

EXAMGURUX

UGC NET December 2026 - Paper I

1000 Original General Paper on Teaching & Research Aptitude MCQs

Important: This is independent ExamGurux practice material. The questions are original and are **not official questions issued by the examining authority**. They are designed to align with the official/most recently available exam structure and syllabus areas. Always verify current notifications on the official website before the exam.

Official reference: NTA UGC-NET December 2026 Information Bulletin (ugcnet.nta.nic.in)

Coverage note: This PDF covers common Paper I only. UGC-NET Paper II is subject-specific and is not included.

Section	Questions
Teaching & Research Aptitude / Communication / ICT / Higher Education	600
Logical & Mathematical Reasoning	250
Data Interpretation / Quantitative Aptitude	150

Teaching & Research Aptitude / Communication / ICT / Higher Education

Q1. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a testable proposition
- (B) a bibliography
- (C) a final conclusion
- (D) a sampling error

Answer: A

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q2. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Natural gas
- (B) Solar energy
- (C) Coal
- (D) Petroleum

Answer: B

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q3. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (B) peer reviewing a paper
- (C) citing sources correctly
- (D) using a questionnaire

Answer: A

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q4. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) Active participation by learners
- (B) No feedback
- (C) Uniform pace for all
- (D) Only lecture delivery

Answer: A

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q5. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) Only lecture delivery
- (B) Uniform pace for all
- (C) No feedback
- (D) Active participation by learners

Answer: D

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q6. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) No feedback
- (B) Only lecture delivery
- (C) Uniform pace for all
- (D) Active participation by learners

Answer: D

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q7. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Ratio scale
- (B) Nominal scale
- (C) Interval scale
- (D) Ordinal scale

Answer: A

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q8. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) Active participation by learners
- (B) Only lecture delivery
- (C) No feedback
- (D) Uniform pace for all

Answer: A

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q9. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) No feedback
- (B) Uniform pace for all
- (C) Active participation by learners
- (D) Only lecture delivery

Answer: C

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q10. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Natural gas
- (B) Petroleum
- (C) Solar energy
- (D) Coal

Answer: C

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q11. ICT stands for

- (A) Information and Communication Technology
- (B) International Communication Transfer
- (C) Integrated Computer Training
- (D) Information Control Technique

Answer: A

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q12. ICT stands for

- (A) International Communication Transfer
- (B) Information Control Technique
- (C) Information and Communication Technology
- (D) Integrated Computer Training

Answer: C

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q13. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) quota sample
- (B) convenience sample
- (C) simple random sample
- (D) purposive sample

Answer: C

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q14. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) convenience sample
- (B) purposive sample
- (C) quota sample
- (D) simple random sample

Answer: D

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q15. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Natural gas
- (B) Petroleum
- (C) Coal
- (D) Solar energy

Answer: D

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q16. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) Active participation by learners
- (B) No feedback
- (C) Only lecture delivery
- (D) Uniform pace for all

Answer: A

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q17. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a bibliography
- (B) a testable proposition
- (C) a sampling error
- (D) a final conclusion

Answer: B

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q18. ICT stands for

- (A) Integrated Computer Training
- (B) International Communication Transfer
- (C) Information and Communication Technology
- (D) Information Control Technique

Answer: C

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q19. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Nominal scale
- (B) Interval scale
- (C) Ratio scale
- (D) Ordinal scale

Answer: C

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q20. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) No feedback
- (B) Active participation by learners
- (C) Uniform pace for all
- (D) Only lecture delivery

Answer: B

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q21. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) avoid encoding
- (B) remove the receiver
- (C) assess whether the message was understood
- (D) increase noise

Answer: C

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q22. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) peer reviewing a paper
- (B) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (C) citing sources correctly
- (D) using a questionnaire

Answer: B

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q23. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Ratio scale
- (B) Interval scale
- (C) Nominal scale
- (D) Ordinal scale

Answer: A

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q24. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) Uniform pace for all
- (B) Active participation by learners
- (C) Only lecture delivery
- (D) No feedback

Answer: B

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q25. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a sampling error
- (B) a final conclusion
- (C) a bibliography
- (D) a testable proposition

Answer: D

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q26. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) remove the receiver
- (B) increase noise
- (C) avoid encoding
- (D) assess whether the message was understood

Answer: D

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q27. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) increase noise
- (B) assess whether the message was understood
- (C) avoid encoding
- (D) remove the receiver

Answer: B

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q28. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) No feedback
- (B) Only lecture delivery
- (C) Active participation by learners
- (D) Uniform pace for all

Answer: C

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q29. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) purposive sample
- (B) simple random sample
- (C) convenience sample
- (D) quota sample

Answer: B

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q30. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a testable proposition
- (B) a bibliography
- (C) a sampling error
- (D) a final conclusion

Answer: A

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q31. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) Active participation by learners
- (B) No feedback
- (C) Uniform pace for all
- (D) Only lecture delivery

Answer: A

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q32. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) avoid encoding
- (B) assess whether the message was understood
- (C) increase noise
- (D) remove the receiver

Answer: B

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q33. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) remove the receiver
- (B) increase noise
- (C) avoid encoding
- (D) assess whether the message was understood

Answer: D

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q34. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Nominal scale
- (B) Ordinal scale
- (C) Ratio scale
- (D) Interval scale

Answer: C

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q35. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) No feedback
- (B) Only lecture delivery
- (C) Active participation by learners
- (D) Uniform pace for all

Answer: C

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q36. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a final conclusion
- (B) a sampling error
- (C) a testable proposition
- (D) a bibliography

Answer: C

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q37. ICT stands for

- (A) Integrated Computer Training
- (B) Information and Communication Technology
- (C) International Communication Transfer
- (D) Information Control Technique

Answer: B

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q38. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) using a questionnaire
- (B) citing sources correctly
- (C) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (D) peer reviewing a paper

Answer: C

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q39. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (B) using a questionnaire
- (C) peer reviewing a paper
- (D) citing sources correctly

Answer: A

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q40. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Solar energy
- (B) Coal
- (C) Natural gas
- (D) Petroleum

Answer: A

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q41. ICT stands for

- (A) Information Control Technique
- (B) Information and Communication Technology
- (C) Integrated Computer Training
- (D) International Communication Transfer

Answer: B

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q42. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) remove the receiver
- (B) assess whether the message was understood
- (C) avoid encoding
- (D) increase noise

Answer: B

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q43. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Natural gas
- (B) Coal
- (C) Solar energy
- (D) Petroleum

Answer: C

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q44. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Petroleum
- (B) Solar energy
- (C) Natural gas
- (D) Coal

Answer: B

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q45. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) using a questionnaire
- (B) citing sources correctly
- (C) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (D) peer reviewing a paper

Answer: C

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q46. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a testable proposition
- (B) a final conclusion
- (C) a bibliography
- (D) a sampling error

Answer: A

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q47. ICT stands for

- (A) Information Control Technique
- (B) Integrated Computer Training
- (C) Information and Communication Technology
- (D) International Communication Transfer

Answer: C

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q48. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Nominal scale
- (B) Ratio scale
- (C) Interval scale
- (D) Ordinal scale

Answer: B

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q49. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) remove the receiver
- (B) assess whether the message was understood
- (C) avoid encoding
- (D) increase noise

Answer: B

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q50. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) remove the receiver
- (B) increase noise
- (C) avoid encoding
- (D) assess whether the message was understood

Answer: D

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q51. ICT stands for

- (A) Information Control Technique
- (B) Integrated Computer Training
- (C) Information and Communication Technology
- (D) International Communication Transfer

Answer: C

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q52. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) remove the receiver
- (B) assess whether the message was understood
- (C) increase noise
- (D) avoid encoding

Answer: B

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q53. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Ratio scale
- (B) Nominal scale
- (C) Interval scale
- (D) Ordinal scale

Answer: A

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q54. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) avoid encoding
- (B) assess whether the message was understood
- (C) remove the receiver
- (D) increase noise

Answer: B

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q55. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) remove the receiver
- (B) avoid encoding
- (C) increase noise
- (D) assess whether the message was understood

Answer: D

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q56. ICT stands for

- (A) International Communication Transfer
- (B) Integrated Computer Training
- (C) Information and Communication Technology
- (D) Information Control Technique

Answer: C

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q57. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) remove the receiver
- (B) increase noise
- (C) avoid encoding
- (D) assess whether the message was understood

Answer: D

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q58. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Ratio scale
- (B) Interval scale
- (C) Nominal scale
- (D) Ordinal scale

Answer: A

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q59. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) Only lecture delivery
- (B) Uniform pace for all
- (C) No feedback
- (D) Active participation by learners

Answer: D

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q60. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a final conclusion
- (B) a sampling error
- (C) a testable proposition
- (D) a bibliography

Answer: C

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q61. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Petroleum
- (B) Solar energy
- (C) Natural gas
- (D) Coal

Answer: B

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q62. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Interval scale
- (B) Ordinal scale
- (C) Ratio scale
- (D) Nominal scale

Answer: C

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q63. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a sampling error
- (B) a bibliography
- (C) a final conclusion
- (D) a testable proposition

Answer: D

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q64. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Ordinal scale
- (B) Nominal scale
- (C) Ratio scale
- (D) Interval scale

Answer: C

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q65. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) citing sources correctly
- (B) peer reviewing a paper
- (C) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (D) using a questionnaire

Answer: C

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q66. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) remove the receiver
- (B) increase noise
- (C) assess whether the message was understood
- (D) avoid encoding

Answer: C

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q67. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) remove the receiver
- (B) increase noise
- (C) avoid encoding
- (D) assess whether the message was understood

Answer: D

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q68. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Coal
- (B) Natural gas
- (C) Solar energy
- (D) Petroleum

Answer: C

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q69. ICT stands for

- (A) Information Control Technique
- (B) Integrated Computer Training
- (C) International Communication Transfer
- (D) Information and Communication Technology

Answer: D

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q70. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) citing sources correctly
- (B) using a questionnaire
- (C) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (D) peer reviewing a paper

Answer: C

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q71. ICT stands for

- (A) Information Control Technique
- (B) International Communication Transfer
- (C) Information and Communication Technology
- (D) Integrated Computer Training

Answer: C

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q72. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) Only lecture delivery
- (B) Uniform pace for all
- (C) No feedback
- (D) Active participation by learners

Answer: D

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q73. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Solar energy
- (B) Natural gas
- (C) Coal
- (D) Petroleum

Answer: A

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q74. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Ratio scale
- (B) Interval scale
- (C) Nominal scale
- (D) Ordinal scale

Answer: A

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q75. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) using a questionnaire
- (B) peer reviewing a paper
- (C) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (D) citing sources correctly

Answer: C

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q76. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Petroleum
- (B) Coal
- (C) Natural gas
- (D) Solar energy

Answer: D

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q77. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) Uniform pace for all
- (B) Active participation by learners
- (C) No feedback
- (D) Only lecture delivery

Answer: B

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q78. ICT stands for

- (A) Information and Communication Technology
- (B) International Communication Transfer
- (C) Integrated Computer Training
- (D) Information Control Technique

Answer: A

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q79. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Ordinal scale
- (B) Nominal scale
- (C) Interval scale
- (D) Ratio scale

Answer: D

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q80. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) remove the receiver
- (B) assess whether the message was understood
- (C) avoid encoding
- (D) increase noise

Answer: B

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q81. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a final conclusion
- (B) a bibliography
- (C) a sampling error
- (D) a testable proposition

Answer: D

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q82. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) purposive sample
- (B) simple random sample
- (C) convenience sample
- (D) quota sample

Answer: B

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q83. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a final conclusion
- (B) a testable proposition
- (C) a bibliography
- (D) a sampling error

Answer: B

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q84. ICT stands for

- (A) Integrated Computer Training
- (B) Information Control Technique
- (C) International Communication Transfer
- (D) Information and Communication Technology

Answer: D

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q85. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) using a questionnaire
- (B) peer reviewing a paper
- (C) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (D) citing sources correctly

Answer: C

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q86. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) assess whether the message was understood
- (B) avoid encoding
- (C) increase noise
- (D) remove the receiver

Answer: A

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q87. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) Only lecture delivery
- (B) Active participation by learners
- (C) No feedback
- (D) Uniform pace for all

Answer: B

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q88. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) No feedback
- (B) Only lecture delivery
- (C) Uniform pace for all
- (D) Active participation by learners

Answer: D

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q89. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) peer reviewing a paper
- (B) using a questionnaire
- (C) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (D) citing sources correctly

Answer: C

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q90. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) remove the receiver
- (B) avoid encoding
- (C) increase noise
- (D) assess whether the message was understood

Answer: D

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q91. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) convenience sample
- (B) quota sample
- (C) purposive sample
- (D) simple random sample

Answer: D

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q92. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a final conclusion
- (B) a sampling error
- (C) a testable proposition
- (D) a bibliography

Answer: C

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q93. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) purposive sample
- (B) simple random sample
- (C) quota sample
- (D) convenience sample

Answer: B

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q94. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Interval scale
- (B) Nominal scale
- (C) Ratio scale
- (D) Ordinal scale

Answer: C

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q95. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a testable proposition
- (B) a bibliography
- (C) a sampling error
- (D) a final conclusion

Answer: A

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q96. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) assess whether the message was understood
- (B) remove the receiver
- (C) avoid encoding
- (D) increase noise

Answer: A

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q97. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) purposive sample
- (B) quota sample
- (C) simple random sample
- (D) convenience sample

Answer: C

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q98. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (B) peer reviewing a paper
- (C) using a questionnaire
- (D) citing sources correctly

Answer: A

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q99. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) assess whether the message was understood
- (B) increase noise
- (C) remove the receiver
- (D) avoid encoding

Answer: A

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q100. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Nominal scale
- (B) Ratio scale
- (C) Interval scale
- (D) Ordinal scale

Answer: B

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q101. ICT stands for

- (A) Integrated Computer Training
- (B) International Communication Transfer
- (C) Information and Communication Technology
- (D) Information Control Technique

Answer: C

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q102. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) purposive sample
- (B) quota sample
- (C) simple random sample
- (D) convenience sample

Answer: C

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q103. ICT stands for

- (A) Information Control Technique
- (B) Information and Communication Technology
- (C) International Communication Transfer
- (D) Integrated Computer Training

Answer: B

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q104. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) Active participation by learners
- (B) Uniform pace for all
- (C) Only lecture delivery
- (D) No feedback

Answer: A

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q105. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Natural gas
- (B) Coal
- (C) Solar energy
- (D) Petroleum

Answer: C

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q106. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) citing sources correctly
- (B) using a questionnaire
- (C) peer reviewing a paper
- (D) presenting another person's work as one's own

Answer: D

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q107. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a testable proposition
- (B) a final conclusion
- (C) a sampling error
- (D) a bibliography

Answer: A

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q108. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) increase noise
- (B) assess whether the message was understood
- (C) avoid encoding
- (D) remove the receiver

Answer: B

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q109. ICT stands for

- (A) Information Control Technique
- (B) International Communication Transfer
- (C) Information and Communication Technology
- (D) Integrated Computer Training

Answer: C

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q110. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) citing sources correctly
- (B) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (C) using a questionnaire
- (D) peer reviewing a paper

Answer: B

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q111. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) simple random sample
- (B) purposive sample
- (C) convenience sample
- (D) quota sample

Answer: A

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q112. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) purposive sample
- (B) quota sample
- (C) simple random sample
- (D) convenience sample

Answer: C

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q113. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Ordinal scale
- (B) Nominal scale
- (C) Ratio scale
- (D) Interval scale

Answer: C

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q114. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a final conclusion
- (B) a testable proposition
- (C) a bibliography
- (D) a sampling error

Answer: B

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q115. ICT stands for

- (A) Integrated Computer Training
- (B) Information and Communication Technology
- (C) Information Control Technique
- (D) International Communication Transfer

Answer: B

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q116. ICT stands for

- (A) Integrated Computer Training
- (B) Information Control Technique
- (C) International Communication Transfer
- (D) Information and Communication Technology

Answer: D

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q117. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) assess whether the message was understood
- (B) avoid encoding
- (C) remove the receiver
- (D) increase noise

Answer: A

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q118. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) Only lecture delivery
- (B) Uniform pace for all
- (C) Active participation by learners
- (D) No feedback

Answer: C

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q119. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) Uniform pace for all
- (B) No feedback
- (C) Active participation by learners
- (D) Only lecture delivery

Answer: C

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q120. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a final conclusion
- (B) a bibliography
- (C) a testable proposition
- (D) a sampling error

Answer: C

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q121. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) Uniform pace for all
- (B) Active participation by learners
- (C) No feedback
- (D) Only lecture delivery

Answer: B

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q122. ICT stands for

- (A) International Communication Transfer
- (B) Information Control Technique
- (C) Integrated Computer Training
- (D) Information and Communication Technology

Answer: D

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q123. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Interval scale
- (B) Nominal scale
- (C) Ordinal scale
- (D) Ratio scale

Answer: D

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q124. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Interval scale
- (B) Nominal scale
- (C) Ratio scale
- (D) Ordinal scale

Answer: C

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q125. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) assess whether the message was understood
- (B) increase noise
- (C) avoid encoding
- (D) remove the receiver

Answer: A

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q126. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Interval scale
- (B) Ratio scale
- (C) Ordinal scale
- (D) Nominal scale

Answer: B

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q127. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Nominal scale
- (B) Interval scale
- (C) Ordinal scale
- (D) Ratio scale

Answer: D

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q128. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) using a questionnaire
- (B) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (C) citing sources correctly
- (D) peer reviewing a paper

Answer: B

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q129. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Coal
- (B) Petroleum
- (C) Solar energy
- (D) Natural gas

Answer: C

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q130. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Solar energy
- (B) Petroleum
- (C) Coal
- (D) Natural gas

Answer: A

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q131. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Petroleum
- (B) Natural gas
- (C) Solar energy
- (D) Coal

Answer: C

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q132. ICT stands for

- (A) International Communication Transfer
- (B) Information and Communication Technology
- (C) Information Control Technique
- (D) Integrated Computer Training

Answer: B

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q133. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a testable proposition
- (B) a sampling error
- (C) a bibliography
- (D) a final conclusion

Answer: A

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q134. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) No feedback
- (B) Active participation by learners
- (C) Only lecture delivery
- (D) Uniform pace for all

Answer: B

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q135. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) convenience sample
- (B) simple random sample
- (C) quota sample
- (D) purposive sample

Answer: B

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q136. ICT stands for

- (A) Integrated Computer Training
- (B) International Communication Transfer
- (C) Information Control Technique
- (D) Information and Communication Technology

Answer: D

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q137. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) increase noise
- (B) avoid encoding
- (C) assess whether the message was understood
- (D) remove the receiver

Answer: C

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q138. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) simple random sample
- (B) convenience sample
- (C) purposive sample
- (D) quota sample

Answer: A

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q139. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) Uniform pace for all
- (B) Only lecture delivery
- (C) No feedback
- (D) Active participation by learners

Answer: D

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q140. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) Only lecture delivery
- (B) No feedback
- (C) Uniform pace for all
- (D) Active participation by learners

Answer: D

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q141. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) purposive sample
- (B) simple random sample
- (C) convenience sample
- (D) quota sample

Answer: B

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q142. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a final conclusion
- (B) a sampling error
- (C) a bibliography
- (D) a testable proposition

Answer: D

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q143. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) Only lecture delivery
- (B) Uniform pace for all
- (C) Active participation by learners
- (D) No feedback

Answer: C

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q144. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) using a questionnaire
- (B) citing sources correctly
- (C) peer reviewing a paper
- (D) presenting another person's work as one's own

Answer: D

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q145. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) peer reviewing a paper
- (B) citing sources correctly
- (C) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (D) using a questionnaire

Answer: C

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q146. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) avoid encoding
- (B) remove the receiver
- (C) assess whether the message was understood
- (D) increase noise

Answer: C

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q147. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) quota sample
- (B) simple random sample
- (C) purposive sample
- (D) convenience sample

Answer: B

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q148. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) Active participation by learners
- (B) No feedback
- (C) Only lecture delivery
- (D) Uniform pace for all

Answer: A

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q149. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (B) peer reviewing a paper
- (C) citing sources correctly
- (D) using a questionnaire

Answer: A

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q150. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) Uniform pace for all
- (B) No feedback
- (C) Only lecture delivery
- (D) Active participation by learners

Answer: D

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q151. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) Active participation by learners
- (B) Only lecture delivery
- (C) Uniform pace for all
- (D) No feedback

Answer: A

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q152. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) peer reviewing a paper
- (B) citing sources correctly
- (C) using a questionnaire
- (D) presenting another person's work as one's own

Answer: D

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q153. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a final conclusion
- (B) a bibliography
- (C) a sampling error
- (D) a testable proposition

Answer: D

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q154. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) Only lecture delivery
- (B) No feedback
- (C) Uniform pace for all
- (D) Active participation by learners

Answer: D

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q155. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Ratio scale
- (B) Interval scale
- (C) Nominal scale
- (D) Ordinal scale

Answer: A

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q156. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Solar energy
- (B) Coal
- (C) Petroleum
- (D) Natural gas

Answer: A

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q157. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Ordinal scale
- (B) Nominal scale
- (C) Ratio scale
- (D) Interval scale

Answer: C

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q158. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) citing sources correctly
- (B) using a questionnaire
- (C) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (D) peer reviewing a paper

Answer: C

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q159. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) assess whether the message was understood
- (B) increase noise
- (C) avoid encoding
- (D) remove the receiver

Answer: A

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q160. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) convenience sample
- (B) quota sample
- (C) simple random sample
- (D) purposive sample

Answer: C

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q161. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) assess whether the message was understood
- (B) avoid encoding
- (C) remove the receiver
- (D) increase noise

Answer: A

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q162. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Natural gas
- (B) Solar energy
- (C) Petroleum
- (D) Coal

Answer: B

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q163. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Interval scale
- (B) Ratio scale
- (C) Ordinal scale
- (D) Nominal scale

