

CUET PG 2026 Anthropology Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed :1 Hour 30 Minutes	Maximum Marks :300	Total Questions :75
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General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

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

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

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

Correct Answer: (B) 25%

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question provides a relationship between the selling price (SP) of a certain number of articles and the cost price (CP) of another number of articles. We need to calculate the overall gain percentage from this transaction.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

The formula for gain percentage is:

$$\text{Gain \%} = \left(\frac{\text{Selling Price} - \text{Cost Price}}{\text{Cost Price}} \right) \times 100$$

Or more simply:

$$\text{Gain \%} = \left(\frac{\text{Gain}}{\text{CP}} \right) \times 100$$

We will first establish a relationship between the SP and CP of a single article.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let the Cost Price of one article be C and the Selling Price of one article be S .

According to the question, the selling price of 20 articles is equal to the cost price of 25 articles.

We can write this as:

$$20 \times S = 25 \times C$$

Now, let's find the relationship between S and C for a single article:

$$S = \frac{25}{20}C$$
$$S = \frac{5}{4}C$$

This means the selling price is $\frac{5}{4}$ times the cost price.

The gain (or profit) on one article is the difference between its selling price and cost price:

$$\text{Gain} = S - C = \frac{5}{4}C - C = \left(\frac{5}{4} - 1 \right) C = \frac{1}{4}C$$

Now, we can calculate the gain percentage using the formula:

$$\text{Gain \%} = \left(\frac{\text{Gain}}{C} \right) \times 100 = \left(\frac{\frac{1}{4}C}{C} \right) \times 100$$
$$\text{Gain \%} = \frac{1}{4} \times 100 = 25\%$$

Step 4: Final Answer:

The gain percentage is 25%.

💡 Quick Tip

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

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

Here, $x = 20$ and $y = 25$, so $\text{Gain \%} = \frac{25-20}{20} \times 100 = \frac{5}{20} \times 100 = 25\%$.

2. A sum of money doubles itself in 5 years at simple interest. In how many years will it become four times itself?

- (A) 10 years
- (B) 12 years
- (C) 15 years
- (D) 20 years

Correct Answer: (C) 15 years

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

This problem deals with simple interest. We are given the time it takes for an initial sum of money (Principal) to double, and we need to find the time it will take for the same sum to become four times its original value at the same interest rate.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

The key concept is that in simple interest, the interest earned each year is constant.

Amount = Principal (P) + Simple Interest (SI).

Let the Principal be P .

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Case 1: The sum doubles in 5 years.

When the sum doubles, the Amount becomes $2P$.

The Simple Interest (SI) earned is:

$$SI_1 = \text{Amount} - \text{Principal} = 2P - P = P$$

So, an interest equal to the principal (P) is earned in 5 years.

Case 2: The sum becomes four times itself.

When the sum becomes four times, the Amount becomes $4P$.

The total Simple Interest (SI) that needs to be earned is:

$$SI_2 = \text{Amount} - \text{Principal} = 4P - P = 3P$$

We need to find the time it takes to earn an interest of $3P$.

Since the interest earned per year is constant (Simple Interest), we can use a direct proportion:

If an interest of P is earned in 5 years,

Then an interest of $3P$ will be earned in $3 \times 5 = 15$ years.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The sum of money will become four times itself in 15 years.

 Quick Tip

In simple interest, if a sum becomes n times in T years, the interest earned is $(n - 1)P$.

To become m times, the interest needed is $(m - 1)P$.

The required time will be $\frac{m-1}{n-1} \times T$.

Here, $n = 2, T = 5, m = 4$. Required time = $\frac{4-1}{2-1} \times 5 = 3 \times 5 = 15$ years.

3. Pointing to a photograph, a man says, "The lady in the photograph is my nephew's maternal grandmother." How is the lady related to the man's sister who has no other sister?

- (A) Mother
- (B) Aunt
- (C) Sister
- (D) Mother-in-law

Correct Answer: (A) Mother

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

This is a blood relation puzzle. We need to decode the statement made by a man to find the relationship between the lady in a photograph and the man's sister.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

The best approach is to break down the statement into smaller, manageable parts and work backward from the known person (the man).

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the statement: "The lady in the photograph is my nephew's maternal grandmother."

1. **My nephew:** The man's nephew is the son of his sibling. Since the question mentions "the man's sister who has no other sister," this implies the nephew is the son of this specific sister.
2. **Nephew's mother:** The nephew's mother is the man's sister.
3. **Maternal grandmother:** The maternal grandmother of the nephew is the mother of the nephew's mother.
4. **Connecting the parts:** Since the nephew's mother is the man's sister, the nephew's maternal grandmother is the mother of the man's sister.
5. **Conclusion:** The lady in the photograph is the mother of the man's sister.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The lady in the photograph is the Mother of the man's sister.

