

Explanation: The First Carnatic War is associated with the Battle of St. Thome (1746). The decisive Battle of Wandiwash (1760) occurred during the Third Carnatic War. The Battle of Malavalli (1799) formed part of the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War, and the Battle of Wadgaon (1779) occurred during the First Anglo-Maratha War. These matches give a-ii, b-i, c-iv and d-iii.

14. Consider the following statements about Kautilya:**(a) Kautilya was the Prime Minister of Chandragupta Maurya.****(b) Kautilya propounded the 'Saptanga Siddhanta'.****Choose the correct answer:**

(1) Only (a) is correct

(2) Only (b) is correct

(3) Both (a) and (b) are incorrect

(4) Both (a) and (b) are correct

Answer: Option (4) - Both (a) and (b) are correct

Explanation: Kautilya, also known as Chanakya or Vishnugupta, was the principal adviser and minister of Chandragupta Maurya and played a major role in the establishment of the Mauryan Empire. The Saptanga theory described the state as consisting of seven limbs: swamin (king), amatya (ministers), janapada (territory and population), durga (fort), kosa (treasury), danda/bala (army) and mitra (ally). Therefore, both statements are correct.

15. Arrange the following in chronological order:**(a) Lord Macaulay's Minute****(b) The Indian Universities Act****(c) Hunter Education Commission****(d) Charles Wood's Despatch**

(1) (b), (c), (d), (a)

(2) (a), (d), (c), (b)

(3) (a), (c), (d), (b)

(4) (b), (c), (a), (d)

Answer: Option (2) - (a), (d), (c), (b)

Explanation: Macaulay's Minute was issued in 1835 and supported English education. Wood's Despatch followed in 1854 and laid down a broad system of education, including universities and departments of public instruction. The Hunter Commission was appointed in 1882, mainly to review primary and secondary education. The Indian Universities Act was enacted in 1904. Hence the order is 1835, 1854, 1882 and 1904.

16. Who was the Nawab of Bengal after the death of Mir Jafar?

- (1) Shah Alam II (2) Mir Kasim
(3) Najm-ud-Daula (4) Alivardi Khan

Answer: Option (3) - Najm-ud-Daula

Explanation: Mir Jafar died in 1765. His son Najm-ud-Daula was then placed on the throne of Bengal under the influence of the East India Company. Mir Kasim had ruled earlier, between 1760 and 1763. Alivardi Khan preceded Siraj-ud-Daulah, while Shah Alam II was the Mughal emperor.

17. Match the following:

List I - Women Freedom Fighters	List II - State
(a) Rani Abbakka	(i) Gujarat
(b) Rani Velu Nachiyar	(ii) Karnataka
(c) Matangini Hazra	(iii) Tamil Nadu
(d) Usha Mehta	(iv) West Bengal

- (1) a-ii, b-iv, c-iii, d-i (2) a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i
(3) a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-i (4) a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii

Answer: Option (2) - a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i

Explanation: Rani Abbakka Chowta resisted the Portuguese in coastal Karnataka. Rani Velu Nachiyar was the queen of Sivaganga in Tamil Nadu. Matangini Hazra was a freedom fighter from Bengal who was killed during the Quit India Movement, and Usha Mehta, associated with the underground Congress Radio, was from Gujarat. Thus the correct code is a-ii, b-iii, c-iv and d-i.

18. Consider the following statements:

- (a) He started the paper called 'Vagbhushana'.
(b) He fought for the unification of Karnataka.
(c) The Kannada translation of his lecture at Deccan College, Pune, in 1914 became an important Kannada work.

These statements relate to:

- (1) Gangadhara Rao Deshpande (2) Alur Venkata Rao
(3) Karnad Sadashiva Rao (4) Huyilagola Narayana Rao

Answer: Option (2) - Alur Venkata Rao

Explanation: Alur Venkata Rao is remembered as the 'Kannada Kula Purohita' and was one of the foremost intellectual leaders of the Karnataka unification movement. He used journalism and historical writing to develop Kannada consciousness. His lecture and writings on Karnataka's past helped provide the ideological foundation for the demand to unite Kannada-speaking regions.

19. Identify the correct chronological sequence of the following mutinies during the Revolt of 1857:

- (1) Berhampur - Meerut - Gwalior - Indore (2) Indore - Meerut - Gwalior - Berhampur

(3) Berhampur - Meerut - Indore - Gwalior

(4) Berhampur - Indore - Meerut - Gwalior

Answer: Option (1) - Berhampur - Meerut - Gwalior - Indore

Explanation: The unrest at Berhampur occurred in February 1857, before the major outbreak at Meerut on 10 May 1857. The Gwalior contingent mutinied in June 1857, while the uprising at Indore occurred on 1 July 1857. Therefore, the sequence among the places listed is Berhampur, Meerut, Gwalior and Indore.

20. Which Dewan of Mysuru started the Mysore Civil Service Examination, and in which year?

(1) Seshadri Iyer - 1891

(2) Rangacharlu - 1881

(3) Sir M. Visvesvaraya - 1913

(4) Sir Mirza Ismail - 1927

Answer: Option (1) - Seshadri Iyer, 1891

Explanation: Sir K. Seshadri Iyer served as Dewan of Mysore from 1883 to 1901 and introduced important administrative reforms. The Mysore Civil Service Examination was initiated during his tenure in 1891 to improve merit-based recruitment. Rangacharlu preceded him, while Visvesvaraya and Mirza Ismail served as Dewans in the twentieth century.

21. Which work of Shridharacharya is called 'Joyisagabba' by the author himself?

(1) Chandraprabha Charithe

(2) Madanathilaka

(3) Jatakathilaka

(4) Saravali

Answer: Option (3) - Jatakathilaka

Explanation: Shridharacharya's Jatakathilaka is an early Kannada work connected with astrology and horoscope interpretation. The expression 'Joyisagabba' refers to a compendium or treasury of astrological knowledge. The other titles listed belong to different literary or technical traditions and are not the work described by this expression.

22. Which of the following works were translated from Sanskrit into Kannada by Basavappa Shastri?

(a) Shakuntala

(b) Ratnavali

(c) Damayanti Charitre

(d) Vikramorvashiyam

(1) (a), (b) and (c)

(2) (b), (c) and (d)

(3) (a), (b) and (d)

(4) (b) and (d)

Answer: Option (3) - (a), (b) and (d)

Explanation: Basavappa Shastri was a major nineteenth-century Kannada translator and playwright associated with the Mysore court. His Kannada adaptations included Kalidasa's Shakuntala and Vikramorvashiyam, as well as Ratnavali. Damayanti Charitre is not included in the set of the three Sanskrit dramatic works asked about here. Hence (a), (b) and (d) form the correct combination.

23. Consider the following statements regarding the impact of the Revolt of 1857:

- (i) Company rule was abolished.
- (ii) The Doctrine of Lapse policy continued.
- (iii) It resulted in the White Mutiny.
- (iv) The Queen's Proclamation altered administration.

