

CAREERS 360

TEST **Series**

CLAT 2026

Mock Test - 2

with Detailed Solutions

Mock Test -2

Q. 1 Read the passage given below and answer the question that follow.

Traditionally held as part of Pongal celebrations in Tamil Nadu, for the last decade, Jallikattu has been caught in the cross hairs of the law preventing cruelty to animals. The argument against it is narrowly couched in constitutional terms — the Constitution should be read in a manner that secures justice for all animals. Since Jallikattu involves cruelty to bulls, it is the duty of the State to prohibit it. But there is a wider argument — a liberal constitutional framework has no place for certain traditional practices that may offend modern sensibilities. Our quest to be a modern nation-state necessarily requires such traditions to be abjured. On May 18, 2023, the Supreme Court rejected these contentions. In one of the most understated, yet well-reasoned judgments in recent times, the court, speaking through Justice Aniruddha Bose, held that the sport of Jallikattu is regulated by the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 2017 and related rules. Taken together, these enactments, while permitting Jallikattu, lay down strict conditions to ensure the safety and the dignity of bulls. No beating or poking is permitted, the bull collection yard and spectators' gallery are strictly regulated, and rest periods mandated to ensure that the bulls are not treated cruelly. As a result, the court held that the state had fulfilled its obligations to ensure that animals are not treated cruelly. The judgment is remarkable in its simplicity. For a student of constitutional law, its value lies both in what it holds and also in what it refuses to be drawn into. Its fundamental legal basis is that the state of Tamil Nadu has the legislative competence to amend the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, a Central law, to create a customized legal regime for Jallikattu, held only in the state. It is open to the state, with presidential assent, to amend a Central law because the subject of prevention of cruelty to animals is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution. While this is a simple proposition of law, in the current political climate of creeping centralization, a judgment that upholds the rights of states to carve out customized legal regimes is valuable.

Question

What is the main idea of the passage?

Option 1:

The Supreme Court's judgment on Jallikattu and its significance in protecting animals.

Option 2:

The cultural significance of Jallikattu and its connection to Pongal celebrations.

Option 3:

The debate over constitutional terms and the legality of Jallikattu in Tamil Nadu.

Option 4:

The need for a liberal constitutional framework to address modern sensibilities.

Correct Answer:

The debate over constitutional terms and the legality of Jallikattu in Tamil Nadu.

Solution:

The main point of discussion in the passage is the traditional bull-taming sport of Jallikattu, which has faced legal challenges regarding cruelty to animals. It presents two main arguments – one based on constitutional terms and animal rights, and the other on preserving cultural practices that may clash with modern sensibilities. The passage also highlights the recent Supreme Court judgment upholding Tamil Nadu's legislative competence to regulate Jallikattu, ensuring animal welfare through strict conditions.

Hence, option (c) is the correct answer. Other options revolve around it.

Q. 2 Read the passage given below and answer the question that follow.

Traditionally held as part of Pongal celebrations in Tamil Nadu, for the last decade, Jallikattu has been caught in the cross hairs of the law preventing cruelty to animals. The argument against it is narrowly couched in constitutional terms — the Constitution should be read in a manner that secures justice for all animals. Since Jallikattu involves cruelty to bulls, it is the duty of the State to prohibit it. But there is a wider argument — a liberal constitutional framework has no place for certain traditional practices that may offend modern sensibilities. Our quest to be a modern nation-state necessarily requires such traditions to be abjured. On May 18, 2023, the Supreme Court rejected these contentions. In one of the most understated, yet well-reasoned judgments in recent times, the court, speaking through Justice Aniruddha Bose, held that the sport of Jallikattu is regulated by the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 2017 and related rules. Taken together, these enactments, while permitting Jallikattu, lay down strict conditions to ensure the safety and the dignity of bulls. No beating or poking is permitted, the bull collection yard and spectators' gallery are strictly regulated, and rest periods mandated to ensure that the bulls are not treated cruelly. As a result, the court held that the state had fulfilled its obligations to ensure that animals are not treated cruelly. The judgment is remarkable in its simplicity. For a student of constitutional law, its value lies both in what it holds and also in what it refuses to be drawn into. Its fundamental legal basis is that the state of Tamil Nadu has the legislative competence to amend the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, a Central law, to create a customized legal regime for Jallikattu, held only in the state. It is open to the state, with presidential assent, to amend a Central law because the subject of prevention of cruelty to animals is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution. While this is a simple proposition of law, in the current political climate of creeping centralization, a judgment that upholds the rights of states to carve out customized legal regimes is valuable.

Question

Which of the following figure of speech is used in the sentence from the passage that is given here?

Option 1:
Simile

Option 2:
Metaphor

Option 3:
Hyperbole

Option 4:
Personification

Correct Answer:
Metaphor

Solution:

The sentence "The judgment is remarkable in its simplicity" uses a metaphor to describe the judgment. It means that the judgment is outstanding because of its straightforward and clear reasoning, making it notable among recent judgments. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q. 3 Read the passage given below and answer the question that follow.

Traditionally held as part of Pongal celebrations in Tamil Nadu, for the last decade, Jallikattu has been caught in the cross hairs of the law preventing cruelty to animals. The argument against it is narrowly couched in constitutional terms — the Constitution should be read in a manner that secures justice for all animals. Since Jallikattu involves cruelty to bulls, it is the duty of the State to prohibit it. But there is a wider argument — a liberal constitutional framework has no place for certain traditional practices that may offend modern sensibilities. Our quest to be a modern nation-state necessarily requires such traditions to be abjured. On May 18, 2023, the Supreme Court rejected these contentions. In one of the most understated, yet well-reasoned judgments in recent times, the court, speaking through Justice Aniruddha Bose, held that the sport of Jallikattu is regulated by the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 2017 and related rules. Taken together, these enactments, while permitting Jallikattu, lay down strict conditions to ensure the safety and the dignity of bulls. No beating or poking is permitted, the bull collection yard and spectators' gallery are strictly regulated, and rest periods mandated to ensure that the bulls are not treated cruelly. As a result, the court held that the state had fulfilled its obligations to ensure that animals are not treated cruelly. The judgment is remarkable in its simplicity. For a student of constitutional law, its value lies both in what it holds and also in what it refuses to be drawn into. Its fundamental legal basis is that the state of Tamil Nadu has the legislative competence to amend the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, a Central law, to create a customized legal regime for Jallikattu, held only in the state. It is open to the state, with presidential assent, to amend a Central law because the subject of prevention of cruelty to animals is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution. While this is a simple proposition of law, in the current political climate of creeping centralization, a judgment that upholds the rights of states to carve out customized legal regimes is valuable.

Question

Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

Option 1:

Jallikattu is a dangerous sport that should be banned nationwide.

Option 2:

The Supreme Court's decision has effectively put an end to Jallikattu.

Option 3:

An old custom legal regime for Jallikattu has received presidential approval.

Option 4:

The debate on Jallikattu has caused divisions within the Supreme Court.

Correct Answer:

An old custom legal regime for Jallikattu has received presidential approval.

Solution:

Option (a) is incorrect as it is not suggested in the passage.

Option (b) contradicts the passage.

Option (c) is the correct answer. Though not explicitly stated in the passage, it can be inferred that Tamil Nadu's custom legal regime for Jallikattu has received presidential approval, as the passage mentions that the state has the legislative competence to amend the Central law with presidential assent.

Option (d) can not be interpreted in the passage.

Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q. 4 Read the passage given below and answer the question that follow.

Traditionally held as part of Pongal celebrations in Tamil Nadu, for the last decade, Jallikattu has been caught in the cross hairs of the law preventing cruelty to animals. The argument against it is narrowly couched in constitutional terms — the Constitution should be read in a manner that secures justice for all animals. Since Jallikattu involves cruelty to bulls, it is the duty of the State to prohibit it. But there is a wider argument — a liberal constitutional framework has no place for certain traditional practices that may offend modern sensibilities. Our quest to be a modern nation-state necessarily requires such traditions to be abjured. On May 18, 2023, the Supreme Court rejected these contentions. In one of the most understated, yet well-reasoned judgments in recent times, the court, speaking through Justice Aniruddha Bose, held that the sport of Jallikattu is regulated by the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 2017 and related rules. Taken together, these enactments, while permitting Jallikattu, lay down strict conditions to ensure the safety and the dignity of bulls. No beating or poking is permitted, the bull collection yard and spectators' gallery are strictly regulated, and rest periods mandated to ensure that the bulls are not treated cruelly. As a result, the court held that the state had fulfilled its obligations to ensure that animals are not treated cruelly. The judgment is remarkable in its simplicity. For a student of constitutional law, its value lies both in what it holds and also in what it refuses to be drawn into. Its fundamental legal basis is that the state of Tamil Nadu has the legislative competence to amend the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, a Central law, to create a customized legal regime for Jallikattu, held only in the state. It is open to the state, with presidential assent, to amend a Central law because the subject of prevention of cruelty to animals is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution. While this is a simple proposition of law, in the current political climate of creeping centralization, a judgment that upholds the rights of states to carve out customized legal regimes is valuable.

Question

In the sentence "The court held that the state had fulfilled its obligations to ensure that animals are not treated cruelly," what does the phrasal verb "fulfilled its obligations" mean?

Option 1:

The court confirmed that the state had completed its duties to ensure the welfare of animals.

Option 2:

The court found the state guilty of neglecting its responsibilities towards animals.

Option 3:

The court ordered the state to fulfill certain requirements for the welfare of animals.

Option 4:

The court-imposed penalties on the state for not fulfilling its duties towards animals.

Correct Answer:

The court confirmed that the state had completed its duties to ensure the welfare of animals.

Solution:

"Fulfilled its obligations" means that the court acknowledged and confirmed that the state had performed its duties responsibly to ensure the welfare of animals during Jallikattu. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q. 5 Read the passage and answer the question that follow.

One of the aims of social psychology and related fields is to understand and improve relations between cultural, ethnic, and national groups. During the past 30 years, researchers investigated thoroughly how certain constructs predict positive/negative intergroup attitudes and behaviour. Promising ways to increase intergroup relations in culturally heterogeneous groups refer to cultural majority members' ethnic identity, prejudice, acculturation strategies, and dimensions of competence in intercultural interaction, i.e., intercultural intelligence and multicultural personality (Sims and Killen, 2020). While research on and measures for these constructs mostly stem from Western cultures, researchers apply them to Eastern European settings more and more. However, studies on culture-specific and cross-cultural aspects of intergroup relations referring to factor structure and linguistic idiosyncrasies are scarce. As a consequence, it is unclear to what extent established measures for intergroup attitudes and intercultural competence display comparable ideas, thoughts, and feelings. In order to further examine intergroup relations in Eastern Europe, careful analysis of culture-specific and cross-cultural aspects of intergroup relations is required. Therefore, we analyzed factor structures and item characteristics of scales for five important intergroup relation constructs (ethnic identity, subtle and blatant prejudices, acculturation strategies, intercultural intelligence, and multicultural personality) among samples from cultural majority groups in Germany, Czech Republic, Hungary, and Serbia. Previous analysis of the relationship between intercultural competence and prejudice revealed violations of measurement invariance but did not address the identification and interpretation of cross-cultural differences in relation to culture-specific results appropriately. In the current study, we thus conducted secondary data analysis to explore in greater detail which constructs, dimensions, or single aspects concur or differ across the samples and discuss potential relations to cultural idiosyncrasies. Thereby, we aim to contribute to the understanding of intergroup relations in an international research context.

Question

Which of the following is the tone of the passage predominantly?

Option 1:

Objective and informative about social psychology research.

Option 2:

Optimistic and celebratory about cultural diversity.

Option 3:

Critical and dismissive of Western research methods.

Option 4:

Concerned and cautious about cross-cultural differences.

Correct Answer:

Objective and informative about social psychology research.

Solution:

The author has given an objective and informative perspective on social psychology research related to intergroup relations. In the passage, he discusses the aim of understanding and improving relations between cultural, ethnical, and national groups. It also highlights the need for further analysis of culture-specific and cross-cultural aspects in Eastern Europe. The tone is neutral, focusing on the research and analysis rather than expressing emotions or biases.

Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q. 6 Read the passage and answer the question that follow.

One of the aims of social psychology and related fields is to understand and improve relations between cultural, ethnic, and national groups. During the past 30 years, researchers investigated thoroughly how certain constructs predict positive/negative intergroup attitudes and behaviour. Promising ways to increase intergroup relations in culturally heterogeneous groups refer to cultural majority members' ethnic identity, prejudice, acculturation strategies, and dimensions of competence in intercultural interaction, i.e., intercultural intelligence and multicultural personality (Sims and Killen, 2020). While research on and measures for these constructs mostly stem from Western cultures, researchers apply them to Eastern European settings more and more. However, studies on culture-specific and cross-cultural aspects of intergroup relations referring to factor structure and linguistic idiosyncrasies are scarce. As a consequence, it is unclear to what extent established measures for intergroup attitudes and intercultural competence display comparable ideas, thoughts, and feelings. In order to further examine intergroup relations in Eastern Europe, careful analysis of culture-specific and cross-cultural aspects of intergroup relations is required. Therefore, we analyzed factor structures and item characteristics of scales for five important intergroup relation constructs (ethnic identity, subtle and blatant prejudices, acculturation strategies, intercultural intelligence, and multicultural personality) among samples from cultural majority groups in Germany, Czech Republic, Hungary, and Serbia. Previous analysis of the relationship between intercultural competence and prejudice revealed violations of measurement invariance but did not address the identification and interpretation of cross-cultural differences in relation to culture-specific results appropriately. In the current study, we thus conducted secondary data analysis to explore in greater detail which constructs, dimensions, or single aspects concur or differ across the samples and discuss potential relations to cultural idiosyncrasies. Thereby, we aim to contribute to the understanding of intergroup relations in an international research context.

Question

Which of the following figure of speech is used in the sentence from the passage that is given here?

Option 1:

Enumeration

Option 2:

Metonymy

Option 3:

Personification

Option 4:

Synecdoche

Correct Answer:

Enumeration

Solution:

The figure of speech used in the sentence is an enumeration. It lists several related constructs: "cultural majority members ethnic identity, prejudice, acculturation strategies, and dimensions of competence in intercultural interaction." Enumeration involves the listing of multiple items or ideas in a sentence or passage. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q. 7 Read the passage and answer the question that follow.

One of the aims of social psychology and related fields is to understand and improve relations between cultural, ethnic, and national groups. During the past 30 years, researchers investigated thoroughly how certain constructs predict positive/negative intergroup attitudes and behaviour. Promising ways to increase intergroup relations in culturally heterogeneous groups refer to cultural majority members' ethnic identity, prejudice, acculturation strategies, and dimensions of competence in intercultural interaction, i.e., intercultural intelligence and multicultural personality (Sims and Killen, 2020). While research on and measures for these constructs mostly stem from Western cultures, researchers apply them to Eastern European settings more and more. However, studies on culture-specific and cross-cultural aspects of intergroup relations referring to factor structure and linguistic idiosyncrasies are scarce. As a consequence, it is unclear to what extent established measures for intergroup attitudes and intercultural competence display comparable ideas, thoughts, and feelings. In order to further examine intergroup relations in Eastern Europe, careful analysis of culture-specific and cross-cultural aspects of intergroup relations is required. Therefore, we analyzed factor structures and item characteristics of scales for five important intergroup relation constructs (ethnic identity, subtle and blatant prejudices, acculturation strategies, intercultural intelligence, and multicultural personality) among samples from cultural majority groups in Germany, Czech Republic, Hungary, and Serbia. Previous analysis of the relationship between intercultural competence and prejudice revealed violations of measurement invariance but did not address the identification and interpretation of cross-cultural differences in relation to culture-specific results appropriately. In the current study, we thus conducted secondary data analysis to explore in greater detail which constructs, dimensions, or single aspects concur or differ across the samples and discuss potential relations to cultural idiosyncrasies. Thereby, we aim to contribute to the understanding of intergroup relations in an international research context.

Question

Based on the passage, what can be inferred about the author's implied perspective on intergroup relations in Eastern Europe?

Option 1:

The author believes that intergroup relations in Eastern Europe are well understood and do not require further analysis.

Option 2:

The author is concerned about the lack of research on culture-specific and cross-cultural aspects of intergroup relations in Eastern Europe.

Option 3:

The author is critical of the application of Western research measures to intergroup relations in Eastern European settings.

Option 4:

The author suggests that cultural idiosyncrasies play a minor role in shaping intergroup relations in Eastern Europe.

Correct Answer:

The author is concerned about the lack of research on culture-specific and cross-cultural aspects of intergroup relations in Eastern Europe.

Solution:

It is mentioned in the passage that there is a lack of research on culture-specific and cross-cultural aspects of intergroup relations in Eastern Europe. The implied author discusses the scarcity of studies addressing factor structure and linguistic idiosyncrasies and emphasizes the need for careful analysis in this context.

Q. 8 Read the passage and answer the question that follow.

One of the aims of social psychology and related fields is to understand and improve relations between cultural, ethnic, and national groups. During the past 30 years, researchers investigated thoroughly how certain constructs predict positive/negative intergroup attitudes and behaviour. Promising ways to increase intergroup relations in culturally heterogeneous groups refer to cultural majority members' ethnic identity, prejudice, acculturation strategies, and dimensions of competence in intercultural interaction, i.e., intercultural intelligence and multicultural personality (Sims and Killen, 2020). While research on and measures for these constructs mostly stem from Western cultures, researchers apply them to Eastern European settings more and more. However, studies on culture-specific and cross-cultural aspects of intergroup relations referring to factor structure and linguistic idiosyncrasies are scarce. As a consequence, it is unclear to what extent established measures for intergroup attitudes and intercultural competence display comparable ideas, thoughts, and feelings. In order to further examine intergroup relations in Eastern Europe, careful analysis of culture-specific and cross-cultural aspects of intergroup relations is required. Therefore, we analyzed factor structures and item characteristics of scales for five important intergroup relation constructs (ethnic identity, subtle and blatant prejudices, acculturation strategies, intercultural intelligence, and multicultural personality) among samples from cultural majority groups in Germany, Czech Republic, Hungary, and Serbia. Previous analysis of the relationship between intercultural competence and prejudice revealed violations of measurement invariance but did not address the identification and interpretation of cross-cultural differences in relation to culture-specific results appropriately. In the current study, we thus conducted secondary data analysis to explore in greater detail which constructs, dimensions, or single aspects concur or differ across the samples and discuss potential relations to cultural idiosyncrasies. Thereby, we aim to contribute to the understanding of intergroup relations in an international research context.

Question

Which title best summarizes the main theme of the passage?

Option 1:

Intergroup Relations in Culturally Heterogeneous Groups: A Comprehensive Study

Option 2:

Culture-Specific and Cross-Cultural Aspects of Intergroup Relations in Eastern Europe

Option 3:

The Impact of Western Research Measures on Intercultural Competence in Eastern Europe

Option 4:

Understanding and Improving Relations Between Cultural, Ethnical, and National Groups

Correct Answer:

Culture-Specific and Cross-Cultural Aspects of Intergroup Relations in Eastern Europe

Solution:

The main theme of the passage revolves around the examination of culture-specific and cross-cultural aspects of intergroup relations in Eastern Europe. The passage discusses the need for research in this area and analyzes factor structures and item characteristics of various intergroup relation constructs in the region.

Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q. 9 Read the passage given below and answer the question that follow.

If members of the jury, there should happen to be present among us here today anyone who is unfamiliar with our laws, courts, and way of doing things, I am sure he would wonder what terrible enormity this case involves, since on a day of festivities and public games, when all other legal business is suspended, this court alone remains in session-and he would have no doubt at all that the defendant must be guilty of a crime so terrible that, unless action was taken, the state could not possibly survive! And if he were then to be informed that there is a law* for rebellious and criminal Roman citizens who have besieged the senate-house with arms, used violence against the magistrates, and attacked their country, and that under this law trials may be held on any day of the year without exception, he would not object to the law but would enquire what charge it is that is before this court. If he were then to be told that no crime, no enormity, and no act of violence has been brought before the court, but that a brilliantly able, hard-working, and popular young man is being accused by the son of someone he has prosecuted once and is now prosecuting again,* and that this attack on him is being financed by a prostitute,* he would find no fault with the prosecutor's sense of filial duty, he would consider that a woman's passions should be kept under control, and he would conclude that you yourselves are overworked since even on a public holiday you are not allowed the day office In fact, if you are prepared to pay close attention and form an accurate view of the case as a whole, you will realize, gentlemen, that none of the accusers would have taken on this prosecution if they had had any choice, nor, having taken it on, would they have had any hope of winning, were it not for their reliance on the insupportable passion and bitter hatred of some other person.* I shall forgive Atratinus, however, a civilized and altogether excellent young man and a friend of mine. He can plead as his excuse either filial duty, or compulsion, or his tender years. If he brought the charge voluntarily, I put it, clown, to his sense of filial duty, if he was acting under orders, I put it clown to compulsion, and if he expected to gain something from it, I put it down to his youthful naivety. As for the other accusers, they deserve no such indulgence, and must be vigorously opposed.

Question

Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

Option 1:

The accused has a history of violent crimes against the state.

Option 2:

The prosecutor is biased due to a personal vendetta against the defendant.

Option 3:

The court is handling the case unfairly during a day of festivities.

Option 4:

The defendant is likely to be found guilty due to public pressure.

Correct Answer:

The prosecutor is biased due to a personal vendetta against the defendant.

Solution:

It seems in the passage that the prosecutor's motivation for bringing the case against the defendant is personal rather than based on any crime or act of violence committed by the defendant against the state. The passage mentions that the prosecutor is the son of someone the defendant has prosecuted before and is prosecuting again, and this attack on the defendant is being financed by a prostitute.

Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q. 10 Read the passage given below and answer the question that follow.

If members of the jury, there should happen to be present among us here today anyone who is unfamiliar with our laws, courts, and way of doing things, I am sure he would wonder what terrible enormity this case involves, since on a day of festivities and public games, when all other legal business is suspended, this court alone remains in session-and he would have no doubt at all that the defendant must be guilty of a crime so terrible that, unless action was taken, the state could not possibly survive! And if he were then to be informed that there is a law* for rebellious and criminal Roman citizens who have besieged the senate-house with arms, used violence against the magistrates, and attacked their country, and that under this law trials may be held on any day of the year without exception, he would not object to the law but would enquire what charge it is that is before this court. If he were then to be told that no crime, no enormity, and no act of violence has been brought before the court, but that a brilliantly able, hard-working, and popular young man is being accused by the son of someone he has prosecuted once and is now prosecuting again,* and that this attack on him is being financed by a prostitute,* he would find no fault with the prosecutor's sense of filial duty, he would consider that a woman's passions should be kept under control, and he would conclude that you yourselves are overworked since even on a public holiday you are not allowed the day office In fact, if you are prepared to pay close attention and form an accurate view of the case as a whole, you will realize, gentlemen, that none of the accusers would have taken on this prosecution if they had had any choice, nor, having taken it on, would they have had any hope of winning, were it not for their reliance on the insupportable passion and bitter hatred of some other person.* I shall forgive Atratinus, however, a civilized and altogether excellent young man and a friend of mine. He can plead as his excuse either filial duty, or compulsion, or his tender years. If he brought the charge voluntarily, I put it, clown, to his sense of filial duty, if he was acting under orders, I put it clown to compulsion, and if he expected to gain something from it, I put it down to his youthful naivety. As for the other accusers, they deserve no such indulgence, and must be vigorously opposed.

Question

Which of the following can be concluded from the passage?

Option 1:

The defendant is involved in a scandalous relationship with a prostitute.

Option 2:

Atratinus, a friend of the author, should not have been involved in the prosecution.

Option 3:

The court proceedings are conducted with impartiality and fairness.

Option 4:

The accusers are driven by emotions rather than evidence.

Correct Answer:

The accusers are driven by emotions rather than evidence.

Solution:

It is evident in the passage that the accusers' motivation for bringing the case against the defendant is driven by "insupportable passion and bitter hatred" rather than any solid evidence of wrongdoing by the defendant. It mentions that none of the accusers would have taken on this prosecution willingly, and their hope of winning relies on personal feelings rather than factual evidence.

Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

Q. 11 Read the passage given below and answer the question that follow.

If members of the jury, there should happen to be present among us here today anyone who is unfamiliar with our laws, courts, and way of doing things, I am sure he would wonder what terrible enormity this case involves, since on a day of festivities and public games, when all other legal business is suspended, this court alone remains in session-and he would have no doubt at all that the defendant must be guilty of a crime so terrible that, unless action was taken, the state could not possibly survive! And if he were then to be informed that there is a law* for rebellious and criminal Roman citizens who have besieged the senate-house with arms, used violence against the magistrates, and attacked their country, and that under this law trials may be held on any day of the year without exception, he would not object to the law but would enquire what charge it is that is before this court. If he were then to be told that no crime, no enormity, and no act of violence has been brought before the court, but that a brilliantly able, hard-working, and popular young man is being accused by the son of someone he has prosecuted once and is now prosecuting again,* and that this attack on him is being financed by a prostitute,* he would find no fault with the prosecutor's sense of filial duty, he would consider that a woman's passions should be kept under control, and he would conclude that you yourselves are overworked since even on a public holiday you are not allowed the day office In fact, if you are prepared to pay close attention and form an accurate view of the case as a whole, you will realize, gentlemen, that none of the accusers would have taken on this prosecution if they had had any choice, nor, having taken it on, would they have had any hope of winning, were it not for their reliance on the insupportable passion and bitter hatred of some other person.* I shall forgive Atratinus, however, a civilized and altogether excellent young man and a friend of mine. He can plead as his excuse either filial duty, or compulsion, or his tender years. If he brought the charge voluntarily, I put it, clown, to his sense of filial duty, if he was acting under orders, I put it clown to compulsion, and if he expected to gain something from it, I put it down to his youthful naivety. As for the other accusers, they deserve no such indulgence, and must be vigorously opposed.

Question

What does the expression "put it down to his youthful naivety" mean in the context of the passage?

Option 1:

Blaming someone's lack of experience for their actions.

Option 2:

Praising someone for their youthful energy and enthusiasm.

Option 3:

Assuming someone's innocence due to their young age.

Option 4:

Refusing to consider someone's actions as significant.

Correct Answer:

Blaming someone's lack of experience for their actions.

Solution:

In this context, the expression suggests that the defendant's actions, if he expected to gain something from the prosecution, can be attributed to his young age and lack of experience, which might have made him naive in the matter. The phrase implies that the defendant's youthful inexperience may have influenced his decision-making. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

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Q. 12 Read the passage given below and answer the question that follow.

If members of the jury, there should happen to be present among us here today anyone who is unfamiliar with our laws, courts, and way of doing things, I am sure he would wonder what terrible enormity this case involves, since on a day of festivities and public games, when all other legal business is suspended, this court alone remains in session-and he would have no doubt at all that the defendant must be guilty of a crime so terrible that, unless action was taken, the state could not possibly survive! And if he were then to be informed that there is a law* for rebellious and criminal Roman citizens who have besieged the senate-house with arms, used violence against the magistrates, and attacked their country, and that under this law trials may be held on any day of the year without exception, he would not object to the law but would enquire what charge it is that is before this court. If he were then to be told that no crime, no enormity, and no act of violence has been brought before the court, but that a brilliantly able, hard-working, and popular young man is being accused by the son of someone he has prosecuted once and is now prosecuting again,* and that this attack on him is being financed by a prostitute,* he would find no fault with the prosecutor's sense of filial duty, he would consider that a woman's passions should be kept under control, and he would conclude that you yourselves are overworked since even on a public holiday you are not allowed the day office In fact, if you are prepared to pay close attention and form an accurate view of the case as a whole, you will realize, gentlemen, that none of the accusers would have taken on this prosecution if they had had any choice, nor, having taken it on, would they have had any hope of winning, were it not for their reliance on the insupportable passion and bitter hatred of some other person.* I shall forgive Atratinus, however, a civilized and altogether excellent young man and a friend of mine. He can plead as his excuse either filial duty, or compulsion, or his tender years. If he brought the charge voluntarily, I put it, clown, to his sense of filial duty, if he was acting under orders, I put it clown to compulsion, and if he expected to gain something from it, I put it down to his youthful naivety. As for the other accusers, they deserve no such indulgence, and must be vigorously opposed.

Question

What can be inferred about the author's attitude towards the court proceedings and the accusers based on the passage?

Option 1:

The author sympathizes with the defendant and is critical of the court's handling of the case.

Option 2:

The author is indifferent to the outcome of the trial and shows no preference for either side.

Option 3:

The author supports the court's decision to hold the trial on a public holiday and praises the accusers.

Option 4:

The author is skeptical about the court's ability to deliver a fair judgment and questions the motives of the accusers.

Correct Answer:

The author sympathizes with the defendant and is critical of the court's handling of the case.

Solution:

The author is critical of the court proceedings, suggesting that the trial is being unfairly conducted during a day of festivities when other legal business is suspended. The author also seems to show sympathy towards the defendant, describing him as "a brilliantly able, hard-working, and popular young man" and expressing forgiveness towards one of the accusers. The author questions the motives of the accusers, implying that they lack solid evidence and are driven by personal bias.

Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q. 13 Read the passage given below and answer the question that follow.

In the dance of existence, I, a mere sentient voyager, found myself immersed in the ineffable mysteries of life's grand tapestry. From the primordial moments of my cognizance, I yearned to decipher the enigmatic sigils that adorned the esoteric pages of reality's grimoire. Enshrouded in the ethereal veils of contemplation, I embarked upon a lifelong pilgrimage towards enlightenment, seeking the quintessence of wisdom that lay hidden within the labyrinthine corridors of consciousness. From the crystalline temples of academic sanctums to the sacred groves of contemplation, I traversed, my mind adorned with the raiment of curiosity and wonder. The oracles of antiquity and the sages of yore became my celestial companions, whispering arcane truths and unveiling the arcane secrets that govern the cosmic orchestra. Within the sanctum of philosophical discourse, I reveled in the dialectical symphony, engaging in epistemological battles and ontological quests, peering into the depths of paradoxes and dichotomies, unravelling the enigma of existence's hermetic dance. With every aurora of thought, I witnessed the kaleidoscopic unity that bound the microcosm to the macrocosm, realizing that the enigmatic tides of causality wove the threads of synchronicity. Contemplating the enigmatic nature of time, I embraced the eternal now, transcending the temporal confines to commune with the eternal archetypes that underlie the fabric of reality. Yet, amidst the cerebral odyssey, I discovered the esoteric sanctum of the self, wherein the philosopher's stone lay veiled. Gazing into the mirror of self-reflection, I confronted the shadows that danced within, embracing the duality that constituted the fulcrum of my being. The alchemical transmutations of consciousness ensued, forging a union between the rational intellect and the intuitive heart. Through the aeons of introspection and introspection, I discerned that wisdom's elixir lies not in the solitary possession of knowledge but in the dissemination of enlightenment. Thus, I embarked on the pilgrimage of teaching, imparting the sacred gnosis to the seekers of truth, igniting the flame of inquiry within their souls.

As the sands of time continue to trickle through the celestial hourglass, I find solace in the knowledge that the journey towards wisdom is infinite, and the esoteric depths remain ever-inviting. Through the memoirs of this philosopher's expedition, I humbly aspire to awaken the dormant embers of transcendental quest within the hearts of those who dare to embark upon the pilgrimage towards self-realization and the enigmatic embrace of the universe's ineffable symphony.

Question

What is the main idea of the passage?

Option 1:

The journey of a philosopher seeking wisdom and self-realization in the mysteries of existence.

Option 2:

The cosmic dance of life and the interconnectedness of all beings in the universe.

Option 3:

The importance of disseminating knowledge and teaching others on the path of enlightenment.

Option 4:

The poet's reflection on the beauty and complexity of nature and the universe.

Correct Answer:

The journey of a philosopher seeking wisdom and self-realization in the mysteries of existence.

Solution:

The author beautifully narrates the philosophical expedition of a seeker, yearning to comprehend the enigmatic intricacies of life and the universe. The passage evolves around the voyager's quest for wisdom, his contemplative odyssey, and the revelation that true enlightenment lies not in solitary knowledge but in sharing wisdom with others. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q. 14 Read the passage given below and answer the question that follow.