Answer: B

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q164. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Petroleum
- (B) Solar energy
- (C) Natural gas
- (D) Coal

Answer: B

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q165. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) Only lecture delivery
- (B) Uniform pace for all
- (C) No feedback
- (D) Active participation by learners

Answer: D

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q166. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) Only lecture delivery
- (B) No feedback
- (C) Active participation by learners
- (D) Uniform pace for all

Answer: C

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q167. ICT stands for

- (A) Information and Communication Technology
- (B) International Communication Transfer
- (C) Integrated Computer Training
- (D) Information Control Technique

Answer: A

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q168. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Coal
- (B) Petroleum
- (C) Natural gas
- (D) Solar energy

Answer: D

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q169. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) Active participation by learners
- (B) No feedback
- (C) Only lecture delivery
- (D) Uniform pace for all

Answer: A

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q170. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) convenience sample
- (B) quota sample
- (C) purposive sample
- (D) simple random sample

Answer: D

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q171. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) peer reviewing a paper
- (B) using a questionnaire
- (C) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (D) citing sources correctly

Answer: C

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q172. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) assess whether the message was understood
- (B) remove the receiver
- (C) avoid encoding
- (D) increase noise

Answer: A

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q173. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Solar energy
- (B) Coal
- (C) Petroleum
- (D) Natural gas

Answer: A

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q174. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Coal
- (B) Solar energy
- (C) Natural gas
- (D) Petroleum

Answer: B

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q175. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) citing sources correctly
- (B) using a questionnaire
- (C) peer reviewing a paper
- (D) presenting another person's work as one's own

Answer: D

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q176. ICT stands for

- (A) International Communication Transfer
- (B) Information Control Technique
- (C) Information and Communication Technology
- (D) Integrated Computer Training

Answer: C

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q177. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a bibliography
- (B) a sampling error
- (C) a testable proposition
- (D) a final conclusion

Answer: C

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q178. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) using a questionnaire
- (B) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (C) peer reviewing a paper
- (D) citing sources correctly

Answer: B

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q179. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) citing sources correctly
- (B) using a questionnaire
- (C) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (D) peer reviewing a paper

Answer: C

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q180. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a sampling error
- (B) a testable proposition
- (C) a bibliography
- (D) a final conclusion

Answer: B

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q181. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) increase noise
- (B) assess whether the message was understood
- (C) avoid encoding
- (D) remove the receiver

Answer: B

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q182. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) quota sample
- (B) simple random sample
- (C) purposive sample
- (D) convenience sample

Answer: B

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q183. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) quota sample
- (B) purposive sample
- (C) simple random sample
- (D) convenience sample

Answer: C

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q184. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) peer reviewing a paper
- (B) citing sources correctly
- (C) using a questionnaire
- (D) presenting another person's work as one's own

Answer: D

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q185. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Coal
- (B) Solar energy
- (C) Natural gas
- (D) Petroleum

Answer: B

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q186. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) Only lecture delivery
- (B) Uniform pace for all
- (C) No feedback
- (D) Active participation by learners

Answer: D

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q187. ICT stands for

- (A) Information Control Technique
- (B) Information and Communication Technology
- (C) International Communication Transfer
- (D) Integrated Computer Training

Answer: B

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q188. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Ratio scale
- (B) Interval scale
- (C) Ordinal scale
- (D) Nominal scale

Answer: A

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q189. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) Uniform pace for all
- (B) Active participation by learners
- (C) No feedback
- (D) Only lecture delivery

Answer: B

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q190. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a testable proposition
- (B) a bibliography
- (C) a sampling error
- (D) a final conclusion

Answer: A

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q191. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Natural gas
- (B) Solar energy
- (C) Coal
- (D) Petroleum

Answer: B

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q192. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Natural gas
- (B) Coal
- (C) Solar energy
- (D) Petroleum

Answer: C

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q193. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) convenience sample
- (B) quota sample
- (C) purposive sample
- (D) simple random sample

Answer: D

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q194. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a bibliography
- (B) a testable proposition
- (C) a sampling error
- (D) a final conclusion

Answer: B

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q195. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Nominal scale
- (B) Ratio scale
- (C) Interval scale
- (D) Ordinal scale

Answer: B

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q196. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) No feedback
- (B) Uniform pace for all
- (C) Active participation by learners
- (D) Only lecture delivery

Answer: C

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q197. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) avoid encoding
- (B) assess whether the message was understood
- (C) increase noise
- (D) remove the receiver

Answer: B

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q198. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Natural gas
- (B) Coal
- (C) Solar energy
- (D) Petroleum

Answer: C

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q199. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) convenience sample
- (B) quota sample
- (C) purposive sample
- (D) simple random sample

Answer: D

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q200. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) No feedback
- (B) Uniform pace for all
- (C) Only lecture delivery
- (D) Active participation by learners

Answer: D

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q201. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) purposive sample
- (B) simple random sample
- (C) quota sample
- (D) convenience sample

Answer: B

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q202. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Interval scale
- (B) Nominal scale
- (C) Ordinal scale
- (D) Ratio scale

Answer: D

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q203. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Ratio scale
- (B) Nominal scale
- (C) Ordinal scale
- (D) Interval scale

Answer: A

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q204. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Coal
- (B) Natural gas
- (C) Solar energy
- (D) Petroleum

Answer: C

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q205. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Coal
- (B) Petroleum
- (C) Natural gas
- (D) Solar energy

Answer: D

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q206. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) remove the receiver
- (B) increase noise
- (C) assess whether the message was understood
- (D) avoid encoding

Answer: C

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q207. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Solar energy
- (B) Coal
- (C) Natural gas
- (D) Petroleum

Answer: A

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q208. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) citing sources correctly
- (B) peer reviewing a paper
- (C) using a questionnaire
- (D) presenting another person's work as one's own

Answer: D

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q209. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) Only lecture delivery
- (B) Active participation by learners
- (C) No feedback
- (D) Uniform pace for all

Answer: B

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q210. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Natural gas
- (B) Petroleum
- (C) Solar energy
- (D) Coal

Answer: C

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q211. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) Only lecture delivery
- (B) Active participation by learners
- (C) Uniform pace for all
- (D) No feedback

Answer: B

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q212. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) assess whether the message was understood
- (B) avoid encoding
- (C) remove the receiver
- (D) increase noise

Answer: A

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q213. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) assess whether the message was understood
- (B) increase noise
- (C) avoid encoding
- (D) remove the receiver

Answer: A

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q214. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) Active participation by learners
- (B) No feedback
- (C) Uniform pace for all
- (D) Only lecture delivery

Answer: A

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q215. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) No feedback
- (B) Only lecture delivery
- (C) Active participation by learners
- (D) Uniform pace for all

Answer: C

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q216. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Interval scale
- (B) Ratio scale
- (C) Ordinal scale
- (D) Nominal scale

Answer: B

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q217. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) Uniform pace for all
- (B) No feedback
- (C) Only lecture delivery
- (D) Active participation by learners

Answer: D

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q218. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) convenience sample
- (B) purposive sample
- (C) quota sample
- (D) simple random sample

Answer: D

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q219. ICT stands for

- (A) Information Control Technique
- (B) Integrated Computer Training
- (C) Information and Communication Technology
- (D) International Communication Transfer

Answer: C

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q220. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a testable proposition
- (B) a bibliography
- (C) a sampling error
- (D) a final conclusion

Answer: A

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q221. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a final conclusion
- (B) a testable proposition
- (C) a bibliography
- (D) a sampling error

Answer: B

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q222. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) avoid encoding
- (B) assess whether the message was understood
- (C) remove the receiver
- (D) increase noise

Answer: B

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q223. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a final conclusion
- (B) a sampling error
- (C) a testable proposition
- (D) a bibliography

Answer: C

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q224. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) assess whether the message was understood
- (B) remove the receiver
- (C) avoid encoding
- (D) increase noise

Answer: A

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q225. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) peer reviewing a paper
- (B) using a questionnaire
- (C) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (D) citing sources correctly

Answer: C

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q226. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Natural gas
- (B) Coal
- (C) Petroleum
- (D) Solar energy

Answer: D

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q227. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a testable proposition
- (B) a sampling error
- (C) a final conclusion
- (D) a bibliography

Answer: A

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q228. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) citing sources correctly
- (B) peer reviewing a paper
- (C) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (D) using a questionnaire

Answer: C

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q229. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) avoid encoding
- (B) assess whether the message was understood
- (C) increase noise
- (D) remove the receiver

Answer: B

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q230. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) increase noise
- (B) avoid encoding
- (C) assess whether the message was understood
- (D) remove the receiver

Answer: C

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q231. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Solar energy
- (B) Coal
- (C) Petroleum
- (D) Natural gas

Answer: A

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q232. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) quota sample
- (B) purposive sample
- (C) convenience sample
- (D) simple random sample

Answer: D

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q233. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a bibliography
- (B) a final conclusion
- (C) a sampling error
- (D) a testable proposition

Answer: D

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q234. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) avoid encoding
- (B) assess whether the message was understood
- (C) increase noise
- (D) remove the receiver

Answer: B

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q235. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) simple random sample
- (B) convenience sample
- (C) quota sample
- (D) purposive sample

Answer: A

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q236. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) citing sources correctly
- (B) using a questionnaire
- (C) peer reviewing a paper
- (D) presenting another person's work as one's own

Answer: D

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q237. ICT stands for

- (A) Integrated Computer Training
- (B) International Communication Transfer
- (C) Information Control Technique
- (D) Information and Communication Technology

Answer: D

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q238. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Ordinal scale
- (B) Ratio scale
- (C) Interval scale
- (D) Nominal scale

Answer: B

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q239. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Interval scale
- (B) Nominal scale
- (C) Ordinal scale
- (D) Ratio scale

Answer: D

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q240. ICT stands for

- (A) Information Control Technique
- (B) Integrated Computer Training
- (C) Information and Communication Technology
- (D) International Communication Transfer

Answer: C

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q241. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Nominal scale
- (B) Ratio scale
- (C) Interval scale
- (D) Ordinal scale

Answer: B

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q242. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a sampling error
- (B) a bibliography
- (C) a testable proposition
- (D) a final conclusion

Answer: C

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q243. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) using a questionnaire
- (B) peer reviewing a paper
- (C) citing sources correctly
- (D) presenting another person's work as one's own

Answer: D

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q244. ICT stands for

- (A) Integrated Computer Training
- (B) International Communication Transfer
- (C) Information Control Technique
- (D) Information and Communication Technology

Answer: D

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q245. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) convenience sample
- (B) quota sample
- (C) purposive sample
- (D) simple random sample

Answer: D

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q246. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Nominal scale
- (B) Ratio scale
- (C) Interval scale
- (D) Ordinal scale

Answer: B

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q247. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) Active participation by learners
- (B) Only lecture delivery
- (C) No feedback
- (D) Uniform pace for all

Answer: A

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q248. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) remove the receiver
- (B) avoid encoding
- (C) increase noise
- (D) assess whether the message was understood

Answer: D

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q249. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) purposive sample
- (B) simple random sample
- (C) convenience sample
- (D) quota sample

Answer: B

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q250. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) peer reviewing a paper
- (B) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (C) citing sources correctly
- (D) using a questionnaire

Answer: B

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q251. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) Only lecture delivery
- (B) Uniform pace for all
- (C) Active participation by learners
- (D) No feedback

Answer: C

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q252. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) Active participation by learners
- (B) Uniform pace for all
- (C) No feedback
- (D) Only lecture delivery

Answer: A

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q253. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Ordinal scale
- (B) Ratio scale
- (C) Nominal scale
- (D) Interval scale

Answer: B

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q254. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) convenience sample
- (B) simple random sample
- (C) quota sample
- (D) purposive sample

Answer: B

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q255. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Ratio scale
- (B) Interval scale
- (C) Ordinal scale
- (D) Nominal scale

Answer: A

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q256. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a bibliography
- (B) a sampling error
- (C) a testable proposition
- (D) a final conclusion

Answer: C

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q257. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Coal
- (B) Natural gas
- (C) Petroleum
- (D) Solar energy

Answer: D

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q258. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a bibliography
- (B) a testable proposition
- (C) a sampling error
- (D) a final conclusion

Answer: B

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q259. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Ordinal scale
- (B) Ratio scale
- (C) Nominal scale
- (D) Interval scale

Answer: B

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q260. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) convenience sample
- (B) simple random sample
- (C) quota sample
- (D) purposive sample

Answer: B

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q261. ICT stands for

- (A) Integrated Computer Training
- (B) Information Control Technique
- (C) Information and Communication Technology
- (D) International Communication Transfer

Answer: C

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q262. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) increase noise
- (B) avoid encoding
- (C) assess whether the message was understood
- (D) remove the receiver

Answer: C

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q263. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Petroleum
- (B) Solar energy
- (C) Natural gas
- (D) Coal

Answer: B

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q264. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) assess whether the message was understood
- (B) remove the receiver
- (C) increase noise
- (D) avoid encoding

Answer: A

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q265. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) assess whether the message was understood
- (B) avoid encoding
- (C) increase noise
- (D) remove the receiver

Answer: A

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q266. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a bibliography
- (B) a sampling error
- (C) a testable proposition
- (D) a final conclusion

Answer: C

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q267. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Ratio scale
- (B) Interval scale
- (C) Nominal scale
- (D) Ordinal scale

Answer: A

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q268. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) purposive sample
- (B) quota sample
- (C) simple random sample
- (D) convenience sample

Answer: C

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q269. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Ratio scale
- (B) Interval scale
- (C) Ordinal scale
- (D) Nominal scale

Answer: A

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q270. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) using a questionnaire
- (B) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (C) citing sources correctly
- (D) peer reviewing a paper

Answer: B

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q271. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (B) peer reviewing a paper
- (C) using a questionnaire
- (D) citing sources correctly

Answer: A

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q272. ICT stands for

- (A) International Communication Transfer
- (B) Information and Communication Technology
- (C) Integrated Computer Training
- (D) Information Control Technique

Answer: B

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q273. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) peer reviewing a paper
- (B) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (C) citing sources correctly
- (D) using a questionnaire

Answer: B

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q274. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) increase noise
- (B) avoid encoding
- (C) assess whether the message was understood
- (D) remove the receiver

Answer: C

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q275. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Natural gas
- (B) Coal
- (C) Solar energy
- (D) Petroleum

Answer: C

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q276. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) quota sample
- (B) simple random sample
- (C) convenience sample
- (D) purposive sample

Answer: B

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q277. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (B) citing sources correctly
- (C) peer reviewing a paper
- (D) using a questionnaire

Answer: A

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q278. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) convenience sample
- (B) simple random sample
- (C) quota sample
- (D) purposive sample

Answer: B

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q279. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) using a questionnaire
- (B) citing sources correctly
- (C) peer reviewing a paper
- (D) presenting another person's work as one's own

Answer: D

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q280. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (B) using a questionnaire
- (C) peer reviewing a paper
- (D) citing sources correctly

Answer: A

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q281. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a sampling error
- (B) a final conclusion
- (C) a bibliography
- (D) a testable proposition

Answer: D

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q282. ICT stands for

- (A) Information Control Technique
- (B) International Communication Transfer
- (C) Integrated Computer Training
- (D) Information and Communication Technology

Answer: D

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q283. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Ratio scale
- (B) Nominal scale
- (C) Ordinal scale
- (D) Interval scale

Answer: A

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q284. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a sampling error
- (B) a final conclusion
- (C) a bibliography
- (D) a testable proposition

Answer: D

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q285. ICT stands for

- (A) Integrated Computer Training
- (B) Information Control Technique
- (C) Information and Communication Technology
- (D) International Communication Transfer

Answer: C

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q286. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) Active participation by learners
- (B) Only lecture delivery
- (C) Uniform pace for all
- (D) No feedback

Answer: A

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q287. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Solar energy
- (B) Natural gas
- (C) Coal
- (D) Petroleum

Answer: A

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q288. ICT stands for

- (A) Integrated Computer Training
- (B) International Communication Transfer
- (C) Information Control Technique
- (D) Information and Communication Technology

Answer: D

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q289. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Ratio scale
- (B) Interval scale
- (C) Ordinal scale
- (D) Nominal scale

Answer: A

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q290. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a testable proposition
- (B) a sampling error
- (C) a bibliography
- (D) a final conclusion

Answer: A

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q291. ICT stands for

- (A) Information and Communication Technology
- (B) Information Control Technique
- (C) International Communication Transfer
- (D) Integrated Computer Training

Answer: A

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q292. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a final conclusion
- (B) a sampling error
- (C) a testable proposition
- (D) a bibliography

Answer: C

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q293. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) Active participation by learners
- (B) Only lecture delivery
- (C) Uniform pace for all
- (D) No feedback

Answer: A

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q294. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) quota sample
- (B) purposive sample
- (C) simple random sample
- (D) convenience sample

Answer: C

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q295. ICT stands for

- (A) Integrated Computer Training
- (B) Information Control Technique
- (C) Information and Communication Technology
- (D) International Communication Transfer

Answer: C

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q296. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) quota sample
- (B) convenience sample
- (C) simple random sample
- (D) purposive sample

Answer: C

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q297. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Natural gas
- (B) Petroleum
- (C) Solar energy
- (D) Coal

Answer: C

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q298. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) increase noise
- (B) avoid encoding
- (C) assess whether the message was understood
- (D) remove the receiver

Answer: C

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q299. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a sampling error
- (B) a bibliography
- (C) a testable proposition
- (D) a final conclusion

Answer: C

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q300. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Coal
- (B) Petroleum
- (C) Solar energy
- (D) Natural gas

Answer: C

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q301. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Petroleum
- (B) Solar energy
- (C) Coal
- (D) Natural gas

Answer: B

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q302. ICT stands for

- (A) Integrated Computer Training
- (B) Information Control Technique
- (C) Information and Communication Technology
- (D) International Communication Transfer

Answer: C

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q303. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) increase noise
- (B) avoid encoding
- (C) assess whether the message was understood
- (D) remove the receiver

Answer: C

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q304. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Petroleum
- (B) Natural gas
- (C) Solar energy
- (D) Coal

Answer: C

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q305. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Coal
- (B) Solar energy
- (C) Natural gas
- (D) Petroleum

Answer: B

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q306. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) citing sources correctly
- (B) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (C) peer reviewing a paper
- (D) using a questionnaire

Answer: B

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q307. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) convenience sample
- (B) purposive sample
- (C) simple random sample
- (D) quota sample

Answer: C

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q308. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a sampling error
- (B) a bibliography
- (C) a testable proposition
- (D) a final conclusion

Answer: C

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q309. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Solar energy
- (B) Natural gas
- (C) Coal
- (D) Petroleum

Answer: A

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q310. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a final conclusion
- (B) a bibliography
- (C) a sampling error
- (D) a testable proposition

Answer: D

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q311. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) using a questionnaire
- (B) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (C) peer reviewing a paper
- (D) citing sources correctly

Answer: B

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q312. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) Only lecture delivery
- (B) Active participation by learners
- (C) Uniform pace for all
- (D) No feedback

Answer: B

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q313. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) citing sources correctly
- (B) using a questionnaire
- (C) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (D) peer reviewing a paper

Answer: C

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q314. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Solar energy
- (B) Coal
- (C) Natural gas
- (D) Petroleum

Answer: A

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q315. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) simple random sample
- (B) quota sample
- (C) convenience sample
- (D) purposive sample

Answer: A

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q316. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Nominal scale
- (B) Ordinal scale
- (C) Ratio scale
- (D) Interval scale

Answer: C

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q317. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Interval scale
- (B) Nominal scale
- (C) Ordinal scale
- (D) Ratio scale

Answer: D

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q318. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Solar energy
- (B) Natural gas
- (C) Coal
- (D) Petroleum

Answer: A

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q319. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) remove the receiver
- (B) avoid encoding
- (C) assess whether the message was understood
- (D) increase noise

Answer: C

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q320. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) increase noise
- (B) remove the receiver
- (C) avoid encoding
- (D) assess whether the message was understood

Answer: D

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q321. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Interval scale
- (B) Ordinal scale
- (C) Ratio scale
- (D) Nominal scale

Answer: C

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q322. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Ratio scale
- (B) Interval scale
- (C) Ordinal scale
- (D) Nominal scale

Answer: A

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q323. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a final conclusion
- (B) a bibliography
- (C) a sampling error
- (D) a testable proposition

Answer: D

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q324. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) quota sample
- (B) purposive sample
- (C) simple random sample
- (D) convenience sample

Answer: C

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q325. ICT stands for

- (A) Information and Communication Technology
- (B) Information Control Technique
- (C) Integrated Computer Training
- (D) International Communication Transfer

Answer: A

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q326. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (B) citing sources correctly
- (C) peer reviewing a paper
- (D) using a questionnaire

Answer: A

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q327. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) peer reviewing a paper
- (B) using a questionnaire
- (C) citing sources correctly
- (D) presenting another person's work as one's own

Answer: D

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q328. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Petroleum
- (B) Coal
- (C) Solar energy
- (D) Natural gas

Answer: C

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q329. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) simple random sample
- (B) purposive sample
- (C) convenience sample
- (D) quota sample

Answer: A

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q330. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) simple random sample
- (B) purposive sample
- (C) convenience sample
- (D) quota sample

Answer: A

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q331. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) remove the receiver
- (B) assess whether the message was understood
- (C) avoid encoding
- (D) increase noise

Answer: B

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q332. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Ratio scale
- (B) Ordinal scale
- (C) Interval scale
- (D) Nominal scale

Answer: A

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q333. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) citing sources correctly
- (B) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (C) using a questionnaire
- (D) peer reviewing a paper

Answer: B

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q334. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Nominal scale
- (B) Ratio scale
- (C) Interval scale
- (D) Ordinal scale

Answer: B

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q335. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Ratio scale
- (B) Interval scale
- (C) Nominal scale
- (D) Ordinal scale

Answer: A

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q336. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Solar energy
- (B) Petroleum
- (C) Coal
- (D) Natural gas