Select the correct answer:

- (1) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct
- (2) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
- (3) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct
- (4) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct

Answer: Option (4) - (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct

Explanation: The Government of India Act, 1858 ended East India Company rule and transferred authority to the British Crown. The Queen's Proclamation of 1858 promised non-interference in religious matters and a more cautious policy towards princely states; consequently, annexation through the Doctrine of Lapse was abandoned rather than continued. The reorganisation of the Company's European troops contributed to the so-called White Mutiny of 1859. Therefore, statements (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct.

24. Match List I with List II and select the correct code:

List I - Democratic Clan	List II - Seat of Power
(a) Videhas	(i) Vaishali
(b) Licchavis	(ii) Ramagrama
(c) Sakyas	(iii) Mithila
(d) Koliyas	(iv) Kapilavastu

- (1) a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-i
- (2) a-iv, b-iii, c-i, d-ii
- (3) a-iii, b-i, c-iv, d-ii
- (4) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i

Answer: Option (3) - a-iii, b-i, c-iv, d-ii

Explanation: The Videha kingdom had Mithila as its principal centre. The Licchavis were associated with Vaishali. The Sakyas had their capital at Kapilavastu, while the Koliyas were associated with Ramagrama. Therefore, the matching is Videhas-Mithila, Licchavis-Vaishali, Sakyas-Kapilavastu and Koliyas-Ramagrama.

25. Which king was a contemporary of Gautama Buddha?

- (1) Harshavardhana
- (2) Kalashoka
- (3) Ajatashatru
- (4) Prasenjit

Answer: Question is ambiguous - both (3) Ajatashatru and (4) Prasenjit were contemporaries

Explanation: Ajatashatru of Magadha and Prasenjit (Pasenadi) of Kosala both lived during the lifetime of Gautama Buddha and figure prominently in Buddhist texts. Harshavardhana lived many centuries later, and Kalashoka is associated with the period of the Second Buddhist Council after the Buddha's death. Since the paper provides both Ajatashatru and Prasenjit as separate options, it has more than one historically valid answer. This should be treated as a defective or ambiguous item.

26. The well dug during the Belgaum Session of the Indian National Congress in 1924 was called:

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| (1) Pampa Sarovara | (2) Ranna Sarovara |
| (3) Janna Sarovara | (4) Ponna Sarovara |

Answer: Option (1) - Pampa Sarovara

Explanation: The 1924 Belgaum Congress Session, the only Congress session presided over by Mahatma Gandhi, required extensive temporary infrastructure. A large well was dug to supply water to delegates and was named Pampa Sarovara. The session venue itself was called Vijayanagara, reflecting Karnataka's historical and cultural symbolism.

27. Arrange the following foreign invaders of ancient India in chronological order:

- (a) Greeks
(b) Persians
(c) Kushans
(d) Shakas

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

Answer: Option (2) - Persians, Greeks, Shakas, Kushans

Explanation: The Achaemenid Persians entered north-western India in the sixth century BCE. Alexander's Greek invasion occurred in 326 BCE. The Shakas entered and established kingdoms in India from around the second-first centuries BCE, while the Kushans rose subsequently, especially from the first century CE. Thus the sequence is Persians, Greeks, Shakas and Kushans.

28. Consider the following statements regarding Ashoka's Kalinga War:

- (a) The 13th Rock Edict describes the Kalinga War.
(b) The Kalinga War was Ashoka's last major war.

Choose the correct answer:

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) (a) is correct but (b) is incorrect | (2) (b) is correct but (a) is incorrect |
| (3) Both (a) and (b) are correct | (4) Both (a) and (b) are incorrect |

Answer: Option (3) - Both (a) and (b) are correct

Explanation: Major Rock Edict XIII records the human suffering caused by the conquest of Kalinga and Ashoka's remorse. The war, fought around 261 BCE, is generally regarded as Ashoka's last major war of territorial conquest. Thereafter he emphasised dhamma-vijaya, or conquest through moral influence, rather than military expansion.

29. Which of the following are connected with Mahavira?

- (a) Vardhamana
- (b) Nirgrantha
- (c) Jina
- (d) Tirthankara

(1) Only (a)

(2) (a) and (b)

(3) (a), (b) and (c)

(4) (a), (b), (c) and (d)

Answer: Option (4) - (a), (b), (c) and (d)

Explanation: Mahavira's personal name was Vardhamana. He was called Nirgrantha, meaning one freed from bonds; Jina, meaning conqueror of the passions; and he is recognised in Jain tradition as the twenty-fourth Tirthankara. Therefore, all four terms are associated with Mahavira.

30. Identify the incorrectly matched pair:

(1) Francois Bernier - Portugal

(2) Ibn Battuta - Morocco

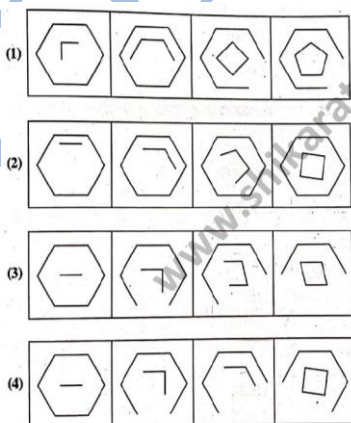
(3) Abdur Razzaq - Persia

(4) Marco Polo - Italy

Answer: Option (1) - Francois Bernier - Portugal

Explanation: Francois Bernier was a French physician and traveller who visited Mughal India, not a Portuguese traveller. Ibn Battuta came from Morocco, Abdur Razzaq was a Persian envoy and traveller, and Marco Polo was a Venetian-Italian traveller. Therefore, the first pair is incorrect.

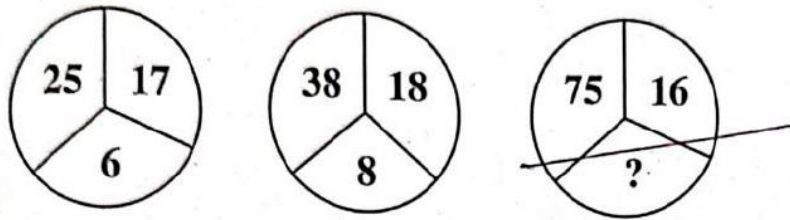
31. Rule: Closed figures lose their sides and open figures gain their sides. Find the suitable choice:



Answer: Option (4)

Explanation: The outer closed hexagon progressively loses one side in each succeeding frame, becoming an open five-sided, then four-sided and finally three-sided figure. At the same time, the inner open figure progressively gains one side: one segment, two segments, three segments and finally a closed four-sided square. Only option (4) follows both transformations consistently.

32. Assuming that the numbers in each set follow a similar pattern, find the missing number:



(1) 13

(2) 15

(3) 17

(4) 19

Answer: Option (1) - 13

Explanation: In each circle, the sum of the two upper numbers is divided by 7 to obtain the lower number. Thus, $(25 + 17) \div 7 = 42 \div 7 = 6$, and $(38 + 18) \div 7 = 56 \div 7 = 8$. Applying the same rule, $(75 + 16) \div 7 = 91 \div 7 = 13$.

33. ABCD is a square. If its diagonal BD is 6 units, find the area of the square:

(1) 18 square units

(2) 36 square units

(3) 40 square units

(4) 24 square units

Answer: Option (1) - 18 square units

Explanation: For a square with side s and diagonal d , $d = s\sqrt{2}$. Therefore, $s^2 = d^2/2$. With $d = 6$, the area $s^2 = 36/2 = 18$ square units.