In the dance of existence, I, a mere sentient voyager, found myself immersed in the ineffable mysteries of life's grand tapestry. From the primordial moments of my cognizance, I yearned to decipher the enigmatic sigils that adorned the esoteric pages of reality's grimoire. Enshrouded in the ethereal veils of contemplation, I embarked upon a lifelong pilgrimage towards enlightenment, seeking the quintessence of wisdom that lay hidden within the labyrinthine corridors of consciousness. From the crystalline temples of academic sanctums to the sacred groves of contemplation, I traversed, my mind adorned with the raiment of curiosity and wonder. The oracles of antiquity and the sages of yore became my celestial companions, whispering arcane truths and unveiling the arcane secrets that govern the cosmic orchestra. Within the sanctum of philosophical discourse, I reveled in the dialectical symphony, engaging in epistemological battles and ontological quests, peering into the depths of paradoxes and dichotomies, unravelling the enigma of existence's hermetic dance. With every aurora of thought, I witnessed the kaleidoscopic unity that bound the microcosm to the macrocosm, realizing that the enigmatic tides of causality wove the threads of synchronicity. Contemplating the enigmatic nature of time, I embraced the eternal now, transcending the temporal confines to commune with the eternal archetypes that underlie the fabric of reality. Yet, amidst the cerebral odyssey, I discovered the esoteric sanctum of the self, wherein the philosopher's stone lay veiled. Gazing into the mirror of self-reflection, I confronted the shadows that danced within, embracing the duality that constituted the fulcrum of my being. The alchemical transmutations of consciousness ensued, forging a union between the rational intellect and the intuitive heart. Through the aeons of introspection and introspection, I discerned that wisdom's elixir lies not in the solitary possession of knowledge but in the dissemination of enlightenment. Thus, I embarked on the pilgrimage of teaching, imparting the sacred gnosis to the seekers of truth, igniting the flame of inquiry within their souls.

As the sands of time continue to trickle through the celestial hourglass, I find solace in the knowledge that the journey towards wisdom is infinite, and the esoteric depths remain ever-inviting. Through the memoirs of this philosopher's expedition, I humbly aspire to awaken the dormant embers of transcendental quest within the hearts of those who dare to embark upon the pilgrimage towards self-realization and the enigmatic embrace of the universe's ineffable symphony.

Question

Which of the following can be concluded from the passage?

Option 1:

The philosopher is satisfied with the level of knowledge they have attained.

Option 2:

The pursuit of wisdom is an ongoing process that never truly ends.

Option 3:

The philosopher has chosen to keep their discoveries and insights to themselves.

Option 4:

The philosopher's journey has been solely focused on self-enlightenment.

Correct Answer:

The pursuit of wisdom is an ongoing process that never truly ends.

Solution:

The philosopher's lifelong pilgrimage towards wisdom and enlightenment has been portrayed in the passage. It emphasizes the infinite nature of the journey, with the author acknowledging that the pursuit of wisdom remains ever-inviting. This suggests that the philosopher's quest is an ongoing process, and there is no final destination in the pursuit of knowledge.

Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

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Q. 15 Read the passage given below and answer the question that follow.

In the dance of existence, I, a mere sentient voyager, found myself immersed in the ineffable mysteries of life's grand tapestry. From the primordial moments of my cognizance, I yearned to decipher the enigmatic sigils that adorned the esoteric pages of reality's grimoire. Enshrouded in the ethereal veils of contemplation, I embarked upon a lifelong pilgrimage towards enlightenment, seeking the quintessence of wisdom that lay hidden within the labyrinthine corridors of consciousness. From the crystalline temples of academic sanctums to the sacred groves of contemplation, I traversed, my mind adorned with the raiment of curiosity and wonder. The oracles of antiquity and the sages of yore became my celestial companions, whispering arcane truths and unveiling the arcane secrets that govern the cosmic orchestra. Within the sanctum of philosophical discourse, I reveled in the dialectical symphony, engaging in epistemological battles and ontological quests, peering into the depths of paradoxes and dichotomies, unravelling the enigma of existence's hermetic dance. With every aurora of thought, I witnessed the kaleidoscopic unity that bound the microcosm to the macrocosm, realizing that the enigmatic tides of causality wove the threads of synchronicity. Contemplating the enigmatic nature of time, I embraced the eternal now, transcending the temporal confines to commune with the eternal archetypes that underlie the fabric of reality. Yet, amidst the cerebral odyssey, I discovered the esoteric sanctum of the self, wherein the philosopher's stone lay veiled. Gazing into the mirror of self-reflection, I confronted the shadows that danced within, embracing the duality that constituted the fulcrum of my being. The alchemical transmutations of consciousness ensued, forging a union between the rational intellect and the intuitive heart. Through the aeons of introspection and introspection, I discerned that wisdom's elixir lies not in the solitary possession of knowledge but in the dissemination of enlightenment. Thus, I embarked on the pilgrimage of teaching, imparting the sacred gnosis to the seekers of truth, igniting the flame of inquiry within their souls.

As the sands of time continue to trickle through the celestial hourglass, I find solace in the knowledge that the journey towards wisdom is infinite, and the esoteric depths remain ever-inviting. Through the memoirs of this philosopher's expedition, I humbly aspire to awaken the dormant embers of transcendental quest within the hearts of those who dare to embark upon the pilgrimage towards self-realization and the enigmatic embrace of the universe's ineffable symphony.

Question

Which of the following word can replace the highlighted word from the passage?

"...engaging in epistemological battles and ontological quests..."

Option 1:
Arguments

Option 2:
Debates

Option 3:
Journeys

Option 4:
Revelations

Correct Answer:
Debates

Solution:

In the context of the passage, "engaging in epistemological battles and ontological quests" implies participating in debates and explorations related to the nature of knowledge and existence. The philosopher is involved in intellectual discussions and inquiries, seeking deeper insights.

Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q. 16 Read the passage given below and answer the question that follow.

In the dance of existence, I, a mere sentient voyager, found myself immersed in the ineffable mysteries of life's grand tapestry. From the primordial moments of my cognizance, I yearned to decipher the enigmatic sigils that adorned the esoteric pages of reality's grimoire. Enshrouded in the ethereal veils of contemplation, I embarked upon a lifelong pilgrimage towards enlightenment, seeking the quintessence of wisdom that lay hidden within the labyrinthine corridors of consciousness. From the crystalline temples of academic sanctums to the sacred groves of contemplation, I traversed, my mind adorned with the raiment of curiosity and wonder. The oracles of antiquity and the sages of yore became my celestial companions, whispering arcane truths and unveiling the arcane secrets that govern the cosmic orchestra. Within the sanctum of philosophical discourse, I reveled in the dialectical symphony, engaging in epistemological battles and ontological quests, peering into the depths of paradoxes and dichotomies, unravelling the enigma of existence's hermetic dance. With every aurora of thought, I witnessed the kaleidoscopic unity that bound the microcosm to the macrocosm, realizing that the enigmatic tides of causality wove the threads of synchronicity. Contemplating the enigmatic nature of time, I embraced the eternal now, transcending the temporal confines to commune with the eternal archetypes that underlie the fabric of reality. Yet, amidst the cerebral odyssey, I discovered the esoteric sanctum of the self, wherein the philosopher's stone lay veiled. Gazing into the mirror of self-reflection, I confronted the shadows that danced within, embracing the duality that constituted the fulcrum of my being. The alchemical transmutations of consciousness ensued, forging a union between the rational intellect and the intuitive heart. Through the aeons of introspection and introspection, I discerned that wisdom's elixir lies not in the solitary possession of knowledge but in the dissemination of enlightenment. Thus, I embarked on the pilgrimage of teaching, imparting the sacred gnosis to the seekers of truth, igniting the flame of inquiry within their souls.

As the sands of time continue to trickle through the celestial hourglass, I find solace in the knowledge that the journey towards wisdom is infinite, and the esoteric depths remain ever-inviting. Through the memoirs of this philosopher's expedition, I humbly aspire to awaken the dormant embers of transcendental quest within the hearts of those who dare to embark upon the pilgrimage towards self-realization and the enigmatic embrace of the universe's ineffable symphony.

Question

What is the meaning of the phrase "enigmatic embrace of the universe's ineffable symphony" as used in the passage?

Option 1:

The mysterious and complex nature of the universe's harmonious order.

Option 2:

The author's struggle to understand the universe's chaotic and discordant elements.

Option 3:

The enigmatic dance of existence within the cosmic orchestra of life.

Option 4:

The author's deep connection with the universe's hidden secrets and profound beauty.

Correct Answer:

The mysterious and complex nature of the universe's harmonious order.

Solution:

The phrase reflects the profound beauty and complexity of the universe's harmonious rhythm and design. It signifies the mysterious and awe-inspiring embrace of existence, where the symphony of life and cosmic order intertwine in a way that is beyond expression and comprehension.

Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

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Q. 17 Read the passage given below and answer the question that follow.

Amidst the complexities of contemporary society, a disconcerting trend emerges, one that perpetuates the unbridled obsession with material possessions. This insidious fixation on consumerism, meticulously cultivated by a profit-driven culture, not only erodes the fabric of genuine human connection but also corrodes the very essence of individual identity and purpose. In the relentless pursuit of material abundance, humanity has inadvertently fallen prey to a self-inflicted delusion, wherein the possession of objects is equated with the attainment of true happiness and fulfillment. The contemporary world's glaring materialistic proclivity perpetuates a numbing homogeneity, a ceaseless race towards the accumulation of possessions as symbols of success and societal validation. This insatiable hunger for material acquisition masks a profound emptiness within, a void that remains unfilled despite conspicuous consumption. In truth, this pursuit breeds a culture of disposability, where objects are amassed and discarded with reckless abandon, fostering an insidious cycle of waste and environmental degradation. The materialistic mindset thrives on a deeply flawed premise, for it shackles the human spirit to the ephemeral and superficial. When the acquisition of possessions becomes the primary yardstick of self-worth, the essence of one's being becomes reduced to mere transactions and possession-counting, forsaking the profound depths of human consciousness and the pursuit of authentic purpose. Beyond the glossy veneer of the material realm lies a perplexing irony: the more individuals amass material wealth, the more impoverished they become in the realm of genuine connection and spiritual fulfillment. The ephemeral satisfaction derived from the possession of material goods quickly wanes, leaving a gnawing sense of emptiness that can only be momentarily abated through further consumption, perpetuating an endless cycle of craving and discontent.

Society's relentless promotion of consumerism as an emblem of prosperity not only perpetuates this destructive cycle but also fosters a divisive environment. The materialistic mindset engenders a culture of comparison and envy, where individuals measure their self-worth against others based on their possessions. This disconcerting phenomenon amplifies social disparities, eroding the fabric of empathy and compassion that binds humanity together. In the face of this pervasive materialistic ethos, it becomes imperative for critical minds to challenge the status quo. As agents of change, we must reevaluate our priorities, redefine success, and reorient our values away from material accumulation towards holistic well-being and authentic self-discovery. By cultivating a discerning eye and questioning the illusion of material fulfillment, we can pave the way for a more conscious, compassionate, and interconnected society.

Question

What is the main idea of the passage?

Option 1:

The detrimental effects of consumerism on society and individual well-being.

Option 2:

The importance of material possessions in defining one's self-worth.

Option 3:

The correlation between material wealth and genuine human connection.

Option 4:

The need for a more prosperous and consumer-driven society.

Correct Answer:

The detrimental effects of consumerism on society and individual well-being.

Solution:

The harmful impact of consumerism on contemporary society has been extensively discussed in the passage. It discusses how the relentless pursuit of material possessions erodes genuine human connections, diminishes individual identity, fosters disposability, and perpetuates a culture of comparison and envy. It calls for reevaluating priorities and values to create a more conscious and interconnected society. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q. 18 Read the passage given below and answer the question that follow.

Amidst the complexities of contemporary society, a disconcerting trend emerges, one that perpetuates the unbridled obsession with material possessions. This insidious fixation on consumerism, meticulously cultivated by a profit-driven culture, not only erodes the fabric of genuine human connection but also corrodes the very essence of individual identity and purpose. In the relentless pursuit of material abundance, humanity has inadvertently fallen prey to a self-inflicted delusion, wherein the possession of objects is equated with the attainment of true happiness and fulfillment. The contemporary world's glaring materialistic proclivity perpetuates a numbing homogeneity, a ceaseless race towards the accumulation of possessions as symbols of success and societal validation. This insatiable hunger for material acquisition masks a profound emptiness within, a void that remains unfilled despite conspicuous consumption. In truth, this pursuit breeds a culture of disposability, where objects are amassed and discarded with reckless abandon, fostering an insidious cycle of waste and environmental degradation. The materialistic mindset thrives on a deeply flawed premise, for it shackles the human spirit to the ephemeral and superficial. When the acquisition of possessions becomes the primary yardstick of self-worth, the essence of one's being becomes reduced to mere transactions and possession-counting, forsaking the profound depths of human consciousness and the pursuit of authentic purpose. Beyond the glossy veneer of the material realm lies a perplexing irony: the more individuals amass material wealth, the more impoverished they become in the realm of genuine connection and spiritual fulfillment. The ephemeral satisfaction derived from the possession of material goods quickly wanes, leaving a gnawing sense of emptiness that can only be momentarily abated through further consumption, perpetuating an endless cycle of craving and discontent.

Society's relentless promotion of consumerism as an emblem of prosperity not only perpetuates this destructive cycle but also fosters a divisive environment. The materialistic mindset engenders a culture of comparison and envy, where individuals measure their self-worth against others based on their possessions. This disconcerting phenomenon amplifies social disparities, eroding the fabric of empathy and compassion that binds humanity together. In the face of this pervasive materialistic ethos, it becomes imperative for critical minds to challenge the status quo. As agents of change, we must reevaluate our priorities, redefine success, and reorient our values away from material accumulation towards holistic well-being and authentic self-discovery. By cultivating a discerning eye and questioning the illusion of material fulfillment, we can pave the way for a more conscious, compassionate, and interconnected society.

Question

Which of the following is the tone of the passage predominantly?

Option 1:

Indifferent and apathetic towards consumerism.

Option 2:

Critical and condemning of materialistic culture.

Option 3:

Optimistic and celebratory of material possessions.

Option 4:

Neutral and informative about societal trends.

Correct Answer:

Critical and condemning of materialistic culture.

Solution:

Throughout the passage, the author critically examines the negative consequences of materialistic culture, using phrases like "insidious fixation," "profound emptiness," "culture of disposability," and "endless cycle of craving and discontent." The tone reflects a strong condemnation of consumerism's impact on society. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q. 19 Read the passage given below and answer the question that follow.

Amidst the complexities of contemporary society, a disconcerting trend emerges, one that perpetuates the unbridled obsession with material possessions. This insidious fixation on consumerism, meticulously cultivated by a profit-driven culture, not only erodes the fabric of genuine human connection but also corrodes the very essence of individual identity and purpose. In the relentless pursuit of material abundance, humanity has inadvertently fallen prey to a self-inflicted delusion, wherein the possession of objects is equated with the attainment of true happiness and fulfillment. The contemporary world's glaring materialistic proclivity perpetuates a numbing homogeneity, a ceaseless race towards the accumulation of possessions as symbols of success and societal validation. This insatiable hunger for material acquisition masks a profound emptiness within, a void that remains unfilled despite conspicuous consumption. In truth, this pursuit breeds a culture of disposability, where objects are amassed and discarded with reckless abandon, fostering an insidious cycle of waste and environmental degradation. The materialistic mindset thrives on a deeply flawed premise, for it shackles the human spirit to the ephemeral and superficial. When the acquisition of possessions becomes the primary yardstick of self-worth, the essence of one's being becomes reduced to mere transactions and possession-counting, forsaking the profound depths of human consciousness and the pursuit of authentic purpose. Beyond the glossy veneer of the material realm lies a perplexing irony: the more individuals amass material wealth, the more impoverished they become in the realm of genuine connection and spiritual fulfillment. The ephemeral satisfaction derived from the possession of material goods quickly wanes, leaving a gnawing sense of emptiness that can only be momentarily abated through further consumption, perpetuating an endless cycle of craving and discontent.

Society's relentless promotion of consumerism as an emblem of prosperity not only perpetuates this destructive cycle but also fosters a divisive environment. The materialistic mindset engenders a culture of comparison and envy, where individuals measure their self-worth against others based on their possessions. This disconcerting phenomenon amplifies social disparities, eroding the fabric of empathy and compassion that binds humanity together. In the face of this pervasive materialistic ethos, it becomes imperative for critical minds to challenge the status quo. As agents of change, we must reevaluate our priorities, redefine success, and reorient our values away from material accumulation towards holistic well-being and authentic self-discovery. By cultivating a discerning eye and questioning the illusion of material fulfillment, we can pave the way for a more conscious, compassionate, and interconnected society.

Question

Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

Option 1:

Consumerism leads to a more environmentally conscious society.

Option 2:

Possessing material wealth results in genuine human connection and happiness.

Option 3:

The pursuit of material possessions leads to an endless cycle of dissatisfaction.

Option 4:

Materialistic individuals are more empathetic and compassionate towards others.

Correct Answer:

The pursuit of material possessions leads to an endless cycle of dissatisfaction.

Solution:

The passage emphasizes that the pursuit of material possessions does not lead to genuine happiness and fulfillment. Instead, it perpetuates an insatiable hunger, leaving individuals feeling empty despite their conspicuous consumption. The ephemeral satisfaction derived from material goods quickly fades, resulting in a gnawing sense of discontent that drives individuals to seek more possessions in an endless cycle. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q. 20 Read the passage given below and answer the question that follow.

Amidst the complexities of contemporary society, a disconcerting trend emerges, one that perpetuates the unbridled obsession with material possessions. This insidious fixation on consumerism, meticulously cultivated by a profit-driven culture, not only erodes the fabric of genuine human connection but also corrodes the very essence of individual identity and purpose. In the relentless pursuit of material abundance, humanity has inadvertently fallen prey to a self-inflicted delusion, wherein the possession of objects is equated with the attainment of true happiness and fulfillment. The contemporary world's glaring materialistic proclivity perpetuates a numbing homogeneity, a ceaseless race towards the accumulation of possessions as symbols of success and societal validation. This insatiable hunger for material acquisition masks a profound emptiness within, a void that remains unfilled despite conspicuous consumption. In truth, this pursuit breeds a culture of disposability, where objects are amassed and discarded with reckless abandon, fostering an insidious cycle of waste and environmental degradation. The materialistic mindset thrives on a deeply flawed premise, for it shackles the human spirit to the ephemeral and superficial. When the acquisition of possessions becomes the primary yardstick of self-worth, the essence of one's being becomes reduced to mere transactions and possession-counting, forsaking the profound depths of human consciousness and the pursuit of authentic purpose. Beyond the glossy veneer of the material realm lies a perplexing irony: the more individuals amass material wealth, the more impoverished they become in the realm of genuine connection and spiritual fulfillment. The ephemeral satisfaction derived from the possession of material goods quickly wanes, leaving a gnawing sense of emptiness that can only be momentarily abated through further consumption, perpetuating an endless cycle of craving and discontent.

Society's relentless promotion of consumerism as an emblem of prosperity not only perpetuates this destructive cycle but also fosters a divisive environment. The materialistic mindset engenders a culture of comparison and envy, where individuals measure their self-worth against others based on their possessions. This disconcerting phenomenon amplifies social disparities, eroding the fabric of empathy and compassion that binds humanity together. In the face of this pervasive materialistic ethos, it becomes imperative for critical minds to challenge the status quo. As agents of change, we must reevaluate our priorities, redefine success, and reorient our values away from material accumulation towards holistic well-being and authentic self-discovery. By cultivating a discerning eye and questioning the illusion of material fulfillment, we can pave the way for a more conscious, compassionate, and interconnected society.

Question

What is the main flaw in the mindset of materialistic individuals?

Option 1:

They think that only material possessions can make them realize their dreams.

Option 2:

They believe that material wealth is the only source of genuine fulfillment and happiness.

Option 3:

They promote a culture of environmental conservation and waste reduction in society.

Option 4:

They value authentic self-discovery but not material accumulation.

Correct Answer:

They believe that material wealth is the only source of genuine fulfillment and happiness.

Solution:

The main flaw in the mindset of materialistic individuals is their belief that true happiness and fulfillment can only be attained through the acquisition of material possessions. This perspective disregards the importance of human connection, empathy, and other non-material aspects of life that contribute to genuine well-being. It leads individuals to overlook the deeper dimensions of life and places an excessive emphasis on material wealth as the sole measure of success and self-worth, perpetuating a cycle of discontent and dissatisfaction.

Q. 21 Read the passage and answer the question that follow.

At the heart of Martin Luther King Jr.'s transformative impact on his country lies an incandescent political vision that sought to reshape the very fabric of American society. Beyond his role as a civil rights leader, King emerged as a visionary statesman, wielding the potent tools of morality, justice, and democratic ideals to orchestrate a profound transformation in the United States. Central to King's political vision was the pursuit of racial integration and the dismantling of institutionalized segregation. His dream of an America where individuals would be judged not by the colour of their skin but by the content of their character reverberated with an unparalleled resonance. By illuminating the profound injustice of segregation, King confronted the nation with the moral imperative to rectify its long-standing sins and to align its actions with the principles enshrined in its Constitution. King's strategic brilliance lay in his commitment to nonviolent civil disobedience as a means to achieve social and political change. He understood that by exposing the brutality and injustice perpetuated against African Americans in the face of peaceful resistance, he could sway public opinion and place immense pressure on policymakers to enact meaningful reforms. Through nonviolent protests and demonstrations, King showcased the stark contrast between the unyielding pursuit of justice and the reactionary violence of segregationists, underscoring the inherent righteousness of his cause. Beyond the immediate goal of ending segregation, King's political vision encompassed a broader commitment to economic justice and opportunity for all. He recognized that the shackles of poverty and inequality were intricately linked to the chains of racial discrimination. To address this, he advocated for policies that would uplift the marginalized, calling for fair wages, access to quality education, and an end to economic disparities. His vision sought to forge an inclusive society where all citizens could partake in the fruits of progress and prosperity. Moreover, King's political acumen extended beyond domestic boundaries. He recognized the global significance of the Civil Rights Movement and understood that the struggle for racial justice in America resonated with oppressed people around the world. King's advocacy extended to opposing the Vietnam War, as he decried the allocation of resources to war while pressing domestic issues of poverty and inequality remained unaddressed. In the crucible of his political vision, King held a steadfast belief in the transformative power of democracy. He regarded the democratic process as an instrument through which the oppressed could secure their rights and aspirations. While challenging the nation to live up to the democratic ideals enshrined in its founding documents, he sought to strengthen and invigorate the very foundations of American democracy.

Question

What is the primary purpose of the author in this passage?

Option 1:

To provide a historical account of Martin Luther King Jr.'s impact on American society.

Option 2:

To explore the role of nonviolent civil disobedience in achieving social and political change.

Option 3:

To highlight Martin Luther King Jr.'s political vision and its transformative effect on the United States.

Option 4:

To discuss the global significance of the Civil Rights Movement and its impact on oppressed people.

Correct Answer:

To highlight Martin Luther King Jr.'s political vision and its transformative effect on the United States.

Solution:

The author describes Martin Luther King Jr.'s political vision and its profound impact on American society. It discusses his commitment to racial integration, nonviolent civil disobedience, economic justice, and global significance. The central focus is on King's political vision as a visionary statesman and the transformative effect it had on reshaping American society.

Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q. 22 Read the passage and answer the question that follow.

At the heart of Martin Luther King Jr.'s transformative impact on his country lies an incandescent political vision that sought to reshape the very fabric of American society. Beyond his role as a civil rights leader, King emerged as a visionary statesman, wielding the potent tools of morality, justice, and democratic ideals to orchestrate a profound transformation in the United States. Central to King's political vision was the pursuit of racial integration and the dismantling of institutionalized segregation. His dream of an America where individuals would be judged not by the colour of their skin but by the content of their character reverberated with an unparalleled resonance. By illuminating the profound injustice of segregation, King confronted the nation with the moral imperative to rectify its long-standing sins and to align its actions with the principles enshrined in its Constitution. King's strategic brilliance lay in his commitment to nonviolent civil disobedience as a means to achieve social and political change. He understood that by exposing the brutality and injustice perpetuated against African Americans in the face of peaceful resistance, he could sway public opinion and place immense pressure on policymakers to enact meaningful reforms. Through nonviolent protests and demonstrations, King showcased the stark contrast between the unyielding pursuit of justice and the reactionary violence of segregationists, underscoring the inherent righteousness of his cause. Beyond the immediate goal of ending segregation, King's political vision encompassed a broader commitment to economic justice and opportunity for all. He recognized that the shackles of poverty and inequality were intricately linked to the chains of racial discrimination. To address this, he advocated for policies that would uplift the marginalized, calling for fair wages, access to quality education, and an end to economic disparities. His vision sought to forge an inclusive society where all citizens could partake in the fruits of progress and prosperity. Moreover, King's political acumen extended beyond domestic boundaries. He recognized the global significance of the Civil Rights Movement and understood that the struggle for racial justice in America resonated with oppressed people around the world. King's advocacy extended to opposing the Vietnam War, as he decried the allocation of resources to war while pressing domestic issues of poverty and inequality remained unaddressed. In the crucible of his political vision, King held a steadfast belief in the transformative power of democracy. He regarded the democratic process as an instrument through which the oppressed could secure their rights and aspirations. While challenging the nation to live up to the democratic ideals enshrined in its founding documents, he sought to strengthen and invigorate the very foundations of American democracy.

Question

How is the passage structured?

Option 1:

It presents an argument against Martin Luther King Jr.'s approach to civil rights.

Option 2:

It provides a chronological account of Martin Luther King Jr.'s life and achievements.

Option 3:

It follows a cause-and-effect structure to explain the impact of segregation in the United States.

Option 4:

It introduces Martin Luther King Jr.'s political vision and then explores its various aspects.

Correct Answer:

It introduces Martin Luther King Jr.'s political vision and then explores its various aspects.

Solution:

The passage begins by introducing Martin Luther King Jr.'s political vision as a transformative force in American society. It subsequently explores various aspects of his vision, such as racial integration, nonviolent civil disobedience, economic justice, and the global significance of the Civil Rights Movement. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

Q. 23 Read the passage and answer the question that follow.

At the heart of Martin Luther King Jr.'s transformative impact on his country lies an incandescent political vision that sought to reshape the very fabric of American society. Beyond his role as a civil rights leader, King emerged as a visionary statesman, wielding the potent tools of morality, justice, and democratic ideals to orchestrate a profound transformation in the United States. Central to King's political vision was the pursuit of racial integration and the dismantling of institutionalized segregation. His dream of an America where individuals would be judged not by the colour of their skin but by the content of their character reverberated with an unparalleled resonance. By illuminating the profound injustice of segregation, King confronted the nation with the moral imperative to rectify its long-standing sins and to align its actions with the principles enshrined in its Constitution. King's strategic brilliance lay in his commitment to nonviolent civil disobedience as a means to achieve social and political change. He understood that by exposing the brutality and injustice perpetuated against African Americans in the face of peaceful resistance, he could sway public opinion and place immense pressure on policymakers to enact meaningful reforms. Through nonviolent protests and demonstrations, King showcased the stark contrast between the unyielding pursuit of justice and the reactionary violence of segregationists, underscoring the inherent righteousness of his cause. Beyond the immediate goal of ending segregation, King's political vision encompassed a broader commitment to economic justice and opportunity for all. He recognized that the shackles of poverty and inequality were intricately linked to the chains of racial discrimination. To address this, he advocated for policies that would uplift the marginalized, calling for fair wages, access to quality education, and an end to economic disparities. His vision sought to forge an inclusive society where all citizens could partake in the fruits of progress and prosperity. Moreover, King's political acumen extended beyond domestic boundaries. He recognized the global significance of the Civil Rights Movement and understood that the struggle for racial justice in America resonated with oppressed people around the world. King's advocacy extended to opposing the Vietnam War, as he decried the allocation of resources to war while pressing domestic issues of poverty and inequality remained unaddressed. In the crucible of his political vision, King held a steadfast belief in the transformative power of democracy. He regarded the democratic process as an instrument through which the oppressed could secure their rights and aspirations. While challenging the nation to live up to the democratic ideals enshrined in its founding documents, he sought to strengthen and invigorate the very foundations of American democracy.

Question

What does the expression "forge an inclusive society" mean in the context of the passage?

Option 1:

To physically build a society that includes all racial groups.

Option 2:

To forcefully create a society without racial discrimination.

Option 3:

To work together to shape a society that welcomes everyone, regardless of race.

Option 4:

To form an exclusive society that prioritizes the interests of a specific racial group.

Correct Answer:

To work together to shape a society that welcomes everyone, regardless of race.

Solution:

"Forge an inclusive society" implies the collective effort to create a society where individuals of all racial backgrounds are welcomed and included. It emphasizes the creation of a society that promotes equality and does not discriminate based on race.

Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q. 24 Read the passage and answer the question that follow.

At the heart of Martin Luther King Jr.'s transformative impact on his country lies an incandescent political vision that sought to reshape the very fabric of American society. Beyond his role as a civil rights leader, King emerged as a visionary statesman, wielding the potent tools of morality, justice, and democratic ideals to orchestrate a profound transformation in the United States. Central to King's political vision was the pursuit of racial integration and the dismantling of institutionalized segregation. His dream of an America where individuals would be judged not by the colour of their skin but by the content of their character reverberated with an unparalleled resonance. By illuminating the profound injustice of segregation, King confronted the nation with the moral imperative to rectify its long-standing sins and to align its actions with the principles enshrined in its Constitution. King's strategic brilliance lay in his commitment to nonviolent civil disobedience as a means to achieve social and political change. He understood that by exposing the brutality and injustice perpetuated against African Americans in the face of peaceful resistance, he could sway public opinion and place immense pressure on policymakers to enact meaningful reforms. Through nonviolent protests and demonstrations, King showcased the stark contrast between the unyielding pursuit of justice and the reactionary violence of segregationists, underscoring the inherent righteousness of his cause. Beyond the immediate goal of ending segregation, King's political vision encompassed a broader commitment to economic justice and opportunity for all. He recognized that the shackles of poverty and inequality were intricately linked to the chains of racial discrimination. To address this, he advocated for policies that would uplift the marginalized, calling for fair wages, access to quality education, and an end to economic disparities. His vision sought to forge an inclusive society where all citizens could partake in the fruits of progress and prosperity. Moreover, King's political acumen extended beyond domestic boundaries. He recognized the global significance of the Civil Rights Movement and understood that the struggle for racial justice in America resonated with oppressed people around the world. King's advocacy extended to opposing the Vietnam War, as he decried the allocation of resources to war while pressing domestic issues of poverty and inequality remained unaddressed. In the crucible of his political vision, King held a steadfast belief in the transformative power of democracy. He regarded the democratic process as an instrument through which the oppressed could secure their rights and aspirations. While challenging the nation to live up to the democratic ideals enshrined in its founding documents, he sought to strengthen and invigorate the very foundations of American democracy.

Question

According to the passage, how did Martin Luther King Jr. believe nonviolent civil disobedience could achieve social and political change?

Option 1:

By encouraging violent protests and demonstrations against segregationists.

Option 2:

By urging policymakers to enforce harsher laws against racial discrimination.

Option 3:

By showcasing the contrast between peaceful resistance and the violence of segregationists to sway public opinion.

Option 4:

By advocating for radical economic reforms to address poverty and inequality.

Correct Answer:

By showcasing the contrast between peaceful resistance and the violence of segregationists to sway public opinion.

Solution:

The passage highlights King's strategic brilliance in employing nonviolent civil disobedience as a means to bring about social and political change. By showcasing the stark contrast between peaceful resistance and the violence of segregationists, King aimed to sway public opinion and place immense pressure on policymakers to enact meaningful reforms. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

Careers360

Current Affairs, including General Knowledge

Q. 1 Read the following passage and answer the questions

The World Meteorological Organization voted Thursday for Argentina's Celeste Saulo to become its first woman leader and steer the WMO's critical global role in tracking climate change. Saulo, a WMO vice-president who has headed Argentina's weather service since 2014, won a landslide vote at the UN climate and weather agency's congress in Geneva.

The WMO's role in climate change has become increasingly prominent and Saulo, 59, will likely become a well-known advocate on this pressing world issue. "In these times when inequality and climate change are the greatest global threats, the WMO must contribute to strengthening the meteorological and hydrological services to protect populations and their economies, providing timely and effective services and early warning systems," Saulo said following her election. "My ambition is to lead the WMO towards a scenario in which the voice of all members is heard equally, prioritising those most vulnerable and in which the actions it undertakes are aligned with the needs and particularities of each one of them."

