

Part A: GAT

100 MCQs · 2 hours

Part B: CAT

3 tasks · 3 hours

GAT marking

+1 / -0.25

Medium

English and Hindi

Part	Section	Questions	Q. No.
Part A: General Ability Test (GAT)	Communication Ability and English Comprehension / संप्रेषण क्षमता और अंग्रेजी बोध	40	1 to 40
Part A: General Ability Test (GAT)	Quantitative Ability / मात्रात्मक योग्यता	20	41 to 60
Part A: General Ability Test (GAT)	Analytical and Logical Ability / विश्लेषणात्मक और तार्किक योग्यता	15	61 to 75
Part A: General Ability Test (GAT)	General Knowledge and Current Affairs / सामान्य ज्ञान और समसामयिकी	25	76 to 100
Part B: Creative Ability Test (CAT)	Creative Ability Test / रचनात्मक योग्यता परीक्षा	3	101 to 103

Instructions

- Part A (GAT) has 100 multiple-choice questions, each with four options. Choose the one correct answer. Time: 2 hours.
- Each correct answer gets 1 mark and 0.25 mark is deducted for each wrong answer. Unanswered questions get no marks.
- GAT questions are in English and Hindi, except the Communication Ability and English Comprehension section, which is in English only.
- Part B (CAT) has 3 drawing tasks for 3 hours. Draw in the space given, use your own colours, and do not write your name or any identifying mark.
- The answer key, solutions and CAT guidance are at the end. Check them only after you finish.

निर्देश

- भाग A (GAT) में 100 बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न हैं और प्रत्येक के चार विकल्प हैं। एक सही उत्तर चुनें। समय: 2 घंटे।
- प्रत्येक सही उत्तर पर 1 अंक मिलेगा और प्रत्येक गलत उत्तर पर 0.25 अंक काटा जाएगा। जिन प्रश्नों का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया, उन पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेगा।
- GAT के प्रश्न अंग्रेजी और हिंदी दोनों में हैं, केवल संप्रेषण क्षमता और अंग्रेजी बोध खंड अंग्रेजी में है।
- भाग B (CAT) में 3 घंटे के लिए 3 ड्राइंग कार्य हैं। दिए गए स्थान में चित्र बनाएँ, अपने रंगों का उपयोग करें और अपना नाम या पहचान का कोई चिह्न न लिखें।
- उत्तर कुंजी, हल और CAT मार्गदर्शन अंत में दिए गए हैं। इन्हें पेपर पूरा करने के बाद ही देखें।

This is an AglaSem practice paper written on the official NIFT B.Des pattern (GAT split and marking as per the NIFT 2026 admission guidelines). It is not an official NIFT or NTA paper, and every question in it is original.

Part A: General Ability Test (GAT)

Communication Ability and English Comprehension / संप्रेषण क्षमता और अंग्रेजी बोध

- Choose the word closest in meaning to EPHEMERAL.

(A) Transparent	(B) Short-lived
(C) Fragrant	(D) Eternal
- Choose the word closest in meaning to METICULOUS.

(A) Generous	(B) Hesitant
(C) Painstaking	(D) Careless

3. Choose the word closest in meaning to AUDACIOUS.
(A) Dull (B) Polite
(C) Bold (D) Timid
4. Choose the word closest in meaning to VIBRANT.
(A) Silent (B) Fragile
(C) Faded (D) Lively
5. Choose the word closest in meaning to FRUGAL.
(A) Wasteful (B) Wealthy
(C) Greedy (D) Thrifty
6. Choose the word opposite in meaning to OPAQUE.
(A) Solid (B) Dark
(C) Transparent (D) Dense
7. Choose the word opposite in meaning to ABUNDANT.
(A) Scarce (B) Heavy
(C) Plentiful (D) Generous
8. Choose the word opposite in meaning to CONCEAL.
(A) Mask (B) Cover
(C) Reveal (D) Hide
9. Choose the word opposite in meaning to ORNATE.
(A) Decorated (B) Plain
(C) Showy (D) Elaborate
10. Choose the word opposite in meaning to DILIGENT.
(A) Lazy (B) Careful
(C) Hardworking (D) Sincere
11. One word for: a person who collects and studies coins.
(A) Philatelist (B) Numismatist
(C) Curator (D) Archivist
12. One word for: a person in charge of a museum or art collection.
(A) Curator (B) Connoisseur
(C) Critic (D) Patron
13. One word for: the art of beautiful handwriting.
(A) Typography (B) Cartography
(C) Lithography (D) Calligraphy
14. One word for: a speech made without any preparation.
(A) Extempore (B) Soliloquy
(C) Eulogy (D) Monologue
15. The idiom "to burn the midnight oil" means:
(A) To start a fire
(B) To celebrate at night
(C) To work or study late into the night
(D) To waste fuel

16. The idiom "a blessing in disguise" means:
(A) A hidden enemy
(B) Something good that at first seemed bad
(C) A false promise
(D) A gift in fancy wrapping
17. The idiom "to hit the nail on the head" means:
(A) To be exactly right
(B) To act violently
(C) To make a careless mistake
(D) To finish work in a hurry
18. The idiom "to cut corners" means:
(A) To do something cheaply or carelessly to save time or money
(B) To trim the edges of fabric
(C) To reduce expenses wisely
(D) To take a shortcut across a field
19. Choose the correctly spelt word.
(A) Embaras
(B) Embarass
(C) Emberrass
(D) Embarrass
20. Choose the correctly spelt word.
(A) Acommodate
(B) Accomodate
(C) Accommodate
(D) Accommodete
21. Choose the correctly spelt word.
(A) Silhouete
(B) Silouette
(C) Silhoutte
(D) Silhouette
22. Choose the word that is spelt INCORRECTLY.
(A) Millenium
(B) Committee
(C) Separate
(D) Necessary
23. The plural of "criterion" is:
(A) Criteria
(B) Criterion's
(C) Criterions
(D) Criterias
24. The plural of "phenomenon" is:
(A) Phenomenons
(B) Phenomena
(C) Phenomenae
(D) Phenomenas
25. The singular of "analyses" is:
(A) Analysi
(B) Analysis
(C) Analyse
(D) Analyses
26. Loom : Weaving :: Kiln : ?
(A) Dyeing cloth
(B) Spinning yarn
(C) Carving wood
(D) Firing pottery
27. Brush : Painter :: Chisel : ?
(A) Weaver
(B) Sculptor
(C) Potter
(D) Tailor