💡 Quick Tip

In blood relation questions, always start from the person making the statement or a known reference point.

Drawing a simple family tree can help visualize the relationships and avoid confusion.

Man — Sister

—

Nephew

The lady is the mother of the man's sister (and also the man's mother).

4. Arrange the following words in a logical sequence: 1. Gold, 2. Iron, 3. Sand, 4. Platinum, 5. Diamond.

- (A) 3, 2, 1, 4, 5
- (B) 3, 1, 2, 4, 5
- (C) 3, 2, 4, 1, 5
- (D) 3, 1, 4, 2, 5

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The task is to arrange the given items—Sand, Iron, Gold, Platinum, and Diamond—into a logical and meaningful order.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

For questions involving materials like these, a common logical basis for sequencing is their monetary value, rarity, or hardness. Here, arranging them by increasing value is the most logical approach.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let's evaluate the items based on their general market value from least to most valuable:

1. **Sand (3):** Sand is the most abundant and least valuable material on the list. So, it comes first.
2. **Iron (2):** Iron is a common and relatively inexpensive industrial metal. It is more valuable than sand but less valuable than precious metals.
3. **Gold (1):** Gold is a precious metal, significantly more valuable and rarer than iron.
4. **Platinum (4):** Platinum is another precious metal, which is generally rarer and more valuable than gold.
5. **Diamond (5):** Diamond is a precious gemstone and is typically the most valuable item on this list per unit of weight.

Combining these in order of increasing value gives the sequence: Sand → Iron → Gold → Platinum → Diamond.

The corresponding numerical sequence is 3, 2, 1, 4, 5.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The logical sequence based on increasing value is 3, 2, 1, 4, 5.

💡 Quick Tip

In logical sequencing questions, identify the underlying principle first. It could be size, value, process stages, life cycle, etc.

Here, the principle is the increasing economic value of the materials.

5. In a certain code, 'PAPER' is written as 'SBTGU'. How will 'COUNCIL' be written in that code?

- (A) *FRXQFLO*
- (B) *FRXQFLO*
- (C) *FRXPFLQ*
- (D) *FRXQFLOP*

Correct Answer: (B) *FRXQFLO*

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

This is a coding-decoding problem. We need to identify the pattern used to encode the word 'PAPER' into 'SBTGU' and then apply the same pattern to encode the word 'COUNCIL'.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

The approach is to analyze the positional shift of each letter in the alphabet. We will check for a consistent pattern (e.g., a fixed shift) or a variable one.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let's first analyze the code given for 'COUNCIL', which is 'FRXQFLO', as it is likely based on a simpler, more consistent pattern than the example 'PAPER'.

Let's check the shift for each letter in 'COUNCIL' → 'FRXQFLO':

- C (3rd letter) → F (6th letter) ⇒ Shift of +3
- O (15th letter) → R (18th letter) ⇒ Shift of +3
- U (21st letter) → X (24th letter) ⇒ Shift of +3
- N (14th letter) → Q (17th letter) ⇒ Shift of +3
- C (3rd letter) → F (6th letter) ⇒ Shift of +3
- I (9th letter) → L (12th letter) ⇒ Shift of +3
- L (12th letter) → O (15th letter) ⇒ Shift of +3

The logic is a consistent forward shift of 3 positions for every letter.

(Note: The example 'PAPER' $\rightarrow$ 'SBTGU' does not follow this consistent +3 rule and likely contains a typo in the question. However, the consistent +3 pattern for 'COUNCIL' matches the correct answer perfectly.)

Step 4: Final Answer:

Applying a +3 shift to each letter of 'COUNCIL' yields 'FRXQFLO'.

Quick Tip

In coding-decoding, if the given example seems to have a complex or irregular pattern, first test a simple, consistent pattern (like a fixed shift of +2, +3, etc.) on the target word and see if it matches any of the options.

Sometimes, the example provided in the question can be erroneous.

6. If 'A' means '+', 'B' means '-', 'C' means ' $\times$ ', and 'D' means ' $\div$ ', then what is the value of $18C14A6B16D4$?

- (A) 236
- (B) 244
- (C) 248
- (D) 250

Correct Answer: (A) 236

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

This problem requires us to solve a mathematical expression where the operators are represented by letters. We must first substitute the letters with their correct mathematical symbols and then evaluate the expression.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

The evaluation must follow the BODMAS rule, which dictates the order of operations: Brackets, Orders (powers/roots), Division, Multiplication, Addition, and Subtraction.

