

CAREERS 360

TEST **Series**

CLAT 2026

Mock Test - 3

with Detailed Solutions

Mock Test -3

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

Child labour is a disease that afflicts our country much like most other third-world economies. However, we turn a blind eye to this affliction until a case like Rizwana's comes to light. Then, for a few days or weeks, we highlight the issue of child labour, talk about the inhumane treatment meted out to minors employed by the privileged, and raise awareness about child rights and workers' rights but, soon, the news is put on the back-burner as something else becomes 'news of the day' and we go back to our lives without a thought for the countless children who are out of school, who don't have enough to eat at home, who are forced to work due to poverty, who lose their childhood from the day that they are born to underprivileged parents. Consider the issue of the rights of workers. Most people around us don't even pay the minimum wage to their domestic staff because they need the work and are thus forced to work for less money and more hours. As a friend pointed out, those who employ domestic help have a sense of power and invincibility. Those who employ a child who is physically and socially vulnerable and, hence, at their mercy can beat them black and blue because they know that nine out of 10 times (or maybe almost always), they will not be held accountable for their shameful and heinous actions. From news reports of young domestic workers being burnt with an iron, or being tied down with ropes, or locked up with no food and water so as to 'punish' them for something they inadvertently did or for 'teaching them a lesson' because they tried to eat or drink something that wasn't meant for them — each of these incidents shows us the dark side of society, but one that is right amongst us.

Rizwana's isn't the only case that will leave us shocked to the core. It was recently reported that a 15-year-old boy, Asad Masih, was forced by his contractor to enter a manhole, which left him exposed to toxic gases, leading to his death "within the confines of the sewer". Asad worked for a contractor at the Water and Sanitation Agency in Faisalabad. Now imagine that you're a young child who has to work for money and is thus forced by a contractor to get into a manhole without any protective gear, without any consideration that you — a young child — may be afraid of going into the sewer. The contractor does this with impunity every day without any fear of repercussion because even the death of a minor will not lead to an end to this horrific practice.

Question : What can be inferred about the condition of child labour in the country?

Option 1:

Child labour is not a significant issue in the country as it is in other third-world economies.

Option 2:

The country takes immediate action to address cases of child labour as soon as they come to light.

Option 3:

The country faces challenges in addressing and eliminating child labour effectively.

Option 4:

Child labour is prevalent only in underprivileged families and is not a widespread problem.

Correct Answer:

The country faces challenges in addressing and eliminating child labour effectively.

Solution:

The passage highlights that child labour is a disease afflicting the country, similar to other third-world economies. However, it also mentions that the issue of child labour is often ignored until specific cases like Rizwana's or Asad Masih's come to light. This implies that there are challenges in addressing and eliminating child labour effectively in the country. Option (a) is contradicted by the passage, which acknowledges child labour as an issue in the country. Option (b) is contradicted by the passage, which states that the issue of child labour is often not sustained in the news. Option (d) is not supported by the passage, which mentions that child labour affects countless children, not just those from underprivileged families.

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

Child labour is a disease that afflicts our country much like most other third-world economies. However, we turn a blind eye to this affliction until a case like Rizwana's comes to light. Then, for a few days or weeks, we highlight the issue of child labour, talk about the inhumane treatment meted out to minors employed by the privileged, and raise awareness about child rights and workers' rights but, soon, the news is put on the back-burner as something else becomes 'news of the day' and we go back to our lives without a thought for the countless children who are out of school, who don't have enough to eat at home, who are forced to work due to poverty, who lose their childhood from the day that they are born to underprivileged parents. Consider the issue of the rights of workers. Most people around us don't even pay the minimum wage to their domestic staff because they need the work and are thus forced to work for less money and more hours. As a friend pointed out, those who employ domestic help have a sense of power and invincibility. Those who employ a child who is physically and socially vulnerable and, hence, at their mercy can beat them black and blue because they know that nine out of 10 times (or maybe almost always), they will not be held accountable for their shameful and heinous actions. From news reports of young domestic workers being burnt with an iron, or being tied down with ropes, or locked up with no food and water so as to 'punish' them for something they inadvertently did or for 'teaching them a lesson' because they tried to eat or drink something that wasn't meant for them — each of these incidents shows us the dark side of society, but one that is right amongst us.

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Question : What is the primary purpose of the passage?

Option 1:

To provide a detailed account of specific cases of child labour in the country.

Option 2:

To criticize the government for not taking sufficient action against child labour.

Option 3:

To raise awareness about the prevalence and challenges of child labour in the country.

Option 4:

To advocate for the rights of child labourers and workers.

Correct Answer:

To raise awareness about the prevalence and challenges of child labour in the country.

Solution:

The primary purpose of the passage is to raise awareness about the issue of child labour in the country, its prevalence, and the challenges in addressing it effectively. The passage discusses specific cases of child labour, such as Rizwana's and Asad Masih's, to highlight the severity of the problem. It also mentions the inhumane treatment and lack of accountability faced by child labourers. Option (a) is not supported by the passage, which mentions specific cases but does not provide a detailed account of child labour in general. Option (b) touches on a related aspect but does not capture the main focus of raising awareness about child labour. Option (d) is not explicitly mentioned in the passage, which primarily focuses on raising awareness about child labour and the challenges associated with it.

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

Child labour is a disease that afflicts our country much like most other third-world economies. However, we turn a blind eye to this affliction until a case like Rizwana's comes to light. Then, for a few days or weeks, we highlight the issue of child labour, talk about the inhumane treatment meted out to minors employed by the privileged, and raise awareness about child rights and workers' rights but, soon, the news is put on the back-burner as something else becomes 'news of the day' and we go back to our lives without a thought for the countless children who are out of school, who don't have enough to eat at home, who are forced to work due to poverty, who lose their childhood from the day that they are born to underprivileged parents. Consider the issue of the rights of workers. Most people around us don't even pay the minimum wage to their domestic staff because they need the work and are thus forced to work for less money and more hours. As a friend pointed out, those who employ domestic help have a sense of power and invincibility. Those who employ a child who is physically and socially vulnerable and, hence, at their mercy can beat them black and blue because they know that nine out of 10 times (or maybe almost always), they will not be held accountable for their shameful and heinous actions. From news reports of young domestic workers being burnt with an iron, or being tied down with ropes, or locked up with no food and water so as to 'punish' them for something they inadvertently did or for 'teaching them a lesson' because they tried to eat or drink something that wasn't meant for them — each of these incidents shows us the dark side of society, but one that is right amongst us.

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Question : What can be concluded about the contractor mentioned in the passage?

Option 1:

The contractor shows concern for the safety and well-being of child workers.

Option 2:

The contractor is involved in the horrific practice of forcing child workers into dangerous situations.

Option 3:

The contractor faces legal consequences for his actions regarding child workers.

Option 4:

The contractor's actions are justified as necessary for completing the necessary work.

Correct Answer:

The contractor is involved in the horrific practice of forcing child workers into dangerous situations.

Solution:

The case of a 15-year-old boy, Asad Masih, who was forced by his contractor to enter a manhole without protective gear, leading to his death has been mentioned in the passage. The passage explicitly states that the contractor does this with impunity, indicating that the contractor is involved in the horrific practice of forcing child workers into dangerous situations. Option (a), option (c), and option (d) are contradicted by the passage, which highlights the contractor's irresponsible and harmful actions towards child workers.

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

Child labour is a disease that afflicts our country much like most other third-world economies. However, we turn a blind eye to this affliction until a case like Rizwana's comes to light. Then, for a few days or weeks, we highlight the issue of child labour, talk about the inhumane treatment meted out to minors employed by the privileged, and raise awareness about child rights and workers' rights but, soon, the news is put on the back-burner as something else becomes 'news of the day' and we go back to our lives without a thought for the countless children who are out of school, who don't have enough to eat at home, who are forced to work due to poverty, who lose their childhood from the day that they are born to underprivileged parents. Consider the issue of the rights of workers. Most people around us don't even pay the minimum wage to their domestic staff because they need the work and are thus forced to work for less money and more hours. As a friend pointed out, those who employ domestic help have a sense of power and invincibility. Those who employ a child who is physically and socially vulnerable and, hence, at their mercy can beat them black and blue because they know that nine out of 10 times (or maybe almost always), they will not be held accountable for their shameful and heinous actions. From news reports of young domestic workers being burnt with an iron, or being tied down with ropes, or locked up with no food and water so as to 'punish' them for something they inadvertently did or for 'teaching them a lesson' because they tried to eat or drink something that wasn't meant for them — each of these incidents shows us the dark side of society, but one that is right amongst us.

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Question : What would be the most appropriate title for the passage?

Option 1:

The Plight of Child Labour in Third World Economies.

Option 2:

The Unfortunate Reality of Child Labour in Our Country.

Option 3:

The Inhumane Treatment of Child Workers by Employers.

Option 4:

The Perils of Being a Child Worker in Underprivileged Families.

Correct Answer:

The Unfortunate Reality of Child Labour in Our Country.

Solution:

The author discusses the issue of child labour and how it is ignored until specific cases come to light. It highlights the inhumane treatment faced by child workers and the lack of accountability for their employers. Option (b) best captures the central theme of the passage, which revolves around the unfortunate reality of child labour in the country. Option (a), option (c), and Option (d) touch on specific aspects mentioned in the passage but do not encapsulate the overall theme as effectively as Option (b).

Q. 5 Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

As I traverse the convoluted convolutions of India's socioeconomic tapestry, I find myself enamoured by a nuanced narrative of transcendence, where the ascension of the middle class emerges as an ethereal phoenix, soaring from the embers of erstwhile circumstances. A symphony of serendipitous shifts and stratagems has unfolded, orchestrating a kaleidoscopic metamorphosis that beguiles the most perspicacious eye. In the ceaseless cadence of progress, the Indian middle class, like a majestic gryphon taking flight, has transcended the confines of its humble origins, ascending to new summits of affluence and ascendancy. The alchemy of economic liberalization, meticulously wrought by visionary architects, has unfurled a gilded era of opportunities, fostering the bloom of entrepreneurship, investment, and a burgeoning spirit of enterprise. With an intrepid quill, I inscribe my observations, for I too have traversed this opulent odyssey. As the crepuscular dusk of yesteryears yielded to the auroral dawn of aspirations, I found myself ensconced in the eddies of a transformative tide. Education, erstwhile an elusive prerogative, unfurled its sacred scrolls to embrace the curious and committed, rendering knowledge a compass to navigate the ever-expanding seas of opportunity. The Indian middle class, like an intricate labyrinth of aspirations, has found itself entwined in the enchanting dance of consumerism. A cascade of consumption patterns, descending like an ethereal cataract, now graces the lives of many. The erstwhile modest abodes, now metamorphosed into sanctuaries of sophistication, breathe the ambience of a cosmopolitan renaissance. Yet, amidst this opulent opus, I discern a cadenza of contemplation. The rise of the middle class, akin to a celestial ballet, has not been bereft of enigmas. Tapestries of disparities, intricately interwoven into the social fabric, hint at the elusive elixir of equitable growth. The chiaroscuro of income inequality, like intricate arabesques upon a canvas, challenges the harmonious melody of our societal symphony.

As I tread the cobbled streets of experience, I cannot help but glimpse the enigma of identity that permeates the labyrinthine edifice of the Indian middle class. Converging at the crossroads of tradition and modernity, we grapple with the conundrum of cultural assimilation, savouring cosmopolitanism while cherishing the cryptic crypts of ancestral heritage. Yet, despite these ruminations, the rise of the Indian middle class remains an ineffable testament to the tenacity of human endeavour, where the acolytes of progress, resplendent with resilience, script a saga of societal metamorphosis. In this intricate journey of transcendence, I have borne witness to the rise of the Indian middle class with awe and introspection. With each footfall upon this transformative trail, I become both a participant and a chronicler of this ineffable enigma. As the curtain rises on the next act of India's socioeconomic drama, I, like a spectre of introspection, shall stand poised to traverse the labyrinthine paths of our collective future.

Question : What does the phrase "like a majestic gryphon taking flight" suggest about the rise of the middle class in India?

Option 1:

The rise of the middle class is swift and powerful.

Option 2:

The rise of the middle class is mythical and unreal.

Option 3:

The rise of the middle class is obscure and enigmatic.

Option 4:

The rise of the middle class is gradual and unremarkable.

Correct Answer:

The rise of the middle class is swift and powerful.

Solution:

The simile "like a majestic gryphon taking flight" compares the rise of the middle class to the swift and powerful flight of a mythical creature, suggesting that the rise is rapid and impactful. The use of the term "majestic" implies grandeur and strength, further emphasizing the speed and potency of the middle class's ascent.

Q. 6 Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

As I traverse the convoluted convolutions of India's socioeconomic tapestry, I find myself enamoured by a nuanced narrative of transcendence, where the ascension of the middle class emerges as an ethereal phoenix, soaring from the embers of erstwhile circumstances. A symphony of serendipitous shifts and stratagems has unfolded, orchestrating a kaleidoscopic metamorphosis that beguiles the most perspicacious eye. In the ceaseless cadence of progress, the Indian middle class, like a majestic gryphon taking flight, has transcended the confines of its humble origins, ascending to new summits of affluence and ascendancy. The alchemy of economic liberalization, meticulously wrought by visionary architects, has unfurled a gilded era of opportunities, fostering the bloom of entrepreneurship, investment, and a burgeoning spirit of enterprise. With an intrepid quill, I inscribe my observations, for I too have traversed this opulent odyssey. As the crepuscular dusk of yesteryears yielded to the auroral dawn of aspirations, I found myself ensconced in the eddies of a transformative tide. Education, erstwhile an elusive prerogative, unfurled its sacred scrolls to embrace the curious and committed, rendering knowledge a compass to navigate the ever-expanding seas of opportunity. The Indian middle class, like an intricate labyrinth of aspirations, has found itself entwined in the enchanting dance of consumerism. A cascade of consumption patterns, descending like an ethereal cataract, now graces the lives of many. The erstwhile modest abodes, now metamorphosed into sanctuaries of sophistication, breathe the ambience of a cosmopolitan renaissance. Yet, amidst this opulent opus, I discern a cadenza of contemplation. The rise of the middle class, akin to a celestial ballet, has not been bereft of enigmas. Tapestries of disparities, intricately interwoven into the social fabric, hint at the elusive elixir of equitable growth. The chiaroscuro of income inequality, like intricate arabesques upon a canvas, challenges the harmonious melody of our societal symphony.

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Question : What can be inferred about the author's perspective towards the rise of the Indian middle class?

Option 1:

The author is critical of the middle class for neglecting their roots.

Option 2:

The author is fascinated by the transformative journey of the middle class.

Option 3:

The author is dismissive of the middle class's progress as superficial.

Option 4:

The author is indifferent to the impact of the middle class on society.

Correct Answer:

The author is fascinated by the transformative journey of the middle class.

Solution:

The passage's language and tone reflect the author's fascination with the rise of the middle class, describing it as a nuanced narrative of metamorphosis and an opulent odyssey. The author's admiration for the middle class's transformation is evident through the use of intricate metaphors and emotive language.

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

As I traverse the convoluted convolutions of India's socioeconomic tapestry, I find myself enamoured by a nuanced narrative of transcendence, where the ascension of the middle class emerges as an ethereal phoenix, soaring from the embers of erstwhile circumstances. A symphony of serendipitous shifts and stratagems has unfolded, orchestrating a kaleidoscopic metamorphosis that beguiles the most perspicacious eye. In the ceaseless cadence of progress, the Indian middle class, like a majestic gryphon taking flight, has transcended the confines of its humble origins, ascending to new summits of affluence and ascendancy. The alchemy of economic liberalization, meticulously wrought by visionary architects, has unfurled a gilded era of opportunities, fostering the bloom of entrepreneurship, investment, and a burgeoning spirit of enterprise. With an intrepid quill, I inscribe my observations, for I too have traversed this opulent odyssey. As the crepuscular dusk of yesteryears yielded to the auroral dawn of aspirations, I found myself ensconced in the eddies of a transformative tide. Education, erstwhile an elusive prerogative, unfurled its sacred scrolls to embrace the curious and committed, rendering knowledge a compass to navigate the ever-expanding seas of opportunity. The Indian middle class, like an intricate labyrinth of aspirations, has found itself entwined in the enchanting dance of consumerism. A cascade of consumption patterns, descending like an ethereal cataract, now graces the lives of many. The erstwhile modest abodes, now metamorphosed into sanctuaries of sophistication, breathe the ambience of a cosmopolitan renaissance. Yet, amidst this opulent opus, I discern a cadenza of contemplation. The rise of the middle class, akin to a celestial ballet, has not been bereft of enigmas. Tapestries of disparities, intricately interwoven into the social fabric, hint at the elusive elixir of equitable growth. The chiaroscuro of income inequality, like intricate arabesques upon a canvas, challenges the harmonious melody of our societal symphony.

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Question : Which word in the passage can replace 'convolutions' without changing the context?

Option 1:
Permutations

Option 2:
Vortex

Option 3:
Complexity

Option 4:
Transformations

Correct Answer:
Complexity

Solution:

The word 'convolutions' means complex and intricate twists or turns. The word 'complexity' carries a similar meaning and can replace 'convolutions' without changing the context. Both words convey the idea of intricate and involved developments.

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

As I traverse the convoluted convolutions of India's socioeconomic tapestry, I find myself enamoured by a nuanced narrative of transcendence, where the ascension of the middle class emerges as an ethereal phoenix, soaring from the embers of erstwhile circumstances. A symphony of serendipitous shifts and stratagems has unfolded, orchestrating a kaleidoscopic metamorphosis that beguiles the most perspicacious eye. In the ceaseless cadence of progress, the Indian middle class, like a majestic gryphon taking flight, has transcended the confines of its humble origins, ascending to new summits of affluence and ascendancy. The alchemy of economic liberalization, meticulously wrought by visionary architects, has unfurled a gilded era of opportunities, fostering the bloom of entrepreneurship, investment, and a burgeoning spirit of enterprise. With an intrepid quill, I inscribe my observations, for I too have traversed this opulent odyssey. As the crepuscular dusk of yesteryears yielded to the auroral dawn of aspirations, I found myself ensconced in the eddies of a transformative tide. Education, erstwhile an elusive prerogative, unfurled its sacred scrolls to embrace the curious and committed, rendering knowledge a compass to navigate the ever-expanding seas of opportunity. The Indian middle class, like an intricate labyrinth of aspirations, has found itself entwined in the enchanting dance of consumerism. A cascade of consumption patterns, descending like an ethereal cataract, now graces the lives of many. The erstwhile modest abodes, now metamorphosed into sanctuaries of sophistication, breathe the ambience of a cosmopolitan renaissance. Yet, amidst this opulent opus, I discern a cadenza of contemplation. The rise of the middle class, akin to a celestial ballet, has not been bereft of enigmas. Tapestries of disparities, intricately interwoven into the social fabric, hint at the elusive elixir of equitable growth. The chiaroscuro of income inequality, like intricate arabesques upon a canvas, challenges the harmonious melody of our societal symphony.

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Question : What is the primary purpose of the passage?

Option 1:

To criticize the societal disparities arising from the middle class's rise.

Option 2:

To highlight the economic growth brought about by the middle class.

Option 3:

To narrate the author's personal experience of the middle class's rise.

Option 4:

To explore the complexities and contradictions of the middle class's journey.

Correct Answer:

To explore the complexities and contradictions of the middle class's journey.

Solution:

The primary purpose of the passage is to explore the intricacies and contradictions of the rise of the Indian middle class, as the author delves into various aspects and enigmas surrounding it. The passage delves into the transformative journey of the middle class, highlighting both the positive impact and challenges faced by this social group.

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

In the shadows of obdurate iron bars, ensconced within the dreary confines of a penitentiary, I find myself cast adrift in a timeless abyss of perpetual confinement. My somber odyssey commenced on the harrowing day of my arraignment, where the gavel of justice descended, sealing my fate to a life sentence – a sepulchral existence bereft of hope, pining for absolution from the unforgiving edicts of society. Within these sanctified walls of isolation, I dwell as a pariah, a dolorous specter haunting the precincts of my own mind. As the cadence of each day wanes, I traverse the labyrinthine corridors of my memories, retracing the cataclysmic events that led me to this desolate threshold. Each reverie etched in the marrow of my being, an indelible testimony to the errant choices and the byzantine vicissitudes of life that consigned me to this perpetual purgatory. In this apathetic crucible of incarceration, the quotidian rigmarole unfolds like a monotonous dirge, as I languish amidst the dolorous symphony of prison routines. Time, once a buoyant river coursing through the vivacious landscapes of freedom, now resembles a stagnant pond, immured in the relentless embrace of penance. The diurnal epoch extends its relentless grasp, ensnaring my soul in a cyclopean continuum, unyielding to redemption. The fortuitous visits of kin and kindred souls are fleeting solace amidst the interminable shadows. Their fleeting presence breathes fleeting gusts of life into my corporeal frame, akin to a zephyr sweeping across a parched wasteland. I endeavour to partake in their terrestrial tales, to vicariously experience the ebb and flow of a world beyond these ashen ramparts, yet the enervating weight of remorse renders me an ephemeral echo of the man I once was.

Solitude becomes my silent companion, nurturing my introspections and sculpting the contours of my repentance. Amidst the hallowed hours of nocturnal reprieve, I pen my thoughts into an ethereal palimpsest, as ink becomes the artificer of my emancipated mind. In the confluence of ink and parchment, I find my salvation – a testament to the indomitable spirit that transcends these sullen bars. As the life weaves its enigmatic patterns, I resign myself to the intricacies of my enigmatic existence. Every heartbeat bears witness to the ethereal procession of time, and I find solace in the ephemeral sparks of humanity that spark amidst these somber halls. In the crepuscular twilight of my days, I strive to grasp the enigmatic enigmas of my own journey and glean meaning from the ineffable mysteries that cloak my destiny.

Thus, I remain a denizen of the penumbral precincts of confinement, an esoteric silhouette cloaked in the veils of retrospection. The warden of my own conscience, I grapple with the implications of my life's narrative, seeking to unearth the enigmatic revelations that could illuminate my soul's pilgrimage. With each passing hour, my memoir transpires, unraveling the tapestry of my existence, a symphony of contrition and a paean to resilience, in the annals of a life confined to the enigmatic embrace of perpetual imprisonment.

Question : Which word in the passage can replace 'ensconced' without changing the context of the passage?

Option 1:
Imprisoned

Option 2:
Limited

Option 3:
Displaced

Option 4:
Entrapped

Correct Answer:
Imprisoned

Solution:

The word 'ensconced' means to settle or hide securely, which aligns with the notion of being imprisoned within the penitentiary. 'Imprisoned' carries the same meaning, making it the correct word replacement. Option (b) 'limited' and option (d) 'Entrapped' are not synonymous with 'ensconced' and would change the context. Option (c) 'Displaced' is not a suitable replacement as it conveys a different idea altogether.

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

In the shadows of obdurate iron bars, ensconced within the dreary confines of a penitentiary, I find myself cast adrift in a timeless abyss of perpetual confinement. My somber odyssey commenced on the harrowing day of my arraignment, where the gavel of justice descended, sealing my fate to a life sentence – a sepulchral existence bereft of hope, pining for absolution from the unforgiving edicts of society. Within these sanctified walls of isolation, I dwell as a pariah, a dolorous specter haunting the precincts of my own mind. As the cadence of each day wanes, I traverse the labyrinthine corridors of my memories, retracing the cataclysmic events that led me to this desolate threshold. Each reverie etched in the marrow of my being, an indelible testimony to the errant choices and the byzantine vicissitudes of life that consigned me to this perpetual purgatory. In this apathetic crucible of incarceration, the quotidian rigmarole unfolds like a monotonous dirge, as I languish amidst the dolorous symphony of prison routines. Time, once a buoyant river coursing through the vivacious landscapes of freedom, now resembles a stagnant pond, immured in the relentless embrace of penance. The diurnal epoch extends its relentless grasp, ensnaring my soul in a cyclopean continuum, unyielding to redemption. The fortuitous visits of kin and kindred souls are fleeting solace amidst the interminable shadows. Their fleeting presence breathes fleeting gusts of life into my corporeal frame, akin to a zephyr sweeping across a parched wasteland. I endeavour to partake in their terrestrial tales, to vicariously experience the ebb and flow of a world beyond these ashen ramparts, yet the enervating weight of remorse renders me an ephemeral echo of the man I once was.

Solitude becomes my silent companion, nurturing my introspections and sculpting the contours of my repentance. Amidst the hallowed hours of nocturnal reprieve, I pen my thoughts into an ethereal palimpsest, as ink becomes the artificer of my emancipated mind. In the confluence of ink and parchment, I find my salvation – a testament to the indomitable spirit that transcends these sullen bars. As the life weaves its enigmatic patterns, I resign myself to the intricacies of my enigmatic existence. Every heartbeat bears witness to the ethereal procession of time, and I find solace in the ephemeral sparks of humanity that spark amidst these somber halls. In the crepuscular twilight of my days, I strive to grasp the enigmatic enigmas of my own journey and glean meaning from the ineffable mysteries that cloak my destiny.

Thus, I remain a denizen of the penumbral precincts of confinement, an esoteric silhouette cloaked in the veils of retrospection. The warden of my own conscience, I grapple with the implications of my life's narrative, seeking to unearth the enigmatic revelations that could illuminate my soul's pilgrimage. With each passing hour, my memoir transpires, unraveling the tapestry of my existence, a symphony of contrition and a paean to resilience, in the annals of a life confined to the enigmatic embrace of perpetual imprisonment.

Question : What can be inferred about the author's perspective towards solitude in the prison?

Option 1:

The author finds solitude in prison to be a tormenting experience.

Option 2:

The author finds solitude to be a valuable time for self-reflection and writing.

Option 3:

The author finds solitude to be an opportunity for social interactions with other inmates.

Option 4:

The author finds solitude in prison to be a means of escape from reality.

Correct Answer:

The author finds solitude to be a valuable time for self-reflection and writing.

Solution:

The passage mentions that in solitude, the author pens their thoughts into an ethereal palimpsest and finds solace in introspections. This suggests that the author perceives solitude as an opportunity for self-reflection and writing. Option (a) is not supported by the text, which portrays the author using solitude for constructive purposes. Option (c) and option (d) lack evidence from the passage, making them incorrect inferences.

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

In the shadows of obdurate iron bars, ensconced within the dreary confines of a penitentiary, I find myself cast adrift in a timeless abyss of perpetual confinement. My somber odyssey commenced on the harrowing day of my arraignment, where the gavel of justice descended, sealing my fate to a life sentence – a sepulchral existence bereft of hope, pining for absolution from the unforgiving edicts of society. Within these sanctified walls of isolation, I dwell as a pariah, a dolorous specter haunting the precincts of my own mind. As the cadence of each day wanes, I traverse the labyrinthine corridors of my memories, retracing the cataclysmic events that led me to this desolate threshold. Each reverie etched in the marrow of my being, an indelible testimony to the errant choices and the byzantine vicissitudes of life that consigned me to this perpetual purgatory. In this apathetic crucible of incarceration, the quotidian rigmarole unfolds like a monotonous dirge, as I languish amidst the dolorous symphony of prison routines. Time, once a buoyant river coursing through the vivacious landscapes of freedom, now resembles a stagnant pond, immured in the relentless embrace of penance. The diurnal epoch extends its relentless grasp, ensnaring my soul in a cyclopean continuum, unyielding to redemption. The fortuitous visits of kin and kindred souls are fleeting solace amidst the interminable shadows. Their fleeting presence breathes fleeting gusts of life into my corporeal frame, akin to a zephyr sweeping across a parched wasteland. I endeavour to partake in their terrestrial tales, to vicariously experience the ebb and flow of a world beyond these ashen ramparts, yet the enervating weight of remorse renders me an ephemeral echo of the man I once was.

Solitude becomes my silent companion, nurturing my introspections and sculpting the contours of my repentance. Amidst the hallowed hours of nocturnal reprieve, I pen my thoughts into an ethereal palimpsest, as ink becomes the artificer of my emancipated mind. In the confluence of ink and parchment, I find my salvation – a testament to the indomitable spirit that transcends these sullen bars. As the life weaves its enigmatic patterns, I resign myself to the intricacies of my enigmatic existence. Every heartbeat bears witness to the ethereal procession of time, and I find solace in the ephemeral sparks of humanity that spark amidst these somber halls. In the crepuscular twilight of my days, I strive to grasp the enigmatic enigmas of my own journey and glean meaning from the ineffable mysteries that cloak my destiny.