She will take over from the outgoing secretary-general Petteri Taalas on January 1. The Finnish meteorologist is coming to the end of his maximum second four-year term.

The WMO brings together international efforts in monitoring greenhouse gases, sea levels, temperatures, glacier melting and other climate change indicators. It relies on satellites and thousands of weather stations to measure key parameters of the atmosphere, land and ocean.

Early warning priority - The leadership election was held on the penultimate day of the World Meteorological Congress, the general assembly of WMO's 193 member states and territories, which takes place every four years. The congress, which opened on May 22, voted to ensuring that everyone on the planet is covered by early warning systems for hazardous weather events by the end of 2027. It put the cryosphere -- the frozen world -- high on the agenda, given the increasing impacts of melting sea ice, glaciers, and permafrost on sea level rise.

It also approved a new initiative aimed at boosting global greenhouse gas monitoring through an integrated system of space- and surface-based observations.

"The main goal is to work for the member countries and territories and bring their voice, the voice of the less developed world, the small island states, the developing world, working all together to achieve our priorities," Saulo told AFP.

"Early warning for all is a key initiative, we will work on that, we will achieve that.

"I am definitely optimistic. This result shows that people are optimistic and we can change for the better."

'Getting the work done' - Three other senior figures from within the WMO put themselves forward for the leadership.

They were the WMO's current number two, Russian-Swiss deputy secretary-general Elena Manaenkova; the number three, Chinese assistant secretary-general Zhang Wenjian; and second vice-president Albert Martis of Curacao.

Saulo, the director of the Argentinian National Meteorological Service, won the required two-thirds majority on the first ballot with 108 votes.

Question: "Early warning for all is a key initiative, we will work on that, we will achieve that. I am definitely optimistic. This result shows that people are optimistic and we can change for the better." Who is referred here in this context?

Option 1:

Audrey Azoulay

Option 2:

Daren Tang

Option 3:

Inger Anderson

Option 4:

Celeste Saulo

Correct Answer:

Celeste Saulo

Solution:

The World Meteorological Organization voted Thursday for Argentina's Celeste Saulo to become its first woman leader and steer the WMO's critical global role in tracking climate change. According to Saulo, "the main goal is to work for the member countries and territories and bring their voice, the voice of the less developed world, the small island states, the developing world, working all together to achieve our priorities," Further, "early warning for all is a key initiative, we will work on that, we will achieve that. I am definitely optimistic. This result shows that people are optimistic and we can change for the better."

Q. 2 Read the following passage and answer the questions

The World Meteorological Organization voted Thursday for Argentina's Celeste Saulo to become its first woman leader and steer the WMO's critical global role in tracking climate change. Saulo, a WMO vice-president who has headed Argentina's weather service since 2014, won a landslide vote at the UN climate and weather agency's congress in Geneva.

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Saulo, the director of the Argentinian National Meteorological Service, won the required two-thirds majority on the first ballot with 108 votes.

Question: Where did the representatives of 50 governments met on April 1945 to draft the formation of UN Charter?

Option 1:
Mexico

Option 2:
California

Option 3:
San Francisco

Option 4:
New York

Correct Answer:
San Francisco

Solution:

After the devastating effects caused by the World War II, the necessity of preventing future global-scale conflicts was thought of by most of the countries of the world. The representatives of about 50 governments met in San Francisco on April 25, 1945, to draft the formation of UN Charter. It was adopted on 25th June 1945.

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Q. 3 Read the following passage and answer the questions

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Saulo, the director of the Argentinian National Meteorological Service, won the required two-thirds majority on the first ballot with 108 votes.

Question: Which organ of the United Nations supports other UN bodies administratively like writing of reports, organising summits, conferences etc?

Option 1:

UN Security council

Option 2:

UN Trusteeship council

Option 3:

UN Secretariat

Option 4:

UN General Assembly

Correct Answer:

UN Secretariat

Solution:

The UN Secretariat is the administrative organ of the United Nations. It supports other UN bodies in an administrative manner like organisation of conferences, writing of reports, studies the preparation of the budget etc. The Secretary-General is the head of the Secretariat is elected by the General Assembly.

Careers360

Q. 4 Read the following passage and answer the questions

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Saulo, the director of the Argentinian National Meteorological Service, won the required two-thirds majority on the first ballot with 108 votes.

Question: Where is headquarters of International Court of Justice located?

Option 1:
Geneva

Option 2:
Nairobi

Option 3:
Hague

Option 4:
Vienna

Correct Answer:
Hague

Solution:

The principal judicial organ of the United Nations, the International Court of Justice, is headquartered at the Hague, Netherlands. Sometimes, it is known as the World Court. The major function of the International Court of Justice is to settle disputes submitted by parties according to the international law.

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Q. 5 Read the following passage and answer the questions

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Saulo, the director of the Argentinian National Meteorological Service, won the required two-thirds majority on the first ballot with 108 votes.

Question: The International Fund for Agricultural Development is headquartered in _____ and works with rural people thus, allowing them to enhance their food security, nutrition etc.

Option 1:
Rome

Option 2:
Paris

Option 3:
Austria

Option 4:
Hague

Correct Answer:
Rome

Solution:

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) is an international financial institution and a specialised agency of UN formed in 1977. It works with rural people thus allowing them to enhance their food security, improve nutrition etc. It is headquartered in Rome and it came into being as a result of World Food Conference of 1974.

Careers360

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Saulo, the director of the Argentinian National Meteorological Service, won the required two-thirds majority on the first ballot with 108 votes.

Question: Name the specialised agency of the United Nations that focuses on every aspect from improvement of education worldwide to giving protection of important historical sites of the world.

Option 1:
UNICEF

Option 2:
UNESCO

Option 3:
IMF

Option 4:
ILO

Correct Answer:
UNESCO

Solution:

Headquartered in Paris, France United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural organisation (UNESCO) focuses on almost everything from helping the countries of the world in the improvement of education to protection of cultural sites around the world.

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Q. 7 Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:

(1), the popular travel booking platform, announced that it would be introducing a new trip planner feature in its travel booking app. This innovative tool, partially powered by ChatGPT's advanced language model, aims to enhance the travel experience for select users in the United States by allowing them to ask questions and create personalised itineraries.

Starting from Wednesday, users will be able to access the trip planner feature, which combines the capabilities of ChatGPT with Booking.com's existing machine learning models to provide comprehensive destination and accommodation options. By leveraging the power of artificial intelligence (AI), Booking.com intends to assist its customers in planning and searching for travel options in a more natural and human-like manner.

Rob Francis, the technology chief at Booking.com, expressed his excitement about the AI Trip Planner, stating, "Our new AI Trip Planner provides us with some really exciting possibilities to help our customers plan and search for travel options in a very natural, human way." This integration of cutting-edge technology into the travel planning process marks a significant step forward for the company in delivering a seamless and personalised user experience.

ChatGPT, developed by San Francisco-based OpenAI, serves as the chatbot powering this trip planner feature. Renowned for its ability to simulate dialogue and handle follow-up questions, ChatGPT can also acknowledge errors, challenge incorrect assumptions, and reject inappropriate requests. This generative AI technology has gained considerable attention in the tech industry, inspiring many companies to explore its diverse application

Initially, an early version of the trip planner will be available exclusively to select members of Booking.com's loyalty program, "Genius," in the United States. Over the following weeks, these members will have the opportunity to test and provide valuable feedback on the feature, helping Booking.com refine and improve the user experience.

Booking.com's competitor, Expedia, also embraced the potential of generative AI technology. In April, they introduced a test version of their in-app travel planning experience, which similarly utilises ChatGPT to enable members to engage in conversations and receive recommendations on places to visit.

As the travel industry continues to innovate and adapt to the changing needs of travellers, incorporating AI-powered tools like the ChatGPT-based trip planner demonstrates a commitment to providing personalised and efficient solutions for trip planning. With the introduction of these intelligent features, companies like Booking.com and Expedia aim to enhance the overall travel experience by leveraging the power of advanced language models and machine learning algorithms.

Question: Which of the following technological tool, according to the passage, will enhance the travel experience for selected users in the USA thereby enabling them to ask queries and create personalised itineraries?

Option 1:

Internet of Things

Option 2:

ChatGPT

Option 3:

Cloud computing

Option 4:

Robotics

Correct Answer:

ChatGPT

Solution:

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Careers360

Q. 8 Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:

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Question: ChatGPT is a popular search engine that uses artificial intelligence and natural language processing to provide mostly accurate and relevant results to users. However, this was blocked by a country due to concerns about propaganda and censorship. Which country blocked this innovative technology?

Option 1:
United Kingdom

Option 2:
USA

Option 3:
Australia

Option 4:
China

Correct Answer:
China

Solution:

ChatGPT is a popular search engine that uses artificial intelligence and natural language processing to provide mostly accurate and relevant results to users. However, the Chinese government had blocked it in the country, citing concerns about propaganda and censorship. This is because ChatGPT does not conform to China's censorship laws. The Chinese government has a strict policy when it comes to social media platforms and other internet services. Most American platforms, including Facebook, Reddit, Google, Instagram, Wikipedia, and YouTube, are all blocked in China.

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Q. 9 Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:

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As the travel industry continues to innovate and adapt to the changing needs of travellers, incorporating AI-powered tools like the ChatGPT-based trip planner demonstrates a commitment to providing personalised and efficient solutions for trip planning. With the introduction of these intelligent features, companies like Booking.com and Expedia aim to enhance the overall travel experience by leveraging the power of advanced language models and machine learning algorithms.

Question: Which technology uses human characteristics, such as fingerprints, facial recognition, and voice recognition, for secure authentication and will enable the companies to prevent frauds, identity theft etc?

Option 1:
Robotics

Option 2:
Chat bot

Option 3:
Biometrics

Option 4:
Digital twin

Correct Answer:
Biometrics

Solution:

Biometrics is a technology that uses human characteristics, such as fingerprints, facial recognition, and voice recognition, for secure authentication. It is being used in industries like finance, healthcare, and retail, thus, enabling them to create secure and convenient user experiences. Biometrics will help the companies to prevent potential threats, such as identity theft and fraud.

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Question: Where is the headquarters of Baidu located?

Option 1:

Xi An

Option 2:

Wuhan

Option 3:

Beijing

Option 4:
Shenzhen

Correct Answer:
Beijing

Q. 11 Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:

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Question: Which of the following AI tool helps to improve written communication both in English and German along with offering suggestions to improve phrasing, tone, style etc?

Option 1:
ChatSonic

Option 2:

Bard

Option 3:

YouChat

Option 4:

DeepL Write

Correct Answer:

DeepL Write

Solution:

DeepL Write is an AI based writing tool that helps to improve written communication in both English and German. It also offers suggestions to improve writing tone, style, phrasing, and word choices. It is free and any one can use this tool.

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Q. 12 Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:

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Question: The latest AI tool, Copilot, designed to boost workplace productivity was launched by _____.

Option 1:
IBM

Option 2:
INTEL

Option 3:
Microsoft

Option 4:
Hewlett Packard Enterprises

Correct Answer:
Microsoft

Solution:

On 16 March, Microsoft unveiled its latest artificial intelligence (AI) integration with MS 365 Copilot. Designed to boost workplace productivity, the Copilot combines the “power of large language models with business data and the Microsoft 365 apps to unleash creativity, unlock productivity and uplevel skills.”

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Q. 13 Read the following passage and answer the questions

Hundreds of protestors were arrested by the French police as the clashes continued for fifth-straight night in several cities across the nation following the death of Algerian descent Nahel by a police officer at Nanterre, Paris. The 17-year-old whose death spawned the anger was laid to rest in a Muslim ceremony in Nanterre.

According to France's interior ministry, arrests during the fifth night of rioting over the police killing of Nahel in France have risen to 719. Several schools, police stations, town halls and stores have been targeted by fires or vandalism in recent days. Some 2,800 people have been detained overall since Nahel's death.

Nahel's mother told France 5 television that she was angry at the officer who shot her son at a traffic stop, but not at the police in general. The grandmother of the teenager shot dead by police during a traffic stop in a Paris suburb said on Sunday she wanted the nationwide rioting triggered by his killing to end, after a fifth night of unrest. She said the rioters were using 17-year-old Nahel's death last Tuesday as an excuse to cause havoc and that the family wanted calm.

"I'm telling them [the rioters] to stop," the grandmother, identified as Nadia by French media, told BFM TV. "Nahel is dead. My daughter is lost ... she doesn't have a life anymore."

Young rioters in France clashed with police into early Sunday and targeted a mayor's home with a burning car, injuring members of his family, as the country saw a fifth night of unrest after the police killing of a teenager. However, overall violence appeared to lessen from previous nights. Police made 719 more arrests, bringing the total number of people detained to more than 3,000 following a mass security deployment aimed at quelling France's worst social upheaval in years.

The crisis posed a new challenge to President Emmanuel Macron's leadership and exposed deep-seated discontent in low-income neighborhoods over discrimination and lack of opportunity. The home of a Paris suburb mayor was ram-raided and set alight while his wife and children were asleep inside during the unrest that has gripped the country following Tuesday's shooting of a teenager by a police officer, the official said on Sunday.

Vincent Jeanbrun, mayor of the southern suburb of L'Hay-les-Roses, said his wife and one of their two children, aged five and seven, were injured as they fled the building in the early hours.

Question: What was the reason behind the riots in France, according to the given passage?

Option 1:

Economic instability

Option 2:

Death of Nahel, an Algerian descent by a police officer

Option 3:

Military coup

Option 4:

Nuclear war formation

Correct Answer:

Death of Nahel, an Algerian descent by a police officer

Solution:

Hundreds of protestors were arrested by the French police as the clashes continued for fifth-straight night in several cities across the nation following the death of Algerian descent Nahel by a police officer at Nanterre, Paris. The 17-year-old whose death spawned the anger was laid to rest in a Muslim ceremony in Nanterre.

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Question: Which day is observed as Bastille day in France?

Option 1:

July 14

Option 2:
August 20

Option 3:
June 10

Option 4:
September 18

Correct Answer:
July 14

Solution:

Every year on 14th July, France commemorates an important event known as Bastille Day. This day holds great significance in French history and marks the anniversary of the Storming of the Bastille in 1789 during the French Revolution. In recent times, the Bastille Day Parade in France has gained international attention, and this year, India's Prime Minister, Narendra Modi, has been invited as the Guest of Honour. The Indian Armed Forces will be proudly represented by a tri-services contingent during the parade.

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Question:

Which of the following country along with Afghanistan have been involved in a prolonged conflict concerning the distribution of water resources from the Helmand River?

Option 1:

Sri Lanka

Option 2:

Lebanon

Option 3:

Iran

Option 4:
Baluchistan

Correct Answer:
Iran

Solution:

Iran and Afghanistan have been involved in a longstanding conflict concerning the distribution of water resources from the Helmand River. Recent events, including clashes between Iranian and Taliban troops along the border, have further escalated tensions between the two countries.

Q. 16 Read the following passage and answer the questions

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Question: In which country protests have sparked due to the approval of the new land bill 490?

Option 1:
Michigan

Option 2:
Chicago

Option 3:
California

Option 4:
Brazil

Correct Answer:
Brazil

Solution:

Protests have broken out across Brazil in response to the approval of a new land bill by the country's Chamber of Deputies. The bill, known as Bill 490, imposes restrictions on the recognition of ancestral land for indigenous people. This move has sparked outrage and opposition from tribal communities and their supporters.

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Question: Name the country that hosted the Multilateral Naval Exercise Komodo.

Option 1:
Japan

Option 2:
Algeria

Option 3:
Indonesia

Option 4:
Brazil

Correct Answer:
Indonesia

Solution:

The Asia-Pacific region had witnessed an escalation in tensions, leading to increased military exercises and diplomatic maneuvers by various countries. A notable event on the horizon is the Multilateral Naval Exercise Komodo (MNEK) hosted by Indonesia.

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Question: When was the BRICS Urbanisation Forum inaugurated in New Delhi?

Option 1:
2009

Option 2:
2011

Option 3:
2013

Option 4:
2018

Correct Answer:
2013

Solution:

The BRICS Urbanisation Forum that addresses the urban development challenges, was inaugurated in New Delhi in February 2013. This year, the forum launched its first in-person follow-up in the South African city of Durban, on July 26, 2023. With participation from Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa, the forum aims to delve into key urban developmental issues and explore how cities globally are enhancing their resilience to meet emerging challenges.

Q. 19 Read the following passage and answer the questions

The Lok Sabha has adjourned for the day after passing the Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation Bill 2023, and the Appropriation Bill (no. 2) 2023, amid loud sloganeering. The Rajya Sabha adjourned twice and no significant business was undertaken during the day. Vice President Jagdeep Dhankar and Speaker Om Birla announced that there would no sitting of the Parliament tomorrow on account of Ugadi and other festivals across the country. Both Houses will resume at 11 am on March 23.

After the Parliament resumed at 11 am on March 21 both Houses were adjourned without the transaction of any legislative business. The Parliament's deadlock continued on Monday, with both Houses adjourned over sloganeering and demands for discussion of the Adani issue. While Opposition wants a Joint Parliamentary Committee probe into the Adani Group issue, Treasury benches are adamant in their demand for an apology from Rahul Gandhi for his remarks about democracy.

Till today, the second leg of the Budget Session failed to transact any major legislative business due to repeated disruptions over the same issues. The Budget session resumed on March 13 after a break to review the Budget documents.

Question: Till date, the second leg of the Budget Session failed to transact any major legislative business due to repeated disruptions over the same issues. What issue is being highlighted in the given passage?

Option 1:
Budget discussion

Option 2:
Data protection bill

Option 3:

Adani Group issue

Option 4:

Defence expansion

Correct Answer:

Adani Group issue

Solution:

When the Parliament resumed on March 21 both Houses were adjourned without the transaction of any legislative business. It continued even after a week, with both Houses adjourned over sloganeering and demands for discussion of the Adani issue. While Opposition wanted a Joint Parliamentary Committee probe into the Adani Group issue, Treasury benches are adamant in their demand for an apology from Rahul Gandhi for his remarks about democracy.

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Question: Who was the first Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha?

Option 1:

Dadabhai Naoroji

Option 2:

S. Radhakrishnan

Option 3:

Rajendra Prasad

Option 4:

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

Correct Answer:

S. Radhakrishnan

Solution:

Rajya Sabha is the Upper House of the Indian Parliament. It consists of the representatives of the States and the Union Territories. The first chairperson of 'Rajya Sabha' was S. Radhakrishnan and he was also the Vice President of the country after independence.

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Question: According to which amendment Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali languages were included in the 8th schedule of the Constitution?

Option 1:

69th amendment

Option 2:

71st amendment

Option 3:

44th amendment

Option 4:

52nd amendment

Correct Answer:
71st amendment

Solution:

There are 104 amendment acts as of December 2021 that are made in the Indian Constitution over time. For instance, according to the 71st amendment Act, 1992, Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali languages were included in the 8th schedule of the Indian Constitution.

Q. 22 Read the following passage and answer the questions

The Lok Sabha has adjourned for the day after passing the Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation Bill 2023, and the Appropriation Bill (no. 2) 2023, amid loud sloganeering. The Rajya Sabha adjourned twice and no significant business was undertaken during the day. Vice President Jagdeep Dhankar and Speaker Om Birla announced that there would no sitting of the Parliament tomorrow on account of Ugadi and other festivals across the country. Both Houses will resume at 11 am on March 23.

After the Parliament resumed at 11 am on March 21 both Houses were adjourned without the transaction of any legislative business. The Parliament's deadlock continued on Monday, with both Houses adjourned over sloganeering and demands for discussion of the Adani issue. While Opposition wants a Joint Parliamentary Committee probe into the Adani Group issue, Treasury benches are adamant in their demand for an apology from Rahul Gandhi for his remarks about democracy.

Till today, the second leg of the Budget Session failed to transact any major legislative business due to repeated disruptions over the same issues. The Budget session resumed on March 13 after a break to review the Budget documents.

Question: Name the Article of the Indian constitution that deals with the imposition of President's rule in the States.

Option 1:
Article 395

Option 2:
Article 51A

Option 3:
Article 356

Option 4:
Article 80

Correct Answer:
Article 356

Solution:

When the Constitution was adopted by the Constituent Assembly in 1949, it had 395 articles and 22 parts. In course of time, articles and parts were added according to constitutional amendments. For instance, Article 370 provides special status to Kashmir, Article 356 deals with imposition of President's rule in the States and many more.

Q. 23 Read the following passage and answer the questions

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Till today, the second leg of the Budget Session failed to transact any major legislative business due to repeated disruptions over the same issues. The Budget session resumed on March 13 after a break to review the Budget documents.

Question: Which Article provides for the election of both the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Houses of the Indian Parliament?

Option 1:
Article 113

Option 2:
Article 213

Option 3:
Article 307

Option 4:
Article 93

Correct Answer:
Article 93

Solution:

Article 93 of the Indian Constitution provides for the election of both the Speaker and the deputy Speaker of the Houses of the Parliament. Each House has its own presiding officer and the Speaker is the constitutional head of the House.

Q. 24 Read the following passage and answer the questions

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Till today, the second leg of the Budget Session failed to transact any major legislative business due to repeated disruptions over the same issues. The Budget session resumed on March 13 after a break to review the Budget documents.

Question: Which of the following bills was recently passed in the Parliament amidst the chaotic condition in Manipur?

Option 1:

Forest conservation (amendment) bill, 2023

Option 2:

National Dental Commission Bill, 2023

Option 3:

Press and Registration of Periodicals Bill

Option 4:

Draft Aircraft Bill

Correct Answer:

Forest conservation (amendment) bill, 2023

Solution:

Amidst protests against Manipur violence, the Lok Sabha recently passed the Forest (Conservation) Amendment Bill, 2023. The bill aims to amend certain provisions under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, with the objective of increasing India's forest cover by creating a carbon sink of 2.5 to 3.0 billion tons of CO equivalent by 2030.

Q. 25 Read the following passage and answer the questions

Meteors, also known as “shooting stars,” plunge through the Earth’s atmosphere at such speeds that their surfaces measure around 1,800 degrees Celsius. But scientists have found one place where the shooting stars are heated up to a much higher degree—literally on the Sun.

On (1), shooting stars happen when meteoroids or bits of space rocks enter our planets at high speeds and burn up. But the shooting stars seen on the Sun are a little different. A team of astronomers found meteor-like fireballs happening within a spectacular phenomenon known as coronal rain, according to the Royal Astronomical Society.

As you might have already imagined, coronal rain does not really involve any actual water. It is a condensation process where some flaming hot material from the Sun clumps together to create sudden temperature drops at that location. The gas in the corona, the outermost part of the Sun’s atmosphere, is usually at temperatures upwards of a million degrees.

But during coronal rain, the materials produce really dense clumps of plasma that can be as much as 250 kilometres wide. These clumps then plummet back towards the Sun, with the star’s immense gravity causing them to go over 100 kilometres per second.

Observations from the European Space Agency’s Solar Orbiter (SolO) helped astronomers make the discovery. In 2022, the orbiter cruised to within 49 million kilometres of the Sun, which is about one-third of the distance between our planet and the star. This allowed its cameras to conduct high spatial resolution imaging of the corona.

Apart from taking high-res images of the solar shooting stars, SolO also observed the heating and the compression of gas underneath them.

Question: Shooting stars happen when meteoroids or bits of space rocks enter into the atmosphere at high speeds and burn up. Where does this rare phenomenon happen?

Option 1:

Mars

Option 2:

Earth

Option 3:

Jupiter

Option 4:

Saturn

Correct Answer:

Earth

Solution:

Meteors, also known as “shooting stars,” plunge through the Earth’s atmosphere at such speeds that their surfaces measure around 1,800 degrees Celsius. But scientists have found one place where the shooting stars are heated up to a much higher degree—literally on the Sun. On Earth, shooting stars happen when meteoroids or bits of space rocks enter our planets at high speeds and burn up. But the shooting stars seen on the Sun are a little different.

Q. 26 Read the following passage and answer the questions

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Question: Who is the founder of ISRO?

Option 1:

Sir C. V. Raman

Option 2:

Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam

Option 3:

Vikram Sarabhai

Option 4:

Nambi Narayanan

Correct Answer:

Vikram Sarabhai

Solution:

Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is the space agency of India formed on August 15, 1969. The founder of ISRO was Vikram Sarabhai. It was previously known as the Indian National Committee for Space Research (INCOSPAR), set up by the Government of India in 1962.

Q. 27 Read the following passage and answer the questions

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Question: Ryugu is a C-type asteroid, meaning it contains a high amount of _____.

Option 1:

Sulphur

Option 2:

Uranium

Option 3:

Oxygen

Option 4:

Carbon

Correct Answer:

Oxygen

Solution:

A team of researchers has made a groundbreaking discovery that could lend further support to the theory of panspermia, which suggests the life on Earth may have originated from outer space. The researchers have found building blocks of RNA in just 10 milligrams of materials from the asteroid Ryugu which is a C-type asteroid, meaning it contains a high amount of carbon. This makes it a prime candidate for research into the origins of life, as carbon is a fundamental building block of life as we know it. The asteroid was visited by the Japanese spacecraft Hayabusa2, which collected samples from the asteroid's surface and returned them to Earth for analysis.

Q. 28 Read the following passage and answer the questions

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Question: What was the name of the first asteroid discovered in 1801?

Option 1:

Eros

Option 2:

Juno

Option 3:

Ceres

Option 4:

Vesta

Correct Answer:

Ceres

Solution:

The small rocky objects that orbit the Sun is referred to as the asteroids. The first asteroid was named as Ceres discovered by Giuseppe Piazzi in 1801. Majority of the asteroids are found orbiting in the Asteroid belt, found between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

Q. 29 Read the following passage and answer the questions

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Question: What is known as the meteor that is large enough to create a crater when it hits the land?

Option 1:

Comets

Option 2:

Meteorites

Option 3:

Galaxies

Option 4:
Planets

Correct Answer:
Meteorites

Solution:

Meteors are objects from space that enter our atmosphere as they are pulled by the earth's gravity. They are usually small and burn up in the atmosphere as they enter the earth. This creates streaks in the sky as though a star has fallen. If a meteor is large enough it can reach the ground and create a crater. Such objects are called meteorites.

Q. 30 Read the following passage and answer the questions

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Apart from taking high-res images of the solar shooting stars, SolO also observed the heating and the compression of gas underneath them.

Question: Recently, the research scientists have discovered the presence of _____ gas in the atmosphere of Venus.

Option 1:
Methane

Option 2:
Sulphur

Option 3:
Graphene

Option 4:
Phosphine

Correct Answer:
Phosphine

Solution:

In a groundbreaking revelation, the research team uncovered the presence of phosphine gas in the atmosphere of Venus. The quest for signs of extraterrestrial life has captivated scientists and space enthusiasts for decades. The presence of phosphine in other worlds offer tantalizing possibilities. Its detection could signify the existence of life forms capable of generating this gas through unique biological processes.

Legal Reasoning

Q. 1 Read the given passage very carefully and answer the questions.

Any intentional false communication, either written or spoken, that harms a person's reputation; decreases the respect, regard or confidence in which a person is held; or induces disparaging, hostile or disagreeable opinions or feelings against a person is known as defamation. Defamation is the act of making untrue statements about another which damages his/her reputation. It is a statement that injures someone's reputation. Defamation is the act of saying false things in order to make people have a bad opinion of someone. Defamation may be defined as a communication to some person, other than the person defamed, of the matter which tends to lower the plaintiff in the estimation of right-thinking persons or to deter them from associating or dealing with him. Defamation is a wrong done by a person to another's reputation by words, written or spoken, sign or other visible representation. Defamation is of two kinds Libel and Slander. If the statement is made in writing and published in some permanent and visible form, then defamation is called Libel. Whereas, if the statement is made by some spoken words then the defamation is called Slander.

Defamation may be a civil charge or a criminal charge under Sections 499 and 500 of IPC. Section 499 Of IPC: Whoever by words, either spoken or intended to be read, or by signs or by visible representations, makes or publishes any imputation concerning any person intending to harm, or knowing or having reason to believe that such imputation will harm, the reputation of such person is said to defame that person. Section 500 of IPC: Whoever defames another shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years or with a fine or both. A victim, to win a lawsuit, has to prove that a false statement was made and published, and the same caused injury to the reputation of the victim. However, there are defences which can be raised such as a true statement or if it was a fair and honest comment or criticism made in the public interest.

Question: Two employees in an office wanted to poke fun at their colleague and began to reveal sensitive messages he had sent to other female colleagues in the office. He wished to sue them for defamation. Will he succeed?

Option 1:
Yes, their publication was with the intention to injure his reputation.

Option 2:

Yes, such communication brought him great shame in his workplace.

Option 3:

No, since the publication was not false but of matter that happened

Option 4:

No, since the employees only wished to poke fun and not injure his reputation.

Correct Answer:

No, since the publication was not false but of matter that happened

Solution:

Option c) is correct, as it is an important factor to publish the untrue and false statements and it has not happened and was true. As the publication was not false for the matter already happened.

Q. 2 Read the given passage very carefully and answer the questions.

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Question: The Chief Minister was regularly criticised by the people for his strange policies. One such journalist published very scathing remarks on his administration and policies. This article was cited by many, including the opposition, and led to a huge fall in support. Will a suit of defamation succeed against the journalist?

Option 1:

No, he made honest criticism in the public interest only.

Option 2:

Yes, the article injured his reputation.

Option 3:

No, the statements he made were true.

Option 4:

Yes, the journalist published the same with the intent to injure his reputation.

Correct Answer:

No, he made honest criticism in the public interest only.

Solution:

According to Section 500 of IPC option A is the correct answer. As it was not only a true statement as given in option C but it was honestly criticised for public interest. As it is an exception provided under the act of defamation

Q. 3 Read the given passage very carefully and answer the questions.

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Question: A college student while browsing online came across disparaging information about a fellow student from his class. Thinking it would be funny, he circulated the same among his friends and soon it became viral. He later came to know that the information was fake. The victim filed for defamation under Section 499 IPC and won. Was the court right?

Option 1:

Yes, he did it with the intent to harm the reputation of the victim.

Option 2:

Yes, he published it knowing it can injure the reputation of the victim.

Option 3:

No, as he only found and circulated it but did not make the statement.

Option 4:

No, he only circulated it among his friends and did not intend for it to go viral.

Correct Answer:

Yes, he published it knowing it can injure the reputation of the victim.

Solution:

As he published with intention to harm the reputation of the victim. Option A is not correct option as he was thinking that it would be funny if he circulate it among his friends.

Q. 4 Read the given passage very carefully and answer the questions.

Any intentional false communication, either written or spoken, that harms a person's reputation; decreases the respect, regard or confidence in which a person is held; or induces disparaging, hostile or disagreeable opinions or feelings against a person is known as defamation. Defamation is the act of making untrue statements about another which damages his/her reputation. It is a statement that injures someone's reputation. Defamation is the act of saying false things in order to make people have a bad opinion of someone. Defamation may be defined as a communication to some person, other than the person defamed, of the matter which tends to lower the plaintiff in the estimation of right-thinking persons or to deter them from associating or dealing with him. Defamation is a wrong done by a person to another's reputation by words, written or spoken, sign or other visible representation. Defamation is of two kinds Libel and Slander. If the statement is made in writing and published in some permanent and visible form, then defamation is called Libel. Whereas, if the statement is made by some spoken words then the defamation is called Slander.

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Question: Har heard from his friends that Ravi was making fake rumours about him to harass him. On the basis of this, he filed a suit for defamation. Will it succeed?

Option 1:

Yes, his friends reported such false statements against him.

Option 2:

No, this alone cannot prove that a false statement was made and published.

Option 3:

Yes, Ravi slandered Hari among his friends and the burden is on Ravi to prove otherwise.

Option 4:

No, as Hari does not know himself whether this is

Correct Answer:

No, this alone cannot prove that a false statement was made and published.

Solution:

As there is no proof that the statement was made is true or false to prove it in court for defamation. The matter needs to be proved in the court of law the

Q. 5 Read the given passage very carefully and answer the questions.

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Question: An angry neighbour after having enough of the noise pollution emanating from Rohit's house, made a poster referring to Rohit as a son of a donkey and emailed it to him. Can Rohit successfully file a suit for defamation against the neighbour?