Answer: A

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q337. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) increase noise
- (B) remove the receiver
- (C) avoid encoding
- (D) assess whether the message was understood

Answer: D

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q338. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a bibliography
- (B) a testable proposition
- (C) a sampling error
- (D) a final conclusion

Answer: B

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q339. ICT stands for

- (A) Integrated Computer Training
- (B) Information Control Technique
- (C) Information and Communication Technology
- (D) International Communication Transfer

Answer: C

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q340. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) Uniform pace for all
- (B) Only lecture delivery
- (C) No feedback
- (D) Active participation by learners

Answer: D

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q341. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a bibliography
- (B) a testable proposition
- (C) a final conclusion
- (D) a sampling error

Answer: B

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q342. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Nominal scale
- (B) Ordinal scale
- (C) Ratio scale
- (D) Interval scale

Answer: C

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q343. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Petroleum
- (B) Solar energy
- (C) Coal
- (D) Natural gas

Answer: B

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q344. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Coal
- (B) Petroleum
- (C) Solar energy
- (D) Natural gas

Answer: C

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q345. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a bibliography
- (B) a testable proposition
- (C) a sampling error
- (D) a final conclusion

Answer: B

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q346. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Natural gas
- (B) Petroleum
- (C) Coal
- (D) Solar energy

Answer: D

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q347. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) peer reviewing a paper
- (B) citing sources correctly
- (C) using a questionnaire
- (D) presenting another person's work as one's own

Answer: D

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q348. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) using a questionnaire
- (B) citing sources correctly
- (C) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (D) peer reviewing a paper

Answer: C

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q349. ICT stands for

- (A) Integrated Computer Training
- (B) International Communication Transfer
- (C) Information Control Technique
- (D) Information and Communication Technology

Answer: D

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q350. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Interval scale
- (B) Ratio scale
- (C) Ordinal scale
- (D) Nominal scale

Answer: B

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q351. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) avoid encoding
- (B) assess whether the message was understood
- (C) increase noise
- (D) remove the receiver

Answer: B

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q352. ICT stands for

- (A) Integrated Computer Training
- (B) International Communication Transfer
- (C) Information Control Technique
- (D) Information and Communication Technology

Answer: D

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q353. ICT stands for

- (A) International Communication Transfer
- (B) Integrated Computer Training
- (C) Information Control Technique
- (D) Information and Communication Technology

Answer: D

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q354. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) simple random sample
- (B) convenience sample
- (C) quota sample
- (D) purposive sample

Answer: A

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q355. ICT stands for

- (A) Information and Communication Technology
- (B) International Communication Transfer
- (C) Information Control Technique
- (D) Integrated Computer Training

Answer: A

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q356. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) simple random sample
- (B) purposive sample
- (C) quota sample
- (D) convenience sample

Answer: A

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q357. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) assess whether the message was understood
- (B) avoid encoding
- (C) remove the receiver
- (D) increase noise

Answer: A

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q358. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) Only lecture delivery
- (B) Active participation by learners
- (C) No feedback
- (D) Uniform pace for all

Answer: B

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q359. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Interval scale
- (B) Ratio scale
- (C) Nominal scale
- (D) Ordinal scale

Answer: B

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q360. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Natural gas
- (B) Coal
- (C) Petroleum
- (D) Solar energy

Answer: D

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q361. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) quota sample
- (B) purposive sample
- (C) convenience sample
- (D) simple random sample

Answer: D

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q362. ICT stands for

- (A) Integrated Computer Training
- (B) International Communication Transfer
- (C) Information Control Technique
- (D) Information and Communication Technology

Answer: D

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q363. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) quota sample
- (B) purposive sample
- (C) simple random sample
- (D) convenience sample

Answer: C

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q364. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Solar energy
- (B) Coal
- (C) Petroleum
- (D) Natural gas

Answer: A

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q365. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Nominal scale
- (B) Interval scale
- (C) Ratio scale
- (D) Ordinal scale

Answer: C

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q366. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) using a questionnaire
- (B) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (C) citing sources correctly
- (D) peer reviewing a paper

Answer: B

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q367. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Ratio scale
- (B) Nominal scale
- (C) Ordinal scale
- (D) Interval scale

Answer: A

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q368. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) increase noise
- (B) remove the receiver
- (C) avoid encoding
- (D) assess whether the message was understood

Answer: D

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q369. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Coal
- (B) Solar energy
- (C) Petroleum
- (D) Natural gas

Answer: B

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q370. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Solar energy
- (B) Natural gas
- (C) Coal
- (D) Petroleum

Answer: A

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q371. ICT stands for

- (A) Information and Communication Technology
- (B) Integrated Computer Training
- (C) International Communication Transfer
- (D) Information Control Technique

Answer: A

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q372. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) Only lecture delivery
- (B) No feedback
- (C) Uniform pace for all
- (D) Active participation by learners

Answer: D

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q373. ICT stands for

- (A) International Communication Transfer
- (B) Information and Communication Technology
- (C) Integrated Computer Training
- (D) Information Control Technique

Answer: B

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q374. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (B) citing sources correctly
- (C) using a questionnaire
- (D) peer reviewing a paper

Answer: A

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q375. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) increase noise
- (B) avoid encoding
- (C) assess whether the message was understood
- (D) remove the receiver

Answer: C

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q376. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) peer reviewing a paper
- (B) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (C) citing sources correctly
- (D) using a questionnaire

Answer: B

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q377. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) assess whether the message was understood
- (B) avoid encoding
- (C) remove the receiver
- (D) increase noise

Answer: A

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q378. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) simple random sample
- (B) convenience sample
- (C) purposive sample
- (D) quota sample

Answer: A

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q379. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) No feedback
- (B) Only lecture delivery
- (C) Uniform pace for all
- (D) Active participation by learners

Answer: D

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q380. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) No feedback
- (B) Only lecture delivery
- (C) Active participation by learners
- (D) Uniform pace for all

Answer: C

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q381. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) remove the receiver
- (B) increase noise
- (C) avoid encoding
- (D) assess whether the message was understood

Answer: D

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q382. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Petroleum
- (B) Solar energy
- (C) Natural gas
- (D) Coal

Answer: B

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q383. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a bibliography
- (B) a testable proposition
- (C) a sampling error
- (D) a final conclusion

Answer: B

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q384. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) peer reviewing a paper
- (B) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (C) using a questionnaire
- (D) citing sources correctly

Answer: B

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q385. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a bibliography
- (B) a final conclusion
- (C) a sampling error
- (D) a testable proposition

Answer: D

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q386. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Petroleum
- (B) Solar energy
- (C) Coal
- (D) Natural gas

Answer: B

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q387. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a final conclusion
- (B) a testable proposition
- (C) a bibliography
- (D) a sampling error

Answer: B

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q388. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) peer reviewing a paper
- (B) using a questionnaire
- (C) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (D) citing sources correctly

Answer: C

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q389. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Ordinal scale
- (B) Nominal scale
- (C) Interval scale
- (D) Ratio scale

Answer: D

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q390. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Nominal scale
- (B) Interval scale
- (C) Ratio scale
- (D) Ordinal scale

Answer: C

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q391. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) purposive sample
- (B) quota sample
- (C) convenience sample
- (D) simple random sample

Answer: D

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q392. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) No feedback
- (B) Only lecture delivery
- (C) Uniform pace for all
- (D) Active participation by learners

Answer: D

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q393. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) Only lecture delivery
- (B) Active participation by learners
- (C) Uniform pace for all
- (D) No feedback

Answer: B

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q394. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) using a questionnaire
- (B) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (C) peer reviewing a paper
- (D) citing sources correctly

Answer: B

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q395. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) purposive sample
- (B) convenience sample
- (C) simple random sample
- (D) quota sample

Answer: C

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q396. ICT stands for

- (A) Information and Communication Technology
- (B) Integrated Computer Training
- (C) Information Control Technique
- (D) International Communication Transfer

Answer: A

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q397. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) No feedback
- (B) Uniform pace for all
- (C) Only lecture delivery
- (D) Active participation by learners

Answer: D

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q398. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Natural gas
- (B) Solar energy
- (C) Petroleum
- (D) Coal

Answer: B

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q399. ICT stands for

- (A) Information Control Technique
- (B) Information and Communication Technology
- (C) Integrated Computer Training
- (D) International Communication Transfer

Answer: B

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q400. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) assess whether the message was understood
- (B) increase noise
- (C) remove the receiver
- (D) avoid encoding

Answer: A

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q401. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) No feedback
- (B) Uniform pace for all
- (C) Active participation by learners
- (D) Only lecture delivery

Answer: C

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q402. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a bibliography
- (B) a sampling error
- (C) a testable proposition
- (D) a final conclusion

Answer: C

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q403. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) Active participation by learners
- (B) Only lecture delivery
- (C) No feedback
- (D) Uniform pace for all

Answer: A

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q404. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) peer reviewing a paper
- (B) citing sources correctly
- (C) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (D) using a questionnaire

Answer: C

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q405. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) peer reviewing a paper
- (B) citing sources correctly
- (C) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (D) using a questionnaire

Answer: C

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q406. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Petroleum
- (B) Coal
- (C) Natural gas
- (D) Solar energy

Answer: D

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q407. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Solar energy
- (B) Natural gas
- (C) Petroleum
- (D) Coal

Answer: A

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q408. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Nominal scale
- (B) Interval scale
- (C) Ordinal scale
- (D) Ratio scale

Answer: D

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q409. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) assess whether the message was understood
- (B) increase noise
- (C) avoid encoding
- (D) remove the receiver

Answer: A

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q410. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) simple random sample
- (B) convenience sample
- (C) purposive sample
- (D) quota sample

Answer: A

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q411. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) using a questionnaire
- (B) citing sources correctly
- (C) peer reviewing a paper
- (D) presenting another person's work as one's own

Answer: D

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q412. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) No feedback
- (B) Only lecture delivery
- (C) Uniform pace for all
- (D) Active participation by learners

Answer: D

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q413. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) Uniform pace for all
- (B) Active participation by learners
- (C) Only lecture delivery
- (D) No feedback

Answer: B

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q414. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Nominal scale
- (B) Ordinal scale
- (C) Ratio scale
- (D) Interval scale

Answer: C

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q415. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Coal
- (B) Solar energy
- (C) Natural gas
- (D) Petroleum

Answer: B

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q416. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Interval scale
- (B) Ratio scale
- (C) Nominal scale
- (D) Ordinal scale

Answer: B

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q417. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) assess whether the message was understood
- (B) avoid encoding
- (C) increase noise
- (D) remove the receiver

Answer: A

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q418. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) simple random sample
- (B) quota sample
- (C) convenience sample
- (D) purposive sample

Answer: A

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q419. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Interval scale
- (B) Ratio scale
- (C) Ordinal scale
- (D) Nominal scale

Answer: B

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q420. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (B) using a questionnaire
- (C) citing sources correctly
- (D) peer reviewing a paper

Answer: A

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q421. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) convenience sample
- (B) quota sample
- (C) simple random sample
- (D) purposive sample

Answer: C

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q422. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) convenience sample
- (B) simple random sample
- (C) quota sample
- (D) purposive sample

Answer: B

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q423. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) avoid encoding
- (B) increase noise
- (C) assess whether the message was understood
- (D) remove the receiver

Answer: C

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q424. ICT stands for

- (A) International Communication Transfer
- (B) Information and Communication Technology
- (C) Integrated Computer Training
- (D) Information Control Technique

Answer: B

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q425. ICT stands for

- (A) Information and Communication Technology
- (B) International Communication Transfer
- (C) Integrated Computer Training
- (D) Information Control Technique

Answer: A

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q426. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Nominal scale
- (B) Ordinal scale
- (C) Interval scale
- (D) Ratio scale

Answer: D

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q427. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) avoid encoding
- (B) remove the receiver
- (C) increase noise
- (D) assess whether the message was understood

Answer: D

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q428. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) peer reviewing a paper
- (B) citing sources correctly
- (C) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (D) using a questionnaire

Answer: C

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q429. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a final conclusion
- (B) a testable proposition
- (C) a sampling error
- (D) a bibliography

Answer: B

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q430. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Interval scale
- (B) Nominal scale
- (C) Ordinal scale
- (D) Ratio scale

Answer: D

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q431. ICT stands for

- (A) Information Control Technique
- (B) Information and Communication Technology
- (C) International Communication Transfer
- (D) Integrated Computer Training

Answer: B

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q432. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) using a questionnaire
- (B) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (C) citing sources correctly
- (D) peer reviewing a paper

Answer: B

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q433. ICT stands for

- (A) Integrated Computer Training
- (B) Information Control Technique
- (C) International Communication Transfer
- (D) Information and Communication Technology

Answer: D

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q434. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Interval scale
- (B) Ratio scale
- (C) Ordinal scale
- (D) Nominal scale

Answer: B

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q435. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a final conclusion
- (B) a bibliography
- (C) a sampling error
- (D) a testable proposition

Answer: D

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q436. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) avoid encoding
- (B) increase noise
- (C) remove the receiver
- (D) assess whether the message was understood

Answer: D

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q437. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) avoid encoding
- (B) remove the receiver
- (C) assess whether the message was understood
- (D) increase noise

Answer: C

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q438. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Ordinal scale
- (B) Nominal scale
- (C) Ratio scale
- (D) Interval scale

Answer: C

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q439. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) using a questionnaire
- (B) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (C) peer reviewing a paper
- (D) citing sources correctly

Answer: B

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q440. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) peer reviewing a paper
- (B) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (C) citing sources correctly
- (D) using a questionnaire

Answer: B

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q441. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) assess whether the message was understood
- (B) avoid encoding
- (C) remove the receiver
- (D) increase noise

Answer: A

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q442. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Petroleum
- (B) Coal
- (C) Solar energy
- (D) Natural gas

Answer: C

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q443. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a final conclusion
- (B) a testable proposition
- (C) a sampling error
- (D) a bibliography

Answer: B

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q444. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) increase noise
- (B) remove the receiver
- (C) avoid encoding
- (D) assess whether the message was understood

Answer: D

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q445. ICT stands for

- (A) Integrated Computer Training
- (B) Information Control Technique
- (C) International Communication Transfer
- (D) Information and Communication Technology

Answer: D

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q446. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) purposive sample
- (B) simple random sample
- (C) convenience sample
- (D) quota sample

Answer: B

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q447. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) using a questionnaire
- (B) peer reviewing a paper
- (C) citing sources correctly
- (D) presenting another person's work as one's own

Answer: D

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q448. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) peer reviewing a paper
- (B) citing sources correctly
- (C) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (D) using a questionnaire

Answer: C

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q449. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) remove the receiver
- (B) increase noise
- (C) avoid encoding
- (D) assess whether the message was understood

Answer: D

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q450. ICT stands for

- (A) International Communication Transfer
- (B) Information Control Technique
- (C) Integrated Computer Training
- (D) Information and Communication Technology

Answer: D

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q451. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) citing sources correctly
- (B) peer reviewing a paper
- (C) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (D) using a questionnaire

Answer: C

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q452. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a sampling error
- (B) a final conclusion
- (C) a testable proposition
- (D) a bibliography

Answer: C

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q453. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) Active participation by learners
- (B) No feedback
- (C) Only lecture delivery
- (D) Uniform pace for all

Answer: A

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q454. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (B) using a questionnaire
- (C) peer reviewing a paper
- (D) citing sources correctly

Answer: A

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q455. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Natural gas
- (B) Solar energy
- (C) Coal
- (D) Petroleum

Answer: B

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q456. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Petroleum
- (B) Coal
- (C) Solar energy
- (D) Natural gas

Answer: C

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q457. ICT stands for

- (A) Information and Communication Technology
- (B) International Communication Transfer
- (C) Integrated Computer Training
- (D) Information Control Technique

Answer: A

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q458. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Solar energy
- (B) Petroleum
- (C) Coal
- (D) Natural gas

Answer: A

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q459. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a final conclusion
- (B) a testable proposition
- (C) a bibliography
- (D) a sampling error

Answer: B

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q460. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) remove the receiver
- (B) assess whether the message was understood
- (C) avoid encoding
- (D) increase noise

Answer: B

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q461. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) using a questionnaire
- (B) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (C) peer reviewing a paper
- (D) citing sources correctly

Answer: B

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q462. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (B) peer reviewing a paper
- (C) using a questionnaire
- (D) citing sources correctly

Answer: A

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q463. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) No feedback
- (B) Active participation by learners
- (C) Uniform pace for all
- (D) Only lecture delivery

Answer: B

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q464. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) using a questionnaire
- (B) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (C) peer reviewing a paper
- (D) citing sources correctly

Answer: B

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q465. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a bibliography
- (B) a final conclusion
- (C) a testable proposition
- (D) a sampling error

Answer: C

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q466. ICT stands for

- (A) International Communication Transfer
- (B) Information Control Technique
- (C) Information and Communication Technology
- (D) Integrated Computer Training

Answer: C

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q467. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) increase noise
- (B) assess whether the message was understood
- (C) avoid encoding
- (D) remove the receiver

Answer: B

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q468. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Ordinal scale
- (B) Interval scale
- (C) Nominal scale
- (D) Ratio scale

Answer: D

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q469. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) No feedback
- (B) Active participation by learners
- (C) Uniform pace for all
- (D) Only lecture delivery

Answer: B

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q470. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (B) citing sources correctly
- (C) peer reviewing a paper
- (D) using a questionnaire

Answer: A

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q471. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) Only lecture delivery
- (B) Active participation by learners
- (C) Uniform pace for all
- (D) No feedback

Answer: B

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q472. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Nominal scale
- (B) Ratio scale
- (C) Ordinal scale
- (D) Interval scale

Answer: B

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q473. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) Uniform pace for all
- (B) No feedback
- (C) Only lecture delivery
- (D) Active participation by learners

Answer: D

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q474. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Ratio scale
- (B) Nominal scale
- (C) Interval scale
- (D) Ordinal scale

Answer: A

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q475. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) peer reviewing a paper
- (B) citing sources correctly
- (C) using a questionnaire
- (D) presenting another person's work as one's own

Answer: D

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q476. ICT stands for

- (A) Information and Communication Technology
- (B) Information Control Technique
- (C) International Communication Transfer
- (D) Integrated Computer Training

Answer: A

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q477. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) No feedback
- (B) Uniform pace for all
- (C) Active participation by learners
- (D) Only lecture delivery

Answer: C

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q478. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) Uniform pace for all
- (B) Active participation by learners
- (C) No feedback
- (D) Only lecture delivery

Answer: B

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q479. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) remove the receiver
- (B) avoid encoding
- (C) increase noise
- (D) assess whether the message was understood

Answer: D

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q480. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) avoid encoding
- (B) assess whether the message was understood
- (C) remove the receiver
- (D) increase noise

Answer: B

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q481. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) convenience sample
- (B) quota sample
- (C) purposive sample
- (D) simple random sample

Answer: D

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q482. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) No feedback
- (B) Uniform pace for all
- (C) Only lecture delivery
- (D) Active participation by learners

Answer: D

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q483. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (B) peer reviewing a paper
- (C) using a questionnaire
- (D) citing sources correctly

Answer: A

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q484. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) Only lecture delivery
- (B) Active participation by learners
- (C) No feedback
- (D) Uniform pace for all

Answer: B

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q485. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Coal
- (B) Natural gas
- (C) Solar energy
- (D) Petroleum

Answer: C

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q486. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) simple random sample
- (B) convenience sample
- (C) purposive sample
- (D) quota sample

Answer: A

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q487. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a final conclusion
- (B) a testable proposition
- (C) a sampling error
- (D) a bibliography

Answer: B

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q488. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Ordinal scale
- (B) Nominal scale
- (C) Interval scale
- (D) Ratio scale

Answer: D

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q489. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Solar energy
- (B) Natural gas
- (C) Petroleum
- (D) Coal

Answer: A

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q490. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a final conclusion
- (B) a testable proposition
- (C) a sampling error
- (D) a bibliography

Answer: B

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q491. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) Active participation by learners
- (B) No feedback
- (C) Uniform pace for all
- (D) Only lecture delivery

Answer: A

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q492. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Coal
- (B) Petroleum
- (C) Solar energy
- (D) Natural gas

Answer: C

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q493. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) peer reviewing a paper
- (B) citing sources correctly
- (C) using a questionnaire
- (D) presenting another person's work as one's own

Answer: D

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q494. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) using a questionnaire
- (B) peer reviewing a paper
- (C) citing sources correctly
- (D) presenting another person's work as one's own

Answer: D

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q495. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) purposive sample
- (B) convenience sample
- (C) quota sample
- (D) simple random sample

Answer: D

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q496. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a testable proposition
- (B) a final conclusion
- (C) a bibliography
- (D) a sampling error

Answer: A

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q497. ICT stands for

- (A) Information Control Technique
- (B) International Communication Transfer
- (C) Integrated Computer Training
- (D) Information and Communication Technology

Answer: D

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q498. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Nominal scale
- (B) Ratio scale
- (C) Ordinal scale
- (D) Interval scale

Answer: B

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q499. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) convenience sample
- (B) purposive sample
- (C) simple random sample
- (D) quota sample

Answer: C

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q500. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) Uniform pace for all
- (B) Active participation by learners
- (C) No feedback
- (D) Only lecture delivery

Answer: B

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q501. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Ordinal scale
- (B) Interval scale
- (C) Ratio scale
- (D) Nominal scale

Answer: C

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q502. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a bibliography
- (B) a final conclusion
- (C) a testable proposition
- (D) a sampling error

Answer: C

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q503. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) remove the receiver
- (B) increase noise
- (C) avoid encoding
- (D) assess whether the message was understood

Answer: D

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q504. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Nominal scale
- (B) Ratio scale
- (C) Ordinal scale
- (D) Interval scale

Answer: B

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q505. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Coal
- (B) Solar energy
- (C) Petroleum
- (D) Natural gas

Answer: B

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q506. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) Uniform pace for all
- (B) Active participation by learners
- (C) Only lecture delivery
- (D) No feedback

