CUET PG 2026 Anthropology Question Paper with Solutions(Memory Based)

Time Allowed :3 Hour	Maximum Marks :70	Total Questions :24

General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

- Answers to this Paper must be written on the paper provided separately.
- You will not be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes
- This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.
- The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers,
- The paper has four Sections.
- Section A is compulsory - All questions in Section A must be answered.
- You must attempt one question from each of the Sections B, C and D and one other question from any Section of your choice.

1. If the selling price of 20 articles is equal to the cost price of 25 articles, what is the gain percentage?

(A) 20%
(B) 25%
(C) 30%
(D) 35%

Correct Answer: (2) 25%

Solution:

Concept: Profit or gain percentage is calculated using the formula:

$$\text{Gain } \% = \frac{\text{Profit}}{\text{Cost Price}} \times 100$$

If the selling price of some articles equals the cost price of a larger number of articles, then the seller is making a profit.

Step 1: Forming the relation from the given condition.

Let the cost price of one article be C and the selling price of one article be S.

Given:

$$20S = 25C$$

$$S = \frac{25}{20}C = 1.25C$$

Step 2: Finding the profit per article.

$$\text{Profit} = S - C = 1.25C - C = 0.25C$$

Step 3: Calculating the gain percentage.

$$\text{Gain } \% = \frac{0.25C}{C} \times 100 = 25\%$$

Quick Tip

If the selling price of x articles equals the cost price of y articles, then

$$\text{Gain } \% = \frac{y - x}{x} \times 100$$

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2. A sum of money doubles itself in 5 years at simple interest. In how many years will it become four times itself?
(A) 10 years
(B) 12 years
(C) 15 years
(D) 20 years

Correct Answer: (3) 15 years

Solution:
Concept: In simple interest, the interest earned is directly proportional to time. If a certain sum doubles in a given time, then the interest earned in that time equals the principal.
Simple Interest formula:

$$SI = \frac{P \times R \times T}{100}$$

Also,

$$\text{Amount} = P + SI$$

Step 1: Finding the interest earned in 5 years.
If the sum doubles in 5 years, then:

$$\text{Amount} = 2P$$

Thus,

$$SI = 2P - P = P$$

So, in 5 years the interest earned is equal to the principal.
Step 2: Finding the interest required to make the amount four times.
If the money becomes four times:

$$\text{Amount} = 4P$$

Thus, required interest:

$$SI = 4P - P = 3P$$

Step 3: Using proportionality of simple interest with time.
If interest $= P$ in 5 years,
Then interest $= 3P$ in:

$$3 \times 5 = 15 \text{ years}$$

Therefore, the money will become four times in 15 years.

Quick Tip

In simple interest, if a sum doubles in T years, it becomes four times in $3T$ years because the interest must increase from P to $3P$.

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3. Pointing to a photograph, a man says, "The lady in the photograph is my nephew's maternal grandmother." How is the lady related to the man's sister who has no other sister?
(A) Mother
(B) Aunt
(C) Sister
(D) Mother-in-law

Correct Answer: (1) Mother

Solution:
Concept: In blood relation problems, identify each relationship step-by-step and connect them logically. The term *maternal grandmother* refers to the mother of the person's mother.
Step 1: Identify the nephew.
The man mentions his nephew. A nephew is the son of one's brother or sister.
Step 2: Find the maternal grandmother of the nephew.
Maternal grandmother = mother of the nephew's mother.
If the nephew is the son of the man's sister, then the nephew's mother is the man's sister.
Step 3: Identify the lady in the photograph.
The lady is the maternal grandmother of the nephew, which means she is the mother of the man's sister.
Step 4: Relate the lady to the man's sister.
Since the lady is the mother of the man's sister, the relationship is:

$$\text{Lady} = \text{Mother of the man's sister}$$

Thus, the lady is the Mother of the man's sister.

Quick Tip

In blood relation questions, always start from the person mentioned (here, the nephew) and move step-by-step through each relationship to avoid confusion.