Option 1:

No, it cannot cause injury to Rohit's reputation.

Option 2:

No, it is only an insult and not a statement.

Option 3:

Yes, the neighbour can also email it to other people.

Option 4:

Yes, as it can be inferred to be associated with Rohit's noise pollution.

Correct Answer:

No, it cannot cause injury to Rohit's reputation.

Solution:

As it was not published among people. It was emailed to Rohit and cannot cause injury to his reputation.

Careers360

Q. 6 Read the given passage very carefully and answer the questions.

It has often been discussed whether the law of torts in India is necessary or not. The courts in India have often taken the stand that Tort law is essential in India and is conducive to the growth and development of society. The courts and the government have recognized the importance of torts in their rulings by rewarding exemplary damages in case of negligence, providing compensation to the victims of rape, and recognizing governmental torts i.e. torts by government employees. However, the knowledge of Torts and its use is not very popular among the general public, primarily because it is not codified. It is hence essential to highlight the basic principles and concepts of Torts so that a person can understand his rights and liabilities under the Tort laws. The Supreme Court of India has through its numerous landmark judgements helped shape the law of Torts in India. It has also been observed a number of times, that there is a need to codify the law of Tort in order to facilitate its greater use. The principles of Torts have also been applied in newer legislations such as the

Environment Protection Act, 1986, The Consumer Protection Act 1986, The Human Rights Protection Act 1988, The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988. However, it is still observed that the branch of Torts as a whole is still growing and developing in India as compared to the development of Torts in countries like the UK and the USA.

According to John Salmond, He addresses tort as being only a civil wrong which has unliquidated damages (those damages for which there is no fixed amount) in the form of remedy and which is not just exclusively the breach of contract or the breach of trust or breach of merely fair and impartial obligation. According to Richard Dien Winfield, Tortious liability emerges from the breach of a duty primarily fixed by the law, this duty is towards the other people generally and its breach is redressible by an action for unliquidated damages.

According to Fraser, A tort is an infringement of a right in rent of a private individual giving a right of compensation at the suit of the injured party.

Three essential elements which constitute a tort are :

- A Wrongful act or omission, and Duty imposed by the law.
- The act must give rise to legal or actual damage, and
- It should be of such a nature that it should give rise to a legal remedy in the form of an action for damages.

Question: You establish a school and charge Rs.1000/-per year as fees. Another school is set up near your school, and competition forces you to reduce your fees to Rs.500/-. Do you remedy in law?

Option 1:

Yes, as I have suffered monetary damage.

Option 2:

No, as there was no legal injury.

Option 3:

Yes, as my legal right has been violated.

Option 4:

Both (a) & (b)

Correct Answer:

No, as there was no legal injury.

Solution:

This question is based on the facts of the case of Gloucester Grammar School. In that case the court held that though there was damage, there was no legal injury because no one has a right to an unrestricted and protected market. Fair competition is natural, and there is no right to protect you from it.

Q.7 Read the given passage very carefully and answer the questions.

It has often been discussed whether the law of torts in India is necessary or not. The courts in India have often taken the stand that Tort law is essential in India and is conducive to the growth and development of society. The courts and the government have recognized the importance of torts in their rulings by rewarding exemplary damages in case of negligence, providing compensation to the victims of rape, and recognizing governmental torts i.e. torts by government employees. However, the knowledge of Torts and its use is not very popular among the general public, primarily because it is not codified. It is hence essential to highlight the basic principles and concepts of Torts so that a person can understand his rights and liabilities under the Tort laws. The Supreme Court of India has through its numerous landmark judgements helped shape the law of Torts in India. It has also been observed a number of times, that there is a need to codify the law of Tort in order to facilitate its greater use. The principles of Torts have also been applied in newer legislations such as the

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Three essential elements which constitute a tort are :

- A Wrongful act or omission, and Duty imposed by the law.
- The act must give rise to legal or actual damage, and
- It should be of such a nature that it should give rise to a legal remedy in the form of an action for damages.

Question: You punch a person for no good reason. However, the person is not hurt. Can he claim damages for the reason that you trespassed against this person?

Option 1:

Yes, as his right not to be physically violated is affected.

Option 2:

Yes, as this is a case of injuria sine damno.

Option 3:

No, as there is no actual damage.

Option 4:

Both (a) & (b)

Correct Answer:

Both (a) & (b)

Solution:

A violation of a legal right, with or without damages, gives rise to tort.

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Q. 8 Read the given passage very carefully and answer the questions.

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Three essential elements which constitute a tort are :

- A Wrongful act or omission, and Duty imposed by the law.
- The act must give rise to legal or actual damage, and
- It should be of such a nature that it should give rise to a legal remedy in the form of an action for damages.

Question: You mow the lawn every morning with the help of your electric lawnmower. Your neighbour files a tort claim against you stating that the noise of the lawnmower disturbs him greatly. Will his claim succeed?

Option 1:

No, as damage without violation of legal rights does not give rise to a tort.

Option 2:

Yes, as there is a legal injury arising out of the commission of the act.

Option 3:

Yes, as the neighbour's claim is valid.

Option 4:

Both (a) and (b)

Correct Answer:

No, as damage without violation of legal rights does not give rise to a tort.

Solution:

The act is not something that was not supposed to be done. Every man is entitled to mow his lawn with a properly functioning electric lawn mower as long as he does not do it at some unearthly hour, thus waking up the entire neighbourhood. The damage, if any, to the neighbour, is not legal damage because though every person is entitled to peace and quiet within his property, this is subject to reasonableness.

Q. 9 Read the given passage very carefully and answer the questions.

It has often been discussed whether the law of torts in India is necessary or not. The courts in India have often taken the stand that Tort law is essential in India and is conducive to the growth and development of society. The courts and the government have recognized the importance of torts in their rulings by rewarding exemplary damages in case of negligence, providing compensation to the victims of rape, and recognizing governmental torts i.e. torts by government employees. However, the knowledge of Torts and its use is not very popular among the general public, primarily because it is not codified. It is hence essential to highlight the basic principles and concepts of Torts so that a person can understand his rights and liabilities under the Tort laws. The Supreme Court of India has through its numerous landmark judgements helped shape the law of Torts in India. It has also been observed a number of times, that there is a need to codify the law of Tort in order to facilitate its greater use. The principles of Torts have also been applied in newer legislations such as the

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- A Wrongful act or omission, and Duty imposed by the law.
- The act must give rise to legal or actual damage, and
- It should be of such a nature that it should give rise to a legal remedy in the form of an action for damages.

Question: Virendra is watching a cricket match from atop a tree just outside the stadium. The batsman, Mahendra hits the ball hard and the ball flies over the boundary and hurts him back. Can Virendra claim damages from either the batsman or the stadium authorities?

Option 1:

Yes, as Mahendra can't claim defence of volenti non fit injuria against Virendra.

Option 2:

Yes, as Virendra was watching the match from outside the stadium.

Option 3:

Both (a) & (b)

Option 4:

Neither (a) nor (b)

Correct Answer:

Neither (a) nor (b)

Solution:

No person can enforce a right that s/he has voluntarily waived. Hence, the defence of volenti non fit injuria is available to Mahendra.

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Q. 10 Read the given passage very carefully and answer the questions.

It has often been discussed whether the law of torts in India is necessary or not. The courts in India have often taken the stand that Tort law is essential in India and is conducive to the growth and development of society. The courts and the government have recognized the importance of torts in their rulings by rewarding exemplary damages in case of negligence, providing compensation to the victims of rape, and recognizing governmental torts i.e. torts by government employees. However, the knowledge of Torts and its use is not very popular among the general public, primarily because it is not codified. It is hence essential to highlight the basic principles and concepts of Torts so that a person can understand his rights and liabilities under the Tort laws. The Supreme Court of India has through its numerous landmark judgements helped shape the law of Torts in India. It has also been observed a number of times, that there is a need to codify the law of Tort in order to facilitate its greater use. The principles of Torts have also been applied in newer legislations such as the

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- It should be of such a nature that it should give rise to a legal remedy in the form of an action for damages.

Question: Powell was engaged in pheasant shooting along with a hunting party. While Powell was about to finish his day, on being challenged by his party members to show his prowess by shooting one more pheasant, shot a round aiming at a pheasant. However, the bullet got deflected by a branch and hit Stanley, a passer-by on the adjacent highway.

Option 1:

Powell is liable as his shot was not during his conduct as a reasonable man but was an act of bravado.

Option 2:

Powell is not liable -as the shot was fired towards a pheasant only and the deflection was an inevitable accident.

Option 3:

Powell is liable as he should have taken greater care while shooting and should have shot the gun only when he had a clear shot at the pheasant.

Option 4:

Powell is not liable as the shooting of the pheasant is a legal activity and therefore any accident occurring in the process of doing it legally does not amount to wrong.

Correct Answer:

Powell is not liable -as the shot was fired towards a pheasant only and the deflection was an inevitable accident.

Solution:

The shot was fired at the pheasant in a reasonable manner, and therefore the person being hit by a bullet amounted to the inevitable accident.

Q. 11 Read the given passage and answer the questions.

Trespass to land or unauthorised entry involves situations where a person acts in an intentional or negligent way that causes an unauthorised interference with another person's possession of land. There are various elements that must be considered in case of Trespass. There are given here- The plaintiff must have lawful possession of the land at the time of the interference, and that possession must be exclusive. For example, a land owner who has leased their property, and so, is out of possession, may not bring an action in trespass. There must have been a direct interference with the land by the defendant without lawful authorisation. Any form of unauthorised entry, however slight, is trespass, whether express or implied. A person who enters land outside of the terms of a licence will be a trespasser. There must have been a fault by the defendant. In essence, the interference must have been a voluntary act of the defendant without the consent or authorisation of the plaintiff in possession of the land. There are certain defences to Trespass. They are- Necessity: There may be a defence to trespass if the interference occurred in circumstances where the interference was necessary, but consent could not reasonably be obtained. The defendant must show that there was an apparent imminent danger to the person or property and that the defendant honestly believed on reasonable grounds that the act was necessary to preserve the person or property. Consent- A defendant may be able to establish a defence to trespass if the interference occurred with the plaintiff's consent. Consent can either be expressed or implied by conduct; however, it must be genuine and voluntary. The onus is on the defendant to establish that they entered the land with the plaintiff's consent. A defendant may be able to establish a defence to trespass if the interference occurred with the plaintiff's consent. Consent can either be expressed or implied by conduct; however, it must be genuine and voluntary. The onus is on the defendant to establish that they entered the land with the plaintiff's consent.

Question: Sha Rajah was a cricket stadium in Rampur. Various cricket matches were conducted there. Once A hit a six and the ball went out of the stadium into a construction area adjacent to the stadium. B, an enthusiastic spectator entered the construction place to retrieve the ball. X, the owner of the place, hated cricket and he filed a trespass against B for entering the land. Decide.

Option 1:

The action of B entering the construction place is not a Trespass as his object was a positive one.

Option 2:

The action of B entering the construction place is a Trespass as the requirements for the same are fulfilled.

Option 3:

The action of B is not a Trespass as it falls within the exception of Trespass.

Option 4:

The action of B is not a Trespass as he went there to retrieve the ball which was an absolute necessity.

Correct Answer:

The action of B entering the construction place is a Trespass as the requirements for the same are fulfilled.

Solution:

In the given case the action of B is a Trespass and all the requirements for the same are being fulfilled. The plaintiff is having a lawful possession and a person entered there unlawfully. Option B is the correct answer. Option A is incorrect as a positive object cannot justify an act of Trespass. Option C is also incorrect as action B does not fall under an exception. Option D is incorrect as it is incorrect to presume the match was being conducted with only ball and retrieving the same was a necessity.

Q. 12 Read the given passage and answer the questions.

Trespass to land or unauthorised entry involves situations where a person acts in an intentional or negligent way that causes an unauthorised interference with another person's possession of land. There are various elements that must be considered in case of Trespass. There are given here- The plaintiff must have lawful possession of the land at the time of the interference, and that possession must be exclusive. For example, a land owner who has leased their property, and so, is out of possession, may not bring an action in trespass. There must have been a direct interference with the land by the defendant without lawful authorisation. Any form of unauthorised entry, however slight, is trespass, whether express or implied. A person who enters land outside of the terms of a licence will be a trespasser. There must have been a fault by the defendant. In essence, the interference must have been a voluntary act of the defendant without the consent or authorisation of the plaintiff in possession of the land. There are certain defences to Trespass. They are- Necessity: There may be a defence to trespass if the interference occurred in circumstances where the interference was necessary, but consent could not reasonably be obtained. The defendant must show that there was an apparent imminent danger to the person or property and that the defendant honestly believed on reasonable grounds that the act was necessary to preserve the person or property. Consent- A defendant may be able to establish a defence to trespass if the interference occurred with the plaintiff's consent. Consent can either be expressed or implied by conduct; however, it must be genuine and voluntary. The onus is on the defendant to establish that they entered the land with the plaintiff's consent. A defendant may be able to establish a defence to trespass if the interference occurred with the plaintiff's consent. Consent can either be expressed or implied by conduct; however, it must be genuine and voluntary. The onus is on the defendant to establish that they entered the land with the plaintiff's consent.

Question: X and Y were neighbours who used to practice farming. Once the weather turned very ugly and it looked as if it was about to rain heavily. Y was not in the house. However, his entire paddy was spread out in the open. X sensing that rain would destroy the paddy, went over to Y's property and shifted them indoors. When Y returned instead of thanking X, he filed a case of trespass. Decide.

Option 1:

X has committed trespass in the given case as good intention cannot be a defence to trespass.

Option 2:

X has not committed trespass in the said case.

Option 3:

X has not committed trespass in the said case as it can be classified under the defence of necessity.

Option 4:

X has committed Trespass in the given case as he went over to the property of Y.

Correct Answer:

X has not committed trespass in the said case as it can be classified under the defence of necessity.

Solution:

It can be noted that necessity is a defence of trespass. In the given case, had X not taken Y's crops indoors, they would have all been destroyed. Hence, X was acting under necessity and therefore option c) is the correct answer. Option A is incorrect as it states the action to be trespassing Option b) is not precise while option c) is. Option d) is incorrect.

Q. 13 Read the given passage and answer the questions.

Trespass to land or unauthorised entry involves situations where a person acts in an intentional or negligent way that causes an unauthorised interference with another person's possession of land. There are various elements that must be considered in case of Trespass. There are given here- The plaintiff must have lawful possession of the land at the time of the interference, and that possession must be exclusive. For example, a land owner who has leased their property, and so, is out of possession, may not bring an action in trespass. There must have been a direct interference with the land by the defendant without lawful authorisation. Any form of unauthorised entry, however slight, is trespass, whether express or implied. A person who enters land outside of the terms of a licence will be a trespasser. There must have been a fault by the defendant. In essence, the interference must have been a voluntary act of the defendant without the consent or authorisation of the plaintiff in possession of the land. There are certain defences to Trespass. They are- Necessity: There may be a defence to trespass if the interference occurred in circumstances where the interference was necessary, but consent could not reasonably be obtained. The defendant must show that there was an apparent imminent danger to the person or property and that the defendant honestly believed on reasonable grounds that the act was necessary to preserve the person or property. Consent- A defendant may be able to establish a defence to trespass if the interference occurred with the plaintiff's consent. Consent can either be expressed or implied by conduct; however, it must be genuine and voluntary. The onus is on the defendant to establish that they entered the land with the plaintiff's consent. A defendant may be able to establish a defence to trespass if the interference occurred with the plaintiff's consent. Consent can either be expressed or implied by conduct; however, it must be genuine and voluntary. The onus is on the defendant to establish that they entered the land with the plaintiff's consent.

Question: R was standing near a highway. A car which was speeding rammed into an electric pole and catapulted. Miraculously there were no injuries to anyone. However, one of the parts of the car flew into neighbouring B's property and hit C. C fell over into D's property. Now D is filing a trespass case against C. Decide.

Option 1:

C shall be held liable for trespass.

Option 2:

C shall not be held liable for trespass.

Option 3:

C shall not be held liable for trespass as the requirements of Trespass are not fulfilled.

Option 4:

Both (b) and (c)

Correct Answer:

Both (b) and (c)

Solution:

It is given in the passage that in order for establishing a tort of trespass, there to have been a fault by the defendant. In essence, the interference must have been a voluntary act of the defendant without the consent or authorisation of the plaintiff in possession of the land. In the given case there was no fault of the defendant and hence the requirements are not fulfilled.

Q. 14 Read the given passage and answer the questions.

Trespass to land or unauthorised entry involves situations where a person acts in an intentional or negligent way that causes an unauthorised interference with another person's possession of land. There are various elements that must be considered in case of Trespass. There are given here- The plaintiff must have lawful possession of the land at the time of the interference, and that possession must be exclusive. For example, a land owner who has leased their property, and so, is out of possession, may not bring an action in trespass. There must have been a direct interference with the land by the defendant without lawful authorisation. Any form of unauthorised entry, however slight, is trespass, whether express or implied. A person who enters land outside of the terms of a licence will be a trespasser. There must have been a fault by the defendant. In essence, the interference must have been a voluntary act of the defendant without the consent or authorisation of the plaintiff in possession of the land. There are certain defences to Trespass. They are- Necessity: There may be a defence to trespass if the inference occurred in circumstances where the interference was necessary, but consent could not reasonably be obtained. The defendant must show that there was an apparent imminent danger to the person or property and that the defendant honestly believed on reasonable grounds that the act was necessary to preserve the person or property. Consent- A defendant may be able to establish a defence to trespass if the interference occurred with the plaintiff's consent. Consent can either be expressed or implied by conduct; however, it must be genuine and voluntary. The onus is on the defendant to establish that they entered the land with the plaintiff's consent. A defendant may be able to establish a defence to trespass if the interference occurred with the plaintiff's consent. Consent can either be expressed or implied by conduct; however, it must be genuine and voluntary. The onus is on the defendant to establish that they entered the land with the plaintiff's consent.

Question: Which of the following statements is incorrect in light of the given passage?

Option 1:

Trespass to land or unauthorised entry involves situations where a person acts in an intentional or negligent way that causes an unauthorised interference with another person's possession of the land.

Option 2:

In order to file a suit for Trespass, the plaintiff must have lawful possession of land at the time of the Trespass.

Option 3:

There may be a defence to trespass if the interference occurred in circumstances where the interference was necessary, but consent could not reasonably be obtained.

Option 4:

While taking the defence of consent, the onus is on the plaintiff to establish that they entered the land with his consent.

Correct Answer:

While taking the defence of consent, the onus is on the plaintiff to establish that they entered the land with his consent.

Solution:

While taking the defence of consent, the onus is on the defendant. To prove that they entered the land with the consent of the plaintiff. Option d) states otherwise. Therefore, it is incorrect Rest of the options are clearly explained in the passage.

Q. 15 Read the given passage and answer the questions.

Trespass to land or unauthorised entry involves situations where a person acts in an intentional or negligent way that causes an unauthorised interference with another person's possession of land. There are various elements that must be considered in case of Trespass. There are given here- The plaintiff must have lawful possession of the land at the time of the interference, and that possession must be exclusive. For example, a land owner who has leased their property, and so, is out of possession, may not bring an action in trespass. There must have been a direct interference with the land by the defendant without lawful authorisation. Any form of unauthorised entry, however slight, is trespass, whether express or implied. A person who enters land outside of the terms of a licence will be a trespasser. There must have been a fault by the defendant. In essence, the interference must have been a voluntary act of the defendant without the consent or authorisation of the plaintiff in possession of the land. There are certain defences to Trespass. They are- Necessity: There may be a defence to trespass if the interference occurred in circumstances where the interference was necessary, but consent could not reasonably be obtained. The defendant must show that there was an apparent imminent danger to the person or property and that the defendant honestly believed on reasonable grounds that the act was necessary to preserve the person or property. Consent- A defendant may be able to establish a defence to trespass if the interference occurred with the plaintiff's consent. Consent can either be expressed or implied by conduct; however, it must be genuine and voluntary. The onus is on the defendant to establish that they entered the land with the plaintiff's consent. A defendant may be able to establish a defence to trespass if the interference occurred with the plaintiff's consent. Consent can either be expressed or implied by conduct; however, it must be genuine and voluntary. The onus is on the defendant to establish that they entered the land with the plaintiff's consent.

Question: A war was going on between country A and country B. King acted in the ground response team of country B. King felt that Ray's house was in the direct line of the shelling zone. He thus entered the property, evacuated them and made necessary arrangements. However, the shelling did not take place at that place. After the war, Ray files a complaint against King for Trespass. Decide.

Option 1:

King trespassed into the property of Ray unlawfully and hence was held liable.

Option 2:

King may or may not be held liable as it is wartime.

Option 3:

King shall not be held liable as his act does not amount to trespass.

Option 4:

King being a part of the military can do anything at the time of war.

Correct Answer:

King shall not be held liable as his act does not amount to trespass.

Solution:

One of the exceptions to Trespass is necessity. In the said case, there was a necessity and King, believing it in all honesty, tried rescuing Ray and his family from shelling. Hence option C shall be the correct answer. Option a) is incorrect as King's interference was not unlawful.

Q. 16 Read the given passage very carefully and answer the questions.

Mistakes may operate upon a contract in two ways. It may, firstly, defeat the consent altogether that the parties are supposed to have given; that is to say, the consent is unreal. Secondly, the mistake may mislead the parties about the purpose they contemplated. Where both parties are under a mistake as to a matter of fact essential to the agreement, the agreement is void. However, an erroneous opinion as to the value of the things which form the subject-matter of the agreement is not deemed a mistake as a matter of fact. An agreement upon the same thing in the same sense is known as true consent or consensus ad idem, and it is the root of every contract. Two or more people are told to consent when they agree upon the same thing in the same sense.

A contract is said to be void because of a mistake when:

- Both the parties to an agreement are mistaken,
- Their mistake is, as a matter of fact, and
- The fact about which they are mistaken is essential to the agreement.

A contract is not void because it was caused by a mistake as to any law in force in India, but a mistake as to a law not in force in India has the same effect as a mistake of fact. A mistake as to identity occurs when one of the parties represents himself to be some person other than he really is. There can be a mistake of identity only when a person bearing a particular identity exists within the plaintiff's knowledge, and the plaintiff intends to deal with him only. If the name the accused assumes is fictitious, there will be no mistake of identity.

Question: A unaware of the recent death of his old friend B, agrees to purchase B's vintage car from B's brother, C. Both A and C were unaware of B's death at the time of the agreement. What is the status of this contract?

Option 1:

The agreement is valid as it was made in good faith.

Option 2:

The agreement is not void because B's presence wasn't a necessary condition.

Option 3:

The agreement is void due to a mutual mistake of fact essential to the contract.

Option 4:

The contract remains valid as the car exists, despite B's death.

Correct Answer:

The agreement is void due to a mutual mistake of fact essential to the contract.

Solution:

The agreement is void due to a mutual mistake of fact essential to the contract. As clearly stated in maxim "ignorantia facti excusat ignorantia juris non excusat" here both the parties are under the mistake of fact as they were unaware of the death. This agreement is void.

Q. 17 Read the given passage very carefully and answer the questions.

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Question: Posing as his twin brother, Ram, Jay entered into a contract with a company that intended to contract specifically with Tim. Is the contract valid?

Option 1:

the contract is valid because Jay and Ram are identical twins.

Option 2:

No, the contract is invalid because there was a mistake regarding the identity of the person the company intended to contract with.

Option 3:

Yes, the contract is valid because the company should have verified the identity before making the contract.

Option 4:

No, the contract is invalid because Ram and Jay committed fraud.

Correct Answer:

No, the contract is invalid because there was a mistake regarding the identity of the person the company intended to contract with.

Solution:

No, the contract is invalid because there was a mistake regarding the identity of the person the company intended to contract with. As stated in the passage "A mistake as to identity occurs when one of the parties represents himself to be some person other than he really is." Here Ram's twin brother is faking up another identity and others are under the mistake of fact thus the contract is void.

Q. 18 Read the given passage very carefully and answer the questions.

Mistakes may operate upon a contract in two ways. It may, firstly, defeat the consent altogether that the parties are supposed to have given; that is to say, the consent is unreal. Secondly, the mistake may mislead the parties about the purpose they contemplated. Where both parties are under a mistake as to a matter of fact essential to the agreement, the agreement is void. However, an erroneous opinion as to the value of the things which form the subject-matter of the agreement is not deemed a mistake as a matter of fact. An agreement upon the same thing in the same sense is known as true consent or consensus ad idem, and it is the root of every contract. Two or more people are told to consent when they agree upon the same thing in the same sense.

A contract is said to be void because of a mistake when:

- Both the parties to an agreement are mistaken,
- Their mistake is, as a matter of fact, and
- The fact about which they are mistaken is essential to the agreement.

A contract is not void because it was caused by a mistake as to any law in force in India, but a mistake as to a law not in force in India has the same effect as a mistake of fact. A mistake as to identity occurs when one of the parties represents himself to be some person other than he really is. There can be a mistake of identity only when a person bearing a particular identity exists within the plaintiff's knowledge, and the plaintiff intends to deal with him only. If the name the accused assumes is fictitious, there will be no mistake of identity.

Question: Aisha, pretending to be a famous artist, sells a painting to Jaya. Jaya later discovers the truth. What is the status of the contract?

Option 1:

The contract is valid because Aisha didn't explicitly claim that she painted the painting.

Option 2:

The contract is void because there was a mistake as to the identity of the artist.

Option 3:

The contract is valid because Jaya should have verified the artist's identity.

Option 4:

The contract is void because Aisha deceived Jaya.

Correct Answer:

The contract is void because there was a mistake as to the identity of the artist.

Solution:

The contract is void because there was a mistake as to the identity of the artist. Here Aisha has posed as a famous painter and thus faked her identity. The buyer Jaya got influenced thinking that Aisha is a famous painter and was under a mistake thus the contract is void

Q. 19 Read the given passage very carefully and answer the questions.

Mistakes may operate upon a contract in two ways. It may, firstly, defeat the consent altogether that the parties are supposed to have given; that is to say, the consent is unreal. Secondly, the mistake may mislead the parties about the purpose they contemplated. Where both parties are under a mistake as to a matter of fact essential to the agreement, the agreement is void. However, an erroneous opinion as to the value of the things which form the subject-matter of the agreement is not deemed a mistake as a matter of fact. An agreement upon the same thing in the same sense is known as true consent or consensus ad idem, and it is the root of every contract. Two or more people are told to consent when they agree upon the same thing in the same sense.

A contract is said to be void because of a mistake when:

- Both the parties to an agreement are mistaken,
- Their mistake is, as a matter of fact, and
- The fact about which they are mistaken is essential to the agreement.

A contract is not void because it was caused by a mistake as to any law in force in India, but a mistake as to a law not in force in India has the same effect as a mistake of fact. A mistake as to identity occurs when one of the parties represents himself to be some person other than he really is. There can be a mistake of identity only when a person bearing a particular identity exists within the plaintiff's knowledge, and the plaintiff intends to deal with him only. If the name the accused assumes is fictitious, there will be no mistake of identity.

Question: Taylor buys a plot of land, believing it to be a gold mine. It turns out that the land has no gold. Is the contract void due to a mistake?

Option 1:

Yes, the contract is void because Taylor made a mistake regarding the value of the land.

Option 2:

No, the contract is not void because this was a mistake regarding the value, not a matter of fact.

Option 3:

Yes, the contract is void because Taylor was misled about the potential of the land. D. No, the contract is not void because Taylor should have surveyed before buying.

Option 4:

Either a or c

Correct Answer:

No, the contract is not void because this was a mistake regarding the value, not a matter of fact.

Solution:

No, the contract is not void because this was a mistake regarding the value, not a matter of fact. She bought the land with the thought that it'll have a gold mine but it didn't affect the value of the actual land. She bought the place with all her consciousness thus the buying of land is not a mistake.

Q. 20 Read the given passage very carefully and answer the questions.

Mistakes may operate upon a contract in two ways. It may, firstly, defeat the consent altogether that the parties are supposed to have given; that is to say, the consent is unreal. Secondly, the mistake may mislead the parties about the purpose they contemplated. Where both parties are under a mistake as to a matter of fact essential to the agreement, the agreement is void. However, an erroneous opinion as to the value of the things which form the subject-matter of the agreement is not deemed a mistake as a matter of fact. An agreement upon the same thing in the same sense is known as true consent or consensus ad idem, and it is the root of every contract. Two or more people are told to consent when they agree upon the same thing in the same sense.

A contract is said to be void because of a mistake when:

- Both the parties to an agreement are mistaken,
- Their mistake is, as a matter of fact, and
- The fact about which they are mistaken is essential to the agreement.

A contract is not void because it was caused by a mistake as to any law in force in India, but a mistake as to a law not in force in India has the same effect as a mistake of fact. A mistake as to identity occurs when one of the parties represents himself to be some person other than he really is. There can be a mistake of identity only when a person bearing a particular identity exists within the plaintiff's knowledge, and the plaintiff intends to deal with him only. If the name the accused assumes is fictitious, there will be no mistake of identity.

Question: A person sells a horse to another person, believing it to be his. However, the horse belongs to a third person, and both parties were unaware of this. What is the status of this contract?

Option 1:

The contract is void because both parties were mistaken about an essential fact of the agreement.

Option 2:

The contract is valid because the buyer now owns the horse.

Option 3:

The contract is void because the seller did not have the right to sell the horse.

Option 4:

The contract is valid because both parties agreed on the sale.

Correct Answer:

The contract is void because both parties were mistaken about an essential fact of the agreement.

Solution:

The contract is void because both parties were mistaken about an essential fact of the agreement. When the subject matter of the contract is compromised or mistaken the contract doesn't exist and under the context of the mistake of both parties, the contract is void.

Q. 21 Read the given passage very carefully and answer the questions.

Justice MM Sundresh of the Supreme Court observed that there is a need to codify the law enabling law enforcement agencies to carry out surveillance while ensuring the fundamental rights, including the right to privacy, are safeguarded. "Any action facilitating State machinery must be backed by the authority of law. For that, there must be a codified law that empowers an investigating agency to undertake an act of surveillance. Needless to state, such a law must be subject to the Constitutional mandate, with specific reference to Part III of the Constitution. This would prevent any arbitrary action while preserving the privacy of the individual," he said. He emphasized that the need of the hour is to take note of the voice and concerns expressed in the Puttaswamy judgment, which held that privacy is a fundamental right. There is a need to uphold privacy through the doctrine of proportionality, the judge explained. A clear demarcation is needed by drawing a Lakshman Rekha during a criminal investigation

(when surveillance is used)," he said. Speaking on the need for surveillance, Justice Sundresh said, "Surveillance and privacy must live and function together. As long as there is privacy, surveillance will certainly continue. The modern world has indeed become a difficult place to live and to maintain peace. The cost of peace is obviously very high. Any State which lacks expert surveillance would be considered a weak one and susceptible to attack from unknown sources. It may also be required in the larger interest of the public."

Question: W was found manipulating government records pertaining to the funding designated for the introduction of nuclear weapons. It was believed that W was exchanging information with the enemy nation. His mobile phone and other electronic devices were taken as soon as he was suspected, and the entire legal process was followed for questioning. In order to gather concrete evidence against him, his electronic gadgets were carefully examined. He claimed that his right to privacy was violated in this case. Identify whether his allegations are true.

Option 1:

If the court deems that the proper procedure was not followed, his claims will be upheld.

Option 2:

Since the requirements of his right to privacy have been met, it can be argued that his right was violated.

Option 3:

Since he had violated the nation's laws, it could be argued that his right to privacy had not been violated.

Option 4:

The violation of privacy that W claims did not occur because the entire process was carried out in accordance with the law.

Correct Answer:

The violation of privacy that W claims did not occur because the entire process was carried out in accordance with the law.

Solution:

In accordance with the passage, any action that aids State machinery must be supported by legal authority. The claim of privacy breach claimed by W cannot be upheld because every step of the process was done in accordance with the usual terms and conditions. We rule out options A and B as a result. Since the justification offered by option C does not line up with the information in the passage, it is not the correct answer.