28. Fabric : Tailor :: Clay : ?
(A) Painter (B) Weaver
(C) Potter (D) Mason
29. Fill in the blank: Neither the designer nor her assistants ____ present at the meeting.
(A) is (B) was
(C) has been (D) were
30. Fill in the blank: She has been working on this collection ____ March.
(A) for (B) from
(C) by (D) since
31. Choose the grammatically correct sentence.
(A) Each of the students have submitted their portfolios.
(B) Each of the student has submitted a portfolio.
(C) Each of the students have submitted a portfolio.
(D) Each of the students has submitted a portfolio.
32. Fill in the blank: The exhibition was inaugurated ____ the Minister of Textiles.
(A) from (B) through
(C) with (D) by

Read the passage and answer the next four questions:

Hand block printing is one of the oldest ways of decorating cloth in India. A design is first drawn on paper and then carved into a block of seasoned teak wood by a skilled craftsman. Each colour in the design needs a separate block, so a pattern with four colours may need four blocks. The printer dips the block in dye, places it on the cloth and presses it firmly with the fist. Small gaps or overlaps between impressions are common, and buyers often value them as proof that the cloth was printed by hand. In recent years, screen printing and digital printing have become cheaper and faster, and many young people in printing families have moved to other jobs. Yet several designers now work directly with printing clusters, creating contemporary designs that keep the old technique alive while giving artisans a steady income.

33. Why does a design with several colours need several blocks?
(A) Buyers prefer thick blocks
(B) Each colour is printed with its own block
(C) Teak blocks crack after one use
(D) Dyes cannot be mixed on cloth
34. According to the passage, small gaps or overlaps between impressions are:
(A) Often valued as a sign of hand printing
(B) Treated as defects and rejected
(C) Corrected later by digital printing
(D) Caused by poor-quality teak
35. The word "contemporary" as used in the passage most nearly means:
(A) Ancient (B) Modern
(C) Expensive (D) Temporary
36. Which of the following is NOT given in the passage as a reason for the decline of block printing?
(A) Young people moving to other jobs
(B) Shortage of teak wood
(C) Cheaper screen printing
(D) Faster digital printing

Read the passage and answer the next four questions:

Meera runs a small clothing label from Jaipur. Last year she noticed that nearly a fifth of the fabric bought for each collection was being thrown away as cutting waste. Instead of buying more fabric, she asked her pattern cutters to arrange the pieces more closely and began turning the remaining scraps into patchwork bags and hair accessories. She also started a repair service, charging customers a small fee to mend garments bought from her store. Some of her staff worried that repairs would reduce sales of new clothes. Within six months, however, the repair counter was bringing more customers into the shop, and many of them bought something new while they waited.

37. How did Meera reduce cutting waste in her workshop?
- (A) By selling the waste to recyclers
(B) By arranging pattern pieces more closely and reusing scraps
(C) By buying cheaper fabric
(D) By making fewer garments
38. Why were some of Meera's staff worried about the repair service?
- (A) They thought it would be too costly to run
(B) They did not know how to sew
(C) They felt it might reduce sales of new clothes
(D) Customers had complained about it
39. What does the passage show about the repair service after six months?
- (A) It had replaced the sale of new garments
(B) It brought more customers into the shop
(C) It was being offered free of charge
(D) It had been stopped
40. Which is the best title for the passage?
- (A) Less Waste, More Customers
(B) Why Repairs Reduce Sales
(C) The History of Jaipur Textiles
(D) How to Start a Clothing Label

Quantitative Ability / मात्रात्मक योग्यता

41. A shop marks a kurta at Rs 1,200 and gives a discount of 15%. What is the selling price?
एक दुकान में एक कुर्ते का अंकित मूल्य Rs 1,200 है और उस पर 15% छूट दी जाती है। कुर्ते का विक्रय मूल्य क्या है?
- (A) Rs 1,020
(B) Rs 1,080
(C) Rs 980
(D) Rs 1,050
42. What is the simple interest on Rs 8,000 at 6% per annum for 3 years?
Rs 8,000 पर 6% वार्षिक दर से 3 वर्ष का साधारण ब्याज कितना होगा?
- (A) Rs 1,600
(B) Rs 1,440
(C) Rs 1,280
(D) Rs 1,520
43. What is the compound interest on Rs 10,000 at 10% per annum for 2 years, compounded annually?
Rs 10,000 पर 10% वार्षिक दर से 2 वर्ष का चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज कितना होगा, जब ब्याज वार्षिक रूप से संयोजित होता है?
- (A) Rs 1,900
(B) Rs 2,210
(C) Rs 2,100
(D) Rs 2,000

- 44.** A can finish a piece of work in 12 days and B can finish it in 18 days. In how many days will they finish it working together?
A किसी काम को 12 दिनों में और B उसी काम को 18 दिनों में पूरा कर सकता है। दोनों मिलकर उसे कितने दिनों में पूरा करेंगे?
(A) 6 days (B) 7.5 days
6 दिन 7.5 दिन
(C) 15 days (D) 7.2 days
15 दिन 7.2 दिन
- 45.** 4 tailors stitch 48 shirts in 6 days. At the same rate, how many shirts will 6 tailors stitch in 8 days?
4 दर्जी 6 दिनों में 48 कमीजें सिलते हैं। उसी दर से 6 दर्जी 8 दिनों में कितनी कमीजें सिलेंगे?
(A) 72 (B) 96
(C) 108 (D) 64
- 46.** Rs 5,400 is divided among A, B and C in the ratio 2 : 3 : 4. What is C's share?
Rs 5,400 को A, B और C में 2 : 3 : 4 के अनुपात में बाँटा जाता है। C का हिस्सा कितना है?
(A) Rs 2,400 (B) Rs 2,700
(C) Rs 1,200 (D) Rs 1,800
- 47.** A train covers 360 km in 4 hours 30 minutes. What is its speed?
एक रेलगाड़ी 360 km की दूरी 4 घंटे 30 मिनट में तय करती है। उसकी चाल क्या है?
(A) 85 km/h (B) 72 km/h
(C) 80 km/h (D) 90 km/h
- 48.** A car covers the first half of a distance at 40 km/h and the second half at 60 km/h. What is its average speed for the whole journey?
एक कार किसी दूरी का पहला आधा भाग 40 km/h से और दूसरा आधा भाग 60 km/h से तय करती है। पूरी यात्रा में उसकी औसत चाल क्या है?
(A) 50 km/h (B) 45 km/h
(C) 52 km/h (D) 48 km/h
- 49.** What is $\frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{2}{5}$ of 600?
600 के $\frac{2}{5}$ का $\frac{3}{4}$ कितना है?
(A) 200 (B) 180
(C) 150 (D) 240
- 50.** The price of an item is first increased by 20% and then decreased by 20%. What is the net change compared with the original price?
किसी वस्तु का मूल्य पहले 20% बढ़ाया जाता है और फिर 20% घटाया जाता है। मूल मूल्य की तुलना में कुल परिवर्तन क्या है?
(A) 4% decrease (B) No change
4% कमी कोई परिवर्तन नहीं
(C) 2% decrease (D) 4% increase
2% कमी 4% वृद्धि
- 51.** A roll of fabric is 47 m long and each dress needs 2.5 m. What is the greatest number of complete dresses that can be cut, and how much fabric is left?
कपड़े के एक थान की लंबाई 47 m है और एक ड्रेस के लिए 2.5 m कपड़ा चाहिए। अधिक से अधिक कितनी पूरी ड्रेसें काटी जा सकती हैं और कितना कपड़ा बचेगा?
(A) 18 dresses, 1.5 m left (B) 17 dresses, 4.5 m left
18 ड्रेसें, 1.5 m शेष 17 ड्रेसें, 4.5 m शेष
(C) 19 dresses, 0.5 m left (D) 18 dresses, 2 m left
19 ड्रेसें, 0.5 m शेष 18 ड्रेसें, 2 m शेष

