CAREERS360

TEST Series

CLAT 2026

10 Free Mock Tests

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MOCK TEST - 1

Section - English Language

Passage 1
Read the passage given below and answer the questions with the most appropriate choice.

David Bell would like lunch. No specific agenda. Seriously? I've known David for 20 years and he always has an agenda. He is an agent of influence with two intersecting roles: director for people at Pearson which owns the Financial Times and non-sitting chairman of the FT. I've never been entirely clear how that all works. In power, but rarely in the office, I guess. If he's come all the way from London to New York to see me, something's up.

We meet at Remy's, an Italian restaurant tucked away on 53rd Street, just across the road from our New York headquarters at 1330 Avenue of the Americas. That's the skyscraper with the pink FT logo slapped on top to mark the moment, back in 1999, when we arrived in force in Manhattan to take on the giants of American media. I found the FT's US invasion inspiring. We were the scrappy underdogs determined to make our numbers count. I was less convinced by the marketing campaign led by Ghostbusters star Dan Aykroyd cruising down Sixth Avenue on a pink motorbike.

David is wearing his usual rumpled dark suit, white shirt and tie. Chumminess is off the menu today, replaced by a studied formality. 'Well, you've got the job,' he says, extending a plump hand across the table. 'Congratulations!'

Editor of the Financial Times. It takes a few seconds to grasp that I've been handed one of the best jobs in world journalism. My mind flashes to my late father Frank who grew up in Leeds and left school at fifteen knowing that all he ever wanted to be was a newspaperman. Journalism wasn't a job, he used to tell me, it was a vocation. That's how I feel about the FT. I've had a wonderfully stimulating career as a reporter and foreign correspondent. I never planned to be an editor. I don't even have an economics degree, but I do know the craft of journalism. At 50, I feel, in my bones, that all my earlier roles as a reporter, news editor and manager have built to this moment. I'm ready to take on the top job.

Q1 The phrase 'Chumminess is off the menu…' is conveying,

a) Metaphorical expression
b) Pun intended
c) Irony of the day
d) Overstatement

Q2. 'At 50, I feel, in my bones, that all my earlier roles as a reporter, news editor, and manager have built to this moment. I'm ready to take on the top job.' What does this line tell you about the author's feelings?

a) Quizzical
b) Composed
c) Indifferent
d) Ecstatic

Q3. Which of these statements can be inferred from the passage?

i. People always have an agenda.
ii. The author was quizzical about the prospect of having lunch with David.
iii. The author is an underdog.
iv. David is influential.

a) Only (i)
b) Only (ii)
c) Only (iv)
d) None of the above

Q4.'That's the skyscraper with the pink FT logo slapped on top to mark the moment, back in 1999, when we arrived in force in Manhattan to take on the giants of American media.' What can be inferred from these lines?

a) FT was challenging American media.
b) FT entered American market in 1999.
c) FT logo was strategically placed on top of the skyscraper.
d) All of the above.

Passage 2

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

In a bid to check fraud, the Reserve Bank on Friday decided to permit all banks to introduce cardless cash withdrawals through ATMs.

Currently, cardless cash withdrawal through ATMs is a permitted mode of transaction offered by a few banks in the country on an on-us basis (for their customers at their own ATMs).

"It is now proposed to make card-less cash withdrawal facility available across all banks and ATM networks using the UPI. In addition to enhancing the ease of transactions, the absence of the need for a physical card for such transactions would help prevent frauds such as card skimming, card cloning, etc," RBI Governor Shaktikanta Das said while announcing bi-monthly monetary policy review.

It is proposed to enable customer authorisation through the use of Unified Payments Interface (UPI) while settlement of such transactions would happen through the ATM networks, a statement on Developmental and Regulatory Policies said.

Separate instructions would be issued to NPCI, ATM networks, and banks shortly, it said.

With regard to Bharat Bill Payment System (BBPS), he said, it is an interoperable platform for bill payments, which has seen an increase in the volume of bill payments and billers over the years.

To further facilitate greater penetration of bill payments through the BBPS and to encourage participation of a greater number of non-bank Bharat Bill Payment Operating Units in the BBPS, it is proposed to reduce the net worth requirement of such entities from ₹ 100 crore to ₹ 25 crore.

The necessary amendment to regulations will be carried out shortly.

Users of BBPS enjoy benefits like a standardised bill payment experience, centralised customer grievance redressal mechanism, prescribed customer convenience fee, etc.

BBPS is an interoperable platform for bill payments and the scope and coverage of BBPS extends to all categories of billers who raise recurring bills.

It is observed that there has not been a corresponding growth in the number of non-bank Bharat Bill Payment Operating Units (BBPOUs).

Observing that payment systems play a catalytic role in facilitating financial inclusion and promoting financial stability, the statement said, maintaining the safety and security of these systems is a key objective of RBI.

Q5 What can be a suitable title for the passage?

a) Cashless withdrawal from ATMs.
b) Amendments for cashless withdrawal from ATMs.
c) Cardless cash withdrawal from ATMs.
d) Policies of withdrawal from ATMs.

Q6 What is the tone of the passage?

a) Subjective
b) Objective
c) Evaluative
d) Informative

Q7 In the sentence 'Observing that payment systems play a catalytic role…'; catalytic represents which part of speech and which word can substitute it?

a) Verb, Impetus
b) Adjective, Stimulant
c) Adverb, Spur
d) Conjunction, Synergist

Q8 Which of the following statements can be inferred as the possible reason for RBI to push BBPS?

i. It is an interoperable platform.
ii. Users have scores of operational benefits.
iii. Less complicated and safe.
iv. Net worth requirement would be ₹ 25 crore soon.

a) Only (iv)
b) Only (i) & (ii)
c) Only (iii)
d) All of the above

Passage 3

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

It is past 10 p.m. and a bylane in Kotla Mubarakpur is almost deserted, other than a nondescript building, which is a hive of activity: riders carrying large bags zip towards the entrance of the mini-store where groceries are packed and arranged in plastic crates ready to be picked up.

The riders leave as fast as they come. Some honk restlessly, pick up the bags, and ride-off without losing time. A few rides at a normal speed. There is an atmosphere of urgency at what is called the 'dark store'.

"I don't stop at signals. The electric bikes are not stopped by the traffic police," said Sam, 22, a delivery agent waiting outside the building, which is one of the many stores of Zepto, a 10-minute delivery platform, in the city.

"I have been lucky; but some other riders have met with accidents and fortunately escaped with minor injuries," he said.

With 10-minute delivery apps gaining traction in the city, scores of delivery agents, who pull 10-12 hour shifts, are putting themselves at risk to meet the tight deadlines.

Six delivery agents working with two such platforms – Blinkit and Zepto – shared about the risk of accidents in their jobs that they negotiate apart from depleting incomes, soaring fuel prices, and the daily pressures in their professional and domestic lives.

As this reporter visited a store each, belonging to the two platforms, the dangers of rash driving also came to the fore.

Outside a dark store of Blinkit in the Defence Colony, this reporter saw many delivery agents riding on the wrong side of the lane hurrying to deliver orders.

"Many accidents happen and go unreported. I too met with one on the Defence Colony road a month back. A cyclist suddenly appeared from the bylane and I dashed into him. Luckily both of us escaped unhurt," said Manohar, a delivery agent in his thirties.

He said that the agents have to rush to deliver on time as the store manager asks them to try and deliver in 10 minutes.

"But our money is not deducted if we don't deliver in 10 minutes," he added.

There's pressure on the delivery agents to hurry as they get paid based on the number of deliveries they make.

Q9 What could be a suitable title for the passage?

a) Biker's risks.
b) Risking life for livelihood.
c) Reality of Dark Stores.
d) Saga of Delivery Agents.

Q 10.What has been the impact of Dark Stores?

a) Volume of work has increased both for delivery agents and the dark stores.
b) Delivery Agents' life is at risk as they are forever driving.
c) Delivery Agents rush with deliveries to finish orders before the end of 10 mins.
d) Too much pressure is put on the delivery agents by deducting the money.

Q11 According to you, what is getting negotiated with the popularity of 10-min delivery apps and by whom?

i. Job risks taken by delivery agents while hurrying for the delivery.
ii. Burden of escalating fuel prices.
iii. Experiencing dampening in personal lives.
iv. Depleting incomes.

a) Only (i)
b) (ii), (iii) & (iv)
c) All of the Above
d) None

Q12 What is the most appropriate reason for delivery agents not stopping at the traffic signals and taking the wrong side of the lanes?

a) Delivery Agents are not scared of the traffic police.
b) Delivery Agents want to accomplish as many trips as they can in a day.
c) Delivery Agents in electric bikes are not stopped by the police.
d) Delivery Agents are messengers of Dark Stores.

Passage 4

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

It's been seven months since Ford decided to shut its factories in India, taking a $2 billion charge for the retreat. The decision was unsurprising: contrary to **its** expectation in 2012 that the nation's burgeoning middle class would propel it to one of the company's top three markets by 2020, its market share had slumped to less than 1.5% by the time it decided to pull the pin.

In between, Ford invested heavily in two factories near the southern and western coasts of India, manufacturing cars and SUVs for both the domestic market and export. But it racked up losses of more than $2 billion in a decade, unable to crack a price-conscious market dominated by cheap cars and two-wheelers.

Now, there could be a way to recoup at least some of those losses. The provincial government in Tamil Nadu is holding talks with Ford to explore if its factory there can be converted to a plant manufacturing and exporting electric vehicles, the Economic Times newspaper reported last week. Ford also told the newspaper it was "exploring the possibility of using a plant in India as an export base."

That could very well turn out to be a smart move. While it's difficult for the US car making giants to make any meaningful inroads in India- General Motors ceased sales in India five years ago- EVs could offer another opportunity to take a shot in the market of 1.4 billion people.

That option is particularly promising given Maruti Suzuki, the local unit of Suzuki that sells one in every two cars on Indian roads, doesn't offer a single EV.

The market is tiny, at just 1% of total sales, but the growth is staggering. Retail sales of electric cars and SUVs jumped 324% last month, based on data compiled by the Federation of Automobile Dealers Association. That compares with a fall of 7.8% in overall sales of passenger vehicles.

Q13 From the line, 'The decision was unsurprising: contrary to <u>its</u> expectation in 2012 that the nation's burgeoning middle class would propel it to one of the company's top three markets by 2020, its market share had slumped to less than 1.5% by the time it decided to pull the pin.", what can be implied?

a) Market can shift anytime.
b) Change is constant.
c) Customers are unpredictable.
d) Demand grew for Electric Vehicles.

Q14 Based on the information in the passage, how is Ford expecting a way to recoup at least some of those losses?

i. Exploring India to use it as an export base.
ii. Promising talks with the provincial government in Tamil Nadu.
iii. Maruti Suzuki, whose market share is very high, is not manufacturing EVs.
iv. Demand for EVs has grown exponentially

a) Only (ii)
b) (i), (ii) & (iii)
c) None of the above
d) All of the above

Q15 According to the author, why did Ford start incurring losses?

a) Ford was unable to beat the competition thrown by Maruti Suzuki.
b) It was incapable of winning the confidence of the price-conscious market.
c) Burgeoning middle class did not show much interest.
d) Ambitious plan led to Ford's downfall.

Q16 What is the tone of the passage?

a) Subjective
b) Dogmatic
c) Populist
d) Optimistic

Passage 5

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

The CUET may not qualify as a wholesome determinant of merit given the educational and regional disparities in India. While a vast majority study in State Boards, the test would be based on the NCERT syllabus, followed largely in CBSE schools. The policy limits the Class XII marks as a qualification benchmark and not a co-determinant of merit. With the test being introduced just ahead of an admission season, students, whose learning process was disrupted by COVID-19, may find it challenging. Education Ministers from Tamil Nadu, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh have flagged some legitimate concerns. In the North-east, the argument about the test possibly affecting the interest of State domiciles to secure admission in a university in the region cannot be ignored. There are genuine apprehensions about CUET serving as a precursor to

introducing a nationwide entrance test for all undergraduate courses — the UGC has said all institutions are free to use the test scores for admissions. It has been sufficiently demonstrated that common entrance tests spawn the coaching industry and induce cost-heavy hybrid courses from class VI onwards, creating a divide between the haves and the have-nots. The country has miles to go in enabling access to entry-level higher education and bridging the gender and economic gap in its university portals. In such circumstances, it needs to be dispassionately examined if prescribing a single entrance test as a sole determinant of merit, either for CUs or for the higher education system as a whole, is pragmatic.

Q17 Which statement conveys the thought of the author about CUET?

i. Lead to mushrooming of coaching institutes.
ii. Increase the economic gap in society.
iii. Advantage those who can afford coaching institutes.
iv. Widen the gap between the haves and the have-nots.

a) Only (iv)
b) Only (i)
c) (i), (ii) and (iv)
d) None of the above

Q18) Which is the most appropriate word to describe the author of the passage?

a) Pragmatic
b) Optimistic
c) Sceptic
d) Pessimistic

Q19 According to the passage, why may CUET not qualify as a wholesome determinant of merit?

a) India is a diverse country.
b) Education system has discrepancies.
c) CUET test syllabus is a determinant.
d) Expensive Coaching Institutes.

Q20 What is the author trying to convey from the sentence '….induce cost-heavy hybrid courses from class VI onwards…'?

a) Fusion study material for admission test.
b) Cashing in on the fear of admission test.
c) Putting pressure on preparing for admission test from class VI.
d) All of the above.

Passage 6

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

The group 'We Are One' performed a Bharatanatyam dance act on wheelchairs in Visakhapatnam as a tribute to frontline COVID workers. They talk about their journey so far

The Bharatanatyam dancers struck elegant poses, maneuvered classic steps while slowly and steadily switching to a mudra. The flow was common to the dance form; except that the dancers were differently-abled. Six boys on wheelchairs and three girls who were hearing-impaired left the audience spellbound with a 30-minute show that was a tribute to frontline COVID workers in Visakhapatnam. The performance was by Delhi-based group 'We Are One' (WAO) and a part of the recently-concluded Vysakhi Nrithyotsav, the 13th All India Dance Festival organised by Nataraj Music and Dance Academy.

"For us, the wheelchair is a symbol of empowerment. People think of it as a mode of transport for the differently-abled. But we want to show the world that this is our strength and showcase Indian dance forms like Bharatanatyam with a message of inclusivity," says Husnain, founder of WAO and a differently-abled artiste.

All through the performance, Husnain and his team reminded the audience that wheels can replace legs and the only thing they resented was being pitied upon. Their moves were perfected by Husnain and the team's choreographer Gulshan Kumar.

A differently-abled dancer, Husnain faced several challenges to battle stereotypes for choosing dance as a profession and using a wheelchair. Working as a freelance dancer for many years, Husnain used to perform in functions in educational institutions. "But we never got the respect and recognition that we deserve," he says. In 2013, he started a dance school called Life's Success. But two years later, due to a crisis in his personal life, he had to close it.

Instead of getting bogged down by the challenges, Husnain channelised his passion to create an inclusive environment with WAO in 2016 for other differently-abled persons.

"There are abundantly talented people in India whose potential is undiscovered; simply because they do not conform to the traditional expectation of what an artiste should look like due to their disability," says Husnain. The group today has members from six years to 65 years of age, all differently-abled, who are being trained in dance and other aspects of dance production.

Q21 The phrase 'the wheelchair is a symbol of empowerment', is conveying_____.

a) Irony of life
b) Metaphorical message to society
c) Pun intended
d) Allegorical truth

Q22 In the sentence, 'The Bharatanatyam dancers struck elegant poses, maneuvered classic steps while slowly and steadily switching to a mudra.' Which word can best replace the highlighted word?

a) Intrigue
b) Artifice
c) Negotiate
d) None of the above

Q23 Which of the following statements best conveys the message of the passage?

a) Life is a blend of allegorical facets.
b) Life is all about realisation.
c) You cannot stop the waves, but can learn how to surf.
d) Sympathize with all.

Q24 Husnain had to face challenges because of _____.

a) Educational System.
b) Social Categorizations.
c) Personal Crisis.
d) Challenging Situations.

Section - Current Affairs, including General Knowledge

Passage 1

Read the following passage and answer the following questions.

The Atal Bhujal Yojana (Atal Jal), India's central sector water conservation scheme, will continue for an additional two years beyond its original 2025 end date, according to a decision made on Friday by the National Level Steering Committee (NLSC). The extension aims to make up for implementation delays due to covid-19 and to further community behaviour change initiatives.

Initially launched in 2020, Atal Jal is active across 8,220 water-stressed Gram Panchayats within 80 districts of seven Indian states, including Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh. It has focused on driving community behavioural change towards conservation and smart water management.

In addition to conservation efforts, the scheme also encourages innovative irrigation techniques to enhance water efficiency. Pankaj Kumar, Secretary of the Department of Water Resources, called on the states to map drinking water sources and study their sustainability.
The World Bank's Practice Manager lauded Atal Jal for its significant role in promoting water use efficiency and pledged full support for the scheme. The scheme has already seen the adoption of various successful practices across the participating states, focusing on groundwater recharge and demand-side interventions.
Atal Jal also seeks to unite various line departments working on water issues to maximize resource utilization. The scheme plans to bring 450,000 hectares of irrigated area under efficient water techniques like drip irrigation and crop diversification. The project's performances will be measured through pre-set targets, with states performing well eligible for additional funding incentives.

Q25 Who is the current minister of Jal Shakti?

a) Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat
b) Shri Chirag Panchal
c) Shri Ashwani J. P. Singh
d) Shri Uday Choudhary

Q26 How many administrative blocks are there in all in the Atal Bhujal Yohana?

a) 350
b) 235
c) 300
d) 229
e)

Q27 When was the Atal Bhujal Yojana launched?

a) 25th December 2019
b) 1st December 2019
c) 30th November 2019
d) 25th November 2019

Q28 How much fund was approved for Atal Bhujal Yojana?

a) 5500 crores
b) 6000 crores
c) 6200 crores
d) 7200 crores

Q29 Which of the following states is not a part of the Atal Bhujal Yojana?

a) Karnataka
b) Gujrat
c) Orissa
d) Madhya Pradesh

Passage 2

Read the following passage and answer the following questions

German Defence Minister Boris Pistorius has presented a comprehensive roadmap for the next-generation submarine being offered to India, emphasizing plans to customize the submarine to meet specific Indian requirements. Germany has proposed a government-to government contract for the submarines, and while it may still be asked to participate in the tender for Project-751, the current offer places Germany in a favorable position against South Korea, which is also vying to supply its submarines

Under the proposal, state-run Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Limited (MDL) and private-sector dock Larsen & Toubro (L&T) will divide the orders, with MDL handling four submarines and L&T handling two. They will collaborate with German company ThyssenKrupp Marine Systems (TKMS) for local manufacturing of a variant of the U-214 submarine in India. The estimated cost for this project is over Rs 60,000 crore.

Reliable sources have informed idrw that the German government is in the process of sharing a formal proposal with the Indian defence ministry. The proposal will include assurances from Germany on fair pricing, technology transfer, and quality. One of the key requirements mandated by India is that the submarines be equipped with Air Independent Propulsion (AIP) technology, which allows the submarines to remain submerged for extended periods without the need to surface frequently for oxygen replenishment.
TKMS has also agreed to transfer technology, provide training, and accommodate Indian made sensors and weapon systems in the customized U-214 submarines.

