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CLAT Gurukul

By Ready For Exa

IPM GURUKUL

IPM Daily Practice

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1.

A shopkeeper marks his goods 40% above cost and then offers a discount of 25% on the marked price. His net profit percentage is:

[mcq_single_correct]

- A. 5%
- B. 10%
- C. 12%
- D. 15%

2.

Two trains start simultaneously from stations A and B, 240 km apart, and travel toward each other at 50 km/h and 70 km/h respectively.

They meet after (in hours): [mcq_single_correct]

- A. 1.5
- B. 2
- C. 2.5
- D. 3

3.

The ratio of milk to water in a 60-litre mixture is 7 : 3. How many litres of water must be added to make the ratio 7 : 5?

[mcq_single_correct]

- A. 10
- B. 12
- C. 15
- D. 18

4.

A sum of money doubles itself at simple interest in 8 years. The annual rate of interest is: [mcq_single_correct]

- A. 10%
- B. 12.5%
- C. 15%
- D. 20%

NAME: _____

ROLL NO: _____

BATCH: _____

5.

The HCF of two numbers is 12 and their LCM is 144. If one of the numbers is 36, the other number is: [mcq_single_correct]

- A. 24
- B. 36
- C. 48
- D. 72

6.

How many three-digit positive integers are divisible by both 6 and 8? [mcq_single_correct]

- A. 35
- B. 37
- C. 38
- D. 40

7.

The number of ways in which the letters of the word LEADER can be arranged so that the two Es are never together is: [mcq_single_correct]

- A. 180
- B. 240
- C. 300
- D. 360

8.

A bag contains 4 red, 5 green, and 6 blue balls. Two balls are drawn at random without replacement. The probability that both balls are of the same colour is: [mcq_single_correct]

- A. $31/105$
- B. $32/105$
- C. $31/210$
- D. $5/14$

9.

The sum of the first 25 terms of the series $2 + 5 + 8 + 11 + \dots$ is: [mcq_single_correct]

- A. 925
- B. 950
- C. 975
- D. 1000

10.

Pipe A can fill a tank in 12 hours and pipe B can empty the full tank in 18 hours. If both pipes are opened together when the tank is empty, the tank will be full in (hours): [mcq_single_correct]

- A. 30
- B. 32
- C. 36
- D. 40

11.

Find the unit digit of 7^{123} . (TITA, enter integer.) [tita_numeric]

12.

A number when divided by 5 leaves remainder 3, and when divided by 7 leaves remainder 4. The smallest such positive integer is (TITA, enter integer). [tita_numeric]

13.

In how many ways can a committee of 3 men and 2 women be chosen from 6 men and 5 women? (TITA, enter integer.) [tita_numeric]

14.

Three fair dice are rolled together. The probability that the sum of the three faces is exactly 5 is p/q in lowest terms. Enter the value of $p + q$. (TITA, enter integer.) [tita_numeric]

15.

The geometric mean of the numbers 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 is (TITA, enter integer). [tita_numeric]

16.

Read the passage and answer Q16–Q19.

The Indian monsoon is best understood not as weather but as architecture — a vast seasonal scaffolding on which the subcontinent's agriculture, hydrology, and even its festival calendars are hung. For roughly four months each year, a thermal contrast between the heated Tibetan plateau and the cooler Indian Ocean draws moisture-laden air across the peninsula, depositing rainfall in patterns so geographically uneven that the same week can mean flood in Assam and drought in Marathwada. Climatologists have long warned that anthropogenic warming is altering this scaffolding in ways that defy the older textbooks. The total volume of monsoon rain has not collapsed; if anything, the all-India average over the past decade has been close to the long-term mean. What has changed is its distribution in time and space — fewer rainy days but more intense bursts, longer dry spells punctuated by destructive cloudbursts, and a steady eastward and westward stretching of the historic 'core monsoon zone.' For farmers practising rain-fed agriculture, this is not a statistical curiosity. A field that needs eighteen evenly spaced wet days to germinate a paddy crop does not benefit from a single 200 mm deluge that washes seedlings into the nearest nala. Adaptation, accordingly, has shifted from drought-resistant seed varieties alone to a broader portfolio: micro-watershed restoration, weather-indexed crop insurance, and on-farm pond construction subsidised under MGNREGA. Yet adaptation funding remains a fraction of mitigation investment, and the political cycle continues to reward big-ticket irrigation announcements over the unglamorous work of restoring last-mile soil moisture. As one agronomist put it, India's monsoon problem is no longer a question of how much rain falls but of who has prepared the ground to catch it.

Q16. The author's central claim about the changing monsoon is best captured as: [rc_set]

- A. The total volume of monsoon rainfall has fallen sharply in the past decade.
- B. Anthropogenic warming has eliminated the regional variation in monsoon rainfall.
- C. The character of the monsoon — its temporal and spatial distribution — has shifted, even though the all-India total has remained near the historic mean.
- D. Farmers no longer need to plant drought-resistant varieties because cloudbursts now supply sufficient water.
- E. The monsoon is unaffected by climate change but has become harder to forecast.