34. Complete the series: PUT, POT, PIN, PEN, ?

(1) PAT

(2) PIG

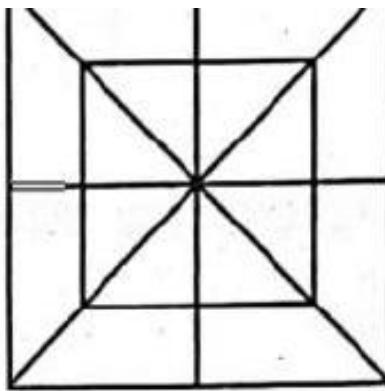
(3) PET

(4) POT

Answer: Option (1) - PAT

Explanation: The first and last letters remain P and T. The middle letters follow the sequence of vowels in reverse cyclic order: U, O, I, E and then A. Hence the next term is P-A-T, or PAT.

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



(1) 30

(2) 32

(3) 34

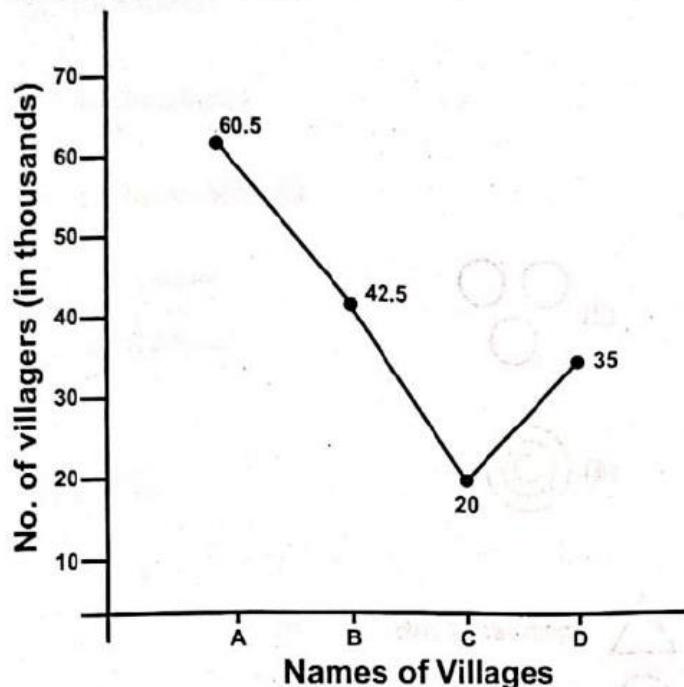
(4) 42

Answer: Option (4) - 42

Explanation: The figure contains small triangles around the central point, medium triangles formed by combining adjacent small triangles, and larger triangles formed using the sides and diagonals of the inner and outer squares. Counting systematically by size and orientation avoids double counting. The total number of distinct triangles is 42.

36. The graph shows the number of villagers (in thousands) having bank accounts in four villages. What is the ratio for Village B to Village C?

Taluk is given below.



The ratio of villagers having bank accounts in Village B to Village C is

(1) 17 : 8

(2) 8 : 17

(3) 1 : 8

(4) 42.5 : 20

Answer: Option (1) - 17 : 8

Explanation: Village B has 42.5 thousand account holders and Village C has 20 thousand. The ratio is 42.5:20. Multiplying by 2 gives 85:40, and dividing by 5 gives 17:8. Option (4) expresses the same unsimplified ratio, so the item contains two equivalent choices; the standard simplified answer is option (1).

37. A man reaches his destination 30 minutes late if his speed is 3 km/h and 20 minutes early if his speed is 4 km/h. Find the distance:

(1) 10 km

(2) 20 km

(3) 5 km

(4) 7 km

Answer: Option (1) - 10 km

Explanation: The difference between the two travel times is $30 + 20 = 50$ minutes, or $5/6$ hour. If the distance is d , then $d/3 - d/4 = d/12 = 5/6$. Therefore $d = 10$ km. At 3 km/h the journey takes 3 hours 20 minutes; at 4 km/h it takes 2 hours 30 minutes, a difference of 50 minutes.

38. The selling price of an article is Rs. 40 more than the profit. If the cost price is 40% of the selling price, find the cost price:

(1) Rs. 20

(2) Rs. 25

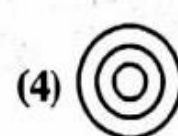
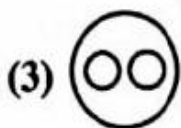
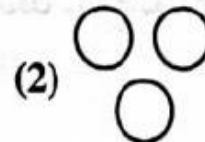
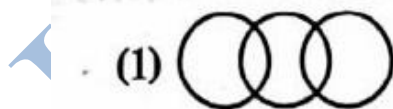
(3) Rs. 35

(4) Rs. 40

Answer: Option (4) - Rs. 40

Explanation: Profit = selling price - cost price. The statement $SP = \text{profit} + 40$ becomes $SP = (SP - CP) + 40$, so $CP = 40$. The additional condition $CP = 40\%$ of SP then gives $SP = 100$ and profit = 60, which confirms that SP is Rs. 40 more than the profit.

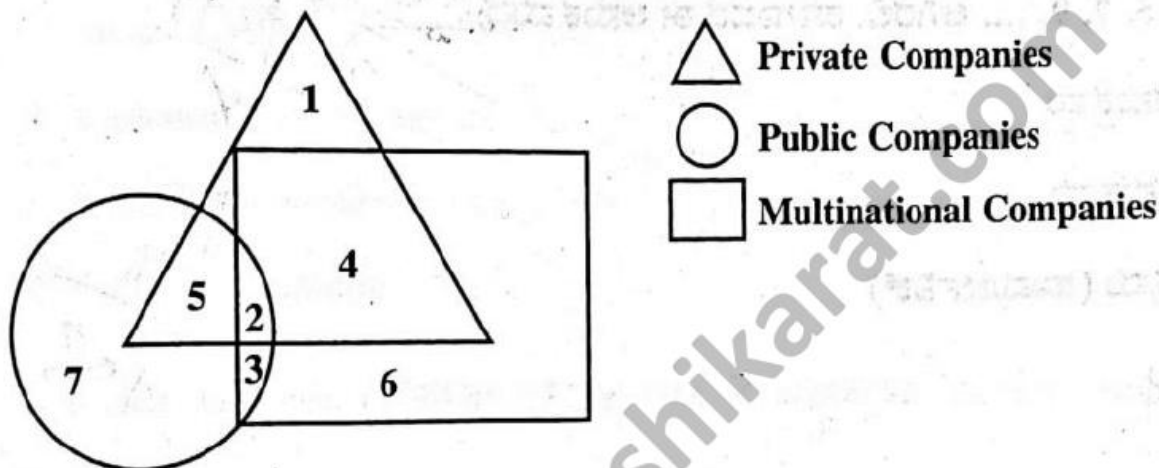
39. Identify the diagram that best represents the relationship among Commerce, Accountancy and Business Studies:



Answer: Option (3)

Explanation: Commerce is the broader field, while Accountancy and Business Studies are distinct subjects within it. Neither of the two subjects wholly contains the other, and they should be shown as separate subsets inside the larger set of Commerce. Option (3), a large circle containing two separate smaller circles, correctly represents this relationship.