Thus, I remain a denizen of the penumbral precincts of confinement, an esoteric silhouette cloaked in the veils of retrospection. The warden of my own conscience, I grapple with the implications of my life's narrative, seeking to unearth the enigmatic revelations that could illuminate my soul's pilgrimage. With each passing hour, my memoir transpires, unraveling the tapestry of my existence, a symphony of contrition and a paean to resilience, in the annals of a life confined to the enigmatic embrace of perpetual imprisonment.

Question : What is the primary purpose of the passage?

Option 1:

To narrate the experiences of serving a life sentence.

Option 2:

To highlight the oppressive conditions of life imprisonment.

Option 3:

To explore the significance of redemption and forgiveness.

Option 4:

To describe the architectural features of a penitentiary.

Correct Answer:

To narrate the experiences of serving a life sentence.

Solution:

The passage primarily revolves around the author's experiences as a prisoner serving a life sentence. It delves into the emotions, reflections, and thoughts of the author within the prison, narrating their life and existence. Option (b) may be implied, but it is not the main idea of the passage. Option (c) and option (d) are not mentioned in the passage and are therefore not the primary purpose.

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

In the shadows of obdurate iron bars, ensconced within the dreary confines of a penitentiary, I find myself cast adrift in a timeless abyss of perpetual confinement. My somber odyssey commenced on the harrowing day of my arraignment, where the gavel of justice descended, sealing my fate to a life sentence – a sepulchral existence bereft of hope, pining for absolution from the unforgiving edicts of society. Within these sanctified walls of isolation, I dwell as a pariah, a dolorous specter haunting the precincts of my own mind. As the cadence of each day wanes, I traverse the labyrinthine corridors of my memories, retracing the cataclysmic events that led me to this desolate threshold. Each reverie etched in the marrow of my being, an indelible testimony to the errant choices and the byzantine vicissitudes of life that consigned me to this perpetual purgatory. In this apathetic crucible of incarceration, the quotidian rigmarole unfolds like a monotonous dirge, as I languish amidst the dolorous symphony of prison routines. Time, once a buoyant river coursing through the vivacious landscapes of freedom, now resembles a stagnant pond, immured in the relentless embrace of penance. The diurnal epoch extends its relentless grasp, ensnaring my soul in a cyclopean continuum, unyielding to redemption. The fortuitous visits of kin and kindred souls are fleeting solace amidst the interminable shadows. Their fleeting presence breathes fleeting gusts of life into my corporeal frame, akin to a zephyr sweeping across a parched wasteland. I endeavour to partake in their terrestrial tales, to vicariously experience the ebb and flow of a world beyond these ashen ramparts, yet the enervating weight of remorse renders me an ephemeral echo of the man I once was.

Solitude becomes my silent companion, nurturing my introspections and sculpting the contours of my repentance. Amidst the hallowed hours of nocturnal reprieve, I pen my thoughts into an ethereal palimpsest, as ink becomes the artificer of my emancipated mind. In the confluence of ink and parchment, I find my salvation – a testament to the indomitable spirit that transcends these sullen bars. As the life weaves its enigmatic patterns, I resign myself to the intricacies of my enigmatic existence. Every heartbeat bears witness to the ethereal procession of time, and I find solace in the ephemeral sparks of humanity that spark amidst these somber halls. In the crepuscular twilight of my days, I strive to grasp the enigmatic enigmas of my own journey and glean meaning from the ineffable mysteries that cloak my destiny.

Thus, I remain a denizen of the penumbral precincts of confinement, an esoteric silhouette cloaked in the veils of retrospection. The warden of my own conscience, I grapple with the implications of my life's narrative, seeking to unearth the enigmatic revelations that could illuminate my soul's pilgrimage. With each passing hour, my memoir transpires, unraveling the tapestry of my existence, a symphony of contrition and a paean to resilience, in the annals of a life confined to the enigmatic embrace of perpetual imprisonment.

Question : How does the author describe the passage of time within the prison?

Option 1:

Time in prison flows like a tranquil river.

Option 2:

Time in prison resembles a fleeting gust of wind.

Option 3:

Time in prison stretches like an eternal desert.

Option 4:

Time in prison ebbs and flows like the tide.

Correct Answer:

Time in prison stretches like an eternal desert.

Solution:

The passage mentions that time becomes a stagnant pond and an unyielding continuum within the prison. The simile "Time in prison stretches like an eternal desert" conveys the idea that time seems to drag on endlessly, akin to an unending desert landscape. Option (a), option (b), and option (d) do not align with the author's description of time within the prison.

Q. 13 Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Esteemed dignitaries, distinguished guests, and my erudite compatriots,

Today, I stand before you to expound upon the pervasive conundrum of overburdened jails that plagues the very foundation of our nation's criminal justice system. This Gordian knot, woven with the intricacies of countless cases, lies at the crossroads of an enigmatic labyrinth, ensnaring both the accused and the keepers of justice. The specter of overcrowded penitentiaries casts a lugubrious pall over the edifice of justice, impeding its pursuit of equity and clemency. Within the suffocating confines of these enclosures, humanity wrestles with its own reflection, attempting to decipher the impetus behind the burgeoning numbers of inmates, which chronicle the manifold dilemmas besieging our society.

One of the paramount implications of overcrowded prisons is the harrowing toll it takes on the reformation of errant souls. In the absence of a conducive environment for rehabilitation, the penitentiaries metamorphose into abodes of recidivism, breeding a vicious cycle of crime and despair. The poignant tragedy of once-incarcerated individuals returning to the confines of incarceration looms like a specter of ignominy, perpetuating the enigma of an elusive redemption. The ramifications extend beyond the incarcerated, permeating the realms of prison personnel. The surfeit of inmates engenders a dire dearth of resources, fomenting suboptimal conditions within these corrective institutions. The custodians of justice themselves grapple with the alchemy of maintaining order amidst an inordinate mélange of detainees. Alas, the concept of correctional reform wanes, eclipsed by the exigencies of an overburdened system.

Moreover, the labyrinthine judicial process only exacerbates the quandary, contributing to the burgeoning ranks of inmates awaiting trial. This sclerotic cortege of justice begets a morass of unrequited predicaments, rendering the scales of justice precariously askew. The complexities intensify when one contemplates the differential impact on marginalized and indigent sections of our society. The enigmatic disparities of social stratification seem to magnify within these steel-walled precincts, where the indigent often bear the brunt of this jarring predicament. The question of justice, thus, assumes an ontological hue, questioning the very essence of an equitable society. To extricate ourselves from this quagmire, we must embrace a holistic approach, infusing the justice system with compassion, pragmatism, and redoubled efforts. As we navigate the obscure alleys of this labyrinth, the restoration of faith in the edifice of justice shall rely on multifaceted measures. Decarcerating, as a prudent stratagem, must find its rightful place on the annals of corrective history. Innovative alternatives to incarceration, such as community-based corrections and diversionary programs, ought to light the path toward pragmatic reform. Concurrently, the expedited dispensation of justice through augmenting judicial efficiency shall alleviate the tribulations faced by the detainees awaiting their day in court.

Question : Which word in the passage can replace 'lugubrious' without changing the context?

Option 1:
Melancholic

Option 2:
Jubilant

Option 3:
Serene

Option 4:
Mirthful

Correct Answer:
Melancholic

Solution:

The word 'lugubrious' means mournful or gloomy. The word 'melancholic' carries a similar meaning and can replace 'lugubrious' without changing the context, as it describes the pall cast over the edifice of justice. Option (b) 'Jubilant,' option (c) 'Serene,' and option (d) 'Mirthful' have opposite meanings and would change the context.

Q. 14 Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Esteemed dignitaries, distinguished guests, and my erudite compatriots,

Today, I stand before you to expound upon the pervasive conundrum of overburdened jails that plagues the very foundation of our nation's criminal justice system. This Gordian knot, woven with the intricacies of countless cases, lies at the crossroads of an enigmatic labyrinth, ensnaring both the accused and the keepers of justice. The specter of overcrowded penitentiaries casts a lugubrious pall over the edifice of justice, impeding its pursuit of equity and clemency. Within the suffocating confines of these enclosures, humanity wrestles with its own reflection, attempting to decipher the impetus behind the burgeoning numbers of inmates, which chronicle the manifold dilemmas besieging our society.

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Moreover, the labyrinthine judicial process only exacerbates the quandary, contributing to the burgeoning ranks of inmates awaiting trial. This sclerotic cortege of justice begets a morass of unrequited predicaments, rendering the scales of justice precariously askew. The complexities intensify when one contemplates the differential impact on marginalized and indigent sections of our society. The enigmatic disparities of social stratification seem to magnify within these steel-walled precincts, where the indigent often bear the brunt of this jarring predicament. The question of justice, thus, assumes an ontological hue, questioning the very essence of an equitable society. To extricate ourselves from this quagmire, we must embrace a holistic approach, infusing the justice system with compassion, pragmatism, and redoubled efforts. As we navigate the obscure alleys of this labyrinth, the restoration of faith in the edifice of justice shall rely on multifaceted measures. Decarcerating, as a prudent stratagem, must find its rightful place on the annals of corrective history. Innovative alternatives to incarceration, such as community-based corrections and diversionary programs, ought to light the path toward pragmatic reform. Concurrently, the expedited dispensation of justice through augmenting judicial efficiency shall alleviate the tribulations faced by the detainees awaiting their day in court.

Question : What can be inferred about the impact of overburdened jails on marginalized sections of society?

Option 1:

Marginalized sections bear the brunt of overcrowded prisons.

Option 2:

Marginalized sections are unaffected by the overburdened jails.

Option 3:

Overcrowded prisons have a positive impact on marginalized sections.

Option 4:

The impact of overcrowded jails on marginalized sections is insignificant.

Correct Answer:

Marginalized sections bear the brunt of overcrowded prisons.

Solution:

The passage suggests that the enigmatic disparities of social stratification seem to magnify within overcrowded jails, with the indigent often being disproportionately affected. Therefore, it can be inferred that marginalized sections bear the brunt of overcrowded prisons. Option (b) and option (c) are not supported by the text, which emphasizes the negative impact. Option (d) lacks evidence from the passage.

Q. 15 Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Esteemed dignitaries, distinguished guests, and my erudite compatriots,

Today, I stand before you to expound upon the pervasive conundrum of overburdened jails that plagues the very foundation of our nation's criminal justice system. This Gordian knot, woven with the intricacies of countless cases, lies at the crossroads of an enigmatic labyrinth, ensnaring both the accused and the keepers of justice. The specter of overcrowded penitentiaries casts a lugubrious pall over the edifice of justice, impeding its pursuit of equity and clemency. Within the suffocating confines of these enclosures, humanity wrestles with its own reflection, attempting to decipher the impetus behind the burgeoning numbers of inmates, which chronicle the manifold dilemmas besieging our society.

One of the paramount implications of overcrowded prisons is the harrowing toll it takes on the reformation of errant souls. In the absence of a conducive environment for rehabilitation, the penitentiaries metamorphose into abodes of recidivism, breeding a vicious cycle of crime and despair. The poignant tragedy of once-incarcerated individuals returning to the confines of incarceration looms like a specter of ignominy, perpetuating the enigma of an elusive redemption. The ramifications extend beyond the incarcerated, permeating the realms of prison personnel. The surfeit of inmates engenders a dire dearth of resources, fomenting suboptimal conditions within these corrective institutions. The custodians of justice themselves grapple with the alchemy of maintaining order amidst an inordinate mélange of detainees. Alas, the concept of correctional reform wanes, eclipsed by the exigencies of an overburdened system.

Moreover, the labyrinthine judicial process only exacerbates the quandary, contributing to the burgeoning ranks of inmates awaiting trial. This sclerotic cortege of justice begets a morass of unrequited predicaments, rendering the scales of justice precariously askew. The complexities intensify when one contemplates the differential impact on marginalized and indigent sections of our society. The enigmatic disparities of social stratification seem to magnify within these steel-walled precincts, where the indigent often bear the brunt of this jarring predicament. The question of justice, thus, assumes an ontological hue, questioning the very essence of an equitable society. To extricate ourselves from this quagmire, we must embrace a holistic approach, infusing the justice system with compassion, pragmatism, and redoubled efforts. As we navigate the obscure alleys of this labyrinth, the restoration of faith in the edifice of justice shall rely on multifaceted measures. Decarcerating, as a prudent stratagem, must find its rightful place on the annals of corrective history. Innovative alternatives to incarceration, such as community-based corrections and diversionary programs, ought to light the path toward pragmatic reform. Concurrently, the expedited dispensation of justice through augmenting judicial efficiency shall alleviate the tribulations faced by the detainees awaiting their day in court.

Question : What is the primary purpose of the passage?

Option 1:

To advocate for innovative alternatives to incarceration.

Option 2:

To highlight the consequences of overburdened jails.

Option 3:

To discuss the differential impact of overcrowded jails.

Option 4:

To emphasize the need for correctional reform.

Correct Answer:

To highlight the consequences of overburdened jails.

Solution:

The passage primarily focuses on the consequences and implications of overburdened jails in various aspects, such as rehabilitation, prison personnel, and marginalized sections of society. Option (a), option (c), and option (d) may be implied, but they are not the main idea presented in the passage.

Q. 16 Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Esteemed dignitaries, distinguished guests, and my erudite compatriots,

Today, I stand before you to expound upon the pervasive conundrum of overburdened jails that plagues the very foundation of our nation's criminal justice system. This Gordian knot, woven with the intricacies of countless cases, lies at the crossroads of an enigmatic labyrinth, ensnaring both the accused and the keepers of justice. The specter of overcrowded penitentiaries casts a lugubrious pall over the edifice of justice, impeding its pursuit of equity and clemency. Within the suffocating confines of these enclosures, humanity wrestles with its own reflection, attempting to decipher the impetus behind the burgeoning numbers of inmates, which chronicle the manifold dilemmas besieging our society.

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Moreover, the labyrinthine judicial process only exacerbates the quandary, contributing to the burgeoning ranks of inmates awaiting trial. This sclerotic cortege of justice begets a morass of unrequited predicaments, rendering the scales of justice precariously askew. The complexities intensify when one contemplates the differential impact on marginalized and indigent sections of our society. The enigmatic disparities of social stratification seem to magnify within these steel-walled precincts, where the indigent often bear the brunt of this jarring predicament. The question of justice, thus, assumes an ontological hue, questioning the very essence of an equitable society. To extricate ourselves from this quagmire, we must embrace a holistic approach, infusing the justice system with compassion, pragmatism, and redoubled efforts. As we navigate the obscure alleys of this labyrinth, the restoration of faith in the edifice of justice shall rely on multifaceted measures. Decarcerating, as a prudent stratagem, must find its rightful place on the annals of corrective history. Innovative alternatives to incarceration, such as community-based corrections and diversionary programs, ought to light the path toward pragmatic reform. Concurrently, the expedited dispensation of justice through augmenting judicial efficiency shall alleviate the tribulations faced by the detainees awaiting their day in court.

Question : How does the author describe the impact of overcrowded penitentiaries on correctional personnel?

Option 1:

The impact is akin to a breeze of tranquility.

Option 2:

The impact is comparable to a tide of emotions.

Option 3:

The impact is like a mélange of disparate elements.

Option 4:

The impact is similar to a crucible of challenges.

Correct Answer:

The impact is similar to a crucible of challenges.

Solution:

The passage mentions that the surfeit of inmates engenders a dearth of resources, creating suboptimal conditions within the corrective institutions. The correctional personnel grapple with the alchemy of maintaining order amidst the mélange of detainees, suggesting that the impact is similar to a crucible of challenges. Option (a), option (b), and option (c) do not align with the description of the impact on correctional personnel.

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

Within the intricate landscape of geopolitics, an enigmatic and abhorrent narrative unfolds, shrouding the sinister machinations of state-sponsored terrorism in Pakistan with a cloak of covert malevolence. Hidden amidst the corridors of diplomatic parlance lies a cryptic alliance that perpetuates a harrowing symphony of violence and subterfuge. The odious patronage of non-state actors, veiled within the façade of diplomatic immunity, unleashes a virulent strain of extremism that transcends the nation's borders. This insidious dance of alliances finds succor in the shadows, embracing an enigmatic embrace of covert cooperation, where plausible deniability becomes a veil for unspeakable malevolence. Beneath the veneer of international camaraderie, a clandestine ecosystem burgeons, nurturing the roots of terror with an enigmatic blend of financing, logistics, and clandestine communications. This network perpetuates a torrent of nefarious activities, festering within the labyrinthine crevices of the underworld. The repercussions of this enigmatic dance of terror transcend national boundaries, wreaking havoc upon the innocent and challenging the very foundations of international security. In this crucible of malevolence, the enigmatic visage of diplomacy obscures a sinister symphony that inflicts untold suffering upon humanity.

It is incumbent upon the global community to transcend the allure of diplomatic rhetoric and unveil the enigmatic masquerade of state support for terror. Only through unequivocal censure and unyielding solidarity can we shatter the façade of deniability and hold those responsible accountable. In this epoch of geopolitical upheaval, the symphony of peace can only resound through a collective chorus of condemnation, striding forth with unwavering unity and inimitable resolve. As we navigate the labyrinthine intricacies of this enigmatic menace, let us cast aside the veils of illusion and confront this crucible of terror with valor and indomitable spirit. In conclusion, the enigmatic state support of terrorism in Pakistan epitomizes a nefarious saga of covert malevolence. This labyrinth of deceit and terror demands an unequivocal response from the international community. Together, we must forge an indelible symphony of peace, dismantling the enigma of terror and illuminating the path towards a harmonious and secure world order.

Question : What can be inferred about the impact of state-sponsored terrorism on global peace?

Option 1:

State-sponsored terrorism is inconsequential to global peace.

Option 2:

State-sponsored terrorism poses a serious threat to global peace.

Option 3:

State-sponsored terrorism leads to global harmony.

Option 4:

The impact of state-sponsored terrorism on global peace is uncertain.

Correct Answer:

State-sponsored terrorism poses a serious threat to global peace.

Solution:

The passage highlights how state-sponsored terrorism leads to violence and undermines international peace and security. Therefore, it can be inferred that state-sponsored terrorism poses a serious threat to global peace. Option (a) is not supported by the text, which emphasizes the repercussions on global peace. Option (c) lacks evidence from the passage, and option (d) is not suggested by the text.

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

Within the intricate landscape of geopolitics, an enigmatic and abhorrent narrative unfolds, shrouding the sinister machinations of state-sponsored terrorism in Pakistan with a cloak of covert malevolence. Hidden amidst the corridors of diplomatic parlance lies a cryptic alliance that perpetuates a harrowing symphony of violence and subterfuge. The odious patronage of non-state actors, veiled within the façade of diplomatic immunity, unleashes a virulent strain of extremism that transcends the nation's borders. This insidious dance of alliances finds succor in the shadows, embracing an enigmatic embrace of covert cooperation, where plausible deniability becomes a veil for unspeakable malevolence. Beneath the veneer of international camaraderie, a clandestine ecosystem burgeons, nurturing the roots of terror with an enigmatic blend of financing, logistics, and clandestine communications. This network perpetuates a torrent of nefarious activities, festering within the labyrinthine crevices of the underworld. The repercussions of this enigmatic dance of terror transcend national boundaries, wreaking havoc upon the innocent and challenging the very foundations of international security. In this crucible of malevolence, the enigmatic visage of diplomacy obscures a sinister symphony that inflicts untold suffering upon humanity.

It is incumbent upon the global community to transcend the allure of diplomatic rhetoric and unveil the enigmatic masquerade of state support for terror. Only through unequivocal censure and unyielding solidarity can we shatter the façade of deniability and hold those responsible accountable. In this epoch of geopolitical upheaval, the symphony of peace can only resound through a collective chorus of condemnation, striding forth with unwavering unity and inimitable resolve. As we navigate the labyrinthine intricacies of this enigmatic menace, let us cast aside the veils of illusion and confront this crucible of terror with valor and indomitable spirit. In conclusion, the enigmatic state support of terrorism in Pakistan epitomizes a nefarious saga of covert malevolence. This labyrinth of deceit and terror demands an unequivocal response from the international community. Together, we must forge an indelible symphony of peace, dismantling the enigma of terror and illuminating the path towards a harmonious and secure world order.

Question : What is the primary purpose of the passage?

Option 1:

To condemn state support of terrorism

Option 2:

To describe the impact of government-supported terrorism

Option 3:

To advocate for global unity against terrorism in Pakistan

Option 4:

To analyze the consequences of diplomatic alliances.

Correct Answer:

To condemn state support of terrorism

Solution:

The passage primarily focuses on condemning the state support of terrorism in Pakistan and highlighting the malevolence and complexities associated with it. Option (b), option (c), and option (d) may be inferred from the passage, but they are not the primary purpose presented in the passage.

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

Within the intricate landscape of geopolitics, an enigmatic and abhorrent narrative unfolds, shrouding the sinister machinations of state-sponsored terrorism in Pakistan with a cloak of covert malevolence. Hidden amidst the corridors of diplomatic parlance lies a cryptic alliance that perpetuates a harrowing symphony of violence and subterfuge. The odious patronage of non-state actors, veiled within the façade of diplomatic immunity, unleashes a virulent strain of extremism that transcends the nation's borders. This insidious dance of alliances finds succor in the shadows, embracing an enigmatic embrace of covert cooperation, where plausible deniability becomes a veil for unspeakable malevolence. Beneath the veneer of international camaraderie, a clandestine ecosystem burgeons, nurturing the roots of terror with an enigmatic blend of financing, logistics, and clandestine communications. This network perpetuates a torrent of nefarious activities, festering within the labyrinthine crevices of the underworld. The repercussions of this enigmatic dance of terror transcend national boundaries, wreaking havoc upon the innocent and challenging the very foundations of international security. In this crucible of malevolence, the enigmatic visage of diplomacy obscures a sinister symphony that inflicts untold suffering upon humanity.

It is incumbent upon the global community to transcend the allure of diplomatic rhetoric and unveil the enigmatic masquerade of state support for terror. Only through unequivocal censure and unyielding solidarity can we shatter the façade of deniability and hold those responsible accountable. In this epoch of geopolitical upheaval, the symphony of peace can only resound through a collective chorus of condemnation, striding forth with unwavering unity and inimitable resolve. As we navigate the labyrinthine intricacies of this enigmatic menace, let us cast aside the veils of illusion and confront this crucible of terror with valor and indomitable spirit. In conclusion, the enigmatic state support of terrorism in Pakistan epitomizes a nefarious saga of covert malevolence. This labyrinth of deceit and terror demands an unequivocal response from the international community. Together, we must forge an indelible symphony of peace, dismantling the enigma of terror and illuminating the path towards a harmonious and secure world order.

Question : What does the phrase "cast aside the veils of illusion" mean in the context of the passage?

Option 1:

To embrace the enigmatic allure of plausible narratives.

Option 2:

To uncover the hidden truths and face reality.

Option 3:

To perpetuate the facade of deniability.

Option 4:

To indulge in diplomatic rhetoric.

Correct Answer:

To uncover the hidden truths and face reality.

Solution:

The phrase "cast aside the veils of illusion" means to remove the deception and reveal the hidden truths. In the context of the passage, it suggests that the international community must confront the reality of state support for terrorism in Pakistan and not be deceived by plausible deniability. Option (a), option (c), and option (d) do not align with the meaning of the phrase as used in the passage.

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

Within the intricate landscape of geopolitics, an enigmatic and abhorrent narrative unfolds, shrouding the sinister machinations of state-sponsored terrorism in Pakistan with a cloak of covert malevolence. Hidden amidst the corridors of diplomatic parlance lies a cryptic alliance that perpetuates a harrowing symphony of violence and subterfuge. The odious patronage of non-state actors, veiled within the façade of diplomatic immunity, unleashes a virulent strain of extremism that transcends the nation's borders. This insidious dance of alliances finds succor in the shadows, embracing an enigmatic embrace of covert cooperation, where plausible deniability becomes a veil for unspeakable malevolence. Beneath the veneer of international camaraderie, a clandestine ecosystem burgeons, nurturing the roots of terror with an enigmatic blend of financing, logistics, and clandestine communications. This network perpetuates a torrent of nefarious activities, festering within the labyrinthine crevices of the underworld. The repercussions of this enigmatic dance of terror transcend national boundaries, wreaking havoc upon the innocent and challenging the very foundations of international security. In this crucible of malevolence, the enigmatic visage of diplomacy obscures a sinister symphony that inflicts untold suffering upon humanity.

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Question : What is the overall tone of the passage?

Option 1:

Euphoric and optimistic.

Option 2:

Somber and ominous.

Option 3:

Neutral and informative.

Option 4:

Sympathetic and empathetic.

Correct Answer:

Somber and ominous.

Solution:

The passage uses words and expressions such as "enigmatic and abhorrent narrative," "sinister machinations," "harrowing symphony of violence," "insidious dance of alliances," "labyrinthine crevices of the underworld," "enigmatic masquerade," and "nefarious saga of covert malevolence." These phrases create a somber and ominous tone throughout the passage, highlighting the dark and sinister aspects of state-sponsored terrorism in Pakistan. The passage portrays a sense of seriousness and gravity regarding the issue of terrorism and the need for global condemnation and action. Option (b) best captures the overall tone conveyed by the passage.

Q. 21 Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

All citizens have the right to vote. The few exceptions for specific reasons are mentioned in Article 326 of the Constitution, which emphasises that 'every person that is a citizen of India' shall be 'entitled' to be registered as a voter if they are of the stipulated age and are not barred for the reasons given. Voting, therefore, is the mark of an inclusive, universal and equality-driven democracy. A recent Supreme Court ruling on an election petition reportedly said it was 'paradoxical' that the right to vote had not been given the status of a fundamental right although democracy was a basic feature of the Constitution. Earlier rulings of 1982 and 2006 had declared the right to vote as a 'constitutional' right and a 'statutory' right, respectively. In March this year, a five-judge bench had reportedly indicated that voting could be a fundamental right, although in the ruling four judges followed earlier Supreme Court decisions; one judge dissented. The Supreme Court's latest ruling suggests that since voting is fundamental to universal suffrage, it is a right for all citizens; not anybody else's decision, like the right to life.

This comes like a reminder in an environment riven by exclusion and divisiveness. Most striking was the Supreme Court's ruling on the election petition, that voting was based on informed choice. The voter had the right to be informed fully about the candidates' backgrounds; so — pertaining to the petition — whether or not the rule that charges that would lead to less than two years of jail time need not be mentioned was up to the relevant courts to decide. The ruling elucidated the implications of informed choice, which was integral to the 'inalienable' right to vote. The emphasis on the impossibility of exclusion by authorities was underlined in this ruling. More, informed choice brought out the right to know, or the right to information, about public figures competing to run the country. Since the number of legislators with serious charges pending against them is increasing every year in the Lok Sabha and assemblies, the judicial insistence on the voter's right to know the full background of candidates was as significant as the right to vote. 'Paradox' notwithstanding, the ruling was a strong reminder of the people's power. It is there to be used.

Question : What is the main idea of the passage?

Option 1:

Voting is a fundamental right for all citizens in a democracy.

Option 2:

The Supreme Court emphasized the importance of informed choice in voting.

Option 3:

The Constitution guarantees the right to vote for every citizen of India.

Option 4:

Voting is a powerful tool to counter exclusion and divisiveness in society.

Correct Answer:

The Supreme Court emphasized the importance of informed choice in voting.

Solution:

The main idea of the passage is that the recent Supreme Court ruling emphasized the importance of informed choice in voting and considered voting as a right for all citizens. The ruling highlighted the implications of informed choice, which is integral to the right to vote. Option (a) talks about voting as a fundamental right but does not capture the emphasis on informed choice. Option (c) states a fact about the Constitution but does not encompass the key message of the passage. Option (d) mentions the impact of voting but does not focus on informed choice.

Q. 22 Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

All citizens have the right to vote. The few exceptions for specific reasons are mentioned in Article 326 of the Constitution, which emphasises that 'every person that is a citizen of India' shall be 'entitled' to be registered as a voter if they are of the stipulated age and are not barred for the reasons given. Voting, therefore, is the mark of an inclusive, universal and equality-driven democracy. A recent Supreme Court ruling on an election petition reportedly said it was 'paradoxical' that the right to vote had not been given the status of a fundamental right although democracy was a basic feature of the Constitution. Earlier rulings of 1982 and 2006 had declared the right to vote as a 'constitutional' right and a 'statutory' right, respectively. In March this year, a five-judge bench had reportedly indicated that voting could be a fundamental right, although in the ruling four judges followed earlier Supreme Court decisions; one judge dissented. The Supreme Court's latest ruling suggests that since voting is fundamental to universal suffrage, it is a right for all citizens; not anybody else's decision, like the right to life.

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Question : What can be inferred from the passage about the right to vote in India?