- 52.** An artisan buys a lamp for Rs 640 and sells it for Rs 800. What is the profit percentage?
एक कारीगर एक लैंप Rs 640 में खरीदकर Rs 800 में बेचता है। उसका लाभ प्रतिशत क्या है?
(A) 30% (B) 25%
(C) 20% (D) 16%
- 53.** The average of five numbers is 24. If the number 40 is removed, what is the average of the remaining four numbers?
पाँच संख्याओं का औसत 24 है। यदि इनमें से संख्या 40 को हटा दिया जाए, तो शेष चार संख्याओं का औसत क्या होगा?
(A) 18 (B) 21
(C) 22 (D) 20
- 54.** When a number is increased by 25%, it becomes 150. What is the number?
किसी संख्या में 25% की वृद्धि करने पर वह 150 हो जाती है। वह संख्या क्या है?
(A) 120 (B) 130
(C) 125 (D) 112.5
- 55.** The present ages of A and B are in the ratio 5 : 7. After 8 years the ratio will be 7 : 9. What is B's present age?
A और B की वर्तमान आयु का अनुपात 5 : 7 है। 8 वर्ष बाद यह अनुपात 7 : 9 हो जाएगा। B की वर्तमान आयु क्या है?
(A) 32 years (B) 36 years
32 वर्ष 36 वर्ष
(C) 20 years (D) 28 years
20 वर्ष 28 वर्ष
- 56.** Pipe A can fill a tank in 6 hours and pipe B can empty the full tank in 9 hours. If both are opened together, in how much time will the empty tank be filled?
पाइप A एक टंकी को 6 घंटे में भर सकता है और पाइप B भरी हुई टंकी को 9 घंटे में खाली कर सकता है। दोनों को एक साथ खोलने पर खाली टंकी कितने समय में भरेगी?
(A) 3 hours (B) 15 hours
3 घंटे 15 घंटे
(C) 18 hours (D) 12 hours
18 घंटे 12 घंटे
- 57.** Two trains, 150 m and 100 m long, run in opposite directions at 54 km/h and 36 km/h. How long will they take to cross each other?
150 m और 100 m लंबी दो रेलगाड़ियाँ विपरीत दिशाओं में क्रमशः 54 km/h और 36 km/h की चाल से चल रही हैं। वे एक-दूसरे को कितने समय में पार करेंगी?
(A) 15 seconds (B) 12.5 seconds
15 सेकंड 12.5 सेकंड
(C) 25 seconds (D) 10 seconds
25 सेकंड 10 सेकंड
- 58.** At what rate of simple interest per annum will Rs 2,500 amount to Rs 3,100 in 4 years?
साधारण ब्याज की किस वार्षिक दर पर Rs 2,500 की राशि 4 वर्ष में Rs 3,100 हो जाएगी?
(A) 8% (B) 5%
(C) 6% (D) 7.5%
- 59.** Which of these fractions is the largest?
इनमें से कौन-सी भिन्न सबसे बड़ी है?
(A) $\frac{7}{12}$ (B) $\frac{3}{5}$
(C) $\frac{5}{8}$ (D) $\frac{2}{3}$

60. In a class of 40 students, 60% are girls. If 25% of the girls and 50% of the boys chose design, how many students chose design?
40 विद्यार्थियों की एक कक्षा में 60% लड़कियाँ हैं। यदि 25% लड़कियों और 50% लड़कों ने डिज़ाइन विषय चुना, तो कुल कितने विद्यार्थियों ने डिज़ाइन चुना?
- (A) 16 (B) 14
(C) 18 (D) 12

Analytical and Logical Ability / विश्लेषणात्मक और तार्किक योग्यता

61. Find the next number: 2, 6, 12, 20, 30, ?
अगली संख्या ज्ञात कीजिए: 2, 6, 12, 20, 30, ?
- (A) 44 (B) 40
(C) 36 (D) 42
62. Find the next letter: B, E, H, K, ?
अगला अक्षर ज्ञात कीजिए: B, E, H, K, ?
- (A) O (B) M
(C) L (D) N
63. If COLOUR is written as DPMPVS in a code, how is DESIGN written in the same code?
यदि किसी कोड में COLOUR को DPMPVS लिखा जाता है, तो उसी कोड में DESIGN को कैसे लिखा जाएगा?
- (A) EFTHJO (B) EFTJHO
(C) EFSJHO (D) CDRHFM
64. Riya walks 5 km north, turns right and walks 3 km, then turns right again and walks 9 km. How far and in which direction is she from her starting point?
रिया 5 km उत्तर की ओर चलती है, फिर दाएँ मुड़कर 3 km चलती है, फिर दोबारा दाएँ मुड़कर 9 km चलती है। अब वह अपने आरंभिक स्थान से कितनी दूर और किस दिशा में है?
- (A) 7 km south-east 7 km दक्षिण-पूर्व (B) 5 km north-east 5 km उत्तर-पूर्व
(C) 5 km south-east 5 km दक्षिण-पूर्व (D) 4 km south 4 km दक्षिण
65. Pointing to a photograph, Arjun says, "She is the daughter of my grandfather's only son." How is the woman related to Arjun?
एक तस्वीर की ओर इशारा करते हुए अर्जुन कहता है, "यह मेरे दादाजी के इकलौते बेटे की बेटी है।" तस्वीर वाली महिला का अर्जुन से क्या संबंध है?
- (A) Sister बहन (B) Cousin चचेरी बहन
(C) Mother माँ (D) Aunt बुआ
66. Statements: All designers are artists. Some artists are teachers. Conclusions: I. Some designers are teachers. II. All artists are designers. Which conclusion follows?
कथन: सभी डिज़ाइनर कलाकार हैं। कुछ कलाकार शिक्षक हैं। निष्कर्ष: I. कुछ डिज़ाइनर शिक्षक हैं। II. सभी कलाकार डिज़ाइनर हैं। कौन-सा निष्कर्ष निकलता है?
- (A) Both I and II follow I और II दोनों निकलते हैं (B) Neither I nor II follows न तो I और न ही II निकलता है
(C) Only II follows केवल II निकलता है (D) Only I follows केवल I निकलता है