Q30 Who is the current chief of the Naval Staff?

a) Admiral Arun Prakash
b) Admiral Karambir Singh
c) Admiral R Hari Kumar
d) Admiral Sunil Lanba

Q31 Identify the first Indian Navy submarine.

a) INS Kalvari
b) INS Vikrant
c) INS Arihant
d) INS Arighat

Q32 Where was the first-of-its-kind Indian Air Force (IAF) Heritage Centre inaugurated?

a) Secunderabad
b) Vijayawada
c) Chandigarh
d) Jaipur

Q33 Which of the following day is known as the Indian Navy Day?

a) 4th December
b) 21st October
c) 26th November
d) 15th December
e)

Q34 Who designed the first submarine in the world?

a) Cornelius van Drebel
b) David Bushnell,
c) John Philip Holland
d) Saybrook

Passage 3

Read the following passage and answer the following questions

Based on an order from the National Green Tribunal (NGT) on a petition filed by environmentalist and political functionary Bolisetty Satyanarayana, the Kakinada district officials have begun efforts to protect mangroves.
The Kakinada collector had filed a report with the NGT on the measures being taken to protect mangroves in and around Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary. The report said some persons had tried to trespass into the land.

CCTV cameras were installed to prevent trespassing and encroachment, while security personnel were also provided around-the-clock.
A complaint was lodged against the culprits with police to initiate action for trespassing into the government property. The Kakinada Municipal Corporation has lifted gravel dumped by the culprits, and the site was restored to its original state.
Officials put up caution boards at the entrance of the site. A trench was excavated across the approach road at the entrance of the site to prevent entry of vehicles.
The corporation has also started mangrove plantation work, initially with 10,000 mangrove plants procured from the Forest Nursery of Coringa through district forest officer, Kakinada. The plants were being irrigated with saline water as directed by forest department to protect them.

Q35 According to the Economic survey 2022-23 released by the Department of Economic affairs, what is the rank of India in terms of the forest gain?

a) Second
b) Third
c) Fourth
d) Fifth

Q36 What is the main function of the NGT?

a) It provides effective and expeditious remedy in cases relating to environmental protection.
b) It promotes the cleanliness of the streams and wells.
c) To improve the air pollution.
d) NGT has been created by the executive order of the Government.

Q37 How many members are present in the National Green Tribunal?

a) 10 Judicial members and 10 expert members.
b) 15 Judicial members and 15 expert members
c) 15 Judicial members and 10 expert members
d) 10 Judicial members and 15 expert members

Q38 Identify the case which is not handled by the NGT.

a) Laws made by the states to protect forests and trees
b) The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991
c) The Biological Diversity Act, 2002
d) Prevention and Control of Pollution Act, 1974

Q.39. Identify the incorrect statement as per the NGT.

a) It is responsible for the decision of the plying of diesel vehicles of over fifteen years old on the roads of Delhi as illegal.
b) It banned construction activities and solid waste and noise pollution in Sunderban area.

c) The Orissa bench of the NGT banned construction activities and solid waste and noise pollution.
d) It cancelled the clearance of coal blocks in the forests of Hasdeo-Arand situated in Chhattisgarh state.

Passage 4

Read the following passage and answer the following questions

"Sustainable Green Airports Mission", a publication on the initiatives taken up by Airports Authority of India (AAI) on sustainability, was launched on World Environment Day by Jyotiraditya Scindia, Union Minister of Civil Aviation. This booklet highlights the various initiatives taken up by AAI on sustainability and becoming carbon neutral, in line with the Panchamrit goals declared by the Prime Minister of India at COP26, said an official statement.

The objective of this booklet is to document and inform all stakeholders about the initiatives being taken by AAI, learn over time, track progress, and seek cooperation in enhancing actions towards efficient and sustainable airport operations and achieving the target of carbon neutrality.

At the launch of the booklet, Jyotiraditya Scindia appreciated the efforts and initiatives taken by the AAI to publish SUGAM which highlights AAI's commitment towards sustainable development and concern towards climate change.

SUGAM is the first such effort showcasing the sustainability initiatives taken at AAI airports, emphasising renewable energy and energy-efficient measures. It also provides an in-depth analysis of energy performance and emission intensities across Indian airports.AAI has devised a roadmap to shift from fossil fuel-based energy to green power from renewable sources to reduce the carbon footprint. AAI has also planned to optimise energy efficiency and onsite solar capacity, and to adopt other renewable energy options to switch over its operations on 100 percent renewable energy, said authorities

Q40 Who among the following is the Director General of Civil Aviation?

a) Padam Lal Negi
b) Rubina Ali
c) Sanjeev Kumar
d) Vikram Dev Dutt

Q41 Who is the Union Minister of Civil Aviation?

a) Shri Naveen Patnaik
b) Amit Shah
c) Shri Jyotiraditya Scindia
d) Dr. Virendra Kumar

Q42 The full form of AVSAR scheme launched by airport authority of India is?

a) Airport as Venue for Space Artisans Of The Region
b) Airport as Venue for Skilled Artisans Of The Region
c) Authority as Venue for Skilled Artisans Of The Region
d) Authority as Venue for Space Artisans Of The Region

Q43 How many airports are managed by AAI?

a) 137
b) 125
c) 145
d) 147

Q44 The upcoming project of the construction of Bhiwadi Greenfield International Airport being built in Rajasthan's Alwar district is constructed by?

a) Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor Development Corporation
b) Airports Authority of India
c) Both A and B
d) Public entities

Passage 5

Read the following passage and answer the following questions

The working group meeting is being held in Srinagar, the summer capital of the federally administrated territory, from Monday to Wednesday.
This is the biggest international event organised in the region since India scrapped its special status in 2019.
Over 60 delegates from G20 member countries are expected to attend the event.

China, however, has said it will not attend, citing its firm opposition "to holding any kind of G20 meetings in disputed territory". The BBC has emailed India's foreign ministry for its response to China's statement.

Both India and Pakistan claim Kashmir in full, but control only parts of it. The nuclear-armed neighbours have already fought two wars and a limited conflict over the region.

In April, Pakistan, which is not a G20 member, had criticised India's decision to hold the meetings in Kashmir, calling it an "irresponsible" move.

India, however said, that it was "natural" to hold G20 events and meetings in "Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh, which are an integral and inalienable part" of the country.

In 2019, the Bharatiya Janata Party-led federal government had divided the Muslim-majority state of Jammu and Kashmir to create two federally administrated territories - Jammu and Kashmir, and Ladakh. Ladakh is a disputed frontier region along the Line of Actual Control (LAC) between India and China, and both countries claim parts of it.

Q45 The first G20 summit was held in?

a) Washington DC
b) India
c) China
d) Indonesia

Q46 The G20 summit in the year 2024 will be held in?

a) Canada
b) Brazil
c) Russia
d) Indonesia

Q47 The theme of the G20 summit in the year 2023 is?

a) One earth, one family, one future
b) Climate change
c) Achievement of Universal Health Coverage
d) Coordinating global action

Q48 Which of the following is not a member of G20 summit?

a) Chile
b) Canada
c) Mexico
d) India

Q49 Which of the following is not an objective of the G20 summit?

a) Commitment to the principles of “strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth.”
b) Formulating international standards for tackling pressing and critical problems
c) Establishing and strengthening global architecture
d) To unburden the loans

Passage 6

Read the following passage and answer the following questions

RBI Governor Shaktikanta Das on Monday launched a financial inclusion dashboard named 'Antardrishti'. As the name suggests, the dashboard will provide the required insight to assess
and monitor the progress of financial inclusion by capturing relevant parameters, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) said in a statement.

This facility will also enable to gauge the extent of financial exclusion at granular levels across the country so that such areas can be addressed, it said. Presently, the dashboard is intended for internal use in the RBI, it said, adding it will further facilitate greater financial inclusion through a multi-stakeholder approach.

The Reserve Bank has been promoting financial inclusion through various policy initiatives.
To measure the extent of financial inclusion, it said, the central bank had constructed the Financial Inclusion (FI) Index in 2021, based on three dimensions of financial inclusion -- 'Access', 'Usage' and 'Quality'.
The FI-Index has been conceptualised as a comprehensive index incorporating details of banking, investments, insurance, postal as well as the pension sector in consultation with the government and respective sectoral regulators.

The index captures information on various aspects of financial inclusion in a single value ranging between 0 and 100, where O represents complete financial exclusion and 100 indicates full financial inclusion.

Q50 What is the name of the financial inclusion dashboard launched by the RBI Governor?

a) A. Suraksha
b) Antardrishti
c) Shristi
d) Aankhen

Q51 Reserve Bank of India has recently taken a significant step by withdrawing the _____ bank notes from circulation.

a) Rs 200
b) Rs 100
c) Rs 2000
d) Rs 20
e)

Q52 Who was named by the Central banking, an International Economic Research Journal 'the Governor of the Year for 2023'?

a) A. Bimal Jalan
b) C. Rangarajan
c) Shaktikanta Das
d) Raghuram Rajan

Q53 When did the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) announce the launch of the '100 days 100 pays' campaign?

a) March 10
b) June 1
c) July 12
d) April 24

Q54 Who among the following is not the current Deputy Governor of RBI?

a) MK Jain
b) T. Rabi Sankar
c) M. Rajeshwar Rao
d) Viral Acharya

Section - Legal Reasoning

Passage 1

Read the passage below and answer the following questions.(Q.55 - Q.59)

Cheating is considered a criminal offence under the Indian Penal Code. It is done to gain profit or advantage from another person by using some deceitful means. The person who deceives another knows for the fact that it would place the other person in an unfair situation. Cheating as an offence can be made punishable under Section 420 of the IPC. Scope of Section 415 Cheating is defined under Section 415 of the Indian Penal Code as whoever fraudulently or dishonestly deceives a person to induce that person to deliver a property to any person or to consent to retain any property. If a person intentionally induces a person to do or omit to do any act which he would not have done if he was not deceived to do so and the act has caused harm to that person in body, mind, reputation, or property, then the person who fraudulently, dishonestly or intentionally induced the other person is said to cheat. Any dishonest concealment of facts that can deceive a person to do an act that he would not have done otherwise is also cheating within the meaning of this section. Essential Ingredients of Cheating requires · deception of any person. Fraudulently or dishonestly inducing that person to deliver any property to any person or to consent that any person shall retain any property; or · intentionally inducing a person to do or omit to do anything which he would not do or omit if he were not so deceived, and the act or omission causes or is likely to cause damage or harm to that person in body, mind, reputation or property.

Deceit– a tort arising from an untrue or false statement of facts which are made by a person, recklessly or knowingly, with an intention that it shall be acted upon by the other person, who would suffer damages as a result.
Fraud – a false or untrue representation of the fact, that is made with the knowledge of its falsity or without the belief in its truth or a reckless statement that may or may not be true, with an intention to induce a person or individual to act independent of it with the result that the person acts on it and suffers damages and harm. In other words, it is a wrong act or criminal deception with an intention to result in financial or personal gain.

Q55 D went to a moneylender, Z, for the loan. D intentionally pledges the gold article with Z taking the loan. D knows that the article is not made of gold. After a few days, D leaves the village. Decide.

a) D has committed the offence of cheating
b) D has committed cheating as well as fraud
c) D has not committed the offence of cheating
d) D has committed an act which is a culpable act an offence of cheating as well as the tort of deceit.

Q56 Karan is willing to buy a second-hand car in good and running condition. Laddu was advertising the sale of his car. Laddu was claiming that the car was in good condition and the car is open for inspection before purchase. Karan feels that the car is well maintained though externally painted, therefore finalize purchasing it. After a week, Karan finds that the engine of the car was in a very bad condition and require repair. Decide.

a) Laddu cannot be held liable for cheating as the car is a secondhand one and some minor issues are bound to be there
b) Laddu is liable for the offence of cheating because he should inform about all the latent and patent defects of the car to Karan
c) Laddu did not have the intention to cheat Karan, therefore Laddu cannot be held liable for the offence of cheating
d) Karan must amicably settle with Laddu

Q57 Danish was traveling from Delhi to Chandigarh, he gets stuck in traffic and was already running late due to which he was unable to purchase the ticket. On the train, a lady in a black coat asked ticket from Danish and fined him for not having a ticket. In Sonipat, the ticket checker arrived and starts checking the ticket. Danish said that he already paid the penalty to the lady ticket checker on the train but there was no lady ticket checker on the train that day. Decide.

a) Danish is himself a victim of cheating and therefore should not be made to pay the penalty twice
b) Danish is the victim of criminal conspiracy by the actual ticket checker and the lady ticket checker
c) Danish is the victim of cheating but he must pay the penalty
d) The ticket checker should do his duty vigilantly therefore Danish cannot be held liable for the fault of the ticket checker

Q58 A wanted to be an Income Tax Officer, he planned one day to pose as an Income Tax officer and his friends as his assistants. A raided the premises of P, Q, and R by presenting himself as an income tax officer and collected all the cash and valuables from there. Decide.

a) A has committed the offence of robbery
b) A has committed the offence of dacoity
c) A has committed the offence of cheating
d) A has committed the offence of trespass only

Q59 X sells his Konjon watch worth 10,000 for 500 rupees because he needs money. Y, the neighbor brought that watch from him. Further, Y realise that it was not a branded watch. Bought only for 100 rupees which X brought from Chor Bazaar. Decide.

a) X has committed no offence because he needs money
b) X has committed a criminal breach of trust because he has taken money in excess of price.
c) X has committed a trademark violation because his watch is a copy of a huge brand.
d) X has committed the offence of cheating because he presented it as an original watch but it was a duplicate watch.

Passage 2

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions

The Contract should be performed by the promisor himself. However, in certain cases, it can also be performed by his agents or legal representatives. It all depends upon the intention of the parties. Normally a contract can be performed by the following persons.

1. Promisor himself: If from the nature of the contract it appears that it was the intention of the parties that the promise should be performed by the promisor himself, such promise must be performed by the promisor. This usually applies to contracts involving personal skill, task, or artwork.
2. Promisor or his Agent: Where the contract does not involve the personal skill of the promisor, the contract could be performed by the promisor himself or by any competent person employed by him for the purpose,

3. Legal Representatives: The contracts which do not involve any personal skill or taste, may be performed by his legal representative after the death of the promisor.
4. Third Person: In some cases, a contract may be performed by a third person provided the promisee accepts the arrangement. According to Section 41 of the Indian Contract Act, once the promisee accepts the performance from a third person, he cannot compel the promisor to perform the contract again.
5. Performance of Joint Promises: According to section 42 of the Indian Contract Act, when two or more persons have made a joint promise, the joint promisors must fulfill the promise jointly during their lifetime. And if any one of them dies, then his legal representatives and survivors must jointly fulfill the promise.

Section 43 of the Indian Contract Act further provides that unless a contrary intention appears from the contract, each joint promisor may compel every other joint promisor to contribute equally to the performance of the promise. If any joint promisor makes a default in such contribution, the remaining joint promisors must bear the loss arising from such default in equal shares.

Q60 Aman received a box of chocolates from Basant and promised to pay Rupees 5000. Later on, A becomes bankrupt. Chetan who is a friend of Aman pays rupees 1000 to Besant on behalf of Aman. Aman is not aware of such a transaction. In civil court, insolvency proceedings have started against Aman. Meanwhile, Basant has also applied for a recovery of 5000 rupees. Decide.

a) Basant is entitled to recover the amount of 5000 from Aman.
b) Basant is entitled to recover the amount of 4000 from Aman.
c) Chetan is entitled to recover the amount of 1000 from Basant.
d) Basant cannot recover any amount from Aman as he has become insolvent.

Q61 K promises to paint a picture for L on a certain day, at a certain price. K dies before the day of the contract. Decide.

a) The contract can be enforced by K's representative
b) The contract can be enforced by L
c) The contract can be enforced either by K's representation or by L
d) The contract cannot be enforced either by K's representative, or L

Q62 Rohan has agreed to manage the catering services during the marriage of Sohan's son Ramu. On the day of marriage, Rohan felt ill and sent his manager to the management of catering services. Ramu happily gets married to Tina and people appreciated the food and decoration of the event. When Rohan asked

Sohan for the remaining amount, he denied it because Rohan himself had not managed so it is a breach. Decide.

a) Rohan is not entitled to get the remaining amount due to a breach of contract.
b) Rohan is entitled to sue Sohan for the remaining amount.
c) Rohan is entitled to sue Ramu because it was his marriage.
d) Instead of Rohan, his manager can only sue Sohan for the breach.

Q63 D agreed to deliver goods to E, on 12 April 2022, on payment of Rs. 20,000. D dies before the decided day. E contacted D's legal representatives but he refused to deliver the said goods. Decide.

a) D's legal representative will not be liable to deliver goods because he is not the party to the contract
b) D's legal representative will be liable because he is constructively made a party to the contract
c) The contract is discharged upon the death of D and hence nobody is bound by the contractual obligation
d) The transaction is not covered under the Indian Contract Act

Q64 A, B, and C jointly take a loan from D amounting to Rs. 30,000. C is compelled to pay the whole of the amount, A is insolvent but his assets are sufficient to pay one-half of his debts. Now, how much amount is C entitled to recover from A and B. Decide.

a) C is entitled to receive Rs. 5000 from A's estate and 12,500 from B.
b) C is entitled to receive Rs. 10,000 from A's estate and A by any means and Rs. 10,000 from B
c) C is entitled to receive Rs. 20000 from A's estate only
d) C is entitled to receive Rs. 20000 from B only as A is insolvent

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Passage: 3
Read the passage carefully and answer the questions

In most cases, the words 'Object' and 'Consideration' mean the same thing. But in some cases, they may be different. For example, where money is borrowed for the marriage of a minor, the consideration for the contract is the loan and the object is the marriage. An agreement will not be enforceable if its object or consideration is unlawful. According to Section 23 of the Indian Contract Act, the consideration and the object of an agreement are unlawful in the following cases: **If it is forbidden by law**: If the object or

the consideration of an agreement is the doing of an act forbidden by law, the agreement is void. An act or an undertaking is forbidden by law when it is punishable by the criminal law of the country or when it is prohibited by special legislation derived from the legislature.

If it defeats the provisions of any law: If it is of such a nature that if permitted, it would defeat the provisions of any law. In other words, if the object or the consideration of an agreement is of such a nature that, though not directly forbidden by law, it would defeat the provisions of the law, the agreement is void

If it is fraudulent: An agreement to defraud others is void.

If the Court regards it as immoral or opposed to public policy: An agreement whose object or consideration is immoral or is opposed to the public policy, is Consideration and Legality of object General Law of Contracts I1 void.

It is well settled that if several distinct promises are made for the same lawful consideration, and one or more of them be such as the law will not enforce, that will not of itself prevent the rest from being enforceable. The test is whether a distinct consideration that is wholly lawful can be found for the promise called in question. According to Justice Wiles, the general rule is that, where you cannot sever the illegal from the legal part of a covenant, the contract is altogether void; but where you can sever them, whether the illegal be created by statute or by the common law, you may reject the bad part and retain the good.