40. In the given diagram, identify the number of companies that are not multinational companies:



(1) 6

(2) 4

(3) 13

(4) 1

Answer: Option (3) - 13

Explanation: The rectangle represents multinational companies. Regions outside the rectangle are 1, 5 and 7. Their values are added: $1 + 5 + 7 = 13$. Regions 2, 3, 4 and 6 lie within the multinational-company rectangle and are therefore excluded.

41. If 15 August 2011 was Monday, what day of the week was 17 September 2011?

(1) Saturday

(2) Sunday

(3) Friday

(4) Thursday

Answer: Option (1) - Saturday

Explanation: From 15 August to 17 September there are 33 days. Since 33 leaves a remainder of 5 when divided by 7, the weekday moves forward by five days. Counting five days after Monday gives Saturday.

42. If A's father is B, C is the father of B and D is A's mother, how is C related to D?

(1) Father

(2) Grandfather

(3) Father-in-law

(4) Uncle

Answer: Option (3) - Father-in-law

Explanation: B is A's father and D is A's mother, so B and D are spouses. C is B's father. Therefore C is the father of D's husband, which makes C the father-in-law of D.

43. If a train travels at 72.6 km/h, how many metres does it travel in 30 minutes?

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| (1) 36,800 | (2) 36,300 |
| (3) 33,600 | (4) 72,600 |

Answer: Option (2) - 36,300 metres

Explanation: Thirty minutes is half an hour. Distance = speed $\times$ time = $72.6 \times 0.5 = 36.3$ km. Converting kilometres into metres gives $36.3 \times 1,000 = 36,300$ metres.

44. The sequence 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, ... is:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) An arithmetic sequence | (2) A geometric sequence |
| (3) A harmonic sequence | (4) None of the options |

Answer: Option (1) - An arithmetic sequence

Explanation: Each term is obtained by adding the constant difference 2 to the previous term. A sequence with a constant common difference is an arithmetic progression. It is not geometric because the ratio between consecutive terms is not constant.

45. In a code language, if TARGET is coded as 201187520, how is FORTUNE coded?

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| (1) 615180221154 | (2) 615180212514 |
| (3) 615182021145 | (4) 615180212145 |

Answer: Option (3) - 615182021145

Explanation: The code joins the alphabetical positions of the letters. TARGET becomes T=20, A=1, R=18, G=7, E=5, T=20, giving 201187520. FORTUNE becomes F=6, O=15, R=18, T=20, U=21, N=14, E=5, which gives 615182021145.

46. What is the total maximum number of judges in the Supreme Court?

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| (1) 38 | (2) 33 |
| (3) 30 | (4) 25 |

Answer: Option (2) - 33 judges, excluding the Chief Justice of India

Explanation: The Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Act, 2019 increased the sanctioned strength to 34, comprising the Chief Justice of India and 33 other judges. The question's option '33' therefore refers to puisne judges excluding the Chief Justice. If the Chief Justice is included, the total sanctioned strength is 34, which is not provided as an option.

47. Expand BVD. BVD is a rare and severe viral haemorrhagic fever caused by an Ebola strain and centred in the Democratic Republic of the Congo:

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (1) Bipolar Virus Disease | (2) Babesiosis Virus Disease |
| (3) Bundibugyo Virus Disease | (4) Botulism Virus Disease |

Answer: Option (3) - Bundibugyo Virus Disease

Explanation: Bundibugyo virus is one of the recognised ebolaviruses that can cause severe Ebola virus disease and haemorrhagic fever. It was first identified following an outbreak in the Bundibugyo region of Uganda. The other expansions listed are not recognised names for this Ebola-related disease.

48. DRDO handed over the Final Operational Clearance certificate of which indigenous Airborne Early Warning and Control system to the Indian Air Force?

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Beriev A-50 | (2) EL/W-2090 Phalcon |
| (3) Netra | (4) Saab GlobalEye |

Answer: Option (3) - Netra

Explanation: Netra is India's indigenous Airborne Early Warning and Control system developed by DRDO's Centre for Airborne Systems and integrated on an Embraer platform. It provides airborne surveillance, tracking and command-and-control capabilities. The Phalcon, Beriev A-50 and Saab GlobalEye are foreign-origin systems.

49. Who has served as the 24th Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations since 1 September 2024?

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) Ruchira Kamboj | (2) Parvathaneni Harish |
| (3) Mukta Dutta Tomar | (4) Ajit Gupte |

Answer: Option (2) - Parvathaneni Harish

Explanation: Parvathaneni Harish, an Indian Foreign Service officer, assumed charge as India's Permanent Representative to the United Nations in New York in September 2024. He succeeded Ruchira Kamboj. The Permanent Representative leads India's diplomatic mission to the UN and represents the country in the General Assembly, Security Council and other UN bodies.

50. In the Iran-Israel-America conflict, which British-administered island was referred to in relation to Iran's claimed long-range missile capability?

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| (1) Channel Islands | (2) Diego Garcia |
| (3) Orkney Islands | (4) Shetland Islands |

Answer: Option (2) - Diego Garcia

Explanation: Diego Garcia is the largest island of the Chagos Archipelago in the Indian Ocean and hosts a major joint United Kingdom-United States military facility. Because of its strategic role in operations across West Asia and the Indian Ocean, it is often mentioned in discussions of Iranian long-range missile threats. The Channel, Orkney and Shetland Islands are near the British Isles and are not the intended strategic target in this context.

Note: The wording 'tried to attack' should be distinguished from threats, claims or reported targeting; the intended location is Diego Garcia.

51. The headquarters of the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) is located at:

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (1) Bengaluru | (2) Hyderabad |
| (3) Chennai | (4) Dehradun |

Answer: Option (2) - Hyderabad

Explanation: INCOIS is an autonomous organisation under the Ministry of Earth Sciences and is headquartered at Hyderabad, Telangana. It provides ocean-state forecasts, tsunami early warnings, potential fishing-zone advisories and other ocean-information services. Its specialised El Nino bulletins support maritime sectors by indicating possible ocean-atmosphere impacts.

52. Which is the web and mobile platform under the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)?

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| (1) JanOS | (2) LokOS |
| (3) DayNOS | (4) VaOS |

Answer: Option (2) - LokOS

Explanation: LokOS is a digital platform developed for DAY-NRLM to support the management of self-help groups, village organisations and cluster-level federations. It helps digitise member profiles, financial transactions, institutional records and livelihood-related information. The platform strengthens transparency, data quality and monitoring within the rural livelihoods mission.

53. Name the AI-enabled CPGRAMS voice chatbot launched on 30 May 2026, which allows citizens to register grievances through a conversational interface:

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| (1) PAi Mitra | (2) Su Sahay |
| (3) AskDISHA 2.0 | (4) SAMADHAN DIDI |

Answer: Option (4) - SAMADHAN DIDI

Explanation: SAMADHAN DIDI is the AI-enabled voice chatbot launched for the Centralised Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System. Developed by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances in collaboration with BHASHINI, it enables citizens to lodge grievances by speaking in their native language and helps route the complaint to the appropriate ministry or department.