- 67.** Which one is different from the others?
इनमें से कौन-सा बाकी सबसे भिन्न है?
- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) Cube
घन | (B) Square
वर्ग |
| (C) Triangle
त्रिभुज | (D) Hexagon
षट्भुज |
- 68.** In a row of 35 students, Kavya is 12th from the left. What is her position from the right?
35 विद्यार्थियों की एक पंक्ति में काव्या बाएँ से 12वें स्थान पर है। दाएँ से उसका स्थान क्या है?
- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (A) 23rd
23वाँ | (B) 24th
24वाँ |
| (C) 25th
25वाँ | (D) 22nd
22वाँ |
- 69.** What is the angle between the hour hand and the minute hand of a clock at 3:30?
3:30 बजे घड़ी की घंटे वाली और मिनट वाली सुइयों के बीच कितना कोण होता है?
- | | |
|---------|---------|
| (A) 60° | (B) 90° |
| (C) 75° | (D) 80° |
- 70.** If 1 January 2027 is a Friday, what day of the week is 1 March 2027?
यदि 1 जनवरी 2027 को शुक्रवार है, तो 1 मार्च 2027 को सप्ताह का कौन-सा दिन होगा?
- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| (A) Saturday
शनिवार | (B) Tuesday
मंगलवार |
| (C) Monday
सोमवार | (D) Sunday
रविवार |
- 71.** Five friends A, B, C, D and E sit in a row facing north. C is in the middle. A is to the immediate left of C. E is at the right end. B is not next to A. Who sits at the left end?
पाँच मित्र A, B, C, D और E उत्तर की ओर मुख करके एक पंक्ति में बैठे हैं। C बीच में है। A, C के ठीक बाईं ओर है। E दाएँ छोर पर है। B, A के बगल में नहीं है। बाएँ छोर पर कौन बैठा है?
- | | |
|-------|-------|
| (A) E | (B) B |
| (C) D | (D) A |
- 72.** A cube painted on all its faces is cut into 27 equal smaller cubes. How many small cubes have exactly two faces painted?
सभी फलकों पर रंगे हुए एक घन को 27 बराबर छोटे घनों में काटा जाता है। कितने छोटे घनों के ठीक दो फलक रंगे होंगे?
- | | |
|--------|-------|
| (A) 12 | (B) 6 |
| (C) 1 | (D) 8 |
- 73.** Statement: A brand advertises, "Buy our organic cotton shirts and help farmers who avoid harmful pesticides." Which assumption is implicit in the statement?
कथन: एक ब्रांड विज्ञापन देता है, "हमारी ऑर्गेनिक कॉटन की कमीजें खरीदें और हानिकारक कीटनाशकों से बचने वाले किसानों की मदद करें।" इस कथन में कौन-सी धारणा निहित है?
- | |
|---|
| (A) Only this brand sells organic cotton
केवल यही ब्रांड ऑर्गेनिक कॉटन बेचता है |
| (B) Organic cotton is always cheaper
ऑर्गेनिक कॉटन हमेशा सस्ता होता है |
| (C) Some buyers care about how cotton is grown
कुछ खरीदार इस बात की परवाह करते हैं कि कपास कैसे उगाई जाती है |
| (D) All farmers use pesticides
सभी किसान कीटनाशकों का उपयोग करते हैं |

74. If A = 1, B = 2, ..., Z = 26, what is the sum of the letter values of CRAFT?
यदि A = 1, B = 2, ..., Z = 26 हो, तो CRAFT के अक्षरों के मानों का योग क्या है?
- (A) 50 (B) 46
(C) 52 (D) 48
75. Find the missing number: (4, 5, 18), (6, 3, 16), (7, 4, ?)
लुप्त संख्या ज्ञात कीजिए: (4, 5, 18), (6, 3, 16), (7, 4, ?)
- (A) 28 (B) 30
(C) 26 (D) 22

General Knowledge and Current Affairs / सामान्य ज्ञान और समसामयिकी

76. Madhubani painting is a traditional art form of which state?
मधुबनी चित्रकला किस राज्य की पारंपरिक कला है?
- (A) Bihar (B) Odisha
बिहार ओडिशा
(C) Gujarat (D) Rajasthan
गुजरात राजस्थान
77. Pattachitra, a cloth-based scroll painting tradition, is mainly associated with:
कपड़े पर बनने वाली पट्टचित्र चित्रकला मुख्य रूप से किस राज्य से जुड़ी है?
- (A) Kerala (B) Assam
केरल असम
(C) Punjab (D) Odisha
पंजाब ओडिशा
78. Warli painting is made by tribal communities of which state?
वारली चित्रकला किस राज्य के आदिवासी समुदायों द्वारा बनाई जाती है?
- (A) Maharashtra (B) Jharkhand
महाराष्ट्र झारखंड
(C) Tripura (D) Madhya Pradesh
त्रिपुरा मध्य प्रदेश
79. Pochampally Ikat belongs to which state?
पोचमपल्ली इकत किस राज्य से संबंधित है?
- (A) Uttar Pradesh (B) West Bengal
उत्तर प्रदेश पश्चिम बंगाल
(C) Telangana (D) Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना तमिलनाडु
80. Kanjeevaram silk sarees are woven in which state?
कांजीवरम रेशमी साड़ियाँ किस राज्य में बुनी जाती हैं?
- (A) Karnataka (B) Tamil Nadu
कर्नाटक तमिलनाडु
(C) Kerala (D) Andhra Pradesh
केरल आंध्र प्रदेश
81. Chikankari embroidery is associated with which city?
चिकनकारी कढ़ाई किस शहर से जुड़ी है?
- (A) Kolkata (B) Jaipur
कोलकाता जयपुर
(C) Surat (D) Lucknow
सूरत लखनऊ