Q65 B and his friends robbed some money and goods and decide to divide their goods and amount equally. B and C took all the amount with them and ran away. D one of the member of their gang has got nothing from the robbery. D wants to take legal action against B and C. Decide.

a) D can file suit for the breach of contract against B and C
b) D can file a criminal suit against B and C, for cheating
c) D can file both criminal and civil suits against B and C and get separate reliefs
d) D can't do anything

Q66 B and his friends committed theft at night in a neighborhood. A filed a police complaint and police arrested B and his friends within seven days. B and his friends offer to return all the goods and pay Rs. 50,000 jointly to compensate A if A promises to withdraw a criminal complaint that he has filed against B for theft. A accepts their offer. Decide.

a) The object is unlawful but the consideration is lawful, ultimately the contract is void

b) The object is lawful but the consideration is unlawful, so the contract is valid
c) Both the object and consideration are lawful, so the contract is valid
d) Both object and consideration are unlawful, so the contract is void

Q67 A is an illiterate farmer, who wants to marry her daughter B, he took a loan amounting to Rs. 2,00,000 at an interest of 33% p.a. from C a money-lender of his village, and signed a bond. One of the terms of a bond is as follows:-
If A failed to pay the principal amount along with interest at the end of three years, C can take possession of A's land to sell that land for recovery of the loan amount given by him. **Decide.**

a) The bond is valid because it fulfills all the essential elements of the contract
b) The bond is valid because this is a type of loan contract.
c) The bond is invalid because it is causing injury to A's property
d) The bond is invalid because A is illiterate and his sign has no legal sanctity

Q68 A wants to marry her minor daughter B for which, he takes a loan amounting to Rs. 1,00,000 at an interest of 12 % p.a. from C a money-lender of his village, and signed a bond. The band consists of the following information
If A failed to pay the principal amount along with interest at the end of three years, C can take possession of A's land, or sell that land for recovery of such amount.
Decide?

a) The bond is valid because it fulfills all the essential elements of the contract
b) The bond is valid because this is the type of loan contract.
c) The bond is invalid because the object of the contract is illegal
d) The bond is invalid because A is illiterate and his sign has no legal sanctity

Q69 A agreed to pay 50,000 to B, clerk of the electricity department to decrease the bill amount from Rs. 50,000 to 10,000. B decreased the amount to 11,000 instead of 10,000. A has denied paying Rs 50,000 to B. B wants to recover the amount from A. Decide

a) A can recover the amount, on the grounds of breach of contract.
b) A can't recover the amount, it is an oral contract other than a written Contract.
c) A can recover Rs.50,000 by filing a recovery suit.
d) A cannot recover Rs.50,000 because the object is not lawful.

Passage 4

Read the following passage and answer the following questions

The man and woman involved in the case were married on April 17, 1992. The wife later sought dissolution of the marriage on the grounds of cruelty and desertion, and in 2015, the Nanded court granted the divorce.
The husband then filed a plea before a lower court for a grant of permanent alimony from the wife of Rs 15,000 per month. The husband contended that he did not have any source of income while the wife had acquired educational qualifications of MA, BEd and was working at a school.
The lower court, in 2017, ordered the woman to pay “Rs 3,000 per month as maintenance pendente lite from the date of application till disposal of the petition" to the husband. A similar order was passed in 2019, directing the headmaster of the school to "deduct Rs 5,000 from the monthly salary of wife and send the amount to the court” as arrears after she refused to pay her husband.
Both orders were challenged by the woman in a writ petition before the bench of Justice Bharati Dangre. Justice Dangre said that the application for interim maintenance filed by the husband under Section 24 of the Hindu Marriage Act of 1955 has been rightly entertained by the Judge and the husband has been held entitled to interim maintenance while the proceedings under Section 25 are pending.

The Aurangabad bench of the Bombay High Court has refused to intervene in the orders passed by the Nanded court directing a school teacher to pay alimony to her ex-husband, who claims to have no means of income.

Section 25 of the Act states that the court can order the non-applicant to pay maintenance to the applicant in the form of a lump sum or monthly amount for his or her lifetime. Section 24 deals with maintenance pendente lite and expenses of proceedings.

Q70 D get married to F. F was an interior designer before the marriage and D is a senior clerk at KBI Bank and owns agricultural land in his village. F has to leave her profession due to family responsibilities and started living as a housewife. After 2 years of marriage, F came to know that D, her husband was in a relationship with another woman before the marriage, F filed a suit for divorce and alimony. Decide
Statement 1: The court can provide the decree of divorce to D on the grounds of adultery and suppressing the material facts.
Statement 2: The court cannot provide alimony to F but can allow reimbursement of legal expenses only.

a) Statement 1 is correct and Statement 2 is the correct explanation of 1.
b) Statements 1 and 2 both are correct but 2 is not the correct explanation of 1
c) Statement 1 is correct but statement 2 is incorrect.
d) Statement 1 and statement 2 both are incorrect

Q71 Choose the incorrect statement.

a) Alimony is right, available under sections 24 and 25 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
b) Alimony can be a lump sum amount or paid on an installment basis.
c) Alimony is available for wives only.
d) The amount of alimony depends upon the discretion of the court.

Q72. Sanjay married Shalini. Sanjay owns a restaurant. During the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, Sanjay suffered losses in his restaurant business and his financial position started deteriorating. Shalini doubted that there was another woman in his life of Sanjay, and due to her, he is spending mindlessly. Due to this, the couple used to quarrel daily. Sanjay filed a petition of divorce against Shalini.
Decide.

a) Shalini can ask for permanent maintenance and a separate residence
b) Shalini can ask for interim maintenance till the Court finalize the divorce decree
c) Shalini can ask for pendent lite expenses while living with Sanjay under the same roof
d) All the remedies (a), (b), and (c) available to Shalini

Q73 Choose the correct option:

Statement 1: In some cases, husbands are also entitled to alimony and they can also claim maintenance under Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act.
Statement 2: According to section 25 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, the court can grant permanent alimony either in a lump-sum amount or on a periodical basis. It depends upon the facts and circumstances of each case.

a) Explanation 1 is correct but statement 2 is incorrect.
b) Explanation 2 is correct but statement 1 is incorrect.
c) Both 1 and 2 are correct.
d) None of the statements is correct.

Q74 Decide the correct statement.

a) Section 24 of the Hindu Marriage Act provides for pendent lite maintenance but it is only granted in case of divorce petitions and annulment of marriage.
b) Section 25 of the Hindu Marriage Act deals with interim alimony.
c) The court cannot grant childcare alimony to the wife if the wife is a minor.
d) Section 24 and Section 25 are gender-neutral.

Passage 5
Read the passage and answer the following conditions

Some agreements are just harmful to society. They are against public policy. Some such agreements are Agreements in restraint of marriage, trade, or legal proceedings. These agreements are expressly declared to be void in the Indian Contract Act in Sections 26, 27, and 28 respectively.

According to section 26 of the Indian Contract Act, all agreements in restraint of marriage except that of a minor are void. Romans were the first to delegitimize agreements that were in restraint of marriage. The basis of making agreements in restraint of marriage void is that marriage is a sacrament and nothing should interfere with the institution of marriage, not even contracts. The idea behind this provision is to not snatch away the personal right of every individual to marry someone of their own choice. It is important to note here that according to the section, agreements in restraint of marriage of a minor are not void.

Agreement in restraint of trade is void under Section 27 of the Act. That is, any agreement that debars one person from starting or continuing his trade or profession, in return for some consideration is void. Therefore, any agreement stopping a person from trading in the manner he likes or wherever he likes, on an agreement with another party, in which the other party benefits from him stopping his trade or profession, will be called an agreement in restraint of trade. Apart from two exceptions, which we will discuss below, all agreements in restraint of trade are void. The two exceptions lie in the Sale of Goodwill and Partnership Act.

The background for delegitimizing an agreement in restraint of trade lies in the history of conflict between free markets and the freedom of contracts. Ensuring freedom to the contract would mean legitimizing agreements in restraint of trade, which would result in parties agreeing to curb competition. Under the common law, the current position is derived from the case of

Nordenfelt v Maxim Nordenfelt Guns and Ammunition Co Ltd.

Any agreement between the two parties that debars either or both of them from going to a court of law in case of non-compliance with the contract is a void agreement. Section

28 of the Indian Contract Act says that any agreement that restricts an aggrieved party from enforcing his rights to approach a relevant court or tribunal in case of a breach of contract or limits the time within which he may do so, is a void agreement. It further says any agreement that extinguishes the rights of any party or discharges either of the parties from liability is a void agreement.

Q75 Rahul agreed to pay the amount of Rs. 50,000 if Nikita would not marry Ankur, in case she gets married to Ankur then the marriage will become void. Nikita agreed and received such an amount from Rahul. One month later, Nikita married Ankur. Rahul sued Nikita for the breach of contract. Decide.

a) Rahul can recover Rs 50,000 for the breach of the contract
b) Nikita's marriage would be void as per the agreement.
c) When Nikita returns the amount to Rahul then her marriage becomes valid
d) Rahul can't recover an amount from Nikita and his marriage is also valid.

Q76 B and C both are co-widows of A. B and C both mutually agreed that if any one of them remarried then in such case she would forfeit her share in the deceased husband's property. Decide.

a) The agreement is restrained to legal proceedings since void
b) The agreement is opposed to public policy since void.
c) The agreement is valid
d) The agreement is not valid due to a lack of consideration

Q77 Vishal opened a law entrance exam coaching institute in Hauz Khas. A person Sandesh is planning to open coaching in the same locality. Due to the fear of competition, Vishal offers Sandesh not to open the coaching center in that area for the next 2 years in consideration of Rs. 10,000 per month. Sandesh agreed and started receiving such an amount every month from Vishal. Vishal has stopped making payments after one year. Sandesh wants to sue Vishal for non-payment of the amount. Decide.

a) Sandesh can sue for non-payment of the amount.
b) Vishal would be held liable for breach of contract
c) Sandesh cannot recover an amount from Vishal, the agreement is void
d) Sandesh has to file the criminal suit

Q78 Pari and Lacy are two similar snack manufacturing companies in the locality of Yamuna Nagar. The owner of both factories came into a partnership agreement that only one factory would manufacture at a time alternatively, and profit would be shared equally. Decide the validity of the agreement.

a) The agreement is restrained to business or trade, it is void
b) The agreement is covered under the partnership act, not under Contract Act
c) The agreement is prohibited under the competition act
d) The agreement is valid

Q79 A has insured B's bike for the amount of Rs 10000 in case of an accident, the compensation claim must be filed within 6 months from the date of the accident. After 6 months insurance company shall not be liable to compensate for any loss. Decide.

a) The agreement is void, it is a restraint to the legal proceedings.
b) The agreement is not covered under section 28 of the Indian Contract Act.
c) The agreement is valid.
d) The agreement is voidable at the option of the aggrieved party.

Passage 6
Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions

An assault is an attempt or a threat to do corporal hurt to another, coupled with an apparent present ability and intention to do the act. Actual contact isn't necessary for an assault, though it's during a battery. But it's not every threat when there's no actual personal violence that constitutes an assault; there must, in altogether cases, be the means of carrying the threat into effect.

"Any gesture calculated to excite within the party threatened an inexpensive apprehension that the party threatening intends immediately to supply violence, or, within the language of the Indian Penal Code is 'about to use criminal force' to the person threatened, constitute, if including a gifted ability to hold such intention in execution, an assault in law.

The intention as well as the act makes an assault. Therefore, if one strikes another upon the hand, arm, or breast in discourse, it is no assault, there being no intention to assault; but if one, intending to assault, strikes at another and misses him, this is often an assault; so if he holds up his hand against another during a threatening manner, and says nothing, it is an assault.

A Battery is the intentional and direct application of any physical force to the person of another. It is the actual striking of another person, or touching him in a rude, angry,

revengeful, or insolent manner. A battery includes an assault which is briefly stated as an overt act evidencing an instantaneous intention to commit A battery. It is mainly distinguishable from an assault within the incontrovertible fact that physical contact is important to accomplish it. It cannot mean merely an injury inflicted by an instrument held within the hand, but it includes all cases where a celebration is struck by any missile thrown by another.

False imprisonment may be a total restraint of the freedom of an individual, for, however, a short time, without a lawful excuse. The word "false" means wrong or erroneous. It is a tort of strict liability and therefore the plaintiff has to not prove fault on the part of the defendant. To constitute these wrongs two things are necessary:

(1) The total restraint of the liberty of the person: The detention of the person may be either actual or physical and constructive, i.e., by mere show of authority.

(2) The detention must be unlawful. The period that the detention continues is immaterial. But it must not be lawful. If one compels another to stay in a given place against his will, he imprisons that other just as much as if he locked him up in a room; compelling a person to travel during a given direction against his will may amount to imprisonment.

Q80 A and B joined CLAT coaching. One day when A was about to sit on the chair, B removes the chair due to which A fell on the ground. Children around started laughing and A felt lot of embarrassment. Decide.

a) B is held liable for assault
b) B is held liable for battery
c) B is held liable for an attempt to murder
d) B cannot be held liable as it was just a healthy prank

Q81 A and B start quarreling on the road for some amount of money. B points his empty pistol at A. Whether B is liable for any offense? Decide.

a) B is held liable for Assault
b) B is held liable for battery
c) B is held liable for defamation
d) B had just done a joke with A

Q82 Amair always teases Vedant while playing in the park. One day Vedant comes to the park with his dog and unleashes his dog towards Amair. The dog starts barking at Aamir but the dog has not even touched Amair.
Statement 1: The act of Vedant is an assault.

Statement 2:The act of Vedant becomes battery only when the dog causes injuries to Amair
Decide which statement is correct.

a) Statement 1 is correct only
b) Statement 2 is correct only
c) Both statements are correct
d) None of the statements is correct.

Q83 K is planning a party for New Year's Eve. L the brother of K, envies his brother and locks him in his room from the inside. When both the brothers were inside and L throws the key outside the room by the window. Both the brothers got locked inside. K failed to attend the party. Decide.

a) The L is liable for false imprisonment
b) L is not liable for false imprisonment because L was also inside the room.
c) This is not an act of false imprisonment because K is inside his room
d) This is an act of battery

Q84 Simran hires a taxi to Chandigarh from Ambala. Before approaching Chandigarh, the taxi driver increased the speed of the car and made a turn towards Shimla, and stopped on some outskirts of Shimla. Decide.

a) The act of a taxi driver is an assault
b) The act of a taxi driver is a battery
c) The act of a taxi driver is false imprisonment
d) The act of taxi driver is kidnapping

Section - Logical Reasoning

Passage 1

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions

Populism, as defined by political scientist Francis Fukuyama, is characterized by three key features. Firstly, populists adopt economic policies that provide immediate satisfaction to voters but ultimately prove to be unsustainable in the long term. They heavily rely on personal charisma and direct connections with the people, leading them to harbor suspicions towards institutions, which they often attempt to undermine.

Another defining characteristic of populists is their exclusionary approach towards defining "the people." Typically, populists refer to a specific subset of the nation's population, thereby excluding racial or religious minorities. Additionally, contemporary populists tend to have strained relationships with traditional metropolitan elites, including gatekeepers in the legacy media. This is evident in instances where politicians like Trump frequently denounce "fake news," or when the London media dismisses Boris Johnson as an unscrupulous and unfit clown for high office.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi effortlessly meets these populist criteria. His economic policies heavily rely on welfare schemes to bolster his popularity. In many regions of India, it is challenging to find a voter who has not personally benefited from one of Modi's schemes or is not connected to someone who has. The list of freebies and subsidies offered by Modi's government includes toilets, houses, cooking gas, light bulbs, bank accounts, small business loans, and health insurance, to name just a few.

Indeed, Modi's policies have generated a sense of satisfaction among voters, as evidenced by his resounding re-election earlier this year. However, questions arise regarding the sustainability of these policies. Economic growth has dwindled to a meager 4.5%, the fiscal deficit has swelled, and aggressive tax collection practices have driven businesses into seclusion. It is difficult to envision how these circumstances contribute to long-term sustainability.

Modi undeniably possesses the raw political charisma that characterizes successful populists. This has fostered a cult-like following among many of his supporters. Despite espousing different views on privatization, deficit-financed welfare spending, or the need for simplified taxation for years, their allegiance to Modi takes precedence, both emotionally and practically. What Modi does aligns with what they believe in.

Q85 According to Francis Fukuyama's definition of populism, which of the following is NOT a characteristic feature of populists?

a) AEmbracing economic policies that are unsustainable in the long run.
b) Relying heavily on personal charisma and a direct connection with the people.
c) Being naturally suspicious of institutions and attempting to undermine them.
d) Including racial and religious minorities in the definition of "the people."

Q86 The primary factor contributing to Narendra Modi's popularity among voters is:

a) His effective communication with the legacy media.
b) His consistent focus on long-term economic sustainability.
c) The wide range of welfare schemes and subsidies provided by his government.
d) His ability to appeal to racial and religious minorities.

Q87 What sets contemporary populists apart from traditional elites, including gatekeepers in the legacy media?

a) Their reliance on economic policies that generate immediate satisfaction for voters.
b) Their exclusionary approach towards defining "the people" based on race and religion.
c) Their strained relationships with metropolitan elites and their dismissal of mainstream media.
d) Their ability to maintain sustainable economic growth rates.

Q88 Which of the following statements is supported by the information provided in the passage?

a) Narendra Modi's economic policies have led to substantial fiscal surpluses.
b) Modi's supporters prioritize their allegiance to him over their own ideological views.
c) The London media has widely praised Boris Johnson's leadership abilities.
d) Populist politicians like Trump and Modi share similar stances on taxation and welfare.

Passage 2

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions

Having a conversation with your boss about your heavy workload can be incredibly challenging, even when you're pressed for time. This difficulty stems from two primary factors. Firstly, deep down, you may feel replaceable if you are unable to handle the workload, fostering a sense of dispensability. Secondly, there is a natural inclination to believe that you are not working hard, smart, or efficiently enough, leading to self-blame and suffering in silence. However, remaining silent about your workload can be detrimental to your career. By overcommitting yourself due to ambition or the desire to impress your boss, you set yourself up for failure and potentially deliver rushed or subpar work, signaling to others that you are unreliable.

To address this issue, seeking counsel and support can be beneficial. When you feel overwhelmed with tasks, gaining an outsider's perspective on your workload can provide valuable insights. Share the details of your projects and responsibilities with a

trusted friend or colleague, allowing them to offer their perspective. Additionally, it may be helpful to seek advice and guidance from your boss on strategies to handle excessive work. Requesting assistance not only clarifies expectations but also enables you to work more efficiently. Remember, your boss has likely experienced similar feelings in the past, so being open and honest about your workload is essential. It's crucial to avoid trying to be a hero and risking burnout as the solution.

Furthermore, maintaining a close relationship with your colleagues is vital. While informing your boss about your workload may not always yield the desired outcome, sharing your struggles with your teammates can be beneficial. They may be able to provide assistance or support. It's important to recognize that overworking yourself is not sustainable in the long run.

Q89 What are the two main reasons mentioned in the passage that make it difficult to discuss a heavy workload with one's boss?

a) Feeling replaceable and self-blame for not working hard enough.
b) Lack of trust in colleagues and fear of career stagnation.
c) Overcommitment and inability to impress the boss.
d) Insufficient support from the boss and a sense of dispensability.