54. Identify the correct statement(s) about Admiral Krishna Swaminathan:

- (a) He is the current and 25th Chief of the Naval Staff.
 (b) He was born in Bengaluru and studied at Sainik School, Bijapur.
 (c) He was the second Commanding Officer of the aircraft carrier INS Vikramaditya.
- (1) Only (a) (2) (b) and (c)
 (3) (a), (b) and (c) (4) (a) and (c)

Answer: Option (2) - (b) and (c)

Explanation: Admiral Krishna Swaminathan assumed charge as the 27th Chief of the Naval Staff on 31 May 2026, so statement (a), which calls him the 25th Chief, is incorrect. He studied at Bishop Cotton Boys' School, Bengaluru and Sainik School, Bijapur, and biographical accounts associate him with Bengaluru. He became the second Commanding Officer of INS Vikramaditya in 2015. Therefore, statements (b) and (c) are the intended correct statements.

55. Identify the incorrect statements about INS Sudarshini:

- (a) It is an indigenously built three-masted sail training ship of the Indian Navy.
 (b) It was constructed by Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Limited.
 (c) It undertook Lokayan 26, a landmark ten-month, 22,000-nautical-mile transoceanic deployment.
 (d) On 20 January 2026, INS Sudarshini set sail from Mumbai for Lokayan 26.
- (1) (b) and (d) (2) (a) and (b)
 (3) (b) and (c) (4) (a) and (d)

Answer: Option (1) - (b) and (d)

Explanation: INS Sudarshini is an indigenously built three-masted sailing vessel used for naval sail training. It was built by Goa Shipyard Limited, not Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders. Lokayan 26 was planned as a ten-month transoceanic voyage of about 22,000 nautical miles. The ship sailed from the Naval Base at Kochi on 20 January 2026, not from Mumbai. Hence statements (b) and (d) are incorrect.

56. A senior citizen riding a two-wheeler meets with an accident and falls unconscious. You are passing in a car driven by your driver. What should you do?

- (1) Inform the police and proceed
 (2) Leave quickly out of fear of police harassment
 (3) Take the person to a hospital in your car or call an ambulance
 (4) Leave without attending to the incident

Answer: Option (3) - Take the person to a hospital or arrange an ambulance

Explanation: The immediate ethical priority is to preserve life and prevent further harm. A responsible citizen should ensure emergency medical assistance, either by transporting the injured person or calling an ambulance and police. India's Good Samaritan protections are intended to reduce fear of legal or procedural harassment for people who voluntarily help road-accident victims.

57. Who chaired the Second Administrative Reforms Commission, whose fourth report was titled 'Ethics in Governance'?

- (1) Pranab Mukherjee (2) M. Veerappa Moily
 (3) Jayaprakash Narayan (4) Shivraj Patil

Answer: Option (2) - M. Veerappa Moily

Explanation: The Second Administrative Reforms Commission was constituted in 2005 under the chairmanship of M. Veerappa Moily. Its fourth report, 'Ethics in Governance', examined corruption, standards in public life, codes of ethics, disciplinary mechanisms and institutional reforms. The commission produced a series of reports on different aspects of public administration.

58. As per Ministry of Home Affairs guidelines, the police must bear faithful allegiance to the:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) Constitution of India | (2) Higher officials |
| (3) Local politicians | (4) Individual interest |

Answer: Option (1) - Constitution of India

Explanation: Police authority is derived from law and must be exercised in accordance with constitutional values, fundamental rights and the rule of law. Allegiance to individual officials, political actors or private interests would undermine neutrality and public trust. The Constitution therefore remains the supreme source of duty and legitimacy.

59. Which of the following is not a prescribed function or code of conduct of the Karnataka State Police Force?

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Aid individuals in danger of physical harm | (2) Promote and preserve private order |
| (3) Facilitate orderly movement of people and vehicles | (4) Counsel and resolve conflicts and promote amity |

Answer: Option (2) - Promote and preserve private order

Explanation: The police are responsible for public order, public safety, crime prevention, traffic regulation and assistance to persons in danger. The phrase 'private order' is inconsistent with this public mandate. Police may protect private rights under law, but their institutional responsibility is to preserve public order, not a separate private order.

60. In which situation does a conflict of interest arise?

- (a) Competition exists between companies.
 (b) A chairperson and committee members disagree on an issue.
 (c) A person's private interest competes with official duty.
- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| (1) (b) only | (2) (a) and (b) |
| (3) (a), (b) and (c) | (4) (c) only |

Answer: Option (4) - (c) only

Explanation: A conflict of interest exists when a public official's personal, financial, family or other private interest may improperly influence the performance of official duties. Ordinary market competition and genuine disagreement in a committee do not by themselves constitute conflicts of interest. Only statement (c) captures the essential clash between private interest and public duty.

61. If a nominated member of the State Legislature is appointed as a minister in the State Government, in which House can the member vote?

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) Legislative Assembly | (2) No right to vote |
| (3) Both Houses | (4) Legislative Council |

Answer: Option (4) - Legislative Council

Explanation: In a bicameral state, nominated members are provided in the Legislative Council. A member has voting rights in the House of which he or she is a member; appointment as a minister does not create voting rights in the other House. Therefore, a nominated Legislative Council member may vote in the Legislative Council, not in both Houses.

62. A retired permanent judge of a High Court is not permitted to practise in:

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| (1) The High Court in which the judge served | (2) The Supreme Court |
| (3) Any court in India | (4) All High Courts |

Answer: Option (1) - The High Court in which the judge served

Explanation: Article 220 of the Constitution restricts a person who has held office as a permanent High Court judge from pleading or acting in any court or before any authority in India except the Supreme Court and other High Courts. Consequently, the judge cannot practise in the same High Court from which he or she retired, but may practise in the Supreme Court or another High Court.

63. The Indian federal model most closely resembles the federal model of:

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------|
| (1) United States of America | (2) Canada |
| (3) Australia | (4) Russia |

Answer: Option (2) - Canada

Explanation: India and Canada are often described as federations with a strong central government. Residuary powers are vested in the Union/Centre, and the Constitution creates mechanisms through which the Centre can exercise significant authority in national interests. By contrast, the United States represents a more classical federation of coordinate governments.

64. The offices of Speaker and Deputy Speaker were created in India under the provisions of the:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (1) Government of India Act, 1909 | (2) Government of India Act, 1919 |
| (3) Government of India Act, 1935 | (4) Indian Independence Act, 1947 |

Answer: Option (2) - Government of India Act, 1919

Explanation: The Government of India Act, 1919 introduced bicameralism at the Centre and provided for presiding officers of the Central Legislative Assembly. The terminology and institutional development of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker offices emerged from these reforms. Later constitutional arrangements retained and expanded these offices.

65. Which statements correctly describe matters in which the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha have equal status?