Answer: B

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q507. ICT stands for

- (A) Information Control Technique
- (B) Information and Communication Technology
- (C) International Communication Transfer
- (D) Integrated Computer Training

Answer: B

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q508. ICT stands for

- (A) International Communication Transfer
- (B) Integrated Computer Training
- (C) Information and Communication Technology
- (D) Information Control Technique

Answer: C

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q509. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Solar energy
- (B) Petroleum
- (C) Coal
- (D) Natural gas

Answer: A

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q510. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Nominal scale
- (B) Interval scale
- (C) Ordinal scale
- (D) Ratio scale

Answer: D

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q511. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) No feedback
- (B) Active participation by learners
- (C) Uniform pace for all
- (D) Only lecture delivery

Answer: B

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q512. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Petroleum
- (B) Natural gas
- (C) Coal
- (D) Solar energy

Answer: D

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q513. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Solar energy
- (B) Natural gas
- (C) Coal
- (D) Petroleum

Answer: A

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q514. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) quota sample
- (B) simple random sample
- (C) convenience sample
- (D) purposive sample

Answer: B

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q515. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) No feedback
- (B) Uniform pace for all
- (C) Active participation by learners
- (D) Only lecture delivery

Answer: C

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q516. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Natural gas
- (B) Petroleum
- (C) Coal
- (D) Solar energy

Answer: D

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q517. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) remove the receiver
- (B) avoid encoding
- (C) increase noise
- (D) assess whether the message was understood

Answer: D

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q518. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Ordinal scale
- (B) Nominal scale
- (C) Ratio scale
- (D) Interval scale

Answer: C

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q519. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) convenience sample
- (B) quota sample
- (C) purposive sample
- (D) simple random sample

Answer: D

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q520. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) quota sample
- (B) simple random sample
- (C) convenience sample
- (D) purposive sample

Answer: B

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q521. ICT stands for

- (A) Information Control Technique
- (B) Information and Communication Technology
- (C) Integrated Computer Training
- (D) International Communication Transfer

Answer: B

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q522. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Nominal scale
- (B) Ordinal scale
- (C) Interval scale
- (D) Ratio scale

Answer: D

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q523. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a testable proposition
- (B) a bibliography
- (C) a final conclusion
- (D) a sampling error

Answer: A

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q524. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) convenience sample
- (B) simple random sample
- (C) purposive sample
- (D) quota sample

Answer: B

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q525. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) remove the receiver
- (B) increase noise
- (C) assess whether the message was understood
- (D) avoid encoding

Answer: C

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q526. ICT stands for

- (A) Information Control Technique
- (B) Integrated Computer Training
- (C) International Communication Transfer
- (D) Information and Communication Technology

Answer: D

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q527. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) Only lecture delivery
- (B) No feedback
- (C) Uniform pace for all
- (D) Active participation by learners

Answer: D

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q528. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (B) using a questionnaire
- (C) peer reviewing a paper
- (D) citing sources correctly

Answer: A

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q529. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) assess whether the message was understood
- (B) remove the receiver
- (C) avoid encoding
- (D) increase noise

Answer: A

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q530. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) using a questionnaire
- (B) peer reviewing a paper
- (C) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (D) citing sources correctly

Answer: C

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q531. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) convenience sample
- (B) quota sample
- (C) simple random sample
- (D) purposive sample

Answer: C

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q532. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) Active participation by learners
- (B) Uniform pace for all
- (C) No feedback
- (D) Only lecture delivery

Answer: A

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q533. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a final conclusion
- (B) a testable proposition
- (C) a sampling error
- (D) a bibliography

Answer: B

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q534. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a sampling error
- (B) a bibliography
- (C) a final conclusion
- (D) a testable proposition

Answer: D

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q535. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a testable proposition
- (B) a bibliography
- (C) a sampling error
- (D) a final conclusion

Answer: A

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q536. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Ordinal scale
- (B) Ratio scale
- (C) Nominal scale
- (D) Interval scale

Answer: B

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q537. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) Uniform pace for all
- (B) Only lecture delivery
- (C) No feedback
- (D) Active participation by learners

Answer: D

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q538. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a testable proposition
- (B) a final conclusion
- (C) a sampling error
- (D) a bibliography

Answer: A

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q539. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a testable proposition
- (B) a bibliography
- (C) a final conclusion
- (D) a sampling error

Answer: A

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q540. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) Uniform pace for all
- (B) Active participation by learners
- (C) No feedback
- (D) Only lecture delivery

Answer: B

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q541. ICT stands for

- (A) Integrated Computer Training
- (B) International Communication Transfer
- (C) Information Control Technique
- (D) Information and Communication Technology

Answer: D

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q542. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a testable proposition
- (B) a final conclusion
- (C) a bibliography
- (D) a sampling error

Answer: A

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q543. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a final conclusion
- (B) a sampling error
- (C) a bibliography
- (D) a testable proposition

Answer: D

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q544. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) simple random sample
- (B) quota sample
- (C) purposive sample
- (D) convenience sample

Answer: A

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q545. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) avoid encoding
- (B) assess whether the message was understood
- (C) increase noise
- (D) remove the receiver

Answer: B

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q546. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) Active participation by learners
- (B) Only lecture delivery
- (C) No feedback
- (D) Uniform pace for all

Answer: A

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q547. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) remove the receiver
- (B) assess whether the message was understood
- (C) increase noise
- (D) avoid encoding

Answer: B

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q548. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) quota sample
- (B) convenience sample
- (C) purposive sample
- (D) simple random sample

Answer: D

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q549. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a sampling error
- (B) a testable proposition
- (C) a bibliography
- (D) a final conclusion

Answer: B

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q550. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Nominal scale
- (B) Interval scale
- (C) Ratio scale
- (D) Ordinal scale

Answer: C

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q551. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Interval scale
- (B) Ratio scale
- (C) Nominal scale
- (D) Ordinal scale

Answer: B

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q552. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) No feedback
- (B) Only lecture delivery
- (C) Active participation by learners
- (D) Uniform pace for all

Answer: C

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q553. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a testable proposition
- (B) a bibliography
- (C) a sampling error
- (D) a final conclusion

Answer: A

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q554. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) peer reviewing a paper
- (B) citing sources correctly
- (C) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (D) using a questionnaire

Answer: C

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q555. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) quota sample
- (B) purposive sample
- (C) simple random sample
- (D) convenience sample

Answer: C

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q556. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Nominal scale
- (B) Ratio scale
- (C) Interval scale
- (D) Ordinal scale

Answer: B

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q557. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) peer reviewing a paper
- (B) citing sources correctly
- (C) using a questionnaire
- (D) presenting another person's work as one's own

Answer: D

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q558. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) Only lecture delivery
- (B) Uniform pace for all
- (C) Active participation by learners
- (D) No feedback

Answer: C

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q559. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a testable proposition
- (B) a final conclusion
- (C) a sampling error
- (D) a bibliography

Answer: A

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q560. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) increase noise
- (B) remove the receiver
- (C) avoid encoding
- (D) assess whether the message was understood

Answer: D

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q561. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) purposive sample
- (B) convenience sample
- (C) quota sample
- (D) simple random sample

Answer: D

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q562. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a final conclusion
- (B) a bibliography
- (C) a testable proposition
- (D) a sampling error

Answer: C

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q563. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Petroleum
- (B) Natural gas
- (C) Coal
- (D) Solar energy

Answer: D

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q564. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) convenience sample
- (B) quota sample
- (C) simple random sample
- (D) purposive sample

Answer: C

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q565. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Ordinal scale
- (B) Ratio scale
- (C) Interval scale
- (D) Nominal scale

Answer: B

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q566. ICT stands for

- (A) Integrated Computer Training
- (B) Information Control Technique
- (C) Information and Communication Technology
- (D) International Communication Transfer

Answer: C

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q567. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) Uniform pace for all
- (B) Only lecture delivery
- (C) No feedback
- (D) Active participation by learners

Answer: D

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q568. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Ratio scale
- (B) Nominal scale
- (C) Interval scale
- (D) Ordinal scale

Answer: A

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q569. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a sampling error
- (B) a bibliography
- (C) a final conclusion
- (D) a testable proposition

Answer: D

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q570. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) assess whether the message was understood
- (B) avoid encoding
- (C) increase noise
- (D) remove the receiver

Answer: A

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q571. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) avoid encoding
- (B) assess whether the message was understood
- (C) increase noise
- (D) remove the receiver

Answer: B

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q572. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) increase noise
- (B) remove the receiver
- (C) assess whether the message was understood
- (D) avoid encoding

Answer: C

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q573. ICT stands for

- (A) International Communication Transfer
- (B) Information and Communication Technology
- (C) Integrated Computer Training
- (D) Information Control Technique

Answer: B

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q574. ICT stands for

- (A) International Communication Transfer
- (B) Integrated Computer Training
- (C) Information and Communication Technology
- (D) Information Control Technique

Answer: C

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q575. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) peer reviewing a paper
- (B) citing sources correctly
- (C) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (D) using a questionnaire

Answer: C

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q576. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a sampling error
- (B) a bibliography
- (C) a testable proposition
- (D) a final conclusion

Answer: C

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q577. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Ratio scale
- (B) Interval scale
- (C) Ordinal scale
- (D) Nominal scale

Answer: A

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q578. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Ratio scale
- (B) Interval scale
- (C) Ordinal scale
- (D) Nominal scale

Answer: A

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q579. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Natural gas
- (B) Coal
- (C) Petroleum
- (D) Solar energy

Answer: D

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q580. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) quota sample
- (B) convenience sample
- (C) purposive sample
- (D) simple random sample

Answer: D

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q581. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) citing sources correctly
- (B) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (C) using a questionnaire
- (D) peer reviewing a paper

Answer: B

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q582. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) Only lecture delivery
- (B) Uniform pace for all
- (C) No feedback
- (D) Active participation by learners

Answer: D

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q583. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) citing sources correctly
- (B) using a questionnaire
- (C) peer reviewing a paper
- (D) presenting another person's work as one's own

Answer: D

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q584. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) convenience sample
- (B) simple random sample
- (C) purposive sample
- (D) quota sample

Answer: B

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q585. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) simple random sample
- (B) convenience sample
- (C) purposive sample
- (D) quota sample

Answer: A

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q586. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (B) using a questionnaire
- (C) peer reviewing a paper
- (D) citing sources correctly

Answer: A

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q587. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) citing sources correctly
- (B) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (C) peer reviewing a paper
- (D) using a questionnaire

Answer: B

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q588. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) Active participation by learners
- (B) No feedback
- (C) Uniform pace for all
- (D) Only lecture delivery

Answer: A

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q589. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a final conclusion
- (B) a sampling error
- (C) a testable proposition
- (D) a bibliography

Answer: C

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q590. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Ordinal scale
- (B) Nominal scale
- (C) Interval scale
- (D) Ratio scale

Answer: D

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Q591. Which is a renewable energy source?

- (A) Solar energy
- (B) Coal
- (C) Petroleum
- (D) Natural gas

Answer: A

Explanation: Solar energy is naturally replenished.

Q592. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) simple random sample
- (B) purposive sample
- (C) convenience sample
- (D) quota sample

Answer: A

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q593. Which is a key characteristic of learner-centred teaching?

- (A) No feedback
- (B) Active participation by learners
- (C) Only lecture delivery
- (D) Uniform pace for all

Answer: B

Explanation: Learner-centred teaching emphasizes active participation and responsiveness to learner needs.

Q594. In communication, feedback helps the sender to

- (A) increase noise
- (B) avoid encoding
- (C) assess whether the message was understood
- (D) remove the receiver

Answer: C

Explanation: Feedback indicates how the receiver interpreted the message.

Q595. ICT stands for

- (A) International Communication Transfer
- (B) Integrated Computer Training
- (C) Information Control Technique
- (D) Information and Communication Technology

Answer: D

Explanation: ICT expands to Information and Communication Technology.

Q596. A sample that gives each population member an equal known chance is

- (A) purposive sample
- (B) convenience sample
- (C) quota sample
- (D) simple random sample

Answer: D

Explanation: Simple random sampling uses equal known selection probabilities.

Q597. A hypothesis in research is best described as

- (A) a sampling error
- (B) a final conclusion
- (C) a testable proposition
- (D) a bibliography

Answer: C

Explanation: A research hypothesis is a proposition that can be empirically tested.

Q598. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) citing sources correctly
- (B) presenting another person's work as one's own
- (C) using a questionnaire
- (D) peer reviewing a paper

Answer: B

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q599. Plagiarism primarily means

- (A) peer reviewing a paper
- (B) using a questionnaire
- (C) citing sources correctly
- (D) presenting another person's work as one's own

Answer: D

Explanation: Plagiarism is unattributed use of others' ideas or words.

Q600. Which scale of measurement has a true zero?

- (A) Nominal scale
- (B) Ratio scale
- (C) Ordinal scale
- (D) Interval scale

Answer: B

Explanation: Ratio scales have equal intervals and an absolute zero.

Logical & Mathematical Reasoning

Q601. Choose the odd one out.

- (A) Apple
- (B) Banana
- (C) Mango
- (D) Carrot

Answer: D

Explanation: The first three are fruits; carrot is a vegetable.

Q602. Choose the odd one out.

- (A) Square
- (B) Triangle
- (C) Circle
- (D) Cube

Answer: D

Explanation: The first three are two-dimensional figures; cube is three-dimensional.

Q603. A person walks 9 km north and then 5 km east. What is the straight-line distance from the starting point?

- (A) 12.3
- (B) 4
- (C) 14
- (D) 10.3

Answer: D

Explanation: By Pythagoras, distance = $\sqrt{9^2 + 5^2} = 10.3$ km.

Q604. If each letter is replaced by the next letter of the alphabet, how is CAT coded?

- (A) CAT
- (B) TAC
- (C) ECV
- (D) DBU

Answer: D

Explanation: Shift each letter forward by one: CAT → DBU.

Q605. Choose the odd one out.

- (A) Delhi
- (B) Mumbai
- (C) Chennai
- (D) Nile

Answer: D

Explanation: The first three are Indian cities; Nile is a river.

Q606. Choose the odd one out.

- (A) January
- (B) March
- (C) May
- (D) Monday

Answer: D

Explanation: The first three are months; Monday is a day of the week.

Q607. A person walks 5 km north and then 9 km east. What is the straight-line distance from the starting point?

- (A) 10.3
- (B) 14
- (C) 12.3
- (D) 4

Answer: A

Explanation: By Pythagoras, distance = $\sqrt{5^2 + 9^2} = 10.3$ km.

Q608. Choose the odd one out.

- (A) Square
- (B) Triangle
- (C) Circle
- (D) Cube

Answer: D

Explanation: The first three are two-dimensional figures; cube is three-dimensional.

Q609. If each letter is replaced by the next letter of the alphabet, how is CODE coded?

- (A) DPEF
- (B) EDOC
- (C) EQFG
- (D) CODE

Answer: A

Explanation: Shift each letter forward by one: CODE → DPEF.

Q610. If each letter is replaced by the next letter of the alphabet, how is DOG coded?

- (A) GOD
- (B) FQI
- (C) DOG
- (D) EPH

Answer: D

Explanation: Shift each letter forward by one: DOG → EPH.

Q611. Statements: No squares are circles. Some figures are squares. Conclusion: Some figures are not circles.

- (A) Follows
- (B) Does not follow
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Cannot be determined

Answer: A

Explanation: Any figure that is a square cannot be a circle.

Q612. Statements: No squares are circles. Some figures are squares. Conclusion: Some figures are not circles.

- (A) Follows
- (B) Does not follow
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Cannot be determined

Answer: A

Explanation: Any figure that is a square cannot be a circle.

Q613. Choose the odd one out.

- (A) Apple
- (B) Banana
- (C) Mango
- (D) Carrot

Answer: D

Explanation: The first three are fruits; carrot is a vegetable.

Q614. A person walks 4 km north and then 4 km east. What is the straight-line distance from the starting point?

- (A) 5.66
- (B) 0
- (C) 8
- (D) 7.66

Answer: A

Explanation: By Pythagoras, distance = $\sqrt{4^2 + 4^2} = 5.66$ km.

Q615. Choose the odd one out.

- (A) Square
- (B) Triangle
- (C) Circle
- (D) Cube

Answer: D

Explanation: The first three are two-dimensional figures; cube is three-dimensional.

Q616. Choose the odd one out.

- (A) January
- (B) March
- (C) May
- (D) Monday

Answer: D

Explanation: The first three are months; Monday is a day of the week.

Q617. Choose the odd one out.

- (A) January
- (B) March
- (C) May
- (D) Monday

Answer: D

Explanation: The first three are months; Monday is a day of the week.

Q618. Choose the odd one out.

- (A) Apple
- (B) Banana
- (C) Mango
- (D) Carrot

Answer: D

Explanation: The first three are fruits; carrot is a vegetable.

Q619. If each letter is replaced by the next letter of the alphabet, how is CODE coded?

- (A) EQFG
- (B) CODE
- (C) EDOC
- (D) DPEF

Answer: D

Explanation: Shift each letter forward by one: CODE → DPEF.

Q620. A person walks 8 km north and then 10 km east. What is the straight-line distance from the starting point?

- (A) 12.81
- (B) 18
- (C) 2
- (D) 14.81

Answer: A

Explanation: By Pythagoras, distance = $\sqrt{8^2 + 10^2} = 12.81$ km.

Q621. Statements: All cats are animals. Some animals are wild. Conclusion: Some cats are wild.

- (A) Follows
- (B) Does not follow
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Cannot be determined

Answer: B

Explanation: The wild animals need not be cats.

Q622. Find the next number: 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, ?

- (A) 27
- (B) 31
- (C) 23
- (D) 19

Answer: C

Explanation: The sequence increases by 4 each time, so the next number is $19 + 4 = 23$.

Q623. Choose the odd one out.

- (A) Square
- (B) Triangle
- (C) Circle
- (D) Cube

Answer: D

Explanation: The first three are two-dimensional figures; cube is three-dimensional.

Q624. Statements: Some books are red. All red things are bright. Conclusion: Some books are bright.

- (A) Follows
- (B) Does not follow
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Cannot be determined

Answer: A

Explanation: The red books are bright, so some books are bright.

Q625. If each letter is replaced by the next letter of the alphabet, how is MATH coded?

- (A) NBUI
- (B) HTAM
- (C) MATH
- (D) OCVJ

Answer: A

Explanation: Shift each letter forward by one: MATH → NBUI.

Q626. A person walks 3 km north and then 8 km east. What is the straight-line distance from the starting point?

- (A) 5
- (B) 8.54
- (C) 10.54
- (D) 11

Answer: B

Explanation: By Pythagoras, distance = $\sqrt{3^2 + 8^2} = 8.54$ km.

Q627. Statements: All pens are stationery. All stationery items are useful. Conclusion: All pens are useful.

- (A) Follows
- (B) Does not follow
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Cannot be determined

Answer: A

Explanation: This follows directly by transitivity.

Q628. A person walks 3 km north and then 4 km east. What is the straight-line distance from the starting point?

- (A) 7
- (B) 5.0
- (C) 7.0
- (D) 1

Answer: B

Explanation: By Pythagoras, distance = $\sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5.0$ km.

Q629. Choose the odd one out.

- (A) January
- (B) March
- (C) May
- (D) Monday

Answer: D

Explanation: The first three are months; Monday is a day of the week.

Q630. Statements: All cats are animals. Some animals are wild. Conclusion: Some cats are wild.

- (A) Follows
- (B) Does not follow
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Cannot be determined

Answer: B

Explanation: The wild animals need not be cats.

Q631. Find the next number: 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, ?

- (A) 18
- (B) 30
- (C) 26
- (D) 22

Answer: D

Explanation: The sequence increases by 4 each time, so the next number is $18 + 4 = 22$.

Q632. Find the next number: 20, 23, 26, 29, 32, ?

- (A) 35
- (B) 38
- (C) 41
- (D) 32

Answer: A

Explanation: The sequence increases by 3 each time, so the next number is $32 + 3 = 35$.

Q633. Statements: All pens are stationery. All stationery items are useful. Conclusion: All pens are useful.

- (A) Follows
- (B) Does not follow
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Cannot be determined

Answer: A

Explanation: This follows directly by transitivity.

Q634. If each letter is replaced by the next letter of the alphabet, how is RAIL coded?

- (A) TCKN
- (B) SBJM
- (C) LIAR
- (D) RAIL

Answer: B

Explanation: Shift each letter forward by one: RAIL $\rightarrow$ SBJM.

Q635. Choose the odd one out.

- (A) Copper
- (B) Iron
- (C) Silver
- (D) Plastic

Answer: D

Explanation: The first three are metals; plastic is not a metal.

Q636. A person walks 5 km north and then 9 km east. What is the straight-line distance from the starting point?

- (A) 14
- (B) 4
- (C) 10.3
- (D) 12.3

Answer: C

Explanation: By Pythagoras, distance = $\sqrt{5^2 + 9^2} = 10.3$ km.

Q637. Choose the odd one out.

- (A) Apple
- (B) Banana
- (C) Mango
- (D) Carrot

Answer: D

Explanation: The first three are fruits; carrot is a vegetable.

Q638. A person walks 9 km north and then 7 km east. What is the straight-line distance from the starting point?

- (A) 13.4
- (B) 2
- (C) 11.4
- (D) 16

Answer: C

Explanation: By Pythagoras, distance = $\sqrt{9^2 + 7^2} = 11.4$ km.

Q639. Find the next number: 19, 23, 27, 31, 35, ?

- (A) 39
- (B) 43
- (C) 35
- (D) 47

Answer: A

Explanation: The sequence increases by 4 each time, so the next number is $35 + 4 = 39$.

Q640. Statements: All pens are stationery. All stationery items are useful. Conclusion: All pens are useful.

- (A) Follows
- (B) Does not follow
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Cannot be determined

Answer: A

Explanation: This follows directly by transitivity.