Q90 Why is remaining silent about a heavy workload considered dangerous for one's career?

a) It signals to others that you are replaceable.
b) It leads to self-blame and poor-quality work.
c) It hinders opportunities for career advancement.
d) It creates a sense of dispensability in the workplace
e)

Q91 What benefits can seeking counsel and support from trusted individuals provide?

a) Greater understanding of one's workload and increased efficiency.
b) Opportunities for career growth and advancement.
c) Recognition and appreciation from colleagues.
d) Enhanced communication skills and improved work relationships.

Q92 How can sharing one's workload struggles with colleagues be advantageous?

a) It creates an atmosphere of trust and cooperation in the workplace.
b) It ensures that the boss is aware of the heavy workload.
c) It guarantees assistance and support from teammates.
d) It eliminates the need for discussing the workload with the boss.

Passage 3

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions

The global markets rely on a certain level of transparency, and free markets thrive when government intervention is limited. However, Communist China lacks these essential attributes. Despite this, it was granted admission into the global trading system with the misguided belief that it would gradually adopt these principles. Unfortunately, China's subsequent and remarkable rise as the world's second-largest economy has resulted in the implosion of the postwar liberal order from within. As a consequence, we now witness significant global disorder. The provocative actions by China in Ladakh's treacherous terrains are just one manifestation of this disorder.

Undeniably, Chinese companies are fiercely competitive, and their government has excelled in developing infrastructure and technological capabilities. However, alongside these achievements, Beijing has also implemented an extensive array of mercantilist policies that contradict the spirit, if not the letter, of the principles of free trade and the pursuit of competitive advantage that the World Trade Organization (WTO) is meant to uphold.

These mercantilist practices include currency manipulation, manipulation of standards, a comprehensive system of state subsidies for domestic firms, suppressing returns on household savings through an underdeveloped financial sector, enforced technology transfers, mandated joint ventures, technology theft through cyber espionage, restricting exports of critical materials, and denying key inputs to foreign companies. Trade has been weaponized for political purposes.

India has been a particularly affected victim of Chinese mercantilism. The opaque Chinese authorities selectively allow imports of a few Indian goods and services that are otherwise globally competitive, perpetuating an exploitative trade relationship reminiscent of colonial times. Furthermore, the recent brutal killing of Indian soldiers adds to the distressing situation.

Supporting China's mercantilist methods is a political system characterized by pervasive surveillance and the suppression of dissent through state-of-the-art digital technology. This system, often referred to as 'digital Leninism,' reaches Orwellian proportions. Political liberalism goes hand in hand with economic liberalism, as adherence to a rule-based global order requires the implementation of the rule of law and the separation of powers within a country. However, the Chinese system stands in stark opposition to political liberalism.

Q93 Why was China admitted into the global trading system despite its lack of transparency and limited government intervention?

a) The belief that China would gradually adopt those principles over time.
b) China's ferocious competitiveness in global markets.
c) China's impressive development of infrastructure and technological prowess.
d) The mistaken premise that China would adhere to the principles of free trade.

Q94 According to the passage, which of the following are examples of mercantilist practices employed by China?

a) Currency manipulation, technology transfers, and subsidized domestic firms.
b) Standards manipulation, forced joint ventures, and limiting exports of critical materials.
c) Cyber espionage, underdeveloped financial sector, and suppression of dissent.
d) Political liberalism, rule of law, and separation of powers.

Q95 How has India been affected by Chinese mercantilism?

a) China selectively allows imports of globally competitive Indian goods and services.
b) China restricts the export of critical materials to India.
c) Indian soldiers have been brutally killed by Chinese forces.
d) India has developed an exploitative trade relationship with China.

Q96 What is the impact of China's political system on its adherence to economic liberalism?

a) China's political system supports economic liberalism.

b) China's political system contradicts economic liberalism.
c) China's political system promotes competition in global markets.
d) China's political system emphasizes transparency and limited government intervention.

Passage 4

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions

Friendship with the United States can be challenging and often involves an unequal relationship where one party frequently invokes God. This sentiment is echoed by various countries, such as Mexico, whose leaders have expressed the idea of being "so far from God and so close to the United States," and Canada, which wishes for God's help in dealing with its neighbor. The United States is an overpowering and demanding friend, particularly focused on maintaining its global dominance, especially during the Trump era with its "America First" approach.

India may consider itself fortunate that it remained on the periphery of American interest for almost half a century. However, this changed in the late 1990s, and successive Indian prime ministers, including Prime Minister Narendra Modi, have brought India closer to Washington, bridging the divide that arose during the Cold War era. This shift is largely due to India's emergence as a potential economic powerhouse and the enduring bonds between the people of both nations. Even during the Cold War, more Indians chose to go to the United States, viewing it as their land of opportunities, than to Russia. As a result, the United States is now home to over 4 million Indian-Americans who consider it their karma bhoomi (land of destiny), along with approximately 200,000 Indian students at any given time. No other country in the world has hosted and assimilated as many Indians. Consequently, top companies such as Microsoft, Google, and IBM have Indian-origin CEOs.

Despite these strong people-to-people ties, the economic relationship between the United States and India has not reached its full potential, particularly when compared to China's growth over the past decade. Although trade between the two countries increased from a few billion dollars at the turn of the century to nearly $100 billion by 2015, it has not kept pace with the strategic objective of the United States to support India's rise as a global power and a counterbalance to China. The ambitious projection made during the Obama-Biden-Kerry-Clinton years that trade could reach $500 billion remains a distant reality, just like India's hopes of achieving a GDP of $5 trillion by 2025.

Q97 According to the passage, how is the friendship between the United States and other countries often characterized?

a) An equal relationship with mutual respect and cooperation.
b) A relationship where the United States frequently invokes God.
c) A partnership focused on economic prosperity and technological advancements.
d) A harmonious bond that transcends political differences.

Q98 What has contributed to the growing closeness between India and the United States over the past few decades?

a) A) India's alignment with the United States during the Cold War.
b) The economic rise of India and strong cultural ties with the United States.
c) India's efforts to counterbalance China's global influence.
d) The strategic objective of the United States to dominate the global market.

Q99 According to the passage, what distinguishes the United States-India relationship from that of India-Russia during the Cold War?

a) More Indians migrated to the United States than to Russia.
b) The United States offered more economic opportunities to India.
c) Russia was considered a camp follower of India during the Cold War.
d) The United States actively supported India's global aspirations.

Q100 What is one of the reasons behind the economic underperformance of the US-India relationship, as mentioned in the passage?

a) The United States prioritizing trade with China over India.
b) India's reluctance to engage in extensive trade with the United States.
c) The Cold War-era divide between India and the United States.
d) The United States' focus on maintaining global dominance.

Passage 5

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions

The behavior of markets often reflects the level of panic exhibited by the government. In line with this notion, the Indian stock market has been steadily increasing since August in response to reforms, despite mounting evidence of the economy's ongoing challenges. The underlying belief is that as reforms take effect, India's growth will return to its normal trajectory.

Since the 1980s, when India initiated its process of opening up to the global economy, its economic performance has been closely tied to the global trends. This pattern persisted during the boom of the previous decade and the subsequent slowdown. However, it started to deviate when the BJP (Bharatiya Janata Party) became overly confident in its hold on power and began making significant policy errors.

The first notable misstep was the radical experiment of demonetization in late 2016, followed by the clumsy implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST), inadequate handling of stress in the financial sector, and a budget that leaned toward socialist practices in July. These actions led India's economy to gradually detach itself from the rest of the world since 2007, missing out on the synchronized global upswing and experiencing a more severe slowdown compared to its counterparts. By August, India was enduring considerable pain, evident in plummeting car sales and increasing inventories.

The subsequent shift in the government's approach toward more conventional policies has brought a sense of relief. However, based on past experiences, it is expected that the government will only take sufficient measures to stabilize the economy before returning to a state of relative complacency, albeit at a considerably lower growth rate.

Although India's officially reported GDP growth rate has been questioned since the adoption of a new data collection methodology in 2015, many Indians still perceive 7% growth as the minimum threshold for economic success.

Q101 According to the passage, what has been the trend in the Indian stock market despite the economic challenges faced by the country?

a) The market has been experiencing consistent declines due to ongoing reforms.
b) B) The market has been steadily rising in response to government panic.
c) The market has been volatile, reflecting the uncertainties of the economy.
d) The market has been stagnant, showing no significant movement.

Q102 How has India's economy traditionally behaved in relation to the global economy?

a) It has remained independent and unaffected by global trends.
b) It has experienced consistent growth regardless of global fluctuations.
c) It has followed the rise and fall of the global economy.
d) It has outperformed other economies during global downturns.

Q103 What are some of the policy mistakes made by the government that have impacted India's economy?

a) Inadequate handling of stress in the financial sector and a budget focused on socialist practices.
b) Poor implementation of demonetization and excessive reliance on the GST.
c) C) Failure to align with global economic trends and insufficient data collection methods.
d) Overconfidence in the government's hold on power and reluctance to adopt reforms.

Q104 What is the expected behavior of the Indian government following its shift to more conventional policies?

a) It will take aggressive measures to accelerate economic growth.
b) It will maintain stability in the economy but at a slower pace of growth.
c) It will prioritize socialistic practices and redistribution of wealth.
d) It will focus on strengthening international trade relations.

Passage 6

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions

The consensus among doctors is that reducing emissions is crucial to saving the planet. According to the IPCC, human-induced warming has already surpassed approximately 1°C above pre-industrial levels as of 2017. Against this backdrop, the goal of limiting global temperature increase to below 1.5°C by 2100 becomes paramount. However, our

current trajectory indicates a potential rise of 3.2°C to 3.9°C, highlighting the magnitude of our present failure and the future threats we face.

Greenhouse gas emissions continue to rise, with nitrous oxide reaching 123% and atmospheric methane reaching 259% of pre-industrial levels. Carbon dioxide levels, which persist in the atmosphere for centuries, have exceeded those seen in the past 400,000 years. The Anthropocene era is already witnessing a significantly altered climate compared to that experienced by our ancestors, and it is heading towards even greater disruption.

To an external observer, our inability to unite and follow the recommendations of experts must appear as a self-destructive pact among the world's population of seven billion. While it is widely acknowledged that the impacts of warming will disproportionately affect the poor and vulnerable, they will not be the only ones to suffer a severely compromised quality of life.

If that were the case, we would be discussing a collective murder pact. Although Dhaka, situated barely 4 meters above sea level, faces the immediate threat of rising seas, regions like California, New Orleans, Australia, and Europe will also experience heightened dangers, including more devastating hurricanes, heatwaves, and other extreme weather events. For instance, during the 2003 European heatwave, Paris witnessed a 141% increase in the death rate.

There is nowhere to escape the consequences, regardless of wealth. It's akin to the situation in Delhi during the scorching month of November when people discuss the possibility of migrating to other cities. As Meenakshi Reddy Madhavan aptly writes, "Get out of Mumbai, if I may suggest, before the sea consumes us, the city will be a bust. Get out of Bangalore, it's equally dire, before the water reserves expire. Move to Goa? It's not safe, you might end up consumed by a garbage blaze... So why bother leaving? Just choose your grave."

It is no surprise that young people are at the forefront of protests in movements like Fridays For Future and Extinction Rebellion. After all, the children born today will be the ones to witness the nightmarish consequences of a 3.9°C rise, regardless of their country's wealth. Greta Thunberg rightly points out that young people bear the brunt of leaders' failures. The adults, by proxy, have inadvertently included them in this self-destructive pact.

Q105 What is the main concern addressed in the passage regarding the state of the planet?

a) Rising levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere
b) The failure to limit global temperature increase

c) The impact of climate change on poor and vulnerable populations
d) The need for international collaboration to reduce emissions

Q106 According to the passage, what are the potential consequences of failing to address climate change?

a) A decline in global population and economic collapse
b) Increased migration and displacement due to rising sea levels
c) Reduced agricultural productivity and food shortages
d) D) Extinction of animal species and loss of biodiversity

Q107 How does the passage highlight the urgency of addressing climate change?

a) By emphasizing the impact on wealthy countries and their citizens
b) By outlining the risks posed by extreme weather events
c) By discussing the role of young people in climate protests
d) D) By comparing current carbon dioxide levels to historical records

Q108 What is the message conveyed by the passage's reference to the "Suicide Pact of the 7 Billion"?

a) A) The need for global cooperation to combat climate change
b) The negative consequences of failing to reduce emissions
c) The disproportionate burden faced by the poor and vulnerable
d) The role of young people in advocating for climate action

Section - Quantitative Techniques

Passage 1
Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions

The chart shows the number of students applied for visa to five different countries for their masters.

The following table shows the ratio between the engineering students and other studies students who applied for visa to 5 different countries.

Countries	Ratio of engineering students to other studies students
USA	3:2
Russia	5:3
China	7:8
France	1:3
UK	4:5

Q109 What is the difference between the numbers of engineering students applied for USA and the number of other studies students applied for China?

a) 32,500
b) 38,000
c) 33,900
d) 35,000

Q110 The students from other studies applied for Russia is what percent of the engineering students applied for UK?

a) 125%
b) 100%
c) 89%
d) 200%

Q111 What is the average of engineering students applied for USA, China and France?

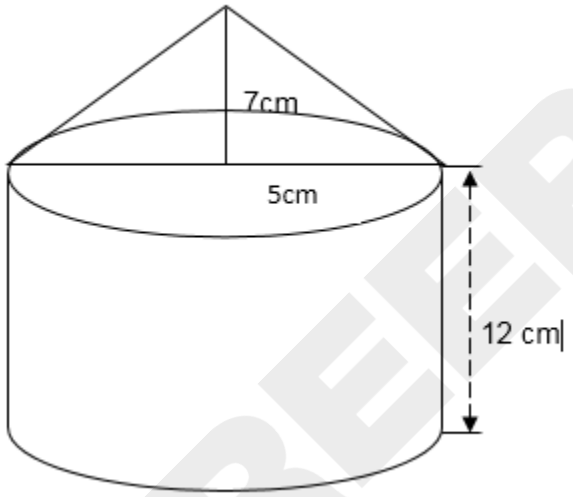
a) 42,500
b) 48,000
c) 42,000
d) 45,000

Q112 The ratio of male to female students from other studies students who applied for UK is 1:2. Find the female students of other studies applied for UK?

a) 30,000
b) 32,000
c) 22,000
d) 35,000

Passage 2

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions



Q113 What is the ratio of the volume of cone and cylinder?

a) 8:49
b) 9: 43
c) 7: 36
d) 11: 13

Q114 If a glittering sheet need to be paste outside of the above shape. Then what is the area of the glittering sheet?

a) 512 sq.cm
b) 588 sq.cm

c) 550 sq.cm
d) 522 sq.cm

Q115 How many litres of water need to be filled in the above shaped vessel?

a) 1,328 litres
b) 1,232 litres
c) 1,225 litres
d) 1,128 litres

Q116 What is the percentage of volume of cylinder shape to conical shape?

a) 516.4%
b) 555%
c) 760%
d) 390%

Passage 3

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions

The school sports complex having one volleyball court, one cricket ground and one swimming pool. The total area of the sports complex is 64,800 square meter where the ratio of length to width is 2:1. The sports complex having a foot platform around it in width of 5m. They have a round shaped cricket ground whose radius is 21m. The volleyball court is fenced in rectangle shape used thick rope whose length is 208m. The swimming pool having measures of 48m length, 23m width and 12m height.

Q117 What is the length of the sports complex?

a) 210 m
b) 360 m
c) 630 m
d) 225 m

Q118 If tiling cost for the foot platform is Rs.8 per sq. Find the total cost to tile foot platform?

a) Rs.42,400
b) Rs.40,360
c) Rs.39,700
d) Rs.44,500

Q119 For decoration work in cricket ground, they paste rectangle shape blue colour sticker in the centre whose measure is 15x9m. What is the area of the part without colour?

a) 1335 sq. m
b) 1340 sq. m
c) 1251 sq. m
d) 1200 sq. m

Q120 What is the area of the volleyball court, if the breadth is 3/10th of length?

a) 1995 sq. m
b) 1860 sq. m
c) 1990 sq. m
d) 1920 sq. m

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Answer Key

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
a	d	d	d	c	d	b	b	d	c	d	b	c	d	b
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
d	d	c	c	d	b	d	c	b	a	d	a	b	c	c
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
a	c	a	a	b	a	a	a	a	d	c	b	a	c	a
46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
b	a	a	d	b	c	c	b	d	d	c	c	c	d	b
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
d	b	b	a	d	d	c	c	d	d	c	d	b	d	d
76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
c	a	d	c	b	a	c	a	c	d	c	c	b	a	b
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105
a	c	a	b	a	b	b	b	a	a	b	c	a	b	b
106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
b	b	b	d	b	c	a	c	a	d	a	b	a	c	d

Solutions

Section - English

1- a

Metaphorical is figurative or symbolic way of conveying the feelings of the day or the place or something else by comparing one thing to the other. Here, chumminess which means friendliness is being compared to a food item and the author is trying to say, friendliness was not present between them at the moment and there was “studied formality” which means they were deliberately trying to be formal. It was not available on the menu as they were meeting at a restaurant. Refer to the lines of para 2, ‘We meet at Remy’s, an Italian restaurant tucked away on 53rd Street, just across the road from our

New York headquarters at 1330 Avenue of the Americas.' And 'David is wearing his usual rumpled dark suit, white shirt and tie. Chumminess is off the menu today, replaced by a studied formality.' So, this is the correct option.

Option b). Pun states witticism or jokes with the play of words. If metaphor had not been an option, this could have been considered. So, this is not the apt choice for this question.

Option c). Irony means satire or mockery. And it is not conveyed through the lines over here, so an incorrect option.

Option d). Overstatement means exaggerating an idea or situation. From the given phrase, this is not coming out. So, it is not the right option.

Hence, option (a) is correct.

2 - d

The lines convey that the author is feeling excited and happy.

Option a). Quizzical means puzzled and curious. This is definitely not true about the author's feelings.

Option b). Composed means someone who is calm and unaffected with any information or situation. This is not the case here; the author was excited as he started doing self-evaluation.

Refer to the last lines of the given passage, '…that all my earlier roles as a reporter, news editor and manager have built to this moment. I'm ready to take on the top job.' So, this is not the right option.

Option c). Indifferent means uncaring, unresponsive. This is an irrelevant option.

Option d). Ecstatic means overjoyed, feeling blissful and this is quite apparent (obvious) from the lines. So, this is the right option. Refer lines, 'Editor of the Financial Times. It takes a few seconds to grasp that I've been handed one of the best jobs in world journalism.'

Hence, option (d) is the correct option.

3 - d

Statement (i) is not clear from the passage, as it is only talking about David, who according to the author, never meets anyone without an agenda. Refer lines, 'David Bell

would like lunch. No specific agenda. Seriously? I've known David for 20 years and he always has an agenda.' This is an incorrect statement.

Statement (ii) is a correct statement. The author is surprised and confused about David Bell's interest in him and it is quite evident from the lines, 'David Bell would like lunch. No specific agenda. Seriously? I've known David for 20 years and he always has an agenda.'