- 82.** Phulkari embroidery is a traditional craft of:
फुलकारी कढ़ाई कहाँ की पारंपरिक कला है?
- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) Punjab
पंजाब | (B) Manipur
मणिपुर |
| (C) Gujarat
गुजरात | (D) Kashmir
कश्मीर |
- 83.** Bandhani, a tie-and-dye technique, is mainly associated with:
बांधनी (बंधेज), जो बाँधकर रंगने की एक तकनीक है, मुख्य रूप से किन राज्यों से जुड़ी है?
- | | |
|---|--|
| (A) Kerala and Tamil Nadu
केरल और तमिलनाडु | (B) Bihar and Jharkhand
बिहार और झारखंड |
| (C) Gujarat and Rajasthan
गुजरात और राजस्थान | (D) Assam and Meghalaya
असम और मेघालय |
- 84.** Muga silk, known for its natural golden colour, is produced mainly in:
अपने प्राकृतिक सुनहरे रंग के लिए प्रसिद्ध मूगा रेशम मुख्य रूप से कहाँ उत्पादित होता है?
- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| (A) Assam
असम | (B) Karnataka
कर्नाटक |
| (C) Jammu and Kashmir
जम्मू और कश्मीर | (D) Chhattisgarh
छत्तीसगढ़ |
- 85.** The National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) works under which ministry?
राष्ट्रीय फैशन प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (NIFT) किस मंत्रालय के अधीन कार्य करता है?
- (A) Ministry of Textiles
वस्त्र मंत्रालय
- (B) Ministry of Culture
संस्कृति मंत्रालय
- (C) Ministry of Commerce and Industry
वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय
- (D) Ministry of Education
शिक्षा मंत्रालय
- 86.** In which year was NIFT set up?
NIFT की स्थापना किस वर्ष हुई थी?
- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (A) 1986 | (B) 1961 |
| (C) 1991 | (D) 1976 |
- 87.** Who was the architect of the Lotus Temple in New Delhi?
नई दिल्ली स्थित लोटस टेम्पल (कमल मंदिर) के वास्तुकार कौन थे?
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (A) Fariborz Sahba
फ़रीबोर्ज़ सहबा | (B) Charles Correa
चार्ल्स कोरिया |
| (C) Edwin Lutyens
एडविन लुटियंस | (D) Le Corbusier
ले कॉर्बुज़िए |
- 88.** The city of Chandigarh was planned mainly by which architect?
चंडीगढ़ शहर की योजना मुख्य रूप से किस वास्तुकार ने बनाई थी?
- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (A) B. V. Doshi
बी. वी. दोशी | (B) Le Corbusier
ले कॉर्बुज़िए |
| (C) Edwin Lutyens
एडविन लुटियंस | (D) Laurie Baker
लॉरी बेकर |

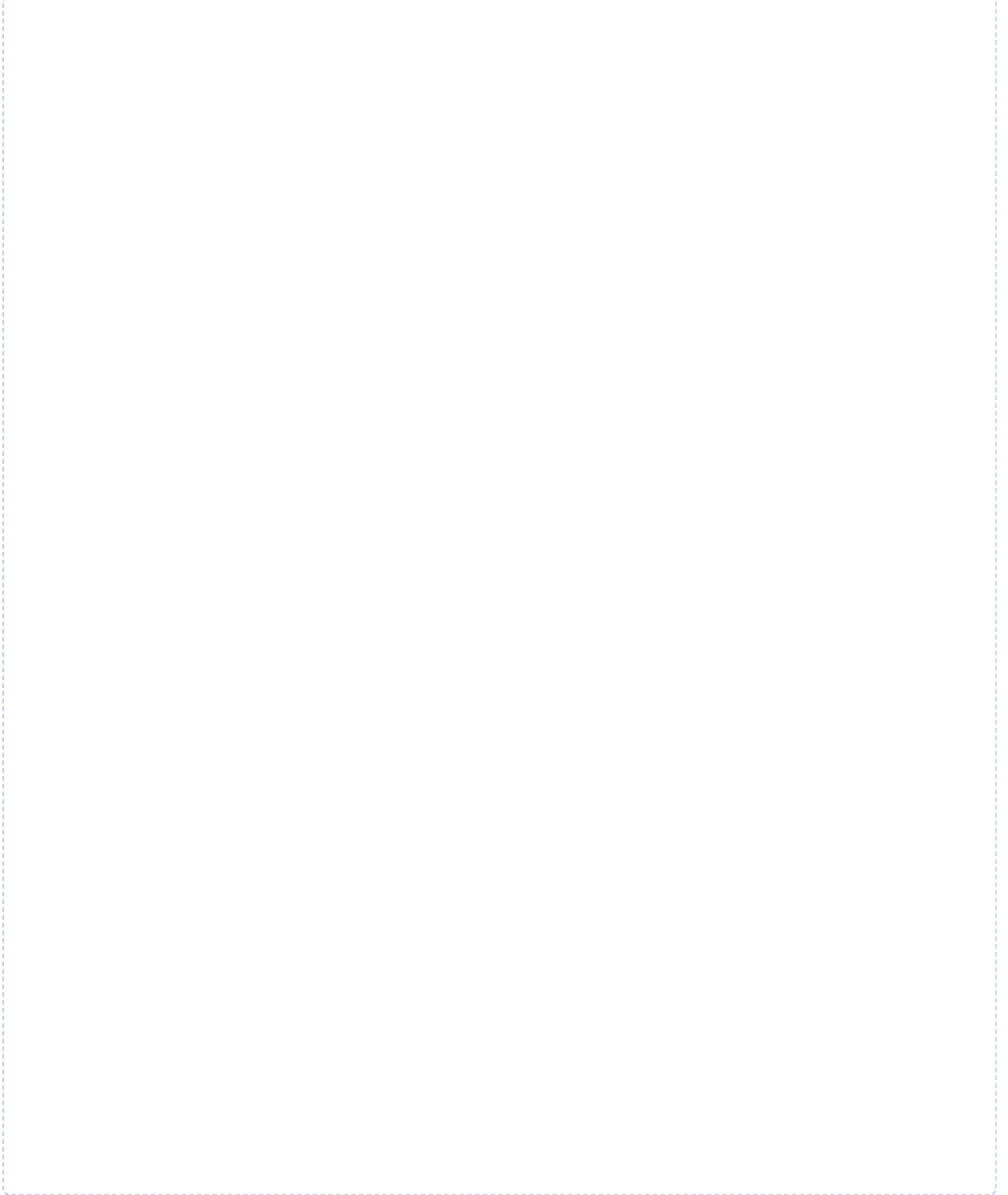
89. Who painted "The Starry Night"?
"द स्टारी नाइट" चित्र किसने बनाया था?
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| (A) Salvador Dali
सल्व्वादोर डाली | (B) Pablo Picasso
पाब्लो पिकासो |
| (C) Claude Monet
क्लॉड मोने | (D) Vincent van Gogh
विन्सेंट वैन गॉग |
90. Which Indian painter is known for his "Bindu" series of works?
किस भारतीय चित्रकार को उनकी "बिंदु" शृंखला के लिए जाना जाता है?
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (A) Amrita Sher-Gil
अमृता शेरगिल | (B) S. H. Raza
एस. एच. रज़ा |
| (C) Jamini Roy
जामिनी रॉय | (D) M. F. Husain
एम. एफ़. हुसैन |
91. In the RGB colour model, red, green and blue light combined at full strength give:
RGB रंग मॉडल में लाल, हरा और नीला प्रकाश पूरी तीव्रता से मिलने पर कौन-सा रंग बनता है?
- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| (A) Brown
भूरा | (B) Grey
धूसर |
| (C) White
सफ़ेद | (D) Black
काला |
92. On the traditional (RYB) colour wheel, which pair is complementary?
पारंपरिक (RYB) रंग चक्र पर इनमें से कौन-सा जोड़ा पूरक रंगों का है?
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| (A) Red and orange
लाल और नारंगी | (B) Yellow and orange
पीला और नारंगी |
| (C) Blue and violet
नीला और बैंगनी | (D) Red and green
लाल और हरा |
93. Which of these is a natural protein fibre?
इनमें से कौन-सा प्राकृतिक प्रोटीन रेशा है?
- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| (A) Cotton
कपास | (B) Polyester
पॉलिएस्टर |
| (C) Jute
जूट | (D) Silk
रेशम |
94. Which natural fibre is popularly called the "golden fibre"?
किस प्राकृतिक रेशे को "सुनहरा रेशा" कहा जाता है?
- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| (A) Coir
नारियल रेशा (कॉयर) | (B) Cotton
कपास |
| (C) Jute
जूट | (D) Wool
ऊन |
95. Which product was the first in India to receive a Geographical Indication (GI) tag?
भारत में सबसे पहले भौगोलिक संकेतक (GI) टैग किस उत्पाद को मिला था?
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (A) Mysore Silk
मैसूर सिल्क | (B) Basmati Rice
बासमती चावल |
| (C) Darjeeling Tea
दार्जिलिंग चाय | (D) Pashmina
पश्मीना |