Q641. If each letter is replaced by the next letter of the alphabet, how is CAT coded?

- (A) ECV
- (B) CAT
- (C) TAC
- (D) DBU

Answer: D

Explanation: Shift each letter forward by one: CAT → DBU.

Q642. Statements: No squares are circles. Some figures are squares. Conclusion: Some figures are not circles.

- (A) Follows
- (B) Does not follow
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Cannot be determined

Answer: A

Explanation: Any figure that is a square cannot be a circle.

Q643. If each letter is replaced by the next letter of the alphabet, how is CAT coded?

- (A) CAT
- (B) DBU
- (C) TAC
- (D) ECV

Answer: B

Explanation: Shift each letter forward by one: CAT → DBU.

Q644. A person walks 4 km north and then 7 km east. What is the straight-line distance from the starting point?

- (A) 3
- (B) 11
- (C) 10.06
- (D) 8.06

Answer: D

Explanation: By Pythagoras, distance = $\sqrt{4^2 + 7^2} = 8.06$ km.

Q645. Statements: All pens are stationery. All stationery items are useful. Conclusion: All pens are useful.

- (A) Follows
- (B) Does not follow
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Cannot be determined

Answer: A

Explanation: This follows directly by transitivity.

Q646. A person walks 3 km north and then 10 km east. What is the straight-line distance from the starting point?

- (A) 7
- (B) 12.44
- (C) 13
- (D) 10.44

Answer: D

Explanation: By Pythagoras, distance = $\sqrt{3^2 + 10^2} = 10.44$ km.

Q647. Statements: Some books are red. All red things are bright. Conclusion: Some books are bright.

- (A) Follows
- (B) Does not follow
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Cannot be determined

Answer: A

Explanation: The red books are bright, so some books are bright.

Q648. A person walks 6 km north and then 6 km east. What is the straight-line distance from the starting point?

- (A) 8.49
- (B) 12
- (C) 0
- (D) 10.49

Answer: A

Explanation: By Pythagoras, distance = $\sqrt{6^2 + 6^2} = 8.49$ km.

Q649. Choose the odd one out.

- (A) Delhi
- (B) Mumbai
- (C) Chennai
- (D) Nile

Answer: D

Explanation: The first three are Indian cities; Nile is a river.

Q650. Choose the odd one out.

- (A) Delhi
- (B) Mumbai
- (C) Chennai
- (D) Nile

Answer: D

Explanation: The first three are Indian cities; Nile is a river.

Q651. Statements: Some books are red. All red things are bright. Conclusion: Some books are bright.

- (A) Follows
- (B) Does not follow
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Cannot be determined

Answer: A

Explanation: The red books are bright, so some books are bright.

Q652. Choose the odd one out.

- (A) Copper
- (B) Iron
- (C) Silver
- (D) Plastic

Answer: D

Explanation: The first three are metals; plastic is not a metal.

Q653. Choose the odd one out.

- (A) Copper
- (B) Iron
- (C) Silver
- (D) Plastic

Answer: D

Explanation: The first three are metals; plastic is not a metal.

Q654. Find the next number: 14, 20, 26, 32, 38, ?

- (A) 50
- (B) 56
- (C) 38
- (D) 44

Answer: D

Explanation: The sequence increases by 6 each time, so the next number is $38 + 6 = 44$.

Q655. Find the next number: 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, ?

- (A) 23
- (B) 31
- (C) 35
- (D) 27

Answer: D

Explanation: The sequence increases by 4 each time, so the next number is $23 + 4 = 27$.

Q656. Choose the odd one out.

- (A) Square
- (B) Triangle
- (C) Circle
- (D) Cube

Answer: D

Explanation: The first three are two-dimensional figures; cube is three-dimensional.

Q657. Find the next number: 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, ?

- (A) 50
- (B) 45
- (C) 40
- (D) 55

Answer: B

Explanation: The sequence increases by 5 each time, so the next number is $40 + 5 = 45$.

Q658. Find the next number: 13, 18, 23, 28, 33, ?

- (A) 48
- (B) 38
- (C) 33
- (D) 43

Answer: B

Explanation: The sequence increases by 5 each time, so the next number is $33 + 5 = 38$.

Q659. Choose the odd one out.

- (A) Apple
- (B) Banana
- (C) Mango
- (D) Carrot

Answer: D

Explanation: The first three are fruits; carrot is a vegetable.

Q660. Statements: All cats are animals. Some animals are wild. Conclusion: Some cats are wild.

- (A) Follows
- (B) Does not follow
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Cannot be determined

Answer: B

Explanation: The wild animals need not be cats.

Q661. Statements: All pens are stationery. All stationery items are useful. Conclusion: All pens are useful.

- (A) Follows
- (B) Does not follow
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Cannot be determined

Answer: A

Explanation: This follows directly by transitivity.

Q662. Find the next number: 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, ?

- (A) 36
- (B) 44
- (C) 40
- (D) 32

Answer: A

Explanation: The sequence increases by 4 each time, so the next number is $32 + 4 = 36$.

Q663. Choose the odd one out.

- (A) January
- (B) March
- (C) May
- (D) Monday

Answer: D

Explanation: The first three are months; Monday is a day of the week.

Q664. If each letter is replaced by the next letter of the alphabet, how is CODE coded?

- (A) EDOC
- (B) CODE
- (C) DPEF
- (D) EQFG

Answer: C

Explanation: Shift each letter forward by one: CODE $\rightarrow$ DPEF.

Q665. If each letter is replaced by the next letter of the alphabet, how is DOG coded?

- (A) DOG
- (B) GOD
- (C) EPH
- (D) FQI

Answer: C

Explanation: Shift each letter forward by one: DOG $\rightarrow$ EPH.

Q666. A person walks 7 km north and then 9 km east. What is the straight-line distance from the starting point?

- (A) 11.4
- (B) 16
- (C) 13.4
- (D) 2

Answer: A

Explanation: By Pythagoras, distance = $\sqrt{7^2 + 9^2} = 11.4$ km.

Q667. If each letter is replaced by the next letter of the alphabet, how is MATH coded?

- (A) NBUI
- (B) MATH
- (C) OCVJ
- (D) HTAM

Answer: A

Explanation: Shift each letter forward by one: MATH → NBUI.

Q668. If each letter is replaced by the next letter of the alphabet, how is MATH coded?

- (A) OCVJ
- (B) MATH
- (C) HTAM
- (D) NBUI

Answer: D

Explanation: Shift each letter forward by one: MATH → NBUI.

Q669. Statements: All pens are stationery. All stationery items are useful. Conclusion: All pens are useful.

- (A) Follows
- (B) Does not follow
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Cannot be determined

Answer: A

Explanation: This follows directly by transitivity.

Q670. Choose the odd one out.

- (A) Square
- (B) Triangle
- (C) Circle
- (D) Cube

Answer: D

Explanation: The first three are two-dimensional figures; cube is three-dimensional.

Q671. Find the next number: 18, 23, 28, 33, 38, ?

- (A) 53
- (B) 38
- (C) 43
- (D) 48

Answer: C

Explanation: The sequence increases by 5 each time, so the next number is $38 + 5 = 43$.

Q672. Choose the odd one out.

- (A) Copper
- (B) Iron
- (C) Silver
- (D) Plastic

Answer: D

Explanation: The first three are metals; plastic is not a metal.

Q673. Statements: All cats are animals. Some animals are wild. Conclusion: Some cats are wild.

- (A) Follows
- (B) Does not follow
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Cannot be determined

Answer: B

Explanation: The wild animals need not be cats.

Q674. Choose the odd one out.

- (A) January
- (B) March
- (C) May
- (D) Monday

Answer: D

Explanation: The first three are months; Monday is a day of the week.

Q675. Choose the odd one out.

- (A) Apple
- (B) Banana
- (C) Mango
- (D) Carrot

Answer: D

Explanation: The first three are fruits; carrot is a vegetable.

Q676. A person walks 3 km north and then 9 km east. What is the straight-line distance from the starting point?

- (A) 11.49
- (B) 6
- (C) 12
- (D) 9.49

Answer: D

Explanation: By Pythagoras, distance = $\sqrt{3^2 + 9^2} = 9.49$ km.

Q677. A person walks 8 km north and then 8 km east. What is the straight-line distance from the starting point?

- (A) 0
- (B) 16
- (C) 11.31
- (D) 13.31

Answer: C

Explanation: By Pythagoras, distance = $\sqrt{8^2 + 8^2} = 11.31$ km.

Q678. A person walks 9 km north and then 4 km east. What is the straight-line distance from the starting point?

- (A) 5
- (B) 9.85
- (C) 13
- (D) 11.85

Answer: B

Explanation: By Pythagoras, distance = $\sqrt{9^2 + 4^2} = 9.85$ km.

Q679. Statements: No squares are circles. Some figures are squares. Conclusion: Some figures are not circles.

- (A) Follows
- (B) Does not follow
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Cannot be determined

Answer: A

Explanation: Any figure that is a square cannot be a circle.

Q680. If each letter is replaced by the next letter of the alphabet, how is DOG coded?

- (A) FQI
- (B) GOD
- (C) EPH
- (D) DOG

Answer: C

Explanation: Shift each letter forward by one: DOG → EPH.

Q681. Statements: Some books are red. All red things are bright. Conclusion: Some books are bright.

- (A) Follows
- (B) Does not follow
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Cannot be determined

Answer: A

Explanation: The red books are bright, so some books are bright.

Q682. Find the next number: 16, 25, 34, 43, 52, ?

- (A) 70
- (B) 61
- (C) 79
- (D) 52

Answer: B

Explanation: The sequence increases by 9 each time, so the next number is $52 + 9 = 61$.

Q683. If each letter is replaced by the next letter of the alphabet, how is CAT coded?

- (A) DBU
- (B) TAC
- (C) CAT
- (D) ECV

Answer: A

Explanation: Shift each letter forward by one: CAT → DBU.

Q684. Find the next number: 20, 26, 32, 38, 44, ?

- (A) 44
- (B) 50
- (C) 56
- (D) 62

Answer: B

Explanation: The sequence increases by 6 each time, so the next number is $44 + 6 = 50$.

Q685. Choose the odd one out.

- (A) Apple
- (B) Banana
- (C) Mango
- (D) Carrot

Answer: D

Explanation: The first three are fruits; carrot is a vegetable.

Q686. A person walks 10 km north and then 10 km east. What is the straight-line distance from the starting point?

- (A) 16.14
- (B) 14.14
- (C) 20
- (D) 0

Answer: B

Explanation: By Pythagoras, distance = $\sqrt{10^2 + 10^2} = 14.14$ km.

Q687. Choose the odd one out.

- (A) January
- (B) March
- (C) May
- (D) Monday

Answer: D

Explanation: The first three are months; Monday is a day of the week.

Q688. Choose the odd one out.

- (A) Apple
- (B) Banana
- (C) Mango
- (D) Carrot

Answer: D

Explanation: The first three are fruits; carrot is a vegetable.

Q689. If each letter is replaced by the next letter of the alphabet, how is BANK coded?

- (A) BANK
- (B) KNAB
- (C) CBOL
- (D) DCPM

Answer: C

Explanation: Shift each letter forward by one: BANK → CBOL.

Q690. Choose the odd one out.

- (A) Square
- (B) Triangle
- (C) Circle
- (D) Cube

Answer: D

Explanation: The first three are two-dimensional figures; cube is three-dimensional.

Q691. If each letter is replaced by the next letter of the alphabet, how is DOG coded?

- (A) GOD
- (B) FQI
- (C) EPH
- (D) DOG

Answer: C

Explanation: Shift each letter forward by one: DOG → EPH.

Q692. A person walks 4 km north and then 5 km east. What is the straight-line distance from the starting point?

- (A) 1
- (B) 8.4
- (C) 6.4
- (D) 9

Answer: C

Explanation: By Pythagoras, distance = $\sqrt{4^2 + 5^2} = 6.4$ km.

Q693. A person walks 10 km north and then 3 km east. What is the straight-line distance from the starting point?

- (A) 7
- (B) 13
- (C) 12.44
- (D) 10.44

Answer: D

Explanation: By Pythagoras, distance = $\sqrt{10^2 + 3^2} = 10.44$ km.

Q694. Choose the odd one out.

- (A) Copper
- (B) Iron
- (C) Silver
- (D) Plastic

Answer: D

Explanation: The first three are metals; plastic is not a metal.

Q695. A person walks 9 km north and then 7 km east. What is the straight-line distance from the starting point?

- (A) 11.4
- (B) 13.4
- (C) 16
- (D) 2

Answer: A

Explanation: By Pythagoras, distance = $\sqrt{9^2 + 7^2} = 11.4$ km.

Q696. Find the next number: 2, 10, 18, 26, 34, ?

- (A) 58
- (B) 42
- (C) 50
- (D) 34

Answer: B

Explanation: The sequence increases by 8 each time, so the next number is $34 + 8 = 42$.

Q697. Find the next number: 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, ?

- (A) 19
- (B) 15
- (C) 17
- (D) 21

Answer: C

Explanation: The sequence increases by 2 each time, so the next number is $15 + 2 = 17$.

Q698. Choose the odd one out.

- (A) January
- (B) March
- (C) May
- (D) Monday

Answer: D

Explanation: The first three are months; Monday is a day of the week.

Q699. Choose the odd one out.

- (A) January
- (B) March
- (C) May
- (D) Monday

Answer: D

Explanation: The first three are months; Monday is a day of the week.

Q700. If each letter is replaced by the next letter of the alphabet, how is BANK coded?

- (A) DCPM
- (B) BANK
- (C) CBOL
- (D) KNAB

Answer: C

Explanation: Shift each letter forward by one: BANK $\rightarrow$ CBOL.

Q701. Statements: Some books are red. All red things are bright. Conclusion: Some books are bright.

- (A) Follows
- (B) Does not follow
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Cannot be determined

Answer: A

Explanation: The red books are bright, so some books are bright.

Q702. Find the next number: 18, 27, 36, 45, 54, ?

- (A) 63
- (B) 54
- (C) 81
- (D) 72

Answer: A

Explanation: The sequence increases by 9 each time, so the next number is $54 + 9 = 63$.

Q703. Find the next number: 17, 25, 33, 41, 49, ?

- (A) 73
- (B) 49
- (C) 65
- (D) 57

Answer: D

Explanation: The sequence increases by 8 each time, so the next number is $49 + 8 = 57$.

Q704. Choose the odd one out.

- (A) Delhi
- (B) Mumbai
- (C) Chennai
- (D) Nile

Answer: D

Explanation: The first three are Indian cities; Nile is a river.

Q705. Find the next number: 19, 28, 37, 46, 55, ?

- (A) 64
- (B) 82
- (C) 55
- (D) 73

Answer: A

Explanation: The sequence increases by 9 each time, so the next number is $55 + 9 = 64$.

Q706. If each letter is replaced by the next letter of the alphabet, how is CAT coded?

- (A) ECV
- (B) TAC
- (C) CAT
- (D) DBU

Answer: D

Explanation: Shift each letter forward by one: CAT $\rightarrow$ DBU.

Q707. Find the next number: 8, 15, 22, 29, 36, ?

- (A) 43
- (B) 50
- (C) 36
- (D) 57

Answer: A

Explanation: The sequence increases by 7 each time, so the next number is $36 + 7 = 43$.

Q708. Choose the odd one out.

- (A) Copper
- (B) Iron
- (C) Silver
- (D) Plastic

Answer: D

Explanation: The first three are metals; plastic is not a metal.

Q709. Find the next number: 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, ?

- (A) 24
- (B) 26
- (C) 22
- (D) 20

Answer: C

Explanation: The sequence increases by 2 each time, so the next number is $20 + 2 = 22$.

Q710. A person walks 8 km north and then 9 km east. What is the straight-line distance from the starting point?

- (A) 17
- (B) 1
- (C) 12.04
- (D) 14.04

Answer: C

Explanation: By Pythagoras, distance = $\sqrt{8^2 + 9^2} = 12.04$ km.

Q711. Choose the odd one out.

- (A) Square
- (B) Triangle
- (C) Circle
- (D) Cube

Answer: D

Explanation: The first three are two-dimensional figures; cube is three-dimensional.

Q712. Find the next number: 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, ?

- (A) 33
- (B) 21
- (C) 29
- (D) 25

Answer: D

Explanation: The sequence increases by 4 each time, so the next number is $21 + 4 = 25$.

Q713. Find the next number: 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, ?

- (A) 24
- (B) 20
- (C) 32
- (D) 28

Answer: A

Explanation: The sequence increases by 4 each time, so the next number is $20 + 4 = 24$.

Q714. Statements: No squares are circles. Some figures are squares. Conclusion: Some figures are not circles.

- (A) Follows
- (B) Does not follow
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Cannot be determined

Answer: A

Explanation: Any figure that is a square cannot be a circle.

Q715. Choose the odd one out.

- (A) Delhi
- (B) Mumbai
- (C) Chennai
- (D) Nile

Answer: D

Explanation: The first three are Indian cities; Nile is a river.

Q716. A person walks 3 km north and then 10 km east. What is the straight-line distance from the starting point?

- (A) 13
- (B) 12.44
- (C) 10.44
- (D) 7

Answer: C

Explanation: By Pythagoras, distance = $\sqrt{3^2 + 10^2} = 10.44$ km.

Q717. Find the next number: 4, 13, 22, 31, 40, ?

- (A) 67
- (B) 58
- (C) 40
- (D) 49

Answer: D

Explanation: The sequence increases by 9 each time, so the next number is $40 + 9 = 49$.

Q718. Statements: All pens are stationery. All stationery items are useful. Conclusion: All pens are useful.

- (A) Follows
- (B) Does not follow
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Cannot be determined

Answer: A

Explanation: This follows directly by transitivity.

Q719. Choose the odd one out.

- (A) Delhi
- (B) Mumbai
- (C) Chennai
- (D) Nile

Answer: D

Explanation: The first three are Indian cities; Nile is a river.

Q720. A person walks 9 km north and then 3 km east. What is the straight-line distance from the starting point?

- (A) 12
- (B) 9.49
- (C) 6
- (D) 11.49

Answer: B

Explanation: By Pythagoras, distance = $\sqrt{9^2 + 3^2} = 9.49$ km.

Q721. Find the next number: 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, ?

- (A) 23
- (B) 20
- (C) 26
- (D) 29

Answer: A

Explanation: The sequence increases by 3 each time, so the next number is $20 + 3 = 23$.

Q722. Find the next number: 20, 26, 32, 38, 44, ?

- (A) 50
- (B) 56
- (C) 44
- (D) 62

Answer: A

Explanation: The sequence increases by 6 each time, so the next number is $44 + 6 = 50$.

Q723. If each letter is replaced by the next letter of the alphabet, how is BANK coded?

- (A) CBOL
- (B) KNAB
- (C) BANK
- (D) DCPM

Answer: A

Explanation: Shift each letter forward by one: BANK → CBOL.

Q724. Choose the odd one out.

- (A) Square
- (B) Triangle
- (C) Circle
- (D) Cube

Answer: D

Explanation: The first three are two-dimensional figures; cube is three-dimensional.

Q725. If each letter is replaced by the next letter of the alphabet, how is MATH coded?

- (A) OCVJ
- (B) MATH
- (C) HTAM
- (D) NBUI

Answer: D

Explanation: Shift each letter forward by one: MATH → NBUI.

Q726. If each letter is replaced by the next letter of the alphabet, how is CODE coded?

- (A) DPEF
- (B) EQFG
- (C) CODE
- (D) EDOC

Answer: A

Explanation: Shift each letter forward by one: CODE → DPEF.

Q727. If each letter is replaced by the next letter of the alphabet, how is DOG coded?

- (A) DOG
- (B) FQI
- (C) EPH
- (D) GOD

Answer: C

Explanation: Shift each letter forward by one: DOG → EPH.

Q728. A person walks 9 km north and then 7 km east. What is the straight-line distance from the starting point?

- (A) 16
- (B) 2
- (C) 11.4
- (D) 13.4

Answer: C

Explanation: By Pythagoras, distance = $\sqrt{9^2 + 7^2} = 11.4$ km.

Q729. A person walks 10 km north and then 10 km east. What is the straight-line distance from the starting point?

- (A) 0
- (B) 16.14
- (C) 14.14
- (D) 20

Answer: C

Explanation: By Pythagoras, distance = $\sqrt{10^2 + 10^2} = 14.14$ km.

Q730. Choose the odd one out.

- (A) Delhi
- (B) Mumbai
- (C) Chennai
- (D) Nile

Answer: D

Explanation: The first three are Indian cities; Nile is a river.

Q731. A person walks 6 km north and then 5 km east. What is the straight-line distance from the starting point?

- (A) 1
- (B) 9.81
- (C) 7.81
- (D) 11

Answer: C

Explanation: By Pythagoras, distance = $\sqrt{6^2 + 5^2} = 7.81$ km.

Q732. Choose the odd one out.

- (A) Square
- (B) Triangle
- (C) Circle
- (D) Cube

Answer: D

Explanation: The first three are two-dimensional figures; cube is three-dimensional.

Q733. Statements: All cats are animals. Some animals are wild. Conclusion: Some cats are wild.

- (A) Follows
- (B) Does not follow
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Cannot be determined

Answer: B

Explanation: The wild animals need not be cats.

Q734. Statements: Some books are red. All red things are bright. Conclusion: Some books are bright.

- (A) Follows
- (B) Does not follow
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Cannot be determined

Answer: A

Explanation: The red books are bright, so some books are bright.

Q735. Choose the odd one out.

- (A) Apple
- (B) Banana
- (C) Mango
- (D) Carrot

Answer: D

Explanation: The first three are fruits; carrot is a vegetable.

Q736. A person walks 4 km north and then 9 km east. What is the straight-line distance from the starting point?

- (A) 11.85
- (B) 5
- (C) 13
- (D) 9.85

Answer: D

Explanation: By Pythagoras, distance = $\sqrt{4^2 + 9^2} = 9.85$ km.