17.

Q17. The author uses the metaphor of 'architecture' in the opening sentence primarily to convey that the monsoon: [rc_set]

- A. Is an aesthetic object meant to be admired rather than studied.
- B. Is a load-bearing seasonal structure on which large parts of Indian life depend.
- C. Was deliberately designed by colonial-era hydrologists.
- D. Functions identically across all regions of the subcontinent.
- E. Has been displaced entirely by modern irrigation systems.

18.

Q18. According to the passage, the principal problem facing rain-fed farmers is: [rc_set]

- A. An absolute decline in total annual rainfall.
- B. Government refusal to subsidise on-farm pond construction.
- C. The replacement of evenly distributed rainy days by fewer, more intense rainfall events.
- D. The unavailability of drought-resistant seed varieties.
- E. A complete failure of the south-west monsoon for several consecutive years.

19.

Q19. The agronomist's closing remark — 'who has prepared the ground to catch it' — most nearly suggests that: [rc_set]

- A. Rainfall measurement should be discontinued because it is no longer informative.
- B. The bottleneck has shifted from precipitation supply to land and watershed readiness.
- C. Adaptation funding has finally outstripped mitigation investment.
- D. Farmers should abandon paddy cultivation altogether.
- E. Cloudbursts are uniformly beneficial when soil moisture is high.

20.

Choose the option that best completes the sentence: 'The proposal, though innovative on paper, proved ___ in practice, foundering on the very logistical realities its authors had dismissed as trivial.' [mcq_single_correct]

- A. prescient
- B. untenable
- C. exemplary
- D. incandescent
- E. irrefutable

21.

Identify the synonym of LACONIC: [mcq_single_correct]

- A. Verbose
- B. Terse
- C. Effusive
- D. Garrulous
- E. Loquacious

22.

Spot the error in the sentence: 'Each of the players / have been awarded / a participation medal / by the chief guest.' Select the part with the error. [mcq_single_correct]

- A. Each of the players
- B. have been awarded
- C. a participation medal
- D. by the chief guest
- E. No error

23.

Rearrange the sentences into a coherent paragraph.

- (A) These platforms, far from democratising journalism, have concentrated editorial power in opaque ranking algorithms.
(B) For most of the twentieth century, newspapers acted as the principal filter between events and the public.
(C) The result is an information environment that is paradoxically more abundant and less trustworthy.
(D) That filtering role has now migrated, almost wholly, to social-media feeds. [mcq_single_correct]

- A. BDAC
- B. BCDA
- C. BDCA
- D. DBAC
- E. BADC

24.

Read the puzzle and answer Q24–Q26.

Six friends — F, G, H, I, J, K — sit in a straight row of six seats numbered 1 to 6 from left to right, all facing north. The following conditions hold:

- F sits at seat 1.
- G is exactly three seats to the right of F.
- H sits immediately to the left of G.
- I sits at the rightmost end (seat 6).
- J sits immediately to the right of G.
- K occupies the only remaining seat.

Q24. Who sits at seat 2? [puzzle_set]

- A. K
- B. J
- C. I
- D. H
- E. Cannot be determined

25.

Q25. Who sits between H and J (using the same arrangement as Q24)? [puzzle_set]

- A. K
- B. F
- C. I
- D. G
- E. No one — they are adjacent

26.

Q26. If J and K interchange their positions (from the original arrangement), who then sits immediately to the right of H? [puzzle_set]

- A. F
- B. G
- C. I
- D. K
- E. J

27.

P is the son of Q. Q is the sister of R. R has only one daughter, S. T is the husband of R. How is S related to P? [mcq_single_correct]

- A. Sister
- B. Cousin
- C. Aunt
- D. Niece
- E. Cannot be determined

28.

In a certain code, 'BREAD' is written as 'DTGCF' and 'WATER' is written as 'YCVGT'. How is 'STONE' written in that code?
[mcq_single_correct]

- A. UVQPG
- B. UVQOG
- C. UVPOG
- D. TUQPG
- E. UWQPG

29.

Statements: All teachers are scholars. Some scholars are poets. No poet is a banker.

Conclusions: (I) Some teachers are poets. (II) No scholar is a banker. (III) Some scholars are not bankers.

Which conclusion(s) necessarily follow? [mcq_single_correct]

- A. Only I follows
- B. Only II follows
- C. Only III follows
- D. Both I and III follow
- E. Both II and III follow

30.

Pointing to a photograph, a man says, 'She is the only daughter of the mother of my brother's sister.' How is the woman in the photograph related to the man? [mcq_single_correct]

- A. Mother
- B. Sister
- C. Cousin
- D. Niece
- E. Aunt

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