96. Kathakali is a classical dance form of which state?
कथकली किस राज्य का शास्त्रीय नृत्य है?
- (A) Tamil Nadu
तमिलनाडु
- (B) Odisha
ओडिशा
- (C) Kerala
केरल
- (D) Andhra Pradesh
आंध्र प्रदेश
97. National Handloom Day is observed on:
राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा दिवस किस दिन मनाया जाता है?
- (A) 5 September
5 सितंबर
- (B) 7 August
7 अगस्त
- (C) 2 October
2 अक्टूबर
- (D) 15 August
15 अगस्त
98. Which medal did Neeraj Chopra win in the men's javelin throw at the Paris 2024 Olympics?
पेरिस ओलंपिक 2024 में पुरुषों की भाला फेंक स्पर्धा में नीरज चोपड़ा ने कौन-सा पदक जीता?
- (A) He finished fourth
वे चौथे स्थान पर रहे
- (B) Gold
स्वर्ण
- (C) Silver
रजत
- (D) Bronze
कांस्य
99. At which venue in New Delhi was the G20 Leaders' Summit held in September 2023?
सितंबर 2023 में G20 नेताओं का शिखर सम्मेलन नई दिल्ली में किस स्थल पर आयोजित हुआ था?
- (A) Yashobhoomi
यशोभूमि
- (B) Bharat Mandapam
भारत मंडपम
- (C) Talkatora Stadium
तालकटोरा स्टेडियम
- (D) Vigyan Bhawan
विज्ञान भवन
100. The landing site of Chandrayaan-3's Vikram lander on the Moon was named:
चंद्रमा पर चंद्रयान-3 के विक्रम लैंडर के उतरने के स्थान को क्या नाम दिया गया?
- (A) Shiv Shakti Point
शिव शक्ति पॉइंट
- (B) Vikram Point
विक्रम पॉइंट
- (C) Jawahar Point
जवाहर पॉइंट
- (D) Tiranga Point
तिरंगा पॉइंट

Creative Ability Test / रचनात्मक योग्यता परीक्षा

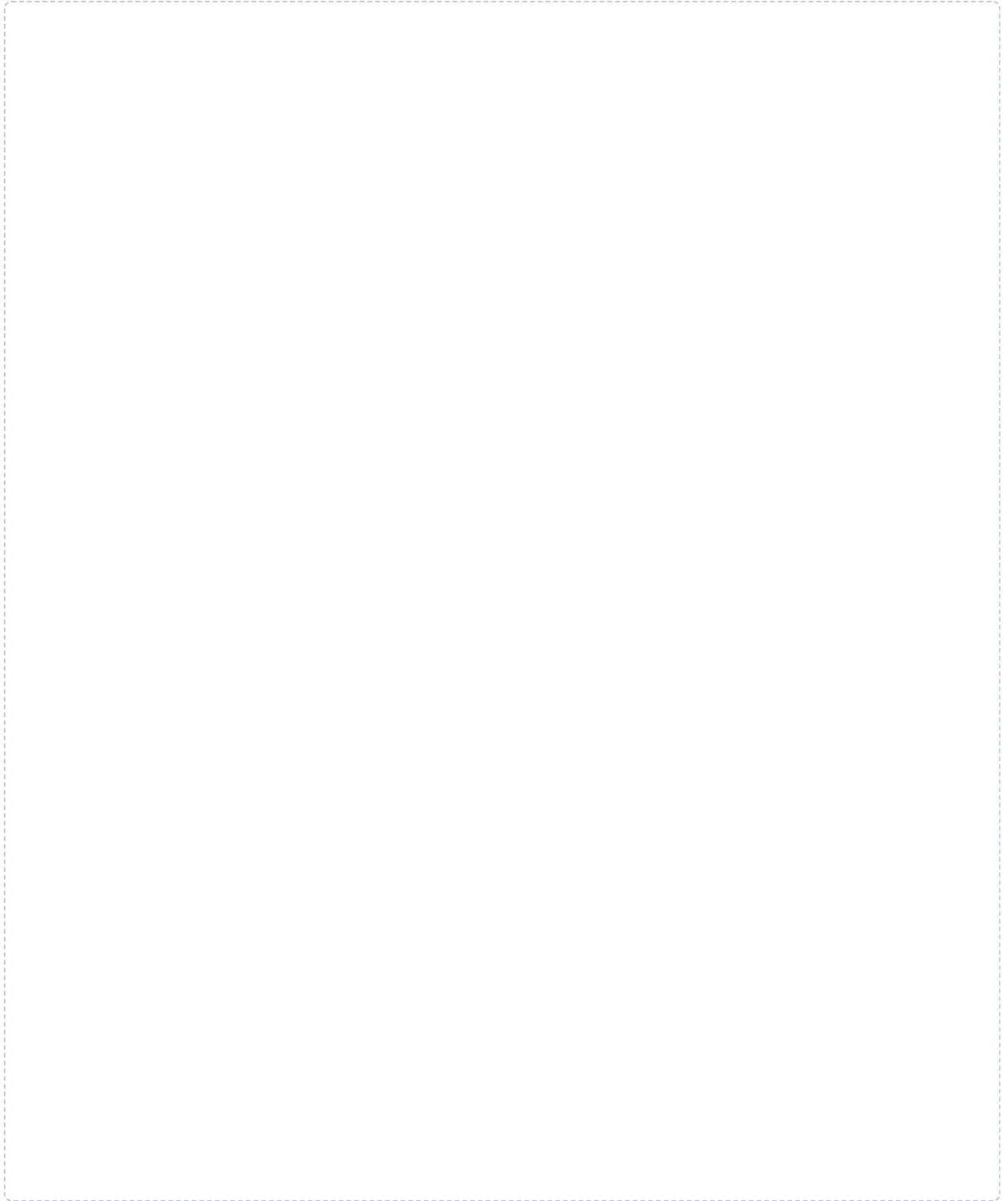
- 101.** Draw a busy railway platform as seen by a small child holding a parent's hand. Show at least four people and use colour to show the time of day.