Q737. Statements: All cats are animals. Some animals are wild. Conclusion: Some cats are wild.

- (A) Follows
- (B) Does not follow
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Cannot be determined

Answer: B

Explanation: The wild animals need not be cats.

Q738. Find the next number: 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, ?

- (A) 37
- (B) 51
- (C) 30
- (D) 44

Answer: A

Explanation: The sequence increases by 7 each time, so the next number is $30 + 7 = 37$.

Q739. If each letter is replaced by the next letter of the alphabet, how is CODE coded?

- (A) EDOC
- (B) EQFG
- (C) DPEF
- (D) CODE

Answer: C

Explanation: Shift each letter forward by one: CODE → DPEF.

Q740. Choose the odd one out.

- (A) January
- (B) March
- (C) May
- (D) Monday

Answer: D

Explanation: The first three are months; Monday is a day of the week.

Q741. Choose the odd one out.

- (A) Square
- (B) Triangle
- (C) Circle
- (D) Cube

Answer: D

Explanation: The first three are two-dimensional figures; cube is three-dimensional.

Q742. A person walks 6 km north and then 3 km east. What is the straight-line distance from the starting point?

- (A) 6.71
- (B) 3
- (C) 8.71
- (D) 9

Answer: A

Explanation: By Pythagoras, distance = $\sqrt{6^2 + 3^2} = 6.71$ km.

Q743. Find the next number: 10, 18, 26, 34, 42, ?

- (A) 66
- (B) 50
- (C) 42
- (D) 58

Answer: B

Explanation: The sequence increases by 8 each time, so the next number is $42 + 8 = 50$.

Q744. A person walks 8 km north and then 7 km east. What is the straight-line distance from the starting point?

- (A) 15
- (B) 12.63
- (C) 1
- (D) 10.63

Answer: D

Explanation: By Pythagoras, distance = $\sqrt{8^2 + 7^2} = 10.63$ km.

Q745. If each letter is replaced by the next letter of the alphabet, how is DOG coded?

- (A) EPH
- (B) DOG
- (C) GOD
- (D) FQI

Answer: A

Explanation: Shift each letter forward by one: DOG → EPH.

Q746. If each letter is replaced by the next letter of the alphabet, how is RAIL coded?

- (A) TCKN
- (B) RAIL
- (C) SBJM
- (D) LIAR

Answer: C

Explanation: Shift each letter forward by one: RAIL → SBJM.

Q747. Statements: All pens are stationery. All stationery items are useful. Conclusion: All pens are useful.

- (A) Follows
- (B) Does not follow
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Cannot be determined

Answer: A

Explanation: This follows directly by transitivity.

Q748. Find the next number: 14, 17, 20, 23, 26, ?

- (A) 32
- (B) 26
- (C) 29
- (D) 35

Answer: C

Explanation: The sequence increases by 3 each time, so the next number is $26 + 3 = 29$.

Q749. A person walks 5 km north and then 7 km east. What is the straight-line distance from the starting point?

- (A) 10.6
- (B) 8.6
- (C) 2
- (D) 12

Answer: B

Explanation: By Pythagoras, distance = $\sqrt{5^2 + 7^2} = 8.6$ km.

Q750. If each letter is replaced by the next letter of the alphabet, how is CAT coded?

- (A) TAC
- (B) DBU
- (C) ECV
- (D) CAT

Answer: B

Explanation: Shift each letter forward by one: CAT → DBU.

Q751. Find the next number: 4, 10, 16, 22, 28, ?

- (A) 46
- (B) 40
- (C) 28
- (D) 34

Answer: D

Explanation: The sequence increases by 6 each time, so the next number is $28 + 6 = 34$.

Q752. Choose the odd one out.

- (A) Square
- (B) Triangle
- (C) Circle
- (D) Cube

Answer: D

Explanation: The first three are two-dimensional figures; cube is three-dimensional.

Q753. If each letter is replaced by the next letter of the alphabet, how is BANK coded?

- (A) BANK
- (B) DCPM
- (C) KNAB
- (D) CBOL

Answer: D

Explanation: Shift each letter forward by one: BANK $\rightarrow$ CBOL.

Q754. Find the next number: 20, 28, 36, 44, 52, ?

- (A) 60
- (B) 52
- (C) 68
- (D) 76

Answer: A

Explanation: The sequence increases by 8 each time, so the next number is $52 + 8 = 60$.

Q755. Find the next number: 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, ?

- (A) 50
- (B) 40
- (C) 55
- (D) 45

Answer: D

Explanation: The sequence increases by 5 each time, so the next number is $40 + 5 = 45$.

Q756. If each letter is replaced by the next letter of the alphabet, how is BANK coded?

- (A) DCPM
- (B) KNAB
- (C) CBOL
- (D) BANK

Answer: C

Explanation: Shift each letter forward by one: BANK $\rightarrow$ CBOL.

Q757. If each letter is replaced by the next letter of the alphabet, how is BANK coded?

- (A) DCPM
- (B) BANK
- (C) KNAB
- (D) CBOL

Answer: D

Explanation: Shift each letter forward by one: BANK -> CBOL.

Q758. Statements: All pens are stationery. All stationery items are useful. Conclusion: All pens are useful.

- (A) Follows
- (B) Does not follow
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Cannot be determined

Answer: A

Explanation: This follows directly by transitivity.

Q759. A person walks 8 km north and then 8 km east. What is the straight-line distance from the starting point?

- (A) 0
- (B) 16
- (C) 13.31
- (D) 11.31

Answer: D

Explanation: By Pythagoras, distance = $\sqrt{8^2 + 8^2} = 11.31$ km.

Q760. If each letter is replaced by the next letter of the alphabet, how is RAIL coded?

- (A) TCKN
- (B) LIAR
- (C) SBJM
- (D) RAIL

Answer: C

Explanation: Shift each letter forward by one: RAIL -> SBJM.

Q761. Statements: All pens are stationery. All stationery items are useful. Conclusion: All pens are useful.

- (A) Follows
- (B) Does not follow
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Cannot be determined

Answer: A

Explanation: This follows directly by transitivity.

Q762. Find the next number: 18, 25, 32, 39, 46, ?

- (A) 60
- (B) 46
- (C) 53
- (D) 67

Answer: C

Explanation: The sequence increases by 7 each time, so the next number is $46 + 7 = 53$.

Q763. Statements: No squares are circles. Some figures are squares. Conclusion: Some figures are not circles.

- (A) Follows
- (B) Does not follow
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Cannot be determined

Answer: A

Explanation: Any figure that is a square cannot be a circle.

Q764. Statements: All pens are stationery. All stationery items are useful. Conclusion: All pens are useful.

- (A) Follows
- (B) Does not follow
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Cannot be determined

Answer: A

Explanation: This follows directly by transitivity.

Q765. Statements: No squares are circles. Some figures are squares. Conclusion: Some figures are not circles.

- (A) Follows
- (B) Does not follow
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Cannot be determined

Answer: A

Explanation: Any figure that is a square cannot be a circle.

Q766. Statements: No squares are circles. Some figures are squares. Conclusion: Some figures are not circles.

- (A) Follows
- (B) Does not follow
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Cannot be determined

Answer: A

Explanation: Any figure that is a square cannot be a circle.

Q767. Choose the odd one out.

- (A) Copper
- (B) Iron
- (C) Silver
- (D) Plastic

Answer: D

Explanation: The first three are metals; plastic is not a metal.

Q768. A person walks 7 km north and then 5 km east. What is the straight-line distance from the starting point?

- (A) 8.6
- (B) 10.6
- (C) 12
- (D) 2

Answer: A

Explanation: By Pythagoras, distance = $\sqrt{7^2 + 5^2} = 8.6$ km.

Q769. Choose the odd one out.

- (A) Square
- (B) Triangle
- (C) Circle
- (D) Cube

Answer: D

Explanation: The first three are two-dimensional figures; cube is three-dimensional.

Q770. Statements: No squares are circles. Some figures are squares. Conclusion: Some figures are not circles.

- (A) Follows
- (B) Does not follow
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Cannot be determined

Answer: A

Explanation: Any figure that is a square cannot be a circle.

Q771. Statements: All cats are animals. Some animals are wild. Conclusion: Some cats are wild.

- (A) Follows
- (B) Does not follow
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Cannot be determined

Answer: B

Explanation: The wild animals need not be cats.

Q772. If each letter is replaced by the next letter of the alphabet, how is CAT coded?

- (A) TAC
- (B) CAT
- (C) ECV
- (D) DBU

Answer: D

Explanation: Shift each letter forward by one: CAT -> DBU.

Q773. Statements: All cats are animals. Some animals are wild. Conclusion: Some cats are wild.

- (A) Follows
- (B) Does not follow
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Cannot be determined

Answer: B

Explanation: The wild animals need not be cats.

Q774. Find the next number: 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, ?

- (A) 33
- (B) 36
- (C) 27
- (D) 30

Answer: D

Explanation: The sequence increases by 3 each time, so the next number is $27 + 3 = 30$.

Q775. If each letter is replaced by the next letter of the alphabet, how is BANK coded?

- (A) KNAB
- (B) CBOL
- (C) DCPM
- (D) BANK

Answer: B

Explanation: Shift each letter forward by one: BANK -> CBOL.

Q776. Statements: All pens are stationery. All stationery items are useful. Conclusion: All pens are useful.

- (A) Follows
- (B) Does not follow
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Cannot be determined

Answer: A

Explanation: This follows directly by transitivity.

Q777. Statements: All pens are stationery. All stationery items are useful. Conclusion: All pens are useful.

- (A) Follows
- (B) Does not follow
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Cannot be determined

Answer: A

Explanation: This follows directly by transitivity.

Q778. Statements: All pens are stationery. All stationery items are useful. Conclusion: All pens are useful.

- (A) Follows
- (B) Does not follow
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Cannot be determined

Answer: A

Explanation: This follows directly by transitivity.

Q779. If each letter is replaced by the next letter of the alphabet, how is DOG coded?

- (A) FQI
- (B) GOD
- (C) DOG
- (D) EPH

Answer: D

Explanation: Shift each letter forward by one: DOG -> EPH.

Q780. A person walks 4 km north and then 9 km east. What is the straight-line distance from the starting point?

- (A) 11.85
- (B) 5
- (C) 9.85
- (D) 13

Answer: C

Explanation: By Pythagoras, distance = $\sqrt{4^2 + 9^2} = 9.85$ km.

Q781. If each letter is replaced by the next letter of the alphabet, how is DOG coded?

- (A) DOG
- (B) GOD
- (C) FQI
- (D) EPH

Answer: D

Explanation: Shift each letter forward by one: DOG → EPH.

Q782. Find the next number: 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, ?

- (A) 43
- (B) 38
- (C) 28
- (D) 33

Answer: D

Explanation: The sequence increases by 5 each time, so the next number is $28 + 5 = 33$.

Q783. If each letter is replaced by the next letter of the alphabet, how is CAT coded?

- (A) TAC
- (B) CAT
- (C) ECV
- (D) DBU

Answer: D

Explanation: Shift each letter forward by one: CAT → DBU.

Q784. Statements: No squares are circles. Some figures are squares. Conclusion: Some figures are not circles.

- (A) Follows
- (B) Does not follow
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Cannot be determined

Answer: A

Explanation: Any figure that is a square cannot be a circle.

Q785. A person walks 7 km north and then 3 km east. What is the straight-line distance from the starting point?

- (A) 7.62
- (B) 9.62
- (C) 4
- (D) 10

Answer: A

Explanation: By Pythagoras, distance = $\sqrt{7^2 + 3^2} = 7.62$ km.

Q786. Find the next number: 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, ?

- (A) 20
- (B) 16
- (C) 14
- (D) 18

Answer: B

Explanation: The sequence increases by 2 each time, so the next number is $14 + 2 = 16$.

Q787. Choose the odd one out.

- (A) Delhi
- (B) Mumbai
- (C) Chennai
- (D) Nile

Answer: D

Explanation: The first three are Indian cities; Nile is a river.

Q788. Find the next number: 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, ?

- (A) 32
- (B) 28
- (C) 26
- (D) 30

Answer: B

Explanation: The sequence increases by 2 each time, so the next number is $26 + 2 = 28$.

Q789. A person walks 8 km north and then 6 km east. What is the straight-line distance from the starting point?

- (A) 10.0
- (B) 12.0
- (C) 2
- (D) 14

Answer: A

Explanation: By Pythagoras, distance = $\sqrt{8^2 + 6^2} = 10.0$ km.

Q790. A person walks 7 km north and then 8 km east. What is the straight-line distance from the starting point?

- (A) 12.63
- (B) 10.63
- (C) 15
- (D) 1

Answer: B

Explanation: By Pythagoras, distance = $\sqrt{7^2 + 8^2} = 10.63$ km.

Q791. Choose the odd one out.

- (A) Apple
- (B) Banana
- (C) Mango
- (D) Carrot

Answer: D

Explanation: The first three are fruits; carrot is a vegetable.

Q792. Choose the odd one out.

- (A) Copper
- (B) Iron
- (C) Silver
- (D) Plastic

Answer: D

Explanation: The first three are metals; plastic is not a metal.

Q793. If each letter is replaced by the next letter of the alphabet, how is CODE coded?

- (A) EQFG
- (B) CODE
- (C) DPEF
- (D) EDOC

Answer: C

Explanation: Shift each letter forward by one: CODE → DPEF.

Q794. A person walks 5 km north and then 5 km east. What is the straight-line distance from the starting point?

- (A) 10
- (B) 7.07
- (C) 9.07
- (D) 0

Answer: B

Explanation: By Pythagoras, distance = $\sqrt{5^2 + 5^2} = 7.07$ km.

Q795. If each letter is replaced by the next letter of the alphabet, how is BANK coded?

- (A) CBOL
- (B) KNAB
- (C) BANK
- (D) DCPM

Answer: A

Explanation: Shift each letter forward by one: BANK → CBOL.

Q796. If each letter is replaced by the next letter of the alphabet, how is BANK coded?

- (A) DCPM
- (B) BANK
- (C) KNAB
- (D) CBOL

Answer: D

Explanation: Shift each letter forward by one: BANK → CBOL.

Q797. Find the next number: 11, 15, 19, 23, 27, ?

- (A) 39
- (B) 35
- (C) 31
- (D) 27

Answer: C

Explanation: The sequence increases by 4 each time, so the next number is $27 + 4 = 31$.

Q798. Choose the odd one out.

- (A) Copper
- (B) Iron
- (C) Silver
- (D) Plastic

Answer: D

Explanation: The first three are metals; plastic is not a metal.

Q799. A person walks 8 km north and then 10 km east. What is the straight-line distance from the starting point?

- (A) 18
- (B) 12.81
- (C) 14.81
- (D) 2

Answer: B

Explanation: By Pythagoras, distance = $\sqrt{8^2 + 10^2} = 12.81$ km.

Q800. A person walks 4 km north and then 4 km east. What is the straight-line distance from the starting point?

- (A) 7.66
- (B) 0
- (C) 8
- (D) 5.66

Answer: D

Explanation: By Pythagoras, distance = $\sqrt{4^2 + 4^2} = 5.66$ km.

Q801. Statements: No squares are circles. Some figures are squares. Conclusion: Some figures are not circles.

- (A) Follows
- (B) Does not follow
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Cannot be determined

Answer: A

Explanation: Any figure that is a square cannot be a circle.

Q802. Find the next number: 17, 26, 35, 44, 53, ?

- (A) 62
- (B) 80
- (C) 71
- (D) 53

Answer: A

Explanation: The sequence increases by 9 each time, so the next number is $53 + 9 = 62$.

Q803. A person walks 4 km north and then 4 km east. What is the straight-line distance from the starting point?

- (A) 0
- (B) 8
- (C) 5.66
- (D) 7.66

Answer: C

Explanation: By Pythagoras, distance = $\sqrt{4^2 + 4^2} = 5.66$ km.

Q804. If each letter is replaced by the next letter of the alphabet, how is CAT coded?

- (A) CAT
- (B) ECV
- (C) TAC
- (D) DBU

Answer: D

Explanation: Shift each letter forward by one: CAT → DBU.

Q805. Statements: No squares are circles. Some figures are squares. Conclusion: Some figures are not circles.

- (A) Follows
- (B) Does not follow
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Cannot be determined

Answer: A

Explanation: Any figure that is a square cannot be a circle.

Q806. A person walks 7 km north and then 7 km east. What is the straight-line distance from the starting point?

- (A) 0
- (B) 9.9
- (C) 14
- (D) 11.9

Answer: B

Explanation: By Pythagoras, distance = $\sqrt{7^2 + 7^2} = 9.9$ km.

Q807. If each letter is replaced by the next letter of the alphabet, how is CODE coded?

- (A) CODE
- (B) EQFG
- (C) DPEF
- (D) EDOC

Answer: C

Explanation: Shift each letter forward by one: CODE $\rightarrow$ DPEF.

Q808. Statements: All pens are stationery. All stationery items are useful. Conclusion: All pens are useful.

- (A) Follows
- (B) Does not follow
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Cannot be determined

Answer: A

Explanation: This follows directly by transitivity.

Q809. Find the next number: 13, 20, 27, 34, 41, ?

- (A) 41
- (B) 48
- (C) 55
- (D) 62

Answer: B

Explanation: The sequence increases by 7 each time, so the next number is $41 + 7 = 48$.

Q810. Statements: Some books are red. All red things are bright. Conclusion: Some books are bright.

- (A) Follows
- (B) Does not follow
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Cannot be determined

Answer: A

Explanation: The red books are bright, so some books are bright.

Q811. Statements: All pens are stationery. All stationery items are useful. Conclusion: All pens are useful.

- (A) Follows
- (B) Does not follow
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Cannot be determined

Answer: A

Explanation: This follows directly by transitivity.

Q812. Choose the odd one out.

- (A) Delhi
- (B) Mumbai
- (C) Chennai
- (D) Nile

Answer: D

Explanation: The first three are Indian cities; Nile is a river.

Q813. If each letter is replaced by the next letter of the alphabet, how is MATH coded?

- (A) OCVJ
- (B) HTAM
- (C) NBUI
- (D) MATH

Answer: C

Explanation: Shift each letter forward by one: MATH → NBUI.

Q814. Choose the odd one out.

- (A) Square
- (B) Triangle
- (C) Circle
- (D) Cube

Answer: D

Explanation: The first three are two-dimensional figures; cube is three-dimensional.

Q815. Statements: No squares are circles. Some figures are squares. Conclusion: Some figures are not circles.

- (A) Follows
- (B) Does not follow
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Cannot be determined

Answer: A

Explanation: Any figure that is a square cannot be a circle.

Q816. Find the next number: 3, 9, 15, 21, 27, ?

- (A) 33
- (B) 27
- (C) 45
- (D) 39

Answer: A

Explanation: The sequence increases by 6 each time, so the next number is $27 + 6 = 33$.

Q817. If each letter is replaced by the next letter of the alphabet, how is BANK coded?

- (A) DCPM
- (B) CBOL
- (C) KNAB
- (D) BANK

Answer: B

Explanation: Shift each letter forward by one: BANK -> CBOL.

Q818. Find the next number: 12, 19, 26, 33, 40, ?

- (A) 47
- (B) 61
- (C) 54
- (D) 40

Answer: A

Explanation: The sequence increases by 7 each time, so the next number is $40 + 7 = 47$.

Q819. If each letter is replaced by the next letter of the alphabet, how is CODE coded?

- (A) EQFG
- (B) EDOC
- (C) DPEF
- (D) CODE

Answer: C

Explanation: Shift each letter forward by one: CODE -> DPEF.

Q820. If each letter is replaced by the next letter of the alphabet, how is MATH coded?

- (A) NBUI
- (B) MATH
- (C) HTAM
- (D) OCVJ

Answer: A

Explanation: Shift each letter forward by one: MATH -> NBUI.

Q821. If each letter is replaced by the next letter of the alphabet, how is RAIL coded?

- (A) LIAR
- (B) SBJM
- (C) TCKN
- (D) RAIL

Answer: B

Explanation: Shift each letter forward by one: RAIL -> SBJM.

Q822. Statements: All pens are stationery. All stationery items are useful. Conclusion: All pens are useful.

- (A) Follows
- (B) Does not follow
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Cannot be determined

Answer: A

Explanation: This follows directly by transitivity.

Q823. Statements: Some books are red. All red things are bright. Conclusion: Some books are bright.

- (A) Follows
- (B) Does not follow
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Cannot be determined

Answer: A

Explanation: The red books are bright, so some books are bright.

Q824. A person walks 4 km north and then 10 km east. What is the straight-line distance from the starting point?

- (A) 10.77
- (B) 14
- (C) 6
- (D) 12.77

Answer: A

Explanation: By Pythagoras, distance = $\sqrt{4^2 + 10^2} = 10.77$ km.

Q825. Statements: All cats are animals. Some animals are wild. Conclusion: Some cats are wild.

- (A) Follows
- (B) Does not follow
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Cannot be determined

Answer: B

Explanation: The wild animals need not be cats.

Q826. Choose the odd one out.

- (A) Copper
- (B) Iron
- (C) Silver
- (D) Plastic

Answer: D

Explanation: The first three are metals; plastic is not a metal.

Q827. If each letter is replaced by the next letter of the alphabet, how is CODE coded?

- (A) DPEF
- (B) EDOC
- (C) CODE
- (D) EQFG

Answer: A

Explanation: Shift each letter forward by one: CODE $\rightarrow$ DPEF.

Q828. A person walks 4 km north and then 8 km east. What is the straight-line distance from the starting point?

- (A) 4
- (B) 10.94
- (C) 12
- (D) 8.94

Answer: D

Explanation: By Pythagoras, distance = $\sqrt{4^2 + 8^2} = 8.94$ km.

Q829. Statements: Some books are red. All red things are bright. Conclusion: Some books are bright.

- (A) Follows
- (B) Does not follow
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Cannot be determined

Answer: A

Explanation: The red books are bright, so some books are bright.