Q. 22 Read the given passage very carefully and answer the questions.

Justice MM Sundresh of the Supreme Court observed that there is a need to codify the law enabling law enforcement agencies to carry out surveillance while ensuring the fundamental rights, including the right to privacy, are safeguarded. "Any action facilitating State machinery must be backed by the authority of law. For that, there must be a codified law that empowers an investigating agency to undertake an act of surveillance. Needless to state, such a law must be subject to the Constitutional mandate, with specific reference to Part III of the Constitution. This would prevent any arbitrary action while preserving the privacy of the individual," he said. He emphasized that the need of the hour is to take note of the voice and concerns expressed in the Puttaswamy judgment, which held that privacy is a fundamental right. There is a need to uphold privacy through the doctrine of proportionality, the judge explained. A clear demarcation is needed by drawing a Lakshman Rekha during a criminal investigation

(when surveillance is used)," he said. Speaking on the need for surveillance, Justice Sundresh said, "Surveillance and privacy must live and function together. As long as there is privacy, surveillance will certainly continue. The modern world has indeed become a difficult place to live and to maintain peace. The cost of peace is obviously very high. Any State which lacks expert surveillance would be considered a weak one and susceptible to attack from unknown sources. It may also be required in the larger interest of the public."

Question: V arrived at his house from work extremely late at night. Even though his job hours were from 9 to 6, this became his normal habit. He had been returning home by 11 or 12 at night for the last two months. His wife saw this and thought he could be keeping something from her. The following morning, she went with V to his office to find out. There was no proof against him that she could locate. She then made the decision to accompany him back home, where she was shocked to see that V was busy organizing their 25th wedding anniversary. She felt guilty about questioning V. V was hurt to learn this and promptly filed a complaint alleging that his wife had violated his right to privacy. Check the veracity of his assertion

Option 1:

-----His claim cannot be upheld since his wife cannot be accused of violating his right to privacy.

Option 2:

-----His claim cannot be upheld because his wife had a legitimate reason to accompany him to and from work.

Option 3:

She illegally followed him without his permission, thus his claim will be upheld.

Option 4:

To remark on the veracity of V's claims, more information is needed from the passage.

Correct Answer:

To remark on the veracity of V's claims, more information is needed from the passage.

Solution:

In accordance with the passage, In order to do such, there must be written legislation authorizing an investigating agency to perform an act of surveillance. A law of this nature must adhere to the requirements of the Constitution, specifically Part III of the Constitution. In addition to protecting the person's privacy, this would stop any arbitrary action. The whole passage is about state surveillance. As a result, we rule all options A, B and C.

Q. 23 Read the given passage very carefully and answer the questions.

Justice MM Sundresh of the Supreme Court observed that there is a need to codify the law enabling law enforcement agencies to carry out surveillance while ensuring the fundamental rights, including the right to privacy, are safeguarded. "Any action facilitating State machinery must be backed by the authority of law. For that, there must be a codified law that empowers an investigating agency to undertake an act of surveillance. Needless to state, such a law must be subject to the Constitutional mandate, with specific reference to Part III of the Constitution. This would prevent any arbitrary action while preserving the privacy of the individual," he said. He emphasized that the need of the hour is to take note of the voice and concerns expressed in the Puttaswamy judgment, which held that privacy is a fundamental right. There is a need to uphold privacy through the doctrine of proportionality, the judge explained. A clear demarcation is needed by drawing a Lakshman Rekha during a criminal investigation (when surveillance is used)," he said. Speaking on the need for surveillance, Justice Sundresh said, "Surveillance and privacy must live and function together. As long as there is privacy, surveillance will certainly continue. The modern world has indeed become a difficult place to live and to maintain peace. The cost of peace is obviously very high. Any State which lacks expert surveillance would be considered a weak one and susceptible to attack from unknown sources. It may also be required in the larger interest of the public."

Question: P had CCTV cameras set up in each of the home's rooms. There were 5 staff members in total. Since a few months ago, X and Z have been scheming to rob him at gunpoint, and they finally succeeded. The police requested that they check the CCTV footage from each room in order to find the burglars. P agreed with this. Determine if his right to privacy has been violated in this particular case.

Option 1:

-----Since P granted his permission for the investigation, his right to privacy has not been breached.

Option 2:

-----He was forced to give the police permission to access his CCTV footage, which is a violation of his right to privacy

Option 3:

-----P's right to privacy was not breached because the investigation was conducted for his benefit.

Option 4:

-----Since the tape was necessary for the capture of the criminals, P's right to privacy was not breached.

Correct Answer:

-----Since P granted his permission for the investigation, his right to privacy has not been breached.

Solution:

An individual's right to privacy can be breached if their privacy is invaded in an unauthorized and illegal manner. It is clear from using common sense that P's right to privacy has not been harmed since he gave the police permission to access the CCTV. We rule out option B as a result. Options c) and d) are ruled out since they both offer reasoning that is illogical, absurd, and lacking in any legal justification.

Q. 24 Read the given passage very carefully and answer the questions.

Justice MM Sundresh of the Supreme Court observed that there is a need to codify the law enabling law enforcement agencies to carry out surveillance while ensuring the fundamental rights, including the right to privacy, are safeguarded. "Any action facilitating State machinery must be backed by the authority of law. For that, there must be a codified law that empowers an investigating agency to undertake an act of surveillance. Needless to state, such a law must be subject to the Constitutional mandate, with specific reference to Part III of the Constitution. This would prevent any arbitrary action while preserving the privacy of the individual," he said. He emphasized that the need of the hour is to take note of the voice and concerns expressed in the Puttaswamy judgment, which held that privacy is a fundamental right. There is a need to uphold privacy through the doctrine of proportionality, the judge explained. A clear demarcation is needed by drawing a Lakshman Rekha during a criminal investigation

(when surveillance is used)," he said. Speaking on the need for surveillance, Justice Sundresh said, "Surveillance and privacy must live and function together. As long as there is privacy, surveillance will certainly continue. The modern world has indeed become a difficult place to live and to maintain peace. The cost of peace is obviously very high. Any State which lacks expert surveillance would be considered a weak one and susceptible to attack from unknown sources. It may also be required in the larger interest of the public."

Question: According to Justice MM Sundresh of the Supreme Court, what is the key aspect that needs to be ensured while enabling law enforcement agencies to carry out Surveillance?

Option 1:

The surveillance activities should be subject to the Constitutional mandate and the fundamental right to privacy.

Option 2:

There should be a clear demarcation drawn during criminal investigations to protect individual privacy.

Option 3:

The surveillance activities should be governed by a codified law that upholds the doctrine of proportionality.

Option 4:

The surveillance activities should be carried out in the larger interest of the public and the security of the State.

Correct Answer:

The surveillance activities should be subject to the Constitutional mandate and the fundamental right to privacy.

Solution:

Justice Sundresh emphasizes the need for a codified law that empowers investigating agencies to undertake surveillance while preserving the privacy of individuals and preventing arbitrary actions. Option B is incorrect because although a clear demarcation is mentioned, it is not the key aspect emphasized by Justice Sundresh in relation to enabling surveillance. Option C is incorrect because although the doctrine of proportionality is mentioned, it is not the primary focus in the context of enabling surveillance. Option D is incorrect because although the larger interest of the public is mentioned, it does not capture the specific aspect highlighted by Justice Sundresh regarding the Constitutional mandate and the fundamental right to privacy.

Q. 25 Read the given passage very carefully and answer the questions.

Justice MM Sundresh of the Supreme Court observed that there is a need to codify the law enabling law enforcement agencies to carry out surveillance while ensuring the fundamental rights, including the right to privacy, are safeguarded. "Any action facilitating State machinery must be backed by the authority of law. For that, there must be a codified law that empowers an investigating agency to undertake an act of surveillance. Needless to state, such a law must be subject to the Constitutional mandate, with specific reference to Part III of the Constitution. This would prevent any arbitrary action while preserving the privacy of the individual," he said. He emphasized that the need of the hour is to take note of the voice and concerns expressed in the Puttaswamy judgment, which held that privacy is a fundamental right. There is a need to uphold privacy through the doctrine of proportionality, the judge explained. A clear demarcation is needed by drawing a Lakshman Rekha during a criminal investigation

(when surveillance is used)," he said. Speaking on the need for surveillance, Justice Sundresh said, "Surveillance and privacy must live and function together. As long as there is privacy, surveillance will certainly continue. The modern world has indeed become a difficult place to live and to maintain peace. The cost of peace is obviously very high. Any State which lacks expert surveillance would be considered a weak one and susceptible to attack from unknown sources. It may also be required in the larger interest of the public."

Question: Which of the following is not a recognized international human rights instrument that protects the right to privacy?

Option 1:

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Option 2:

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

Option 3:

European Convention on Human Rights

Option 4:

International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

Correct Answer:

International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

Solution:

The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination primarily focuses on the prohibition and elimination of racial discrimination rather than specifically addressing the right to privacy. On the other hand, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the European Convention on Human Rights explicitly recognize and protect the right to privacy as a fundamental human right.

Q. 26 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

The Indian Penal Code (IPC) has various basic defences that exonerated criminal liability based on the concept that even if a person commits an offence, he cannot be held accountable. This is because the person's conduct was justified at the time of the offence or there was a lack of mens rea. Exceptions such as mistake of fact and accident among others' are possible when is misinformed about the presence of certain facts and the conduct is performed without criminal intent.

Mistake of fact:-This exemption applies where an accused has misinterpreted a fact that eliminates a criminal element. This legal weapon can be utilised if the accused is able to demonstrate that he or she was mistaken about the presence of certain facts or was unaware of the existence of such facts however the said mistake than of law. In the same spirit, Sec 76 of the IPC states, the act done by a person bound or mistakenly behaving himself is bound by law. Nothing constitutes offence if it is committed by a person who is or thinks himself to be obligated by law to do it due to a mistake of fact rather than a mistake of law.

Accident:-Using this defence, a person might avoid criminal liability when their actions are the result of an accident, Such an act must be intentional. The purpose of the law is not to penalise a person for a matter over which they have no control. In such spirit sec 80 of IPC states, accident in doing a lawful act nothing is an offence which is done by accident or misfortune and without any criminal intention or knowledge in the doing of a lawful act in lawful means with proper care and caution.

Question: Ram is a wanted criminal and his picture is displayed across Chandigarh police station and public locations. There is also a momentary reward for anyone who is successful in apprehending him and publishing the picture of Ram Ketaki walking through the municipal park one day when he noticed a man who looks like Ram in the picture. She follows him around the park when he gets near enough she knocks him hard in order to catch him in denounces him to the police however, following closer inspection it is discovered that the man Ketaki injured is not Ram. Can Ketaki use the defence of mistake of fact?

Option 1:

Yes, As Ketaki genuinely thought she had spotted a criminal.

Option 2:

Yes, As Ketaki hit the person with the intention of helping the police.

Option 3:

No, As the act committed by Ketaki was illegal in itself.

Option 4:

No, As Ketaki should have determined the identity first and then hit him.

Correct Answer:

Yes, As Ketaki genuinely thought she had spotted a criminal.

Solution:

It is the most appropriate answer, here as to someone to claim the defence of mistake of fact it is important that the act is fought justified by means of the defence to be the legal first place. In the given fact, Ketaki, who was thought to be Ram was wanted as a criminal.

Q. 27 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

The Indian Penal Code (IPC) has various basic defences that exonerated criminal liability based on the concept that even if a person commits an offence, he cannot be held accountable. This is because the person's conduct was justified at the time of the offence or there was a lack of mens rea. Exceptions such as mistake of fact and accident among others are possible when a person is misinformed about the presence of certain facts and the conduct is performed without criminal intent.

Mistake of fact:-This exemption applies where an accused has misinterpreted a fact that eliminates a criminal element. This legal weapon can be utilised if the accused is able to demonstrate that he or she was mistaken about the presence of certain facts or was unaware of the existence of such facts however the said mistake than of law. In the same spirit, Sec 76 of the IPC states, the act done by a person bound or mistakenly behaving himself is bound by law. Nothing constitutes offence if it is committed by a person who is or thinks himself to be obligated by law to do it due to a mistake of fact rather than a mistake of law.

Accident:-Using this defence, a person might avoid criminal liability when their actions are the result of an accident, Such an act must be unintentional. The purpose of the law is not to penalise a person for a matter over which they have no control. In such spirit sec 80 of IPC states, accident in doing a lawful act nothing is an offence which is done by accident or misfortune and without any criminal intention or knowledge in the doing of a lawful act in lawful means with proper care and caution.

Question: Karan and Varun are brothers who live on the third floor of a building. Anish their next-door neighbour, feels the two brothers are smuggling wheat because he observed bags of wheat grains being moved in and out of their that on a regular basis. Under this impression, he contacts the local police station to report wheat smuggling. However, when the police come and conduct an investigation, Anish's concerns are proven to be unfounded. Can Anish claim the defence of the mistake of facts?

Option 1:

No, as he is ignorant about the law and not facts.

Option 2:

Yes, as he reported the activities to the police in good faith

Option 3:

No, as he should have first checked for himself and then should have called the police.

Option 4:

Yes, as if were not for Anish the act would have gone unreported.

Correct Answer:

Yes, as he reported the activities to the police in good faith

Solution:

In the factual scenario, Anish reported the alleged smuggling of wheat to the police in good faith i.e. he genuinely believed that there was an illegal activity being carried out, his actions therefore, were a mistake of fact and not law.

Q. 28 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

The Indian Penal Code (IPC) has various basic defences that exonerated criminal liability based on the concept that even if a person commits an offence, he cannot be held accountable. This is Because the person's conduct was justified at the time of the offence or there was a lack of mens rea. Exceptions such as mistake of fact and accident among others' are possible when is misinformed about the presence of certain facts and the conduct is performed without criminal intent.

Mistake of fact:-This exemption applies where an accused has misinterpreted a fact that eliminates a criminal element. This legal weapon can be utilised if the accused is able to demonstrate that he or she was mistaken about the presence of certain facts or was unaware of the existence of such facts however the said mistake than of law. In the same spirit, Sec 76 of the IPC states, the act done by a person bound or mistakenly behaving himself is bound by law. Nothing constitutes offence if it is committed by a person who is or thinks himself to be obligated by law to do it due to a mistake of fact rather than a mistake of law.

Accident:-Using this defence, a person might avoid criminal liability when their actions are the result of an accident, Such an act must be intentional. The purpose of the law is not to penalise a person foa r matter over which they have no control. In such Spirit sec 80 of IPC states, accident in doing a lawful act nothing is an offence which is done by accident or misfortune and without any criminal intension or knowledge in the doing of a lawful act in lawful means with proper care and caution.

Question: Kamlesh, a farmer has a plot of land on which he grows wheat for the wholesale market in the neighbouring city. One day, he found that his crops had been uprooted, and he assumed that it was the result of boars' activities, as Boars had frequently been sighted in and around that region. On the second day, he discovered his crops uprooted once more and felt activity in the field. As there is no law to make shooting animals an offence so he drew this bow and arrow and shot at the location where he sensed movement. It was discovered that he had injured a person. Can Kamlesh use the accident defence?

Option 1:

No, before shooting an arrow Kamlesh should have determined the identity of the miscreants.

Option 2:

Yes, as Kamlesh shot an arrow believing it to be a boar and did not intend to hurt a person instead.

Option 3:

No, as Kamlesh shot an criminal which is an illegal act in itself.

Option 4:

Yes, as Kamlesh has all the rights to protect his field and crop, irrespective of who attempts to destroy it

Correct Answer:

Yes, as Kamlesh shot an arrow believing it to be a boar and did not intend to hurt a person instead.

Solution:

For a person to claim the defence of accident it is imperative that the person does the alleged act without any criminal intent or knowledge. The injured caused must be the result of misfortune in the given factual scenario, Kamlesh cannot be said to have criminal intent to harm a human being, as had a good read to believe that the person was an animal destroying his crop as they spotted frequently. Therefore option (b) is correct.

Q. 29 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

The Indian Penal Code (IPC) has various basic defences that exonerated criminal liability based on the concept that even if a person commits an offence, he cannot be held accountable. This is because the person's conduct was justified at the time of the offence or there was a lack of mens rea. Exceptions such as mistake of fact and accident among others' are possible when is misinformed about the presence of certain facts and the conduct is performed without criminal intent.

Mistake of fact:-This exemption applies where an accused has misinterpreted a fact that eliminates a criminal element. This legal weapon can be utilised if the accused is able to demonstrate that he or she was mistaken about the presence of certain facts or was unaware of the existence of such facts however the said mistake than of law. In the same spirit, Sec 76 of the IPC states, the act done by a person bound or mistakenly behaving himself is bound by law. Nothing constitutes offence if it is committed by a person who is or thinks himself to be obligated by law to do it due to a mistake of fact rather than a mistake of law.

Accident:-Using this defence, a person might avoid criminal liability when their actions are the result of an accident, Such an act must be intentional. The purpose of the law is not to penalise a person for a matter over which they have no control. In such spirit sec 80 of IPC states, accident in doing a lawful act nothing is an offence which is done by accident or misfortune and without any criminal intention or knowledge in the doing of a lawful act in lawful means with proper care and caution.

Question: Aman and Amez into a brawl in the middle of the road when the former car collides with the letters bumper plate Aman was joined by her husband and two-year-old child. In the midst of the fight, Awez tried to push Aman but accidentally pushed Aman's husband, who was holding a two-year-old child. W gob can subsequently fall on the road. The child was seriously injured in the fall and had to be transported to the hospital. Can Amez claim the defence of an accident to justify a child's injured?

Option 1:

Yes, as he did not have the criminal intent of the knowledge to hurt the child.

Option 2:

Yes, as he only intended to scare Aman and not cause any injury to anyone.

Option 3:

No, as Awez should have foreseen the result of his actions.

Option 4:

No, as Awez's actions did not constitute a lawful act done in a lawful manner.

Correct Answer:

No, as Awez's actions did not constitute a lawful act done in a lawful manner.

Solution:

As per the passage the defence of an accident is to be successfully claimed, It is necessary that the act in addition to being done without criminal intent or knowledge be lawful and done in a lawful manner None of these ingredients are reflected in Awez's actions. Therefore option (d) is correct.

Q. 30 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

The Indian Penal Code (IPC) has various basic defences that exonerated criminal liability based on the concept that even if a person commits an offence, he cannot be held accountable. This is because the person's conduct was justified at the time of the offence or there was a lack of mens rea. Exceptions such as mistake of fact and accident among others' are possible when is misinformed about the presence of certain facts and the conduct is performed without criminal intent.

Mistake of fact:-This exemption applies where an accused has misinterpreted a fact that eliminates a criminal element. This legal weapon can be utilised if the accused is able to demonstrate that he or she was mistaken about the presence of certain facts or was unaware of the existence of such facts however the said mistake than of law. In the same spirit, Sec 76 of the IPC states, the act done by a person bound or mistakenly behaving himself is bound by law. Nothing constitutes offence if it is committed by a person who is or thinks himself to be obligated by law to do it due to a mistake of fact rather than a mistake of law.

Accident:-Using this defence, a person might avoid criminal liability when their actions are the result of an accident, Such an act must be intentional. The purpose of the law is not to penalise a person for a matter over which they have no control. In such spirit sec 80 of IPC states, accident in doing a lawful act nothing is an offence which is done by accident or misfortune and without any criminal intention or knowledge in the doing of a lawful act in lawful means with proper care and caution.

Question: Consider the factual circumstances describes in the proceeding question in which a mad dog invaded the conflict scene and attempted to bite Aman's husband. In an attempt to chase away the dog. Awez hits it inadvertently striking Aman's husband who falls, and the child who is severely hurt and must be brought to the hospital the child eventually dies. Can Awez' now use the defence of accident?

Option 1:

No, as he hit the dog with the criminal intent of harming it irrespective of who was injured as a result.

Option 2:

Yes, as he did not have the criminal intent to cause the death of the child.

Option 3:

No, Awez's actions were not done in a lawful manner.

Option 4:

Yes, as Awez could not have foreseen the death of the child.

Correct Answer:

Yes, as he did not have the criminal intent to cause the death of the child.

Solution:

For the defence of accident to be successfully claimed it is necessary that the act in addition to being done without a criminal intent or knowledge be lawful and done in a lawful manner. In this scenario, Awez intended to drive away the dog from the fight scene and he cannot be said to have intended the death of the child. Hence option b is correct.

Logical Reasoning

Q. 1 Read the passage and answer the question.

There are two main virtues Williamson claims for his account. The first is that there is no reliance on mysterious faculties that suspiciously enough only philosophers employ, such as George Bealer's rational intuition, roughly characterized as some sort of intellectual seeming, which the latter postulates as the source of modal and other 'a priori knowledge. It is hard however to evaluate whether the charge is fair given that there is not much about the theory of concepts in the text apart from Williamson's repeated conviction that we should build all alleged a priori (or at least non-a posteriori) truths involving some concept into its understanding/possession conditions. But that is precisely what Bealer does and uses to explain the nature of rational intuition: a person who has what he calls 'determinate understanding' of a concept A will enjoy an a priori reliable inclination to regard some statements of the form 'the property of being A = the property of being B' as true, and that serves as basis for deriving the rest. It is not obvious that this account will work, but I do not see it as any more mysterious than Williamson's claim that our acquired skills to apply concepts in normal empirical circumstances may make us reliable in applying them in imagined scenarios. We should wait for a theory of concepts and our competence in applying them to settle which is more parsimonious. Rationalists such as Bealer may feel inclined to say then that it is full competence with a concept that provides the evidential basis for both modal and counter-factual thinking without any priority of the latter over the former.

The second alleged virtue of the account is its reliance on unproblematic multi-purpose cognitive capacities. Williamson claims that although 'humans evolved under no pressure to do philosophy', they were pressed to become reliable at counter-factual thinking, because, in practice, the only way for us to be cognitively equipped to deal with the actual is by being cognitively equipped to deal with a wide variety of contingencies, most of them counterfactual. This is an interesting but also probably contentious claim. Surely, the tendency to be over-optimistic in evaluating the consequences of a hypothetical action or state of affairs will jeopardize our survival, but is it obvious that systematic accuracy will be selected for over systematic (and cautious) pessimism? Pessimism will most probably reduce the chances of success (nothing ventured, nothing gained) but it may also minimize the risks. In any case, we now have reason to be interested in the products of empirical research on the psychology of counterfactual thinking to answer these questions and determine whether this program can be further developed.

Question:

Which of the following statements is NOT per the passage?

Option 1:

The passage discusses the reliance on mysterious faculties in philosophy.

Option 2:

The passage emphasizes the importance of understanding and possessing concepts.

Option 3:

The passage argues for the superiority of rational intuition over acquired skills in applying concepts.

Option 4:

The passage mentions the need for empirical research on the psychology of counterfactual thinking.

Correct Answer:

The passage argues for the superiority of rational intuition over acquired skills in applying concepts.

Solution:

The author does not argue for the superiority of rational intuition over acquired skills in applying concepts. The author discusses George Bealer's rational intuition and questions its validity, but does not support it as superior to acquired skills. The passage criticizes the reliance on mysterious faculties like rational intuition.

Reason for incorrect options:

Option A: This statement follows the passage. The passage criticizes the reliance on mysterious faculties and mentions George Bealer's rational intuition as an example.

Option B: This statement follows the passage. The passage mentions Williamson's repeated conviction that alleged a priori truths involving concepts should be built into their understanding/possession conditions.

Option C: This statement follows the passage. The passage states that empirical research on the psychology of counterfactual thinking is needed to answer certain questions and further develop the program.

Option D: The passage argues for the superiority of rational intuition over acquired skills in applying concepts. Therefore, does not follow.

Hence, the **third option** is correct.

Q. 2 Read the passage and answer the question.

There are two main virtues Williamson claims for his account. The first is that there is no reliance on mysterious faculties that suspiciously enough only philosophers employ, such as George Bealer's rational intuition, roughly characterized as some sort of intellectual seeming, which the latter postulates as the source of modal and other 'a priori knowledge. It is hard however to evaluate whether the charge is fair given that there is not much about the theory of concepts in the text apart from Williamson's repeated conviction that we should build all alleged a priori (or at least non-a posteriori) truths involving some concept into its understanding/possession conditions. But that is precisely what Bealer does and uses to explain the nature of rational intuition: a person who has what he calls 'determinate understanding' of a concept A will enjoy an a priori reliable inclination to regard some statements of the form 'the property of being A = the property of being B' as true, and that serves as basis for deriving the rest. It is not obvious that this account will work, but I do not see it as any more mysterious than Williamson's claim that our acquired skills to apply concepts in normal empirical circumstances may make us reliable in applying them in imagined scenarios. We should wait for a theory of concepts and our competence in applying them to settle which is more parsimonious. Rationalists such as Bealer may feel inclined to say then that it is full competence with a concept that provides the evidential basis for both modal and counter-factual thinking without any priority of the latter over the former.

The second alleged virtue of the account is its reliance on unproblematic multi-purpose cognitive capacities. Williamson claims that although 'humans evolved under no pressure to do philosophy', they were pressed to become reliable at counter-factual thinking, because, in practice, the only way for us to be cognitively equipped to deal with the actual is by being cognitively equipped to deal with a wide variety of contingencies, most of them counter-factual'. This is an interesting but also probably contentious claim. Surely, the tendency to be over-optimistic in evaluating the consequences of a hypothetical action or state of affairs will jeopardize our survival, but is it obvious that systematic accuracy will be selected for over systematic (and cautious) pessimism? Pessimism will most probably reduce the chances of success (nothing ventured, nothing gained) but it may also minimize the risks. In any case, we now have reason to be interested in the products of empirical research on the psychology of counterfactual thinking to answer these questions and determine whether this program can be further developed.

Question:

What valid conclusion can be drawn from the statement – 'humans evolved under no pressure to do philosophy'?

Option 1:

Humans have developed multi-purpose cognitive capacities.

Option 2:

Humans have a natural inclination towards counterfactual thinking.

Option 3:

Humans have no naturally evolved faculties to interpret philosophy.

Option 4:

Humans are not inherently inclined towards philosophical thinking.

Correct Answer:

Humans are not inherently inclined towards philosophical thinking.

Solution:

The statement "humans evolved under no pressure to do philosophy" suggests that philosophical thinking is not a natural inclination for humans. Therefore, the valid conclusion is that humans are not inherently inclined towards philosophical thinking.

Reason for incorrect options:

Option A: This statement cannot be directly inferred from the given statement. Although humans evolved under no pressure to do philosophy, it does not necessarily imply the development of multi-purpose cognitive capacities.

Option B: This statement cannot be directly inferred from the given statement. The passage mentions the importance of counterfactual thinking, but it does not state that humans have a natural inclination towards it.

Option C: This statement goes beyond what is mentioned in the passage. The passage does not explicitly discuss the absence of naturally evolved faculties to interpret philosophy.

Hence, the **fourth option** is correct.

Careers360

Q. 3 Read the passage and answer the question.

There are two main virtues Williamson claims for his account. The first is that there is no reliance on mysterious faculties that suspiciously enough only philosophers employ, such as George Bealer's rational intuition, roughly characterized as some sort of intellectual seeming, which the latter postulates as the source of modal and other 'a priori knowledge. It is hard however to evaluate whether the charge is fair given that there is not much about the theory of concepts in the text apart from Williamson's repeated conviction that we should build all alleged a priori (or at least non-a posteriori) truths involving some concept into its understanding/possession conditions. But that is precisely what Bealer does and uses to explain the nature of rational intuition: a person who has what he calls 'determinate understanding' of a concept A will enjoy an a priori reliable inclination to regard some statements of the form 'the property of being A = the property of being B' as true, and that serves as basis for deriving the rest. It is not obvious that this account will work, but I do not see it as any more mysterious than Williamson's claim that our acquired skills to apply concepts in normal empirical circumstances may make us reliable in applying them in imagined scenarios. We should wait for a theory of concepts and our competence in applying them to settle which is more parsimonious. Rationalists such as Bealer may feel inclined to say then that it is full competence with a concept that provides the evidential basis for both modal and counter-factual thinking without any priority of the latter over the former. The second alleged virtue of the account is its reliance on unproblematic multi-purpose cognitive capacities. Williamson claims that although 'humans evolved under no pressure to do philosophy', they were pressed to become reliable at counter-factual thinking, because, in practice, the only way for us to be cognitively equipped to deal with the actual is by being cognitively equipped to deal with a wide variety of contingencies, most of them counter-factual'. This is an interesting but also probably contentious claim. Surely, the tendency to be over-optimistic in evaluating the consequences of a hypothetical action or state of affairs will jeopardize our survival, but is it obvious that systematic accuracy will be selected for over systematic (and cautious) pessimism? Pessimism will most probably reduce the chances of success (nothing ventured, nothing gained) but it may also minimize the risks. In any case, we now have reason to be interested in the products of empirical research on the psychology of counterfactual thinking to answer these questions and determine whether this program can be further developed.

Question:

Which statement best describes the main topic of the passage?

Option 1:

A critique of George Bealer's rational intuition.

Option 2:

The nature and understanding of concepts.

Option 3:

The role of acquired skills in applying concepts.

Option 4:

The virtues of Williamson's account and counterfactual thinking.

Correct Answer:

The virtues of Williamson's account and counterfactual thinking.

Solution:

The main topic of the passage is the discussion of the virtues of Williamson's account and the significance of counterfactual thinking. The passage mentions two main virtues of Williamson's account and also raises questions and considerations related to counterfactual thinking. While other topics such as the critique of George Bealer's

rational intuition and the role of acquired skills in applying concepts are mentioned, they are secondary to the main topic.

Reason for incorrect options:

Option A: While the passage mentions George Bealer's rational intuition and questions its validity, it does not primarily focus on critiquing it. The critique of rational intuition is part of the discussion on the virtues of Williamson's account.

Option B: Although the passage briefly mentions the theory of concepts and their understanding/possession conditions, it does not primarily focus on discussing the nature and understanding of concepts.

Option C: While the passage mentions acquired skills in applying concepts, it is not the main topic of the passage. The passage discusses this topic in the context of evaluating different accounts and theories.

Hence, the **fourth option** is correct.

Q. 4 Read the passage and answer the question.

There are two main virtues Williamson claims for his account. The first is that there is no reliance on mysterious faculties that suspiciously enough only philosophers employ, such as George Bealer's rational intuition, roughly characterized as some sort of intellectual seeming, which the latter postulates as the source of modal and other 'a priori knowledge. It is hard however to evaluate whether the charge is fair given that there is not much about the theory of concepts in the text apart from Williamson's repeated conviction that we should build all alleged a priori (or at least non-a posteriori) truths involving some concept into its understanding/possession conditions. But that is precisely what Bealer does and uses to explain the nature of rational intuition: a person who has what he calls 'determinate understanding' of a concept A will enjoy an a priori reliable inclination to regard some statements of the form 'the property of being A = the property of being B' as true, and that serves as the basis for deriving the rest. It is not obvious that this account will work, but I do not see it as any more mysterious than Williamson's claim that our acquired skills to apply concepts in normal empirical circumstances may make us reliable in applying them in imagined scenarios. We should wait for a theory of concepts and our competence in applying them to settle which is more parsimonious. Rationalists such as Bealer may feel inclined to say then that it is full competence with a concept that provides the evidential basis for both modal and counter-factual thinking without any priority of the latter over the former. The second alleged virtue of the account is its reliance on unproblematic multi-purpose cognitive capacities. Williamson claims that although '[h]umans evolved under no pressure to do philosophy', they were pressed to become reliable at counter-factual thinking, because, in practice, the only way for us to be cognitively equipped to deal with the actual is by being cognitively equipped to deal with a wide variety of contingencies, most of them counterfactual. This is an interesting but also probably contentious claim. Surely, the tendency to be over-optimistic in evaluating the consequences of a hypothetical action or state of affairs will jeopardize our survival, but is it obvious that systematic accuracy will be selected for over systematic (and cautious) pessimism? Pessimism will most probably reduce the chances of success (nothing ventured, nothing gained) but it may also minimize the risks. In any case, we now have reason to be interested in the products of empirical research on the psychology of counterfactual thinking to answer these questions and determine whether this program can be further developed.

Question:

Which scenario is unlikely to follow from the arguments in the passage?

Option 1:

A theory of concepts that emphasizes the understanding and possession of concepts.

Option 2:

The development of empirical research on the psychology of counterfactual thinking.

Option 3:

The preference for systematic accuracy over cautious pessimism in cognitive evolution.

Option 4:

Rational intuition is accepted as the source of modal and a priori knowledge.

Correct Answer:

The preference for systematic accuracy over cautious pessimism in cognitive evolution.