Statement (iii) is an incorrect statement because the author is not saying that he himself is an underdog. He says that they as a team used to be underdogs, not he alone. Refer to lines, 'We were the scrappy underdogs determined to make our numbers count.'

Statement (iv) is a correct statement. David is influential as is implied from the lines, 'He is an agent of influence with two intersecting roles: director for people at Pearson which owns the Financial Times and non-sitting chairman of the FT.'

Since Statement (ii) and (iv) are correct and it is not given in the option, so we have to go with option (d), which says (None of the Above).

Hence, option (d) is correct.

4 - d

From the above-given lines, it can be inferred that the FT entered the American market in 1999 to challenge the share of American media in the market. The company put the logo of the FT at the top of the skyscraper to "mark the moment" which means it was done strategically.

All the three options (a), (b), and (c) are correct and can be inferred from the line given in the question.

Hence, option (d) is correct.

5 - c

Option a) How can there be cashless withdrawal? The sentence is not making any point. This cannot be the title when there is no clarity.

Option b). This cannot be the title when there is no clarity. Cashless withdrawals are not possible.

Option c). The paragraph is about cash withdrawal without cards from ATMs and its policies. So, it is the appropriate choice. Refer to lines from the first para, 'In a bid to

check fraud, the Reserve Bank on Friday decided to permit all banks to introduce cardless cash withdrawals through ATMs.'

Option d) is about policies related to withdrawal from ATMs, not necessarily cardless withdrawal from ATMs, so cannot make a good title.

Hence, option (c) is correct.

6 - d

Option a) Subjective is when the passage is biased and contains views of the author. This is an incorrect option.

Option b). Objective means a passage without any biased writing. Neutral. This has nothing to do with information provided by the passage and should not be chosen without checking the other options. It is not the best choice.

Option c) Evaluative means assessing or calculative. It is not the right option.

Option d) Informative means when the passage is informing about a new idea and its usefulness. Refer to the lines, 'Currently, cardless cash withdrawal through ATMs is a permitted mode of transaction offered by a few banks in the country on an on-us basis (for their customers at their own ATMs)' and the lines, 'It is proposed to enable customer authorisation through the use of Unified Payments Interface (UPI) while settlement of such transactions would happen through the ATM networks, a statement on Developmental and Regulatory Policies said.'

Hence, option (d) is correct.

7 - b

Catalytic is an adjective and it means stimulant or someone or something which infuses energy. Option b) has both adjective and the synonym for the word catalytic. So, option (b)

Option a). Catalytic is not a verb though impetus which means motivation or energy is a synonym of catalytic. So, it is a wrong option.

Option c). Catalytic is not an adverb. Spur as a noun means encouragement and as a verb means encourage. It is also one of the synonyms but cannot be considered as the part of speech given is wrong. So, it is an incorrect option.

Option d). Catalytic is not a conjunction. Synergist which is a synonym of catalytic means impetus, stimulant, motivation etc. Yet, it is a wrong option as the part of speech given is incorrect.

Hence, option (b) is correct.

8 - b

Option a). Statement (iv), this is basically an amendment that is being proposed by RBI to attract more users, so this cannot be the reason for pushing BBPS. Refer lines, 'To further facilitate greater penetration of bill payments through the BBPS and to encourage participation of a greater number of non-bank Bharat Bill Payment Operating Units in the BBPS, it is proposed to reduce the net worth requirement of such entities from ₹ 100 crore to ₹ 25 crore.' This shows option a) is incorrect.

Option b). From the passage, there are two reasons that can be inferred for RBI to push BBPS. First, it is an interoperable platform and the second is it offers various operational benefits to customers such as a standardized bill payment experience, centralised customer grievance redressal mechanism, prescribed customer convenience fee, etc. Refer to the following lines, '…Bharat Bill Payment System (BBPS), he said, is an interoperable platform for bill payments, which has seen an increase in the volume of bill payments and billers over the years.' And the other one, 'Users of BBPS enjoy benefits like standardized bill payment experience, centralised customer grievance redressal mechanism, prescribed customer convenience fee, etc.' This confirms statement (i) & (ii), so option (b) is correct.

Option c). Statement (iii), there is no reference to BBPS being less complicated or safe but it does provide many benefits. Specifically, it has not been mentioned in the paragraph, so this statement cannot be regarded as appropriate.

Option d). Since, statements (iii) & (iv) are incorrect, option All of the above, is not true.

Hence, option (b) is correct.

9 - d

The above passage is based on the inputs taken from the delivery agents, where they have shared risks of rash driving, need for delivering on time and no deduction of money when delivery gets delayed. It is essentially revolving around them.

Option a) It is not an apt suggestion as the passage is not about the bikers.

Option b). It is an incomplete title. Who is risking life for livelihood?

Option c). It goes beyond reality check on the Dark Stores. It is more about the delivery agents.

Option d). Saga means story and it is dealing with the stories of delivery agents.

Refer to lines, 'The riders leave as fast as they come. Some honk restlessly, pick up the bags and ride-off without losing time. A few rides at a normal speed.' & 'There's pressure on the delivery agents to hurry as they get paid based on the number of deliveries they make.'

Hence, option (d) is correct.

10 - c

Option a). This is implicit from the passage but not an explicit answer.

Option b). Delivery Agents' risk their life for making the deliveries on time not because they are forever driving. They are doing rash driving as mentioned in the passage.

Option c). As mentioned above, Delivery Agents are rushing with the deliveries as they have to deliver within 10 mins. Refer to lines, 'He said that the agents have to rush to deliver on time as the store manager asks them to try and deliver in 10 minutes.' So, this is the correct option.

Option d). There is pressure on the delivery agents to deliver on time but there is no deduction of money. Refer lines, "But our money is not deducted if we don't deliver in 10 minutes," he added.' & 'There's pressure on the delivery agents to hurry as they get paid based on the number of deliveries they make.'

Hence, option (c) is correct.

11 - d

All the statements seem to be true. But there is one thing which is missing in the statements given. There is no clarity on by whom these things are getting negotiated. Nowhere is there a reference of delivery agents in the statements and the question is specifically asking that. So, in spite of the statements being true except for statement (i), there is no context of job risks in the passage, the appropriate choice would be (d).

Refer lines; ''Six delivery agents working with two such platforms – Blinkit and Zepto – shared about the risk of accidents in their jobs that they negotiate apart from depleting incomes, soaring fuel prices and the daily pressures in their professional and domestic lives.'Hence, option (d) is correct.

12 - b

Option a). It has no relevance in context with the passage.

Option b). The real reason for delivery agents to not stop at traffic signals and take the wrong side of the lane is, they want to hurry in delivering orders. The pressure is to hurry as payment is directly proportional to the number of deliveries they make.'

Option c). It is a correct statement but is not the most appropriate as there is no explanation to why they take the wrong side of the lane.

Option d). This statement holds no significance with reference to the passage.

Hence, option (b) is correct.

13 - c

Option a). There is no reference to the shifting of the market. It is basically pointing at the customer behaviour, which changed the market share of Ford. Refer to lines, 'It's been seven months since Ford decided to shut its factories in India, taking a $2 billion charge for the retreat.' And the lines, 'But it racked up losses of more than $2 billion in a decade, unable to crack a price-conscious market dominated by cheap cars and two-wheelers.'

Option b). Change is constant and has no relevance. It is an irrelevant option, only to confuse the readers.

Option c). This is the right option, as the passage has given the reason for Ford's market share to go down. It says the burgeoning (growing) middle class who was price-conscious, did not buy Ford and brought its market share down. Refer to lines, "But it racked up losses of more than $2 billion in a decade, unable to crack a price-conscious market dominated by cheap cars and two-wheelers.' And the lines, 'contrary to its expectation in 2012 that the nation's burgeoning middle class would propel it to one of the company's top three markets by 2020, its market share had slumped to less than 1.5% by the time it decided to pull the pin'

Option d). This is not implied from the given lines. So, it is an incorrect option.

Hence, option (c) is correct.

14 - d

Ford is exploring the possibility of using a plant in India as an export base. It wants to manufacture EVs and the Tamil Nadu government is in talks with Ford to find ways to

convert one of the factories there into plant manufacturing and for exporting EVs. Further, their biggest competitor Maruti Suzuki which sells one in every two cars is not into EV manufacturing and its market share has jumped to 324% in the last month. Refer to lines, 'The provincial government in Tamil Nadu is holding talks with Ford to explore if its factory there can be converted to a plant manufacturing and exporting electric vehicles…'

Refer to the lines, '"exploring the possibility of using a plant in India as an export base." & 'That option is particularly promising given Maruti Suzuki, the local unit of Suzuki that sells one in every two cars on Indian roads, doesn't offer a single EV.' &

'Retail sales of electric cars and SUVs jumped 324% last month, based on data compiled by the Federation of Automobile Dealers Association.'

All the statements given are correct.

Hence, option (d) is correct.

15 - b

Option a). There is no reference to this fact in the paragraph. It only says that Maruti Suzuki though holds popularity yet is not into EV car manufacture. Refer to lines, 'That option is particularly promising given Maruti Suzuki, the local unit of Suzuki that sells one in every two cars on Indian roads, doesn't offer a single EV.'

Option b). It is explicitly mentioned in the paragraph that Ford could not break the price-conscious market which is dominated by cheap cars and two-wheelers. Refer to lines, 'But it racked up losses of more than $2 billion in a decade, unable to crack a price-conscious market dominated by cheap cars and two-wheelers.' This is the most appropriate option.

Option c) Ford had expectations from the burgeoning middle class but when compared with option b), it has less clarity, and supporting lines are more direct for that statement.

Option d). Not clear from the passage.

16 - d

Option a). Subjective tone is when a passage is opinionated and only contains views of the author. This is not true about the passage, so it is not the right choice.

Option b). Dogmatic tone is when the writer is assertive and uses firm views to express a viewpoint. This is also not reflected in the passage.

Option c). Populist tone is when popular beliefs or thoughts are conveyed from the passage, in other words mainstream views. This is clearly not the tone of the passage as nowhere are mainstream views conveyed by the author.

Option d). An optimistic tone is when the passage is hopeful about new developments and change. There is a positivity in the writing. Refer to lines, 'Now, there could be a way to recoup at least some of those losses.' & '…EVs could offer another opportunity to take a shot in the market of 1.4 billion people.' These lines of the passage reflect the optimism conveyed by the author. So, this is the correct option.

Hence, option (d) is correct.

17 - d

Refer to these lines from the passage, "It has been sufficiently demonstrated that common entrance tests spawn the coaching industry and induce cost-heavy hybrid courses from class VI onwards, creating a divide between the haves and the have-nots."

The author knows there would be mushrooming of coaching institutes, for preparing students for the common entrance tests as is prevalent for other competitive exams. It might be helpful for those who are economically stable but would be hard on poor families as it increases the gap between the haves and the have-nots.

Based on this, statements (i), (iii), and (iv) are correct. And there is no such option available in the question which covers all the statements.

Option (ii) is not conveyed from the passage, so is incorrect.

Hence, option (d) is correct.

18 - c

Pragmatic means someone who is practical, and realistic.

Optimistic is someone who sees hope in everything and is full of positivity.

Sceptic is someone who takes everything with a pinch of salt and a doubter.

A pessimist is someone who is negative, cynical, doubtful.

The passage above is about genuine concerns regarding CUET. The author is full of apprehensions about the new system and has raised practical difficulties leading to common entrance tests. Between Options (c) and (d), Sceptic is the better choice as a

sceptic person is doubtful but does not have a negative outlook and this could be said about the passage.

Hence, option (c) is correct.

19 - c

Option a). Diversity of the country has nothing to do with the education system. And there is no direct or indirect reference to it in the passage.

Option b). If we read the passage patiently, we can infer discrepancies in the passage have not been highlighted anywhere as such. It only talks about diversity prevalent in the educational system due to regional diversity.

Option c). It is the most appropriate option since it is clearly mentioned that CUET syllabus is based on NCERT and the state board's curriculum might be different. Refer to the lines, 'The CUET may not qualify as a wholesome determinant of merit given the educational and regional disparities in India. While a vast majority study in State Boards, the test would be based on the NCERT syllabus, followed largely in CBSE schools.'

Option d). Information about the coaching institute is not required for validation of the statement given in the question.

Hence, option (c) is correct.

20 - d

The author wants to convey the fear of competing in the best universities, which would put pressure on both the parents and children. Parents would enroll their kids in coaching institutes that guide and prepare children for common entrance exams with their expensive hybrid or fusion study material. And the pressure would be built on the children from class VI onwards. Fusion or hybrid means a mix of different things, in this context course material which would be prepared only for the CUET entrance exam.

Hence, option (d) is correct.

21 - b

Irony, is mockery of a situation or fact. When a statement made implies a completely different meaning.

b). Metaphor, is when a direct comparison is made to convey a thought or an idea. Wheelchair has been directly compared to empowerment, as it gives them strength to show their abilities. It is the most appropriate option.

c). Pun, is when a word is conveying two different meanings, as a joke. Ex: Railway parties have people from all stations (here station means both stature and different destinations)

d). Allegory is when a message is being conveyed by a story.

So, option (b) is correct.

22 - d

Maneuver means to move or turn skilfully or carefully in order to gain advantage & adopt a series of changes for a specific purpose in a skilful but sometimes dishonest way. It has actually two different meanings.

Intrigue, which means plotting or scheming, is also a synonym for maneuver when the sentence implies that changes have been made for some ulterior motives.

Similarly, artifice which refers to plot or trick can substitute the word when there is a negative connotation conveyed by maneuver.

Negotiate is convert, sell or bargain can replace the word when maneuver has been used in the sentence to imply various options are being considered and maneuvered for reaching the goal by someone. Thus, none of the words can take the place of maneuvered over here.

Hence, option (d) is correct.

23 - c

Option a). Life may be a blend of allegorical or symbolic facts, however, it is not an intended message of the passage.

Option b). A generic statement with no relevance to the passage and cannot be related but can be a deterrent while one is eliminating choices, because of the word realization.

Option c). The phrase in this option means, we cannot control the waves, the least we can do is learn to surf and control the turns of life. And this is the message conveyed through the passage. Differently abled have learned to cope with their situation and are leading an exemplary life. This is the best option.

Option d). Differently-abled do not want sympathy. Refer to the lines he para 4, 'All through the performance, Husnain and his team reminded the audience that wheels can replace legs and the only thing they resented was being pitied upon.'

Hence, option (c) is the correct option.

24 - b

Option a). The passage is not about the Education System.

Option b). Refer to lines of para 5, 'A differently-abled dancer, Husnain faced several challenges to battle stereotypes for choosing dance as a profession and using a wheelchair.' And categorization is the other word for stereotypes. The challenges of being categorized by society, was the bottleneck in his growth. So, this is the most appropriate option.

Option c). Due to a personal crisis, he had to take a break from his career but that is not a real big challenge being talked about here. Refer to the last line of the para 5, 'But two years later, due to a crisis in his personal life, he had to close it.'

Option d). The question is asking why Husnain had to face challenges. So, this is not the right option.

Hence, option (b) is correct.

25 - a

The current minister of Jal Shakti is Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat.

Shri Chirag Panchal – APS to minister

Shri Ashwani J P Singh- APS to minister

Shri Uday Choudhary – Private secretory to Minister

26 - d

Atal Bhujal Yojana (ATAL JAL) is being implemented as a Central Sector Scheme since April, 2020 in 8220 water stressed Gram Panchayats of 229 administrative blocks/Talukas in 80 districts of seven States, viz. Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh for five-year period (2020-25).

27 - a

The Atal Bhujal Yojana was launched on the special occasion of the 95th birth anniversary of former PM Atal Bihari Vajpayee on 25th December 2019.

28 - b

Union Cabinet had approved Rs.6,000 crore rupees for Atal Bhujal Yojana on December 2019. Out of total outlay of Rs.6000 crore, 50% shall be in form of World Bank loan (will be repaid by Government of India) and remaining 50% shall be through Central Assistance from regular budgetary support.

29 - c

The Atal Bhujal Yojana is launched in 7 states namely Rajasthan, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana.

30 - c

The current chief of the Indian Navy is Admiral R. Hari Kumar, he took over Admiral Karambir Singh on 30 November 2021.

31 - a

The INS Kalvari (S21) is the first of the six indigenous Scorpène class submarines currently in service with the Indian Navy. It is a diesel-electric attack submarine which is designed by DCNS (French naval defence and energy company) and was manufactured at Mazagon Dock Limited in Mumbai.

32 - c

The first Indian Air Force (IAF) Heritage Centre has been inaugurated by the Defence Minister of India Shri Rajnath Singh which is the first of its kind and exhibits the contributions of IAF in various wars including the Balakot air strike and the 1965, 1971, Kargil wars etc.

33 - a

India celebrates December 04 as Navy Day, every year, to acknowledge the role of the Indian Navy and commemorate its achievements in 'Operation Trident' during the 1971 Indo-Pak War.

34 - a

Submarines were first built by Dutch inventor Cornelius van Drebel in the early 17th century, but it was not until 150 years later that they were first used in naval combat.

35 - b

The Economic Survey 2022-23 released by the Department of Economic Affairs recently said that India ranks third in the world in terms of forest gain area. India has added 2,66,000 hectares of forest area every year between 2010 and 2020.

36 - a

The Tribunal is tasked with providing effective and expeditious remedy in cases relating to environmental protection, conservation of forests and other natural resources and enforcement of any legal right relating to environment.

37 - a

National Green Tribunal bench consists of ten Judicial Members and ten Expert Members. Any person having a professional qualification with 15 years minimum experience in the subjects of forest conservation and environment and similar areas can qualify for expert member.

38 - a

The tribunal has been prohibited to hear any issues which are covered under the Indian Forest Act, 1927, The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, and any other laws made by States which are related to protection of trees, forests, etc.

39 - c

The Kolkata bench of the National Green Tribunal banned construction activities and solid waste and noise pollution in Sunderban area, being an eco-sensitive region to protect the wildlife, in November 2016.

40 - d

Padam Lal Negi – Joint secretory and Financial Advisor

Rubina Ali- Joint Secretory

Sanjeev Kumar- Chairman

Vikram Dev Dutt- Director General of Civil Aviation

41 - c

“Sustainable Green Airports Mission”, a publication on the initiatives taken up by Airports Authority of India (AAI) on sustainability, was launched on World Environment Day by Jyotiraditya Scindia, Union Minister of Civil Aviation.

42 - b

The Airport as Venue for Skilled Artisans Of The Region is abbreviated as AVSAR is an initiative of the Airport Authority of India. It allocates space to the Self-Help Groups at its airports for displaying and selling the self-made products of their respective regions.

43 - a

AAI currently manages a total of 137 airports, including 34 international airports, 10 Customs Airports, 81 domestic airports, and 23 Civil enclaves at Defence airfields. AAI also has ground installations at all airports and 25 other locations to ensure the safety of aircraft operations.

44 - c

The Bhiwadi Greenfield International Airport is a brand-new airport being built in Rajasthan's Alwar district. The Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor Development Corporation (DMICDC) and the Airports Authority of India (AAI) will construct the proposed project.

45 - a

The first G20 Summit was held in 2008 in Washington DC (USA). It set the scene for the most dramatic reform of global finance in over 60 years. At the follow-up summit in 2009

in London (UK), the G20 agreed to blacklist states that refused to cooperate on efforts to tackle tax evasion and avoidance.