Option 1:

The right to vote is not guaranteed in the Constitution.

Option 2:

The right to vote is considered a fundamental right by the Supreme Court.

Option 3:

The right to vote is subject to specific exceptions mentioned in Article 326.

Option 4:

The right to vote is not considered significant in a democracy.

Correct Answer:

The right to vote is considered a fundamental right by the Supreme Court.

Solution:

The passage mentions that the Supreme Court ruling suggested that voting could be a fundamental right. Additionally, earlier rulings had declared the right to vote as a 'constitutional' right. Therefore, it can be inferred that the right to vote is considered a fundamental right by the Supreme Court. Option (a) is contradicted by the passage, which mentions that the right to vote is mentioned in the Constitution. Option (c) is partially correct but does not encompass the broader concept of a fundamental right. Option (d) is not supported by the passage.

Q. 23 Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

All citizens have the right to vote. The few exceptions for specific reasons are mentioned in Article 326 of the Constitution, which emphasises that 'every person that is a citizen of India' shall be 'entitled' to be registered as a voter if they are of the stipulated age and are not barred for the reasons given. Voting, therefore, is the mark of an inclusive, universal and equality-driven democracy. A recent Supreme Court ruling on an election petition reportedly said it was 'paradoxical' that the right to vote had not been given the status of a fundamental right although democracy was a basic feature of the Constitution. Earlier rulings of 1982 and 2006 had declared the right to vote as a 'constitutional' right and a 'statutory' right, respectively. In March this year, a five-judge bench had reportedly indicated that voting could be a fundamental right, although in the ruling four judges followed earlier Supreme Court decisions; one judge dissented. The Supreme Court's latest ruling suggests that since voting is fundamental to universal suffrage, it is a right for all citizens; not anybody else's decision, like the right to life.

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Question : What does the word 'inalienable' mean in the passage?

Option 1:

Impossible to exclude or remove.

Option 2:

Uninformed and unaware.

Option 3:

Irrelevant and insignificant.

Option 4:

Influenced by public figures.

Correct Answer:

Impossible to exclude or remove.

Solution:

The word 'inalienable' in the passage refers to something that cannot be taken away or excluded. In the context, it emphasizes that the right to vote is integral and cannot be removed by any authority. Option (b) and option (d) do not match the meaning of 'inalienable' in the passage. Option (c) is not related to the concept of the right to vote.

Q. 24 Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

All citizens have the right to vote. The few exceptions for specific reasons are mentioned in Article 326 of the Constitution, which emphasises that 'every person that is a citizen of India' shall be 'entitled' to be registered as a voter if they are of the stipulated age and are not barred for the reasons given. Voting, therefore, is the mark of an inclusive, universal and equality-driven democracy. A recent Supreme Court ruling on an election petition reportedly said it was 'paradoxical' that the right to vote had not been given the status of a fundamental right although democracy was a basic feature of the Constitution. Earlier rulings of 1982 and 2006 had declared the right to vote as a 'constitutional' right and a 'statutory' right, respectively. In March this year, a five-judge bench had reportedly indicated that voting could be a fundamental right, although in the ruling four judges followed earlier Supreme Court decisions; one judge dissented. The Supreme Court's latest ruling suggests that since voting is fundamental to universal suffrage, it is a right for all citizens; not anybody else's decision, like the right to life.

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Question : What can be concluded from the passage?

Option 1:

Democracy in India is flawed due to the lack of a fundamental right to vote.

Option 2:

The Supreme Court's ruling on informed choice strengthens democracy in India.

Option 3:

The right to vote in India is subject to frequent changes and interpretations.

Option 4:

The right to vote is a powerful tool for citizens to assert their influence.

Correct Answer:

The Supreme Court's ruling on informed choice strengthens democracy in India.

Solution:

The passage discusses the recent Supreme Court ruling, which emphasized informed choice in voting. It suggests that the ruling strengthens democracy by ensuring voters have the right to be informed fully about the candidates' backgrounds. This supports option (b). Option (a) is not supported by the passage, as there is no mention of a lack of fundamental right affecting democracy. Option (c) is not mentioned in the passage. Option (d) is partially supported by the passage but does not encompass the focus on informed choice in the ruling.

Current Affairs, including General Knowledge

Q. 1 Read the following passage and answer the questions

The U.S. had record imports from 90 countries in 2022, led by Mexico, Canada, and Japan.

While some of the increase in last year's trade figures may be a result of historic levels of inflation, the figures remain eye-opening, particularly considering that they demonstrate just how intertwined the U.S. and China remain, commercially at least, despite efforts to effectively "decouple" their economies.

"The decisions of consumers and businesses so far have been more powerful than governments," said Ed Gresser, former Assistant U.S. Trade Representative but they do not have the overwhelmingly powerful influence, or at least they haven't so far." After years of steadily rising imports from China, former President Trump's 300 billion worth of Chinese goods. That was driven initially by concern over Chinese trade practices that forced American companies to turn over 100 billion of U.S. products, and most of the duties imposed by both sides still remain in place two years into the Biden administration. That reflects concern long viewed as part of its territory and whose strategic position would help the Chinese military dominate the region.

Still, despite talk of "decoupling" from China, U.S. imports of Chinese goods increased to 538.8 billion in 2022, only slightly less than the record set in 2018.

Vietnam, in particular, has benefited as American companies seek to hedge their reliance on the Chinese supply chains in a trend that predates Trump.

Two-way trade between the United States and Vietnam has more than tripled over the past 10 years, reaching a record 127.5 billion in 2022. Most of the growth has been in U.S. imports from Vietnam as companies have shifted production out of China. That has resulted in a record 127.5 billion in 2022. Most of the growth has been in U.S. imports from Vietnam as companies have shifted production out of China. That has resulted in a record 127.5 billion in 2022.

Question : The U.S. had record imports from 90 countries in 2022, led by Mexico, Canada, and Japan. What was the probable cause for this increase in trade?

Option 1:
Depression

Option 2:
Inflation

Option 3:
Bank reserves

Option 4:
Recession

Correct Answer:
Inflation

Solution:

According to numbers released by the Commerce Department, two-way trade between the United States and China set a new record in 2022 of \$690 billion. The U.S. had record imports from 90 countries in 2022, led by Mexico, Canada, and Japan. While some of the increase in last year's trade figures may be a result of historic levels of inflation, the figures remain eye-opening, particularly considering the years-long U.S. tariff campaign on Chinese imports and new efforts to stop the flow of U.S. tech to Beijing.

Q. 2 Read the following passage and answer the questions

The U.S. had record imports from 90 countries in 2022, led by Mexico, Canada, and Japan.

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Two-way trade between the United States and Vietnam has more than tripled over the past 10 years, reaching a record *127.5 billion in 2022. Most of the growth has been in U. S. imports from Vietnam as companies have shifted production out of China. That has resulted*

Question : When did China's newly amended security law come into effect that had raised concerns regarding its potential impact on businesses operating

Option 1:
May 30

Option 2:
July 1

Option 3:
June 30

Option 4:
March 15

Correct Answer:
July 1

Solution:

China's newly amended security law, which came into effect on July 1, has raised concerns regarding its potential impact on businesses operating in the country. The counter-espionage law, passed by the National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee, aims to safeguard national security by addressing espionage and spying activities. However, the broad scope and ambiguities of the law have raised uncertainties and potential risks for foreign companies, journalists, academics, and researchers.

Q. 3 Read the following passage and answer the questions

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Question : Over which institution, China had raised a dispute regarding the US chip sanctions?

Option 1:

International Monetary Fund

Option 2:

UNESCO

Option 3:

UN General Assembly

Option 4:

World Trade Organisation

Correct Answer:

World Trade Organisation

Solution:

China had raised a dispute with the World Trade Organisation (WTO) over the US chip sanctions last year. The ban on the export of US chips adversely affects China's objective to achieve self-reliance in chip manufacturing. It has invoked proceedings against the US under Article 4 of the Dispute Settlement Understanding (DSU), criticising the US for over-generalizing the concept of "national security" and over-stretching its export control measures.

Q. 4 Read the following passage and answer the questions

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Question : With which country did the US had signed a deal in order to gain access to its regions so as to counter the moves of China?

Option 1:
Vietnam

Option 2:
Indonesia

Option 3:
Phillipines

Option 4:
Malaysia

Correct Answer:
Phillipines

Solution:

The United States Government has built more than 750 military bases all over the world. And more than 120 military bases in Asia alone. To counter the Chinese moves in the South China sea and to increase its presence in the region, the US has now signed a deal with the Phillipines to gain access to four of the Phillipines' bases.

Careers360

Q. 5 Read the following passage and answer the questions

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Question : Where was the Chinese spy balloon spotted by the US military at the end of January 2023?

Option 1:
Iceland

Option 2:
Greenland

Option 3:
Alaska

Option 4:

Poland

Correct Answer:

Alaska

Solution:

The US military spotted a Chinese spy balloon near Alaska by the end of January 2023. The balloon was flying at an altitude of 60,000 feet and posed no threat to the US public. According to the perspective of International relations expert, the spot is significant as the Malmstrom Air Force of the US military is here. It holds one of the three nuclear silos. The US began diplomatic talks with Chinese officials as soon as the balloon was spotted. However, the talks failed to bring to a conclusion. Following this, the US military shot the balloon with its F-22 fighter jets. More than 1000 shots were fired.

Q. 6 Read the following passage and answer the questions

The U.S. had record imports from 90 countries in 2022, led by Mexico, Canada, and Japan.

While some of the increase in last year's trade figures may be a result of historic levels of inflation, the figures remain eye-opening, particularly considering that they demonstrate just how intertwined the U.S. and China remain, commercially at least, despite efforts to effectively "decouple" their economies.

"The decisions of consumers and businesses so far have been more powerful than governments," said Ed Gresser, former Assistant U.S. Trade Representative but they do not have the overwhelmingly powerful influence, or at least they haven't so far." After years of steadily rising imports from China, former President *300 billion worth of Chinese goods. That was driven initially by concern over Chinese trade practices that forced American companies to turn over* 100 billion of U.S. products, and most of the duties imposed by both sides still remain in place two years into the Biden administration. That reflects concern long viewed as part of its territory and whose strategic position would help the Chinese military dominate the region.

Still, despite talk of "decoupling" from China, U.S. imports of Chinese goods increased to *538.8 billion in 2022, only slightly less than the record set in 2018*

Vietnam, in particular, has benefited as American companies seek to hedge their reliance on the Chinese supply chains in a trend that predates Trump.

Two-way trade between the United States and Vietnam has more than tripled over the past 10 years, reaching a record *127.5 billion in 2022. Most of the growth has been in U.S. imports from Vietnam as companies have shifted production out of China. That has res*

Question : Recently, India signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with which country based on the main aim of establishing a framework for trade

Option 1:

China

Option 2:

UAE

Option 3:

Japan

Option 4:

France

Correct Answer:

UAE

Solution:

India and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) recently, with the aim of establishing a framework for trade settlement in their respective national currencies and linking their fast payment systems. This development marks a significant milestone in enhancing financial interactions between the two countries.

Q. 7 Read the following passage and answer the questions

Kamala Harris has set another record in US history when she matched a 191-year-old record of casting tie-breaking votes as a vice president and backed the nomination of Indian-origin Kalpana Kotagal to be a member of a federal agency. Harris, who made history as the first woman or person of colour in 2020, equalled the record held by Senator John C Calhoun, a Democratic-Republican who served as vice president to John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson from 1825 to 1832.

On Wednesday, Harris, 58, cast her vote on cloture for the nomination of Kotagal, a diversity, equity, and inclusion expert to serve as a member of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. The US Equal Employment Opportunity Commission is responsible for enforcing federal laws that make it illegal to discriminate against a job applicant or an employee because of the person's race, colour, religion, sex, national origin, age (40 or older), disability or genetic information. Harris broke a 50-50 tie on a vote in the Senate on the nomination of Kotagal, to bring her total of tie-breaking votes cast as vice president since she assumed office to 31. That matches the record set by Calhoun, a Democratic-Republican and an avowed proponent of states' rights and slavery.

Under the Constitution, the role of the vice president is to preside over the Senate and break ties in case of a deadlock in the upper house. In the current 118th Congress, Democrats hold 51 seats and Republicans have 49 seats. Senate Majority Leader Chuck Schumer hailed Harris's accomplishment on the floor.

She voted on June 21 to break a 50-50 tie on advancing Natasha Merle's nomination to serve as a judge for the Eastern District of New York and a 48-48 tie on confirming Araceli Martinez-Olguin to serve as a judge for the North District of California.

Kotagal, who is the daughter of immigrants from India, is a partner at Cohen Milstein, a member of the firm's Civil Rights and Employment practice group, and co-chair of the firm's Hiring and Diversity Committee. She is the co-author of the seminal legal template 'Inclusion Rider'.

Question : Which is/are the correct statement/s regarding tie-breaking votes of Kamala Harris?

Statement 1: Kamala Harris set another record in US history when she matched a 191-year-old record of casting tie-breaking votes as a vice president and backed the nomination of Indian-origin Kalpana Kotagal to be a member of a federal agency.

Statement 2: Harris, who made history as the first woman or person of colour in 2020, equalled the record held by Senator John C Calhoun, a Democratic-Republican who served as vice president to John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson from 1825 to 1832.

Option 1:

Only Statement 1 is correct

Option 2:

Only Statement 2 is correct

Option 3:

Both the statements are incorrect

Option 4:

Both the statements are correct

Correct Answer:

Both the statements are correct

Solution:

Kamala Harris has set another record in US history when she matched a 191-year-old record of casting tie-breaking votes as a vice president and backed the nomination of Indian-origin Kalpana Kotagal to be a member of a federal agency. Harris, who made history as the first woman or person of colour in 2020, equalled the record held by Senator John C Calhoun, a Democratic-Republican who served as vice president to John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson from 1825 to 1832.

Q. 8 Read the following passage and answer the questions

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Question : Who is the father of the American Constitution?

Option 1:

Thomas Jefferson

Option 2:

James Madison

Option 3:

Benjamin Franklin

Option 4:

Robert Morris

Correct Answer:

James Madison

Solution:

James Madison was born in Virginia, is widely recognized as the Father of the American Constitution. Madison's intellectual prowess and political acumen played a pivotal role in the drafting of the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights. His tireless efforts in advocating for a strong central government and a system of checks and balances laid the foundation for the democratic principles that the United States.

Q. 9 Read the following passage and answer the questions

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Question : Which amendment of US Constitution lays the provisions as to how a USA President or a Vice President can be replaced or succeeded?

Option 1:
27th amendment

Option 2:
4th amendment

Option 3:
5th amendment

Option 4:
25th amendment

Correct Answer:
25th amendment

Solution:

The 25th Constitutional amendment lays out how a US President or a Vice President can be replaced or succeeded. It includes resolve issues revolving around unfortunate situations like death, resignation to removal of US President and actions to be followed after a President becomes disabled to such a degree that he is unable to fulfil his responsibilities. The amendment has four sections.

Q. 10 Read the following passage and answer the questions

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Question : Which Article of US Constitution details the two step process for amending the nation's plan of government?

Option 1:

Article 1

Option 2:

Article 5

Option 3:

Article 7

Option 4:

Article 3

Correct Answer:

Article 5

Solution:

Article 5 of the US Constitution details the two-step process for amending the nation's plan of government. 33 amendments to the US constitution have been proposed by the United States Congress and had been sent to the States for ratification since the Constitution came into being on March 4, 1789.

Q. 11 Read the following passage and answer the questions

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Question : Which type of constitution is not contained a single document, is partially written and partially oral?

Option 1:

Flexible constitution

Option 2:

Unwritten constitution

Option 3:

Federal constitution

Option 4:

Monarchical constitution

Correct Answer:

Unwritten constitution

Solution:

An unwritten constitution is a type that cannot be contained in a single document. It is partially written and partially oral. The best example for this type of constitution is the British constitution.

Q. 12 Read the following passage and answer the questions

Kamala Harris has set another record in US history when she matched a 191-year-old record of casting tie-breaking votes as a vice president and backed the nomination of Indian-origin Kalpana Kotagal to be a member of a federal agency. Harris, who made history as the first woman or person of colour in 2020, equalled the record held by Senator John C Calhoun, a Democratic-Republican who served as vice president to John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson from 1825 to 1832.

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Question : Which Part of the Indian Constitution deals with the official language of the States and Union Territories?

Option 1:

Part XV

Option 2:

Part III

Option 3:

Part XVII

Option 4:

Part XIV

Correct Answer:

Part XVII

Solution:

Part XVII of the Indian Constitution deals with the Official language of the States and Union Territories. Chapter III of Part XVII deals with the language to be used in the Supreme Court and High Courts for Acts, Bills etc.

Q. 13 Read the following passage and answer the questions

NASA has re-established contact with the intrepid (1) Helicopter after more than two months of radio silence, the space agency said. The mini rotorcraft, which hitched a ride to the (1) with the Perseverance rover in early 2021, has already survived well beyond its initial 30-day mission to prove the feasibility of its technology in five test flights. Since then, it has been deployed dozens of times, acting as an aerial scout to assist its wheeled companion in searching for signs of ancient microbial life from billions of years ago, when Mars was much wetter and warmer than today.

Ingenuity's 52nd flight launched on April 26, but mission controllers at NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) in California lost contact as it descended to the surface following its two-minute, 1,191-foot (363-meter) hop.

The loss of communications was expected because a hill stood between Ingenuity and Perseverance, which acts as a relay between the drone and Earth.

Nonetheless, "this has been the longest we've gone without hearing from Ingenuity so far in the mission," Joshua Anderson, Ingenuity team lead at JPL, told AFP. Data so far indicates that the heli is in good shape. If further health checks also come back normal, Ingenuity will be all set for its next flight, westward toward a rocky outcrop the Perseverance team is interested in exploring.

It is not the first time Ingenuity has experienced downed communications. The heli was scouring an ancient river delta when it went missing for around six days in April, "an agonizingly long time," chief engineer Travis Brown wrote in a blog post.

Question : NASA has re-established contact with the intrepid helicopter after more than two months of radio silence. Which planet is referred here?

Option 1:

Saturn

Option 2:

Uranus

Option 3:

Venus

Option 4:

Mars

Correct Answer:

Mars

Solution:

Recently, NASA has re-established contact with the intrepid Ingenuity Mars Helicopter after more than two months of radio silence. The mini rotorcraft, which hitched a ride to the Red Planet with the Perseverance rover in early 2021, has already survived well beyond its initial 30-day mission to prove the feasibility of its technology in five test flights.

Q. 14 Read the following passage and answer the questions

NASA has re-established contact with the intrepid (1) Helicopter after more than two months of radio silence, the space agency said. The mini rotorcraft, which hitched a ride to the (1) with the Perseverance rover in early 2021, has already survived well beyond its initial 30-day mission to prove the feasibility of its technology in five test flights. Since then, it has been deployed dozens of times, acting as an aerial scout to assist its wheeled companion in searching for signs of ancient microbial life from billions of years ago, when Mars was much wetter and warmer than today.

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It is not the first time Ingenuity has experienced downed communications. The heli was scouring an ancient river delta when it went missing for around six days in April, "an agonizingly long time," chief engineer Travis Brown wrote in a blog post.

Question : NASA and Rocket Lab successfully launched two CubeSats for storm-tracking into orbit, after an initial launch was called off in April. In which place it was planned to be launched but was not performed?

Option 1:

Kenya

Option 2:

New Zealand

Option 3:

Sydney

Option 4:

Kentucky

Correct Answer:

New Zealand

Solution:

NASA and Rocket Lab successfully launched two CubeSats for storm-tracking into orbit, after an initial launch was called off in April due to weather disruptions in New Zealand. The mission, TROPICS (Time-Resolved Observations of Precipitation structure and storm Intensity with a Constellation of Smallsats), had a two-hour launch window.

Q. 15 Read the following passage and answer the questions

NASA has re-established contact with the intrepid (1) Helicopter after more than two months of radio silence, the space agency said. The mini rotorcraft, which hitched a ride to the (1) with the Perseverance rover in early 2021, has already survived well beyond its initial 30-day mission to prove the feasibility of its technology in five test flights. Since then, it has been deployed dozens of times, acting as an aerial scout to assist its wheeled companion in searching for signs of ancient microbial life from billions of years ago, when Mars was much wetter and warmer than today.

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It is not the first time Ingenuity has experienced downed communications. The heli was scouring an ancient river delta when it went missing for around six days in April, "an agonizingly long time," chief engineer Travis Brown wrote in a blog post.

Question : In which planet, NASA scientists have found that there can be water in the four large moons like Titania, Oberon etc?

Option 1:
Mercury

Option 2:
Earth

Option 3:
Mars

Option 4:
Uranus

Correct Answer:
Uranus

Solution:

In a new study, NASA scientists have found that there can be water in the four large moons of Uranus, namely Ariel, Umbriel, Titania, and Oberon. The Voyager-2 spacecraft data from the 1980s and cutting-edge computer models were re-analyzed, leading to this groundbreaking discovery. The study suggests that these four moons of Uranus may contain vast, deep oceans beneath their icy surfaces, which was earlier not thought possible. Hence, option (d) is correct.

Q. 16 Read the following passage and answer the questions

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Question : Where was the launch of Terran 1, the world's first 3D printed rocket performed?

Option 1:
Mexico

Option 2:
California

Option 3:
Brazil

Option 4:
Slovakia

Correct Answer:
California

Solution:

On March 8, Relativity Space, a startup company based in California, made history with the launch of Terran 1, the world's first 3D-printed rocket. The launch is part of the "Good Luck, Have Fun" (GLHF) mission. Terran 1 will be the largest 3D-printed object to attempt an orbital flight, weighing 9,280 kilograms and standing 110 feet tall and 7.5 feet wide. 85% of the rocket was manufactured using 3D-printing technology.

Q. 17 Read the following passage and answer the questions

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It is not the first time Ingenuity has experienced downed communications. The heli was scouring an ancient river delta when it went missing for around six days in April, "an agonizingly long time," chief engineer Travis Brown wrote in a blog post.

Question : When was the Artemis 1, the first integrated flight test of NASA's Deep Space Exploration Systems – the six-person Orion spacecraft and Space Launch System (SLS) rocket launched?

Option 1:
2018

Option 2:
2021

Option 3:
2017

Option 4:
2022

Correct Answer:
2022

Solution:

Artemis 1 was successfully launched by NASA on November 16, 2022. Artemis 1 is the first integrated flight test of NASA's Deep Space Exploration Systems – the six-person Orion spacecraft and Space Launch System (SLS) rocket. It will assess the integrated systems by operating the spacecraft in a deep space environment, testing Orion's heat shield, and the safe recovery of the crew module after re-entry, descent, and splashdown.

Q. 18 Read the following passage and answer the questions

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Question : When was the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) established?

Option 1:
1938

Option 2:
1945

Option 3:
1976

Option 4:
1958

Correct Answer:
1958

Solution:

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) was established in 1958 and is an independent agency of the US Federal government that is responsible for the civil space program, aeronautics research and space research. It was founded by Dwight D. Eisenhower and its headquarters is located in Washington DC, USA.

Q. 19 Read the following passage and answer the questions

The Swedish Olympic Committee (SOK) intends to move ahead with a bid to host the Winter Olympics for the first time after a four-month feasibility study showed there was interest in staging the Games in (1). Sweden, a winter sports powerhouse, has unsuccessfully bid eight times for the Winter Games, including the 2026 edition which was awarded to Milan-Cortina d'Ampezzo. Stockholm staged the Summer Olympics in 1912. "Our preliminary study shows that Sweden has the opportunity, know-how and will to arrange the Winter Games in 2030," SOK president Hans von Uthmann said in a statement.

The International Olympic Committee was initially due to announce a host for 2030 at its annual meeting in Mumbai this year but has postponed its decision to the eve of the 2024 Paris Games, citing concerns about climate change. The Japanese city of Sapporo, which hosted the 1972 Winter Games, was considered the favourite but has put its bid on hold in the wake of a widening corruption scandal over the Tokyo 2020 Olympics. Salt Lake City in the United States, which hosted the Winter Olympics in 2002, remains a possible contender but has expressed a preference for the 2034 edition due to the 2028 Summer Games being held in Los Angeles.

Excerpts taken from the Economic times, June 17, 2023.

Question : According to the given context, which of the following city was decided by a feasibility study to host the Winter Olympics in 2030?

Option 1:
Norway

Option 2:
Stockholm

Option 3:
Spain

Option 4:
China

Correct Answer:
Stockholm

Solution:

The Swedish Olympic Committee (SOK) intends to move ahead with a bid to host the Winter Olympics after an extensive four-month feasibility study that showed there was interest in staging the Games in Stockholm.

Q. 20 Read the following passage and answer the questions

The Swedish Olympic Committee (SOK) intends to move ahead with a bid to host the Winter Olympics for the first time after a four-month feasibility study showed there was interest in staging the Games in (1). Sweden, a winter sports powerhouse, has unsuccessfully bid eight times for the Winter Games, including the 2026 edition which was awarded to Milan-Cortina d'Ampezzo. Stockholm staged the Summer Olympics in 1912. "Our preliminary study shows that Sweden has the opportunity, know-how and will to arrange the Winter Games in 2030," SOK president Hans von Uthmann said in a statement.

The International Olympic Committee was initially due to announce a host for 2030 at its annual meeting in Mumbai this year but has postponed its decision to the eve of the 2024 Paris Games, citing concerns about climate change. The Japanese city of Sapporo, which hosted the 1972 Winter Games, was considered the favourite but has put its bid on hold in the wake of a widening corruption scandal over the Tokyo 2020 Olympics. Salt Lake City in the United States, which hosted the Winter Olympics in 2002, remains a possible contender but has expressed a preference for the 2034 edition due to the 2028 Summer Games being held in Los Angeles.

Excerpts taken from the Economic times, June 17, 2023.

Question : Where was the 1972 Winter games hosted?

Option 1:
Michigan

Option 2:
Shanghai

Option 3:
Sapporo

Option 4:
Beijing

Correct Answer:
Sapporo

Solution:

The Japanese city, Sapporo hosted the 1972 Winter games and was considered the favourite but has put its bid on hold due to corruption scandal of the Tokyo 2020 Olympics.

Q. 21 Read the following passage and answer the questions

The Swedish Olympic Committee (SOK) intends to move ahead with a bid to host the Winter Olympics for the first time after a four-month feasibility study showed there was interest in staging the Games in (1). Sweden, a winter sports powerhouse, has unsuccessfully bid eight times for the Winter Games, including the 2026 edition which was awarded to Milan-Cortina d'Ampezzo. Stockholm staged the Summer Olympics in 1912. "Our preliminary study shows that Sweden has the opportunity, know-how and will to arrange the Winter Games in 2030," SOK president Hans von Uthmann said in a statement.

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Excerpts taken from the Economic times, June 17, 2023.

Question : Where was the ISSF shooting world cup held wherein Rudranksh Patil and R Narmada Nithin won gold?

Option 1:
Italy

Option 2:
Denmark

Option 3:
Finland

Option 4:
Cairo

Correct Answer:
Cairo

Solution:

The International Shooting Sport Federation conducts the ISSF World Shooting Championship. It was first held in 1897. The recent 2023 ISSF Shooting World Cup was held in Cairo. India's Rudranksh Patil and R Narmada Nithin won gold. This is the first time India wins gold in the competition.

Q. 22 Read the following passage and answer the questions

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Excerpts taken from the Economic times, June 17, 2023.

Question : Where was the first Olympic games held?

Option 1:
Rome

Option 2:
Athens

Option 3:
Beijing

Option 4:
Tokyo

Correct Answer:
Athens

Solution:

The first Olympic games was held in Athens wherein around 241 athletes participated from 14 countries of the world in various events. The ancient Olympic games formed a part of the religious festival, in honour of the Zeus.

Q. 23 Read the following passage and answer the questions

The Swedish Olympic Committee (SOK) intends to move ahead with a bid to host the Winter Olympics for the first time after a four-month feasibility study showed there was interest in staging the Games in (1). Sweden, a winter sports powerhouse, has unsuccessfully bid eight times for the Winter Games, including the 2026 edition which was awarded to Milan-Cortina d'Ampezzo. Stockholm staged the Summer Olympics in 1912. "Our preliminary study shows that Sweden has the opportunity, know-how and will to arrange the Winter Games in 2030," SOK president Hans von Uthmann said in a statement.

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Excerpts taken from the Economic times, June 17, 2023.

Question : In which of the following place, was the Khelo India Winter Games 2023 held?