4. Arrange the following words in a logical sequence: 1. Gold, 2. Iron, 3. Sand, 4. Platinum, 5. Diamond.
(A) $3, 2, 1, 4, 5$
(B) $3, 1, 2, 4, 5$
(C) $3, 2, 4, 1, 5$
(D) $3, 1, 4, 2, 5$

Correct Answer: (1) $3, 2, 1, 4, 5$

Solution:
Concept: In logical sequencing questions, items should be arranged based on a meaningful order such as value, rarity, hardness, size, or importance. Here, the sequence can be arranged according to the increasing value of natural materials and minerals.
Step 1: Identify the least valuable material.
Sand is the most common and least valuable material.

$$3 \rightarrow \text{Sand}$$

Step 2: Arrange the metals in increasing value.
Among the metals given:

$$\text{Iron} < \text{Gold} < \text{Platinum}$$

Thus,

$$2 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 4$$

Step 3: Identify the most valuable item.
Diamond is the most precious among the given options.

$$5 \rightarrow \text{Diamond}$$

Step 4: Form the final logical sequence.

$$3, 2, 1, 4, 5$$

Quick Tip

In ordering questions involving minerals or materials, a common approach is to arrange them according to increasing value, rarity, or hardness.

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5. In a certain code, 'PAPER' is written as 'SBTGU'. How will 'COUNCIL' be written in that code?
(A) $FRXQFLO$
(B) $FRXQFLO$

(C) $FRXPFLO$
(D) $FRXQFLOP$

Correct Answer: (2) $FRXQFLO$

Solution:
Concept: In coding–decoding problems, each letter is often shifted by a fixed number of positions in the alphabet. Here, we compare each letter of the word with its coded form.
Step 1: Observe the pattern in the given code.

$$\begin{aligned} P &\to S \quad (+3) \\ A &\to B \quad (+1) \\ P &\to T \quad (+4) \\ E &\to G \quad (+2) \\ R &\to U \quad (+3) \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the pattern of shifts is:

$$+3,\ +1,\ +4,\ +2,\ +3$$

Step 2: Apply the same shifting pattern to the word COUNCIL.

$$\begin{aligned} C + 3 &= F \\ O + 1 &= R \\ U + 4 &= X \\ N + 2 &= Q \\ C + 3 &= F \\ I + 3 &= L \\ L + 3 &= O \end{aligned}$$

Step 3: Write the coded word.

$$COUNCIL \to FRXQFLO$$

Quick Tip

In coding questions, always compare the positions of letters in the alphabet and check for a repeating pattern of shifts.

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6. If 'A' means '+', 'B' means '–', 'C' means '×', and 'D' means '÷', then what is the value of $18\,C\,14\,A\,6\,B\,16\,D\,4$**?**
(A) 236
(B) 244
(C) 248
(D) 250

Correct Answer: (1) 236

Solution:
Concept: In symbolic operation questions, first replace the symbols with their actual mathematical operations and then solve the expression using the BODMAS rule (Bracket, Order, Division, Multiplication, Addition, Subtraction).
Given:

$$A = +, \quad B = -, \quad C = \times, \quad D = \div$$

Step 1: Replace the symbols with the corresponding operations.

$$18 \times 14 + 6 - 16 \div 4$$

Step 2: Apply the BODMAS rule (perform multiplication and division first).

$$18 \times 14 = 252$$

$$16 \div 4 = 4$$

So the expression becomes:

$$252 + 6 - 4$$

Step 3: Perform addition and subtraction.

$$252 + 6 = 258$$

$$258 - 4 = 254$$

Thus, the value of the expression is:

$$254$$

Quick Tip

In symbol substitution problems, always first convert the symbols into their actual operations and then apply the BODMAS rule to evaluate the expression correctly.

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7. A train 150 m long is running at a speed of 54 km/hr. How much time will it take to cross a pole?
(A) 8 seconds
(B) 10 seconds
(C) 12 seconds
(D) 15 seconds

Correct Answer: (2) 10 seconds

Solution:

Concept: When a train crosses a pole, the distance covered by the train is equal to the length of the train.
Time is calculated using the formula:

$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Speed}}$$

Also, speeds must be in m/s when distance is in meters.
Step 1: Convert the speed from km/hr to m/s.

$$54 \times \frac{5}{18} = 15 \text{ m/s}$$

Step 2: Use the time formula.
Distance covered = length of train = 150 m

$$\text{Time} = \frac{150}{15} = 10 \text{ seconds}$$

Thus, the train will take 10 seconds to cross the pole.