एक भीड़भाड़ वाले रेलवे प्लेटफॉर्म का चित्र बनाइए, जैसा वह अपने माता या पिता का हाथ पकड़े एक छोटे बच्चे को दिखाई देता है। कम से कम चार लोग दिखाइए और रंगों से दिन का समय दर्शाइए।



- 102.** Using only circles, triangles and squares of any size, design a poster for a festival of Indian handicrafts. Use not more than four colours and add a slogan of up to six words.

केवल किसी भी आकार के वृत्त, त्रिभुज और वर्ग का उपयोग करके भारतीय हस्तशिल्प उत्सव के लिए एक पोस्टर बनाइए। चार से अधिक रंगों का उपयोग न करें और अधिकतम छह शब्दों का एक नारा जोड़िए।



- 103.** An old umbrella has been left behind at a bus stop. Turn it into three new useful or playful objects. Draw each idea and describe it in two lines.

एक पुराना छाता बस स्टॉप पर छूट गया है। उसे तीन नई उपयोगी या मजेदार वस्तुओं में बदलिए। हर विचार का चित्र बनाइए और दो पंक्तियों में उसका वर्णन कीजिए।



Answer Key / उत्तर कुंजी

1	B	2	C	3	C	4	D	5	D	6	C	7	A	8	C	9	B	10	A
11	B	12	A	13	D	14	A	15	C	16	B	17	A	18	A	19	D	20	C
21	D	22	A	23	A	24	B	25	B	26	D	27	B	28	C	29	D	30	D
31	D	32	D	33	B	34	A	35	B	36	B	37	B	38	C	39	B	40	A
41	A	42	B	43	C	44	D	45	B	46	A	47	C	48	D	49	B	50	A
51	D	52	B	53	D	54	A	55	D	56	C	57	D	58	C	59	D	60	B
61	D	62	D	63	B	64	C	65	A	66	B	67	A	68	B	69	C	70	C
71	C	72	A	73	C	74	D	75	C	76	A	77	D	78	A	79	C	80	B
81	D	82	A	83	C	84	A	85	A	86	A	87	A	88	B	89	D	90	B
91	C	92	D	93	D	94	C	95	C	96	C	97	B	98	C	99	B	100	A
101	—	102	—	103	—														

Solutions

Communication Ability and English Comprehension / संप्रेषण क्षमता और अंग्रेज़ी बोध

- (B)** Ephemeral means lasting for a very short time, so short-lived is the synonym.
- (C)** Meticulous means showing great attention to detail, which is what painstaking means.
- (C)** Audacious means willing to take daring risks, that is, bold.
- (D)** Vibrant means full of energy and life, so lively is the synonym.
- (D)** A frugal person is careful and economical with money, that is, thrifty.
- (C)** Opaque means not letting light through; its opposite is transparent.
- (A)** Abundant means existing in large quantities; scarce means in short supply.
- (C)** To conceal is to hide; to reveal is to make known or show.
- (B)** Ornate means richly decorated; plain means without decoration.
- (A)** Diligent means hardworking and careful, so lazy is the opposite.
- (B)** A numismatist studies or collects coins; a philatelist collects stamps.
- (A)** A curator looks after and organises a museum or gallery collection.
- (D)** Calligraphy is decorative handwriting; typography is the arrangement of printed type.
- (A)** An extempore speech is given on the spot, without preparation.
- (C)** The idiom refers to staying up late to work or study.
- (B)** A blessing in disguise is an apparent misfortune that turns out to be good.
- (A)** To hit the nail on the head is to describe a situation or problem exactly.
- (A)** Cutting corners means lowering quality or skipping steps to save time or money.
- (D)** The correct spelling has a double r and a double s: embarrass.
- (C)** The correct spelling has a double c and a double m: accommodate.
- (D)** The word is spelt silhouette, from the French name Silhouette.
- (A)** The correct spelling is millennium, with a double n; the other three are correct.
- (A)** Criterion comes from Greek and its plural is criteria.
- (B)** Phenomenon is a Greek-origin word whose plural is phenomena.
- (B)** Nouns ending in -is form plurals in -es, so analyses is the plural of analysis.
- (D)** A loom is used for weaving and a kiln is used for firing (baking) pottery.

27. (B) A brush is the painter's tool and a chisel is the sculptor's tool.
28. (C) A tailor shapes fabric and a potter shapes clay.
29. (D) With neither...nor, the verb agrees with the nearer subject, assistants, which is plural.
30. (D) Since is used with a point in time with the present perfect continuous; for is used with a period.
31. (D) "Each" takes a singular verb (has), and "each of" is followed by a plural noun (students).
32. (D) In the passive voice, the doer of the action is introduced with "by".
33. (B) The passage says each colour in the design needs a separate block.
34. (A) The passage says buyers often value them as proof that the cloth was printed by hand.
35. (B) Contemporary designs are present-day or modern designs.
36. (B) The passage mentions cheaper and faster screen and digital printing and young people leaving, but not any shortage of teak.
37. (B) She asked her cutters to arrange pieces more closely and turned the scraps into bags and accessories.
38. (C) The passage says some staff worried that repairs would reduce new sales.
39. (B) Within six months the repair counter was bringing more customers in, and many bought something new.
40. (A) The passage is about how cutting waste and offering repairs also brought in more customers.