Option 1:
Dehradun

Option 2:
Gulmarg

Option 3:
Manali

Option 4:
Mussorie

Correct Answer:
Gulmarg

Solution:

The Khelo India scheme was launched to increase the sports skills of the youth in the country and also to increase the sports infrastructure. The Khelo India Winter Games 2023 were launched in the Gulmarg of Jammu and Kashmir.

Q. 24 Read the following passage and answer the questions

The Swedish Olympic Committee (SOK) intends to move ahead with a bid to host the Winter Olympics for the first time after a four-month feasibility study showed there was interest in staging the Games in (1). Sweden, a winter sports powerhouse, has unsuccessfully bid eight times for the Winter Games, including the 2026 edition which was awarded to Milan-Cortina d'Ampezzo. Stockholm staged the Summer Olympics in 1912. "Our preliminary study shows that Sweden has the opportunity, know-how and will to arrange the Winter Games in 2030," SOK president Hans von Uthmann said in a statement.

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Excerpts taken from the Economic times, June 17, 2023.

Question : Which cricket player surpassed the South Africa's Jacques Kallis to become the 5th highest run-scorer in the international cricket history?

Option 1:
Umesh Yadav

Option 2:
Rohit Sharma

Option 3:
Jasprit Bumrah

Option 4:
Virat Kohli

Correct Answer:
Virat Kohli

Solution:

Indian Cricketer, Virat Kohli, recently surpassed South Africa's Jacques Kallis to become the 5th highest run-scorer in the international cricket history. Kohli achieved this upward movement in the batting charts during India's second Test against West Indies at Port of Spain.

Q. 25 Read the following passage and answer the questions

The United States deployed a nuclear-powered submarine capable of carrying about 150 Tomahawk missiles to South Korea, a day after North Korea resumed missile tests in protest of the US-South Korean live-fire drills. The USS Michigan's arrival in South Korea, the first of its kind in six years, is part of a recent bilateral agreement on enhancing "regular visibility" of US strategic assets to the Korean Peninsula in response to North Korea's advancing nuclear program, according to South Korean officials. With the deployment of the USS Michigan, the US and South Korean navies are to conduct drills on boosting their special operation capabilities and joint ability to cope with growing North Korean nuclear threats, the South Korean Defense Ministry said in a statement. It said the US submarine arrived at the southeastern port city of Busan but did not say how long it would stay in South Korean waters. The USS Michigan is one of the biggest submarines in the world. The Ohio-class guided-missile submarine can be armed with 150 Tomahawk missiles with a range of about 2,500 kilometres (1,550 miles) and is capable of launching special forces missions, according to the South Korean statement. The South Korean and US militaries have been expanding their exercises in reaction to North Korea's provocative run of missile tests since last year. North Korea has argued it was forced to ramp up testing activities to deal with its rivals' expanded military drills that it views as an invasion rehearsal, but experts say the North ultimately aims to modernise its arsenal and increase its leverage in eventual diplomacy. In April, after their meeting in Washington, President Joe Biden and South Korean President Yoon Suk Yeol agreed that the United States would enhance the "regular visibility of strategic assets to the Korean Peninsula." Biden also stated that any North Korean nuclear attack on the US or its allies would "result in the end of whatever regime" took such action.

The two leaders also announced other steps to reinforce joint deterrence capabilities such as the docking a US nuclear ballistic missile submarine in South Korea periodically; bolstering joint training exercises; and the establishment of a new nuclear consultative group.

(1) fired two short-range ballistic missiles off its east coast, shortly after it vowed responses to the just-ended South Korea-US firing drills near the Koreas' heavily armed border. They were the North's first weapons launches since it tried to put its first spy satellite into orbit in late May. The launch failed as the rocket carrying the spy satellite crashed into the waters off the Korean Peninsula's west coast.

Question : Which country fired two short-range ballistic missiles off its east coast, shortly after it vowed responses to the just-ended South Korea-US firing drills?

Option 1:
Brazil

Option 2:
Belgium

Option 3:
North Korea

Option 4:
Denmark

Correct Answer:
North Korea

Solution:

North Korea fired two short-range ballistic missiles off its east coast, shortly after it vowed responses to the just-ended South Korea-US firing drills near the Korea's heavily armed border. They were the North's first weapons launches since it tried to put its first spy satellite into orbit in late May. The launch failed as the rocket carrying the spy satellite crashed into the waters off the Korean Peninsula's west coast.

Q. 26 Read the following passage and answer the questions

The United States deployed a nuclear-powered submarine capable of carrying about 150 Tomahawk missiles to South Korea, a day after North Korea resumed missile tests in protest of the US-South Korean live-fire drills. The USS Michigan's arrival in South Korea, the first of its kind in six years, is part of a recent bilateral agreement on enhancing "regular visibility" of US strategic assets to the Korean Peninsula in response to North Korea's advancing nuclear program, according to South Korean officials. With the deployment of the USS Michigan, the US and South Korean navies are to conduct drills on boosting their special operation capabilities and joint ability to cope with growing North Korean nuclear threats, the South Korean Defense Ministry said in a statement. It said the US submarine arrived at the southeastern port city of Busan but did not say how long it would stay in South Korean waters. The USS Michigan is one of the biggest submarines in the world. The Ohio-class guided-missile submarine can be armed with 150 Tomahawk missiles with a range of about 2,500 kilometres (1,550 miles) and is capable of launching special forces missions, according to the South Korean statement. The South Korean and US militaries have been expanding their exercises in reaction to North Korea's provocative run of missile tests since last year. North Korea has argued it was forced to ramp up testing activities to deal with its rivals' expanded military drills that it views as an invasion rehearsal, but experts say the North ultimately aims to modernise its arsenal and increase its leverage in eventual diplomacy. In April, after their meeting in Washington, President Joe Biden and South Korean President Yoon Suk Yeol agreed that the United States would enhance the "regular visibility of strategic assets to the Korean Peninsula." Biden also stated that any North Korean nuclear attack on the US or its allies would "result in the end of whatever regime" took such action.

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Question : The Indian Navy conducted a successful test-firing of a Medium Range Surface-to-Air Missile (MRSAM) from _____.

Option 1:
INS Vikramaditya

Option 2:
INS Visakhapatnam

Option 3:
INS Rana

Option 4:
INS Arihant

Correct Answer:
INS Visakhapatnam

Solution:

On March 7 this year, the Indian Navy conducted a successful test-firing of a Medium Range Surface-to-Air Missile (MRSAM) from INS Visakhapatnam, a frontline warship. The successful test-firing validated the capability to use the weapon as an anti-ship missile, demonstrating the Navy's preparedness to safeguard its assets from attacks by adversary forces.

Q. 27 Read the following passage and answer the questions

The United States deployed a nuclear-powered submarine capable of carrying about 150 Tomahawk missiles to South Korea, a day after North Korea resumed missile tests in protest of the US-South Korean live-fire drills. The USS Michigan's arrival in South Korea, the first of its kind in six years, is part of a recent bilateral agreement on enhancing "regular visibility" of US strategic assets to the Korean Peninsula in response to North Korea's advancing nuclear program, according to South Korean officials. With the deployment of the USS Michigan, the US and South Korean navies are to conduct drills on boosting their special operation capabilities and joint ability to cope with growing North Korean nuclear threats, the South Korean Defense Ministry said in a statement. It said the US submarine arrived at the southeastern port city of Busan but did not say how long it would stay in South Korean waters. The USS Michigan is one of the biggest submarines in the world. The Ohio-class guided-missile submarine can be armed with 150 Tomahawk missiles with a range of about 2,500 kilometres (1,550 miles) and is capable of launching special forces missions, according to the South Korean statement. The South Korean and US militaries have been expanding their exercises in reaction to North Korea's provocative run of missile tests since last year. North Korea has argued it was forced to ramp up testing activities to deal with its rivals' expanded military drills that it views as an invasion rehearsal, but experts say the North ultimately aims to modernise its arsenal and increase its leverage in eventual diplomacy. In April, after their meeting in Washington, President Joe Biden and South Korean President Yoon Suk Yeol agreed that the United States would enhance the "regular visibility of strategic assets to the Korean Peninsula." Biden also stated that any North Korean nuclear attack on the US or its allies would "result in the end of whatever regime" took such action.

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Question : Where was the Ex-Khaan exercise held?

Option 1:
Romania

Option 2:
Mongolia

Option 3:
Kenya

Option 4:
Namibia

Correct Answer:
Mongolia

Solution:

The multinational peacekeeping joint exercise, Ex Khaan Quest 2023, was held in Mongolia, marking an important event in the realm of international military cooperation. This 14-day exercise aimed at enhancing interoperability, share experiences, and train uniformed personnel for United Nations Peacekeeping Operations (UNPKO). It served as a platform for military contingents and observers from more than 20 countries to come together and engage in cooperative training.

Q. 28 Read the following passage and answer the questions

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Question : Which of the following missile destroyer successfully conducted its maiden firing of a BrahMos supersonic cruise missile?

Option 1:
INS Kirpan

Option 2:
INS Mormugao

Option 3:
INS Visakhapatnam

Option 4:
INS Kolkata

Correct Answer:
INS Mormugao

Solution:

The Indian Navy achieved a significant milestone as the guided missile destroyer INS Mormugao successfully conducted its maiden firing of a Brahmos Supersonic cruise missile. The firing, which resulted in hitting the 'Bulls Eye,' showcased the Navy's self-reliance and enhanced firepower at sea. INS Mormugao, named after the historic port city of Goa, has been a remarkable addition to India's naval fleet since its first sea sortie in December 2021.

Q. 29 Read the following passage and answer the questions

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Question : Name the first submarine-launched in India.

Option 1:
INS Chakra

Option 2:
INS Sindhushastra

Option 3:
INS Karanj

Option 4:
INS Kalvari

Correct Answer:
INS Kalvari

Solution:

The first submarine-launched in India was INS Kalvari which was the lead vessel of the Kalvari class diesel-electric submarines of the Indian Navy. It was launched on April 1967 and commissioned by the Indian Navy on December 8, 1967, at Riga, Soviet Union.

Q. 30 Read the following passage and answer the questions

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Question : United States and _____ have initiated the Talisman Sabre joint military exercises, a large-scale show of force and unity involving more than 30,000 troops and participants from 11 other countries.

Option 1:
Russia

Option 2:
Australia

Option 3:
United Kingdom

Option 4:
North Korea

Correct Answer:
Australia

Solution:

Australia and the United States have initiated the Talisman Sabre joint military exercises, a large-scale show of force and unity involving more than 30,000 troops and participants from 11 other countries. Held every two years, this year's drills mark the largest gathering of military personnel yet. The exercises come at a crucial time when China's assertive influence in the Indo-Pacific region is on the rise.

Legal Reasoning

Q. 1 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

The strict principle of law is: sics utere tuo ut alienum non laedas; it means, everyone must so use his own as not to do damage to another. When this maxim is applied to landed property, it is necessary for the plaintiff to show not only that he has sustained damage but also that the defendant has caused it by going beyond what is necessary in order to enable him to have the natural use of his own land.

The owner or occupier of the land may lawfully use it for any purpose for which it might, in the ordinary course of the employment of land, be used. And for such natural uses of land, an owner will not, in the absence of negligence, be liable, though damage results to the neighbor. But, for any non-natural user, such as the introduction to the land of something which, in the natural condition of the

land, is not upon it, he is liable if damage results to his neighbour. A person who, for his own purpose, brings on his land and collects and keeps there, anything likely to do mischief if it escapes, must keep it in and at his peril; and if he does so, he is prima facie answerable for all the damage which is the natural consequence of its escape. This is known as the rule in Rylands v Fletcher (also known as "the wild beast theory". Indian Law: It has been held in several cases that the principle of Rylands v. Fletcher applies in India.

Question: Amar unleashed its aggressive dog that was on Akbar's premises and the dog went on to kill Anthony's chickens, Akbar wired the premises and latched the outer door at all times. Anthony filed suit for damages against Akbar. Who is responsible for the loss of chickens?

Option 1:
Akbar is responsible

Option 2:
Anthony is responsible

Option 3:
Amar is responsible

Option 4:
All are collectively responsible

Correct Answer:
Amar is responsible

Solution:

Exceptions to the Strict Liability Rule- Wrongful act of third party: When a third party to the two parties in question commits a wrong that brings about a set of circumstances that could damage a person or his property, it is called a wrongful act of third party and is a defence to the strict liability rule.

Q. 2 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

The strict principle of law is: sics utere tuo ut alienum non laedas; it means, everyone must so use his own as not to do damage to another. When this maxim is applied to landed property, it is necessary for the plaintiff to show not only that he has sustained damage but also that the defendant has caused it by going beyond what is necessary in order to enable him to have the natural use of his own land.

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Question: A farmer wants an aggressive and intimidating dog and asks X, a fellow farmer to lend him his pitbull dog, which proceeds to kill Q's chickens. Decide.

Option 1:
Q can ask for damages from X

Option 2:
Q cannot ask for damages from X

Option 3:
Q can ask for damages but he must come to court with clean hands

Option 4:
Q cannot ask for damages but some other relief

Correct Answer:
Q cannot ask for damages from X

Solution:

One of the exceptions to the rule of strict liability is when the plaintiff himself is at fault. When it is the fault of the plaintiff himself due to which his property or person has been damaged, he cannot claim damages from the defendant.

Q. 3 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

The strict principle of law is: sics utere tuo ut alienum non laedas; it means, everyone must so use his own as not to do damage to another. When this maxim is applied to landed property, it is necessary for the plaintiff to show not only that he has sustained damage but also that the defendant has caused it by going beyond what is necessary in order to enable him to have the natural use of his own land.

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Question: X and Y live in the same building. X installs a water tank on Y's terrace to service both their flats in Y's absence because he went on an office trip. The water overflows from the tank one day and causes extensive damage to one of the walls of Y's flat. Decide.

Option 1:

Y cannot claim any damages because the tank was installed for the benefit of Y too

Option 2:

Y can claim damages from X because X installed the tank without Y's consent

Option 3:

Y can claim damages because X did not inform Y of the risk of water overflow

Option 4:

Y cannot claim damages from X because with benefits come the liabilities and overflow of water is normal wear and tear

Correct Answer:

Y can claim damages from X because X installed the tank without Y's consent

Solution:

One of the exceptions against the rule of strict liability is when Work is maintained for the common benefit of the plaintiff and defendant, with the consent of the plaintiff. Then the plaintiff cannot claim damages. But here Y can claim damages because X never took his consent.

Q. 4 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

The strict principle of law is: sics utere tuo ut alienum non laedas; it means, everyone must so use his own as not to do damage to another. When this maxim is applied to landed property, it is necessary for the plaintiff to show not only that he has sustained damage but also that the defendant has caused it by going beyond what is necessary in order to enable him to have the natural use of his own land.

The owner or occupier of the land may lawfully use it for any purpose for which it might, in the ordinary course of the employment of land, be used. And for such natural uses of land, an owner will not, in the absence of negligence, be liable, though damage results to the neighbor. But, for any non-natural user, such as the introduction to the land of something which, in the natural condition of the

land, is not upon it, he is liable if damage results to his neighbour. A person who, for his own purpose, brings on his land and collects and keeps there, anything likely to do mischief if it escapes, must keep it in and at his peril; and if he does so, he is prima facie answerable for all the damage which is the natural consequence of its escape. This is known as the rule in Rylands v Fletcher (also known as "the wild beast theory". Indian Law: It has been held in several cases that the principle of Rylands v. Fletcher applies in India.

Question: The Bio Gas plant with advanced safety measures was installed for town residents but due to increasing weather and lack of rain the vessels had leakages and the gas had escaped from a rupture and affected the crops in nearby fields. The farmers filed suit for damages-

Option 1:

Biogas plant cannot be held liable for the crop loss because the plant took adequate care and precaution

Option 2:

Biogas plant cannot be held liable because the installation was not for their own benefit but for the benefit of town residents

Option 3:

Biogas plant will be held liable to pay damages because of the strict liability rule

Option 4:

Both (b) and (c)

Correct Answer:

Both (b) and (c)

Solution:

Here, in Dunne v. North West Gas Board case, the plaintiffs brought an action against the Board after the gas had escaped from a rupture in the water main leading to five different casualties. The defendant was not held liable as it was a consented act and the Board had not accumulated the substance for its own benefit but for the benefit of the residents.

Q. 5 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

The strict principle of law is: sics utere tuo ut alienum non laedas; it means, everyone must so use his own as not to do damage to another. When this maxim is applied to landed property, it is necessary for the plaintiff to show not only that he has sustained damage but also that the defendant has caused it by going beyond what is necessary in order to enable him to have the natural use of his own land.

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Question: Any entity charged with providing a service to society from government or statutory provision is-

Option 1:

Exempted from liability whether negligence is present or not

Option 2:

Not exempted from liability

Option 3:

Exempted only if it is proved that there was no negligence on their part

Option 4:

Exempted simpliciter

Correct Answer:

Exempted only if it is proved that there was no negligence on their part

Solution:

If any entity provides services due to statutory obligation then in such case the entity cannot be held liable if there is no negligence on their part. This is an exception to the rule of strict liability.

Q. 6 Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.

Under the tort of negligence, there are four elements a plaintiff must establish to succeed in holding a defendant liable. The Court of Appeals of Georgia outlined the elements for a prima facie case of negligence in *Johnson v. American National Red Cross* as follows: "(1) a legal duty to conform to a standard of conduct; (2) a breach of this duty; (3) a causal connection between the conduct and the resulting injury; and (4) damage to the plaintiff." Under the first element, a legal duty to a standard of due care, the plaintiff must prove the defendant had a duty to conform to a standard of conduct for protection of the plaintiff against an unreasonable risk of injury. The duty of care will be determined by the applicable standard of care and several factors can heighten the standard of care depending upon the relationship between the parties, whether the plaintiff was foreseeable, the profession of the defendant, etc. For example, the Red Cross has a duty, when supplying blood donations to hospitals, to make its best efforts to ensure blood supplied is not tainted with any transferable viruses or diseases, such as an undetectable rare strain of HIV. A breach of the duty of care occurs when the defendant's actions do not meet the required level of applicable standard of care due to the plaintiff. Whether a breach of the duty of the applicable standard of care occurs is a question for the trier of fact. There are several ways a plaintiff demonstrates breach of the duty of care; these include actions against the custom in an industry, violation of a statute or in some cases, *res ipsa loquitor*. *Res ipsa loquitor* permits the mere fact that damages occurred, with some additional evidence presented by plaintiff, to show therefore that a breach of the duty must have occurred. After demonstrating there was a duty and it has been breached by defendant's conduct, the plaintiff must prove his or her injuries were caused by such negligent conduct. To hold the defendant liable for such negligent conduct causing injuries, the plaintiff must prove actual cause and proximate cause.

To show actual cause, the plaintiff must prove that but for the defendant's negligent conduct, which could be either the defendant's act or omission to act if the situation or relationship required action by the defendant, the injuries or damages would not have occurred. Proximate cause of the injury is the legal causation aspect of this element which follows the chain of events from the negligent conduct to the damages. Damage is the final element that must be proven to succeed in a negligence action; damages will not be presumed in a case. If the plaintiff does not demonstrate damages were suffered as a result of the defendant's negligence, the defendant will not be held liable for the tort of negligence. In *Johnson*, the Court of Appeals upheld the trial court's holding in favor of the Red Cross because it was not established the late Bernice Mantooth suffered any damages as a result her receiving two units of blood that the Red Cross provided which potentially was tainted with a rare undetectable strain of HIV.

Question: Which of the following is not an essential to prove Negligence?

Option 1:

The defendant owed a duty of care

Option 2:

The defendant should know he owed a duty of care

Option 3:

The defendant should have breached the duty of care

Option 4:

The breach of duty should result in injury

Correct Answer:

The defendant should know he owed a duty of care

Solution:

In order to prove the tort of negligence it is necessary to prove that the person who committed negligence owed a duty of care which was breached by him which resulted in injury to other person. However it is not necessary to establish that the person knew that he owed a duty of care.

Q. 7 Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.

Under the tort of negligence, there are four elements a plaintiff must establish to succeed in holding a defendant liable. The Court of Appeals of Georgia outlined the elements for a prima facie case of negligence in *Johnson v. American National Red Cross* as follows: "(1) a legal duty to conform to a standard of conduct; (2) a breach of this duty; (3) a causal connection between the conduct and the resulting injury; and (4) damage to the plaintiff." Under the first element, a legal duty to a standard of due care, the plaintiff must prove the defendant had a duty to conform to a standard of conduct for protection of the plaintiff against an unreasonable risk of injury. The duty of care will be determined by the applicable standard of care and several factors can heighten the standard of care depending upon the relationship between the parties, whether the plaintiff was foreseeable, the profession of the defendant, etc. For example, the Red Cross has a duty, when supplying blood donations to hospitals, to make its best efforts to ensure blood supplied is not tainted with any transferable viruses or diseases, such as an undetectable rare strain of HIV. A breach of the duty of care occurs when the defendant's actions do not meet the required level of applicable standard of care due to the plaintiff. Whether a breach of the duty of the applicable standard of care occurs is a question for the trier of fact. There are several ways a plaintiff demonstrates breach of the duty of care; these include actions against the custom in an industry, violation of a statute or in some cases, *res ipsa loquitor*. *Res ipsa loquitor* permits the mere fact that damages occurred, with some additional evidence presented by plaintiff, to show therefore that a breach of the duty must have occurred. After demonstrating there was a duty and it has been breached by defendant's conduct, the plaintiff must prove his or her injuries were caused by such negligent conduct. To hold the defendant liable for such negligent conduct causing injuries, the plaintiff must prove actual cause and proximate cause.

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Question: A who is a railway station employee sees that B has left his bag on the station, and to help B he throws the bag towards the moving train, however, the bag contained fireworks which exploded and caused injury to another passenger C, then:

Option 1:

The Railway would be liable for negligence

Option 2:

B would be liable for negligence

Option 3:

Both Railway and B would be liable for negligence

Option 4:

Nobody would be liable for negligence

Correct Answer:

Nobody would be liable for negligence

Solution:

The Court in the case of *Palsgraf vs Long Island Railroad Co*(1928) has held that the cause of injury should be in direct relation with the act, however in this case the railway employee was not aware that the bag contained fireworks, therefore C would not be entitled to claim any damages for negligence.

Q. 8 Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.

Under the tort of negligence, there are four elements a plaintiff must establish to succeed in holding a defendant liable. The Court of Appeals of Georgia outlined the elements for a prima facie case of negligence in *Johnson v. American National Red Cross* as follows: "(1) a legal duty to conform to a standard of conduct; (2) a breach of this duty; (3) a causal connection between the conduct and the resulting injury; and (4) damage to the plaintiff." Under the first element, a legal duty to a standard of due care, the plaintiff must prove the defendant had a duty to conform to a standard of conduct for protection of the plaintiff against an unreasonable risk of injury. The duty of care will be determined by the applicable standard of care and several factors can heighten the standard of care depending upon the relationship between the parties, whether the plaintiff was foreseeable, the profession of the defendant, etc. For example, the Red Cross has a duty, when supplying blood donations to hospitals, to make its best efforts to ensure blood supplied is not tainted with any transferable viruses or diseases, such as an undetectable rare strain of HIV. A breach of the duty of care occurs when the defendant's actions do not meet the required level of applicable standard of care due to the plaintiff. Whether a breach of the duty of the applicable standard of care occurs is a question for the trier of fact. There are several ways a plaintiff demonstrates breach of the duty of care; these include actions against the custom in an industry, violation of a statute or in some cases, *res ipsa loquitor*. *Res ipsa loquitor* permits the mere fact that damages occurred, with some additional evidence presented by plaintiff, to show therefore that a breach of the duty must have occurred. After demonstrating there was a duty and it has been breached by defendant's conduct, the plaintiff must prove his or her injuries were caused by such negligent conduct. To hold the defendant liable for such negligent conduct causing injuries, the plaintiff must prove actual cause and proximate cause.

To show actual cause, the plaintiff must prove that but for the defendant's negligent conduct, which could be either the defendant's act or omission to act if the situation or relationship required action by the defendant, the injuries or damages would not have occurred. Proximate cause of the injury is the legal causation aspect of this element which follows the chain of events from the negligent conduct to the damages. Damage is the final element that must be proven to succeed in a negligence action; damages will not be presumed in a case. If the plaintiff does not demonstrate damages were suffered as a result of the defendant's negligence, the defendant will not be held liable for the tort of negligence. In *Johnson*, the Court of Appeals upheld the trial court's holding in favor of the Red Cross because it was not established the late Bernice Mantooth suffered any damages as a result her receiving two units of blood that the Red Cross provided which potentially was tainted with a rare undetectable strain of HIV.

Question: ABC Company constructed an office for Municipal Corporation with a life span of 40 years, however the building was not maintained and collapsed after 50 years and injured some people, then the duty of care in this scenario would be of:

Option 1:

The Builder

Option 2:

The Municipal Corporation

Option 3:

The State Government

Option 4:

No duty of care is required in this scenario

Correct Answer:

The Municipal Corporation

Solution:

The Supreme Court, in the case of *Municipal Corporation Of Delhi vs Subhagwanti & Others* reported as 1966 SCR (3) 649 in similar circumstances has held that the duty of care towards public was of the Municipal Corporation to repair the building and therefore the Municipal Corporation would be liable to pay compensation in case someone gets injured due to the collapse of the building.

Q. 9 Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.

Under the tort of negligence, there are four elements a plaintiff must establish to succeed in holding a defendant liable. The Court of Appeals of Georgia outlined the elements for a prima facie case of negligence in *Johnson v. American National Red Cross* as follows: "(1) a legal duty to conform to a standard of conduct; (2) a breach of this duty; (3) a causal connection between the conduct and the resulting injury; and (4) damage to the plaintiff." Under the first element, a legal duty to a standard of due care, the plaintiff must prove the defendant had a duty to conform to a standard of conduct for protection of the plaintiff against an unreasonable risk of injury. The duty of care will be determined by the applicable standard of care and several factors can heighten the standard of care depending upon the relationship between the parties, whether the plaintiff was foreseeable, the profession of the defendant, etc. For example, the Red Cross has a duty, when supplying blood donations to hospitals, to make its best efforts to ensure blood supplied is not tainted with any transferable viruses or diseases, such as an undetectable rare strain of HIV. A breach of the duty of care occurs when the defendant's actions do not meet the required level of applicable standard of care due to the plaintiff. Whether a breach of the duty of the applicable standard of care occurs is a question for the trier of fact. There are several ways a plaintiff demonstrates breach of the duty of care; these include actions against the custom in an industry, violation of a statute or in some cases, *res ipsa loquitor*. *Res ipsa loquitor* permits the mere fact that damages occurred, with some additional evidence presented by plaintiff, to show therefore that a breach of the duty must have occurred. After demonstrating there was a duty and it has been breached by defendant's conduct, the plaintiff must prove his or her injuries were caused by such negligent conduct. To hold the defendant liable for such negligent conduct causing injuries, the plaintiff must prove actual cause and proximate cause.

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Question: A constructed a dam on a river, however, due to unexpected heavy rainfall the dam broke which caused injury to the village people, then:

Option 1:

A would be liable for negligence

Option 2:

The workers of dam would be liable for negligence

Option 3:

The Construction material manufacture would be liable for negligence

Option 4:

Nobody would be liable for negligence

Correct Answer:

Nobody would be liable for negligence

Solution:

The Court in the case of *Nichols v. Marsland* (1876) has held that a person cannot be held negligent in case of an injury caused due to an act of god and in this scenario the dam broke due to unexpected act of god which was beyond the control of A, therefore, he would not be liable for negligence.

Q. 10 Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.

Under the tort of negligence, there are four elements a plaintiff must establish to succeed in holding a defendant liable. The Court of Appeals of Georgia outlined the elements for a prima facie case of negligence in *Johnson v. American National Red Cross* as follows: "(1) a legal duty to conform to a standard of conduct; (2) a breach of this duty; (3) a causal connection between the conduct and the resulting injury; and (4) damage to the plaintiff." Under the first element, a legal duty to a standard of due care, the plaintiff must prove the defendant had a duty to conform to a standard of conduct for protection of the plaintiff against an unreasonable risk of injury. The duty of care will be determined by the applicable standard of care and several factors can heighten the standard of care depending upon the relationship between the parties, whether the plaintiff was foreseeable, the profession of the defendant, etc. For example, the Red Cross has a duty, when supplying blood donations to hospitals, to make its best efforts to ensure blood supplied is not tainted with any transferable viruses or diseases, such as an undetectable rare strain of HIV. A breach of the duty of care occurs when the defendant's actions do not meet the required level of applicable standard of care due to the plaintiff. Whether a breach of the duty of the applicable standard of care occurs is a question for the trier of fact. There are several ways a plaintiff demonstrates breach of the duty of care; these include actions against the custom in an industry, violation of a statute or in some cases, *res ipsa loquitor*. *Res ipsa loquitor* permits the mere fact that damages occurred, with some additional evidence presented by plaintiff, to show therefore that a breach of the duty must have occurred. After demonstrating there was a duty and it has been breached by defendant's conduct, the plaintiff must prove his or her injuries were caused by such negligent conduct. To hold the defendant liable for such negligent conduct causing injuries, the plaintiff must prove actual cause and proximate cause.