46 - b

The G20 summit in the year 2024 will be held in Rio de Janerio, Brazil.

47 - a

The India's G20 Presidency would guide the work of the G20 under the theme of - “Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam” or “One Earth. One Family. One Future” - drawn from the Sanskrit phrase of the Maha Upanishad, which means "The World Is One Family".

48 - a

Chile is not a member of the G20 summit.

49 - d

The objectives of G20 platform includes:

- Establishing and strengthening global architecture,
- The leading forum for fostering global economic cooperation,
- Formulating international standards for tackling pressing and critical problems,
- Provide aid to the most vulnerable nations, and center the recovery on high-quality employment, and
- Commitment to the principles of “strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth.

50 - b

Shri Shaktikanta Das, RBI Governor, launched a financial inclusion dashboard known as the Antardrishti that will provide the essential insight to assess and monitor the progress of financial inclusion by capturing relevant parameters.

51 - c

Recently, the Reserve Bank of India has taken a significant step by withdrawing Rs. 2000 notes from circulation. This is because RBI has fulfilled the currency requirement objective and the availability of alternative denominations.

52 - c

Shaktikanta Das, the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India has been named as the 'Governor of the Year' for 2023 by the Central banking, an International Economic Research Journal.

53 - b

RBI announced the launch of the 100 days 100 pays campaign on June 1 that aims to trace and settle the top 100 unclaimed deposits across all districts in every bank within a time - period of 100 days.

54 - d

At present, the Reserve Bank of India has four deputy governors namely M. K. Jain, Michael Debabrata Patra, T. Rabi Sankar and M. Rajeshwar Rao.

55 - d

As per section 415 of IPC, D has intentionally pledged the gold article with Z, his intention is clearly to deceive Z and cause him financial loss hencesince D would be liable for the offence of Cheating. Actions of D are also held liable as a tort of deceit. Hence option (d) is correct.

56 - c

According to section 415, Laddu to be made liable for offence of cheating must have the intention to deceit Karan which is absent. The facts mention that Laddu made the car open to inspection which rules out any fraudulent intention. Hence option (C) is the correct answer.

57 - c

As per the situation given in the question, the lady in the black has been misrepresented as a Ticket checker and received the amount of penalty. In reality, she was not a Ticket checker so she has deceived the Danish for financial losses. However, this cannot be made the reason for Danish not to pay the penalty again. Hence option (c) is the correct answer.

58 - c

A and his friend represented them as Income Tax officials and raided the properties of P, Q and R and took all the cash, and valuables from them. As per sections 415 and 416 of IPC, A, and his friends committed the offence of cheating by personating. Hence option (c) is the correct answer.

59 - d

X has presented his local watch as the original watch of Konata and sold it for 500 rupees but in reality, it is a fake watch of Konata which is easily available in Chandni Chowk, the act of X is covered within the scope of section 415 of IPC. X has committed the offence of cheating. Hence, option (d) is correct.

60 - b

According to Section 41, ICA 1872 Aman has accepted the amount of Rs.1000 from Chetan, then he cannot recover such amount from Basant. Now Basant is entitled only to recover the amount of Rs. 4000 from Aman and not 5000. It doesn't matter whether Aman knows about such a transaction or not. Hence, option (b) is correct.

61 - d

The contract cannot be enforced either by K's representative or by L to paint a picture is a personal skill and may be performed only personally. As per Indian Contract Act, a personal contract may not be performed by anybody else other than the promisor himself.

Hence option (d) is correct.

62 - b

Rohan was ill on the date of the event so he sent his competent manager to the management of catering in the marriage and everything ended peacefully and decently. According to Section 41 of ICA, 1872, when the promisee accepts the performance of the promisee from the third person, he cannot enforce it against the promisor. Sohan cannot hold the remaining amount just on the grounds of a breach. Hence option (b) is the correct answer.

63 - b

D's legal representative is liable to deliver the goods to E and E is bound to pay Rs. 20,000 to D's representatives. As per the Indian Contract Act, if, however, the contract involves some personal skill or taste, it comes to an end with the death of the promisor. Hence option (b) is correct.

64 - a

According to section 43, ICA every joint promisee is liable to contribute equally but in case of default on the part of one joint promisee, other promises have to compensate for such loss equally. In the given situation for the default of the amount of Rs. 5000, B and C has to suffer equally. A will pay only Rs. 5000, B 12500, and C 12500. Hence option (a) is correct.

65 - d

According to section 23 of ICA, 1872 both the legal object and consideration in the above-given facts are unlawful due to which the contract becomes void, so D cannot file suit for the breach of contract. D cannot file a criminal suit because there is the assumption that you must go to court with clean hands. D cannot file a criminal suit also. Hence option (d) is correct.

66 - d

According to Section 23 of the Indian Contract Act if any of the given elements thereunder is unlawful then the contract becomes void. In the given situation B and his friends committed the offence of robbery which is unlawful therefore returning some money on an agreement to withdraw criminal prosecution is void even though an amount of money is received by the promisee. Hence option (d) is correct

67 - c

If the object of the contract is to injure any person or property of another, then such a contract would be void. in the given situation the interest rate is the exorbitant rate which causes the loss of property to A. Hence option (c) is correct.

68 - c

The marriage of a minor girl is prohibited under the prohibition of the child marriage act so the object of marriage is unlawful and the bond becomes invalid. The facts of the given situations are similar to the case of (Srinivas v. Raja Ram Mohan. In this case, the loan cannot be recovered due to the illegality of the object. Hence option (c) is correct.

69 - d

Giving and taking bribes both are prohibited under the prohibition of the corruption act, due to which the consideration becomes illegal. Decreasing the bill amount without any sufficient ground is a crime under the State Electricity Act so the object also becomes illegal. The contract becomes void. Hence option (d) is the correct option.

70 - d

Sections 24 and 25 of HMA, 1955 talk about the interim maintenance and permanent alimony to another person. Statement 1 is incorrect because the act of D cannot amount to adultery as the relationship was before marriage. Statement 2 is partially incorrect because F has to prove neglect of duty on the part of D to perform marital obligations for claiming maintenance from D. Hence, option (d) is the correct option.

71 - c

Both section 24 and section 25 have used the phrase ‘either wife or husband’. Both sections have not discriminated, the right to interim relief and permanent alimony is merely based on gender so both sections are gender-neutral. Hence, option (c) is the correct option.

72 - d

Section 24 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 provides for the interim maintenance and pendent lite expenses during the pendency of the divorce petition in the Family Court. On the other hand, Section 25 of HMA, 1955 provides for permanent maintenance. Shalini can ask for interim maintenance, legal expenses, and permanent alimony. Hence Option (d) is correct

73 - b

Section 25 talks about payment of the permanent alimony and maintenance either to the wife, or husband at the time of divorce and the decree of divorce by the other party. There is no hard and fast rule that every time husband will pay the amount of alimony, it depends upon the facts and circumstances of each case. But under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, only the wife and certain other people can claim maintenance but not the husband, therefore statement 1 is incorrect. Hence, option (b) is correct.

74 - d

Section 24 of the Hindu Marriage Act provides for pendent lite maintenance granted in case of divorce petitions as well as in case of petitions of annulment of marriage. Section 25 provides for permanent alimony. The court is empowered to grant childcare alimony even to the minor wife.

Both section 24 and section 25 of the Hindu Marriage Act have used the terminology either wife or husband. Both sections are not gender discriminatory, the right to interim relief and permanent alimony are merely based on gender so both sections are gender-neutral. Hence option (d) is the correct option.

75 - d

The agreement between Rahul and Nitika is restrained to marriage which is expressly declared void agreement under section 26 of ICA, 1872 because these types of agreements are opposed to the public policy. These types of agreements don't affect the validity of marriage also. Hence option (d) is the correct answer.

76 - c

The given factual situation is the exception to section 26 of ICA, 1872 the restrain to marriage. In the case of Rao Rani v. Gulab Rani, it was held that these types are agreements are valid in nature. B or C remarried to some then the right to deceased husband's property will be no more. Hence option (c) is correct.

77 - a

The agreement between Vishal and Sandesh is restrained to the trade and profession which is expressly declared to void an agreement as per section 27 of the Indian Contract Act. But certain exceptions are there to this rule whereby reasonable restraints for a specific time are allowed. In the present case, Sandesh can recover the agreed amount from Vishal. Hence Option (a) is correct.

78 - d

In the case of Firm Daulat Ram vs. Firm Dharm Chand, the court held that agreement to run one of their factories at a time, and share profit from such company in equal proportion does not amount to restrain to trade or profession according to section 27, of ICA. Hence option (d) is correct.

79 - c

In the insurance policies the condition for relieving the insurer from the liability of loss or damage is shorter than prescribed by the appropriate statute for filing the suit and is not hit by provision of section 28, ICA 1872 i.e. restraint to the legal proceedings. Hence option (c) is the correct answer.

80 - b

The intentional and direct application of any physical force to a person with the intention to hurt such person is known as a battery. In the given situation, B intentionally removes the chair, B gets hurt. The act of B is the battery. Hence option (b) is correct

81 - a

Assault is an attempt to hurt another person, coupled with an apparent present ability and intention to do the act. in the given situation A doesn't know whether B's pistol is empty or not. A is held liable for the act of Assault. Hence option (a) is correct.

82 - c

Both statements are correct because Vedant's dog doesn't touch Amair but he has the ability to cause injury to Amair, so the conduct of Vedant is assault. If the dog of Vedant causes injuries to Amair, it will be considered as battery instead of assault. Hence option (c) is correct.

83 - a

L has confined K in his room, without the will of K. L already knows that L has planned to attend the new year party. The restraint of K by L due to which K failed to attend the party is false imprisonment. Hence, option (a) is correct.

84 - c

As per the question, the taxi driver took Simran to Shimla instead of Chandigarh and stopped the car on the outskirts of Shimla without her will. In this case, one may amount to false imprisonment. The act of the taxi driver can be considered false imprisonment. Hence option (c) is correct.

85 - d

According to Francis Fukuyama's definition of populism, populists do not include racial and religious minorities in their definition of "the people." This means that they tend to exclude these groups rather than include them.Hence, the correct answer is: d) Including racial and religious minorities in the definition of "the people."

86 - c

The primary factor contributing to Narendra Modi's popularity among voters is the wide range of welfare schemes and subsidies provided by his government. These schemes have generated a sense of satisfaction among voters and have benefited many

individuals directly or indirectly.Hence, the correct answer is: c) The wide range of welfare schemes and subsidies provided by his government.

87 - c

Contemporary populists have strained relationships with traditional elites, including gatekeepers in the legacy media. They dismiss mainstream media and often perceive them as part of the establishment or elites. This sets them apart from traditional elites in terms of their approach and attitude towards the media.Hence, the correct answer is: c) Their strained relationships with metropolitan elites and their dismissal of mainstream media.

88 - b

The passage mentions that Modi's supporters prioritize their allegiance to him over their own ideological views. Despite having different views on certain matters, they remain loyal to Modi due to his political charisma and alignment with their beliefs.Hence, the correct answer is: Bb) Modi's supporters prioritize their allegiance to him over their own ideological views.

89 - a

The two main reasons mentioned in the passage that make it difficult to discuss a heavy workload with one's boss are feeling replaceable and self-blame for not working hard enough. These factors contribute to a sense of dispensability and a belief that one is not performing up to par.Hence, the correct answer is: a) Feeling replaceable and self-blame for not working hard enough.

90 - b

Remaining silent about a heavy workload is considered dangerous for one's career because it leads to self-blame and poor-quality work. By overcommitting and not addressing the issue, one may deliver rushed or subpar work, signaling to others that they are unreliable.Hence, the correct answer is: b) It leads to self-blame and poor-quality work.

91 - a

Seeking counsel and support from trusted individuals provides the benefit of gaining a greater understanding of one's workload and increased efficiency. By sharing the details of projects and responsibilities, an outsider's perspective can offer valuable insights and help improve work strategies.Hence, the correct answer is: a) Greater understanding of one's workload and increased efficiency

92 - c

Sharing one's workload struggles with colleagues can be advantageous as it creates an atmosphere of trust and cooperation in the workplace. Colleagues may be able to provide assistance or support, alleviating some of the burden and fostering a sense of teamwork.Hence, the correct answer is: c) It guarantees assistance and support from teammates.

93 - a

The passage states that China was admitted into the global trading system with the misguided belief that it would gradually adopt principles of transparency and limited government intervention.Hence, the correct answer is: a) The belief that China would gradually adopt those principles over time.

94 - b

The passage mentions an extensive array of mercantilist practices employed by China, including manipulation of standards, mandated joint ventures, and restricting exports of critical materials.Hence, the correct answer is: b) Standards manipulation, forced joint ventures, and limiting exports of critical materials.

95 - a

The passage states that the opaque Chinese authorities selectively allow imports of a few Indian goods and services that are otherwise globally competitive, perpetuating an exploitative trade relationship.Hence, the correct answer is : a) China selectively allows imports of globally competitive Indian goods and services.

96 - b

The passage mentions that China's political system, characterized by pervasive surveillance and suppression of dissent, stands in stark opposition to political liberalism, which is aligned with economic liberalism.Hence, the correct answer is: b) China's political system contradicts economic liberalism.

97 -b

The passage mentions that friendship with the United States often involves an unequal relationship where one party frequently invokes God, as echoed by countries like Mexico and Canada.Hence, the correct answer is :b

98 - b

The passage states that the growing closeness between India and the United States is largely due to India's emergence as a potential economic powerhouse and the enduring bonds between the people of both nations.Hence, the correct answer is : b) The economic rise of India and strong cultural ties with the United States.

99 - a

The passage mentions that during the Cold War, more Indians chose to go to the United States, Hence, the correct answer is : a) More Indians migrated to the United States than to Russia.

100 - a

The passage mentions that the economic relationship between the United States and India has not reached its full potential, and it has not kept pace with the strategic objective of the United States to support India's rise as a global power and a counterbalance to China.Hence, the correct answer is a

101 - b

The passage states that the Indian stock market has been steadily increasing since August in response to reforms, despite evidence of ongoing economic challenges. This

suggests that the market has been rising, possibly due to the government's actions.Hence, the correct answer is b

102 - c

The passage mentions that India's economic performance has been closely tied to global trends since the 1980s, indicating that it has followed the rise and fall of the global economy.Hence, the correct answer is c.

103 - a

The passage mentions that the government made policy errors, including inadequate handling of stress in the financial sector and a budget that leaned toward socialist practices.Hence, the correct answer is :a

104 - b

The passage suggests that the government will take sufficient measures to stabilize the economy before returning to a state of relative complacency, albeit at a considerably lower growth rate.Hence, the correct answer is b

105 - b

The passage emphasizes that the goal of limiting global temperature increase to below 1.5°C by 2100 is paramount but our current trajectory indicates a potential rise of 3.2°C to 3.9°C. It highlights the magnitude of our present failure and the future threats we face in terms of climate change.Hence, the correct answer is b

106 -b

The passage mentions the immediate threat of rising seas faced by Dhaka and highlights that regions like California, New Orleans, Australia, and Europe will also experience heightened dangers, including more devastating hurricanes, heatwaves, and other extreme weather events. This implies increased migration and displacement due to rising sea levels.Hence, the correct answer is : b.

107 - b

The passage discusses the risks of more devastating hurricanes, heatwaves, and other extreme weather events as a consequence of climate change. This highlights the urgency of addressing climate change.Hence, the correct answer is :b

108 - b

The passage's reference to the "Suicide Pact of the 7 Billion" implies that failing to address climate change has negative consequences. It suggests that our inability to unite and follow the recommendations of experts is self-destructive and poses risks to the planet and its population. Hence, the correct answer is :b

109 - d

The number of engineering students applied for USA $= 1,25,000 \times \frac{3}{5} = 75,000$

The number of other studies students applied for China $= 75,000 \times \frac{8}{15} = 40,000$

Required difference $= 75,000 - 40,000 = 35,000$

Hence option d is the answer.

110 - b

The other studies students applied for Russia $= 96,000 \times \frac{3}{8} = 36,000$

The engineering students applied for UK $= 81,000 \times \frac{4}{9} = 36,000$

Required percent $= \frac{36000}{36000} \times 100 = 100\%$

Hence option b is the answer.

111 - c

The number of engineering students applied for USA $= 1,25,000 \times \frac{3}{5} = 75,000$

The number of engineering students applied for China $= 75,000 \times \frac{7}{15} = 35,000$

The number of engineering students applied for France $= 64,000 \times \frac{1}{4} = 16,000$

Required average $= \frac{75000+35000+16000}{3} = 42,000$

Hence option c is the answer.

112 - a

The other studies students applied for UK $= 81,000 \times \frac{5}{9} = 45,000$

The ratio of male to female students = 1x: 2x

Then, $x + 2x = 45,000$

$3x = 45,000$

$x = 15,000$

Number of female students from other studies applied for UK $= 2 \times 15,000 = 30,000$

Hence option a is the answer.

113 - c

Volume of Cone $= \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h\ cm^3$

Volume of cylinder $= \pi r^2 h cm^3$

Height of the cylinder $= 12cm$, radius of cylinder $= 5cm$

Height of the cone $= 7cm$, radius of the cone $= 5cm$

Ratio to volume of Cone and Cylinder $= \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h\ cm^3 : \pi r^2 h\ cm^3$

$\frac{1}{3}\pi 5^2 7\ cm^3 : \pi 5^2 (12)\ cm^3$

After simplification, $\frac{1}{3}(7) : 12$

$7 : 36$

Hence option c is the answer.

114 - a

Curved surface area of cone $= \pi rl\, cm^2$ where $l = \sqrt{r^2 + h^2}$

Curved surface area of cylinder $= 2\pi rh cm^2$

Height of the cylinder $= 12cm$, radius of cylinder $= 5cm$

Height of the cone $= 7cm$, radius of the cone $= 5cm$

Slant height $l = \sqrt{5^2 + 7^2} \approx 8.6$

Glittering sheet area $= curved\ surface\ area\ of\ cone + curved\ surface\ area\ of\ cylinder$

$= (3.14)(5)(8.6) + 2(3.14)(5)(12)$

$\approx 135 + 377$

$\approx 512cm^2$

Hence option a is the answer.

115 - d

Volume of Cone $= \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h\, cm^3$

Volume of cylinder $= \pi r^2 h cm^3$

Height of the cylinder $= 12cm$, radius of cylinder $= 5cm$

Height of the cone $= 7cm$, radius of the cone $= 5cm$

Water needed to be filled = volume of cone + volume of cylinder

$= \frac{1}{3}\frac{22}{7}(5)^2 7 + \frac{22}{7}(5)^2 12$

$\approx 183 + 945$

$= 1,128\, cm^3$

Water needed $= 1,128\ litres$

Hence option d is the answer.

116 - a

Volume of Cone $= \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h\ cm^3$

Volume of cylinder $= \pi r^2 h cm^3$

Height of the cylinder $= 12cm$, radius of cylinder $= 5cm$

Height of the cone $= 7cm$, radius of the cone $= 5cm$

Volume of cone $= \frac{1}{3}\frac{22}{7}(5)^2 7 \approx 183cm^3$

Volume of cylinder $= \frac{22}{7}(5)^2 12 \approx 945cm^3$

Required percentage $= \frac{945}{183} \times 100 = 516.4\%$

Hence option a is the answer.