- (i) Introduction and passage of ordinary Bills.
- (ii) Election and impeachment of the President.
- (iii) A Money Bill may be introduced in either House.
- (iv) The Vice-President presides over a joint sitting of Parliament.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| (1) (i) and (iii) | (2) (ii) and (iv) |
| (3) (i) and (ii) | (4) (iii) and (iv) |

Answer: Option (3) - (i) and (ii)

Explanation: Both Houses generally have equal powers over ordinary legislation, subject to the joint-sitting mechanism in case of deadlock. Elected members of both Houses participate in the presidential election, and both Houses take part in impeachment. A Money Bill can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha, and a joint sitting is normally presided over by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, not the Vice-President. Therefore, only (i) and (ii) are correct.

66. Which committee recommended the inclusion of Fundamental Duties in the Constitution?

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (1) S.V.P. Committee | (2) Ashok Mehta Committee |
| (3) Swaran Singh Committee | (4) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee |

Answer: Option (3) - Swaran Singh Committee

Explanation: The Swaran Singh Committee recommended the incorporation of Fundamental Duties during the Emergency period. The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976 inserted Part IVA and Article 51A, originally containing ten duties. An eleventh duty relating to education of children was added by the 86th Amendment.

67. Which Directive Principle of State Policy is based on Gandhian principles?

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| (1) Securing adequate means of livelihood | (2) Promoting international peace |
| (3) Organising village panchayats | (4) Securing equal pay for equal work |

Answer: Option (3) - Organising village panchayats

Explanation: Article 40 directs the State to organise village panchayats and endow them with powers necessary to function as units of self-government. This reflects Gandhi's vision of decentralised village republics or Gram Swaraj. The other options are generally classified under socialist or liberal-intellectual principles.

68. The doctrine of the 'Rule of Law' in India implies:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| (1) Equality before law | (2) Arbitrary exercise of executive power |
| (3) Supremacy of Parliament | (4) Judicial supremacy over the Constitution |

Answer: Option (1) - Equality before law

Explanation: Rule of law requires that government action be authorised by law, that no person is above the law and that similarly situated persons are treated equally. Article 14 embodies equality before law and equal protection of the laws. Arbitrary power contradicts the doctrine, while neither Parliament nor the judiciary is supreme over the Constitution.

69. Which Schedule of the Indian Constitution details the distribution of legislative subjects between the Union and the States?

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Fifth Schedule | (2) Eighth Schedule |
| (3) Seventh Schedule | (4) First Schedule |

Answer: Option (3) - Seventh Schedule

Explanation: The Seventh Schedule contains the Union List, State List and Concurrent List, which distribute legislative subjects between Parliament and State Legislatures. The First Schedule lists states and Union Territories, the Fifth Schedule deals with Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes, and the Eighth Schedule lists recognised languages.

70. When did the Protection of Human Rights Act, applicable to the establishment of State Human Rights Commissions including Karnataka, come into force?

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (1) 1992 | (2) 1993 |
| (3) 1998 | (4) 1999 |

Answer: Option (2) - 1993

Explanation: The Protection of Human Rights Act was enacted in 1993. It provided the statutory framework for the National Human Rights Commission, State Human Rights Commissions and Human Rights Courts. Although individual State Commissions may be constituted later by notification, their legal authority flows from the 1993 Act.

71. Consider the following statements about the Governor:

(i) The Governor holds office during the pleasure of the President.

(ii) The Governor is appointed by the President.

(iii) The Governor is elected by the people of the State.

Which are correct?

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) (i) and (ii) only | (2) (i) and (iii) only |
| (3) (ii) and (iii) only | (4) (i), (ii) and (iii) |

Answer: Option (1) - (i) and (ii) only

Explanation: Under Articles 155 and 156, the Governor is appointed by the President and holds office during the President's pleasure, subject to the constitutional term and conventions. The Governor is not directly or indirectly elected by the people of the State. Therefore, statements (i) and (ii) are correct and statement (iii) is incorrect.

72. Choose the correct sequence of rural local-government institutions from the lowest to the highest level:

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Zilla Panchayat - Grama Panchayat - Taluk Panchayat | (2) Taluk Panchayat - Grama Panchayat - Zilla Panchayat |
| (3) Grama Panchayat - Taluk Panchayat - Zilla Panchayat | (4) Grama Panchayat - Zilla Panchayat - Taluk Panchayat |

Answer: Option (3) - Grama Panchayat - Taluk Panchayat - Zilla Panchayat

Explanation: The three-tier Panchayati Raj structure generally consists of the Grama Panchayat at village level, the Taluk/Block Panchayat at intermediate level and the Zilla Panchayat at district level. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment gave constitutional status to this decentralised system, subject to variations for small states and special areas.

73. The Indian Institute of Public Administration is engaged in:

- (a) Teaching
- (b) Training
- (c) Research
- (d) Publication

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

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

Answer: Option (4) - (a), (b), (c) and (d)

Explanation: The Indian Institute of Public Administration is a major institution for education and capacity building in public administration. It conducts teaching and training programmes, undertakes policy and administrative research, and publishes journals, books, reports and case studies. All four activities therefore fall within its mandate.

74. Match the following writs with their jurisdiction or purpose:

List I - Writ	List II - Jurisdiction/Purpose
(a) Habeas Corpus	(i) Corrective writ quashing an order of an inferior court
(b) Mandamus	(ii) Compels a public official to perform a mandated duty
(c) Certiorari	(iii) Protects against illegal detention
(d) Prohibition	(iv) Preventive order from a higher court to a lower court

- (1) a-i, b-iii, c-iv, d-ii

- (2) a-iii, b-ii, c-i, d-iv

- (3) a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i

- (4) a-iii, b-i, c-iv, d-ii

Answer: Option (2) - a-iii, b-ii, c-i, d-iv

Explanation: Habeas corpus protects a person from illegal detention. Mandamus commands a public authority to perform a legal duty. Certiorari is a corrective writ used to quash an order already passed by an inferior court or tribunal, while prohibition is preventive and stops a lower court or tribunal from exceeding its jurisdiction. Hence the correct matching is a-iii, b-ii, c-i and d-iv.

75. The term 'slam dunk' is associated with which sport?

- (1) Basketball
- (3) Cricket

- (2) Baseball
- (4) Hockey

Answer: Option (1) - Basketball

Explanation: A slam dunk is a basketball shot in which a player jumps and forcefully puts the ball directly through the hoop with one or both hands. It is one of the most recognisable high-percentage scoring moves in basketball. The term is not a standard technical expression in baseball, cricket or hockey.

76. The Khaitan Trophy is associated with which sport or game?

- (1) Cricket (2) Shuttle badminton
(3) Chess (4) Football

Answer: Option (3) - Chess

Explanation: The Khaitan Trophy is traditionally listed among trophies associated with chess in Indian general-knowledge references. Chess competitions frequently use named trophies and memorial cups. It should not be confused with similarly named corporate or local tournaments in other sports.

77. Identify the correctly matched pairs:

Sport/Game	Description
(a) Kabaddi	Strength and strategic planning
(b) Mallakhamba	Aerobics and wrestling
(c) Gatka	Bull fighting
(d) Atya Patya	Demonstration of intellectual ability

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

Answer: Option (4) - (a) and (b) are correct

Explanation: Kabaddi requires strength, breath control and strategic positioning. Mallakhamba combines gymnastic or aerobic movements with traditional wrestling-based physical training. Gatka is a Sikh martial art involving weapons and combat techniques, not bull fighting. Atya Patya is a traditional Indian tag-and-chase team game, not merely a demonstration of intellectual ability. Therefore, only (a) and (b) are correct.