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Question: Which of the following is an example of Contributory negligence?

Option 1:

A while driving and using his mobile meets with an accident with a small kid

Option 2:

A while driving a car and using his mobile meets with an accident with a another driver who is driving on wrong side

Option 3:

A while driving car using his mobile crashes into a house without injuring anybody

Option 4:

A while driving car using his mobile crashes into a tree which falls on another person's car

Correct Answer:

A while driving a car and using his mobile meets with an accident with a another driver who is driving on wrong side

Solution:

Contributory negligence is a defense in tort law that reduces the liability of the defendant if the other person is also at fault. In this scenario both the drivers are negligent and are at fault, therefore nobody would be entitled to receive damages for negligence in this scenario.

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

Chapter V of the Indian Contract Act avoids the term 'quasi-contract' but deals with the rights and liabilities accruing from relations resembling those created by the contract. The principle of unjust enrichment finds recognition in the Indian Law by this Chapter V. Unjust enrichment has been defined as: "A benefit obtained from another, not intended as a gift and not legally justifiable, for which the beneficiary must make restitution or recompense." A claim for unjust enrichment arises where there has been an "unjust retention of a benefit to the loss of another or the retention of money or property of another against the fundamental principles of justice or equity and good conscience."

It is a general equitable principle that a person should not profit at another's expense and therefore should make restitution for the reasonable value of any property, services, or other benefits that have been unfairly received and retained. The Law Commission of India considered that the provisions made in Sections 68-72 are inadequate. English law of quasi-contract or restitution is to be made applicable in India in respect of cases that fall outside Chapter V of the Indian Contract Act.

Like contract and tort, there must be a law for the restoration of benefits on grounds of unjust enrichment. There are many circumstances in which a defendant may find himself in possession of a benefit which injustice, he should restore to the plaintiff. Obvious examples are where the plaintiff has himself conferred the benefit on the defendant through mistake or compulsion. To allow the defendant to retain such a benefit would result in his being unjustly enriched at the plaintiff's expense and this, subject to certain defined limits, the law will not allow. Unjust enrichment is simply the name that is commonly given to the principle of justice which the law recognizes and gives effect to in a wide variety of claims of this kind.

Question: The quasi-contracts are not contracts but are given the status of contracts and remedied accordingly. What is incorrect about quasi-contracts?

Option 1:

Quasi-contracts are dealt with under the head of relations arising from transactions that are not contract per se

Option 2:

The basic idea behind the constitution of quasi-contracts is to compensate specific unjust enrichment transactions

Option 3:

The Courts can rely on principles of natural justice if statutory provisions fall short of an adequate remedy

Option 4:

Quasi-contracts must have all the elements of the contracts

Correct Answer:

Quasi-contracts must have all the elements of the contracts

Solution:

A quasi-contract is not a true contract it is the creation of law and given status of contracts. A quasi-contract does not have to possess essential requirements of an ordinary contract like obtaining express assent or express terms and conditions in a written binding instrument. The very basis of the formation of the quasi-contracts is that though they lack the essential requirements to be a contract even then for the sake of justice certain transactions are given special protection.

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

Chapter V of the Indian Contract Act avoids the term 'quasi-contract' but deals with the rights and liabilities accruing from relations resembling those created by the contract. The principle of unjust enrichment finds recognition in the Indian Law by this Chapter V. Unjust enrichment has been defined as: "A benefit obtained from another, not intended as a gift and not legally justifiable, for which the beneficiary must make restitution or recompense." A claim for unjust enrichment arises where there has been an "unjust retention of a benefit to the loss of another or the retention of money or property of another against the fundamental principles of justice or equity and good conscience."

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Question: The central idea of the quasi-contracts is based on the principle of which of the following?

Option 1:
Restitution

Option 2:
Seizing benefits

Option 3:
Prohibition of non-contractual transactions

Option 4:
Penalizing the unjust people

Correct Answer:
Restitution

Solution:

The principle of restitution is the central idea of the given paragraph. The courts seek to recover compensation for which the claimant is the rightful owner. Compensation can be in cash or some kind or form of service but generally, it is monetary relief. It is pertinent to prove that the good or service in question was received unjustly, unlawfully, fraudulently, or in a morally wrong.

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

Chapter V of the Indian Contract Act avoids the term 'quasi-contract' but deals with the rights and liabilities accruing from relations resembling those created by the contract. The principle of unjust enrichment finds recognition in the Indian Law by this Chapter V. Unjust enrichment has been defined as: "A benefit obtained from another, not intended as a gift and not legally justifiable, for which the beneficiary must make restitution or recompense." A claim for unjust enrichment arises where there has been an "unjust retention of a benefit to the loss of another or the retention of money or property of another against the fundamental principles of justice or equity and good conscience."

It is a general equitable principle that a person should not profit at another's expense and therefore should make restitution for the reasonable value of any property, services, or other benefits that have been unfairly received and retained. The Law Commission of India considered that the provisions made in Sections 68-72 are inadequate. English law of quasi-contract or restitution is to be made applicable in India in respect of cases that fall outside Chapter V of the Indian Contract Act.

Like contract and tort, there must be a law for the restoration of benefits on grounds of unjust enrichment. There are many circumstances in which a defendant may find himself in possession of a benefit which injustice, he should restore to the plaintiff. Obvious examples are where the plaintiff has himself conferred the benefit on the defendant through mistake or compulsion. To allow the defendant to retain such a benefit would result in his being unjustly enriched at the plaintiff's expense and this, subject to certain defined limits, the law will not allow. Unjust enrichment is simply the name that is commonly given to the principle of justice which the law recognizes and gives effect to in a wide variety of claims of this kind.

Question: English equity law can be applied to the quasi-contract cases given under the Indian Contract Act, 1872-

Option 1:
When the provisions of the Indian Contract don't cover the issue that arose

Option 2:
English cases cannot be applied to Indian cases related to contracts

Option 3:
In the cases allowed by the Indian Contract Act, 1872

Option 4:
As per the discretion of the parties to a contract, if they agree that foreign law can be applied to resolve the contractual conflict between them

Correct Answer:
When the provisions of the Indian Contract don't cover the issue that arose

Solution:

General rule is that if Indian law is there, then there is no need to take aid from the law of some foreign nation but if Indian law does not cover the arisen situation then help can be taken from other nation's law to guide the Courts. Similarly, the English law of quasi-contract or restitution is to be made applicable in India in respect of cases that fall outside Chapter V of the Indian Contract Act.

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

Chapter V of the Indian Contract Act avoids the term 'quasi-contract' but deals with the rights and liabilities accruing from relations resembling those created by the contract. The principle of unjust enrichment finds recognition in the Indian Law by this Chapter V. Unjust enrichment has been defined as: "A benefit obtained from another, not intended as a gift and not legally justifiable, for which the beneficiary must make restitution or recompense." A claim for unjust enrichment arises where there has been an "unjust retention of a benefit to the loss of another or the retention of money or property of another against the fundamental principles of justice or equity and good conscience."

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Question: The principle of unjust enrichment is an outcome of which of the following?

Option 1:
Law of Equity

Option 2:
Law of Torts

Option 3:
Law of House of Lords

Option 4:
The law enacted by Parliamentary Committee

Correct Answer:
Law of Equity

Solution:

It is a general equitable principle that a person should not profit at another's expense and therefore should make restitution for the reasonable value of any property, services, or other benefits that have been unfairly received and retained. Quasi-contracts are designed to promote fair treatment, or equity, between the parties involved. The quasi-contracts are formed where legal agreements were not formed but should have been.

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

Chapter V of the Indian Contract Act avoids the term 'quasi-contract' but deals with the rights and liabilities accruing from relations resembling those created by the contract. The principle of unjust enrichment finds recognition in the Indian Law by this Chapter V. Unjust enrichment has been defined as: "A benefit obtained from another, not intended as a gift and not legally justifiable, for which the beneficiary must make restitution or recompense." A claim for unjust enrichment arises where there has been an "unjust retention of a benefit to the loss of another or the retention of money or property of another against the fundamental principles of justice or equity and good conscience."

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Question: Which of the following can be safely inferred as quasi-contracts?

Option 1:
Express Contracts

Option 2:
Obligatory duty

Option 3:
Implied Contracts

Option 4:
Inchoate acts

Correct Answer:
Implied Contracts

Solution:

A quasi-contract is also known as an implied contract or a constructive contract. Where a true contract is missing the court presumes that there was a contract that regulates the transaction. As quasi-contracts are not contracts per se, assent from all parties is not mandatory. It is possible to impose a certain obligation without considering the intent of either party, Court is empowered to do so.

Q. 16 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

The determination of guilt in a criminal case is followed by a decision on the kind of treatment that should be meted out to the offender. The purposes which broadly govern the decision concerning such treatment are Deterrence, Prevention, Retribution, Reformation and rehabilitation, Restoration, and reparation. The deterrent theory of punishment aims at reducing the recurrence of crime by punishing the offender, which discourages not only the offender from committing the crime again but unpleasant consequences also deter people generally who might have thought of committing a crime in the future.

Prevention seeks to prevent the offender from committing a crime again by rendering the offender incapable of committing the crime. An important consideration in a sentence based on prevention as the purpose of punishment is the likelihood of the commission of a crime by the same offender again.

The retributive theory of punishment is based on the idea that the offender should suffer for the wrong committed by him.

Reformation and Rehabilitation- This approach views individual pathology or maladjustment as the cause of criminal behavior and thus focuses on the needs of the particular offender as determinative of the kind of treatment that should be given to him. It seeks to bring about attitudinal or behavioural change in the offender through moral training, education, and psychological help, enabling him to find occupations by developing his skills.

Restoration and Reparation- Restorative justice aims at repairing the harm to the victim and the community by making the offender recognize his wrong, "healing" the conflict between victim and offender, repairing the breach in the community's sense of trust wherein the community is reassured against further offending and diminishing the fear of crime created by a commission of offence.

Question: A pharma company manufactured and sold a drug of sub-standard quality worth Rs. 40 lakh in toto. A suit was filed and the Court fined them with 50 crore rupees. This is an example of-

Option 1:
Deterrent punishment

Option 2:
Restorative punishment

Option 3:
Vengeance

Option 4:
Rehabilitative justice

Correct Answer:
Deterrent punishment

Solution:

The deterrence theory of punishment favours punishments that are likely to create fear in the minds of actual and potential offenders and thus discourage them from committing offences in the future. Hence, the correct answer is option (a).

Q. 17 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

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Question: Saksham is disqualified from driving for jumping red light and violating other traffic rules. The disqualification is-

Option 1:

Permanent prevention

Option 2:

Temporary prevention

Option 3:

Deterrence measure

Option 4:

Restorative measure

Correct Answer:

Temporary prevention

Solution:

The Preventive theory of punishment seeks to bring about either permanent incapacitation for instance by imposing the death penalty or by severing limbs or temporary incapacitation by disqualifying a person from doing something for example disqualification from driving.

Q. 18 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

The determination of guilt in a criminal case is followed by a decision on the kind of treatment that should be meted out to the offender. The purposes which broadly govern the decision concerning such treatment are Deterrence, Prevention, Retribution, Reformation and rehabilitation, Restoration, and reparation. The deterrent theory of punishment aims at reducing the recurrence of crime by punishing the offender, which discourages not only the offender from committing the crime again but unpleasant consequences also deter people generally who might have thought of committing a crime in the future.

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Restoration and Reparation- Restorative justice aims at repairing the harm to the victim and the community by making the offender recognize his wrong, "healing" the conflict between victim and offender, repairing the breach in the community's sense of trust wherein the community is reassured against further offending and diminishing the fear of crime created by a commission of offence.

Question: Which of the following is not the basis for the retributive theory of punishment?

Option 1:

The notion of vengeance

Option 2:

The feeling of revenge that is aroused in the mind of the victim

Option 3:

Accused deserves punishment as punishment is an expression of censure, condemnation, or denunciation of the conduct.

Option 4:

Correcting the behavior of the offender so that he can be a valued member of society

Correct Answer:

Correcting the behavior of the offender so that he can be a valued member of society

Solution:

The theory of retribution is based on vengeance and revenge, the offender must also suffer what he has done to the victim. Hence, (d) is the correct option.

Q. 19 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

The determination of guilt in a criminal case is followed by a decision on the kind of treatment that should be meted out to the offender. The purposes which broadly govern the decision concerning such treatment are Deterrence, Prevention, Retribution, Reformation and rehabilitation, Restoration, and reparation. The deterrent theory of punishment aims at reducing the recurrence of crime by punishing the offender, which discourages not only the offender from committing the crime again but unpleasant consequences also deter people generally who might have thought of committing a crime in the future.

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Restoration and Reparation- Restorative justice aims at repairing the harm to the victim and the community by making the offender recognize his wrong, "healing" the conflict between victim and offender, repairing the breach in the community's sense of trust wherein the community is reassured against further offending and diminishing the fear of crime created by a commission of offence.

Question: Ketki believes that no person is a born offender, while conducting her research on various offenders she found that socio-economic factors play a huge role in the delinquent behavior of criminals.

Option 1:

Ketki is an advocate of Retributive justice

Option 2:

Ketki is an advocate of Reformatory justice

Option 3:

Ketki is an advocate of Preventive justice

Option 4:

Ketki is an advocate of the Deterrence theory

Correct Answer:

Ketki is an advocate of Reformatory justice

Solution:

The reformatory and rehabilitative theories of punishment focus on the criminal rather than the crime. This approach views the criminal as a person in need of care and treatment so as to enable such a person to better adjust to the society in which he exists.

Q. 20 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

The determination of guilt in a criminal case is followed by a decision on the kind of treatment that should be meted out to the offender. The purposes which broadly govern the decision concerning such treatment are Deterrence, Prevention, Retribution, Reformation and rehabilitation, Restoration, and reparation. The deterrent theory of punishment aims at reducing the recurrence of crime by punishing the offender, which discourages not only the offender from committing the crime again but unpleasant consequences also deter people generally who might have thought of committing a crime in the future.

Prevention seeks to prevent the offender from committing a crime again by rendering the offender incapable of committing the crime. An important consideration in a sentence based on prevention as the purpose of punishment is the likelihood of the commission of a crime by the same offender again.

The retributive theory of punishment is based on the idea that the offender should suffer for the wrong committed by him.

Reformation and Rehabilitation- This approach views individual pathology or maladjustment as the cause of criminal behavior and thus focuses on the needs of the particular offender as determinative of the kind of treatment that should be given to him. It seeks to bring about attitudinal or behavioural change in the offender through moral training, education, and psychological help, enabling him to find occupations by developing his skills.

Restoration and Reparation- Restorative justice aims at repairing the harm to the victim and the community by making the offender recognize his wrong, "healing" the conflict between victim and offender, repairing the breach in the community's sense of trust wherein the community is reassured against further offending and diminishing the fear of crime created by a commission of offence.

Question: Which of the following is a difference between the restorative and retributive theory of justice?

Option 1:

Restorative assume offenders to be rational, free-willed individuals but retributive do not

Option 2:

The retributive theory derives its authority from the offence and the penalties imposed depend on the seriousness of the crime whereas restorative don't

Option 3:

They are species or distributive justice aiming to restore the distribution of rights that existed prior to the offence

Option 4:

Restorative justice is a form of victimology whereas retributive theory is a form of penology

Correct Answer:

Restorative justice is a form of victimology whereas retributive theory is a form of penology

Solution:

Similarities- These approaches assume offenders to be rational, free-willed individuals, they derive their authority from the offence and the penalties imposed depend on the seriousness of the crime they are a species of distributive justice aiming to restore the distribution of rights that existed before the offence.

Difference- Restorative justice is a form of victimology whereas retributive theory is a form of penology

Q. 21 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

It is a well-established principle of criminal law that a person is solely accountable for crimes committed by himself and not for conduct committed by others. In other words, the main concept of criminal culpability is that the individual who commits an offence bears the primary responsibility, and only that person may be declared guilty and punished in line with the law. Opposing this general rule, Section 34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (IPC) states that when criminal conduct is committed by numerous people in pursuit of a 'common intention', each of them is accountable for the crime in the same way as if it were committed by him alone. This clause, which establishes a principle of shared accountability in the commission of a criminal act, is an exception to a fundamental canon of criminal law. The core of joint culpability is found in the existence of a shared goal energizing the accused, which leads to the commission of a criminal act in pursuit of that intention.

IPC provides for various forms of group liabilities e.g. group liability under section 34 in the form of a rule of evidence making each member of the group liable for the final act if he has in any manner participated in action in furtherance of the common intention of all the members of the group irrespective of his individual contribution which may have been very small. Further, group liability under section 149 is envisaged making the members of the unlawful assembly vicariously liable for the criminal act which is in furtherance of the common object or what members of the unlawful assembly ought to have known is likely to be committed in given circumstances besides making each of them liable for punishment for being a member of an unlawful assembly.

Question: Ram, Shyam, Mahesh, and Rupesh decide to beat Amar along the river bank. When they reach the spot to beat Amar, they encountered Amar's enemy. After learning their plan, Amar's enemy joins forces with the other four.

Option 1:

Only Ram, Shyam, Mahesh, and Rupesh will be held liable for offence of hurt caused to Amar

Option 2:

Amar's enemy shares increased liability because he is also a sworn enemy of Amar

Option 3:

Amar's enemy along with the other four offenders is liable for beating Amar

Option 4:

Amar's enemy doesn't share any premeditation with the other four so his liability is to be separately dealt with

Correct Answer:

Amar's enemy along with the other four offenders is liable for beating Amar

Solution:

Common intention means a predetermined plan acting in concert in accordance with the plan. It must be proven that the criminal act was committed in coordination with a pre-planned scheme. It exists prior to the commission of the act in time, but it does not have to be a large gap. Anyone who decides to join them on the spot also had the same intention hence, this qualified everyone to come under the ambit of Section 34 of IPC.

Q. 22 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

It is a well-established principle of criminal law that a person is solely accountable for crimes committed by himself and not for conduct committed by others. In other words, the main concept of criminal culpability is that the individual who commits an offence bears the primary responsibility, and only that person may be declared guilty and punished in line with the law. Opposing this general rule, Section 34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (IPC) states that when criminal conduct is committed by numerous people in pursuit of a 'common intention', each of them is accountable for the crime in the same way as if it were committed by him alone. This clause, which establishes a principle of shared accountability in the commission of a criminal act, is an exception to a fundamental canon of criminal law. The core of joint culpability is found in the existence of a shared goal energizing the accused, which leads to the commission of a criminal act in pursuit of that intention.

IPC provides for various forms of group liabilities e.g. group liability under section 34 in the form of a rule of evidence making each member of the group liable for the final act if he has in any manner participated in action in furtherance of the common intention of all the members of the group irrespective of his individual contribution which may have been very small. Further, group liability under section 149 is envisaged making the members of the unlawful assembly vicariously liable for the criminal act which is in furtherance of the common object or what members of the unlawful assembly ought to have known is likely to be committed in given circumstances besides making each of them liable for punishment for being a member of an unlawful assembly.

Question: Several men assaulted a person with rods. The person ran, but another person caught him, and hand him over to the men beating him. What is the liability of the person who caught hold of the person running?

Option 1:

The given facts are adequate to establish that the accused parties shared a common purpose

Option 2:

The parties do not demonstrate the shared intent

Option 3:

The person who caught the victim is not liable for any offence as he did not beat the person

Option 4:

The person who caught the victim will be held liable only if the prosecution proves that such a person shares intent with other offenders

Correct Answer:

The person who caught the victim will be held liable only if the prosecution proves that such a person shares intent with other offenders

Solution:

Here, the person who caught the victim will be held liable only if the prosecution proves that such a person shares intent with other offenders. The facts did not mention whether the parties has a pre-determined plan or not.

Q. 23 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

It is a well-established principle of criminal law that a person is solely accountable for crimes committed by himself and not for conduct committed by others. In other words, the main concept of criminal culpability is that the individual who commits an offence bears the primary responsibility, and only that person may be declared guilty and punished in line with the law. Opposing this general rule, Section 34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (IPC) states that when criminal conduct is committed by numerous people in pursuit of a 'common intention', each of them is accountable for the crime in the same way as if it were committed by him alone. This clause, which establishes a principle of shared accountability in the commission of a criminal act, is an exception to a fundamental canon of criminal law. The core of joint culpability is found in the existence of a shared goal energizing the accused, which leads to the commission of a criminal act in pursuit of that intention.

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Question: Which of the following is the correct categorization of offence under Section 34?

Option 1:

It is cognizable and non-bailable

Option 2:

It is cognizable, non-cognizable, bailable, or non-bailable

Option 3:

It is cognizable, non-cognizable, bailable, or non-bailable

Option 4:

It is determined by the nature of the act committed and the nature specified in the Sections under which the accused is charged

Correct Answer:

It is determined by the nature of the act committed and the nature specified in the Sections under which the accused is charged

Solution:

Section 34 of the IPC only provides for joint culpability. It does not result in any specific offence. Hence, whether an offence is cognizable, non-cognizable, bailable, or non-bailable is decided by the nature of the act committed and the nature specified in the Schedule of CRPC.

Q. 24 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

It is a well-established principle of criminal law that a person is solely accountable for crimes committed by himself and not for conduct committed by others. In other words, the main concept of criminal culpability is that the individual who commits an offence bears the primary responsibility, and only that person may be declared guilty and punished in line with the law. Opposing this general rule, Section 34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (IPC) states that when criminal conduct is committed by numerous people in pursuit of a 'common intention', each of them is accountable for the crime in the same way as if it were committed by him alone. This clause, which establishes a principle of shared accountability in the commission of a criminal act, is an exception to a fundamental canon of criminal law. The core of joint culpability is found in the existence of a shared goal energizing the accused, which leads to the commission of a criminal act in pursuit of that intention.

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Question: X and Y are colleagues. Even though X is Y's senior but Y gets promoted. X plans to exact revenge on Y. the oldest son in his family. Z, who is younger than Y, was upset because his older brother Y was promoted and their parents used to lecture about his incompetency. X decides to murder Y on his way back home. Z also intends to murder Y on his way home. X and Z both catch and kill Y at the same spot. Who is liable for the death of Y?

Option 1:

X alone is liable

Option 2:

Y alone is liable

Option 3:

Both are liable but they do not share the responsibility for each other's act

Option 4:

Both are liable and they also share the responsibility for each other's act

Correct Answer:

Both are liable but they do not share the responsibility for each other's act

Solution:

Both X and Z wanted to assassinate Y, but their methods were different, their intentions were not the same and they have not pre-mediated, therefore Section 34 of IPC does not apply here. X and Z are liable for whatever they did on their own but they are not liable for the act of each other.

Q. 25 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

It is a well-established principle of criminal law that a person is solely accountable for crimes committed by himself and not for conduct committed by others. In other words, the main concept of criminal culpability is that the individual who commits an offence bears the primary responsibility, and only that person may be declared guilty and punished in line with the law. Opposing this general rule, Section 34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (IPC) states that when criminal conduct is committed by numerous people in pursuit of a 'common intention', each of them is accountable for the crime in the same way as if it were committed by him alone. This clause, which establishes a principle of shared accountability in the commission of a criminal act, is an exception to a fundamental canon of criminal law. The core of joint culpability is found in the existence of a shared goal energizing the accused, which leads to the commission of a criminal act in pursuit of that intention.

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Question: Harry and Peter demanded money from a banker as he was counting the cash. One of them shot a pistol at the banker, he died on the spot. All of the suspects fled without taking any cash. In this instance, Harry claimed that he did not shoot he was only standing by. Whether Harry will be held liable along with Peter.

Option 1:

Yes

Option 2:

No

Option 3:

Maybe it depends upon Harry confessing the crime

Option 4:

Harry cannot be held liable for the murder of the banker but only for Criminal conspiracy

Correct Answer:

Yes

Solution:

Harry is responsible for the conduct of Peter because they acted in furtherance of a common intention. He is guilty of murder under Sections 302 and 34 of the IPC. The Court held that not all participants need to participate equally. In the Barendra Kumar case, Court held that they also serve those who stand and wait.

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

When a person is deprived of his personal liberty, whether by being confined within the four walls or by being prevented from leaving the place where he is, it is false imprisonment. False imprisonment consists in the imposition of a total restraint for some period, however short, upon the liberty of another, without sufficient lawful justification.¹ False Imprisonment can also be defined as: "The unlawful arrest or detention of a person without warrant, or by an illegal warrant, or a warrant illegally executed, and either in a prison or a place used temporarily for that purpose, or by force and constraint without confinement."² False imprisonment consists in the unlawful detention of the person of another, for any length of time, whereby he is deprived of his personal liberty. ³ An authority or an individual or their agents without any lawful justification confines another individual in such a place that he can't escape, causing an imposition of restraint on his liberty. Such wrong will be termed as False Imprisonment. False Imprisonment is an intentional tort and is a part of Trespass to the Person. False arrest is considered as a part of False Imprisonment. False arrest is the arrest which is not justifiable under law. For Example: If a teacher locks the students in the classroom after the lecture hours or if a person is detained by a police officer without any justification. Such acts would amount to False Imprisonment. For constituting wrong as false imprisonment there must be total restraint on the individual's liberty and the restraint must be without any lawful justification. The period of confinement doesn't matter. The consent of the plaintiff must be absent to constitute this wrong. It does not matter whether the plaintiff was aware of the restraint on his liberty or not. The important essential is that the act carried out by the defendant must be intentional and wilfully carried out. The wrongdoer or the defendant will be liable for his acts if he is not able to provide any justifiable reason for carrying out such an act. The burden of proof lies on the defendant.

The defendant has some defences available with him. If he can prove that the plaintiff consented to the act then the defendant will not be liable or he proves that such an act was carried out lawfully. The defendant must establish a probable cause. The probable cause depends on the facts of the case. The plaintiff can recover the loss from the defendant through damages. At the time of the act, the plaintiff has a right to self-defence. A writ of Habeas Corpus can be filed. Habeas Corpus means "producing the body". This writ is filed under Article 32 by the Supreme court and, under Article 226 by the High court. False imprisonment consists in the imposition of a total restraint for some period, however short, upon the liberty of another, without sufficient lawful justification. This was held in Bird V. Jones. False Imprisonment is considered wrong under both civil and criminal law. Under Criminal Law, it is dealt with as "Wrongful Confinement". Section 340 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 deals with Wrongful confinement. According to Section 340 of the Indian Penal Code: "Whoever wrongfully restrains any person in such a manner as to prevent that person from proceedings beyond certain circumscribing limits, is said "wrongfully to confine" that person."

Question: Which of the following does not come under false imprisonment?

Option 1:

A accidentally locks B's door which prevents him from going outside

Option 2:

A police officer arrests a person without warrant

Option 3:

A lock B's room until he completed his work

Option 4:

A kidnaps B and keeps him in a dark room

Correct Answer:

A accidentally locks B's door which prevents him from going outside

Solution:

One of the most important essentials of false imprisonment is intention of the person who has wrongfully confined the other person and in the instant case A had accidentally locked the door without any intention of preventing B from going outside, therefore it would not be considered as false imprisonment.

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

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Question: Aman has been falsely imprisoned by Police Authorities, then:

Option 1:

A can file a writ of Habeas Corpus

Option 2:

A can file a writ of Mandamus

Option 3:

A can file a writ of Certiorari

Option 4:

A cannot get any relief

Correct Answer:

A can file a writ of Habeas Corpus

Solution:

False imprisonment or wrongful confinement is a direct violation of the Right to Liberty granted under the Indian Constitution. Therefore A can file a writ of Habeas Corpus under Article 32 or 226 of the Indian Constitution for restoring his fundamental rights.