The given substitutions are: A = '+', B = '-', C = ' $\times$ ', D = ' $\div$ '.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

The given expression is: $18C14A6B16D4$.

First, substitute the letters with their corresponding operators:

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

Now, apply the BODMAS rule.

1. **Division:** Perform the division operation first.

$$16 \div 4 = 4$$

The expression becomes: $18 \times 14 + 6 - 4$.

2. **Multiplication:** Next, perform the multiplication.

$$18 \times 14 = 252$$

The expression becomes: $252 + 6 - 4$.

3. **Addition and Subtraction:** Finally, perform addition and subtraction from left to right.

$$252 + 6 = 258$$

$$258 - 4 = 254$$

The calculated value of the expression is 254.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The logical evaluation of the expression yields 254. However, the provided correct answer is (A) 236. This indicates a likely error in the question's text or the provided answer key, as the standard mathematical calculation does not lead to 236. Based on a strict application of BODMAS, none of the options are correct.

💡 Quick Tip

Always apply the BODMAS rule strictly in symbol substitution problems.

If your calculated answer doesn't match any option, double-check your calculations. If it's still different, be aware that there might be an error in the question paper itself.

7. A train 150 m long is running at a speed of 54 km/hr. How much time will it take to cross a pole?

- (A) 8 seconds
- (B) 10 seconds
- (C) 12 seconds
- (D) 15 seconds

Correct Answer: (B) 10 seconds

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

We need to calculate the time taken by a train of a given length and speed to cross a stationary

object of negligible length, like a pole.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

The fundamental formula is: $\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Speed}}$.

When a train crosses a pole, the distance covered is equal to the length of the train itself.

It is crucial to ensure that all units are consistent (e.g., meters for distance and m/s for speed).

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

1. Identify the Distance:

The distance the train needs to cover to completely cross the pole is its own length.

Distance = 150 m.

2. Convert the Speed:

The speed is given in km/hr, but the distance is in meters. We need to convert the speed to m/s.

To convert km/hr to m/s, we multiply by the factor $\frac{5}{18}$.

Speed = $54 \text{ km/hr} \times \frac{5}{18} = 3 \times 5 = 15 \text{ m/s}$.

3. Calculate the Time:

Now we can use the formula:

$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Speed}} = \frac{150 \text{ m}}{15 \text{ m/s}} = 10 \text{ seconds}$$

Step 4: Final Answer:

The train will take 10 seconds to cross the pole.

💡 Quick Tip

To convert speed from km/hr to m/s, multiply by $\frac{5}{18}$.

To convert speed from m/s to km/hr, multiply by $\frac{18}{5}$.

Remember this conversion factor as it is frequently used in competitive exams.

8. Which Act first provided for the appointment of a Law Member in the Governor-General's Council?

- (A) Charter Act, 1813
- (B) Charter Act, 1833
- (C) Regulating Act, 1773
- (D) Government of India Act, 1858

Correct Answer: (B) Charter Act, 1833

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

This is a history-based question asking to identify the specific British legislative act that introduced the position of a Law Member into the Governor-General of India's Council.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

This question requires knowledge of the constitutional development of India under British rule. We need to recall the key features of the acts listed in the options.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- The **Charter Act of 1833**, also known as the Saint Helena Act 1833, was a significant milestone in the legislative process in British India.
- This act made the Governor-General of Bengal the Governor-General of India and vested in him all civil and military powers.
- For legislative purposes, the act expanded the Governor-General's Council by adding a fourth member, who was designated as the **Law Member**.
- This member's role was to provide professional legal advice for law-making. The first Law Member to be appointed was Lord Macaulay.
- The other acts had different primary provisions: The Regulating Act of 1773 was the first step of British parliamentary control; the Charter Act of 1813 ended the East India Company's trade monopoly in India (except for tea and trade with China); and the Government of India Act of 1858 transferred the governance of India from the Company to the British Crown.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The Charter Act, 1833 was the first to provide for the appointment of a Law Member.

💡 Quick Tip

Associate key events with each major act to remember them easily:

- **1773 Regulating Act:** First step of control, Supreme Court at Calcutta.
- **1813 Charter Act:** End of trade monopoly, funds for education.
- **1833 Charter Act:** Governor-General of India, first Law Member (Macaulay).
- **1858 Govt. of India Act:** Power transfer to Crown, Secretary of State for India.