78. Choose the correct expansion of ISSF:

- (1) International Shooting Sport Federation (2) International School Sports Federation
(3) Indian Shooting Sport Federation (4) Indian School Sports Federation

Answer: Option (1) - International Shooting Sport Federation

Explanation: The ISSF is the international governing body for Olympic shooting events such as rifle, pistol and shotgun disciplines. It regulates competition rules, rankings, qualification systems and major championships. Its headquarters is in Munich, Germany.

79. Match the Sustainable Development Goals with their titles:

List I - SDG	List II - Goal
(a) SDG 1	(i) Zero Hunger
(b) SDG 2	(ii) Gender Equality
(c) SDG 5	(iii) Clean Energy
(d) SDG 7	(iv) No Poverty

(1) a-iv, b-i, c-ii, d-iii

(2) a-iv, b-ii, c-iii, d-i

(3) a-iv, b-iii, c-i, d-ii

(4) a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-i

Answer: Option (1) - a-iv, b-i, c-ii, d-iii

Explanation: SDG 1 is No Poverty, SDG 2 is Zero Hunger, SDG 5 is Gender Equality and SDG 7 is Affordable and Clean Energy. These goals form part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted by UN member states. The correct mapping is therefore a-iv, b-i, c-ii and d-iii.

80. Which committee is not related to the estimation of poverty in India?

(1) Suresh Tendulkar Committee

(2) C. Rangarajan Committee

(3) M. Narasimham Committee

(4) Lakdawala Committee

Answer: Option (3) - M. Narasimham Committee

Explanation: The Lakdawala, Tendulkar and Rangarajan committees examined methodologies and poverty lines in India. The Narasimham Committees, by contrast, dealt with reforms in the banking and financial sector, including prudential norms, capital adequacy and reduction of non-performing assets. Therefore, the Narasimham Committee is unrelated to poverty estimation.

81. Which of the following was the official slogan or campaign message for World Environment Day 2026?

(1) Be part of the solution, not the pollution

(2) One Earth, no backup plan

(3) Stop polluting, start living

(4) Inspired by nature, for climate, for our future

Answer: No option is correct - the official 2026 theme was 'Climate Action' with the campaign #NowForClimate

Explanation: World Environment Day 2026 focused on urgent climate action and was hosted by Azerbaijan. The official campaign used #NowForClimate and the message that the planet is sending signals too hot to ignore. None of the four phrases printed in the question matches the official UNEP campaign. The item should therefore be treated as defective unless the examining authority has issued a different key.

82. Expand CPCB in the context of environmental administration:

(1) Central Pollution Controlling Body

(2) Corporate Prevention and Certifying Board

(3) Central Pollution Certifying Body

(4) Central Pollution Control Board

Answer: Option (4) - Central Pollution Control Board

Explanation: The Central Pollution Control Board is a statutory organisation constituted under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. It also performs functions under the Air Act, 1981 and the Environment Protection framework. It advises the Union Government, coordinates State Pollution Control Boards and sets environmental standards.

83. Elephantiasis is caused by obstruction and swelling of lymphatic vessels, especially in the lower limbs. Name the causative organism:

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| (1) Wuchereria | (2) Ascaris |
| (3) Ancylostoma | (4) Taenia |

Answer: Option (1) - Wuchereria

Explanation: Lymphatic filariasis or elephantiasis is commonly caused by the filarial nematode *Wuchereria bancrofti* and is transmitted by mosquitoes. Adult worms live in lymphatic vessels, causing chronic inflammation, obstruction and swelling. *Ascaris* causes ascariasis, *Ancylostoma* is a hookworm and *Taenia* is a tapeworm.

84. Filtration of blood in the kidney occurs in the:

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| (1) Loop of Henle | (2) Ureter |
| (3) Collecting duct | (4) Glomerulus |

Answer: Option (4) - Glomerulus

Explanation: Ultrafiltration occurs when blood pressure forces water and small solutes through the capillary walls of the glomerulus into Bowman's capsule. The filtrate then passes through the renal tubule, where reabsorption and secretion take place. The loop of Henle and collecting duct modify urine, while the ureter carries urine to the bladder.

85. Which factors directly affect enzyme activity?

- (a) Temperature
(b) pH
(c) Light
(d) ATP
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| (1) (a) and (c) only | (2) (b) and (d) only |
| (3) (a) and (b) only | (4) (c) and (d) only |

Answer: Option (3) - Temperature and pH

Explanation: Enzyme activity depends strongly on temperature and pH because both influence molecular motion and the three-dimensional shape of an enzyme's active site. Each enzyme has an optimum temperature and pH; extremes may reduce activity or denature the protein. Light and ATP may affect particular biological processes, but they are not universal direct determinants of enzyme activity.

86. The study of estimating the age of a tree by counting annual rings is called:

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| (1) Dendrology | (2) Pomology |
|----------------|--------------|

(3) Dendrochronology

(4) Anthology

Answer: Option (3) - Dendrochronology

Explanation: Dendrochronology is the scientific dating of tree rings. A year of growth commonly produces one ring, and ring width can also provide information about past rainfall, temperature, fire and environmental stress. Dendrology is the broader study of woody plants, while pomology concerns fruit cultivation.

87. Identify the incorrect statement:

- (1) The International Rice Research Institute is located in the Philippines
- (2) Sonalika and Kalyan Sona are high-yielding, disease-resistant wheat varieties
- (3) Jaya and Ratna are semi-dwarf varieties of wheat
- (4) Norman E. Borlaug developed semi-dwarf wheat varieties

Answer: Option (3) - Jaya and Ratna are semi-dwarf varieties of wheat

Explanation: Jaya and Ratna are high-yielding semi-dwarf rice varieties, not wheat varieties. Sonalika and Kalyan Sona were important high-yielding wheat varieties of India's Green Revolution. Norman Borlaug's work on semi-dwarf wheat helped transform wheat production, and the International Rice Research Institute is located at Los Banos in the Philippines.

88. Match the national parks with the animal for which each is especially known:

List I - National Park	List II - Animal Conserved
(a) Jim Corbett	(i) Lion
(b) Kaziranga	(ii) Swamp deer
(c) Gir	(iii) One-horned rhinoceros
(d) Kanha	(iv) Tiger

(1) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv

(2) a-iv, b-ii, c-iii, d-i

(3) a-iv, b-iii, c-i, d-ii

(4) a-iv, b-i, c-ii, d-iii

Answer: Option (3) - a-iv, b-iii, c-i, d-ii

Explanation: Jim Corbett National Park is renowned for tigers, Kaziranga for the greater one-horned rhinoceros, Gir for the Asiatic lion and Kanha for the hard-ground barasingha or swamp deer. These flagship associations are widely used in conservation geography. Therefore, the correct code is a-iv, b-iii, c-i and d-ii.