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

When a person is deprived of his personal liberty, whether by being confined within the four walls or by being prevented from leaving the place where he is, it is false imprisonment. False imprisonment consists in the imposition of a total restraint for some period, however short, upon the liberty of another, without sufficient lawful justification.¹ False Imprisonment can also be defined as: "The unlawful arrest or detention of a person without warrant, or by an illegal warrant, or a warrant illegally executed, and either in a prison or a place used temporarily for that purpose, or by force and constraint without confinement."² False imprisonment consists in the unlawful detention of the person of another, for any length of time, whereby he is deprived of his personal liberty. ³ An authority or an individual or their agents without any lawful justification confines another individual in such a place that he can't escape, causing an imposition of restraint on his liberty. Such wrong will be termed as False Imprisonment. False Imprisonment is an intentional tort and is a part of Trespass to the Person. False arrest is considered as a part of False Imprisonment. False arrest is the arrest which is not justifiable under law. For Example: If a teacher locks the students in the classroom after the lecture hours or if a person is detained by a police officer without any justification. Such acts would amount to False Imprisonment. For constituting wrong as false imprisonment there must be total restraint on the individual's liberty and the restraint must be without any lawful justification. The period of confinement doesn't matter. The consent of the plaintiff must be absent to constitute this wrong. It does not matter whether the plaintiff was aware of the restraint on his liberty or not. The important essential is that the act carried out by the defendant must be intentional and wilfully carried out. The wrongdoer or the defendant will be liable for his acts if he is not able to provide any justifiable reason for carrying out such an act. The burden of proof lies on the defendant.

The defendant has some defences available with him. If he can prove that the plaintiff consented to the act then the defendant will not be liable or he proves that such an act was carried out lawfully. The defendant must establish a probable cause. The probable cause depends on the facts of the case. The plaintiff can recover the loss from the defendant through damages. At the time of the act, the plaintiff has a right to self-defence. A writ of Habeas Corpus can be filed. Habeas Corpus means "producing the body". This writ is filed under Article 32 by the Supreme court and, under Article 226 by the High court. False imprisonment consists in the imposition of a total restraint for some period, however short, upon the liberty of another, without sufficient lawful justification. This was held in Bird V. Jones. False Imprisonment is considered wrong under both civil and criminal law. Under Criminal Law, it is dealt with as "Wrongful Confinement". Section 340 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 deals with Wrongful confinement. According to Section 340 of the Indian Penal Code: "Whoever wrongfully restrains any person in such a manner as to prevent that person from proceedings beyond certain circumscribing limits, is said "wrongfully to confine" that person."

Question: A agrees to pay B Rs. 500 for crossing a river, however after entering the dock he refused to pay the money, and B did not let him leave until he paid the fare, then:

Option 1:

B has falsely imprisoned A

Option 2:

B has not falsely imprisoned A

Option 3:

B has wrongfully confined A

Option 4:

A has cheated B

Correct Answer:

B has not falsely imprisoned A

Solution:

In this scenario B has not falsely imprisoned A as he had voluntarily entered the dock and agreed to pay for crossing the river, therefore he had agreed to pay for the ferry and now he cannot refuse to pay after he has entered the dock and B has all rights to restrain him until he pays for the trip.

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

When a person is deprived of his personal liberty, whether by being confined within the four walls or by being prevented from leaving the place where he is, it is false imprisonment. False imprisonment consists in the imposition of a total restraint for some period, however short, upon the liberty of another, without sufficient lawful justification.¹ False Imprisonment can also be defined as: "The unlawful arrest or detention of a person without warrant, or by an illegal warrant, or a warrant illegally executed, and either in a prison or a place used temporarily for that purpose, or by force and constraint without confinement."² False imprisonment consists in the unlawful detention of the person of another, for any length of time, whereby he is deprived of his personal liberty. ³ An authority or an individual or their agents without any lawful justification confines another individual in such a place that he can't escape, causing an imposition of restraint on his liberty. Such wrong will be termed as False Imprisonment. False Imprisonment is an intentional tort and is a part of Trespass to the Person. False arrest is considered as a part of False Imprisonment. False arrest is the arrest which is not justifiable under law. For Example: If a teacher locks the students in the classroom after the lecture hours or if a person is detained by a police officer without any justification. Such acts would amount to False Imprisonment. For constituting wrong as false imprisonment there must be total restraint on the individual's liberty and the restraint must be without any lawful justification. The period of confinement doesn't matter. The consent of the plaintiff must be absent to constitute this wrong. It does not matter whether the plaintiff was aware of the restraint on his liberty or not. The important essential is that the act carried out by the defendant must be intentional and wilfully carried out. The wrongdoer or the defendant will be liable for his acts if he is not able to provide any justifiable reason for carrying out such an act. The burden of proof lies on the defendant.

The defendant has some defences available with him. If he can prove that the plaintiff consented to the act then the defendant will not be liable or he proves that such an act was carried out lawfully. The defendant must establish a probable cause. The probable cause depends on the facts of the case. The plaintiff can recover the loss from the defendant through damages. At the time of the act, the plaintiff has a right to self-defence. A writ of Habeas Corpus can be filed. Habeas Corpus means "producing the body". This writ is filed under Article 32 by the Supreme court and, under Article 226 by the High court. False imprisonment consists in the imposition of a total restraint for some period, however short, upon the liberty of another, without sufficient lawful justification. This was held in Bird V. Jones. False Imprisonment is considered wrong under both civil and criminal law. Under Criminal Law, it is dealt with as "Wrongful Confinement". Section 340 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 deals with Wrongful confinement. According to Section 340 of the Indian Penal Code: "Whoever wrongfully restrains any person in such a manner as to prevent that person from proceedings beyond certain circumscribing limits, is said "wrongfully to confine" that person."

Question: An undertrial prisoner was not released from jail for a period of more than 2 years even after his acquittal from the court, then:

Option 1:

The State Government would be liable to pay compensation to the prisoner

Option 2:

The Police Authority would be liable to pay compensation to the prisoner

Option 3:

The High Court would be liable to pay compensation to that prisoner

Option 4:

No compensation can be awarded to the prisoner

Correct Answer:

The State Government would be liable to pay compensation to the prisoner

Solution:

The Supreme Court in the case of Rudul Sah v. the State of Bihar, (1983) 4 SCC 141 has held that the State Government cannot wrongfully confine a prisoner for an extended period after he has been acquitted by the court. Therefore in this scenario, the State Government would be liable to pay compensation to the prisoner for wrongfully confining him.

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

When a person is deprived of his personal liberty, whether by being confined within the four walls or by being prevented from leaving the place where he is, it is false imprisonment. False imprisonment consists in the imposition of a total restraint for some period, however short, upon the liberty of another, without sufficient lawful justification.¹ False Imprisonment can also be defined as: "The unlawful arrest or detention of a person without warrant, or by an illegal warrant, or a warrant illegally executed, and either in a prison or a place used temporarily for that purpose, or by force and constraint without confinement."² False imprisonment consists in the unlawful detention of the person of another, for any length of time, whereby he is deprived of his personal liberty. ³ An authority or an individual or their agents without any lawful justification confines another individual in such a place that he can't escape, causing an imposition of restraint on his liberty. Such wrong will be termed as False Imprisonment. False Imprisonment is an intentional tort and is a part of Trespass to the Person. False arrest is considered as a part of False Imprisonment. False arrest is the arrest which is not justifiable under law. For Example: If a teacher locks the students in the classroom after the lecture hours or if a person is detained by a police officer without any justification. Such acts would amount to False Imprisonment. For constituting wrong as false imprisonment there must be total restraint on the individual's liberty and the restraint must be without any lawful justification. The period of confinement doesn't matter. The consent of the plaintiff must be absent to constitute this wrong. It does not matter whether the plaintiff was aware of the restraint on his liberty or not. The important essential is that the act carried out by the defendant must be intentional and wilfully carried out. The wrongdoer or the defendant will be liable for his acts if he is not able to provide any justifiable reason for carrying out such an act. The burden of proof lies on the defendant.

The defendant has some defences available with him. If he can prove that the plaintiff consented to the act then the defendant will not be liable or he proves that such an act was carried out lawfully. The defendant must establish a probable cause. The probable cause depends on the facts of the case. The plaintiff can recover the loss from the defendant through damages. At the time of the act, the plaintiff has a right to self-defence. A writ of Habeas Corpus can be filed. Habeas Corpus means "producing the body". This writ is filed under Article 32 by the Supreme court and, under Article 226 by the High court. False imprisonment consists in the imposition of a total restraint for some period, however short, upon the liberty of another, without sufficient lawful justification. This was held in Bird V. Jones. False Imprisonment is considered wrong under both civil and criminal law. Under Criminal Law, it is dealt with as "Wrongful Confinement". Section 340 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 deals with Wrongful confinement. According to Section 340 of the Indian Penal Code: "Whoever wrongfully restrains any person in such a manner as to prevent that person from proceedings beyond certain circumscribing limits, is said "wrongfully to confine" that person."

Question: A who was working with a company ABC was persuaded by his seniors to stay in a room and he can leave whenever he wants, A did not try to leave but he was unaware that if he tried to leave then he would have been prevented from leaving the room, then

Option 1:

The Company has falsely imprisoned A

Option 2:

The company has cheated A under section 420 of the Indian Penal Code

Option 3:

The Company has assaulted A

Option 4:

A has not been falsely imprisoned

Correct Answer:

The Company has falsely imprisoned A

Solution:

The Court in the case of Meering v Graham-White Aviation Co Ltd (1920) 122 LT 44 held that it is not necessary that the person who has been falsely imprisoned should be aware that he is being prevented from leaving the confined area. Therefore, in this case, the company would be liable to pay compensation for false imprisonment even if A was not aware of the same.

Logical Reasoning

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

Who among the first evangelists of the internet foresaw this? When they gushingly described the still-emerging technology as “transformational”, it was surely the media or information, rather than political, landscapes they had in mind. And yet now it is the hard ground of political interference, not just our reading habits or entertainment options that are changing before our eyes— thanks, at least in part, to the internet. It’s not just faraway information that is within reach, but far-away connections and combined causes as well. Richard Dawkins even imagines a future when such cooperation is so immediate, so reflexive, that our combined intelligence comes to resemble a single nervous system: “A human society would effectively become one individual,” he writes. No less hopeful are the egalitarians who believe the internet, and social media, in particular, have flattened the old hierarchies that put purveyors of information at the top of the pyramid and consumers down below. The end of deference is a theme, with several suggesting that where once they had to believe what they were told, they can now check for themselves. ‘I think less and Google more’ But in my unscientific survey, even among people whose Twitter habit might suggest internet zeal, there were laments for what more than one essayist in the anthology calls the “outsourcing of the mind”. As a respondent to my Twitter appeal put it: “Sadly I think less and Google more.” “But these were mere side notes. What the internet has done, say the dissenters, is damage our ability to concentrate for sustained periods. Being connected meant being constantly tempted to look away, to hop from the text in front of you to another, newer one. This, the worriers fear, is not just irritating; it might even damage our civilisation. How capable will people be of creating great works if they are constantly interrupted, even when alone?”

Question: What is not a benefit of the internet as discussed in the passage?

Option 1:

The ease of communication with the dilution of physical and social boundaries.

Option 2:

The Internet influences the availability of information across the globe.

Option 3:

The anonymity of identity allows individuals to express themselves freely over the internet.

Option 4:

Access to people across geographical boundaries so that they may be united for a cause.

Correct Answer:

The anonymity of identity allows individuals to express themselves freely over the internet.

Solution:

The passage has highlighted that communication through the Internet will become convenient and more penetrative. It is a medium that allows people to share their opinions for a common cause with far-away connections. Based on the information in the passage, option (a), option (b) and option (d) look relevant.

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

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

Who among the first evangelists of the internet foresaw this? When they gushingly described the still-emerging technology as “transformational”, it was surely the media or information, rather than political, landscapes they had in mind. And yet now it is the hard ground of political interference, not just our reading habits or entertainment options that are changing before our eyes— thanks, at least in part, to the internet. It’s not just faraway information that is within reach, but far-away connections and combined causes as well. Richard Dawkins even imagines a future when such cooperation is so immediate, so reflexive, that our combined intelligence comes to resemble a single nervous system: “A human society would effectively become one individual,” he writes. No less hopeful are the egalitarians who believe the internet, and social media, in particular, have flattened the old hierarchies that put purveyors of information at the top of the pyramid and consumers down below. The end of deference is a theme, with several suggesting that where once they had to believe what they were told, they can now check for themselves. ‘I think less and Google more’ But in my unscientific survey, even among people whose Twitter habit might suggest internet zeal, there were laments for what more than one essayist in the anthology calls the “outsourcing of the mind”. As a respondent to my Twitter appeal put it: “Sadly I think less and Google more.” “But these were mere side notes. What the internet has done, say the dissenters, is damage our ability to concentrate for sustained periods. Being connected meant being constantly tempted to look away, to hop from the text in front of you to another, newer one. This, the worriers fear, is not just irritating; it might even damage our civilisation. How capable will people be of creating great works if they are constantly interrupted, even when alone?”

Question: ‘End of deference’ can lead to –

Option 1:

People have less respect for others because of the internet.

Option 2:

People have less respect for authority because of the internet.

Option 3:

People are more likely to have their own opinions because of the internet.

Option 4:

People are less likely to believe information coming from anonymous sources.

Correct Answer:

People are less likely to believe information coming from anonymous sources.

Solution:

The passage is silent on the respect of others and authorities getting influenced by the internet. So, options (a) and (b) can be eliminated.

Option (c) is incorrect as the opinions are always personal. They are not related to information or facts necessarily. Opinions are views or judgements formed about something, not necessarily based on fact or knowledge.

Option (d) is the best answer as people can gather information through the internet about a topic or incident to understand it. Earlier, they believed what they were told by any source of information. But the picture has changed with access to the internet.

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

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

Who among the first evangelists of the internet foresaw this? When they gushingly described the still-emerging technology as “transformational”, it was surely the media or information, rather than political, landscapes they had in mind. And yet now it is the hard ground of political interference, not just our reading habits or entertainment options that are changing before our eyes— thanks, at least in part, to the internet. It’s not just faraway information that is within reach, but far-away connections and combined causes as well. Richard Dawkins even imagines a future when such cooperation is so immediate, so reflexive, that our combined intelligence comes to resemble a single nervous system: “A human society would effectively become one individual,” he writes. No less hopeful are the egalitarians who believe the internet, and social media, in particular, have flattened the old hierarchies that put purveyors of information at the top of the pyramid and consumers down below. The end of deference is a theme, with several suggesting that where once they had to believe what they were told, they can now check for themselves. ‘I think less and Google more’ But in my unscientific survey, even among people whose Twitter habit might suggest internet zeal, there were laments for what more than one essayist in the anthology calls the “outsourcing of the mind”. As a respondent to my Twitter appeal put it: “Sadly I think less and Google more. “But these were mere side notes. What the internet has done, say the dissenters, is damage our ability to concentrate for sustained periods. Being connected meant being constantly tempted to look away, to hop from the text in front of you to another, newer one. This, the worriers fear, is not just irritating; it might even damage our civilisation. How capable will people be of creating great works if they are constantly interrupted, even when alone?”

Question: What is a logical inference based on the passage?

Option 1:

The author feels that the internet can have a negative influence on the thought process.

Option 2:

New technology and scientific discoveries are the gains of the Internet revolution.

Option 3:

The author’s survey was dominated by people who cited the negative effects of the internet.

Option 4:

Sometimes we fail to understand the underlying implications of new technology that comes to light with time.

Correct Answer:

Sometimes we fail to understand the underlying implications of new technology that comes to light with time.

Solution:

Option (A): It is a fact stated in the passage. It is not an inference.

Option (B): It is out of the context of the passage.

Option (C): It is not an inference that can be reached from the passage. The passage does not provide a fact based on which the number of people with a negative or a positive opinion about the internet can be decided.

Option (D): It is the correct inference. It can be understood in the passage that only the benefits of the internet were considered initially but most of us failed to envision the fact that we will become overdependent on it and will lose our natural capability to perceive.

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

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

Who among the first evangelists of the internet foresaw this? When they gushingly described the still-emerging technology as “transformational”, it was surely the media or information, rather than political, landscapes they had in mind. And yet now it is the hard ground of political interference, not just our reading habits or entertainment options that are changing before our eyes— thanks, at least in part, to the internet. It’s not just faraway information that is within reach, but far-away connections and combined causes as well. Richard Dawkins even imagines a future when such cooperation is so immediate, so reflexive, that our combined intelligence comes to resemble a single nervous system: “A human society would effectively become one individual,” he writes. No less hopeful are the egalitarians who believe the internet, and social media, in particular, have flattened the old hierarchies that put purveyors of information at the top of the pyramid and consumers down below. The end of deference is a theme, with several suggesting that where once they had to believe what they were told, they can now check for themselves. ‘I think less and Google more’ But in my unscientific survey, even among people whose Twitter habit might suggest internet zeal, there were laments for what more than one essayist in the anthology calls the “outsourcing of the mind”. As a respondent to my Twitter appeal put it: “Sadly I think less and Google more. “But these were mere side notes. What the internet has done, say the dissenters, is damage our ability to concentrate for sustained periods. Being connected meant being constantly tempted to look away, to hop from the text in front of you to another, newer one. This, the worriers fear, is not just irritating; it might even damage our civilisation. How capable will people be of creating great works if they are constantly interrupted, even when alone?”

Question: In which way our civilization is in danger due to an uprising civilization?

Option 1:

The internet has negatively impacted the contemplation power of people.

Option 2:

The need for constant connection disturbs the concentration power.

Option 3:

Creativity is inversely affected by a certain hastiness associated with the internet.

Option 4:

The imaginative powers have decreased the creative powers of people to create original.

Correct Answer:

The imaginative powers have decreased the creative powers of people to create original.

Solution:

Option (A): It is incomplete. It does not give the result of decreased contemplation power of people to affect civilization.

Option (B): It does not reflect the severity of this on the civilisation.

Option (C): It is not correct as hastiness related to the internet is not discussed in the passage.

Option (D): It shows the detrimental effect of the internet with reason on the inability of the coming generations to produce some original creations.

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

Q. 5 Read the passage given below and answer the question that follows-

Who among the first evangelists of the internet foresaw this? When they gushingly described the still-emerging technology as “transformational”, it was surely the media or information, rather than political, landscapes they had in mind. And yet now it is the hard ground of political interference, not just our reading habits or entertainment options that are changing before our eyes— thanks, at least in part, to the internet. It’s not just faraway information that is within reach, but far-away connections and combined causes as well. Richard Dawkins even imagines a future when such cooperation is so immediate, so reflexive, that our combined intelligence comes to resemble a single nervous system: “A human society would effectively become one individual,” he writes. No less hopeful are the egalitarians who believe the internet, and social media, in particular, have flattened the old hierarchies that put purveyors of information at the top of the pyramid and consumers down below. The end of deference is a theme, with several suggesting that where once they had to believe what they were told, they can now check for themselves. ‘I think less and Google more’ But in my unscientific survey, even among people whose Twitter habit might suggest internet zeal, there were laments for what more than one essayist in the anthology calls the “outsourcing of the mind”. As a respondent to my Twitter appeal put it: “Sadly I think less and Google more. “But these were mere side notes. What the internet has done, say the dissenters, is damage our ability to concentrate for sustained periods. Being connected meant being constantly tempted to look away, to hop from the text in front of you to another, newer one. This, the worriers fear, is not just irritating; it might even damage our civilisation. How capable will people be of creating great works if they are constantly interrupted, even when alone?”

Question: Suggest a suitable title for the passage from the given options.

Option 1:

Understanding the Internet – a bane or a boon

Option 2:

The enigma called the Internet

Option 3:

Understanding the utility of the Internet

Option 4:

Internet overpowering human beings

Correct Answer:

Understanding the Internet – a bane or a boon

Solution:

'Internet' technology cannot be called an enigma. Eliminate option (b).

The passage is not solely about the utility of the Internet, it is also about the demerits. So, option (c) is also not completely correct.

With the same argument, option (d) can be rejected. It highlights only the negatives. While passage has mentioned both positives and negatives linked with the internet in different places.

Option (a) is the most comprehensive title aligned with the content of the passage. It is the correct answer.

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

Q. 6 Read the passage given below and answer the question that follows-

Who among the first evangelists of the internet foresaw this? When they gushingly described the still-emerging technology as “transformational”, it was surely the media or information, rather than political, landscapes they had in mind. And yet now it is the hard ground of political interference, not just our reading habits or entertainment options that are changing before our eyes— thanks, at least in part, to the internet. It’s not just faraway information that is within reach, but far-away connections and combined causes as well. Richard Dawkins even imagines a future when such cooperation is so immediate, so reflexive, that our combined intelligence comes to resemble a single nervous system: “A human society would effectively become one individual,” he writes. No less hopeful are the egalitarians who believe the internet, and social media, in particular, have flattened the old hierarchies that put purveyors of information at the top of the pyramid and consumers down below. The end of deference is a theme, with several suggesting that where once they had to believe what they were told, they can now check for themselves. ‘I think less and Google more’ But in my unscientific survey, even among people whose Twitter habit might suggest internet zeal, there were laments for what more than one essayist in the anthology calls the “outsourcing of the mind”. As a respondent to my Twitter appeal put it: “Sadly I think less and Google more. “But these were mere side notes. What the internet has done, say the dissenters, is damage our ability to concentrate for sustained periods. Being connected meant being constantly tempted to look away, to hop from the text in front of you to another, newer one. This, the worriers fear, is not just irritating; it might even damage our civilisation. How capable will people be of creating great works if they are constantly interrupted, even when alone? “

Question: Which of the following assumptions underlies the concerns raised by the dissenters about the impact of the internet on society?

Option 1:

People are becoming more focused and attentive to information due to the internet.

Option 2:

The internet has no significant impact on people's ability to concentrate.

Option 3:

Sustained periods of concentration are essential for creating great works.

Option 4:

The internet has improved people's ability to defer to authority and believe what they are told.

Correct Answer:

Sustained periods of concentration are essential for creating great works.

Solution:

The passage mentions that the dissenters express concerns about the internet's impact on people's ability to concentrate for sustained periods. This implies that they assume sustained concentration is crucial for creating great works. The assumption is that a person's capacity to focus and sustain attention is directly related to their ability to produce significant and creative outputs. Option (c) best reflects this underlying assumption presented in the passage. Options (a), (b), and (d) are not supported by the content of the passage.

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

Q. 7 Read the passage given below and answer the question that follows-

Even today, people's conceptualizations of depression vary widely, both within and among cultures. "Because of the lack of scientific certainty, "one commentator has observed, "the debate over depression turns on questions of language. What we call it-'disease,' 'disorder,' 'state of mind'-affects how we view, diagnose, and treat it."

There are cultural differences in the extent to which serious depression is considered an illness requiring personal professional treatment or is an indicator of something else, such as the need to address social or moral problems, the result of biological imbalances, or a reflection of individual differences in the understanding of distress that may reinforce feelings of powerlessness, and emotional struggle. It may be that Western cultures reframe and elevate some expressions of human distress to disorder status. Australian professor Gordon Parker and others have argued that the Western concept of depression "medicalizes" sadness or misery. Similarly, Hungarian-American

Psychiatrists Thomas Szasz and others argue that depression is a metaphorical illness that is inappropriately regarded as an actual disease. There has also been concern that the field of descriptive psychiatry tends to reify abstract phenomena such as depression, which may be social constructs.

Historical figures were often reluctant to discuss or seek treatment for depression due to social stigma about the condition, or due to ignorance of diagnosis or treatments. Nevertheless, analysis or interpretation of letters, journals, artwork, writings or statements of family and friends of some historical personalities has led to the presumption that they may have had some form of depression. There has been a continuing discussion of whether neurological disorders and mood disorders may be linked to creativity, a discussion that goes back to Aristotelian times. British literature gives many examples of reflections on depression. English philosopher John Stuart Mill experienced a several-months-long period of what he called "a dull state of nerves" when one is "unsusceptible to enjoyment or pleasurable excitement; one of those moods when what is a pleasure at other times, becomes insipid or indifferent".

Question: The passage answers all the questions given below EXCEPT-

Option 1:

Why historical figures were reluctant to seek treatment for depression?

Option 2:

Why does the debate over depression turn to questions of language?

Option 3:

Why do Western cultures reframe and elevate some expressions of human distress to disorder status?

Option 4:

How the Asian concept of stress and distress is different from the West?

Correct Answer:

How the Asian concept of stress and distress is different from the West?

Solution:

Option (A): It has been answered - "Historical figures were often reluctant to discuss or seek treatment for depression due to social stigma about the condition, or due to ignorance of diagnosis or treatments"

Option (B): It has been answered - "Because of the lack of scientific certainty," one commentator has observed, "the debate over depression turns on questions of language."

Option (C): It has been answered - "There are cultural differences in the extent to which serious depression is considered.... feelings of powerlessness, and emotional struggle. It may be that Western cultures reframe and elevate some expressions of human distress to disorder status."

Option (D): It is out of the scope of the passage.

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

Q. 8 Read the passage given below and answer the question that follows-

Even today, people's conceptualizations of depression vary widely, both within and among cultures. "Because of the lack of scientific certainty, "one commentator has observed, "the debate over depression turns on questions of language. What we call it-'disease,' 'disorder,' 'state of mind'-affects how we view, diagnose, and treat it."

There are cultural differences in the extent to which serious depression is considered an illness requiring personal professional treatment or is an indicator of something else, such as the need to address social or moral problems, the result of biological imbalances, or a reflection of individual differences in the understanding of distress that may reinforce feelings of powerlessness, and emotional struggle. It may be that Western cultures reframe and elevate some expressions of human distress to disorder status. Australian professor Gordon Parker and others have argued that the Western concept of depression "medicalizes" sadness or misery. Similarly, Hungarian-American Psychiatrists Thomas Szasz and others argue that depression is a metaphorical illness that is inappropriately regarded as an actual disease. There has also been concern that the field of descriptive psychiatry tends to reify abstract phenomena such as depression, which may be social constructs.

Historical figures were often reluctant to discuss or seek treatment for depression due to social stigma about the condition, or due to ignorance of diagnosis or treatments. Nevertheless, analysis or interpretation of letters, journals, artwork, writings or statements of family and friends of some historical personalities has led to the presumption that they may have had some form of depression. There has been a continuing discussion of whether neurological disorders and mood disorders may be linked to creativity, a discussion that goes back to Aristotelian times. British literature gives many examples of reflections on depression. English philosopher John Stuart Mill experienced a several-months-long period of what he called "a dull state of nerves" when one is "unsusceptible to enjoyment or pleasurable excitement; one of those moods when what is a pleasure at other times, becomes insipid or indifferent".

Question: Which of the following statements is the most irrelevant in the present discussion in the passage?

Option 1:

Different cultures look at mental illness differently.

Option 2:

It was often the fear of the social stigma that decided whether a person would seek treatment for his/her depression.

Option 3:

According to some people, depression is just sadness and not a medical condition.

Option 4:

As historically observed people have taken emotional and political benefits from the stressful conditions of others.

Correct Answer:

As historically observed people have taken emotional and political benefits from the stressful conditions of others.

Solution:

Option (A): It is true since it is mentioned in the passage that 'There are cultural differences in the extent to which serious depression is considered an illness requiring personal professional treatment...'

Option (B): It is also true as the passage states: 'Historical figures were often reluctant to discuss or seek treatment for depression due to social stigma about the condition, or due to ignorance of diagnosis or treatments.'

Option (C): It is also a true statement as Australian professor Gordon Parker is quoted as arguing that the 'Western concept of depression "medicalizes" sadness or misery.'

Option (D): It has not been mentioned in the passage. It is the most appropriate answer.

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

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

Even today, people's conceptualizations of depression vary widely, both within and among cultures. "Because of the lack of scientific certainty, "one commentator has observed, "the debate over depression turns on questions of language. What we call it-'disease,' 'disorder,' 'state of mind'-affects how we view, diagnose, and treat it."

There are cultural differences in the extent to which serious depression is considered an illness requiring personal professional treatment or is an indicator of something else, such as the need to address social or moral problems, the result of biological imbalances, or a reflection of individual differences in the understanding of distress that may reinforce feelings of powerlessness, and emotional struggle. It may be that Western cultures reframe and elevate some expressions of human distress to disorder status. Australian professor Gordon Parker and others have argued that the Western concept of depression "medicalizes" sadness or misery. Similarly, Hungarian-American Psychiatrists Thomas Szasz and others argue that depression is a metaphorical illness that is inappropriately regarded as an actual disease. There has also been concern that the field of descriptive psychiatry tends to reify abstract phenomena such as depression, which may be social constructs.

Historical figures were often reluctant to discuss or seek treatment for depression due to social stigma about the condition, or due to ignorance of diagnosis or treatments. Nevertheless, analysis or interpretation of letters, journals, artwork, writings or statements of family and friends of some historical personalities has led to the presumption that they may have had some form of depression. There has been a continuing discussion of whether neurological disorders and mood disorders may be linked to creativity, a discussion that goes back to Aristotelian times. British literature gives many examples of reflections on depression. English philosopher John Stuart Mill experienced a several-months-long period of what he called "a dull state of nerves" when one is "unsusceptible to enjoyment or pleasurable excitement; one of those moods when what is a pleasure at other times, becomes insipid or indifferent".