9. Who coined the term "Objective Correlative" in his essay 'Hamlet and His Problems'?

- (A) T. S. Eliot
- (B) Matthew Arnold
- (C) I. A. Richards
- (D) F. R. Leavis

Correct Answer: (A) T. S. Eliot

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

This question asks to identify the literary critic who introduced the specific literary term "Objective Correlative" and the essay in which it was introduced.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

This is a fact-based question from the field of literary criticism and theory, requiring knowledge of key concepts and their proponents.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- The term "**Objective Correlative**" was coined by the influential modernist poet and critic **T. S. Eliot**.
- He introduced this concept in his critical essay titled '**Hamlet and His Problems**,' which was published in his collection of essays, *The Sacred Wood* (1920).
- Eliot defined the objective correlative as "a set of objects, a situation, a chain of events which shall be the formula of that *particular* emotion; such that when the external facts, which must terminate in sensory experience, are given, the emotion is immediately evoked."
- In simple terms, it is the artistic method of evoking emotion in the audience through external, concrete symbols or events rather than by describing the emotion directly. Eliot famously criticized Shakespeare's *Hamlet* for being an "artistic failure" because he believed it lacked a sufficient objective correlative for Hamlet's intense emotions.

Step 4: Final Answer:

T. S. Eliot coined the term "Objective Correlative" in his essay 'Hamlet and His Problems'.

💡 Quick Tip

Associate key critical terms with their theorists:

- **T. S. Eliot:** Objective Correlative, Dissociation of Sensibility.
- **Matthew Arnold:** Touchstone Method, "Culture is the best that has been thought and said."
- **I. A. Richards:** Practical Criticism, Four Kinds of Meaning (Sense, Feeling, Tone, Intention).
- **F. R. Leavis:** The Great Tradition.

10. Under whose leadership was the 'Satyashodhak Samaj' founded in 1873?

- (A) Jyotirao Phule
- (B) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (C) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
- (D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Correct Answer: (A) Jyotirao Phule

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for the founder of the social reform organization named 'Satyashodhak Samaj'.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

This is a knowledge-based question from the history of social reform movements in 19th-century India. We need to identify the correct social reformer associated with the organization.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- The **Satyashodhak Samaj** (which translates to the Truth-seekers' Society) was a social reform society founded on 24 September 1873 in Pune, Maharashtra.
- Its founder was the prominent social reformer, writer, and thinker **Jyotirao Phule** (often called Jyotiba Phule).
- The primary objective of the Samaj was to liberate the Shudra and Ati Shudra (the lower castes) and women from exploitation and oppression. It championed education for all, social equality, and challenged the caste system and the ritualistic dominance of the Brahmin class.
- The other leaders listed are associated with different movements: Raja Ram Mohan Roy with the Brahmo Samaj, Swami Dayanand Saraswati with the Arya Samaj, and Bal Gangadhar Tilak was a prominent nationalist leader.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The Satyashodhak Samaj was founded under the leadership of Jyotirao Phule.

💡 Quick Tip

Remember the key social reform organizations and their founders:

- **Brahmo Samaj (1828):** Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
- **Arya Samaj (1875):** Swami Dayanand Saraswati.
- **Satyashodhak Samaj (1873):** Jyotirao Phule.
- **Ramakrishna Mission (1897):** Swami Vivekananda.

11. In the context of Indian Economy, what does 'Headline Inflation' primarily refer to?

- (A) Inflation excluding food and fuel prices
- (B) Overall inflation including all categories of goods and services
- (C) Inflation measured only for food items
- (D) Inflation measured only for fuel and energy

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for the definition of the economic term 'Headline Inflation'.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

This is a conceptual question in economics. It's important to understand the distinction between 'Headline Inflation' and 'Core Inflation'.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Inflation** is the rate at which the general level of prices for goods and services is rising, and subsequently, purchasing power of currency is falling.
- **Headline Inflation** is the measure of the total inflation within an economy. It is calculated using a broad basket of goods and services, as represented by indices like the Consumer Price Index (CPI) or Wholesale Price Index (WPI).
- Crucially, it includes price changes for **all categories**, including volatile components like food and energy (fuel) prices. Because it reflects the actual cost of living for an average consumer, it's the "headline" figure often reported in the news.
- In contrast, **Core Inflation** (Option A) is a measure of inflation that excludes volatile items like food and energy prices. Economists and policymakers often look at core inflation to see the underlying, long-term inflation trend without the short-term noise from volatile sectors.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Headline inflation refers to the overall inflation that includes all categories of goods and services.

💡 Quick Tip

A simple way to remember the difference:

- **Headline Inflation** = Total Inflation (includes everything, like a newspaper headline that gives the big picture).
- **Core Inflation** = Inflation at its 'core' (excludes volatile food and fuel to see the stable, underlying trend).