Quick Tip

To convert km/hr to m/s quickly, multiply the speed by $\frac{5}{18}$. For a train crossing a pole, distance travelled equals the length of the train.

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8. Which Act first provided for the appointment of a Law Member in the Governor-General's Council?
(A) Charter Act, 1813
(B) Charter Act, 1833
(C) Regulating Act, 1773
(D) Government of India Act, 1858

Correct Answer: (2) Charter Act, 1833

Solution:
Concept: Several British Acts were passed to regulate the administration of India by the British. The Charter Act of 1833 was an important constitutional development that centralized legislative power and introduced the position of a Law Member in the Governor-General's Council.
Step 1: Identify the provision related to the Law Member.
The Charter Act of 1833 added a fourth member (Law Member) to the Governor-General's Executive Council for legislative purposes.
Step 2: Understand its significance.
The first Law Member appointed under this provision was Lord Macaulay, who played a major role in drafting the Indian Penal Code.
Step 3: Conclusion.
Thus, the Act that first provided for the appointment of a Law Member in the Governor-General's Council was the:

Charter Act, 1833

Quick Tip

Remember: **Charter Act, 1833** → Introduced the Law Member in the Governor-General's Council and centralized legislative power in British India.

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9. Who coined the term "Objective Correlative" in his essay 'Hamlet and His Problems'?
(A) T. S. Eliot
(B) Matthew Arnold
(C) I. A. Richards
(D) F. R. Leavis

Correct Answer: (1) T. S. Eliot

Solution:
Concept: The term Objective Correlative is a literary theory used to explain how emotions should be expressed in literature through a set of objects, situations, or events that evoke a particular emotion in the reader.
Step 1: Identify the origin of the term.
The concept of Objective Correlative was introduced by T. S. Eliot in his famous essay *Hamlet and His Problems* (1919).
Step 2: Understand the meaning of the concept.
According to Eliot, the only way to express emotion in art is by presenting a group of objects, a situation, or a chain of events that will evoke that particular emotion in the reader.
Step 3: Conclusion.
Thus, the term Objective Correlative was coined by:

T. S. Eliot

Quick Tip

Remember: T. S. Eliot introduced the concept of Objective Correlative in the essay *Hamlet and His Problems* (1919), emphasizing that emotions in literature should be conveyed through concrete situations or objects.

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10. Under whose leadership was the 'Satyashodhak Samaj' founded in 1873?
(A) Jyotirao Phule
(B) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(C) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
(D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Correct Answer: (1) Jyotirao Phule

Solution:
Concept: The Satyashodhak Samaj (Society of Truth Seekers) was a social reform movement established to promote social equality, education, and the upliftment of the lower castes in India.
Step 1: Identify the founder of the organization.
The Satyashodhak Samaj was founded in 1873 by Jyotirao (Jyotiba) Phule in Maharashtra.
Step 2: Understand its objective.
The main aim of the organization was to:

- Fight against caste discrimination and social inequality.
- Promote education among women and the lower castes.
- Oppose the dominance of Brahminical authority in society.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Thus, the Satyashodhak Samaj was founded under the leadership of:

Jyotirao Phule

Quick Tip

Remember: Satyashodhak Samaj (1873) → Founded by Jyotirao Phule to promote social equality and oppose caste discrimination.

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11. In the context of Indian Economy, what does 'Headline Inflation' primarily refer to?
(A) Inflation excluding food and fuel prices
(B) Overall inflation including all categories of goods and services
(C) Inflation measured only for food items
(D) Inflation measured only for fuel and energy

Correct Answer: (2) Overall inflation including all categories of goods and services

Solution:
Concept: Inflation refers to the general rise in prices of goods and services over time, reducing the purchasing power of money. In economic analysis, two common measures are headline inflation and core inflation.
Step 1: Understanding Headline Inflation.
Headline inflation measures the overall rate of inflation in the economy, including all components such as:

- Food
- Fuel
- Manufactured goods

- Services

Step 2: Difference between headline and core inflation.

- **Headline Inflation:** Includes all items, even volatile ones like food and fuel.
- **Core Inflation:** Excludes volatile components such as food and fuel to show the underlying inflation trend.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Therefore, Headline Inflation refers to:

Overall inflation including all categories of goods and services

Quick Tip

Headline Inflation = Total inflation (includes food and fuel). Core Inflation = Inflation excluding food and fuel.