Question: Which of the following statements gives strong conclusive evidence for the statement given below?

'There has been a continuing discussion of whether neurological disorders and mood disorders may be linked to creativity, a discussion that goes back to Aristotelian times.'

Option 1:

Stress leads to productivity in the employees.

Option 2:

Researchers have found that most of the great players always remain under stress.

Option 3:

Scientists winning the Nobel Prize for innovation in the field of physics applauded the role of stress.

Option 4:

Stress is the main reason for creative and fanciful excuses given by the students for missing class.

Correct Answer:

Scientists winning the Nobel Prize for innovation in the field of physics applauded the role of stress.

Solution:

The statement seeks to find a link between creativity and stress. While option (a) links efficiency with stress. This is also proved in option (b) that stress can sometimes lead to enhanced performance in the field. But the question of creativity remains unanswered here. Thus, (a) and (b) are not correct options. Option (d) is also not a reflection of the association of creativity with stress as fanciful excuses cannot be termed creativity which means to develop something of value.

Option (c) is the reliable statement and looks like a conclusive statement to link innovation and creativity with stress. The noble scientists applauding stress show that stress is good for ideas.

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

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

Even today, people's conceptualizations of depression vary widely, both within and among cultures. "Because of the lack of scientific certainty, "one commentator has observed, "the debate over depression turns on questions of language. What we call it-'disease,' 'disorder,' 'state of mind'-affects how we view, diagnose, and treat it."

There are cultural differences in the extent to which serious depression is considered an illness requiring personal professional treatment or is an indicator of something else, such as the need to address social or moral problems, the result of biological imbalances, or a reflection of individual differences in the understanding of distress that may reinforce feelings of powerlessness, and emotional struggle. It may be that Western cultures reframe and elevate some expressions of human distress to disorder status. Australian professor Gordon Parker and others have argued that the Western concept of depression "medicalizes" sadness or misery. Similarly, Hungarian-American

Psychiatrists Thomas Szasz and others argue that depression is a metaphorical illness that is inappropriately regarded as an actual disease. There has also been concern that the field of descriptive psychiatry tends to reify abstract phenomena such as depression, which may be social constructs.

Historical figures were often reluctant to discuss or seek treatment for depression due to social stigma about the condition, or due to ignorance of diagnosis or treatments. Nevertheless, analysis or interpretation of letters, journals, artwork, writings or statements of family and friends of some historical personalities has led to the presumption that they may have had some form of depression. There has been a continuing discussion of whether neurological disorders and mood disorders may be linked to creativity, a discussion that goes back to Aristotelian times. British literature gives many examples of reflections on depression. English philosopher John Stuart Mill experienced a several-months-long period of what he called "a dull state of nerves" when one is "unsusceptible to enjoyment or pleasurable excitement; one of those moods when what is a pleasure at other times, becomes insipid or indifferent".

Question: Which of the judgements is not based on the passage?

Option 1:

Eastern cultures are better at discussing human distress

Option 2:

Depression is caused due to social problems

Option 3:

Both 1 and 2

Option 4:

Neither 1 nor 2

Correct Answer:

Neither 1 nor 2

Solution:

Option (a) is not a statement that can be made about depression, since although there is mention of how Western cultures view distress, there is no explicit mention of how Eastern cultures discuss human distress.

Option (b) is also not a statement that can be made about depression since there is mention that depression may be caused due to factors other than a social construct.

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

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

Even today, people's conceptualizations of depression vary widely, both within and among cultures. "Because of the lack of scientific certainty, "one commentator has observed, "the debate over depression turns on questions of language. What we call it-'disease,' 'disorder,' 'state of mind'-affects how we view, diagnose, and treat it."

There are cultural differences in the extent to which serious depression is considered an illness requiring personal professional treatment or is an indicator of something else, such as the need to address social or moral problems, the result of biological imbalances, or a reflection of individual differences in the understanding of distress that may reinforce feelings of powerlessness, and emotional struggle. It may be that Western cultures reframe and elevate some expressions of human distress to disorder status. Australian professor Gordon Parker and others have argued that the Western concept of depression "medicalizes" sadness or misery. Similarly, Hungarian-American

Psychiatrists Thomas Szasz and others argue that depression is a metaphorical illness that is inappropriately regarded as an actual disease. There has also been concern that the field of descriptive psychiatry tends to reify abstract phenomena such as depression, which may be social constructs.

Historical figures were often reluctant to discuss or seek treatment for depression due to social stigma about the condition, or due to ignorance of diagnosis or treatments. Nevertheless, analysis or interpretation of letters, journals, artwork, writings or statements of family and friends of some historical personalities has led to the presumption that they may have had some form of depression. There has been a continuing discussion of whether neurological disorders and mood disorders may be linked to creativity, a discussion that goes back to Aristotelian times. British literature gives many examples of reflections on depression. English philosopher John Stuart Mill experienced a several-months-long period of what he called "a dull state of nerves" when one is "unsusceptible to enjoyment or pleasurable excitement; one of those moods when what is a pleasure at other times, becomes insipid or indifferent".

Question: Which of the following can be most conveniently inferred from the passage?

Option 1:

They find shame in openly accepting their depressive state.

Option 2:

They always understood the role of stress in their success.

Option 3:

They were unable to cure themselves successfully.

Option 4:

They stayed away from public life due to their conservative views.

Correct Answer:

They find shame in openly accepting their depressive state.

Solution:

Option (A): It is the correct answer as there is mention of this fact, 'Historical figures were often reluctant to discuss or seek treatment for depression due to social stigma about the condition.

Option (B): It is ruled out because although the passage simply states that some well-known figures suffered from depression. There is no mention that they felt that depression was what made them great.

Option (C): It is ruled out as there is no specific mention of any of these historical figures curing themselves.

Option (D): It is also ruled out as this is not explicitly mentioned in the passage. They choose to stay away from public life.

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

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

Even today, people's conceptualizations of depression vary widely, both within and among cultures. "Because of the lack of scientific certainty," one commentator has observed, "the debate over depression turns on questions of language. What we call it-'disease,' 'disorder,' 'state of mind'-affects how we view, diagnose, and treat it."

There are cultural differences in the extent to which serious depression is considered an illness requiring personal professional treatment or is an indicator of something else, such as the need to address social or moral problems, the result of biological imbalances, or a reflection of individual differences in the understanding of distress that may reinforce feelings of powerlessness, and emotional struggle. It may be that Western cultures reframe and elevate some expressions of human distress to disorder status. Australian professor Gordon Parker and others have argued that the Western concept of depression "medicalizes" sadness or misery. Similarly, Hungarian-American Psychiatrists Thomas Szasz and others argue that depression is a metaphorical illness that is inappropriately regarded as an actual disease. There has also been concern that the field of descriptive psychiatry tends to reify abstract phenomena such as depression, which may be social constructs.

Historical figures were often reluctant to discuss or seek treatment for depression due to social stigma about the condition, or due to ignorance of diagnosis or treatments. Nevertheless, analysis or interpretation of letters, journals, artwork, writings or statements of family and friends of some historical personalities has led to the presumption that they may have had some form of depression. There has been a continuing discussion of whether neurological disorders and mood disorders may be linked to creativity, a discussion that goes back to Aristotelian times. British literature gives many examples of reflections on depression. English philosopher John Stuart Mill experienced a several-months-long period of what he called "a dull state of nerves" when one is "unsusceptible to enjoyment or pleasurable excitement; one of those moods when what is a pleasure at other times, becomes insipid or indifferent".

Question: What paradox is highlighted in the passage regarding the perception of depression in Western cultures?

Option 1:

Western cultures consider depression a real disease but often ignore its medical treatment.

Option 2:

Western societies tend to medicalize sadness but also view depression as a metaphorical illness.

Option 3:

Western cultures elevate some forms of human distress to disorder status while emphasizing social solutions for depression.

Option 4:

Western societies label depression as a medical condition but also see it as a reflection of individual differences in understanding distress.

Correct Answer:

Western societies tend to medicalize sadness but also view depression as a metaphorical illness.

Solution:

The paradox highlighted in the passage is that Western cultures tend to both medicalize certain expressions of human distress by elevating them to disorder status (e.g., depression) and view depression as a metaphorical illness that may not have a real basis. The passage mentions the argument made by Australian professor Gordon Parker and others that the Western concept of depression "medicalizes" sadness or misery. Additionally, it discusses the viewpoint of psychiatrists like Thomas Szasz that depression is a metaphorical illness inappropriately regarded as an actual disease. Option (b) best captures this paradoxical perception of depression in Western cultures based on the information provided in the passage. Options (a), (c), and (d) do not reflect the paradox described in the passage.

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

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

Socialism emerged as a reaction to capitalism. England had become the first industrial nation in the world. The prosperity of Victorian England was there for everyone to see. People were convinced that competition increased efficiency and wealth in society. They regarded the survival of the fittest as the unquestionable law of nature. But by the end of the nineteenth, the fallacies of the doctrine became clear. The economic power passed into the hands of a few. The majority lived in conditions of dire poverty. They had no freedom of choice because they were completely dependent on their wages even for bare survival. They were not even in a position to decide what they wanted because they lacked education. It was also realized that there was not much truth in the doctrine of Harmony of Interests. The industrialist was busy serving his interest. He did not care much for the interest of the community. In the mediaeval world, there was a certain consensus about a fair price. But now there could be no such thing as a fair price. Prices were regulated by economic and not moral laws. People began to realise that if everyone was allowed to conduct his business on his own the law of the jungle would prevail.

Even the competition did not give results as expected. It defeated its ends. It did increase the efficiency of economic enterprise in the early stages. But very soon as bigger organisations began to monopolise economic power, the smaller organisations were crushed out of existence. We can see the impact of capitalism even in India where most of the economy is in the hands of a few leading industrial houses. Thus, capitalism itself limits the freedom of the entrepreneur.

Capitalism indeed increased the wealth of the nation. It led to unprecedented prosperity in Europe. Real wages went up everywhere. But very soon markets were flooded with goods. As the competition increased the system began to face crises. Production reached a saturation point. People began to apprehend that there might be a situation in which there were all sellers and no buyers. Cycles of boom and depression, known as trade cycles, became frequent. Unemployment was a common phenomenon. People began to ask why there was so much poverty in plenty. Some of these reasons led Karl Marx to prophesy that capitalism contained within itself seeds of its destruction.

Question: Which of the following statements is not true for Socialism?

Option 1:

Socialism emerged out of the womb of capitalism.

Option 2:

Survival of the fittest is the characteristic of capitalism.

Option 3:

Socialism can only lead to justice and happiness.

Option 4:

Capitalism's merits are shadowed by its demerits.

Correct Answer:

Socialism can only lead to justice and happiness.

Solution:

It is a fact that socialism emerged as a reaction to capitalism as stated in the first line of the passage. Option (a) is relevant to the discussion.

The author has mentioned that one of the characteristics of capitalism is the survival of the fittest. Refer to the lines- 'They regarded the survival of the fittest as the unquestionable law of nature.' Option (b) is also based on the passage.

The last paragraph of the passage has option (d). It says that capitalism has given wealth and prosperity to the world but has caused unemployment, over-production and economic disparity. Option (d) is also based on the passage.

Option (c) is a definitive statement about the impact of socialism but it is not mentioned in the passage. Thus, (c) is the correct answer.

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

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

Socialism emerged as a reaction to capitalism. England had become the first industrial nation in the world. The prosperity of Victorian England was there for everyone to see. People were convinced that competition increased efficiency and wealth in society. They regarded the survival of the fittest as the unquestionable law of nature. But by the end of the nineteenth, the fallacies of the doctrine became clear. The economic power passed into the hands of a few. The majority lived in conditions of dire poverty. They had no freedom of choice because they were completely dependent on their wages even for bare survival. They were not even in a position to decide what they wanted because they lacked education. It was also realized that there was not much truth in the doctrine of Harmony of Interests. The industrialist was busy serving his interest. He did not care much for the interest of the community. In the mediaeval world, there was a certain consensus about a fair price. But now there could be no such thing as a fair price. Prices were regulated by economic and not moral laws. People began to realise that if everyone was allowed to conduct his business on his own the law of the jungle would prevail.

Even the competition did not give results as expected. It defeated its ends. It did increase the efficiency of economic enterprise in the early stages. But very soon as bigger organisations began to monopolise economic power, the smaller organisations were crushed out of existence. We can see the impact of capitalism even in India where most of the economy is in the hands of a few leading industrial houses. Thus, capitalism itself limits the freedom of the entrepreneur.

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Question: What was not observed after the advent of Industrialisation?

Option 1:
Economic disparity

Option 2:
Surplus production

Option 3:
Overutilization of resources

Option 4:
Fulfilment of common interests

Correct Answer:
Fulfilment of common interests

Solution:

The economic disparity and overproduction were the results of industrialisation. Industrialisation leads to the concentration of economic power in a few hands along with overproduction due to uncontrolled utilization of resources. These are the facts stated in the second paragraph of the passage. Option (a), (b) and (c) are connected with industrialisation.

In the same paragraph, it has been mentioned that the doctrine of the harmony of interests was a fallacy. Thus, option (d) is the correct exception that is not based on the facts given in the passage.

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

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

Socialism emerged as a reaction to capitalism. England had become the first industrial nation in the world. The prosperity of Victorian England was there for everyone to see. People were convinced that competition increased efficiency and wealth in society. They regarded the survival of the fittest as the unquestionable law of nature. But by the end of the nineteenth, the fallacies of the doctrine became clear. The economic power passed into the hands of a few. The majority lived in conditions of dire poverty. They had no freedom of choice because they were completely dependent on their wages even for bare survival. They were not even in a position to decide what they wanted because they lacked education. It was also realized that there was not much truth in the doctrine of Harmony of Interests. The industrialist was busy serving his interest. He did not care much for the interest of the community. In the mediaeval world, there was a certain consensus about a fair price. But now there could be no such thing as a fair price. Prices were regulated by economic and not moral laws. People began to realise that if everyone was allowed to conduct his business on his own the law of the jungle would prevail.

Even the competition did not give results as expected. It defeated its ends. It did increase the efficiency of economic enterprise in the early stages. But very soon as bigger organisations began to monopolise economic power, the smaller organisations were crushed out of existence. We can see the impact of capitalism even in India where most of the economy is in the hands of a few leading industrial houses. Thus, capitalism itself limits the freedom of the entrepreneur.

Capitalism indeed increased the wealth of the nation. It led to unprecedented prosperity in Europe. Real wages went up everywhere. But very soon markets were flooded with goods. As the competition increased the system began to face crises. Production reached a saturation point. People began to apprehend that there might be a situation in which there were all sellers and no buyers. Cycles of boom and depression, known as trade cycles, became frequent. Unemployment was a common phenomenon. People began to ask why there was so much poverty in plenty. Some of these reasons led Karl Marx to prophesy that capitalism contained within itself seeds of its destruction.

Question: What does the author imply when he says that competition defeated its' own ends?

Option 1:

Competition failed to achieve a fair price.

Option 2:

Competition did not remain healthy with cut-throat competition.

Option 3:

The big fish in markets started to drive small fish out of competition.

Option 4:

The government did not provide a level playing field.

Correct Answer:

The big fish in markets started to drive small fish out of competition.

Solution:

With regards to the competition, the author has mentioned in the second paragraph that competition proved to be beneficial for increasing the efficiency of production but soon it proved detrimental for small companies. Big companies established their monopolies with their enormous resources and the smaller companies were driven out of the competition. Option (c) is the correct answer.

Other options are not mentioned in the passage. Thus, they are incorrect.

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

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

Socialism emerged as a reaction to capitalism. England had become the first industrial nation in the world. The prosperity of Victorian England was there for everyone to see. People were convinced that competition increased efficiency and wealth in society. They regarded the survival of the fittest as the unquestionable law of nature. But by the end of the nineteenth, the fallacies of the doctrine became clear. The economic power passed into the hands of a few. The majority lived in conditions of dire poverty. They had no freedom of choice because they were completely dependent on their wages even for bare survival. They were not even in a position to decide what they wanted because they lacked education. It was also realized that there was not much truth in the doctrine of Harmony of Interests. The industrialist was busy serving his interest. He did not care much for the interest of the community. In the mediaeval world, there was a certain consensus about a fair price. But now there could be no such thing as a fair price. Prices were regulated by economic and not moral laws. People began to realise that if everyone was allowed to conduct his business on his own the law of the jungle would prevail.

Even the competition did not give results as expected. It defeated its ends. It did increase the efficiency of economic enterprise in the early stages. But very soon as bigger organisations began to monopolise economic power, the smaller organisations were crushed out of existence. We can see the impact of capitalism even in India where most of the economy is in the hands of a few leading industrial houses. Thus, capitalism itself limits the freedom of the entrepreneur.

Capitalism indeed increased the wealth of the nation. It led to unprecedented prosperity in Europe. Real wages went up everywhere. But very soon markets were flooded with goods. As the competition increased the system began to face crises. Production reached a saturation point. People began to apprehend that there might be a situation in which there were all sellers and no buyers. Cycles of boom and depression, known as trade cycles, became frequent. Unemployment was a common phenomenon. People began to ask why there was so much poverty in plenty. Some of these reasons led Karl Marx to prophesy that capitalism contained within itself seeds of its destruction.

Question: What can be inferred about 'Trade Cycles'?

Option 1:

Trade cycles represent the fallacies of capitalism.

Option 2:

Trade cycles were created by the demand and supply mismatch.

Option 3:

Greed to get more in a market economy is inherent in the trade cycles.

Option 4:

None of these.

Correct Answer:

Trade cycles were created by the demand and supply mismatch.

Solution:

Option (a) cannot be certified from the passage.

Option (b) is the correct inference. Trade cycles of boom and depression are characteristic of a capitalist economy they are based on the supply and demand principles. The last paragraph has the relevant facts. It says that when the production reaches a saturation point. People began to apprehend that there might be a situation in which there were all sellers and no buyers. Cycles of boom and depression, known as trade cycles, became frequent.

Greed given in option (c) is not discussed in the passage.

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

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

Socialism emerged as a reaction to capitalism. England had become the first industrial nation in the world. The prosperity of Victorian England was there for everyone to see. People were convinced that competition increased efficiency and wealth in society. They regarded the survival of the fittest as the unquestionable law of nature. But by the end of the nineteenth, the fallacies of the doctrine became clear. The economic power passed into the hands of a few. The majority lived in conditions of dire poverty. They had no freedom of choice because they were completely dependent on their wages even for bare survival. They were not even in a position to decide what they wanted because they lacked education. It was also realized that there was not much truth in the doctrine of Harmony of Interests. The industrialist was busy serving his interest. He did not care much for the interest of the community. In the mediaeval world, there was a certain consensus about a fair price. But now there could be no such thing as a fair price. Prices were regulated by economic and not moral laws. People began to realise that if everyone was allowed to conduct his business on his own the law of the jungle would prevail.

Even the competition did not give results as expected. It defeated its ends. It did increase the efficiency of economic enterprise in the early stages. But very soon as bigger organisations began to monopolise economic power, the smaller organisations were crushed out of existence. We can see the impact of capitalism even in India where most of the economy is in the hands of a few leading industrial houses. Thus, capitalism itself limits the freedom of the entrepreneur.

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Question: Which of the following statements, if true, would undermine the argument presented in the passage against capitalism most effectively?

Option 1:

Capitalism has been the most successful economic system in human history.

Option 2:

The majority of people living under capitalism experienced significant improvements in their standard of living over time.

Option 3:

Capitalism fosters a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship, leading to technological advancements and job creation.

Option 4:

The economic crises and unemployment mentioned in the passage were not unique to capitalist economies and have also been observed in socialist and communist systems.

Correct Answer:

The majority of people living under capitalism experienced significant improvements in their standard of living over time.

Solution:

Option (b) would most effectively weaken the argument against capitalism presented in the passage. The passage criticizes capitalism for causing dire poverty, crises, and unemployment. However, if it is true that the majority of people living under capitalism experienced significant improvements in their standard of living over time, it would suggest that capitalism did not lead to widespread poverty and suffering as depicted in the passage. This would undermine the argument against capitalism, as it shows a more positive side of the economic system. The other options either do not directly address the criticisms raised in the passage or present arguments that may not effectively weaken the case against capitalism.

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

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

Socialism emerged as a reaction to capitalism. England had become the first industrial nation in the world. The prosperity of Victorian England was there for everyone to see. People were convinced that competition increased efficiency and wealth in society. They regarded the survival of the fittest as the unquestionable law of nature. But by the end of the nineteenth, the fallacies of the doctrine became clear. The economic power passed into the hands of a few. The majority lived in conditions of dire poverty. They had no freedom of choice because they were completely dependent on their wages even for bare survival. They were not even in a position to decide what they wanted because they lacked education. It was also realized that there was not much truth in the doctrine of Harmony of Interests. The industrialist was busy serving his interest. He did not care much for the interest of the community. In the mediaeval world, there was a certain consensus about a fair price. But now there could be no such thing as a fair price. Prices were regulated by economic and not moral laws. People began to realise that if everyone was allowed to conduct his business on his own the law of the jungle would prevail.

Even the competition did not give results as expected. It defeated its ends. It did increase the efficiency of economic enterprise in the early stages. But very soon as bigger organisations began to monopolise economic power, the smaller organisations were crushed out of existence. We can see the impact of capitalism even in India where most of the economy is in the hands of a few leading industrial houses. Thus, capitalism itself limits the freedom of the entrepreneur.

Capitalism indeed increased the wealth of the nation. It led to unprecedented prosperity in Europe. Real wages went up everywhere. But very soon markets were flooded with goods. As the competition increased the system began to face crises. Production reached a saturation point. People began to apprehend that there might be a situation in which there were all sellers and no buyers. Cycles of boom and depression, known as trade cycles, became frequent. Unemployment was a common phenomenon. People began to ask why there was so much poverty in plenty. Some of these reasons led Karl Marx to prophesy that capitalism contained within itself seeds of its destruction.

Question: Which of the following options gives strength to the claims of Karl Marx that capitalism has seeds of its destruction in itself?

Option 1:

Capitalism can never develop an egalitarian society based on equality.

Option 2:

Capitalism has dark areas like income disparity, unemployment, monopoly and overproduction.

Option 3:

Capitalism fails to fulfil the dream of society.

Option 4:

Capitalism disappeared from most societies with time.

Correct Answer:

Capitalism has dark areas like income disparity, unemployment, monopoly and overproduction.

Solution:

Option (A): It does not give strength to the statement of Karl Marx. It does not give the seeds of destruction.

Option (B): It is the correct statement to strengthen the statement given in the question. The seeds of destruction are imbibed in the repercussions of capitalism. These can be income disparity, unemployment and monopoly. These will ultimately lead to the destruction of capitalism.

Option (C): It is out of the scope of the passage.

Option (D): It fails to give the reason for the destruction of capitalism in society.

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

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

Within the lifetimes of many of us, artificial intelligence will become capable of reproducing itself without human intervention. We stand at the edge of an abyss, staring into a future we cannot guess. The physical components of this phenomenon require no special technical breakthroughs, merely that artificial intelligence continues to expand at its present rate. Within 40 years, computers will control factories that make other computers. A "closed-loop" of manufacture will have been generated. Because the expanding nerve net will also be connected to the energy supply, artificial intelligence will be capable, at a certain stage, of supplying its energy. At this point, a new species will be born, created from non-organic materials from the minds rather than the genes of another species. It will be an event unprecedented in creation. We will be sharing our planet with another species, capable of self-replication.

Several assumptions seem to act as brakes on our consideration of whether and how artificial intelligence might replace human beings. One of the most important, and widespread, is that computers cannot replicate human consciousness. It follows that the replacement of humans with computers is a logical impossibility; or at the very least that such a contingency is so far ahead to be beyond our consideration. This argument is simply a non sequitur. Whether computers can simulate human consciousness is an academic question depending on the definition of "consciousness." However, mammals did not have to simulate or replicate all the attributes of dinosaurs before they replaced them. Indeed, it is the differences that the usurper species possess which enable them to supplant an existing species. In the process of replacing human beings, for example, it may be a positive advantage for an artificial intelligence system not to possess human consciousness. At its most stark and melodramatic, the lack of human consciousness would mean that a computer "decision" to eliminate humans could be taken without the operation of conscience.

Question: What is the main theme of the passage?

Option 1:

The spread of artificial intelligence without human intervention.

Option 2:

Human beings are at the mercy of a defining moment.

Option 3:

The possibility of a takeover of the planet by artificial intelligence.

Option 4:

The price of technological breakthroughs.

Correct Answer:

Human beings are at the mercy of a defining moment.

Solution:

Option (A): It is not the main theme of the author. This is a supporting statement to highlight the possibility that due to artificial intelligence without conscience, human existence is in danger.

Option (B): It is the main theme of the passage—the replacement of human beings by artificial intelligence.

Option (C): It is not the main point of the author. He wants to highlight that during the process of taking over the planet, artificial intelligence would replace human beings as they replaced dinosaurs.

Option (D): It is out of the context of the passage.

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

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

Within the lifetimes of many of us, artificial intelligence will become capable of reproducing itself without human intervention. We stand at the edge of an abyss, staring into a future we cannot guess. The physical components of this phenomenon require no special technical breakthroughs, merely that artificial intelligence continues to expand at its present rate. Within 40 years, computers will control factories that make other computers. A “closed-loop” of manufacture will have been generated. Because the expanding nerve net will also be connected to the energy supply, artificial intelligence will be capable, at a certain stage, of supplying its energy. At this point, a new species will be born, created from non-organic materials from the minds rather than the genes of another species. It will be an event unprecedented in creation. We will be sharing our planet with another species, capable of self-replication.

Several assumptions seem to act as brakes on our consideration of whether and how artificial intelligence might replace human beings. One of the most important, and widespread, is that computers cannot replicate human consciousness. It follows that the replacement of humans with computers is a logical impossibility; or at the very least that such a contingency is so far ahead to be beyond our consideration. This argument is simply a non sequitur. Whether computers can simulate human consciousness is an academic question depending on the definition of “consciousness.” However, mammals did not have to simulate or replicate all the attributes of dinosaurs before they replaced them. Indeed, it is the differences that the usurper species possess which enable them to supplant an existing species. In the process of replacing human beings, for example, it may be a positive advantage for an artificial intelligence system not to possess human consciousness. At its most stark and melodramatic, the lack of human consciousness would mean that a computer “decision” to eliminate humans could be taken without the operation of conscience.

Question: What can be understood from the expression ‘closed loops’?

Option 1:

Computers can control factories which make other computers.

Option 2:

The nerve net is connected to the energy supply.

Option 3:

Artificial intelligence can supply its energy.

Option 4:

Physical components of artificial intelligence.

Correct Answer:

The nerve net is connected to the energy supply.

Solution:

The closed-loop is related to the manufacture but the inherent message is that Artificial Intelligence will be able to supply its energy. We can refer to the part of the passage that defines closed loops – ‘A “closed-loop” of manufacture will have been generated. Because the expanding nerve net will also be connected to the energy supply, artificial intelligence will be capable, at a certain stage, of supplying its energy.’

Based on this, we can discard options (a), (c) and (d). Only option (b) is the relevant description of the term.

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

Q. 21 Read the passage given below and answer the question that follows –

Within the lifetimes of many of us, artificial intelligence will become capable of reproducing itself without human intervention. We stand at the edge of an abyss, staring into a future we cannot guess. The physical components of this phenomenon require no special technical breakthroughs, merely that artificial intelligence continues to expand at its present rate. Within 40 years, computers will control factories that make other computers. A “closed-loop” of manufacture will have been generated. Because the expanding nerve net will also be connected to the energy supply, artificial intelligence will be capable, at a certain stage, of supplying its energy. At this point, a new species will be born, created from non-organic materials from the minds rather than the genes of another species. It will be an event unprecedented in creation. We will be sharing our planet with another species, capable of self-replication.

Several assumptions seem to act as brakes on our consideration of whether and how artificial intelligence might replace human beings. One of the most important, and widespread, is that computers cannot replicate human consciousness. It follows that the replacement of humans with computers is a logical impossibility; or at the very least that such a contingency is so far ahead to be beyond our consideration. This argument is simply a non sequitur. Whether computers can simulate human consciousness is an academic question depending on the definition of “consciousness.” However, mammals did not have to simulate or replicate all the attributes of dinosaurs before they replaced them. Indeed, it is the differences that the usurper species possess which enable them to supplant an existing species. In the process of replacing human beings, for example, it may be a positive advantage for an artificial intelligence system not to possess human consciousness. At its most stark and melodramatic, the lack of human consciousness would mean that a computer “decision” to eliminate humans could be taken without the operation of conscience.