Solution:

It is not explicitly argued that a preference for systematic accuracy over cautious pessimism in cognitive evolution. While the passage raises questions about the claim that humans were pressed to become reliable at counterfactual thinking, it does not take a definitive position on whether systematic accuracy or cautious pessimism would be selected for in cognitive evolution. The passage acknowledges the need for empirical research on the psychology of counterfactual thinking to answer such questions.

Reason for incorrect options:

Option A: This scenario is likely to follow from the arguments in the passage. The passage mentions Williamson's repeated conviction that alleged a priori truths involving concepts should be built into their understanding/possession conditions.

Option B: This scenario is likely to follow from the arguments in the passage. The passage explicitly mentions the need for empirical research on the psychology of counterfactual thinking to answer certain questions and further develop the program.

Option D: This scenario is not explicitly discussed in the passage. The passage raises questions about George Bealer's account of rational intuition but does not provide a definitive position on the acceptance of rational intuition as the source of modal and a priori knowledge.

Hence, the **third option** is correct.

Q. 5 Read the passage and answer the question.

There are two main virtues Williamson claims for his account. The first is that there is no reliance on mysterious faculties that suspiciously enough only philosophers employ, such as George Bealer's rational intuition, roughly characterized as some sort of intellectual seeming, which the latter postulates as the source of modal and other 'a priori knowledge. It is hard however to evaluate whether the charge is fair given that there is not much about the theory of concepts in the text apart from Williamson's repeated conviction that we should build all alleged a priori (or at least non-a posteriori) truths involving some concept into its understanding/possession conditions. But that is precisely what Bealer does and uses to explain the nature of rational intuition: a person who has what he calls 'determinate understanding' of a concept A will enjoy an a priori reliable inclination to regard some statements of the form 'the property of being A = the property of being B' as true, and that serves as basis for deriving the rest. It is not obvious that this account will work, but I do not see it as any more mysterious than Williamson's claim that our acquired skills to apply concepts in normal empirical circumstances may make us reliable in applying them in imagined scenarios. We should wait for a theory of concepts and our competence in applying them to settle which is more parsimonious. Rationalists such as Bealer may feel inclined to say then that it is full competence with a concept that provides the evidential basis for both modal and counter-factual thinking without any priority of the latter over the former. The second alleged virtue of the account is its reliance on unproblematic multi-purpose cognitive capacities. Williamson claims that although 'humans evolved under no pressure to do philosophy', they were pressed to become reliable at counter-factual thinking, because, in practice, the only way for us to be cognitively equipped to deal with the actual is by being cognitively equipped to deal with a wide variety of contingencies, most of them counterfactual. This is an interesting but also probably contentious claim. Surely, the tendency to be over-optimistic in evaluating the consequences of a hypothetical action or state of affairs will jeopardize our survival, but is it obvious that systematic accuracy will be selected for over systematic (and cautious) pessimism? Pessimism will most probably reduce the chances of success (nothing ventured, nothing gained) but it may also minimize the risks. In any case, we now have reason to be interested in the products of empirical research on the psychology of counterfactual thinking to answer these questions and determine whether this program can be further developed.

Question:

According to the passage, what is one potential weakness or challenge to Williamson's second alleged virtue, which relies on unproblematic multi-purpose cognitive capacities?

Option 1:

Not enough evidence to support the claim that humans were pressed to become reliable at counterfactual thinking.

Option 2:

It is suggested that humans evolved under no pressure to do philosophy, raising doubts about the claim that they were pressed to become reliable at counterfactual thinking.

Option 3:

The author argues that systematic accuracy in counterfactual thinking may not be selected over systematic pessimism, casting doubt on the claim about unproblematic multi-purpose cognitive capacities.

Option 4:

There is no empirical research on the psychology of counterfactual thinking, leaving uncertainty about whether the claim can be further developed.

Correct Answer:

The author argues that systematic accuracy in counterfactual thinking may not be selected over systematic pessimism, casting doubt on the claim about unproblematic multi-purpose cognitive capacities.

Solution:

In the passage, the author raises a question about whether systematic accuracy will be selected over systematic pessimism in counterfactual thinking. This uncertainty challenges the claim that unproblematic multi-purpose cognitive capacities can be relied upon for counterfactual thinking without any priority of one over the other. Reason for incorrect options:

Option A: The passage does not mention any lack of evidence to support the claim about humans being pressed to become reliable at counterfactual thinking.

Option B: While the passage mentions that humans evolved under no pressure to do philosophy, this statement does not directly relate to the second alleged virtue mentioned in the options.

Option D: The passage does not mention any absence of empirical research on the psychology of counterfactual thinking.

Hence, the **third option** is correct.

Q. 6 Read the passage and answer the question

There are two main virtues Williamson claims for his account. The first is that there is no reliance on mysterious faculties that suspiciously enough only philosophers employ, such as George Bealer's rational intuition, roughly characterized as some sort of intellectual seeming, which the latter postulates as the source of modal and other 'a priori' knowledge. It is hard however to evaluate whether the charge is fair given that there is not much about the theory of concepts in the text apart from Williamson's repeated conviction that we should build all alleged a priori (or at least non- a posteriori) truths involving some concept into its understanding/possession conditions. But that is precisely what Bealer does and uses to explain the nature of rational intuition: a person who has what he calls 'determinate understanding' of a concept A will enjoy an a priori reliable inclination to regard some statements of the form 'the property of being A = the property of being B' as true, and that serves as basis for deriving the rest. It is not obvious that this account will work, but I do not see it as any more mysterious than Williamson's own claim that our acquired skills to apply concepts in normal empirical circumstances may make us reliable in applying them in imagined scenarios. It seems that we should wait for a theory of concepts and our competence in applying them to settle which of these is more parsimonious. Rationalists such as Bealer may feel inclined to say then that it is full competence with a concept that provides the evidential basis for both modal and counter-factual thinking without any priority of the latter over the former.

The second alleged virtue of the account is its reliance on unproblematic multi-purpose cognitive capacities. Williamson claims that although '[h]umans evolved under no pressure to do philosophy', they were pressed to become reliable at counterfactual thinking, because, in practice, the only way for us to be cognitively equipped to deal with the actual is by being cognitively equipped to deal with a wide variety of contingencies, most of them counterfactual'. This is an interesting but also probably contentious claim. Surely, tendency to be over optimistic in evaluating the consequences of a hypothetical action or state of affairs will jeopardize our survival, but is it obvious that systematic accuracy will be selected for over systematic (and cautious) pessimism? Pessimism will most probably reduce chances of success (nothing ventured, nothing gained) but it may also minimize the risks. In any case, we now have reason to be interested in the products of empirical research on the psychology of counterfactual thinking to answer these questions and determine whether this program can be further developed.

Question

What paradoxical statement is present in the passage?

Option 1:

No reliance on mysterious faculties.

Option 2:

Hard to evaluate the charge.

Option 3:

A person with 'determinate understanding' enjoys an a priori reliable inclination.

Option 4:

Wait for a theory of concepts to settle which is more parsimonious.

Correct Answer:

A person with 'determinate understanding' enjoys an a priori reliable inclination.

Q. 7 Read the passage given below and answer the question.

Late in the 19th century, an unknown artist depicted a traveller who reaches the horizon, where the sky meets the ground. Kneeling in a stylized terrestrial landscape, he pokes his head through the firmament to experience the unknown. The image, known as the Flammarion engraving, illustrates the human quest for knowledge. Two possible interpretations of the visual metaphor correspond to two sharply different conceptions of knowledge. Either it depicts an imaginary barrier that, in reality, science can always pass through, or it shows a real barrier that we can penetrate only in our imagination. By the latter reading, the artist is saying that we are imprisoned inside a finite bubble of familiar objects and events. We may expect to understand the world of direct experience, but the infinity outside is inaccessible to exploration and explanation. Does science continually transcend the familiar and reveal new horizons, or does it show us that our prison is inescapable – teaching us a lesson in bounded knowledge and unbounded humility?

Quantum theory is often given as the ultimate argument for the latter vision. Early on, its theorists developed a tradition of gravely teaching wilful irrationality to students: "If you think you understand quantum theory, then you don't." "You're not allowed to ask that question." "The theory is inscrutable and so, therefore, is the world." "Things happen without reason or explanation." So, textbooks and popular accounts have typically said. Yet the developments of the past couple of decades contradict those characterizations. Throughout the history of the field, physicists often assumed that various kinds of constraints from quantum physics would prevent us from fully harnessing nature in the way that classical mechanics had accustomed us to. None of these impediments have ever materialized. Fundamentally, quantum-mechanical attributes of objects, such as superposition, entanglement, discreteness and randomness, have proved not to be limitations but resources. Using them, inventors have fashioned all kinds of miraculous devices, such as lasers and microchips. In the traditional conception of quantum theory, the uncertainty principle sets a limit that no technological progress could ever overcome: the more we know about some properties, such as a particle's position, the less we can know about others, such as the particle's speed. What cannot be known cannot be controlled. Attempts to manipulate tiny objects meet with rampant randomness, classically impossible correlations, and other breakdowns of cause and effect. An inescapable conclusion followed: the end of progress in information technology was nigh.

Question:

The Flammarion engraving is a visual metaphor illustrating:

Option 1:

The boundlessness of human knowledge and exploration.

Option 2:

The limitations of human knowledge and the inaccessibility of the unknown.

Option 3:

The confinement of human understanding within familiar objects and events.

Option 4:

The role of imagination in transcending barriers of knowledge.

Correct Answer:

The limitations of human knowledge and the inaccessibility of the unknown.

Solution:

There is a vivid description of the Flammarion engraving as a visual metaphor illustrating the human quest for knowledge. It presents two possible interpretations of the engraving: one depicting an imaginary barrier that science can always pass through (option a), and the other showing a real barrier that we can only penetrate in our imagination (option b). The latter interpretation aligns with the passage's statement that the artist is saying we are imprisoned inside a finite bubble of familiar objects and events, and the infinity outside is inaccessible to exploration and explanation.

Reason for incorrect options:

Option A: The option refers to the boundlessness of human knowledge and exploration, which is not the primary interpretation of the Flammarion engraving presented in the passage.

Option C: The option refers to the confinement of human understanding within familiar objects and events, which is one of the interpretations of the engraving mentioned in the passage but not the primary one.

Option D: The option refers to the role of imagination in transcending barriers of knowledge, which is not a direct interpretation of the Flammarion engraving as presented in the passage.

Hence, the **second option** is correct.

Q. 8 Read the passage given below and answer the question.

Late in the 19th century, an unknown artist depicted a traveller who reaches the horizon, where the sky meets the ground. Kneeling in a stylized terrestrial landscape, he pokes his head through the firmament to experience the unknown. The image, known as the Flammarion engraving, illustrates the human quest for knowledge. Two possible interpretations of the visual metaphor correspond to two sharply different conceptions of knowledge. Either it depicts an imaginary barrier that, in reality, science can always pass through, or it shows a real barrier that we can penetrate only in our imagination. By the latter reading, the artist is saying that we are imprisoned inside a finite bubble of familiar objects and events. We may expect to understand the world of direct experience, but the infinity outside is inaccessible to exploration and explanation. Does science continually transcend the familiar and reveal new horizons, or does it show us that our prison is inescapable—teaching us a lesson in bounded knowledge and unbounded humility?

Quantum theory is often given as the ultimate argument for the latter vision. Early on, its theorists developed a tradition of gravely teaching wilful irrationality to students: "If you think you understand quantum theory, then you don't." "You're not allowed to ask that question." "The theory is inscrutable and so, therefore, is the world." "Things happen without reason or explanation." So, textbooks and popular accounts have typically said. Yet the developments of the past couple of decades contradict those characterizations. Throughout the history of the field, physicists often assumed that various kinds of constraints from quantum physics would prevent us from fully harnessing nature in the way that classical mechanics had accustomed us to. None of these impediments have ever materialized. Fundamentally, quantum-mechanical attributes of objects, such as superposition, entanglement, discreteness and randomness, have proved not to be limitations but resources. Using them, inventors have fashioned all kinds of miraculous devices, such as lasers and microchips. In the traditional conception of quantum theory, the uncertainty principle sets a limit that no technological progress could ever overcome: the more we know about some properties, such as a particle's position, the less we can know about others, such as the particle's speed. What cannot be known cannot be controlled. Attempts to manipulate tiny objects meet with rampant randomness, classically impossible correlations, and other breakdowns of cause and effect. An inescapable conclusion followed: the end of progress in information technology was nigh.

Question:

Which of the following, if true, will give wings to the argument of teachers of Quantum Mechanics?

Option 1:

No Quantum physicist has received the Nobel Prize till now.

Option 2:

The college receives most of the requests to change the subjects in Quantum Mechanics.

Option 3:

The passing percentage of students appearing in Quantum Physics is abjectly low.

Option 4:

Quantum mechanics need in-depth knowledge of concepts of mathematics and physics.

Correct Answer:

The college receives most of the requests to change the subjects in Quantum Mechanics.

Solution:

It is mentioned that quantum theory theorists gravely teach wilful irrationality to students, suggesting that understanding quantum theory is challenging. Option B supports the argument of irrational teachers by indicating that many students are trying to change subjects in Quantum Mechanics, which suggests their difficulty and lack of

understanding. This would strengthen the notion that Quantum Mechanics is too complex or irrational for easy comprehension.

Reason for incorrect options:

Option A: The option refers to the Nobel Prize, but there is no direct connection to the argument of irrational teachers of Quantum Mechanics.

Option C: The option talks about the passing percentage of students in Quantum Physics, but there is no direct relation to the argument of irrational teachers.

Option D: The option states that Quantum Mechanics requires in-depth knowledge of concepts of mathematics and physics, which is a general characteristic of the subject but does not directly relate to the argument of irrational teachers of Quantum Mechanics.

Hence, the **second option** is correct.

Q. 9 Read the passage given below and answer the question.

Late in the 19th century, an unknown artist depicted a traveller who reaches the horizon, where the sky meets the ground. Kneeling in a stylized terrestrial landscape, he pokes his head through the firmament to experience the unknown. The image, known as the Flammarion engraving, illustrates the human quest for knowledge. Two possible interpretations of the visual metaphor correspond to two sharply different conceptions of knowledge. Either it depicts an imaginary barrier that, in reality, science can always pass through, or it shows a real barrier that we can penetrate only in our imagination. By the latter reading, the artist is saying that we are imprisoned inside a finite bubble of familiar objects and events. We may expect to understand the world of direct experience, but the infinity outside is inaccessible to exploration and explanation. Does science continually transcend the familiar and reveal new horizons, or does it show us that our prison is inescapable—teaching us a lesson in bounded knowledge and unbounded humility?

Quantum theory is often given as the ultimate argument for the latter vision. Early on, its theorists developed a tradition of gravely teaching wilful irrationality to students: "If you think you understand quantum theory, then you don't." "You're not allowed to ask that question." "The theory is inscrutable and so, therefore, is the world." "Things happen without reason or explanation." So, textbooks and popular accounts have typically said. Yet the developments of the past couple of decades contradict those characterizations. Throughout the history of the field, physicists often assumed that various kinds of constraints from quantum physics would prevent us from fully harnessing nature in the way that classical mechanics had accustomed us to. None of these impediments have ever materialized. Fundamentally, quantum-mechanical attributes of objects, such as superposition, entanglement, discreteness and randomness, have proved not to be limitations but resources. Using them, inventors have fashioned all kinds of miraculous devices, such as lasers and microchips. In the traditional conception of quantum theory, the uncertainty principle sets a limit that no technological progress could ever overcome: the more we know about some properties, such as a particle's position, the less we can know about others, such as the particle's speed. What cannot be known cannot be controlled. Attempts to manipulate tiny objects meet with rampant randomness, classically impossible correlations, and other breakdowns of cause and effect. An inescapable conclusion followed: the end of progress in information technology was nigh.

Question:

The traditional conception of quantum theory suggests that?

Option 1:

Quantum mechanics provides unlimited control and predictability over particle properties.

Option 2:

Randomness and breakdowns of cause and effect prevent technological progress.

Option 3:

Superposition and entanglement are limitations that impede progress in information technology.

Option 4:

The more we know about certain properties, the less we can know about others.

Correct Answer:

The more we know about certain properties, the less we can know about others.

Solution:

The author discusses the traditional conception of quantum theory, which includes the uncertainty principle. According to the uncertainty principle, the more we know about certain properties of a particle, such as its position, the less we can know about others, such as its speed. This limitation implies that we cannot have full control and predictability over particle properties due to the probabilistic nature of quantum mechanics.

Reason for incorrect options:

Option A: The option suggests that quantum mechanics provides unlimited control and predictability over particle properties, which is not true based on the discussion in the passage.

Option B: The option refers to randomness and breakdowns of cause and effect preventing technological progress, which is not directly related to the traditional conception of quantum theory as presented in the passage.

Option C: The option mentions superposition and entanglement as limitations that impede progress in information technology, which is not supported by the information provided in the passage.

Hence, the **fourth option** is correct.

Q. 10 Read the passage given below and answer the question.

Late in the 19th century, an unknown artist depicted a traveller who reaches the horizon, where the sky meets the ground. Kneeling in a stylized terrestrial landscape, he pokes his head through the firmament to experience the unknown. The image, known as the Flammarion engraving, illustrates the human quest for knowledge. Two possible interpretations of the visual metaphor correspond to two sharply different conceptions of knowledge. Either it depicts an imaginary barrier that, in reality, science can always pass through, or it shows a real barrier that we can penetrate only in our imagination. By the latter reading, the artist is saying that we are imprisoned inside a finite bubble of familiar objects and events. We may expect to understand the world of direct experience, but the infinity outside is inaccessible to exploration and explanation. Does science continually transcend the familiar and reveal new horizons, or does it show us that our prison is inescapable—teaching us a lesson in bounded knowledge and unbounded humility?

Quantum theory is often given as the ultimate argument for the latter vision. Early on, its theorists developed a tradition of gravely teaching wilful irrationality to students: "If you think you understand quantum theory, then you don't." "You're not allowed to ask that question." "The theory is inscrutable and so, therefore, is the world." "Things happen without reason or explanation." So, textbooks and popular accounts have typically said. Yet the developments of the past couple of decades contradict those characterizations. Throughout the history of the field, physicists often assumed that various kinds of constraints from quantum physics would prevent us from fully harnessing nature in the way that classical mechanics had accustomed us to. None of these impediments have ever materialized. Fundamentally, quantum-mechanical attributes of objects, such as superposition, entanglement, discreteness and randomness, have proved not to be limitations but resources. Using them, inventors have fashioned all kinds of miraculous devices, such as lasers and microchips. In the traditional conception of quantum theory, the uncertainty principle sets a limit that no technological progress could ever overcome: the more we know about some properties, such as a particle's position, the less we can know about others, such as the particle's speed. What cannot be known cannot be controlled. Attempts to manipulate tiny objects meet with rampant randomness, classically impossible correlations, and other breakdowns of cause and effect. An inescapable conclusion followed: the end of progress in information technology was nigh.

Question: In the context of the passage, which one of the following is not a possible implication of the quoted statement?

'An inescapable conclusion followed: the end of progress in information technology was nigh.'

Option 1:

The advancements in information technology will soon come to a halt due to the constraints imposed by quantum theory.

Option 2:

The further progress in information technology is limited and will eventually cease.

Option 3:

The future of information technology is bleak, with no potential for significant advancements.

Option 4:

It suggests a negative outlook leading to a stagnation or decline in progress in information technology.

Correct Answer:

The advancements in information technology will soon come to a halt due to the constraints imposed by quantum theory.

Solution:

The quoted statement suggests that the end of progress in information technology was inescapable due to the constraints imposed by quantum theory. It does not necessarily imply that advancements will come to a halt soon. Option A is not a possible implication of the quoted statement as it presents a specific timeframe for the halt in advancements, which is not mentioned in the passage.

Reason for incorrect options:

Option B: The option suggests that further progress in information technology is limited and will eventually cease, which is consistent with the quoted statement in the passage.

Option C: The option states that the future of information technology is bleak, with no potential for significant advancements, which aligns with the quoted statement's suggestion of the end of progress in information technology.

Option D: The option presents a negative outlook leading to a stagnation or decline in progress in information technology, which is in line with the quoted statement's inescapable conclusion about the end of progress.

Hence, the **first option** is correct.

Q. 11 Read the passage given below and answer the question.

Late in the 19th century an unknown artist depicted a traveller who reaches the horizon, where the sky meets the ground. Kneeling in a stylized terrestrial landscape, he pokes his head through the firmament to experience the unknown. The image, known as the Flammarion engraving, illustrates the human quest for knowledge. Two possible interpretations of the visual metaphor correspond to two sharply different conceptions of knowledge. Either it depicts an imaginary barrier that, in reality, science can always pass through, or it shows a real barrier that we can penetrate only in our imagination. By the latter reading, the artist is saying that we are imprisoned inside a finite bubble of familiar objects and events. We may expect to understand the world of direct experience, but the infinity outside is inaccessible to exploration and explanation. Does science continually transcend the familiar and reveal new horizons, or does it show us that our prison is inescapable—teaching us a lesson in bounded knowledge and unbounded humility?

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Question:

According to the passage, what recent developments contradict the traditional characterizations of quantum theory as inscrutable and irrational?

Option 1:

The uncertainty principle sets a limit on technological progress.

Option 2:

Physicists assume that quantum physics would prevent harnessing nature fully.

Option 3:

Quantum-mechanical attributes prove to be limitations rather than resources.

Option 4:

Inventors use superposition, entanglement, discreteness, and randomness to create miraculous devices.

Correct Answer:

Inventors use superposition, entanglement, discreteness, and randomness to create miraculous devices.

Solution:

The recent developments as stated in the passage contradict the traditional characterizations of quantum theory as inscrutable and irrational. It further explains that inventors have been able to create miraculous devices, such as lasers and microchips, by using quantum-mechanical attributes like superposition, entanglement, discreteness, and randomness. This strengthens the argument that quantum theory's attributes are not limitations but resources that can be harnessed for technological advancements.

Hence, the **fourth option** is correct.

Q. 12 Read the passage given below and answer the question.

Late in the 19th century, an unknown artist depicted a traveller who reaches the horizon, where the sky meets the ground. Kneeling in a stylized terrestrial landscape, he pokes his head through the firmament to experience the unknown. The image, known as the Flammarion engraving, illustrates the human quest for knowledge. Two possible interpretations of the visual metaphor correspond to two sharply different conceptions of knowledge. Either it depicts an imaginary barrier that, in reality, science can always pass through, or it shows a real barrier that we can penetrate only in our imagination. By the latter reading, the artist is saying that we are imprisoned inside a finite bubble of familiar objects and events. We may expect to understand the world of direct experience, but the infinity outside is inaccessible to exploration and explanation. Does science continually transcend the familiar and reveal new horizons, or does it show us that our prison is inescapable—teaching us a lesson in bounded knowledge and unbounded humility?

Quantum theory is often given as the ultimate argument for the latter vision. Early on, its theorists developed a tradition of gravely teaching wilful irrationality to students: "If you think you understand quantum theory, then you don't." "You're not allowed to ask that question." "The theory is inscrutable and so, therefore, is the world." "Things happen without reason or explanation." So, textbooks and popular accounts have typically said. Yet the developments of the past couple of decades contradict those characterizations. Throughout the history of the field, physicists often assumed that various kinds of constraints from quantum physics would prevent us from fully harnessing nature in the way that classical mechanics had accustomed us to. None of these impediments have ever materialized. Fundamentally, quantum-mechanical attributes of objects, such as superposition, entanglement, discreteness and randomness, have proved not to be limitations but resources. Using them, inventors have fashioned all kinds of miraculous devices, such as lasers and microchips. In the traditional conception of quantum theory, the uncertainty principle sets a limit that no technological progress could ever overcome: the more we know about some properties, such as a particle's position, the less we can know about others, such as the particle's speed. What cannot be known cannot be controlled. Attempts to manipulate tiny objects meet with rampant randomness, classically impossible correlations, and other breakdowns of cause and effect. An inescapable conclusion followed: the end of progress in information technology was nigh.

Question:

Which of the following, if true, weakens the argument that quantum theory supports the idea of bounded knowledge and unbounded humility?

Option 1:

Quantum theory has consistently been misapplied in technological inventions, leading to failures in various devices.

Option 2:

Physicists' assumptions about constraints from quantum physics preventing the full harnessing of nature have been proven to be accurate in recent experiments.

Option 3:

The uncertainty principle in quantum theory has been debunked, showing that precise knowledge of certain properties does not affect the knowledge of others.

Option 4:

The developments in quantum theory have shown that the more we understand certain properties, the better we can predict others.

Correct Answer:

The uncertainty principle in quantum theory has been debunked, showing that precise knowledge of certain properties does not affect the knowledge of others.

Solution:

The author discusses the traditional conception of quantum theory, which includes the uncertainty principle that sets a limit on the knowledge we can have about certain properties of a particle. Option C weakens the argument by stating that recent developments have debunked the uncertainty principle, suggesting that precise knowledge of certain properties does not affect the knowledge of others. If true, this weakens the idea that quantum theory supports the notion of bounded knowledge and unbounded humility.

Hence, the **third option** is correct.

Q. 13 Read the passage given below and answer the question.

Diminishing transportation and communication costs facilitate contact among culturally distinct communities. Through cross-cultural interactions, hybrid cultures emerge from habits and norms once identified with different cultures. This process of “cultural integration” can fuel social tensions, as reflected in campaigns to protect existing cultures and in anti-globalization movements. These and other manifestations of cultural protectionism are often motivated by the perception that cross-cultural influences favour the spread of one particular culture at the expense of others. Currently, the social sciences lack an analytical framework suitable for the systematic study of such themes. Even the prevailing definitions of culture are problematic because they preclude specificity or stress shared attributes. Here we define culture as a pair of distributions that jointly provide a distinct communal identity: a preference distribution and an equilibrium behaviour distribution. This focus on distributions accommodates the heterogeneity that societies show in tastes and choices. It also yields insights into the tensions that accompany cultural integration. We explore the hybridization process through an explicitly dynamic theoretical framework based on individual choice and, departing from conventional economic analysis, feedback from cultural outcomes to individual preferences. A key feature of the model is that the equilibrium behaviours of individuals reflect compromises between respecting their personal preferences and coordinating with the choices of others. These compromises shape preferences through two distinct mechanisms.

First, children’s preferences are influenced by their parents’ observed behaviours, so that preferences in each family lineage come to reflect equilibrium choices. Second, individual preferences adjust to lessen the discontent fuelled by discrepancies between ideal and actual choices. The preference changes alter equilibrium behaviours, which then induce further preference adaptations. We demonstrate how this circle of influences promotes cultural hybridization and homogenization, and we characterize both the ultimate composition of the hybrid culture and the speed of cultural change. Our analysis relies on techniques from evolutionary game theory to describe in closed form the time paths of each agent’s preferences and actions. We posit a two-speed formulation whereby gradual changes in preferences are accompanied by immediate behavioural adjustments that maintain equilibrium play. The model to be developed speaks to two popular social objectives of our time: “multiculturalism” and “social integration”.

Most variants of multiculturalism aim to preserve the multiplicity of existing cultures. For their part, social integration campaigns promote interactions across boundaries of class, ethnicity, religion, and national origin. Daily headlines reveal that in combination, these objectives generate social conflict. Policies designed to legitimize and strengthen the identities of immigrant groups lead to social friction and even violence, especially when immigrant lifestyles are perceived to conflict with those of the host population. While recognizing these short-term problems of adjustment, the following analysis points to a distinct and generally overlooked conflict between the two social objectives themselves. Our model describes how cross-cultural contacts generate behavioural adaptations to improve interpersonal coordination. These changes in behaviour induce changes in preferences, eroding preference diversity both within and across cultures. By dampening cultural differences, both sets of adjustments undermine multiculturalism.

Question:

Which of the following options offers the most cogent and effective resolution for the quandaries arising from cultural integration?

Option 1:

Implementation of a host government policy to meticulously safeguard against any encroachment upon indigenous cultures by individuals from divergent cultural backgrounds.

Option 2:

Implementation of an immersive and comprehensive educational program aimed at harmoniously amalgamating the aspects of respect and veneration for all cultures, notwithstanding the dissenting opinions of indigenous populations.

Option 3:

Rigorous adherence to cultural practices by non-governmental cultural organizations as a means to preserve and uphold the distinctive heritage of each respective culture.

Option 4:

Establishment of a thorough screening process involving interviews with outsiders before granting entry into the country, ensuring compatibility with the cultural fabric of the society.

Correct Answer:

Implementation of an immersive and comprehensive educational program aimed at harmoniously amalgamating the aspects of respect and veneration for all cultures, notwithstanding the dissenting opinions of indigenous populations.

Solution:

The passage discusses the challenges and tensions arising from cultural integration. Option b proposes an educational program that fosters respect and veneration for all cultures, which could help mitigate conflicts and promote harmonious interactions. This option aligns with the idea of addressing cultural integration issues through education and understanding.

Reason for incorrect options:

Option A: This option suggests implementing a host government policy to safeguard against encroachment on indigenous cultures, which might not be an effective resolution for cultural integration issues as it may lead to further conflicts and isolation.

Option C: This option proposes rigorous adherence to cultural practices, which may not be feasible or practical in culturally diverse societies and could lead to resistance and conflicts. **Option D:** This option suggests a screening process for outsiders based on compatibility with the cultural fabric, which may be discriminatory and may not address the underlying challenges of cultural integration.

Hence, the **second option** is correct.

Q. 14 Read the passage given below and answer the question.

Diminishing transportation and communication costs facilitate contact among culturally distinct communities. Through cross-cultural interactions, hybrid cultures emerge from habits and norms once identified with different cultures. This process of “cultural integration” can fuel social tensions, as reflected in campaigns to protect existing cultures and in anti-globalization movements. These and other manifestations of cultural protectionism are often motivated by the perception that cross-cultural influences favour the spread of one particular culture at the expense of others. Currently, the social sciences lack an analytical framework suitable for the systematic study of such themes. Even the prevailing definitions of culture are problematic because they preclude specificity or stress shared attributes. Here we define culture as a pair of distributions that jointly provide a distinct communal identity: a preference distribution and an equilibrium behaviour distribution. This focus on distributions accommodates the heterogeneity that societies show in tastes and choices. It also yields insights into the tensions that accompany cultural integration. We explore the hybridization process through an explicitly dynamic theoretical framework based on individual choice and, departing from conventional economic analysis, feedback from cultural outcomes to individual preferences. A key feature of the model is that the equilibrium behaviours of individuals reflect compromises between respecting their personal preferences and coordinating with the choices of others. These compromises shape preferences through two distinct mechanisms.

First, children’s preferences are influenced by their parents’ observed behaviours, so that preferences in each family lineage come to reflect equilibrium choices. Second, individual preferences adjust to lessen the discontent fuelled by discrepancies between ideal and actual choices. The preference changes alter equilibrium behaviours, which then induce further preference adaptations. We demonstrate how this circle of influences promotes cultural hybridization and homogenization, and we characterize both the ultimate composition of the hybrid culture and the speed of cultural change. Our analysis relies on techniques from evolutionary game theory to describe in closed form the time paths of each agent’s preferences and actions. We posit a two-speed formulation whereby gradual changes in preferences are accompanied by immediate behavioural adjustments that maintain equilibrium play. The model to be developed speaks to two popular social objectives of our time: “multiculturalism” and “social integration”.

Most variants of multiculturalism aim to preserve the multiplicity of existing cultures. For their part, social integration campaigns promote interactions across boundaries of class, ethnicity, religion, and national origin. Daily headlines reveal that in combination, these objectives generate social conflict. Policies designed to legitimize and strengthen the identities of immigrant groups lead to social friction and even violence, especially when immigrant lifestyles are perceived to conflict with those of the host population.¹ While recognizing these short-term problems of adjustment, the following analysis points to a distinct and generally overlooked conflict between the two social objectives themselves. Our model describes how cross-cultural contacts generate behavioural adaptations to improve interpersonal coordination. These changes in behaviour induce changes in preferences, eroding preference diversity both within and across cultures. By dampening cultural differences, both sets of adjustments undermine multiculturalism.

Question:

Which one of the following statements could be inferred as supporting the arguments of the passage?

Option 1:

The focus on distributions accommodates the heterogeneity in tastes and choices.

Option 2:

The preference changes alter equilibrium behaviours.