117 - b

The area of the sports complex $= 64,800\ sq.m$

The ratio of length to breadth is 2:1

Then, $2x.x = 64800$

$2x^2 = 64800$

$x^2 = 32400$

$x = 180$

The length of sports complex $= 2 \times 180 = 360\ m$

Hence option b is correct.

118 - a

Area of foot platform = area of sports complex outer side – the area of sports complex inner side

$$= 64800 - 350\times170$$

$$= 64800 - 59500$$

$$= 5,300$$

The total cost for tiling $= 5300\times8 = Rs.42,400$

Hence option a is the answer.

119 - c

The area of the cricket ground $= \pi r^2$

$= \frac{22}{7}\times21\times21$

$= 1386m^2$

The area of the rectangle sticker $= 15\times9 = 135m^2$

The required area $= 1386 - 135 = 1251m^2$

Hence option c is the answer.

120 - d

The perimeter of the volleyball court $= 3840m$

The perimeter of the rectangle $= 2(l + b)$

Then, $2(l + b) = 208$

$l + b = 104$

Let take length =x, then breadth =3x/10

$x + \frac{3x}{10} = 104$

$x = 80m$

Then, breadth $= 80 \times \frac{3}{10} = 24m$

Area of the volleyball court $= l \times b$

$= 80 \times 24$

$= 1920\ sq.m$

Hence option d is the answer.

CAREERS360

MOCK TEST - 2

Section : English Language

Passage 1
Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

Glaciers around the world can range from ice that is several hundred to several thousand years old and provide a scientific record of how climate has changed over time. Through their study, we gain valuable information about the extent to which the planet is rapidly warming. They provide scientists with a record of how climate has changed over time. Today, about 10% of the land area on Earth is covered with glacial ice. Almost 90% is in Antarctica, while the remaining 10% is in the Greenland ice cap.

Rapid glacial melt in Antarctica and Greenland also influences ocean currents, as massive amounts of very cold glacial-melt water entering warmer ocean waters are slowing ocean currents. And as ice on land melts, sea levels will continue to rise. Since the early 1900s, many glaciers around the world have been rapidly melting. Human activities are at the root of this phenomenon. Specifically, since the industrial revolution, carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions have raised temperatures even higher in the poles, and as a result, glaciers are rapidly melting, calving off into the sea and retreating on land. Melting glaciers add to rising sea levels, which in turn increases coastal erosion and elevates storm surges as warming air and ocean temperatures create more frequent and intense coastal storms like hurricanes and typhoons. Specifically, the Greenland and Antarctic ice sheets are the largest contributors to global sea-level rise. Right now, the Greenland ice sheet is disappearing four times faster than in 2003 and already contributes 20% of the current sea-level rise.

Today, the Arctic is warming twice as fast as anywhere on Earth, and the sea ice there is declining by more than 10% every 10 years. As this ice melts, darker patches of the ocean start to emerge, eliminating the effect that previously cooled the poles, creating warmer air temperatures and, in turn, disrupting normal patterns of ocean circulation. The glacial melt we are witnessing today in the Antarctic and Greenland is changing the circulation of the Atlantic Ocean and has been linked to the collapse of fisheries in the Gulf of Maine and more destructive storms and hurricanes around the planet. As sea ice and glaciers melt and oceans warm, ocean currents will continue to disrupt weather patterns worldwide. Industries that thrive on vibrant fisheries will be affected as warmer

waters change where and when fish spawn. Coastal communities will continue to face billion-dollar disaster recovery bills as flooding becomes more frequent and storms become more intense. In the Arctic, as sea ice melts, wildlife like walrus are losing their home, and polar bears are spending more time on land, causing higher rates of conflict between people and bears.

Q1 How has the glacial melt in Antarctica and Greenland impacted oceans?

(a) The slowdown of ocean currents
(b) Drop in the level of ocean water
(c) Global warming
(d) Swelling of ocean currents

Q2 Given below are the factors contributing to a sudden increase in coastal storms. Select the option that contains the correct answer.

I. Industrial revolution
II. Emission of greenhouse gases
III. Coastal erosion
IV. Increased temperature of ocean water

(a) II, III, and IV
(b) I, II, III, and IV
(c) III only
(d) I, II, and IV

Q3 Select the option which is against the idea portrayed in the passage.

(a) The abrupt sinking of fisheries is directly linked to unusual ocean circulation patterns.
(b) Polar bears are forced to stay on land because of the rapid melting of the Greenland ice sheet.
(c) The disasters faced by coastal regions can be reduced by controlling the melting of sea ice.
(d) Global warming is one of the most harmful consequences of global sea-level rise.

Q4 Fishing industries are heavily impacted throughout the world because of?

(a) The increased intensity of the storms.

(b) The increase in the attack of polar bears.
(c) The sudden changes in the ocean environment.
(d) Overfishing

Passage 2
Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

Social media has brought the world so close that political and geographical boundaries are crumbling. The time may come when netizenship may surpass citizenship. The more people-to-people communication is, the more is the strengthening of relationships. This is the basic principle of the political concept of nation-building. In an information society, bonds grow stronger. We are now heading towards a world order of Net-state or states. In between, an ominous development of misuse of social media has cropped up.

The serious problem is that the spread of misinformation can severely impact the decision-making process. This is because we are closer in the virtual world but far away in the physical world. Digital culture has become so widespread that whatever appears on the Net is readily accepted. Cross-check is almost nil. It is a dangerous trend. Children today believe more in the popular search engine than anything else. That is why fake news goes viral almost instantly through social media forwards.

In India, general elections are in progress. They are being conducted in phases because of the vastness of the area and the high population density in some parts. Every political party is using social media to spread information on its policies and programs. It will be unfortunate if it, later on, turns out to be a remotely controlled misinformation campaign. The worrying aspect is that if in a mature democracy like the USA, people can be misled, it is relatively easy in younger democracies like India.

Presently the Internet and its allied subjects are regulated by ICANN. It is an agency within the USA. There is a need for placing it in the hands of a broad-based agency like UNO or one of its affiliated bodies. A suggestion is in circulation that the Internet should be placed under the supervision of the IMF, but at the same time, there is an apprehension that disturbing the status quo may result in the fragmentation of the existing system. USA, EU and
China may split apart. Maybe.

But misinformation warfare is more dangerous than conventional warfare. It has the potential to create a slow-paced disaster. Social media is an important tool put into the hands of an ordinary person. He or she can express views without going to conventional

means of mass communication like TV, radio, etc. Of all the creatures, only human beings have the faculty of expressing themselves through language, written or spoken. It is for this purpose freedom of speech is the most basic right protected in all democratic setups.

Q6 Which of the following options contains the central idea being conveyed by the author in this passage?

(a) It is important to be well aware of the boons and banes of using social media platforms.
(b) Social media is the most convenient means to express truth.
(c) No information available on social media platforms is completely genuine.
(d) None of the above.

Q7 As per the author, why a political campaign has the chance to emerge as a misinformation campaign?

(a) Because political parties are extensively using social media platforms.
(b) Because political parties may disclose secret information about their policies.
(c) Because the information given by the parties may be fake.
(d) Because there is a lack of face-to-face contact with the people.

Q8 According to the author, digital culture is a dangerous trend because of which of the following?

(a) Any information, true or false, spreads within seconds through social media.
(b) There is no verification of any information available on the internet.
(c) The information we find using search engines is blindly believed.
(d) All of the above.

Q9 On the basis of your understanding of the passage, which of the following options contains the most appropriate inference?

(a) Digital interaction makes bonding stronger than physical interaction of people.

(b) The young generation believes in "Google" more than the adults.
(c) Misinformation on digital media is not as dangerous as traditional wars between two powerful opponents.
(d) All of the above.

Passage 3
Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

Every year Thanksgiving night, we flocked out behind Dad as he dragged the Santa suit to the road and draped it over a kind of crucifix he'd built out of a metal pole in the yard. During Super Bowl week, the pole was dressed in a jersey and Rod's helmet, and Rod had to clear it with Dad if he wanted to take the helmet off. On the Fourth of July, the pole was Uncle Sam, on Veteran's Day, a soldier, on Halloween a ghost. The pole was Dad's only concession to glee. We were allowed a single Crayola from the box at a time. One Christmas Eve, he shrieked at Kimmie for wasting an apple slice. He hovered over us as we poured ketchup, saying: good enough good enough good enough. Birthday parties consisted of cupcakes no ice cream. The first time I brought a date over, she said: what's with your dad and that pole? And I sat there blinking.

We left home, married, had children of our own, and found the seeds of meanness blooming also within us. Dad began dressing the pole with more complexity and less discernible logic. He draped some kind of fur over it on Groundhog Day and lugged out a floodlight to ensure a shadow. When an earthquake struck Chile, he lay the pole on its side and spray-painted a rift in the Earth. Mom died, and he dressed the pole as Death and hung from the crossbar photos of Mom as a baby. We'd stop by and find odd talismans from his youth arranged around the base: army medals, theatre tickets, old sweatshirts, tubes of Mom's makeup. One autumn, he painted the pole bright yellow. He covered it with cotton swabs that winter for warmth and provided offspring by hammering in six crossed sticks around the yard. He ran lengths of string between the pole and the sticks and taped to the string letters of apology, admissions of error, and pleas for understanding, all written in a frantic hand on index cards. He painted a sign saying LOVE and hung it from the pole and another that said FORGIVE? and then he died in the hall with the radio on, and we sold the house to a young couple who yanked out the pole and the sticks and left them by the road on garbage day.

Q11 Which of the following options suggests a synonymous meaning to the words "discernible" and "frantic", respectively?

(a) Obscure, Ferocious

(b) Perceptible, Agitated
(c) Calm, Detectable
(d) Invisible, Sober

Q12 This passage is adorned with numerous symbolisation. Which of the following combinations is correct?

(a) Sticks – Children
(b) Pole – Family
(c) Yard – Father
(d) Strings – Life

Q13 The passage best demonstrates which one of the following ideas of the author?

(a) A person's relationship with his wife
(b) A person's journey of life
(c) A person's struggle as a father
(d) A person's adjustment to his family

Q14 The author's description of "The pole was Dad's only concession to glee" implies—

(a) The pole was not valuable to him.
(b) The pole was a symbol of his love for his wife.
(c) The pole was like his friend to celebrate festivals with.
(d) The pole was a means to express his feelings.

Passage 4

Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

To Sherlock Holmes, she is always the woman. I have seldom heard him mention her under any other name. In his eyes, she eclipses and predominates the whole of her sex. It was not that he felt any emotion akin to love for Irene Adler. All emotions, and that one particularly, were abhorrent to his cold, precise but admirably balanced mind. He was, I take it, the most perfect reasoning and observing machine that the world has seen, but as a lover, he would have placed himself in a false position. He never spoke of the

softer passions, save with a gibe and a sneer. They were admirable things for the observer—excellent for drawing the veil from men's motives and actions. But for the trained reasoner to admit such intrusions into his own delicate and finely adjusted temperament was to introduce a distracting factor which might throw doubt upon all his mental results. Grit in a sensitive instrument, or a crack in one of his own high-power lenses, would not be more disturbing than a strong emotion in a nature such as his. And yet there was but one woman to him, and that woman was the late Irene Adler, of dubious and questionable memory.

I had seen little of Holmes lately. My marriage had drifted away from each other. My own complete happiness, and the home-centred interests which rise up around the man who first finds himself, master of his own establishment, were sufficient to absorb all my attention, while Holmes, who loathed every form of society with his whole Bohemian soul, remained in our lodgings in Baker Street, buried among his old books, and alternating from week to week between cocaine and ambition, the drowsiness of the drug, and the fierce energy of his own keen nature. He was still, as ever, deeply attracted by the study of crime, and occupied his immense faculties and extraordinary powers of observation in following out those clues and clearing up those mysteries which had been abandoned as hopeless by the official police. From time to time, I heard some vague account of his doings: of his summons to Odessa in the case of the Trep off murder, of his clearing up of the singular tragedy of the Atkinson brothers at Trincomalee, and finally of the mission which he had accomplished so delicately and successfully for the reigning family of Holland. Beyond these signs of his activity, however, which I merely shared with all the readers of the daily press, I knew little of my former friend and companion.

Q13 Why the narrator and author did not meet so frequently even though they were staying in the same neighbourhood?

(a) The narrator is always occupied with his personal life.
(b) Holmes was not interested to meet the narrator
(c) Holmes was lost in thoughts of Lady Irene and did not want to talk to the narrator
(d) The narrator does not want to meet Holmes in general

Q14 The narrator has described Lady Irene Adler in the passage. Which of the following is not true about the same?

(a) The one who outshines and dominates the whole class of women.
(b) Irene was a distracting factor for Holmes.

(c) Irene was a mysterious character in Holmes's life.
(d) Irene reciprocates her feelings towards Holmes.

Q15 What does the author mean by saying "He never spoke of the softer passions, save with a gibe and a sneer"?

(a) Holmes was too shy to express his feelings towards Irene
(b) Holmes was not interested in Irene and do not speak well about him.
(c) Holmes was not polite with Irene rather he always tease her with his words.
(d) Holmes was not good with words and hence could not speak to Irene.

Q16 Which of the following words from the passage means passion to achieve the goal?

(a)Abhorrent
(b)Intrusions
(c)Grit
(d)Sneer

Passage 5
Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

The conversation drifted along from weather to crops, from crops to literature, from literature to scandal, from scandal to religion; then took a random jump, and landed on the subject of burglar alarms. And now for the first time, Mr. McWilliams showed feeling. Whenever I perceive this sign on this man's dial, I comprehend it, lapse into silence, and give him an opportunity to unload his heart. Said he, with but ill-controlled emotion:

"I do not go one single cent on burglar alarms, Mr. Twain—not a single cent—and I will tell you why. When we were finishing our house, we found we had a little cash left over. I was for donating it to charity; but Mrs. McWilliams said no, let's have a burglar alarm. I agreed to this compromise. Whenever I want a thing, and Mrs. McWilliams wants another thing, and we decide upon the thing that Mrs. McWilliams wants—as we always do—she calls that a compromise. Very well: the man came up from New York and put in the alarm, and charged three hundred and twenty-five dollars for it, and said we could sleep without uneasiness now. So we did for a while—say a month. Then one night we

smelled smoke. I lit a candle, started toward the stairs, and met a burglar coming out of a room with a basket of tinware, which he had mistaken for solid silver in the dark. He was smoking a pipe. I said, 'My friend, we do not allow smoking in this room.' He said he was a stranger, and could not be expected to know the rules of the house: said he had been in many houses just as good as this one, and it had never been objected to before.

"I said: 'Smoke along, then. But what business have you to be entering this house in this furtive and clandestine way, without ringing the burglar alarm?'

He looked confused and ashamed, and said, with embarrassment: 'I beg a thousand pardons. I did not know you had a burglar alarm, else I would have rung it. I beg you will not mention it where my parents may hear of it, for they are old and feeble, and such a seemingly wanton breach of the hallowed conventionalities of our civilization might all too rudely sunder the frail bridge which hangs darkling between the pale and evanescent present and the solemn great deeps of the eternities. May I trouble you for a match?'

"I said: 'Your sentiments do you honor, but the metaphor is not your best hold. Spare your thigh; this kind of light only on the box. But to return to business: how did you get in here?'"

Q17 Which of the following statement is true regarding the passage?

(a) When the McWilliamses smelled smoke, it was because their house was on fire.
(b) McWilliamses did not want to spend money on a burglar alarm
(c) According to McWilliamses, installing a burglar alarm is a bad idea
(d) Burglar Alarm was installed by McWilliamses.

Q18 What one can infer from the passage above?

(a) McWilliamses loved his wife and her decision is the final say.
(b) M McWilliamses ridicule the use of Burglar's alarm
(c) McWilliamses is not interested in buying the alarm
(d) McWilliamses welcomed the burglar into his house

Q19 Based on the conversation between McWilliamses and the burglar, which of the following statements is true?

(a) The thief had no experience in his profession.
(b)McWilliamses wanted to put the burglar in jail, gave him a warning
(c) McWilliamses thought there is no use for an alarm as a burglar came to their house and it did not work.
(d) McWilliamses was ashamed of the thief

Q20 What is the tone of the extract given above?

(a)Humorous
(b)Commiserating
(c)Cynical
(d)Indignant

Passage 6
Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

While the India-United States (US) strategic partnership started in the second term of the Bill Clinton administration, the defining moment in the relationship was the civil nuclear agreement that the George W Bush administration championed and signed with India. Ties got a further impetus with Barack Obama declaring support for a permanent seat in the United Nations Security Council and the Joe Biden administration's push to further the strategic agenda between the two nations. A new China, more aggressive and assertive internationally, pushed the US to give its relationship with India strategic importance.
However, geopolitical and geostrategic interests take precedence. The US administration wants to sell defence equipment, and India is happy to buy it. But 21st-century wars will not be fought with boots on the ground or with aircraft carriers or submarines. It is science, technology, and trade that will determine who wins or loses the war. Therefore, the focus on the India-US relationship needs to shift to science, technology, and trade. What measures can both countries take to achieve this? First, India and the US need to jointly establish 100 chair professorships in frontier areas such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), genome technology, nanotechnology, deep ocean exploration, quantum computing, clean energy, and functional materials, and choose

their best academics to work in both countries with complete freedom to move, interact and jointly work on those projects.

Second, they need to establish a new joint research council with at least $10 billion in funding to support such research projects. Funds for the proposed research council may come from public and private entities and individual donors, with a prominent Indian-American leading the effort. Third, each of India's top 20 universities should choose a partner university in the US with a defined budget for research, joint studentships, and a mechanism of free-flowing faculty between them. Fourth, research programmes on translational areas useful in critical sectors such as agriculture, services and pharmaceuticals should be established. Fifth, discussions on science and technology will not yield dividends unless a robust trade policy is in place. Successive US administrations have indeed wanted to push trade with India to the forefront. India needs to open up its services, finance, legal, health care and pharmaceutical sectors to US companies.

India and the US can be true partners through joint efforts in making the next generation of quantum computers, achieving breakthroughs in the use of AI, making genome sequencing and analysis affordable, designing and building the next generation of aeroplanes running on clean energy, and making the first woman pair, one Indian and one American, land on Mars. This is the only way the world is going to believe in the true power of democracy.

Q21 Which of the following best summarises the main idea of the passage?

(a) India and USA's relationship depends upon many factors.
(b) How India will become a superpower if joins hands with the USA
(c) Development in Science and technology will decide who will win or lose.
(d) The need for science and technology to strengthen ties between India and USA.

Q22 The author of the passage has suggested that mere discussion about the need for science and technology will not work unless-

(a) India and USA work on it together.
(b) India imports defence equipment from the USA.
(c) Strong trade policy should take place
(d) India and USA strategically focus on (AI), genome, nanotechnology, quantum computing, etc.

Q23 Which of the following is not a significant factor in contributing to power relations between India and USA?

(a)Indian Universities should partner with universities in the USA for developing the education sector.
(b)The experts from various technologies of both countries should jointly work.
(c) Scientific collaborations and selling technology to boost productivity for Indian farmers should take.
(d) India and USA should be adequately funded to start various research programs.