89. Match the planets with their moons:

List I - Planet	List II - Moon
(a) Saturn	(i) Phobos
(b) Jupiter	(ii) Titan
(c) Mars	(iii) Ganymede
(d) Uranus	(iv) Miranda

(1) a-ii, b-iii, c-i, d-iv

(3) a-iv, b-i, c-ii, d-iii

(2) a-iii, b-ii, c-iv, d-i

(4) a-i, b-iv, c-iii, d-ii

Answer: Option (1) - a-ii, b-iii, c-i, d-iv

Explanation: Titan is the largest moon of Saturn; Ganymede, the largest moon in the Solar System, orbits Jupiter; Phobos is one of the two small moons of Mars; and Miranda is a moon of Uranus. Hence the correct matching is Saturn-Titan, Jupiter-Ganymede, Mars-Phobos and Uranus-Miranda.

90. Consider the following statements:**Statement I: The Sun appears to move from east to west.****Statement II: Earth rotates from west to east on its axis.**

(1) I is correct, II is incorrect

(2) I is incorrect, II is correct

(3) Both are correct and II correctly explains I

(4) Both are correct but II does not explain I

Answer: Option (3) - Both statements are correct and Statement II explains Statement I

Explanation: Earth's actual rotation is from west to east. Because observers rotate eastward with Earth, celestial objects such as the Sun appear to rise in the east and move westward across the sky. The apparent east-to-west motion is therefore a direct consequence of Earth's west-to-east rotation.

91. 'Rohini' is:

(1) An intercontinental ballistic missile developed by DRDO

(2) A 3D medium-range surveillance radar developed by DRDO

(3) A surface-to-surface missile developed by the Indian Navy

(4) A 2D mobile surveillance radar for low-level target detection

Answer: Option (2) - A 3D medium-range surveillance radar developed by DRDO

Explanation: Rohini is a three-dimensional medium-range surveillance radar developed by DRDO for the Indian Air Force. A 3D radar measures range, azimuth and altitude and supports detection and tracking of airborne targets. It is not a ballistic or surface-to-surface missile.

92. Which odorant is added to LPG to enable leak detection?

(1) Propane

(2) Butane

(3) Ethanethiol

(4) Pentane

Answer: Option (3) - Ethanethiol

Explanation: Liquefied petroleum gas is naturally almost odourless. Ethanethiol, also called ethyl mercaptan, has a strong and distinctive smell and is added in very small quantities so that leaks can be detected quickly. Propane and butane are major fuel components of LPG rather than warning odorants.

93. Which gas is most suitable for filling soft-drink bottles?(a) SO₂(b) NO₂

- (c) O₂
(d) CO₂

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

Answer: Option (4) - Carbon dioxide only

Explanation: Carbon dioxide dissolves under pressure in beverages and forms weak carbonic acid, producing carbonation and a sharp taste. It also helps inhibit some microbial growth. Sulphur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide are harmful gases, while oxygen promotes oxidation and spoilage rather than carbonation.

94. Consider the following statements:

Statement I: Gastric juice contains H₂SO₄.

Statement II: Baking soda is used to reduce acidity.

- (1) Both statements are correct (2) Both statements are incorrect
(3) I is correct but II is incorrect (4) I is incorrect but II is correct

Answer: Option (4) - Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

Explanation: Gastric juice contains hydrochloric acid (HCl), not sulphuric acid (H₂SO₄). Sodium hydrogen carbonate, commonly called baking soda, is a weak base that can neutralise excess acid and has been used as an antacid. Therefore, the first statement is false and the second is true.

95. Match the food items with the principal acids associated with them:

List I - Food	List II - Acid
(a) Tomato	(i) Tartaric acid
(b) Lemon	(ii) Oxalic acid
(c) Tamarind	(iii) Lactic acid
(d) Curd	(iv) Citric acid

- (1) a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii (2) a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii
(3) a-i, b-ii, c-iv, d-iii (4) a-i, b-iv, c-ii, d-iii

Answer: Option (1) - a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii

Explanation: Tomatoes contain oxalic acid among their organic acids; lemons are rich in citric acid; tamarind is characteristically associated with tartaric acid; and curd contains lactic acid produced during bacterial fermentation of lactose. Hence the correct code is a-ii, b-iv, c-i and d-iii.

96. Corrosion of aluminium can be prevented by:

- (1) Galvanising (2) Anodising
(3) Painting (4) Greasing

Answer: Option (2) - Anodising

Explanation: Anodising is an electrochemical process that thickens the natural aluminium oxide layer on the metal's surface. The oxide coating is hard, adherent and corrosion-resistant and may also be coloured. Galvanising specifically applies a zinc coating, usually to iron or steel.

97. Many countries use desalination plants to meet potable-water requirements. The phenomenon commonly used is:

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| (1) Osmosis | (2) Filtration |
| (3) Reverse osmosis | (4) Distillation |

Answer: Option (3) - Reverse osmosis

Explanation: In reverse osmosis, pressure greater than the osmotic pressure is applied to saline water, forcing water molecules through a semipermeable membrane while salts and many impurities are retained. It is widely used in modern desalination plants because it is more energy-efficient than thermal distillation in many settings.

98. An antifreeze used in cars for engine cooling is:

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Ethanol | (2) Methanol |
| (3) Ethanoic acid | (4) Ethylene glycol |

Answer: Option (4) - Ethylene glycol

Explanation: Ethylene glycol is mixed with water in automobile cooling systems to lower the freezing point and raise the boiling point of the coolant. This helps prevent freezing in cold weather and overheating under operating conditions. It is toxic and must be handled carefully.

99. Match the organisations with their locations:

List I - Organisation	List II - Place
(a) National Remote Sensing Agency	(i) Hassan
(b) ISRO Headquarters	(ii) Hyderabad
(c) INSAT Master Control Facility	(iii) Bengaluru
(d) Solar Observatory	(iv) Udaipur

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) a-ii, b-iii, c-i, d-iv | (2) a-iii, b-ii, c-iv, d-i |
| (3) a-i, b-iv, c-iii, d-ii | (4) a-ii, b-iii, c-i, d-iv |

Answer: Options (1) and (4) - both are identical and correct

Explanation: The National Remote Sensing Centre, formerly the National Remote Sensing Agency, is in Hyderabad; ISRO Headquarters is in Bengaluru; the INSAT Master Control Facility is at Hassan; and the Udaipur Solar Observatory is in Udaipur. This yields a-ii, b-iii, c-i and d-iv. The paper has accidentally printed the same correct code as both options (1) and (4), making the item defective.

100. Consider the following rivers in Karnataka:

- (a) Bhima
- (b) Tungabhadra
- (c) Malaprabha
- (d) Ghataprabha

Choose the correct sequence from longest to shortest:

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

Answer: Option (4) - Tungabhadra, Malaprabha, Bhima, Ghataprabha (intended Karnataka-course comparison)

Explanation: The intended answer appears to compare the approximate course of each river within Karnataka rather than its total basin length. On that basis, Tungabhadra has the longest course in the State, followed by Malaprabha, Bhima and Ghataprabha. If total river lengths across all states are used, Bhima is longer than Tungabhadra, and none of the printed options gives the standard total-length order. The wording should therefore be read as referring to length within Karnataka.