Option 3:

The model relies on techniques from evolutionary game theory.

Option 4:

Social friction and violence occur when immigrant lifestyles conflict with the host population.

Correct Answer:

The focus on distributions accommodates the heterogeneity in tastes and choices.

Solution:

The definition of culture as a pair of distributions that accommodates the heterogeneity in tastes and choices in societies is explicitly discussed in the passage. This supports the argument that the focus on distributions allows for a more comprehensive understanding of cultural integration and its implications.

Hence, the **first option** is correct.

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Q. 15 Read the passage given below and answer the question.

Diminishing transportation and communication costs facilitate contact among culturally distinct communities. Through cross-cultural interactions, hybrid cultures emerge from habits and norms once identified with different cultures. This process of “cultural integration” can fuel social tensions, as reflected in campaigns to protect existing cultures and in anti-globalization movements. These and other manifestations of cultural protectionism are often motivated by the perception that cross-cultural influences favour the spread of one particular culture at the expense of others. Currently, the social sciences lack an analytical framework suitable for the systematic study of such themes. Even the prevailing definitions of culture are problematic because they preclude specificity or stress shared attributes. Here we define culture as a pair of distributions that jointly provide a distinct communal identity: a preference distribution and an equilibrium behaviour distribution. This focus on distributions accommodates the heterogeneity that societies show in tastes and choices. It also yields insights into the tensions that accompany cultural integration. We explore the hybridization process through an explicitly dynamic theoretical framework based on individual choice and, departing from conventional economic analysis, feedback from cultural outcomes to individual preferences. A key feature of the model is that the equilibrium behaviours of individuals reflect compromises between respecting their personal preferences and coordinating with the choices of others. These compromises shape preferences through two distinct mechanisms.

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Question:

Which one of the following statements best reflects the main argument of the second paragraph of the passage?

Option 1:

The model explores the hybridization process through a dynamic theoretical framework.

Option 2:

The equilibrium behaviours of individuals reflect compromises between personal preferences and coordination with others.

Option 3:

Children's preferences are influenced by their parents' observed behaviours.

Option 4:

Individual preferences adjust to lessen the discontent fuelled by discrepancies between ideal and actual choices.

Correct Answer:

Individual preferences adjust to lessen the discontent fuelled by discrepancies between ideal and actual choices.

Solution:

The paragraph discusses how individual preferences adjust to lessen discontent arising from differences between ideal and actual choices. It highlights that these adjustments influence equilibrium behaviours, leading to further adaptations in preferences. This cycle of adjustment ultimately promotes cultural hybridization and homogenization.

Hence, the **fourth option** is correct.

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Q. 16 Read the passage given below and answer the question.

Diminishing transportation and communication costs facilitate contact among culturally distinct communities. Through cross-cultural interactions, hybrid cultures emerge from habits and norms once identified with different cultures. This process of “cultural integration” can fuel social tensions, as reflected in campaigns to protect existing cultures and in anti-globalization movements. These and other manifestations of cultural protectionism are often motivated by the perception that cross-cultural influences favour the spread of one particular culture at the expense of others. Currently, the social sciences lack an analytical framework suitable for the systematic study of such themes. Even the prevailing definitions of culture are problematic because they preclude specificity or stress shared attributes. Here we define culture as a pair of distributions that jointly provide a distinct communal identity: a preference distribution and an equilibrium behaviour distribution. This focus on distributions accommodates the heterogeneity that societies show in tastes and choices. It also yields insights into the tensions that accompany cultural integration. We explore the hybridization process through an explicitly dynamic theoretical framework based on individual choice and, departing from conventional economic analysis, feedback from cultural outcomes to individual preferences. A key feature of the model is that the equilibrium behaviours of individuals reflect compromises between respecting their personal preferences and coordinating with the choices of others. These compromises shape preferences through two distinct mechanisms.

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Question: Which one of the following statements, if false, could be seen as contradicting the facts/arguments in the passage?

Option 1:

Multiculturalism inherently leads to the erosion of traditional cultural values and practices, resulting in social unrest and conflicts.

Option 2:

Cultural integration can be seamlessly achieved by imposing a single dominant culture that supersedes all others, thereby eradicating cultural diversity.

Option 3:

Cultural relativism is a flawed concept, and there exists an objective universal culture that should prevail over other cultural practices in culturally integrated societies.

Option 4:

Cultural integration is a threat to national identity and should be avoided to preserve the purity and authenticity of a country's cultural heritage.

Correct Answer:

Cultural relativism is a flawed concept, and there exists an objective universal culture that should prevail over other cultural practices in culturally integrated societies.

Solution:

The passage does not make any explicit statements about the existence of an objective universal culture that should prevail over other cultural practices. The third option contradicts the facts/arguments in the passage, as it proposes an idea not supported by the passage.

Hence, the **third option** is correct.

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Q. 17 Read the passage given below and answer the question.

Diminishing transportation and communication costs facilitate contact among culturally distinct communities. Through cross-cultural interactions, hybrid cultures emerge from habits and norms once identified with different cultures. This process of “cultural integration” can fuel social tensions, as reflected in campaigns to protect existing cultures and in anti-globalization movements. These and other manifestations of cultural protectionism are often motivated by the perception that cross-cultural influences favour the spread of one particular culture at the expense of others. Currently, the social sciences lack an analytical framework suitable for the systematic study of such themes. Even the prevailing definitions of culture are problematic because they preclude specificity or stress shared attributes. Here we define culture as a pair of distributions that jointly provide a distinct communal identity: a preference distribution and an equilibrium behaviour distribution. This focus on distributions accommodates the heterogeneity that societies show in tastes and choices. It also yields insights into the tensions that accompany cultural integration. We explore the hybridization process through an explicitly dynamic theoretical framework based on individual choice and, departing from conventional economic analysis, feedback from cultural outcomes to individual preferences. A key feature of the model is that the equilibrium behaviours of individuals reflect compromises between respecting their personal preferences and coordinating with the choices of others. These compromises shape preferences through two distinct mechanisms.

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Question:

Based on the passage, what can be inferred about the impact of diminishing transportation and communication costs on cultural integration?

Option 1:

Diminishing transportation and communication costs do not affect cultural integration.

Option 2:

Diminishing transportation and communication costs lead to the emergence of hybrid cultures.

Option 3:

Diminishing transportation and communication costs fuel social tensions and anti-globalization movements.

Option 4:

Diminishing transportation and communication costs result in the preservation of existing cultures.

Correct Answer:

Diminishing transportation and communication costs lead to the emergence of hybrid cultures.

Solution:

The passage states that diminishing transportation and communication costs facilitate contact among culturally distinct communities, leading to cross-cultural interactions and the emergence of hybrid cultures. This inference is supported by the passage's assertion that cultural integration occurs due to increased interactions between different cultures.

Hence, the **second option** is correct.

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Q. 18 Read the passage given below and answer the question.

Diminishing transportation and communication costs facilitate contact among culturally distinct communities. Through cross-cultural interactions, hybrid cultures emerge from habits and norms once identified with different cultures. This process of “cultural integration” can fuel social tensions, as reflected in campaigns to protect existing cultures and in anti-globalization movements. These and other manifestations of cultural protectionism are often motivated by the perception that cross-cultural influences favour the spread of one particular culture at the expense of others. Currently, the social sciences lack an analytical framework suitable for the systematic study of such themes. Even the prevailing definitions of culture are problematic because they preclude specificity or stress shared attributes. Here we define culture as a pair of distributions that jointly provide a distinct communal identity: a preference distribution and an equilibrium behaviour distribution. This focus on distributions accommodates the heterogeneity that societies show in tastes and choices. It also yields insights into the tensions that accompany cultural integration. We explore the hybridization process through an explicitly dynamic theoretical framework based on individual choice and, departing from conventional economic analysis, feedback from cultural outcomes to individual preferences. A key feature of the model is that the equilibrium behaviours of individuals reflect compromises between respecting their personal preferences and coordinating with the choices of others. These compromises shape preferences through two distinct mechanisms.

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Question:

Based on the passage, what is the underlying assumption behind the argument that policies designed to legitimize and strengthen the identities of immigrant groups lead to social friction and violence?

Option 1:

Social integration campaigns lead to a decrease in cultural diversity and preference differences.

Option 2:

Immigrant lifestyles are always perceived to conflict with the host population.

Option 3:

Diminishing transportation and communication costs can cause cultural homogenization.

Option 4:

Policies aimed at preserving the multiplicity of existing cultures have no impact on social conflict.

Correct Answer:

Immigrant lifestyles are always perceived to conflict with the host population.

Solution:

The policies designed to legitimize and strengthen the identities of immigrant groups can lead to social friction and violence, especially when immigrant lifestyles are perceived to conflict with those of the host population. The underlying assumption here is that such perceived conflicts between immigrant lifestyles and the host population's lifestyles are the cause of social tensions.

Hence, the **second option** is correct.

Q. 19 Read the passage given below and answer the question.

Occupations in art and culture in a broad sense are many and heterogeneous. Some are classic and traditional such as literature, art, performing art music and theatre, and some are of recent origin and are connected to computer and digital technology such as web designers and computer game developers. There is a wide variety of old and new art educations, some with strong ambitions to be professional in status and occupational performance. Professionalism is a mystic word with several implications. In the modern world of fast-paced life based on the internet and connectivity, individuals claim to be hardcore professionals. It does not apply in totality or rationality to the theory of art. Artistic with virgin ideas are even influenced by the predecessors of the art in the timeline. The poet may be born, not made; but no man can start writing poetry as if it had never been written before. The passage of time is like a medium. Who in history is not influenced by other counterparts in the world of art? Influence is not from the contemporaries only but more from the people who decorated the planet before them. Every vocation is an endless imitation. Isolation is not possible but inspiration is rampant. The better the inspiration better the improvement in the art. This was the trend in history but then professionalism appeared to kill the artists' inspiration, of all the talk about inspiration; for he knows that, though nothing can be done without it, it comes only with the command of the medium. Medium of time hands over the art from one generation to another in the form of inspiration sans the thought of being professionals.

Any kind of creation in this imperfect world is as difficult as virtue itself. In virtue the natural man rises above his natural but animal functions, above living so that he may continue to live; he triumphs over those animal instincts which hold him down to the earth as incessantly as the attraction of gravity itself. But, like the airman, he can triumph only by material means, and by means gradually perfected in the practice of others. Yet there is always this difference, in mechanics, anyone can learn to make use of an invention; but in the higher activities, invention, if it becomes mechanical, destroys the activity itself, even in the original inventor. Now professionalism is the result of a false analogy between mechanical invention the higher activities. It happens whenever the medium is regarded merely as material to be manipulated when the artist thinks that he can learn to fly by mastering some other artist's machine when his art is to him a matter of invention gradually perfected and necessarily progressing through the advance of knowledge and skill. But in such histories, there always comes a point at which artists cease to profit from the inventions of their predecessors. After Michelangelo, perhaps after Beethoven, is decadence. Then suddenly there is talk of inspiration or lack of it. Mere imitators appear, and the historian who reviles them does not see that they have only practised, and refuted, his theory of art.

Question:

Which of the following faults in the argument of the author is conveniently detectable in the passage?

Option 1:

The passage does not provide sufficient evidence or examples to support the author's claim about the decline of art after certain artists.

Option 2:

The author makes a false analogy between mechanical invention and higher activities such as art, without providing a strong justification for this comparison.

Option 3:

The author's argument relies heavily on subjective interpretations and personal opinions rather than objective analysis or empirical evidence.

Option 4:

The passage fails to address alternative perspectives or counterarguments that may challenge the author's claims about professionalism and inspiration in art.

Correct Answer:

The author makes a false analogy between mechanical invention and higher activities such as art, without providing a strong justification for this comparison.

Solution:

The author discusses the relationship between professionalism and inspiration in art, but the author draws a false analogy between mechanical invention and artistic activities. The author claims that professionalism can hinder an artist's inspiration, but this comparison lacks a solid justification in the passage.

Reason for incorrect options:

Option A: The passage does provide examples, such as references to Michelangelo and Beethoven, to support the author's claim about the decline of art after certain artists.

Option C: While the passage has a subjective element in discussing professionalism and inspiration in art, it also includes logical reasoning and observations.

Option D: The passage does not specifically address alternative perspectives or counterarguments; its focus is primarily on the author's perspective about professionalism and inspiration in art.

Hence, the **second option** is correct.

Q. 20 Read the passage given below and answer the question.

Occupations in art and culture in a broad sense are many and heterogeneous. Some are classic and traditional such as literature, art, performing art music and theatre, and some are of recent origin and connected to computer and digital technology such as web designers and computer game developers. There is a wide variety of old and new art educations, some with strong ambitions to be professional in status and occupational performance. Professionalism is a mystic word with several implications. In the modern world of fast-paced life based on the internet and connectivity, individuals claim to be hardcore professionals. It does not apply in totality or rationality to the theory of art. Artistic with virgin ideas are even influenced by the predecessors of the art in the timeline. The poet may be born, not made; but no man can start writing poetry as if it had never been written before. The passage of time is like a medium. Who in history is not influenced by other counterparts in the world of art? Influence is not from the contemporaries only but more from the people who decorated the planet before them. Every vocation is an endless imitation. Isolation is not possible but inspiration is rampant. The better the inspiration better the improvement in the art. This was the trend in history but then professionalism appeared to kill the artists' inspiration, of all the talk about inspiration; for he knows that, though nothing can be done without it, it comes only with the command of the medium. Medium of time hands over the art from one generation to another in the form of inspiration sans the thought of being professionals.

Any kind of creation in this imperfect world is as difficult as virtue itself. In virtue the natural man rises above his natural but animal functions, above living so that he may continue to live; he triumphs over those animal instincts which hold him down to the earth as incessantly as the attraction of gravity itself. But, like the airman, he can triumph only by material means, and by means gradually perfected in the practice of others. Yet there is always this difference, in mechanics, anyone can learn to make use of an invention; but in the higher activities, invention, if it becomes mechanical, destroys the activity itself, even in the original inventor. Now professionalism is the result of a false analogy between mechanical invention the higher activities. It happens whenever the medium is regarded merely as material to be manipulated when the artist thinks that he can learn to fly by mastering some other artist's machine when his art is to him a matter of invention gradually perfected and necessarily progressing through the advance of knowledge and skill. But in such histories, there always comes a point at which artists cease to profit from the inventions of their predecessors. After Michelangelo, perhaps after Beethoven, is decadence. Then suddenly there is talk of inspiration or lack of it. Mere imitators appear, and the historian who reviles them does not see that they have only practised, and refuted, his theory of art.

Question:

Which of the following individuals among the following would view the author's argument in a positive light?

Option 1:

A sociologist believes that the erosion of traditional cultural values and practices due to cultural integration leads to social unrest and conflicts.

Option 2:

A historian who studies the impact of globalization and sees cultural integration as a threat to national identity and the preservation of historical heritage.

Option 3:

An anthropologist who emphasizes the importance of cultural relativism and views the blending of cultures through integration as a positive aspect of societal development.

Option 4:

A psychologist who studies the effects of multiculturalism and believes that embracing diversity and promoting intercultural understanding can foster social cohesion and psychological well-being.

Correct Answer:

A historian who studies the impact of globalization and sees cultural integration as a threat to national identity and the preservation of historical heritage.

Solution:

The author discusses the concept of cultural integration and its potential to fuel social tensions. A historian concerned about the impact of globalization on national identity and historical heritage would likely appreciate the author's argument about the conflict between multiculturalism and social integration.

Reason for incorrect options:

Option (A): The passage does mention social tensions related to cultural protectionism, but it does not directly connect it to the erosion of traditional cultural values or social unrest.

Option (C): The passage does not emphasize cultural relativism or the positive aspects of blending cultures through integration.

Option (D): The passage does not specifically discuss the psychological effects of multiculturalism or intercultural understanding.

Hence, the **second option** is correct.

Q. 21 Read the passage given below and answer the question.

Occupations in art and culture in a broad sense are many and heterogeneous. Some are classic and traditional such as literature, art, performing art, music and theatre, and some are of recent origin and connected to computer and digital technology such as web designers and computer game developers. There is a wide variety of old and new art educations, some with strong ambitions to be professional in status and occupational performance. Professionalism is a mystic word with several implications. In the modern world of fast-paced life based on the internet and connectivity, individuals claim to be hardcore professionals. It does not apply in totality or rationality to the theory of art. Artistic with virgin ideas are even influenced by the predecessors of the art in the timeline. The poet may be born, not made; but no man can start writing poetry as if it had never been written before. The passage of time is like a medium. Who in history is not influenced by other counterparts in the world of art? Influence is not from the contemporaries only but more from the people who decorated the planet before them. Every vocation is an endless imitation. Isolation is not possible but inspiration is rampant. The better the inspiration better the improvement in the art. This was the trend in history but then professionalism appeared to kill the artists' inspiration, of all the talk about inspiration; for he knows that, though nothing can be done without it, it comes only with the command of the medium. Medium of time hands over the art from one generation to another in the form of inspiration sans the thought of being professionals.

Any kind of creation in this imperfect world is as difficult as virtue itself. In virtue the natural man rises above his natural but animal functions, above living so that he may continue to live; he triumphs over those animal instincts which hold him down to the earth as incessantly as the attraction of gravity itself. But, like the airman, he can triumph only by material means, and by means gradually perfected in the practice of others. Yet there is always this difference, in mechanics, anyone can learn to make use of an invention; but in the higher activities, invention, if it becomes mechanical, destroys the activity itself, even in the original inventor. Now professionalism is the result of a false analogy between mechanical invention the higher activities. It happens whenever the medium is regarded merely as material to be manipulated when the artist thinks that he can learn to fly by mastering some other artist's machine when his art is to him a matter of invention gradually perfected and necessarily progressing through the advance of knowledge and skill. But in such histories, there always comes a point at which artists cease to profit from the inventions of their predecessors. After Michelangelo, perhaps after Beethoven, is decadence. Then suddenly there is talk of inspiration or lack of it. Mere imitators appear, and the historian who reviles them does not see that they have only practised, and refuted, his theory of art.

Question: Based on the passage, which conclusion can be drawn?

Option 1:

The emergence of hybrid cultures is detrimental to preserving existing cultures.

Option 2:

The concept of professionalism undermines originality and inspiration in art.

Option 3:

Cultural integration and exposure to influences are essential for art evolution.

Option 4:

Social integration and multiculturalism lead to incompatible objectives.

Correct Answer:

Cultural integration and exposure to influences are essential for art evolution.

Solution:

The passage emphasizes that exposure to different influences and predecessors is vital for art's evolution and improvement over time.

- a) The passage discusses cultural integration and protectionism but does not make a clear conclusion about its impact.
- b) The passage criticizes professionalism but does not conclude it undermines inspiration.
- d) The passage discusses potential conflicts but does not conclude they are incompatible.

Hence, the **third option** is correct.

Q. 22 Read the passage given below and answer the question.

Occupations in art and culture in a broad sense are many and heterogeneous. Some are classic and traditional such as literature, art, performing art, music and theatre, and some are of recent origin and connected to computer and digital technology such as web designers and computer game developers. There is a wide variety of old and new art educations, some with strong ambitions to be professional in status and occupational performance. Professionalism is a mystic word with several implications. In the modern world of fast-paced life based on the internet and connectivity, individuals claim to be hardcore professionals. It does not apply in totality or rationality to the theory of art. Artistic with virgin ideas are even influenced by the predecessors of the art in the timeline. The poet may be born, not made; but no man can start writing poetry as if it had never been written before. The passage of time is like a medium. Who in history is not influenced by other counterparts in the world of art? Influence is not from the contemporaries only but more from the people who decorated the planet before them. Every vocation is an endless imitation. Isolation is not possible but inspiration is rampant. The better the inspiration better the improvement in the art. This was the trend in history but then professionalism appeared to kill the artists' inspiration, of all the talk about inspiration; for he knows that, though nothing can be done without it, it comes only with the command of the medium. Medium of time hands over the art from one generation to another in the form of inspiration sans the thought of being professionals.

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Question: In the context of the passage, which of the following assumptions cannot be made based on the given information?

Option 1:

The premise is that artistic talent is innate and not acquired through practice and learning.

Option 2:

The assertion that there is a direct comparison between a creator in the field of art and a student studying mechanics.

Option 3:

The notion that the quality of earlier art surpasses that of contemporary art.

Option 4:

The assumption is that practice holds equal importance to inspiration in the field of art.

Correct Answer:

The assertion that there is a direct comparison between a creator in the field of art and a student studying mechanics.

Solution:

It can be found in the passage that professionalism, inspiration, and the evolution of art over time are topics of discussion and are mentioned here and there in the text. However, the author does not make a direct comparison between an artist and a student studying mechanics. The passage focuses on the influence of predecessors on art and the relationship between professionalism and inspiration.

Option b: The passage does not address the nature of artistic talent as innate or acquired; it mainly emphasizes the influence of predecessors on artists.

Option c: The passage does not make a judgment about the quality of earlier art compared to contemporary art; it focuses on the concept of inspiration and professionalism.

Option d: The passage discusses the importance of inspiration and practice in the field of art, suggesting that both are necessary for artistic development.

Hence, the **second option** is correct.

Q. 23 Read the passage given below and answer the question.

Occupations in art and culture in a broad sense are many and heterogeneous. Some are classic and traditional such as literature, art, performing art, music and theatre, and some are of recent origin and connected to computer and digital technology such as web designers and computer game developers. There is a wide variety of old and new art educations, some with strong ambitions to be professional in status and occupational performance. Professionalism is a mystic word with several implications. In the modern world of fast-paced life based on the internet and connectivity, individuals claim to be hardcore professionals. It does not apply in totality or rationality to the theory of art. Artistic with virgin ideas are even influenced by the predecessors of the art in the timeline. The poet may be born, not made; but no man can start writing poetry as if it had never been written before. The passage of time is like a medium. Who in history is not influenced by other counterparts in the world of art? Influence is not from the contemporaries only but more from the people who decorated the planet before them. Every vocation is an endless imitation. Isolation is not possible but inspiration is rampant. The better the inspiration better the improvement in the art. This was the trend in history but then professionalism appeared to kill the artists' inspiration, of all the talk about inspiration; for he knows that, though nothing can be done without it, it comes only with the command of the medium. Medium of time hands over the art from one generation to another in the form of inspiration sans the thought of being professionals.

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Question: Which of the following situations is the best representation of the facts given in the passage?

Option 1:

In the field of sports, a paradoxical relationship between intense training and natural talent, where some athletes excel through rigorous practice while others rely more on inherent abilities.

Option 2:

In the realm of technology, the paradox of innovation is where advancements in digital tools and automation can both enhance and limit creative problem-solving and original thinking.

Option 3:

In the realm of scientific research, the paradox of specialization and interdisciplinary collaboration, where deep expertise in a specific field can both enhance and restrict innovative breakthroughs.

Option 4:

In the world of literature, the paradox of artistic inspiration, where exposure to various literary works and influences can both stimulate and constrain the originality and creativity of writers.

Correct Answer:

In the realm of technology, the paradox of innovation is where advancements in digital tools and automation can both enhance and limit creative problem-solving and original thinking.

Solution:

The author discusses the relationship between professionalism, inspiration, and cultural integration in the field of art. Option (b) best represents the facts given in the passage, as it highlights the paradoxical nature of innovation in the realm of technology, where advancements can both enhance and limit creative problem-solving and original thinking.

Option a: While the situation described in Option (a) represents a paradox between intense training and natural talent in sports, it is not directly related to the concepts discussed in the passage.

Option c: While the situation in Option (c) represents a paradox between specialization and interdisciplinary collaboration in scientific research, it is not directly related to the concepts discussed in the passage.

Option d: While the situation in Option (d) represents a paradox of artistic inspiration in literature, it is not directly related to the concepts discussed in the passage, which primarily focus on cultural integration and its effects on art.

Hence, the **second option** is correct.

Q. 24 Read the passage given below and answer the question.

Occupations in art and culture in a broad sense are many and heterogeneous. Some are classic and traditional such as literature, art, performing art, music and theatre, and some are of recent origin and connected to computer and digital technology such as web designers and computer game developers. There is a wide variety of old and new art educations, some with strong ambitions to be professional in status and occupational performance. Professionalism is a mystic word with several implications. In the modern world of fast-paced life based on the internet and connectivity, individuals claim to be hardcore professionals. It does not apply in totality or rationality to the theory of art. Artistic with virgin ideas are even influenced by the predecessors of the art in the timeline. The poet may be born, not made; but no man can start writing poetry as if it had never been written before. The passage of time is like a medium. Who in history is not influenced by other counterparts in the world of art? Influence is not from the contemporaries only but more from the people who decorated the planet before them. Every vocation is an endless imitation. Isolation is not possible but inspiration is rampant. The better the inspiration better the improvement in the art. This was the trend in history but then professionalism appeared to kill the artists' inspiration, of all the talk about inspiration; for he knows that, though nothing can be done without it, it comes only with the command of the medium. Medium of time hands over the art from one generation to another in the form of inspiration sans the thought of being professionals.

Any kind of creation in this imperfect world is as difficult as virtue itself. In virtue the natural man rises above his natural but animal functions, above living so that he may continue to live; he triumphs over those animal instincts which hold him down to the earth as incessantly as the attraction of gravity itself. But, like the airman, he can triumph only by material means, and by means gradually perfected in the practice of others. Yet there is always this difference, in mechanics, anyone can learn to make use of an invention; but in the higher activities, invention, if it becomes mechanical, destroys the activity itself, even in the original inventor. Now professionalism is the result of a false analogy between mechanical invention the higher activities. It happens whenever the medium is regarded merely as material to be manipulated when the artist thinks that he can learn to fly by mastering some other artist's machine when his art is to him a matter of invention gradually perfected and necessarily progressing through the advance of knowledge and skill. But in such histories, there always comes a point at which artists cease to profit from the inventions of their predecessors. After Michelangelo, perhaps after Beethoven, is decadence. Then suddenly there is talk of inspiration or lack of it. Mere imitators appear, and the historian who reviles them does not see that they have only practised, and refuted, his theory of art.

Question: Which title best represents the central theme of the passage?

Option 1:

The Impact of Technology on Cultural Integration

Option 2:

The Challenges of Cultural Protectionism in a Globalized World

Option 3:

The Role of Inspiration and Professionalism in Artistic Evolution

Option 4:

The Paradox of Multiculturalism and Social Integration

Correct Answer:

The Role of Inspiration and Professionalism in Artistic Evolution

Solution:

The author primarily discusses the relationship between inspiration, professionalism, and art evolution, exploring how exposure to influences and predecessors affects artistic development over time.

- a) The passage briefly mentions technology, but it is not the central focus of the passage.
- b) Cultural protectionism is discussed in the passage, but it is not the primary theme.
- d) Multiculturalism and social integration are mentioned, but they are not the primary focus of the passage.

Hence, the **third option** is correct.

Quantitative Techniques

Q. 1 Read the given information carefully and answer the questions that follow.

A retailer, Mr. Smith, manages a small clothing store offering a variety of shirts. Let's examine some of the business scenarios he came across during the past month to understand the concept of profit and loss.

Case 1

Mr. Smith purchased a stylish shirt from a wholesaler for Rs. 435. He was confident about its appeal and decided to sell it at a higher price to make a profit. After showcasing the shirt in his store for a few days, a customer was captivated by its design and quality, and willingly paid Rs. 611 to purchase it. Now, let's calculate the percentage of profit earned on this sale.

Case 2

Impressed by his success with the shirt, Mr. Smith decided to expand his product range. He explored various options and finally settled on a high-quality product manufactured by a reputed company. The cost price of each unit was Rs. 1515, and he intended to make a profit of 55% on its sale. Also, to attract the customers he wanted to offer them a whopping 15% discount.

Case 3

Intrigued by the business prospects, John, a friend of Mr. Smith, decided to invest in this venture. He bought a laptop from Mr. Smith for Rs. 19200. However, due to a change in circumstances, John had to resell the laptop to another friend, Jane, at a 8.33% loss.

Case 4

In an unfortunate turn of events, a heavy storm hit the area where Mr. Smith's store was located. As a result, 410 pens got damaged beyond repair. He had purchased a pack of 65 pens for Rs. 125 and intended to sell them at Rs. 3 each.

Question: By how much the selling price be increased so as to increase the percentage profit earned on the sale of the shirt by 25%?

Option 1:

Rs. 520.45

Option 2:

Rs. 609.45

Option 3:

Rs. 719.45

Option 4:

Rs. 660.45

Correct Answer:

Rs. 719.45

Solution:

To calculate the percentage profit earned on the sale of the shirt in Case 1, we need to find the profit and then determine the percentage profit.

Step 1: Calculate the Profit

Profit = Selling Price - Cost Price

Profit = Rs 611 - Rs 435

Profit = Rs 176

Step 2: Calculate the Percentage Profit

$$\text{Percentage Profit} = \frac{176}{435} \approx 40.46\%$$

So, Mr. Smith earned a profit of approximately 40.46% on the sale of the shirt.

Now, let's calculate how much the selling price should be increased to increase the percentage profit earned on the sale of the shirt by 25%.

Step 3: Calculate the desired percentage profit

Desired percentage profit = 40.46% + 25%

Desired Percentage Profit = 40.46% + 25% = 65.46%

Step 4: Calculate the new selling price

Let's assume the new selling price is Rs x.

New profit = New selling price - cost price

New profit = x - Rs. 435

Now, we need to calculate the new selling price when the profit is 65.46% of the cost price.

To find the value of x, let's proceed with the calculations:

$$65.46 / 100 = (x - 435) / 435$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.6546 = (x - 435) / 435$$

$$\Rightarrow x \approx 435 + 284.453$$

$$\Rightarrow x \approx \text{Rs. } 719.45$$

So, to increase the percentage profit earned on the sale of the shirt by 25%, the selling price should be increased to approximately Rs. 719.45.

Hence, the correct answer is 719.45.

Q. 2 Read the given information carefully and answer the questions that follow.

A retailer, Mr. Smith, manages a small clothing store offering a variety of shirts. Let's examine some of the business scenarios he came across during the past month to understand the concept of profit and loss.

Case 1

Mr. Smith purchased a stylish shirt from a wholesaler for Rs435. He was confident about its appeal and decided to sell it at a higher price to make a profit. After showcasing the shirt in his store for a few days, a customer was captivated by its design and quality, and willingly paid Rs611 to purchase it. Now, let's calculate the percentage profit earned on this sale.

Case 2

Impressed by his success with the shirt, Mr. Smith decided to expand his product range. He explored various options and finally settled on a high-quality product manufactured by a reputed company. The cost price of each unit was Rs1515, and he intended to make a profit of 55% on its sale. Also, to attract the customers he wanted to offer them a whopping 15% discount.

Case 3

Intrigued by the business prospects, John, a friend of Mr. Smith, decided to invest in this venture. He bought a laptop from Mr. Smith for Rs19200. However, due to a change in circumstances, John had to resell the laptop to another friend, Jane, at a 8.33% loss.

Case 4

In an unfortunate turn of events, a heavy storm hit the area where Mr. Smith's store was located. As a result, 410 pens got damaged beyond repair. He had purchased a pack of 65 pens for Rs125 and intended to sell them at Rs3 each.

Question: What percentage shall be the selling price less than the marked price of the product?

Option 1:

8.76%

Option 2:

4.76%

Option 3:

5.76%

Option 4:

6.76%

Correct Answer:

4.76%

Solution:

Let us calculate the selling price of the product and then find the percentage by which the selling price will be less than the marked price.

Given information:

Cost price of each unit = Rs. 1515

Profit percentage = 55%

Discount percentage = 15%

Step 1: Calculate the profit amount

Profit Amount = Profit Percentage * Cost Price

Profit Amount = 55% * Rs. 1515

Profit Amount = 0.55 * Rs. 1515

Profit Amount = 0.55 Rs. 1515

Profit Amount = Rs. 833.25

Step 2: Calculate the selling price

Selling Price = Cost Price + Profit Amount - Discount Amount

Selling Price = Rs. 1515+ Rs. 833.25- Discount Amount

Step 3: Calculate the discount amount

Discount amount = Discount percentage × Selling price

Discount Amount = 15% × Selling Price

Discount Amount = 0.15 × Selling Price

Step 4: Substitute the values in Step 2 and Step 3

Selling price = Rs. 1515+ Rs. 833.25- 0.15 × Selling price

Selling price + 0.15 × Selling price = Rs. 2348.25

1.15 × Selling price = Rs. 2348.25

Step 5: Solve for selling price

Selling price = $\frac{2348.25}{1.15}$

Selling Price = Rs. 2042.82 (rounded to two decimal places)

Now, let's find the percentage by which the selling price will be less than the marked price.