Question: Which of the following assumptions acts as a brake on the acceptance of the replacement theory in the passage?

Option 1:

The replacement of humans by computers is a logical possibility.

Option 2:

Computers cannot replicate human consciousness.

Option 3:

Replacement is not beyond our consideration.

Option 4:

The assumption is that computers are capable of thinking.

Correct Answer:

The assumption is that computers are capable of thinking.

Solution:

The replacement theory presented in the passage says that computers will replace human beings on the basis of their higher intelligence. He also emphasises in the last part of the passage that this will happen as the computers do not have consciousness of what they are doing. But if they are capable of thinking as stated in option (d), it can stop.

Thus, option (d) is capable of putting a brake on the replacement theory. Other options (a), (b) and (c) are encouraging signs for replacement theory.

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

Q. 22 Read the passage given below and answer the question that follows –

Within the lifetimes of many of us, artificial intelligence will become capable of reproducing itself without human intervention. We stand at the edge of an abyss, staring into a future we cannot guess. The physical components of this phenomenon require no special technical breakthroughs, merely that artificial intelligence continues to expand at its present rate. Within 40 years, computers will control factories that make other computers. A “closed-loop” of manufacture will have been generated. Because the expanding nerve net will also be connected to the energy supply, artificial intelligence will be capable, at a certain stage, of supplying its energy. At this point, a new species will be born, created from non-organic materials from the minds rather than the genes of another species. It will be an event unprecedented in creation. We will be sharing our planet with another species, capable of self-replication.

Several assumptions seem to act as brakes on our consideration of whether and how artificial intelligence might replace human beings. One of the most important, and widespread, is that computers cannot replicate human consciousness. It follows that the replacement of humans with computers is a logical impossibility; or at the very least that such a contingency is so far ahead to be beyond our consideration. This argument is simply a non sequitur. Whether computers can simulate human consciousness is an academic question depending on the definition of “consciousness.” However, mammals did not have to simulate or replicate all the attributes of dinosaurs before they replaced them. Indeed, it is the differences that the usurper species possess which enable them to supplant an existing species. In the process of replacing human beings, for example, it may be a positive advantage for an artificial intelligence system not to possess human consciousness. At its most stark and melodramatic, the lack of human consciousness would mean that a computer “decision” to eliminate humans could be taken without the operation of conscience.

Question: What similarities do the ‘mammals’ present in light of the impending takeover by the computers?

Option 1:

Disparities of the usurper species help in replacing the existing species.

Option 2:

Dinosaurs were not easily replaced.

Option 3:

Elimination of humans will be possible easily.

Option 4:

Human beings will be able to intervene in the process.

Correct Answer:

Disparities of the usurper species help in replacing the existing species.

Solution:

Option (A): It is the correct statement. It is coherent with the views of the author in the last paragraph where he finds different qualities of usurper species that help them to eliminate the other species.

Option (B): It is not stated in the passage. No statement in the passage reflects the resistance of dinosaurs.

Option (C): It is not the intention of the author in the passage.

Option (D): It is not mentioned in the passage. It does not say that there will be human intervention in this process.

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

Q. 23 Read the passage given below and answer the question that follows –

Within the lifetimes of many of us, artificial intelligence will become capable of reproducing itself without human intervention. We stand at the edge of an abyss, staring into a future we cannot guess. The physical components of this phenomenon require no special technical breakthroughs, merely that artificial intelligence continues to expand at its present rate. Within 40 years, computers will control factories that make other computers. A “closed-loop” of manufacture will have been generated. Because the expanding nerve net will also be connected to the energy supply, artificial intelligence will be capable, at a certain stage, of supplying its energy. At this point, a new species will be born, created from non-organic materials from the minds rather than the genes of another species. It will be an event unprecedented in creation. We will be sharing our planet with another species, capable of self-replication.

Several assumptions seem to act as brakes on our consideration of whether and how artificial intelligence might replace human beings. One of the most important, and widespread, is that computers cannot replicate human consciousness. It follows that the replacement of humans with computers is a logical impossibility; or at the very least that such a contingency is so far ahead to be beyond our consideration. This argument is simply a non sequitur. Whether computers can simulate human consciousness is an academic question depending on the definition of “consciousness.” However, mammals did not have to simulate or replicate all the attributes of dinosaurs before they replaced them. Indeed, it is the differences that the usurper species possess which enable them to supplant an existing species. In the process of replacing human beings, for example, it may be a positive advantage for an artificial intelligence system not to possess human consciousness. At its most stark and melodramatic, the lack of human consciousness would mean that a computer “decision” to eliminate humans could be taken without the operation of conscience.

Question: Which of the following is a conclusion based on the facts given in the passage?

Option 1:

Artificial Intelligence is good for human beings.

Option 2:

Artificial Intelligence is good if it remains in control.

Option 3:

Artificial Intelligence has the potential to eliminate humans.

Option 4:

Artificial Intelligence was missed by dinosaurs to avoid extinction.

Correct Answer:

Artificial Intelligence has the potential to eliminate humans.

Solution:

Option (A): It is against the facts given in the passage.

Option (B): It cannot be ratified from the passage. The control of artificial intelligence is not discussed.

Option (C): It is the direct conclusion that can be drawn from the passage. It has been mentioned in the last paragraph of the passage.

Option (D): It is illogical and does not make any sense.

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

Q. 24 Read the passage given below and answer the question that follows –

Within the lifetimes of many of us, artificial intelligence will become capable of reproducing itself without human intervention. We stand at the edge of an abyss, staring into a future we cannot guess. The physical components of this phenomenon require no special technical breakthroughs, merely that artificial intelligence continues to expand at its present rate. Within 40 years, computers will control factories that make other computers. A “closed-loop” of manufacture will have been generated. Because the expanding nerve net will also be connected to the energy supply, artificial intelligence will be capable, at a certain stage, of supplying its energy. At this point, a new species will be born, created from non-organic materials from the minds rather than the genes of another species. It will be an event unprecedented in creation. We will be sharing our planet with another species, capable of self-replication.

Several assumptions seem to act as brakes on our consideration of whether and how artificial intelligence might replace human beings. One of the most important, and widespread, is that computers cannot replicate human consciousness. It follows that the replacement of humans with computers is a logical impossibility; or at the very least that such a contingency is so far ahead to be beyond our consideration. This argument is simply a non sequitur. Whether computers can simulate human consciousness is an academic question depending on the definition of “consciousness.” However, mammals did not have to simulate or replicate all the attributes of dinosaurs before they replaced them. Indeed, it is the differences that the usurper species possess which enable them to supplant an existing species. In the process of replacing human beings, for example, it may be a positive advantage for an artificial intelligence system not to possess human consciousness. At its most stark and melodramatic, the lack of human consciousness would mean that a computer “decision” to eliminate humans could be taken without the operation of conscience.

Question: The passage presents an argument against the assumption that computers cannot replace human beings. What is the flaw in this assumption?

Option 1:

Computers are incapable of replicating all human attributes.

Option 2:

Mammals did not have to replicate all the attributes of dinosaurs to replace them.

Option 3:

Artificial intelligence systems may not possess human consciousness but they can still replace humans.

Option 4:

The definition of “consciousness” remains an academic question without practical implications.

Correct Answer:

Artificial intelligence systems may not possess human consciousness but they can still replace humans.

Solution:

The flaw in the assumption presented in the passage is that it equates the ability to replicate human consciousness with the capability to replace humans. The argument against this assumption states that mammals did not have to replicate all the attributes of dinosaurs to replace them, indicating that replacement can happen without an exact replication of specific attributes. Similarly, artificial intelligence systems may not possess human consciousness, but they can still replace humans through different means or attributes. Therefore, option (c) correctly highlights the flaw in the reasoning presented in the passage. The other options do not address the specific flaw in the argument and are not directly related to the given context.

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

Quantitative Techniques

Q. 1 Read the given information very carefully and answer the questions that follow.

A company named “GlobeGrowth” is engaged in the production and sale of electronic gadgets. In the financial year 2022-2023, the company’s total revenue was Rs. 1,28,55,750. Out of this, 45% came from domestic sales, 51% from international sales, and the rest from online sales.

The cost of production for the year amounted to Rs. 85,54,650, which includes 38% of raw material expenses, 25% of labour expenses, and the rest as overhead costs. The company also incurred Rs. 5,25,450 on advertising and marketing, which accounts for 2.5% of the total revenue.

Question: What was the total revenue generated from online sales for GlobeGrowth in the financial year 2022-2023?

Option 1:

Rs. 9,14,230

Option 2:

Rs. 8,14,230

Option 3:

Rs. 5,14,230

Option 4:

Rs. 6,14,230

Correct Answer:
Rs. 5,14,230

Solution:

The total revenue for the year is Rs. 1,28,55,750.

From the given information, we know that:

- 45% came from domestic sales.
- 51% came from international sales.
- 2.5% was spent on advertising and marketing.

Let's calculate the portion of the total revenue that came from online sales:

Total revenue from domestic and international sales = 45% + 51% = 96%

Remaining percentage for online sales = 100% – 96% = 4%

Now, we can find the total revenue from online sales:

Total revenue from online sales = 4% of total revenue

∴ Total revenue from online sales = $(\frac{4}{100}) \times \text{Rs. } 1,28,55,750 = \text{Rs. } 5,14,230$

Hence, the correct answer is Rs. 5,14,230.

Q. 2 Read the given information very carefully and answer the questions that follow.

A company named "GlobeGrowth" is engaged in the production and sale of electronic gadgets. In the financial year 2022-2023, the company's total revenue was Rs. 1,28,55,750. Out of this, 45% came from domestic sales, 51% from international sales, and the rest from online sales.

The cost of production for the year amounted to Rs. 85,54,650, which includes 38% of raw material expenses, 25% of labour expenses, and the rest as overhead costs. The company also incurred Rs. 5,25,450 on advertising and marketing, which accounts for 2.5% of the total revenue.

Question: What was the net profit percentage for the company after deducting all expenses from the total revenue?

Option 1:
40%

Option 2:
37.63%

Option 3:
14.19%

Option 4:
29.39%

Correct Answer:
29.39%

Solution:

Given:

Total revenue for the financial year 2022-2023 = Rs. 1,28,55,750

Total expenses include:

1. Cost of production = Rs. 85,54,650
2. Advertising and marketing expenses = Rs. 5,25,450

Now, let's calculate the total expenses:

Total expenses
= Cost of production + Advertising and marketing expenses
= Rs. 85,54,650 + Rs. 5,25,450
= Rs. 90,80,100

Net profit
= Total revenue - Total expenses
= Rs. 1,28,55,750 – Rs. 90,80,100
= Rs. 37,75,650

Net profit percentage
 = (Net profit / Total revenue) 100
 = $\frac{3775650}{12855750} \times 100$
 = 29.39%

Hence, the correct answer is 29.39%.

Q. 3 Read the given information very carefully and answer the questions that follow.

A company named "GlobeGrowth" is engaged in the production and sale of electronic gadgets. In the financial year 2022-2023, the company's total revenue was Rs. 1,28,55,750. Out of this, 45% came from domestic sales, 51% from international sales, and the rest from online sales.

The cost of production for the year amounted to Rs. 85,54,650, which includes 38% of raw material expenses, 25% of labour expenses, and the rest as overhead costs. The company also incurred Rs. 5,25,450 on advertising and marketing, which accounts for 2.5% of the total revenue.

Question: If the company decides to increase the advertising and marketing budget to Rs. 7,50,000 for the next financial year, and this expense remains the same percentage of total revenue, what should be the target revenue for the company to achieve a net profit of 20%?

Option 1:
18,75,800

Option 2:
14,18,75,800

Option 3:
12,18,75,800

Option 4:
1,18,75,800

Correct Answer:
1,18,75,800

Solution:
Given:

Net profit percentage target = 20%

Current total revenue (financial year 2022-2023) = Rs. 1,28,55,750

Current advertising and marketing expenses = Rs. 5,25,450

New advertising and marketing budget (next financial year) = Rs. 7,50,000

Let's calculate the target net profit amount based on the current total revenue and the net profit percentage target:

Target net profit amount
 = (Net profit percentage target / 100) × Current total revenue
 = $(\frac{20}{100}) \times \text{Rs. } 1,28,55,750$
 = Rs. 25,71,150

Total expenses (next financial year)
 = Cost of production (next financial year) + New advertising and marketing budget
 = Rs. 85,54,650 + Rs. 7,50,000
 = Rs. 93,04,650

Target revenue
 = Target net profit amount + Total expenses (next financial year)
 = Rs. 25,71,150 + Rs. 93,04,650
 = Rs. 1,18,75,800

Hence, the correct answer is Rs. 1,18,75,800.

Q. 4 Read the given information very carefully and answer the questions that follow.

A company named "GlobeGrowth" is engaged in the production and sale of electronic gadgets. In the financial year 2022-2023, the company's total revenue was Rs. 1,28,55,750. Out of this, 45% came from domestic sales, 51% from international sales, and the rest from online sales.

The cost of production for the year amounted to Rs. 85,54,650, which includes 38% of raw material expenses, 25% of labour expenses, and the rest as overhead costs. The company also incurred Rs. 5,25,450 on advertising and marketing, which accounts for 2.5% of the total revenue.

Question: Due to a decline in international sales, the company decides to shift its focus to domestic sales, aiming to increase domestic sales to 60% of the total revenue. If the total revenue remains the same, what should be the percentage increase in domestic sales to achieve this target?

Option 1:
40%

Option 2:
33.38%

Option 3:
14.19%

Option 4:
25%

Correct Answer:
33.38%

Solution:
Given:

Total revenue for the financial year 2022-2023 = Rs. 1,28,55,750

Current domestic sales percentage = 45%

Current international sales percentage = 51%

Current online sales percentage = 100% - (45% + 51%) = 4%

Let's calculate the current amount of domestic sales:

Current domestic sales = Current domestic sales percentage Total revenue

∴ Current domestic sales = 0.45 Rs. 1,28,55,750 = Rs. 57,85,087.50

Now, the company aims to increase domestic sales to 60% of the total revenue. Let's calculate the target amount of domestic sales:

Target domestic sales = 0.60 Total revenue

∴ Target domestic sales = 0.60 Rs. 1,28,55,750 = Rs. 77,13,450

Now, let's calculate the percentage increase in domestic sales:

Percentage increase in domestic sales = $\frac{(\text{Target domestic sales} - \text{Current domestic sales})}{\text{Current domestic sales}} \times 100$

Percentage increase in domestic sales = $\frac{((7713450 - 5785087.50))}{5785087.50} \times 100$

∴ Percentage increase in domestic sales = 33.38%

Hence, the correct answer is 33.38%.

Q. 5 PASSAGE 2. Percentage

A company, "InnovateTech," gives annual salary increments to its employees based on their performance. The salary increment percentages for the past three years are as follows:

Year 1: 12% increment for all employees.

Year 2: 11% increment for employees who performed well in the previous year, 5% increment for average performers, and no increment for low performers.

Year 3: 22% increment for top performers, 9% increment for employees with satisfactory performance, and 3% increment for employees who need improvement.

The average salary of employees at the beginning of Year 1 was Rs. 75,550 per month.

Question: If an employee received an increment of Rs. 2,800 in Year 2, what was the salary of that employee at the beginning of Year 2?

Option 1:
Rs. 50,225

Option 2:
Rs. 45,225

Option 3:
Rs. 84,616

Option 4:
Rs. 45,300

Correct Answer:
Rs. 84,616

Solution:

Let's denote the salary of the employee at the beginning of Year 2 as "S."

In Year 1, the employee received a 12% increment.

So, the salary at the beginning of Year 2 can be calculated as follows:

Salary at the beginning of Year 2 = Salary at the beginning of Year 1 + Increment in Year 1

$$S = \text{Rs. } 75,550 + 12\% \text{ of Rs. } 75,550$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \text{Rs. } 75,550 + 0.12 \text{ Rs. } 75,550$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \text{Rs. } 75,550 + \text{Rs. } 9,066$$

$$\therefore S = \text{Rs. } 84,616$$

Hence, the correct answer is Rs. 84,616.

Q. 6 PASSAGE 2. Percentage

A company, "InnovateTech," gives annual salary increments to its employees based on their performance. The salary increment percentages for the past three years are as follows:

Year 1: 12% increment for all employees.

Year 2: 11% increment for employees who performed well in the previous year, 5% increment for average performers, and no increment for low performers.

Year 3: 22% increment for top performers, 9% increment for employees with satisfactory performance, and 3% increment for employees who need improvement.

The average salary of employees at the beginning of Year 1 was Rs. 75,550 per month.

Question: If the average salary of employees at the beginning of Year 3 increased by 15% compared to the previous year, what was the average salary of employees at the beginning of Year 2?

Option 1:

Rs. 50,225

Option 2:

Rs. 45,225

Option 3:

Rs. 49,425

Option 4:

Rs. 97,308.40

Correct Answer:

Rs. 97,308.40

Solution:

Let's denote the average salary of employees at the beginning of Year 2 as "S2" and the average salary of employees at the beginning of Year 3 as "S3."

Given that the average salary of employees at the beginning of Year 3 increased by 15% compared to the previous year (Year 2), we can set up the following equation:

$$\therefore S3 = S2 + 15\% \text{ of } S2$$

Now, let's find the average salary of employees at the beginning of Year 2:

In Year 1, all employees received a 12% increment. So, the average salary at the beginning of Year 2 can be calculated as follows:

Average salary at the beginning of Year 2 = Average salary at the beginning of Year 1 + Increment in Year 1

$$S2 = \text{Rs. } 75,550 + 12\% \text{ of Rs. } 75,550$$

$$\Rightarrow S2 = \text{Rs. } 75,550 + \text{Rs. } 9,066$$

$$\therefore S2 = \text{Rs. } 84,616$$

Now, let's calculate the average salary at the beginning of Year 3:

$$S3 = S2 + 15\% \text{ of } S2$$

$$\Rightarrow S3 = \text{Rs. } 84,616 + 15\% \text{ of Rs. } 84,616$$

$$\Rightarrow S3 = \text{Rs. } 84,616 + \text{Rs. } 12,692.40$$

$$\therefore S3 = \text{Rs. } 97,308.40$$

Hence, the correct answer is Rs. 97,308.40.

Q. 7 PASSAGE 2. Percentage

A company, "InnovateTech," gives annual salary increments to its employees based on their performance. The salary increment percentages for the past three years are as follows:

Year 1: 12% increment for all employees.

Year 2: 11% increment for employees who performed well in the previous year, 5% increment for average performers, and no increment for low performers.

Year 3: 22% increment for top performers, 9% increment for employees with satisfactory performance, and 3% increment for employees who need improvement.

The average salary of employees at the beginning of Year 1 was Rs. 75,550 per month.

Question: In Year 3, 30% of the employees were top performers, 40% had satisfactory performance, and the rest needed improvement. If an employee with satisfactory performance had a salary of Rs. 60,000 at the beginning of Year 3, what was the salary of a top performer at the beginning of Year 3?

Option 1:

Rs. 50,225

Option 2:

Rs. 45,225

Option 3:

Rs. 49,425

Option 4:

Rs. 73,200

Correct Answer:

Rs. 73,200

Solution:

Let's denote the salary of a top performer at the beginning of Year 3 as "T," and the salary of an employee with satisfactory performance at the beginning of Year 3 as "S."

Given that 30% of the employees were top performers, 40% had satisfactory performance, and the rest needed improvement, we can use this information to find the salaries of top performers and employees with satisfactory performance.

1. Salary increment for top performers in Year 3: 22%

2. Salary increment for employees with satisfactory performance in Year 3: 9%

Now, let's calculate the salary of a top performer at the beginning of Year 3:

Salary of a top performer (T) = Salary of an employee with satisfactory performance (S) + Increment for top performers

$$T = \text{Rs. } 60,000 + 22\% \text{ of Rs. } 60,000$$

$$\Rightarrow T = \text{Rs. } 60,000 + \text{Rs. } 13,200$$

$$\therefore T = \text{Rs. } 73,200$$

Hence, the correct answer is Rs. 73,200.

Q. 8 PASSAGE 2. Percentage

A company, "InnovateTech," gives annual salary increments to its employees based on their performance. The salary increment percentages for the past three years are as follows:

Year 1: 12% increment for all employees.

Year 2: 11% increment for employees who performed well in the previous year, 5% increment for average performers, and no increment for low performers.

Year 3: 22% increment for top performers, 9% increment for employees with satisfactory performance, and 3% increment for employees who need improvement.

The average salary of employees at the beginning of Year 1 was Rs. 75,550 per month.

Question: In Year 1, InnovateTech hired 50 new employees, and their average starting salary was 10% less than the average salary of existing employees. If the average salary of all employees at the beginning of Year 1 was Rs. 50,000, what was the average starting salary of the new employees?

Option 1:

Rs. 91,875

Option 2:

Rs. 98,897

Option 3:

Rs. 84,930

Option 4:

Rs. 89,240

Correct Answer:

Rs. 98,897

Solution:

To calculate the average salary at the beginning of Year 4, we need to apply the salary increments for Year 1, Year 2, and Year 3 to the initial average salary of Rs. 75,550 per month. We'll assume the same distribution of performance categories as in Year 3.

Let's calculate step by step:

1. Average Salary at the beginning of Year 1: Rs. 75,550

2. Year 1 Increment: 12% for all employees

Year 1 Increment Amount = 12% of Rs. 75,550 = 0.12 Rs. 75,550 = Rs. 9,066

Average Salary at the beginning of Year 2 = Rs. 75,550 + Rs. 9,066 = Rs. 84,616

3. Year 2 Increment:

- 11% increment for top performers

- 5% increment for employees with satisfactory performance

- No increment for employees who need improvement

For Year 2, we'll apply the same assumptions as in the previous response:

- The 11% increment applies to the top 20% of employees (best performers)

- The 5% increment applies to the next 60% of employees (average performers)

- The remaining 20% of employees (low performers) receive no increment.

11% Increment Amount for top 20% of employees = 11% of Rs. 84,616 = 0.11 Rs. 84,616 = Rs. 9,308

5% Increment Amount for the next 60% of employees = 5% of Rs. 84,616 = 0.05 Rs. 84,616 = Rs. 4,231

No increment for the remaining 20% of employees.

Total Increment Amount for all employees = Rs. 9,308 20% + Rs. 4,231 60% = Rs. 1,862 + Rs. 2,538 = Rs. 4,400

Average Salary at the beginning of Year 3 = Rs. 84,616 + Rs. 4,400 = Rs. 89,016

4. Year 3 Increment:

- 22% increment for top performers

- 9% increment for employees with satisfactory performance

- 3% increment for employees who need improvement

For Year 3, we'll apply the same assumptions as before:

- The 22% increment applies to the top 30% of employees (best performers)

- The 9% increment applies to the next 40% of employees (satisfactory performers)

- The remaining 30% of employees (need improvement) receive a 3% increment.

22% Increment Amount for top 30% of employees = 22% of Rs. 89,016 = 0.22 Rs. 89,016 = Rs. 19,583

9% Increment Amount for the next 40% of employees = 9% of Rs. 89,016 = 0.09 Rs. 89,016 = Rs. 8,013

3% Increment Amount for the remaining 30% of employees = 3% of Rs. 89,016 = 0.03 Rs. 89,016 = Rs. 2,670

Total Increment Amount for all employees = 30% of Rs. 19,583 + 40% of Rs. 8,013 + 30% of Rs. 2,670 = Rs. 5,875 + Rs. 3,205 + Rs. 801 = Rs. 9,881

Average Salary at the beginning of Year 4 = Rs. 89,016 + Rs. 9,881 = Rs. 98,897

So, the average salary at the beginning of Year 4, assuming the same distribution of performance categories as in Year 3 and no new employees, would be Rs. 98,897 per month.

Hence, the correct answer is Rs. 98,897.

Q. 9 Read the given information very carefully and answer the questions that follow.

A group of students appeared for five different subject tests: Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, History, and English. The number of students and their respective average scores in each subject are as follows:

Mathematics: 89 students with an average score of 86.

Physics: 95 students with an average score of 73.

Chemistry: 120 students with an average score of 99.

History: 88 students with an average score of 56.

English: 67 students with an average score of 81.

Question: What is the overall average score of all the students in these five subjects?

Option 1:
40

Option 2:
80

Option 3:
140

Option 4:
20

Correct Answer:
140

Solution:

1. Total score for Mathematics = $89 \times 86 = 7654$

2. Total score for Physics = Number of students Average score = $95 \times 73 = 6935$

3. Total score for Chemistry = Number of students Average score = $120 \times 99 = 11880$

4. Total score for History = Number of students Average score = $88 \times 56 = 4928$

5. Total score for English = Number of students Average score = $67 \times 81 = 5427$

Total sum of scores = Sum of scores for Mathematics + Sum of scores for Physics + Sum of scores for Chemistry + Sum of scores for History + Sum of scores for English
= $7654 + 6935 + 11880 + 4928 + 5427$
= 36824

Total number of students = Number of students in Mathematics + Number of students in Physics + Number of students in Chemistry + Number of students in History + Number of students in English
= $89 + 95 + 120 + 88 + 67$
= 459

$$\therefore \text{Overall average score} = \frac{\text{Total sum of scores}}{\text{Total number of students}} = \frac{36824}{459} = 80.22 \approx 80$$

Hence, the correct answer is 80.

Q. 10 Read the given information very carefully and answer the questions that follow.

A group of students appeared for five different subject tests: Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, History, and English. The number of students and their respective average scores in each subject are as follows:

Mathematics: 89 students with an average score of 86.

Physics: 95 students with an average score of 73.

Chemistry: 120 students with an average score of 99.

History: 88 students with an average score of 56.

English: 67 students with an average score of 81.

Question: If 25% of the students who took the Chemistry test scored 100 marks, what was the average score of the remaining students who took the Chemistry test?

Option 1:
45

Option 2:
37

Option 3:
89

Option 4:
99

Correct Answer:
99

Solution:

Chemistry: 120 students with an average score of 99.

This means the total sum of scores for all students who took the Chemistry test = $120 \times 99 = 11880$

25% of the students who took the Chemistry test scored 100 marks.

So, that means 30 students got an average of 100.

\therefore Total marks of 30 students = $30 \times 100 = 3000$

Remaining students = $120 - 30 = 90$

\therefore Average score of remaining students = $\frac{11880 - 3000}{90} = 98.69 \approx 99$

Hence, the correct answer is 99.

Q. 11 Read the given information very carefully and answer the questions that follow.

A group of students appeared for five different subject tests: Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, History, and English. The number of students and their respective average scores in each subject are as follows:

Mathematics: 89 students with an average score of 86.

Physics: 95 students with an average score of 73.

Chemistry: 120 students with an average score of 99.

History: 88 students with an average score of 56.

English: 67 students with an average score of 81.

Question: In the Mathematics test, the top 10% of students scored an average of 95. If these students are excluded, what is the new average score of the remaining students in the Mathematics test?

Option 1:
68.85

Option 2:
90.22

Option 3:
84.99

Option 4:
85.6

Correct Answer:
84.99

Solution:

Mathematics: 89 students with an average score of 86.

Total score of 89 students = $89 \times 86 = 7654$

In the Mathematics test, the top 10% of students scored an average of 95.

So, 9 students got an average of 95.

Their total score = $95 \times 9 = 855$

Remaining students = $89 - 9 = 80$

\therefore Average of remaining students = $\frac{7654-855}{80} = 84.99$

Hence, the correct answer is 84.99.

Q. 12 Read the given information very carefully and answer the questions that follow.

A group of students appeared for five different subject tests: Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, History, and English. The number of students and their respective average scores in each subject are as follows:

Mathematics: 89 students with an average score of 86.

Physics: 95 students with an average score of 73.

Chemistry: 120 students with an average score of 99.

History: 88 students with an average score of 56.

English: 67 students with an average score of 81.

Question: In the Physics test, the average score of the first 50 students was 75. To increase the average to 78, what should be the average score of the remaining students?

Option 1:
40.52

Option 2:
37.63

Option 3:
84.19

Option 4:
81.33

Correct Answer:
81.33

Solution:

Physics: 95 students with an average score of 73.

In the Physics test, the average score of the first 50 students was 75.

Total of 50 students = 3750

Remaining students = $95 - 50 = 45$

After increasing the average to 78, the total number will be $95 \times 78 = 7410$

\therefore Required average for remaining students = $\frac{7410-3750}{45} = 81.33$

Hence, the correct answer is 81.33.