Q830. Find the next number: 5, 14, 23, 32, 41, ?

- (A) 41
- (B) 68
- (C) 59
- (D) 50

Answer: D

Explanation: The sequence increases by 9 each time, so the next number is $41 + 9 = 50$.

Q831. Find the next number: 14, 23, 32, 41, 50, ?

- (A) 59
- (B) 77
- (C) 68
- (D) 50

Answer: A

Explanation: The sequence increases by 9 each time, so the next number is $50 + 9 = 59$.

Q832. Statements: No squares are circles. Some figures are squares. Conclusion: Some figures are not circles.

- (A) Follows
- (B) Does not follow
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Cannot be determined

Answer: A

Explanation: Any figure that is a square cannot be a circle.

Q833. Choose the odd one out.

- (A) January
- (B) March
- (C) May
- (D) Monday

Answer: D

Explanation: The first three are months; Monday is a day of the week.

Q834. A person walks 5 km north and then 4 km east. What is the straight-line distance from the starting point?

- (A) 6.4
- (B) 1
- (C) 8.4
- (D) 9

Answer: A

Explanation: By Pythagoras, distance = $\sqrt{5^2 + 4^2} = 6.4$ km.

Q835. Find the next number: 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, ?

- (A) 23
- (B) 28
- (C) 38
- (D) 33

Answer: B

Explanation: The sequence increases by 5 each time, so the next number is $23 + 5 = 28$.

Q836. Statements: All cats are animals. Some animals are wild. Conclusion: Some cats are wild.

- (A) Follows
- (B) Does not follow
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Cannot be determined

Answer: B

Explanation: The wild animals need not be cats.

Q837. Find the next number: 6, 15, 24, 33, 42, ?

- (A) 60
- (B) 42
- (C) 69
- (D) 51

Answer: D

Explanation: The sequence increases by 9 each time, so the next number is $42 + 9 = 51$.

Q838. Find the next number: 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, ?

- (A) 39
- (B) 24
- (C) 29
- (D) 34

Answer: C

Explanation: The sequence increases by 5 each time, so the next number is $24 + 5 = 29$.

Q839. Find the next number: 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, ?

- (A) 32
- (B) 30
- (C) 28
- (D) 26

Answer: C

Explanation: The sequence increases by 2 each time, so the next number is $26 + 2 = 28$.

Q840. Statements: All pens are stationery. All stationery items are useful. Conclusion: All pens are useful.

- (A) Follows
- (B) Does not follow
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Cannot be determined

Answer: A

Explanation: This follows directly by transitivity.

Q841. A person walks 4 km north and then 5 km east. What is the straight-line distance from the starting point?

- (A) 6.4
- (B) 1
- (C) 9
- (D) 8.4

Answer: A

Explanation: By Pythagoras, distance = $\sqrt{4^2 + 5^2} = 6.4$ km.

Q842. A person walks 6 km north and then 8 km east. What is the straight-line distance from the starting point?

- (A) 2
- (B) 12.0
- (C) 10.0
- (D) 14

Answer: C

Explanation: By Pythagoras, distance = $\sqrt{6^2 + 8^2} = 10.0$ km.

Q843. Choose the odd one out.

- (A) Delhi
- (B) Mumbai
- (C) Chennai
- (D) Nile

Answer: D

Explanation: The first three are Indian cities; Nile is a river.

Q844. Find the next number: 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, ?

- (A) 19
- (B) 21
- (C) 15
- (D) 17

Answer: D

Explanation: The sequence increases by 2 each time, so the next number is $15 + 2 = 17$.

Q845. Find the next number: 18, 27, 36, 45, 54, ?

- (A) 81
- (B) 72
- (C) 63
- (D) 54

Answer: C

Explanation: The sequence increases by 9 each time, so the next number is $54 + 9 = 63$.

Q846. Statements: Some books are red. All red things are bright. Conclusion: Some books are bright.

- (A) Follows
- (B) Does not follow
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Cannot be determined

Answer: A

Explanation: The red books are bright, so some books are bright.

Q847. Choose the odd one out.

- (A) January
- (B) March
- (C) May
- (D) Monday

Answer: D

Explanation: The first three are months; Monday is a day of the week.

Q848. Find the next number: 4, 10, 16, 22, 28, ?

- (A) 40
- (B) 46
- (C) 34
- (D) 28

Answer: C

Explanation: The sequence increases by 6 each time, so the next number is $28 + 6 = 34$.

Q849. Statements: No squares are circles. Some figures are squares. Conclusion: Some figures are not circles.

- (A) Follows
- (B) Does not follow
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Cannot be determined

Answer: A

Explanation: Any figure that is a square cannot be a circle.

Q850. Find the next number: 20, 28, 36, 44, 52, ?

- (A) 60
- (B) 52
- (C) 68
- (D) 76

Answer: A

Explanation: The sequence increases by 8 each time, so the next number is $52 + 8 = 60$.

Data Interpretation / Quantitative Aptitude

Q851. Two quantities are in the ratio 2:3. If their total is 85, what is the first quantity?

- (A) 51
- (B) 17
- (C) 34
- (D) 85

Answer: C

Explanation: Total parts = 5. One part = $85/5 = 17$; first quantity = $2 \times 17 = 34$.

Q852. Find the average of 28, 49, 39, 64, 14.

- (A) 36.8
- (B) 48.5
- (C) 38.8
- (D) 40.8

Answer: C

Explanation: Average = sum / count = $194/5 = 38.8$.

Q853. An item costs Rs. 200. At a profit of 12%, what is the selling price?

- (A) 842
- (B) 224
- (C) 176.0
- (D) 212

Answer: B

Explanation: Selling price = $200 \times (1 + 12/100) = \text{Rs. } 224$.

Q854. Find the simple interest on Rs. 2500 at 10% per annum for 3 years.

- (A) 250
- (B) 750
- (C) 500
- (D) 1000

Answer: B

Explanation: $SI = PRT/100 = 2500 \times 10 \times 3/100 = \text{Rs. } 750$.

Q855. An item costs Rs. 300. At a profit of 25%, what is the selling price?

- (A) 325
- (B) 350
- (C) 375
- (D) 225.0

Answer: C

Explanation: Selling price = $300 \times (1 + 25/100) = \text{Rs. } 375$.

Q856. A can finish a work in 18 days and B in 20 days. In how many days can they finish it together?

- (A) 19.0
- (B) 9.47
- (C) 2
- (D) 180.0

Answer: B

Explanation: Combined rate = $1/18 + 1/20 = (38)/360$; time = $360/38 = 9.47$ days.

Q857. Find the average of 77, 15, 37, 10, 64.

- (A) 38.6
- (B) 42.6
- (C) 50.8
- (D) 40.6

Answer: D

Explanation: Average = sum / count = $203/5 = 40.6$.

Q858. An item costs Rs. 250. At a profit of 25%, what is the selling price?

- (A) 187.5
- (B) 275
- (C) 300
- (D) 312.5

Answer: D

Explanation: Selling price = $250 \times (1 + 25/100) = \text{Rs. } 312.5$.

Q859. A can finish a work in 6 days and B in 30 days. In how many days can they finish it together?

- (A) 24
- (B) 18.0
- (C) 5.0
- (D) 7.5

Answer: C

Explanation: Combined rate = $1/6 + 1/30 = (36)/180$; time = $180/36 = 5.0$ days.

Q860. What is 5% of 750?

- (A) 0
- (B) 75.0
- (C) 112.5
- (D) 37.5

Answer: D

Explanation: 5% of 750 = $(5/100) \times 750 = 37.5$.

Q861. An item costs Rs. 200. At a profit of 20%, what is the selling price?

- (A) 687
- (B) 160.0
- (C) 240
- (D) 220

Answer: C

Explanation: Selling price = $200 \times (1 + 20/100) = \text{Rs. } 240$.

Q862. What is 20% of 150?

- (A) 22.5
- (B) 30
- (C) 37.5
- (D) 45.0

Answer: B

Explanation: 20% of 150 = $(20/100) \times 150 = 30$.

Q863. What is 50% of 500?

- (A) 300.0
- (B) 250
- (C) 275.0
- (D) 225.0

Answer: B

Explanation: 50% of 500 = $(50/100) \times 500 = 250$.

Q864. What is 25% of 360?

- (A) 126.0
- (B) 90
- (C) 108.0
- (D) 72.0

Answer: B

Explanation: 25% of 360 = $(25/100) \times 360 = 90$.

Q865. A can finish a work in 20 days and B in 24 days. In how many days can they finish it together?

- (A) 10.91
- (B) 22.0
- (C) 120.0
- (D) 4

Answer: A

Explanation: Combined rate = $\frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{24} = \frac{44}{480}$; time = $\frac{480}{44} = 10.91$ days.

Q866. An item costs Rs. 750. At a profit of 10%, what is the selling price?

- (A) 675.0
- (B) 770
- (C) 760
- (D) 825

Answer: D

Explanation: Selling price = $750 \times (1 + \frac{10}{100}) = \text{Rs. } 825$.

Q867. A vehicle travels at 30 km/h for 3.5 hours. What distance does it cover?

- (A) 105
- (B) 8.57
- (C) 33.5
- (D) 120.0

Answer: A

Explanation: Distance = speed $\times$ time = $30 \times 3.5 = 105$ km.

Q868. What is 25% of 150?

- (A) 37.5
- (B) 52.5
- (C) 30.0
- (D) 45.0

Answer: A

Explanation: 25% of 150 = $(\frac{25}{100}) \times 150 = 37.5$.

Q869. Find the simple interest on Rs. 2500 at 12% per annum for 2 years.

- (A) 300
- (B) 850
- (C) 350
- (D) 600

Answer: D

Explanation: SI = $\frac{PRT}{100} = \frac{2500 \times 12 \times 2}{100} = \text{Rs. } 600$.

Q870. A vehicle travels at 36 km/h for 2.5 hours. What distance does it cover?

- (A) 108.0
- (B) 14.4
- (C) 38.5
- (D) 90

Answer: D

Explanation: Distance = speed $\times$ time = $36 \times 2.5 = 90$ km.

Q871. Two quantities are in the ratio 3:5. If their total is 136, what is the first quantity?

- (A) 34
- (B) 85
- (C) 136
- (D) 51

Answer: D

Explanation: Total parts = 8. One part = $136/8 = 17$; first quantity = $3 \times 17 = 51$.

Q872. A can finish a work in 18 days and B in 15 days. In how many days can they finish it together?

- (A) 8.18
- (B) 270.0
- (C) 16.5
- (D) 3

Answer: A

Explanation: Combined rate = $1/18 + 1/15 = (33)/270$; time = $270/33 = 8.18$ days.

Q873. A can finish a work in 12 days and B in 15 days. In how many days can they finish it together?

- (A) 3
- (B) 60.0
- (C) 13.5
- (D) 6.67

Answer: D

Explanation: Combined rate = $1/12 + 1/15 = (27)/180$; time = $180/27 = 6.67$ days.

Q874. A can finish a work in 18 days and B in 30 days. In how many days can they finish it together?

- (A) 12
- (B) 24.0
- (C) 45.0
- (D) 11.25

Answer: D

Explanation: Combined rate = $1/18 + 1/30 = (48)/540$; time = $540/48 = 11.25$ days.

Q875. A vehicle travels at 60 km/h for 4 hours. What distance does it cover?

- (A) 270.0
- (B) 64
- (C) 240
- (D) 15.0

Answer: C

Explanation: Distance = speed $\times$ time = $60 \times 4 = 240$ km.

Q876. Find the average of 64, 20, 59, 40, 37.

- (A) 46
- (B) 44
- (C) 42
- (D) 55.0

Answer: B

Explanation: Average = sum / count = $220/5 = 44$.

Q877. A can finish a work in 6 days and B in 24 days. In how many days can they finish it together?

- (A) 15.0
- (B) 8.0
- (C) 18
- (D) 4.8

Answer: D

Explanation: Combined rate = $1/6 + 1/24 = (30)/144$; time = $144/30 = 4.8$ days.

Q878. What is 15% of 750?

- (A) 75.0
- (B) 150.0
- (C) 112.5
- (D) 187.5

Answer: C

Explanation: 15% of 750 = $(15/100) \times 750 = 112.5$.

Q879. A vehicle travels at 36 km/h for 4 hours. What distance does it cover?

- (A) 40
- (B) 9.0
- (C) 162.0
- (D) 144

Answer: D

Explanation: Distance = speed $\times$ time = $36 \times 4 = 144$ km.

Q880. An item costs Rs. 800. At a profit of 20%, what is the selling price?

- (A) 640.0
- (B) 960
- (C) 820
- (D) 840

Answer: B

Explanation: Selling price = $800 \times (1 + 20/100) = \text{Rs. } 960$.

Q881. A can finish a work in 12 days and B in 30 days. In how many days can they finish it together?

- (A) 8.57
- (B) 21.0
- (C) 18
- (D) 20.0

Answer: A

Explanation: Combined rate = $1/12 + 1/30 = (42)/360$; time = $360/42 = 8.57$ days.

Q882. A can finish a work in 10 days and B in 24 days. In how many days can they finish it together?

- (A) 17.14
- (B) 14
- (C) 7.06
- (D) 17.0

Answer: C

Explanation: Combined rate = $1/10 + 1/24 = (34)/240$; time = $240/34 = 7.06$ days.

Q883. Two quantities are in the ratio 7:9. If their total is 224, what is the first quantity?

- (A) 28
- (B) 98
- (C) 224
- (D) 126

Answer: B

Explanation: Total parts = 16. One part = $224/16 = 14$; first quantity = $7 \times 14 = 98$.

Q884. A can finish a work in 6 days and B in 12 days. In how many days can they finish it together?

- (A) 4.0
- (B) 9.0
- (C) 6
- (D) 12.0

Answer: A

Explanation: Combined rate = $1/6 + 1/12 = (18)/72$; time = $72/18 = 4.0$ days.

Q885. A can finish a work in 10 days and B in 30 days. In how many days can they finish it together?

- (A) 15.0
- (B) 20
- (C) 7.5
- (D) 20.0

Answer: C

Explanation: Combined rate = $1/10 + 1/30 = (40)/300$; time = $300/40 = 7.5$ days.

Q886. Two quantities are in the ratio 3:4. If their total is 63, what is the first quantity?

- (A) 9
- (B) 36
- (C) 63
- (D) 27

Answer: D

Explanation: Total parts = 7. One part = $63/7 = 9$; first quantity = $3 \times 9 = 27$.

Q887. Two quantities are in the ratio 2:3. If their total is 50, what is the first quantity?

- (A) 20
- (B) 50
- (C) 30
- (D) 10

Answer: A

Explanation: Total parts = 5. One part = $50/5 = 10$; first quantity = $2 \times 10 = 20$.

Q888. A can finish a work in 6 days and B in 12 days. In how many days can they finish it together?

- (A) 12.0
- (B) 4.0
- (C) 9.0
- (D) 6

Answer: B

Explanation: Combined rate = $1/6 + 1/12 = (18)/72$; time = $72/18 = 4.0$ days.

Q889. An item costs Rs. 750. At a profit of 30%, what is the selling price?

- (A) 810
- (B) 780
- (C) 525.0
- (D) 975

Answer: D

Explanation: Selling price = $750 \times (1 + 30/100) = \text{Rs. } 975$.

Q890. A can finish a work in 8 days and B in 12 days. In how many days can they finish it together?

- (A) 24.0
- (B) 10.0
- (C) 4.8
- (D) 4

Answer: C

Explanation: Combined rate = $1/8 + 1/12 = (20)/96$; time = $96/20 = 4.8$ days.

Q891. What is 25% of 300?

- (A) 75
- (B) 90.0
- (C) 60.0
- (D) 105.0

Answer: A

Explanation: 25% of 300 = $(25/100) \times 300 = 75$.

Q892. Two quantities are in the ratio 3:4. If their total is 70, what is the first quantity?

- (A) 30
- (B) 40
- (C) 70
- (D) 10

Answer: A

Explanation: Total parts = 7. One part = $70/7 = 10$; first quantity = $3 \times 10 = 30$.

Q893. A can finish a work in 10 days and B in 24 days. In how many days can they finish it together?

- (A) 17.14
- (B) 17.0
- (C) 7.06
- (D) 14

Answer: C

Explanation: Combined rate = $1/10 + 1/24 = (34)/240$; time = $240/34 = 7.06$ days.

Q894. Two quantities are in the ratio 3:5. If their total is 32, what is the first quantity?

- (A) 32
- (B) 20
- (C) 12
- (D) 8

Answer: C

Explanation: Total parts = 8. One part = $32/8 = 4$; first quantity = $3 \times 4 = 12$.

Q895. Find the average of 55, 37, 27, 12, 25.

- (A) 29.2
- (B) 33.2
- (C) 39.0
- (D) 31.2

Answer: D

Explanation: Average = sum / count = $156/5 = 31.2$.

Q896. A vehicle travels at 54 km/h for 3 hours. What distance does it cover?

- (A) 189.0
- (B) 162
- (C) 57
- (D) 18.0

Answer: B

Explanation: Distance = speed x time = $54 \times 3 = 162$ km.

Q897. What is 75% of 200?

- (A) 160.0
- (B) 140.0
- (C) 150
- (D) 170.0

Answer: C

Explanation: 75% of 200 = $(75/100) \times 200 = 150$.

Q898. What is 12.5% of 240?

- (A) 42.0
- (B) 54.0
- (C) 18.0
- (D) 30

Answer: D

Explanation: 12.5% of 240 = $(12.5/100) \times 240 = 30$.

Q899. Find the average of 27, 48, 51, 73, 65.

- (A) 66.0
- (B) 52.8
- (C) 54.8
- (D) 50.8

Answer: B

Explanation: Average = sum / count = $264/5 = 52.8$.

Q900. An item costs Rs. 200. At a profit of 20%, what is the selling price?

- (A) 926
- (B) 160.0
- (C) 240
- (D) 220

Answer: C

Explanation: Selling price = $200 \times (1 + 20/100) = \text{Rs. } 240$.

Q901. A can finish a work in 18 days and B in 15 days. In how many days can they finish it together?

- (A) 16.5
- (B) 270.0
- (C) 3
- (D) 8.18

Answer: D

Explanation: Combined rate = $1/18 + 1/15 = (33)/270$; time = $270/33 = 8.18$ days.

Q902. An item costs Rs. 300. At a profit of 25%, what is the selling price?

- (A) 350
- (B) 325
- (C) 225.0
- (D) 375

Answer: D

Explanation: Selling price = $300 \times (1 + 25/100) = \text{Rs. } 375$.

Q903. A can finish a work in 10 days and B in 15 days. In how many days can they finish it together?

- (A) 30.0
- (B) 5
- (C) 12.5
- (D) 6.0

Answer: D

Explanation: Combined rate = $1/10 + 1/15 = (25)/150$; time = $150/25 = 6.0$ days.

Q904. An item costs Rs. 250. At a profit of 25%, what is the selling price?

- (A) 312.5
- (B) 187.5
- (C) 300
- (D) 275

Answer: A

Explanation: Selling price = $250 \times (1 + 25/100) = \text{Rs. } 312.5$.

Q905. A can finish a work in 10 days and B in 30 days. In how many days can they finish it together?

- (A) 20
- (B) 15.0
- (C) 20.0
- (D) 7.5

Answer: D

Explanation: Combined rate = $1/10 + 1/30 = (40)/300$; time = $300/40 = 7.5$ days.

Q906. What is 40% of 200?

- (A) 80
- (B) 70.0
- (C) 100.0
- (D) 90.0

Answer: A

Explanation: 40% of 200 = $(40/100) \times 200 = 80$.

Q907. A vehicle travels at 40 km/h for 2.5 hours. What distance does it cover?

- (A) 42.5
- (B) 16.0
- (C) 100
- (D) 120.0

Answer: C

Explanation: Distance = speed x time = $40 \times 2.5 = 100$ km.

Q908. A can finish a work in 6 days and B in 15 days. In how many days can they finish it together?

- (A) 4.29
- (B) 10.0
- (C) 9
- (D) 10.5

Answer: A

Explanation: Combined rate = $1/6 + 1/15 = (21)/90$; time = $90/21 = 4.29$ days.

Q909. An item costs Rs. 300. At a profit of 15%, what is the selling price?

- (A) 330
- (B) 255.0
- (C) 345
- (D) 315

Answer: C

Explanation: Selling price = $300 \times (1 + 15/100) = \text{Rs. } 345$.

Q910. An item costs Rs. 600. At a profit of 20%, what is the selling price?

- (A) 480.0
- (B) 640
- (C) 720
- (D) 620

Answer: C

Explanation: Selling price = $600 \times (1 + 20/100) = \text{Rs. } 720$.

Q911. Two quantities are in the ratio 7:9. If their total is 160, what is the first quantity?

- (A) 20
- (B) 90
- (C) 70
- (D) 160

Answer: C

Explanation: Total parts = 16. One part = $160/16 = 10$; first quantity = $7 \times 10 = 70$.

Q912. A vehicle travels at 54 km/h for 3.5 hours. What distance does it cover?

- (A) 57.5
- (B) 216.0
- (C) 15.43
- (D) 189

Answer: D

Explanation: Distance = speed x time = $54 \times 3.5 = 189$ km.

Q913. Find the average of 72, 11, 55, 11, 29.

- (A) 44.5
- (B) 33.6
- (C) 35.6
- (D) 37.6

Answer: C

Explanation: Average = sum / count = $178/5 = 35.6$.

Q914. Find the average of 36, 49, 22, 58, 38.

- (A) 42.6
- (B) 50.8
- (C) 40.6
- (D) 38.6

Answer: C

Explanation: Average = sum / count = $203/5 = 40.6$.

Q915. A can finish a work in 6 days and B in 24 days. In how many days can they finish it together?

- (A) 4.8
- (B) 18
- (C) 15.0
- (D) 8.0

Answer: A

Explanation: Combined rate = $1/6 + 1/24 = (30)/144$; time = $144/30 = 4.8$ days.