Quantitative Ability / मात्रात्मक योग्यता

41. (A) Discount = 15% of 1,200 = 180, so selling price = 1,200 – 180 = Rs 1,020.
42. (B) SI = $8,000 \times 6 \times 3 / 100$ = Rs 1,440.
43. (C) Amount = $10,000 \times 1.1 \times 1.1$ = 12,100, so CI = 12,100 – 10,000 = Rs 2,100.
44. (D) Together they do $1/12 + 1/18 = 5/36$ of the work a day, so they need $36/5 = 7.2$ days.
45. (B) One tailor stitches $48 / (4 \times 6) = 2$ shirts a day, so 6 tailors in 8 days stitch $6 \times 8 \times 2 = 96$.
46. (A) C gets $4/9$ of 5,400 = Rs 2,400.
47. (C) Speed = $360 / 4.5 = 80$ km/h.
48. (D) For equal distances, average speed = $2 \times 40 \times 60 / (40 + 60) = 48$ km/h.
49. (B) $2/5$ of 600 = 240 and $3/4$ of 240 = 180.
50. (A) $1.20 \times 0.80 = 0.96$ of the original, which is a 4% decrease.
51. (D) $18 \times 2.5 = 45$ m, so 18 dresses can be cut and $47 - 45 = 2$ m is left; 19 dresses would need 47.5 m.
52. (B) Profit = 160, and $160 / 640 \times 100 = 25\%$.
53. (D) Total = $5 \times 24 = 120$; without 40 the total is 80, and $80 / 4 = 20$.
54. (A) Number $\times 1.25 = 150$, so the number is $150 / 1.25 = 120$.
55. (D) $(5x + 8)/(7x + 8) = 7/9$ gives $45x + 72 = 49x + 56$, so $x = 4$ and $B = 7 \times 4 = 28$ years.
56. (C) Net filling per hour = $1/6 - 1/9 = 1/18$, so the tank fills in 18 hours.
57. (D) Relative speed = $90 \text{ km/h} = 25 \text{ m/s}$; total length 250 m, so time = $250 / 25 = 10$ seconds.
58. (C) SI = 600, so rate = $600 \times 100 / (2,500 \times 4) = 6\%$.
59. (D) As decimals: $2/3 = 0.667$, $5/8 = 0.625$, $3/5 = 0.6$ and $7/12 = 0.583$.
60. (B) Girls = 24 and boys = 16; 25% of 24 = 6 and 50% of 16 = 8, so $6 + 8 = 14$.

Analytical and Logical Ability / विश्लेषणात्मक और तार्किक योग्यता

61. (D) The terms are 1×2 , 2×3 , 3×4 , 4×5 , 5×6 , so the next is $6 \times 7 = 42$.
62. (D) Each letter moves 3 places forward: $K + 3 = N$.
63. (B) Each letter is replaced by the next letter: $D \rightarrow E$, $E \rightarrow F$, $S \rightarrow T$, $I \rightarrow J$, $G \rightarrow H$, $N \rightarrow O$.
64. (C) She ends 4 km south and 3 km east of the start; $\sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = 5$ km, towards the south-east.
65. (A) His grandfather's only son is Arjun's father, and his father's daughter is Arjun's sister.

66. (B) The teachers among artists need not include any designer, and "all designers are artists" does not mean all artists are designers.
67. (A) A cube is a three-dimensional solid; the others are flat two-dimensional shapes.
68. (B) Position from right = $35 - 12 + 1 = 24$ th.
69. (C) Angle = $|30 \times 3 - 5.5 \times 30| = |90 - 165| = 75^\circ$.
70. (C) January (31) and February (28) add 59 days; $59 = 8$ weeks + 3 days, and Friday + 3 days = Monday.
71. (C) C is 3rd, A is 2nd and E is 5th; B cannot be 1st (next to A), so B is 4th and D is 1st.
72. (A) Cubes with exactly two painted faces lie on the edges but not the corners: $12 \text{ edges} \times 1 = 12$.
73. (C) The appeal works only if some buyers care how the cotton is farmed; the other options are not needed for the advertisement to make sense.
74. (D) $C + R + A + F + T = 3 + 18 + 1 + 6 + 20 = 48$.
75. (C) In each group, third number = product of the first two – 2: $4 \times 5 - 2 = 18$, $6 \times 3 - 2 = 16$, $7 \times 4 - 2 = 26$.

General Knowledge and Current Affairs / सामान्य ज्ञान और समसामयिकी

76. (A) Madhubani (Mithila) painting comes from the Mithila region of Bihar.
77. (D) Pattachitra is a well-known painting tradition of Odisha, with a GI tag for Odisha Pattachitra.
78. (A) The Warli tribe lives mainly in the Thane and Palghar region of Maharashtra.
79. (C) Pochampally in Telangana's Yadadri Bhuvanagiri district is famous for its GI-tagged ikat weaving.
80. (B) Kanjeevaram sarees are woven in Kanchipuram, Tamil Nadu.
81. (D) Chikankari is the traditional white-thread embroidery of Lucknow.
82. (A) Phulkari, meaning flower work, is the folk embroidery of Punjab.
83. (C) Bandhani (bandhej) is practised mainly in Gujarat and Rajasthan.
84. (A) Muga silk is produced in Assam and carries a GI tag.
85. (A) NIFT is a statutory institute under the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India.
86. (A) NIFT was set up in 1986 and became a statutory institute under the NIFT Act, 2006.
87. (A) The Baha'i House of Worship (Lotus Temple), completed in 1986, was designed by Fariborz Sahba.
88. (B) Le Corbusier prepared the master plan of Chandigarh and designed its Capitol Complex.
89. (D) Vincent van Gogh painted The Starry Night in 1889.
90. (B) Sayed Haider Raza made the bindu (dot) the centre of his later abstract work.
91. (C) RGB is an additive model, so all three primaries at full strength make white light.
92. (D) Complementary colours sit opposite each other on the wheel; red is opposite green.
93. (D) Silk is made of the protein fibroin; cotton and jute are cellulose fibres and polyester is synthetic.
94. (C) Jute is called the golden fibre for its golden sheen and its value as a cash crop.
95. (C) Darjeeling Tea was the first product registered under India's GI Act, in 2004-05.
96. (C) Kathakali is the classical dance-drama of Kerala.
97. (B) It is observed on 7 August, marking the start of the Swadeshi Movement on 7 August 1905.
98. (C) Neeraj Chopra won silver at Paris 2024 with a throw of 89.45 m.
99. (B) The 2023 G20 Leaders' Summit was held at Bharat Mandapam, the convention centre at Pragati Maidan.
100. (A) It was named Shiv Shakti Point; Tiranga Point marks where Chandrayaan-2's lander hit the Moon.

Creative Ability Test / रचनात्मक योग्यता परीक्षा

101. (guidance) Examiners look for a convincing low, child's-eye viewpoint with correct perspective, believable human figures and proportions, a clear story in the scene, and colour that sets the time of day and mood.
102. (guidance) Examiners look for a strong, balanced composition, a clear focal point, harmony within the four-colour limit, neat legible lettering, and an original link between the shapes and the crafts theme.

103. (guidance) Examiners look for original, varied ideas (lateral thinking), clear sketches that show how each object is made from the umbrella, sensible use of its parts, and short, clear explanations.