Step 6: Calculate the difference between the marked price and the selling price

Difference = Marked price - Selling price

Since the profit is added to the cost price to get the selling price, the marked price is the original cost price plus the profit amount.

Marked Price = Cost price + Profit amount

Marked Price = Rs. 1515+ Rs. 833.25

Marked Price = Rs. 2348.25

Difference = Rs. 2348.25 - Rs. 2236.42

Difference = Rs. 111.83

Step 7: Calculate the percentage difference

$$\text{Percentage difference} = \frac{\text{Difference}}{\text{Marked price}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Percentage difference} = \frac{\text{Rs.111.83}}{\text{Rs.2348.25}} \times 100$$

Percentage Difference = 4.76%

The selling price will be approximately 4.76% less than the marked price of the product.
Hence, the correct answer is 4.76%.

Q. 3 Read the given information carefully and answer the questions that follow.

A retailer, Mr. Smith, manages a small clothing store offering a variety of shirts. Let's examine some of the business scenarios he came across during the past month to understand the concept of profit and loss.

Case 1

Mr. Smith purchased a stylish shirt from a wholesaler for Rs435. He was confident about its appeal and decided to sell it at a higher price to make a profit. After showcasing the shirt in his store for a few days, a customer was captivated by its design and quality, and willingly paid Rs611 to purchase it. Now, let's calculate the percentage profit earned on this sale.

Case 2

Impressed by his success with the shirt, Mr. Smith decided to expand his product range. He explored various options and finally settled on a high-quality product manufactured by a reputed company. The cost price of each unit was Rs1515, and he intended to make a profit of 55% on its sale. Also, to attract the customers he wanted to offer them a whopping 15% discount.

Case 3

Intrigued by the business prospects, John, a friend of Mr. Smith, decided to invest in this venture. He bought a laptop from Mr. Smith for Rs19200. However, due to a change in circumstances, John had to resell the laptop to another friend, Jane, at a 8.33% loss.

Case 4

In an unfortunate turn of events, a heavy storm hit the area where Mr. Smith's store was located. As a result, 410 pens got damaged beyond repair. He had purchased a pack of 65 pens for Rs125 and intended to sell them at Rs3 each.

Question: Jane sold the laptop to Alex at a price that gave him a profit of 10%. How much did Alex pay for the laptop?

Option 1:
Rs. 1080

Option 2:
Rs. 1122

Option 3:
Rs. 19360

Option 4:
Rs. 1180

Correct Answer:
Rs. 19360

Solution:

Let's calculate the selling price of the laptop for Alex.

Step 1: Calculate the Loss Incurred by John

Loss = 8.33% of the cost price (Rs.19200)

$$\text{Loss} = \frac{8.33}{100} \times \text{Rs. } 19200 = \text{Rs. } 1599.36$$

$$\text{Loss} \approx \text{Rs. } 1600$$

Step 2: Calculate the Selling Price of the Laptop for John

Selling price = Cost price - loss

Selling price = Rs. 19200 - Rs. 1600

Selling Price = Rs. 17600

Step 3: Calculate the Profit Desired by Alex

Profit = 10% of the Cost Price (the selling price for John)

$$\text{Profit} = \frac{10}{100} \times \text{Rs. } 17600$$

$$\text{Profit} \approx \text{Rs. } 1760$$

Step 4: Calculate the Selling Price of the Laptop for Alex

Selling price = Cost price + Profit

Selling price = Rs. 17600 + Rs. 1760

Selling price = Rs. 19360

So, Alex paid Rs.19360 for the laptop.

Hence, the correct answer is Rs. 19360.

Q. 4 Read the given information carefully and answer the questions that follow.

A retailer, Mr. Smith, manages a small clothing store offering a variety of shirts. Let's examine some of the business scenarios he came across during the past month to understand the concept of profit and loss.

Case 1

Mr. Smith purchased a stylish shirt from a wholesaler for Rs435. He was confident about its appeal and decided to sell it at a higher price to make a profit. After showcasing the shirt in his store for a few days, a customer was captivated by its design and quality, and willingly paid Rs611 to purchase it. Now, let's calculate the percentage profit earned on this sale.

Case 2

Impressed by his success with the shirt, Mr. Smith decided to expand his product range. He explored various options and finally settled on a high-quality product manufactured by a reputed company. The cost price of each unit was Rs1515, and he intended to make a profit of 55% on its sale. Also, to attract the customers he wanted to offer them a whopping 15% discount.

Case 3

Intrigued by the business prospects, John, a friend of Mr. Smith, decided to invest in this venture. He bought a laptop from Mr. Smith for Rs19200. However, due to a change in circumstances, John had to resell the laptop to another friend, Jane, at a 8.33% loss.

Case 4

In an unfortunate turn of events, a heavy storm hit the area where Mr. Smith's store was located. As a result, 410 pens got damaged beyond repair. He had purchased a pack of 65 pens for Rs125 and intended to sell them at Rs3 each.

Question: What was the percentage profit earned by Mr. Smith, considering the loss of 10 pens?

Option 1:

60%

Option 2:

66.67%

Option 3:

32%

Option 4:

47.52%

Correct Answer:

47.52%

Solution:

The percentage profit earned by Mr. Smith, considering the loss of 10 pens, can be calculated as follows:

Cost price of 65 pens = Rs. 125

The cost price of 1 pen = $\frac{125}{65}$ = Rs. 1.92

Selling price of 1 pen = Rs. 3

Profit on the sale of 1 pen = Selling price - Cost price = Rs. 3 - Rs. 1.92 = Rs. 1.08

Number of pens sold = 65 - 10 (damaged) = 55

Total profit on the sale of 55 pens = Profit on the sale of 1 pen \times Number of pens sold
= Rs. 1.08 \times 55 = Rs. 59.4

$$= \text{Percentage profit} = \frac{\text{Total profit}}{\text{Total cost price}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \text{Percentage profit} = \frac{\text{Rs. } 59.4}{\text{Rs. } 125} \times 100\% = 47.52\%$$

So, considering the loss of 10 pens, Mr. Smith earned a percentage profit of 47.52%
Hence, the correct answer is 47.52%.

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Q. 5 Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The tech enthusiasts of Bangalore are not just limited to laptops and gadgets; they also have a keen interest in the latest smartphones. The city's largest mobile store, MobileMania, is hosting a Grand Smartphone Carnival. Shoppers are thrilled to explore the wide array of smartphones, each with its unique features and price tags. Besides percentages, the customers are also engaging in complex average calculations to determine the best deals.

Scenario 1: Smartphone Prices

MobileMania proudly showcases an impressive collection of smartphones, each belonging to a distinct price category. Here are the prices (in Rs) of five popular smartphones offered at the carnival:

1. Smartphone A: Rs. 850
2. Smartphone B: Rs. 960
3. Smartphone C: Rs. 780
4. Smartphone D: Rs. 1020
5. Smartphone E: Rs. 890

Scenario 2: Discounted Smartphones

To add more excitement to the carnival, MobileMania decides to offer special discounts on certain smartphones. The discounted prices (in Rs) are as follows:

1. Smartphone A: Rs. 765
2. Smartphone C: Rs. 624
3. Smartphone E: Rs. 801

Shrewd shoppers are eager to recalculate the new average price of the discounted smartphones to assess the actual savings.

Customers are intrigued to know the average price of these five smartphones to gauge the overall affordability of this diverse range.

Scenario 3: Smartphone Reviews

In the midst of the Carnival's buzz, customers also take note of smartphone reviews. They rate the smartphones on a scale of 1 to 10, with 10 being the highest. The average review scores for three of the smartphones are as follows:

1. Smartphone A: 8.5
2. Smartphone C: 7.2
3. Smartphone E: 9.0

Curious to assess the overall impression of the top-rated smartphones, tech enthusiasts aim to find the average review score.

Scenario 4: Smartphone Brands

As the tech enthusiasts of Bangalore dabble in the complexities of average calculations amidst the Grand Smartphone Carnival, they realize that informed decisions are crucial in this tech-driven world.

As the Grand Smartphone Carnival continues to draw crowds, MobileMania has categorized the smartphones into different brands to cater to diverse consumer preferences. Let's explore the prices (in dollars) of smartphones from three popular brands available at the carnival:

Brand X:

1. Smartphone X1: Rs. 720
2. Smartphone X2: Rs. 860
3. Smartphone X3: Rs. 950
4. Smartphone X4: Rs. 800

Brand Y:

1. Smartphone Y1: Rs. 780
2. Smartphone Y2: Rs. 890
3. Smartphone Y3: Rs. 920

Brand Z:

1. Smartphone Z1: Rs. 920
2. Smartphone Z2: Rs. 800
3. Smartphone Z3: Rs. 940
4. Smartphone Z4: Rs. 860
5. Smartphone Z5: Rs. 890

Customers are curious to know the average price of smartphones from each brand to determine which brand offers the most competitive pricing.

Question: If MobileMania decides to offer a 15% discount on the original price of each smartphone and later gives an additional 5% cashback on the discounted price, what is the new average price of the smartphones after applying both discounts?

Option 1:
Rs. 726.75

Option 2:
Rs. 755

Option 3:
Rs. 731

Option 4:
Rs. 746

Correct Answer:
Rs. 726.75

Solution:

Let's solve this problem step by step. According to the given data, the original prices of the five smartphones are as follows:

1. Smartphone A: Rs. 850
2. Smartphone B: Rs. 960
3. Smartphone C: Rs. 780
4. Smartphone D: Rs. 1020
5. Smartphone E: Rs. 890

If MobileMania decides to offer a 15% discount on the original price of each smartphone, then the new prices of the smartphones after applying this discount would be:

1. Smartphone A: $\text{Rs. } 850 - \frac{15}{100} \times \text{Rs. } 850 = \text{Rs. } 722.5$
2. Smartphone B: $\text{Rs. } 960 - \frac{15}{100} \times \text{Rs. } 960 = \text{Rs. } 816$
3. Smartphone C: $\text{Rs. } 780 - \frac{15}{100} \times \text{Rs. } 780 = \text{Rs. } 663$
4. Smartphone D: $\text{Rs. } 1020 - \frac{15}{100} \times \text{Rs. } 1020 = \text{Rs. } 867$
5. Smartphone E: $\text{Rs. } 890 - \frac{15}{100} \times \text{Rs. } 890 = \text{Rs. } 756.5$

Now, if MobileMania gives an additional 5% cash back on the discounted price of each smartphone, then the final prices of the smartphones after applying both discounts would be:

1. Smartphone A: $\text{Rs. } 722.5 - \frac{5}{100} \times \text{Rs. } 722.5 = \text{Rs. } 686.375$
2. Smartphone B: $\text{Rs. } 816 - \frac{5}{100} \times \text{Rs. } 816 = \text{Rs. } 775.2$
3. Smartphone C: $\text{Rs. } 663 - \frac{5}{100} \times \text{Rs. } 663 = \text{Rs. } 629.85$
4. Smartphone D: $\text{Rs. } 867 - \frac{5}{100} \times \text{Rs. } 867 = \text{Rs. } 823.65$
5. Smartphone E: $\text{Rs. } 756.5 - \frac{5}{100} \times \text{Rs. } 756.5 = \text{Rs. } 718.675$

The new average price of the smartphones after applying both discounts is $\frac{(\text{Rs. } 686.375 + \text{Rs. } 775.2 + \text{Rs. } 629.85 + \text{Rs. } 823.65 + \text{Rs. } 718.675)}{5} = \text{Rs. } 726.75$.

Therefore, after applying a discount of 15% on the original price of each smartphone and an additional 5% cashback on the discounted price, the new average price of the smartphones is Rs. 726.75.

Hence, the correct answer is Rs. 726.75.

Q. 6 Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The tech enthusiasts of Bangalore are not just limited to laptops and gadgets; they also have a keen interest in the latest smartphones. The city's largest mobile store, MobileMania, is hosting a Grand Smartphone Carnival. Shoppers are thrilled to explore the wide array of smartphones, each with its unique features and price tags. Besides percentages, the customers are also engaging in complex average calculations to determine the best deals.

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MobileMania proudly showcases an impressive collection of smartphones, each belonging to a distinct price category. Here are the prices (in Rs) of five popular smartphones offered at the carnival:

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Scenario 2: Discounted Smartphones

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1. Smartphone A: Rs. 765
2. Smartphone C: Rs. 624
3. Smartphone E: Rs. 801

Shrewd shoppers are eager to recalculate the new average price of the discounted smartphones to assess the actual savings.

Customers are intrigued to know the average price of these five smartphones to gauge the overall affordability of this diverse range.

Scenario 3: Smartphone Reviews

In the midst of the Carnival's buzz, customers also take note of smartphone reviews. They rate the smartphones on a scale of 1 to 10, with 10 being the highest. The average review scores for three of the smartphones are as follows:

1. Smartphone A: 8.5
2. Smartphone C: 7.2
3. Smartphone E: 9.0

Curious to assess the overall impression of the top-rated smartphones, tech enthusiasts aim to find the average review score.

Scenario 4: Smartphone Brands

As the tech enthusiasts of Bangalore dabble in the complexities of average calculations amidst the Grand Smartphone Carnival, they realize that informed decisions are crucial in this tech-driven world.

As the Grand Smartphone Carnival continues to draw crowds, MobileMania has categorized the smartphones into different brands to cater to diverse consumer preferences. Let's explore the prices (in dollars) of smartphones from three popular brands available at the carnival:

Brand X:

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4. Smartphone X4: Rs. 800

Brand Y:

1. Smartphone Y1: Rs. 780
2. Smartphone Y2: Rs. 890
3. Smartphone Y3: Rs. 920

Brand Z:

1. Smartphone Z1: Rs. 920
2. Smartphone Z2: Rs. 800
3. Smartphone Z3: Rs. 940
4. Smartphone Z4: Rs. 860
5. Smartphone Z5: Rs. 890

Customers are curious to know the average price of smartphones from each brand to determine which brand offers the most competitive pricing.

Question:

If a customer purchased Smartphone E at the discounted price and paid Rs 1000, what is the percentage discount offered on Smartphone E?

Option 1:

22.85%

Option 2:

19.9%

Option 3:

20.20%

Option 4:

24.22%

Correct Answer:

19.9%

Solution:

$$\text{Percentage discount on smartphone E} = \frac{\text{Original price of smartphone E} - \text{The discounted price of smartphone E}}{\text{Original price of smartphone E}} \times 100$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Percentage discount on smartphone E} &= \frac{\text{Rs. } 1000 - \text{Rs. } 801}{\text{Rs. } 1000} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{199}{1000} \times 100 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Percentage discount on smartphone E} = 0.199 \times 100$$

$$\text{Percentage discount on smartphone E} = 19.9\%$$

Hence, the correct answer is 19.9%.

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Q. 7 Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The tech enthusiasts of Bangalore are not just limited to laptops and gadgets; they also have a keen interest in the latest smartphones. The city's largest mobile store, MobileMania, is hosting a Grand Smartphone Carnival. Shoppers are thrilled to explore the wide array of smartphones, each with its unique features and price tags. Besides percentages, the customers are also engaging in complex average calculations to determine the best deals.

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Scenario 2: Discounted Smartphones

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Shrewd shoppers are eager to recalculate the new average price of the discounted smartphones to assess the actual savings.

Customers are intrigued to know the average price of these five smartphones to gauge the overall affordability of this diverse range.

Scenario 3: Smartphone Reviews

In the midst of the Carnival's buzz, customers also take note of smartphone reviews. They rate the smartphones on a scale of 1 to 10, with 10 being the highest. The average review scores for three of the smartphones are as follows:

1. Smartphone A: 8.5
2. Smartphone C: 7.2
3. Smartphone E: 9.0

Curious to assess the overall impression of the top-rated smartphones, tech enthusiasts aim to find the average review score.

Scenario 4: Smartphone Brands

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As the Grand Smartphone Carnival continues to draw crowds, MobileMania has categorized the smartphones into different brands to cater to diverse consumer preferences. Let's explore the prices (in dollars) of smartphones from three popular brands available at the carnival:

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Brand Z:

1. Smartphone Z1: Rs. 920
2. Smartphone Z2: Rs. 800
3. Smartphone Z3: Rs. 940
4. Smartphone Z4: Rs. 860
5. Smartphone Z5: Rs. 890

Customers are curious to know the average price of smartphones from each brand to determine which brand offers the most competitive pricing.

Question: Customers at the Carnival have reviewed three smartphones on a scale of 1 to 10, with 10 being the highest rating. The average review scores for three of the smartphones are as follows:

- 1. Smartphone A: 8.5**
- 2. Smartphone C: 7.2**
- 3. Smartphone E: 9.0**

If a customer believes that Smartphone D, which is yet to be reviewed, will receive a review score of 8.8, what will be the new average review score after including the review for Smartphone D?

Option 1:
6.6

Option 2:
8.375

Option 3:

9.7

Option 4:

4.4

Correct Answer:

8.375

Solution:

Total review scores for the existing smartphones = Review score of smartphone A + Review score of smartphone C + Review score of smartphone E

Total review scores for the existing smartphones = $8.5 + 7.2 + 9.0 = 24.7$

Total review Scores after including the review for Smartphone D = Total Review Scores for the existing smartphones + Review Score of Smartphone D

Total Review Scores after including the review for Smartphone D = $24.7 + 8.8 = 33.5$

New Average Review Score after including the review for Smartphone D = $\frac{33.5}{4}$

New Average Review Score after including the review for Smartphone D = 8.375

Hence, the correct answer is 8.375.

Q. 8 Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The tech enthusiasts of Bangalore are not just limited to laptops and gadgets; they also have a keen interest in the latest smartphones. The city's largest mobile store, MobileMania, is hosting a Grand Smartphone Carnival. Shoppers are thrilled to explore the wide array of smartphones, each with its unique features and price tags. Besides percentages, the customers are also engaging in complex average calculations to determine the best deals.

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Scenario 2: Discounted Smartphones

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In the midst of the Carnival's buzz, customers also take note of smartphone reviews. They rate the smartphones on a scale of 1 to 10, with 10 being the highest. The average review scores for three of the smartphones are as follows:

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Curious to assess the overall impression of the top-rated smartphones, tech enthusiasts aim to find the average review score.

Scenario 4: Smartphone Brands

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As the Grand Smartphone Carnival continues to draw crowds, MobileMania has categorized the smartphones into different brands to cater to diverse consumer preferences. Let's explore the prices (in dollars) of smartphones from three popular brands available at the carnival:

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Brand Y:

1. Smartphone Y1: Rs. 780
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3. Smartphone Y3: Rs. 920

Brand Z:

1. Smartphone Z1: Rs. 920
2. Smartphone Z2: Rs. 800
3. Smartphone Z3: Rs. 940
4. Smartphone Z4: Rs. 860
5. Smartphone Z5: Rs. 890

Customers are curious to know the average price of smartphones from each brand to determine which brand offers the most competitive pricing.

Question: MobileMania has categorized smartphones into different brands to cater to diverse consumer preferences during the Grand Smartphone Carnival. The prices (in Rs) of smartphones from three popular brands, Brand X, Brand Y, and Brand Z, are given. If the average price of smartphones from Brand X is 10% less than the average price of smartphones from Brand Y, what is the average price (in Rs) of smartphones from Brand Z?

Option 1:

860

Option 2:

882

Option 3:

900

Option 4:

920

Correct Answer:

882

Solution:

We need to find the sum of prices of smartphones from Brand Z. Let's add them:

Sum of prices of smartphones from Brand Z = Rs. 920 + Rs. 800 + Rs. 940 + Rs. 860 + Rs. 890

The sum of prices of smartphones from Brand Z = Rs. 4410

Average Price of smartphones from Brand Z = $\frac{Rs. 4410}{5}$

Average Price of smartphones from Brand Z = Rs. 882

Therefore, the average price of smartphones from Brand Z is Rs. 882.

Hence, the correct answer is Rs. 882.

- Q. 9** In this data interpretation (DI) exercise, we will analyze the sales data of a company for three consecutive years (2019, 2020, and 2021). The company has two regions, Region A and Region B, where it conducts its sales operations. We will calculate the percentage increase in total sales and region-wise sales over the years and answer some challenging questions based on the data.

Company Sales Data for the Years 2019, 2020, and 2021

The following passage presents the sales data of a company for three consecutive years, 2019, 2020, and 2021. The data includes the total sales and the sales figures for Region A and Region B for each of these years.

In the year 2019, the company recorded total sales amounting to INR 10,00,000. Out of this total, Region A contributed INR 4,00,000, while Region B accounted for INR 6,00,000 in sales.

Moving on to the year 2020, the company witnessed growth in its sales performance. The total sales increased to INR 12,00,000, showing a significant rise compared to the previous year. In 2020, Region A observed an increase in sales and contributed INR 5,00,000, while Region B also experienced growth in sales and contributed INR 7,00,000.

Continuing the trend, in the year 2021, the company's sales figures reached INR 15,00,000, indicating continued expansion in sales over the three-year period. Region A continued its upward trajectory and achieved sales of INR 6,00,000. Similarly, Region B demonstrated substantial growth and recorded sales of INR 9,00,000.

Question: Suppose the company plans to expand its operations to a new region, Region C, in 2022. The company expects the sales in Region C to be equal to the average sales of Region A and Region B in 2021. What would be the total sales of the company in 2022 if the sales in Region A and Region B remain the same as in 2021?

Option 1:

INR 22,50,000

Option 2:

INR 24,00,000

Option 3:

INR 25,50,000

Option 4:

INR 27,00,000

Correct Answer:
INR 22,50,000

Solution:

To find the total sales of the company in 2022, we need to calculate the average sales of Region A and Region B in 2021 and then add that average to the sales in Region A and Region B in 2021.

Step 1: Calculate the Average Sales of Region A and Region B in 2021

Average Sales = (Sales in Region A in 2021 + Sales in Region B in 2021)/2

$$\text{Average Sales} = \frac{\text{INR } 6,00,000 + \text{INR } 9,00,000}{2}$$

$$\text{Average Sales} = \text{INR } 15,00,000/2$$

$$\text{Average Sales} = \text{INR } 7,50,000$$

Step 2: Calculate the Total Sales of the Company in 2022

Total Sales in 2022 = Sales in Region A in 2021 + Sales in Region B in 2021 + Average Sales of Region A and Region B in 2021

$$\text{Total Sales in 2022} = \text{INR } 6,00,000 + \text{INR } 9,00,000 + \text{INR } 7,50,000$$

$$\text{Total Sales in 2022} = \text{INR } 22,50,000$$

Therefore, the total sales of the company in 2022, assuming the sales in Region A and Region B remain the same as in 2021 and the sales in Region C equal the average sales of Region A and Region B in 2021, would be INR 22,50,000. Hence, the correct answer is INR 22,50,000.

-
- Q. 10** In this data interpretation (DI) exercise, we will analyze the sales data of a company for three consecutive years (2019, 2020, and 2021). The company has two regions, Region A and Region B, where it conducts its sales operations. We will calculate the percentage increase in total sales and region-wise sales over the years and answer some challenging questions based on the data.

Company Sales Data for the Years 2019, 2020, and 2021

The following passage presents the sales data of a company for three consecutive years, 2019, 2020, and 2021. The data includes the total sales and the sales figures for Region A and Region B for each of these years.

In the year 2019, the company recorded total sales amounting to INR 10,00,000. Out of this total, Region A contributed INR 4,00,000, while Region B accounted for INR 6,00,000 in sales.

Moving on to the year 2020, the company witnessed growth in its sales performance. The total sales increased to INR 12,00,000, showing a significant rise compared to the previous year. In 2020, Region A observed an increase in sales and contributed INR 5,00,000, while Region B also experienced growth in sales and contributed INR 7,00,000.

Continuing the trend, in the year 2021, the company's sales figures reached INR 15,00,000, indicating continued expansion in sales over the three-year period. Region A continued its upward trajectory and achieved sales of INR 6,00,000. Similarly, Region B demonstrated substantial growth and recorded sales of INR 9,00,000.

Question: Calculate the average percentage increase in sales for both regions from 2019 to 2021.

Option 1:

22.26%

Option 2:

40%

Option 3:

45%

Option 4:

50%

Correct Answer:

22.26%

Solution:

To calculate the average percentage increase in sales for both regions from 2019 to 2021, we first need to find the percentage increase in sales for each region from 2019 to 2020 and from 2020 to 2021. Then, we can calculate the average percentage increase by taking the average of the two percentage increases.

Sales Data for Region A:

- Sales in 2019 = INR 4,00,000

- Sales in 2020 = INR 5,00,000

- Sales in 2021 = INR 6,00,000

Percentage Increase in Sales for Region A:

1. Percentage Increase from 2019 to 2020:

Increase in Sales = Sales in 2020 - Sales in 2019 = INR 5,00,000 - INR 4,00,000 = INR 1,00,000

Percentage Increase = $\frac{\text{Increase in sales}}{\text{Sales in 2019}} \times 100 = \frac{\text{INR } 1,00,000}{\text{INR } 4,00,000} \times 100 = 25\%$

2. Percentage Increase from 2020 to 2021:

Increase in Sales = Sales in 2021 - Sales in 2020 = INR 6,00,000 - INR 5,00,000 = INR 1,00,000

Percentage increase = $\frac{\text{Increase in Sales}}{\text{Sales in 2020}} \times 100 = \frac{\text{INR } 1,00,000}{\text{INR } 5,00,000} \times 100 = 20\%$

Sales Data for Region B:

- Sales in 2019 = INR 6,00,000

- Sales in 2020 = INR 7,00,000

- Sales in 2021 = INR 9,00,000

Percentage increase in Sales for Region B:

1. Percentage increase from 2019 to 2020:

Increase in Sales = Sales in 2020 - Sales in 2019 = INR 7,00,000 - INR 6,00,000 = INR 1,00,000

Percentage increase = $\frac{\text{Increase in Sales}}{\text{Sales in 2019}} \times 100 = \frac{\text{INR } 1,00,000}{\text{INR } 6,00,000} \times 100 = 16.67\%$

2. Percentage Increase from 2020 to 2021:

Increase in Sales = Sales in 2021 - Sales in 2020 = INR 9,00,000 - INR 7,00,000 = INR 2,00,000

Percentage Increase = $\frac{\text{Increase in Sales}}{\text{Sales in 2020}} \times 100 = \frac{2,00,000}{7,00,000} \times 100 = 28.57\%$ approx.

Average Percentage Increase in Sales for both regions:

Average percentage increase = $\frac{1}{2}$ (Percentage increase in sales for Region A + Percentage increase in sales for Region B)

Average percentage increase = $\frac{1}{4}$ (25% + 20% + 16.67% + 28.57%)

Average percentage increase \approx 22.56%

The average percentage increase in sales for both regions from 2019 to 2021 is approximately 22.56%.

Hence, the correct answer is 22.56%.

- Q. 11** In this data interpretation (DI) exercise, we will analyze the sales data of a company for three consecutive years (2019, 2020, and 2021). The company has two regions, Region A and Region B, where it conducts its sales operations. We will calculate the percentage increase in total sales and region-wise sales over the years and answer some challenging questions based on the data.

Company Sales Data for the Years 2019, 2020, and 2021

The following passage presents the sales data of a company for three consecutive years, 2019, 2020, and 2021. The data includes the total sales and the sales figures for Region A and Region B for each of these years.

In the year 2019, the company recorded total sales amounting to INR 10,00,000. Out of this total, Region A contributed INR 4,00,000, while Region B accounted for INR 6,00,000 in sales.

Moving on to the year 2020, the company witnessed growth in its sales performance. The total sales increased to INR 12,00,000, showing a significant rise compared to the previous year. In 2020, Region A observed an increase in sales and contributed INR 5,00,000, while Region B also experienced growth in sales and contributed INR 7,00,000.

Continuing the trend, in the year 2021, the company's sales figures reached INR 15,00,000, indicating continued expansion in sales over the three-year period. Region A continued its upward trajectory and achieved sales of INR 6,00,000. Similarly, Region B demonstrated substantial growth and recorded sales of INR 9,00,000.

Question: If the sales in Region A in 2022 increased by 20% compared to 2021, and the sales in Region B remained the same as 2021, what is the total sales in 2022?

Option 1:

INR 18,00,000

Option 2:

INR 16,20,000

Option 3:

INR 20,00,000

Option 4:

INR 21,00,000

Correct Answer:
INR 16,20,000

Solution:

If the sales in Region A in 2022 increased by 20% compared to 2021, and the sales in Region B remained the same as in 2021, what is the total sales in 2022:

To find the total sales in 2022, we calculate the sales in Region A and Region B separately and then add them.

Total sales in Region A in 2022 = $6,00,000 + \frac{20}{100} \times 6,00,000 = \text{INR } 7,20,000$

Total sales in Region B in 2022 = INR 9,00,000 (as it remained the same as 2021)

Total sales in 2022 = Total sales in Region A in 2022 + Total sales in Region B in 2022

= INR 7,20,000 + INR 9,00,000 = INR 16,20,000

Hence, the correct answer is INR 16,20,000.

Q. 12 In this data interpretation (DI) exercise, we will analyze the sales data of a company for three consecutive years (2019, 2020, and 2021). The company has two regions, Region A and Region B, where it conducts its sales operations. We will calculate the percentage increase in total sales and region-wise sales over the years and answer some challenging questions based on the data.

Company Sales Data for the Years 2019, 2020, and 2021

The following passage presents the sales data of a company for three consecutive years, 2019, 2020, and 2021. The data includes the total sales and the sales figures for Region A and Region B for each of these years.

In the year 2019, the company recorded total sales amounting to INR 10,00,000. Out of this total, Region A contributed INR 4,00,000, while Region B accounted for INR 6,00,000 in sales.

Moving on to the year 2020, the company witnessed growth in its sales performance. The total sales increased to INR 12,00,000, showing a significant rise compared to the previous year. In 2020, Region A observed an increase in sales and contributed INR 5,00,000, while Region B also experienced growth in sales and contributed INR 7,00,000.

Continuing the trend, in the year 2021, the company's sales figures reached INR 15,00,000, indicating continued expansion in sales over the three-year period. Region A continued its upward trajectory and achieved sales of INR 6,00,000. Similarly, Region B demonstrated substantial growth and recorded sales of INR 9,00,000.

Question: In 2021, if the percentage increase in total sales is the same as the percentage increase in sales for Region A, what is the total sales in Region B for 2021?

Option 1:
INR 8,00,000

Option 2:
INR 8,40,000

Option 3:
INR 8,80,000

Option 4:

INR 9,20,000

Correct Answer:

INR 8,00,000

Solution:

Given data:

- Sales in Region A for 2019 = INR 4,00,000

- Sales in Region A for 2020 = INR 5,00,000

- Sales in Region A for 2021 = INR 6,00,000

Percentage Increase in Sales for Region A:

Percentage Increase from 2019 to 2020:

Increase in Sales = Sales in 2020 - Sales in 2019 = INR 5,00,000 - INR 4,00,000 = INR 1,00,000

Percentage Increase = (Increase in Sales / Sales in 2019) * 100 = (1,00,000 / 4,00,000) * 100 = 25%

Percentage Increase from 2020 to 2021:

Increase in Sales = Sales in 2021 - Sales in 2020 = INR 6,00,000 - INR 5,00,000 = INR 1,00,000

Percentage Increase = $\frac{\text{Increase in Sales}}{\text{Sales in 2020}} \times 100 = \frac{\text{INR } 1,00,000}{\text{INR } 5,00,000} \times 100 = 20\%$

Now, since the percentage increase in total sales is the same as the percentage increase in sales for Region A, we can use the percentage increase of 20% to find the sales for Region B in 2021.

Sales in Region B for 2020:

Sales in 2020 = INR 7,00,000

Sales in Region B for 2021:

Sales in 2021 = Sales in 2020 + (Percentage Increase × Sales in 2020)

Sales in 2021 = INR 7,00,000 + (0.20 × INR 7,00,000) = INR 7,00,000 + INR 1,40,000 = INR 8,40,000

The total sales in Region B for 2021, assuming the percentage increase in total sales is the same as the percentage increase in sales for Region A, is INR 8,40,000.

Hence, the correct answer is INR 8,40,000.