Q916. Find the average of 62, 80, 40, 55, 43.

- (A) 70.0
- (B) 54
- (C) 58
- (D) 56

Answer: D

Explanation: Average = sum / count = $280/5 = 56$.

Q917. An item costs Rs. 200. At a profit of 25%, what is the selling price?

- (A) 318
- (B) 225
- (C) 150.0
- (D) 250

Answer: D

Explanation: Selling price = $200 \times (1 + 25/100) = \text{Rs. } 250$.

Q918. A can finish a work in 15 days and B in 15 days. In how many days can they finish it together?

- (A) 225.0
- (B) 7.5
- (C) 15.0
- (D) 0

Answer: B

Explanation: Combined rate = $1/15 + 1/15 = (30)/225$; time = $225/30 = 7.5$ days.

Q919. Two quantities are in the ratio 4:5. If their total is 63, what is the first quantity?

- (A) 28
- (B) 63
- (C) 7
- (D) 35

Answer: A

Explanation: Total parts = 9. One part = $63/9 = 7$; first quantity = $4 \times 7 = 28$.

Q920. A vehicle travels at 72 km/h for 2 hours. What distance does it cover?

- (A) 144
- (B) 36.0
- (C) 180.0
- (D) 74

Answer: A

Explanation: Distance = speed $\times$ time = $72 \times 2 = 144$ km.

Q921. Two quantities are in the ratio 3:5. If their total is 128, what is the first quantity?

- (A) 128
- (B) 80
- (C) 32
- (D) 48

Answer: D

Explanation: Total parts = 8. One part = $128/8 = 16$; first quantity = $3 \times 16 = 48$.

Q922. What is 40% of 750?

- (A) 300
- (B) 337.5
- (C) 262.5
- (D) 375.0

Answer: A

Explanation: 40% of 750 = $(40/100) \times 750 = 300$.

Q923. Find the average of 73, 42, 64, 60, 18.

- (A) 53.4
- (B) 51.4
- (C) 64.2
- (D) 49.4

Answer: B

Explanation: Average = sum / count = $257/5 = 51.4$.

Q924. Find the average of 64, 12, 24, 44, 30.

- (A) 36.8
- (B) 43.5
- (C) 32.8
- (D) 34.8

Answer: D

Explanation: Average = sum / count = $174/5 = 34.8$.

Q925. A vehicle travels at 30 km/h for 2.5 hours. What distance does it cover?

- (A) 90.0
- (B) 12.0
- (C) 32.5
- (D) 75

Answer: D

Explanation: Distance = speed x time = $30 \times 2.5 = 75$ km.

Q926. What is 10% of 750?

- (A) 112.5
- (B) 150.0
- (C) 75
- (D) 37.5

Answer: C

Explanation: 10% of 750 = $(10/100) \times 750 = 75$.

Q927. What is 40% of 800?

- (A) 400.0
- (B) 360.0
- (C) 280.0
- (D) 320

Answer: D

Explanation: 40% of 800 = $(40/100) \times 800 = 320$.

Q928. What is 25% of 480?

- (A) 144.0
- (B) 168.0
- (C) 120
- (D) 96.0

Answer: C

Explanation: 25% of 480 = $(25/100) \times 480 = 120$.

Q929. A vehicle travels at 72 km/h for 2.5 hours. What distance does it cover?

- (A) 216.0
- (B) 74.5
- (C) 180
- (D) 28.8

Answer: C

Explanation: Distance = speed x time = $72 \times 2.5 = 180$ km.

Q930. A vehicle travels at 40 km/h for 3 hours. What distance does it cover?

- (A) 43
- (B) 13.33
- (C) 140.0
- (D) 120

Answer: D

Explanation: Distance = speed x time = $40 \times 3 = 120$ km.

Q931. Find the average of 20, 62, 49, 52, 47.

- (A) 48
- (B) 46
- (C) 57.5
- (D) 44

Answer: B

Explanation: Average = sum / count = $230/5 = 46$.

Q932. Find the simple interest on Rs. 1000 at 5% per annum for 2 years.

- (A) 50
- (B) 100
- (C) 1
- (D) 200

Answer: B

Explanation: $SI = \frac{PRT}{100} = \frac{1000 \times 5 \times 2}{100} = \text{Rs. } 100$.

Q933. A vehicle travels at 60 km/h for 2.5 hours. What distance does it cover?

- (A) 180.0
- (B) 150
- (C) 62.5
- (D) 24.0

Answer: B

Explanation: Distance = speed x time = $60 \times 2.5 = 150$ km.

Q934. Find the simple interest on Rs. 1200 at 5% per annum for 3 years.

- (A) 180
- (B) 60
- (C) 300
- (D) 471

Answer: A

Explanation: $SI = \frac{PRT}{100} = \frac{1200 \times 5 \times 3}{100} = \text{Rs. } 180$.

Q935. Find the simple interest on Rs. 5000 at 5% per annum for 2 years.

- (A) 250
- (B) 1
- (C) 500
- (D) 1000

Answer: C

Explanation: $SI = \frac{PRT}{100} = \frac{5000 \times 5 \times 2}{100} = \text{Rs. } 500$.

Q936. Find the average of 77, 36, 70, 48, 65.

- (A) 61.2
- (B) 74.0
- (C) 59.2
- (D) 57.2

Answer: C

Explanation: Average = sum / count = $296/5 = 59.2$.

Q937. Two quantities are in the ratio 2:3. If their total is 20, what is the first quantity?

- (A) 12
- (B) 20
- (C) 4
- (D) 8

Answer: D

Explanation: Total parts = 5. One part = $20/5 = 4$; first quantity = $2 \times 4 = 8$.

Q938. Find the average of 40, 33, 69, 69, 54.

- (A) 53
- (B) 51
- (C) 55
- (D) 66.2

Answer: A

Explanation: Average = sum / count = $265/5 = 53$.

Q939. What is 50% of 600?

- (A) 360.0
- (B) 270.0
- (C) 300
- (D) 330.0

Answer: C

Explanation: 50% of 600 = $(50/100) \times 600 = 300$.

Q940. A vehicle travels at 50 km/h for 3 hours. What distance does it cover?

- (A) 16.67
- (B) 175.0
- (C) 53
- (D) 150

Answer: D

Explanation: Distance = speed x time = $50 \times 3 = 150$ km.

Q941. An item costs Rs. 750. At a profit of 30%, what is the selling price?

- (A) 525.0
- (B) 780
- (C) 975
- (D) 810

Answer: C

Explanation: Selling price = $750 \times (1 + 30/100) = \text{Rs. } 975$.

Q942. Find the average of 26, 18, 57, 45, 44.

- (A) 36
- (B) 47.5
- (C) 40
- (D) 38

Answer: D

Explanation: Average = sum / count = $190/5 = 38$.

Q943. A can finish a work in 20 days and B in 18 days. In how many days can they finish it together?

- (A) 360.0
- (B) 9.47
- (C) 19.0
- (D) 2

Answer: B

Explanation: Combined rate = $1/20 + 1/18 = (38)/360$; time = $360/38 = 9.47$ days.

Q944. A can finish a work in 12 days and B in 12 days. In how many days can they finish it together?

- (A) 12.0
- (B) 144.0
- (C) 0
- (D) 6.0

Answer: D

Explanation: Combined rate = $1/12 + 1/12 = (24)/144$; time = $144/24 = 6.0$ days.

Q945. What is 25% of 250?

- (A) 87.5
- (B) 75.0
- (C) 62.5
- (D) 50.0

Answer: C

Explanation: 25% of 250 = $(25/100) \times 250 = 62.5$.

Q946. A can finish a work in 6 days and B in 30 days. In how many days can they finish it together?

- (A) 18.0
- (B) 5.0
- (C) 24
- (D) 7.5

Answer: B

Explanation: Combined rate = $1/6 + 1/30 = (36)/180$; time = $180/36 = 5.0$ days.

Q947. Two quantities are in the ratio 4:5. If their total is 108, what is the first quantity?

- (A) 12
- (B) 60
- (C) 108
- (D) 48

Answer: D

Explanation: Total parts = 9. One part = $108/9 = 12$; first quantity = $4 \times 12 = 48$.

Q948. A can finish a work in 8 days and B in 24 days. In how many days can they finish it together?

- (A) 16.0
- (B) 6.0
- (C) 12.0
- (D) 16

Answer: B

Explanation: Combined rate = $1/8 + 1/24 = (32)/192$; time = $192/32 = 6.0$ days.

Q949. What is 20% of 400?

- (A) 60.0
- (B) 120.0
- (C) 100.0
- (D) 80

Answer: D

Explanation: $20\% \text{ of } 400 = (20/100) \times 400 = 80.$

Q950. Find the average of 13, 48, 35, 34, 72.

- (A) 38.4
- (B) 42.4
- (C) 50.5
- (D) 40.4

Answer: D

Explanation: $\text{Average} = \text{sum} / \text{count} = 202/5 = 40.4.$

Q951. Two quantities are in the ratio 2:3. If their total is 55, what is the first quantity?

- (A) 55
- (B) 11
- (C) 22
- (D) 33

Answer: C

Explanation: Total parts = 5. One part = $55/5 = 11$; first quantity = $2 \times 11 = 22.$

Q952. Two quantities are in the ratio 7:9. If their total is 224, what is the first quantity?

- (A) 126
- (B) 98
- (C) 224
- (D) 28

Answer: B

Explanation: Total parts = 16. One part = $224/16 = 14$; first quantity = $7 \times 14 = 98.$

Q953. A vehicle travels at 40 km/h for 2 hours. What distance does it cover?

- (A) 20.0
- (B) 80
- (C) 100.0
- (D) 42

Answer: B

Explanation: $\text{Distance} = \text{speed} \times \text{time} = 40 \times 2 = 80 \text{ km}.$

Q954. Find the average of 47, 46, 37, 63, 53.

- (A) 61.5
- (B) 49.2
- (C) 51.2
- (D) 47.2

Answer: B

Explanation: $\text{Average} = \text{sum} / \text{count} = 246/5 = 49.2.$

Q955. Find the average of 47, 13, 18, 67, 62.

- (A) 43.4
- (B) 41.4
- (C) 39.4
- (D) 51.8

Answer: B

Explanation: Average = sum / count = $207/5 = 41.4$.

Q956. A vehicle travels at 36 km/h for 2.5 hours. What distance does it cover?

- (A) 90
- (B) 14.4
- (C) 108.0
- (D) 38.5

Answer: A

Explanation: Distance = speed x time = $36 \times 2.5 = 90$ km.

Q957. A vehicle travels at 40 km/h for 4 hours. What distance does it cover?

- (A) 10.0
- (B) 180.0
- (C) 160
- (D) 44

Answer: C

Explanation: Distance = speed x time = $40 \times 4 = 160$ km.

Q958. Find the average of 33, 75, 80, 12, 33.

- (A) 58.2
- (B) 44.6
- (C) 48.6
- (D) 46.6

Answer: D

Explanation: Average = sum / count = $233/5 = 46.6$.

Q959. Find the simple interest on Rs. 1000 at 10% per annum for 4 years.

- (A) 500
- (B) 100
- (C) 300
- (D) 400

Answer: D

Explanation: $SI = \frac{PRT}{100} = \frac{1000 \times 10 \times 4}{100} = \text{Rs. } 400$.

Q960. Two quantities are in the ratio 2:3. If their total is 45, what is the first quantity?

- (A) 27
- (B) 45
- (C) 9
- (D) 18

Answer: D

Explanation: Total parts = 5. One part = $45/5 = 9$; first quantity = $2 \times 9 = 18$.

Q961. Find the simple interest on Rs. 1200 at 5% per annum for 2 years.

- (A) 240
- (B) 120
- (C) 1
- (D) 60

Answer: B

Explanation: $SI = \frac{PRT}{100} = \frac{1200 \times 5 \times 2}{100} = \text{Rs. } 120.$

Q962. Find the simple interest on Rs. 5000 at 10% per annum for 3 years.

- (A) 500
- (B) 1000
- (C) 1500
- (D) 2000

Answer: C

Explanation: $SI = \frac{PRT}{100} = \frac{5000 \times 10 \times 3}{100} = \text{Rs. } 1500.$

Q963. A vehicle travels at 30 km/h for 2 hours. What distance does it cover?

- (A) 75.0
- (B) 15.0
- (C) 32
- (D) 60

Answer: D

Explanation: Distance = speed $\times$ time = $30 \times 2 = 60$ km.

Q964. Two quantities are in the ratio 4:5. If their total is 72, what is the first quantity?

- (A) 32
- (B) 40
- (C) 72
- (D) 8

Answer: A

Explanation: Total parts = 9. One part = $72/9 = 8$; first quantity = $4 \times 8 = 32$.

Q965. Find the average of 65, 74, 60, 34, 62.

- (A) 61
- (B) 59
- (C) 57
- (D) 73.8

Answer: B

Explanation: Average = sum / count = $295/5 = 59$.

Q966. An item costs Rs. 300. At a profit of 15%, what is the selling price?

- (A) 330
- (B) 345
- (C) 315
- (D) 255.0

Answer: B

Explanation: Selling price = $300 \times (1 + 15/100) = \text{Rs. } 345.$

Q967. An item costs Rs. 750. At a profit of 15%, what is the selling price?

- (A) 780
- (B) 765
- (C) 637.5
- (D) 862.5

Answer: D

Explanation: Selling price = $750 \times (1 + 15/100) = \text{Rs. } 862.5$.

Q968. A can finish a work in 18 days and B in 30 days. In how many days can they finish it together?

- (A) 11.25
- (B) 12
- (C) 24.0
- (D) 45.0

Answer: A

Explanation: Combined rate = $1/18 + 1/30 = (48)/540$; time = $540/48 = 11.25$ days.

Q969. Find the average of 33, 48, 43, 77, 60.

- (A) 50.2
- (B) 54.2
- (C) 52.2
- (D) 65.2

Answer: C

Explanation: Average = sum / count = $261/5 = 52.2$.

Q970. What is 35% of 320?

- (A) 144.0
- (B) 128.0
- (C) 96.0
- (D) 112

Answer: D

Explanation: 35% of 320 = $(35/100) \times 320 = 112$.

Q971. An item costs Rs. 750. At a profit of 30%, what is the selling price?

- (A) 810
- (B) 975
- (C) 780
- (D) 525.0

Answer: B

Explanation: Selling price = $750 \times (1 + 30/100) = \text{Rs. } 975$.

Q972. Find the average of 75, 70, 16, 65, 45.

- (A) 52.2
- (B) 54.2
- (C) 67.8
- (D) 56.2

Answer: B

Explanation: Average = sum / count = $271/5 = 54.2$.

Q973. Two quantities are in the ratio 2:3. If their total is 80, what is the first quantity?

- (A) 32
- (B) 80
- (C) 16
- (D) 48

Answer: A

Explanation: Total parts = 5. One part = $80/5 = 16$; first quantity = $2 \times 16 = 32$.

Q974. Find the average of 56, 66, 28, 41, 15.

- (A) 43.2
- (B) 41.2
- (C) 39.2
- (D) 51.5

Answer: B

Explanation: Average = sum / count = $206/5 = 41.2$.

Q975. What is 30% of 160?

- (A) 48
- (B) 56.0
- (C) 40.0
- (D) 64.0

Answer: A

Explanation: 30% of 160 = $(30/100) \times 160 = 48$.

Q976. An item costs Rs. 300. At a profit of 20%, what is the selling price?

- (A) 340
- (B) 360
- (C) 320
- (D) 240.0

Answer: B

Explanation: Selling price = $300 \times (1 + 20/100) = \text{Rs. } 360$.

Q977. Find the simple interest on Rs. 2500 at 12% per annum for 2 years.

- (A) 300
- (B) 600
- (C) 350
- (D) 850

Answer: B

Explanation: $SI = PRT/100 = 2500 \times 12 \times 2/100 = \text{Rs. } 600$.

Q978. Find the average of 76, 27, 66, 75, 51.

- (A) 73.8
- (B) 59
- (C) 61
- (D) 57

Answer: B

Explanation: Average = sum / count = $295/5 = 59$.

Q979. Find the simple interest on Rs. 5000 at 12% per annum for 4 years.

- (A) 600
- (B) 1900
- (C) 2900
- (D) 2400

Answer: D

Explanation: $SI = \frac{PRT}{100} = 5000 \times 12 \times 4/100 = \text{Rs. } 2400$.

Q980. A can finish a work in 18 days and B in 15 days. In how many days can they finish it together?

- (A) 16.5
- (B) 270.0
- (C) 8.18
- (D) 3

Answer: C

Explanation: Combined rate = $1/18 + 1/15 = (33)/270$; time = $270/33 = 8.18$ days.

Q981. A can finish a work in 6 days and B in 18 days. In how many days can they finish it together?

- (A) 9.0
- (B) 12
- (C) 4.5
- (D) 12.0

Answer: C

Explanation: Combined rate = $1/6 + 1/18 = (24)/108$; time = $108/24 = 4.5$ days.

Q982. Find the average of 17, 21, 72, 46, 13.

- (A) 42.2
- (B) 31.8
- (C) 35.8
- (D) 33.8

Answer: D

Explanation: Average = sum / count = $169/5 = 33.8$.

Q983. Find the average of 53, 36, 16, 10, 79.

- (A) 48.5
- (B) 36.8
- (C) 40.8
- (D) 38.8

Answer: D

Explanation: Average = sum / count = $194/5 = 38.8$.

Q984. Two quantities are in the ratio 2:3. If their total is 55, what is the first quantity?

- (A) 22
- (B) 33
- (C) 55
- (D) 11

Answer: A

Explanation: Total parts = 5. One part = $55/5 = 11$; first quantity = $2 \times 11 = 22$.

Q985. What is 40% of 180?

- (A) 81.0
- (B) 72
- (C) 90.0
- (D) 63.0

Answer: B

Explanation: 40% of 180 = $(40/100) \times 180 = 72$.

Q986. A vehicle travels at 72 km/h for 4 hours. What distance does it cover?

- (A) 18.0
- (B) 76
- (C) 288
- (D) 324.0

Answer: C

Explanation: Distance = speed $\times$ time = $72 \times 4 = 288$ km.

Q987. A can finish a work in 12 days and B in 15 days. In how many days can they finish it together?

- (A) 60.0
- (B) 13.5
- (C) 3
- (D) 6.67

Answer: D

Explanation: Combined rate = $1/12 + 1/15 = (27)/180$; time = $180/27 = 6.67$ days.

Q988. A vehicle travels at 45 km/h for 2.5 hours. What distance does it cover?

- (A) 135.0
- (B) 112.5
- (C) 47.5
- (D) 18.0

Answer: B

Explanation: Distance = speed $\times$ time = $45 \times 2.5 = 112.5$ km.

Q989. Find the average of 19, 25, 52, 42, 60.

- (A) 37.6
- (B) 41.6
- (C) 39.6
- (D) 49.5

Answer: C

Explanation: Average = sum / count = $198/5 = 39.6$.

Q990. An item costs Rs. 250. At a profit of 12%, what is the selling price?

- (A) 220.0
- (B) 274
- (C) 280
- (D) 262

Answer: C

Explanation: Selling price = $250 \times (1 + 12/100) = \text{Rs. } 280$.

Q991. Two quantities are in the ratio 3:5. If their total is 48, what is the first quantity?

- (A) 48
- (B) 30
- (C) 18
- (D) 12

Answer: C

Explanation: Total parts = 8. One part = $48/8 = 6$; first quantity = $3 \times 6 = 18$.

Q992. Two quantities are in the ratio 5:7. If their total is 168, what is the first quantity?

- (A) 28
- (B) 98
- (C) 70
- (D) 168

Answer: C

Explanation: Total parts = 12. One part = $168/12 = 14$; first quantity = $5 \times 14 = 70$.

Q993. Find the average of 63, 46, 12, 22, 13.

- (A) 29.2
- (B) 39.0
- (C) 31.2
- (D) 33.2

Answer: C

Explanation: Average = sum / count = $156/5 = 31.2$.

Q994. An item costs Rs. 300. At a profit of 30%, what is the selling price?

- (A) 330
- (B) 390
- (C) 360
- (D) 210.0

Answer: B

Explanation: Selling price = $300 \times (1 + 30/100) = \text{Rs. } 390$.

Q995. Two quantities are in the ratio 2:3. If their total is 25, what is the first quantity?

- (A) 15
- (B) 25
- (C) 10
- (D) 5

Answer: C

Explanation: Total parts = 5. One part = $25/5 = 5$; first quantity = $2 \times 5 = 10$.

Q996. A vehicle travels at 72 km/h for 4 hours. What distance does it cover?

- (A) 18.0
- (B) 324.0
- (C) 288
- (D) 76

Answer: C

Explanation: Distance = speed $\times$ time = $72 \times 4 = 288$ km.

Q997. A vehicle travels at 45 km/h for 2 hours. What distance does it cover?

- (A) 112.5
- (B) 90
- (C) 22.5
- (D) 47

Answer: B

Explanation: Distance = speed x time = $45 \times 2 = 90$ km.

Q998. What is 50% of 120?

- (A) 54.0
- (B) 66.0
- (C) 60
- (D) 72.0

Answer: C

Explanation: 50% of 120 = $(50/100) \times 120 = 60$.

Q999. What is 25% of 180?

- (A) 45
- (B) 36.0
- (C) 54.0
- (D) 63.0

Answer: A

Explanation: 25% of 180 = $(25/100) \times 180 = 45$.

Q1000. Find the simple interest on Rs. 3000 at 10% per annum for 2 years.

- (A) 600
- (B) 300
- (C) 900
- (D) 67

Answer: A

Explanation: $SI = \frac{PRT}{100} = \frac{3000 \times 10 \times 2}{100} = \text{Rs. } 600$.

End Note

Use this bank for timed practice, revision, and concept reinforcement. ExamGurux recommends checking the official notification for any change in syllabus, marking scheme, duration, or eligibility.

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