Q24 The author has suggested that India can achieve a competitive edge along with the USA over other countries if____

(a) India unfolds its services, finance, legal, health care and pharmaceutical sectors to US companies.
(b) India has to use its resources strategically with the USA.
(c) India organizes research programmes in critical sectors such as agriculture, services and pharmaceuticals.
(d) India lay emphasis on the education sector

Section - Current Affairs, including General Knowledge

Passage 1
Read the following passage and answer the following questions

Kenya launched its first operational earth observation satellite onboard a SpaceX rocket from the United States. The launch rocket had 50 payloads from other countries, including Turkey, under SpaceX's rideshare programme.

The satellite, developed by nine Kenyan engineers, will collect agricultural and environmental data, including on floods, drought, and wildfires, that authorities plan to use for disaster management and to combat food insecurity. The Falcon 9 rocket carrying the Taifa-1 satellite, took off at about 0648 GMT without incident from Vandenberg Base in California, after three postponements due to bad weather.

"Taifa-1 separation confirmed," Space X said in its broadcast when the satellite was released about an hour and four minutes after the rocket's launch.
"We have the challenges that have been brought about by climate change, which the satellite, by virtue of being able to capture images (will be able to help monitor)", Capt. Alloyce Were, an aeronautical engineer and deputy director of Navigation and Positioning at the government-run Kenya Space Agency, told Reuters on Friday before the satellite's launch.

The satellite was put together with the help of Bulgarian aerospace company Endurosat at a cost of 50 million Kenyan shillings ($372,000) over two years, the space agency said.

The agency says it will operate for five years and then decay over 20 years, entering the atmosphere and burning out.

The launch rocket had 50 payloads from other countries, including Turkey, under SpaceX's rideshare programme.

Q25 Which of the following launched the first operational satellite into space onboard SpaceX rocket?

(a) Belgium
(b) Sweden
(c) Kenya
(d) Brazil

Q26 Name the rocket that carried Taifa-1 satellite developed by the Kenyan engineers that would collect agricultural and environmental data?

(a) PSLV-C55
(b) Sputnik
(c) Falcon 9
(d) Atlas 5

Q27 The equivalent dollar value of 50 million Kenyan shillings is _____.

(a) $250,000

(b) $187,000
(c) $372,000
(d) $110,000

Q28 Where was the reusable Launch Vehicle Autonomous Landing mission (RLV LEX) conducted?

(a) Trivandrum
(b) Kolkata
(c) Karnataka
(d) Sri Lanka

Q29 Name the country that launched the Zhongxing-26 satellite on Long March 3B rocket.

(a) China
(b) Mexico
(c) Germany
(d) Kenya

Passage 2
Read the following passage and answer the following questions

India will unveil its new 18 petaflop supercomputer for weather forecasting institutes later this year, Union Earth Sciences Minister Kiren Rijiju said on Wednesday. Rijiju made the announcement after a visit to the ministry's National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF) in Noida. The NCMRWF houses 'Mihir', a 2.8 petaflop supercomputer, while the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune, is home to 'Pratyush', a 4.0 petaflop supercomputer.
"The new supercomputer will be bought at a cost of Rs 900 crore," Rijiju told reporters at NCMRWF. According to the arrangement arrived at by the ministry, NCMRWF will be allocated eight petaflop supercomputing power with the remaining 10 petaflops going to IITM. The Pune-based institute requires higher supercomputing power as it deals with seasonal weather forecasts while the NCMRWF deals with medium-range forecasts for a period extending three to seven days in advance. The new high-power computing facility is expected to improve weather forecasts at the block level, help weather scientists give higher resolution ranges of forecast, predict cyclones with more accuracy and lead time and ocean state forecast, including marine water quality forecast.

"Presently, we give forecasts with a 12-kilometre resolution. The new supercomputer will improve it to six-kilometre resolution. Our aim is to achieve one-kilometre resolution forecasts," Ministry of Earth Sciences Secretary M Ravichandran said. 'Mihir' and 'Pratyush' were launched in 2018 and will be decommissioned once the new supercomputer is unveiled, a senior NCMRWF official said.

Q30 Who is the Union Minister of Earth Sciences?

(a) Nirmala Seetharaman
(b) Rajnath Singh
(c) Piyush Goyal
(d) Kiren Rijiju

Q31 Which of the following designed the Piyush, a 4.0 petaflop supercomputer?

(a) IIMS
(b) AICTE
(c) Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM)
(d) ISRO

Q32 When was the Mihir and Piyush launched that will be decommissioned once the new supercomputer is unveiled?

(a) 2010
(b) 2015
(c) 2018
(d) 2000

Q33 What position did India secure in the prestigious Top 500 Global Supercomputing list?

(a) 13th
(b) 75th
(c) 99th
(d) 18th

34. When is the National Science day celebrated in India?

Options:

(a) April 14
(b) February 28

(c) January 20
(d) October 15

Passage 3
Read the following passage and answer the following questions

Prime Minister Narendra Modi recently inaugurated India's new Parliament building, as part of the revamped Central Vista project. The state-of-the-art building, designed by famed Indian architect Bimal Patel, reflects the culture, pride, and spirit of the country. The same was further embodied by a colossal Samudra Manthan mural created by sculptor Naresh Kumawat.

In Hinduism, samudra manthan is one of the most significant episodes elaborated in the Vishnu Puran, which led to the birth of divine goddesses angels, and many precious valuables, including the divine nectar of immortality known as Amrit. The literal translation of the words 'samudra' and 'manthan' mean 'ocean' and 'churning.' Together, the phrase thereby denotes the 'churning of the sea'.

As such, for Kumawat, the idea behind creating the 'Samudra Manthan' mural inside the new parliament building signified the churning of ideas and thoughts for public welfare. "About 10 months ago, there were some conversations going on regarding the interiors of the Parliament. We participated in the same and were advised by the Ministry of Culture and Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA) to design something on the theme of Angkor Wat and Samudra Manthan, which looked Indianised," the artist told the Indian Express team.

After being commissioned, the sculptor and his team created a few sketches and small mock models that were further improved and modified as per the requirements of the parliament. "I created one more model using clay in my studio, which was again observed and improved by the concerned authorities," Kumawat said, adding that after approval, the model was casted in *panchdhatu* – a composition of brass, lead, tin, magnesium, and titanium.

About 40 pieces came together to form this huge 75 feet long and 9 feet tall mural. "This is one of the longest murals in this particular medium. It depicts about 235 sculptures of gods and goddesses. It took my team of about 40 workers 10 months of day-night hard work to bring this mural to life," he said. The stunning mural now adorns the Lok Sabha wall in the central foyer where the cultural gallery is located, alongside several other artworks by various artists from across the country. "I got the opportunity to

acquire this huge wall in Lok Sabha. I feel extremely fortunate. It has been a phenomenal experience. This is the parliament made by India and in India," Kumawat said.

Q35 Samudra Manthan is one of the most significant episodes elaborated in _____.

(a) Rajatarangini
(b) Yajur veda
(c) Vishnu Puran
(d) Harshacharita

Q36 Identify the correct statement/s related with the paintings.

Statement 1: In Hinduism, samudra manthan is one of the most significant episodes elaborated in the Vishnu Puran.

Statement 2: The literal translation of the words 'samudra' and 'manthan' mean 'ocean' and 'churning.' Together, the phrase thereby denotes the 'churning of the sea'.

(a) Only Statement 1 is correct
(b) Both the statements are correct
(c) Only statement 2 is correct
(d) Both the statements are incorrect

Q37 _____ is not a part of panchdhatu.

(a) Brass
(b) Lead
(c) Tin
(d) Zinc

Q38 According to the Archaeological Survey of India, two 1200-year-old idols were found in which of the following?

(a) Harappa
(b) Nalanda Mahavira
(c) Sanchi
(d) Saranath

Q39 Where is the world's first of its kind Palm Leaf Manuscript Museum located in the country?

(a) Madhya Pradesh
(b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Kerala
(d) Gujarat

Passage 4
Read the following passage and answer the following questions

India's new Parliament building has hand-knotted carpets, covering 35,000 square feet of area, woven by nearly 900 weavers from the Bhadohi and Mirzapur districts of Uttar Pradesh.

Dedicated to Prime Minister Narendra Modi's dream for an Atmanirbhar Bharat or self-reliant India, these weavers have created 158 carpets for Lok Sabha and 156 for Rajya Sabha. These carpets were then stitched together in the form of a semi-circle to form one single carpet in sync with the architecture of each of the Houses.

Rudra Chatterjee, chairman of Obeetee Carpets which was behind the work, told indianexpress.com, "Yes, it is true that approximately 10 lakh man hours were invested in weaving the carpets for the Parliament. There were approximately 900 weavers involved in the process, working for 150 days, eight hours a day. The meticulous craftsmanship and attention to detail required a significant amount of time and effort from the skilled team of weavers."

"Originally the carpet that was laid out was from the British era as it was part of our colonial past and was inspired by the Parliament in England. So, we wanted to make a real India story. The entire interior is designed with the main central theme. We wanted to have a direct representation of these themes but also intertwine the nuances of our craft that history has to offer. We took inspiration from the Pichwai (a Rajasthani form of art) as well as from the significance of the lotus in Buddhism and Hindu mythology. That was our starting point," Jasmine Roy, vice president (design and business), Obeetee Carpets, told *indianexpress.com*.

Approximately 120 knots were woven into the carpets per square inch. "To complete the project, an estimated 600 million knots were woven in total," Chatterjee said.

Interestingly, while the carpet in Lok Sabha has intricate motifs of the peacock, symbolising India's national bird, the one in Rajya Sabha showcases exquisite images of lotus, the national flower. The colours used in Rajya Sabha have been primarily inspired by the shade of kokum red, whereas in the Lok Sabha it is based on Indian agave green, inspired by the plumes of the Indian peacock.

The colours of the carpets were carefully chosen to align with the overall design aesthetic and symbolism associated with the halls, Chatterjee explained. "The selection process involved considerations such as the interior decor, the desired ambiance, and the significance of colours in Indian culture. The colour choices were made with the intention to create a visually pleasing and harmonious atmosphere that complements the overall design scheme of the halls," said Chatterjee.

Roy concurred and said, "We felt that we need to design the carpet in such a way that it aligns with the shape of the building. The motifs and the florals in both cases, especially in the lotus, are closer to the horseshoe in the central part where the respected Prime Minister and the Speaker would be sitting. The motifs and florals are spaced and fade out towards the end with an ombre colour which was the base colour. This was the initial design and vision but to execute something like this in hand-knotted carpets was indeed a challenge."

Q40 From which state of the country were weavers employed to weave hand-knotted carpets that covered 35,000 sq.ft of the area of new Parliament building of India?

(a) Assam
(b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Karnataka
(d) Bihar

Q41 The meaning of the term 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' is _____.

(a) Self-reliant India
(b) Cultural heritage
(c) Clean India
(d) Agricultural India

Q42 The carpet in the Lok Sabha has intricate motifs of which of the following?

(a) Tiger

(b) Jasmine
(c) Peacock
(d) Pigeon

Q43 _____ is known as Old Fort.

(a) Qutb Minar
(b) Red Fort
(c) Jantar Mantar
(d) Purana Qila

Q44 Who launched the e-commerce website, Deogarh Mart, that facilitates selling of local arts and crafts basically from a bamboo artisan community?

(a) Rajnath Singh
(b) Nirmala Seetharaman
(c) Arjun Munda
(d) Manjunath Bhanjantri

Passage 5
Read the following passage and answer the following questions

The Karnataka government on Monday issued orders for the implementation of 'Shakti' scheme under which women can avail free travel in state-run buses with certain conditions, including reservation of 50 per cent seats for men, from June 11. The Congress in its election manifesto had promised free rides for women in government buses and said this was one of the five poll guarantees that would come into effect the day it comes to power in the state.

According to the order, the beneficiaries of the scheme should be a domicile of Karnataka. Along with women, transgenders can also make use of the 'Shakti' scheme. The beneficiaries of this scheme can travel only within the state and not in any inter-state buses. All luxury buses such as Rajahamsa, Non-AC sleeper, Vajra, Vayu Vajra, Airavat, Airavat Club Class, Airavat Gold Class, Ambari, Ambari Dream Class, Ambari Utsav Fly Bus, EV Power Plus have been excluded from the purview of the scheme.

The government said the benefits of the scheme can be availed in the buses operated by Bangalore Metropolitan Transport Corporation (BMTC), Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation (KSRTC), North West Karnataka Road Transport Corporation (NWKRTC) and Kalyana Karnataka Road Transport Corporation (KKRTC).

Other than the BMTC, 50 per cent of seats will be reserved for men in the remaining

three state road transport corporations -- KSRTC, NWKRTC and KKRTC. The order also stated that the reimbursement to road transport corporations would be made on the basis of actual distance travelled by women passengers.

Q45 Name the State government that recently issued orders for the implementation of 'Shakti' scheme under which women can avail free travel in state-run buses with certain conditions, including reservation of 50 per cent seats for men, from June 1?

(a) Gujarat
(b) Madhya Pradesh
(c) Karnataka
(d) Punjab

46 The percentage of seats reserved for men in the remaining 3 State Road transport corporations namely KSRTC, NWKRTC and KKRTC is _____.

(a) 5%
(b) 11%
(c) 50%
(d) 100%

Q47 Which party had promised in its election manifesto free rides for women in government buses?

(a) Bharatiya Janata Party
(b) Congress
(c) Communist Party
(d) Trinamool Congress Party

Q48 Which State government has given its approval recently to replace he Contributory Pension Scheme (CPS) with the Guaranteed Pension Scheme (GPS) for government employees?

(a) Himachal pradesh
(b) Kerala
(c) Andhra Pradesh
(d) Odisha

Q49 Who recently unveiled ground breaking initiatives that aimed at leveraging the power of AI in the state of Odisha?

Options:

(a) Piyush Goyal
(b) Smriti Irani
(c) Amit Shah
(d) Naveen Patnaik

Passage 6
Read the following passage and answer the questions

Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister Y S Jagan Mohan Reddy disbursed Rs 913 crore into the bank accounts of more than 9.5 lakh mothers under Jagananna Vasathi Devena scheme at Narpala village in Anantapur district of the State. Jagananna Vasathi Deevena Scheme is the flagship scheme of the Andhra Pradesh Government. It was started to provide the financial assistance to students studying the post metric courses. Accordingly, the State government will pay boarding and lodging charges of Rs 10,000 for ITI students, Rs 15,000 for polytechnic students and Rs 20,000 for students pursuing degree, engineering and medical courses.
Addressing a public gathering at Narpala, the Chief Minister stressed on the importance of this scheme, saying that it is a great programme meant for the education of children in the State.

"I need not specially tell how education transforms a person. Education not only changes the history of a family but the entire community to which those families belong," said Reddy in a video link shared by the State government. According to the Chief Minister, education will break the shackles of poverty which everyone should notice. Hitherto, the southern state has credited Rs 4,276 crore under Jagananna Vasathi Devena scheme into the bank accounts of more than 25 lakh mothers of eligible students.

Q50 Name the Chief Minister who recently disbursed Rs 913 crores into the bank accounts of more than 9.5 lakh mothers at Narpala village in Anantapur district?

(a) Y S Jagan Mohan Reddy
(b) Mamta Banerjee
(c) Naveen Patnaik
(d) Eknath Shinde

Q51 The boarding and lodging charges that would be paid by the government to the polytechnic students is _____.

(a) Rs 11,000
(b) Rs. 15,000
(c) Rs 20,000
(d) Rs 30,000

Q52 According to the Chief Minister, which will break the shackles of poverty that everyone should notice?

(a) Environment
(b) Education
(c) Recreation
(d) Water supply

Q53 Name the State that has given its approval recently for a new scheme called 'Mukhyamantri Sikho Kamao Yojana' (Chief Minister Learn and Earn Scheme).

(a) Andhra Pradesh
(b) Madhya Pradesh
(c) Punjab
(d) Gujarat

Q54 What is the amount released recently by Modi government under the PM-KISAN scheme?

(a) Rs 8,000 crores
(b) Rs 500 crores
(c) Rs 16,800 crores
(d) Rs 300 crores

Section - Legal Reasoning

Passage 1

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Whether a defamation action is framed in libel or slander, the claimant must always prove that the words, pictures, gestures, etc. are defamatory. The claimant must also show that they refer to him and, finally, that they were maliciously published. The classic

definition of a defamatory statement is one 'which is calculated to injure the reputation of another, by exposing him to hatred, contempt or ridicule. Lord Atkin once proposed the alternative test of whether: 'the words tend to lower the claimant in the estimation of right-thinking members of society generally. But, while this test cures some of the defects of the earlier one, the expression 'right-thinking members of society' is deeply problematic. For example, although it is established that it is defamatory to say that a person is insane, or that she has been raped, do right-thinking people think less well of those unfortunates? On the other hand, that one's associates (being themselves an ordinary cross-section of a respectable part of the community) think less well of one as consequence of a statement does not necessarily make that statement defamatory.

The defense that the statement is true is termed a plea of justification, the defendant being said to justify the publication. The burden of proof rests upon the defendant; it is for him to prove that the statement is true, not for the plaintiff to prove that it is false. The defense is a dangerous one, for an unsuccessful attempt to establish it may be treated as an aggravation of the original injury. When the defamatory statement is put forward by way of rumor or report only, it is not sufficient to prove that the rumor or report really existed; it is necessary to prove that it was true. Privilege is of two kinds, distinguished as absolute and qualified. A statement is said to be absolutely privileged when it is of such a nature that no action will lie for it. Qualified privilege includes statements made in the performance of a duty, statements made in the protection of an interest, reports of parliamentary, judicial, and certain other public proceedings, professional communications between solicitor and client, etc. The privilege of making complaints against public persons must not be confounded with the right to make fair comments on matters of public interest. Privilege deals with false and defamatory statements of fact, not with defamatory comment on proved or admitted facts.

Q55 From the following instances, identify the options which are covered as Defamation under the law of torts.

(1) Where a person makes a statement about another person as an opinion.

(2) Where a person describes another person as one belonging to the mafia.

(3) Where a person imputes a trader to lack qualification, knowledge or skill in the conduct of his trade.

(a) (1), (2) & (3)

(b) (2) only

(c) (1) & (3) only

(d) None of the above

Q56 Which of the following rules must be fulfilled in order to interpret whether any statement is defamatory in nature or not?

(a) The part of the statement which is defamatory is to be considered by the Court

(b) The words in the statement may not have a meaning beyond their literal meaning

(c) The Court may consider whether a person has knowledge or not about his statement being defamatory.

(d) The person attacked need not be mentioned in the defamatory statement.

Q57 The rule of "the law will not permit a man to recover damages in respect of an injury to a character which he either does not or ought not to possess" is based on which of the following theories under the law of torts?

(a) Interest in free speech

(b) Interest in the security of reputation

(c) Malicious publication

(d) Both (b) and (c)

Q58 Identify the correct option for the following two statements of Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R).

Assertion (A): The defendant, being privileged, is either wholly free from the responsibility or is liable only on the proof that he had a genuine intention to use his privilege.

Reasoning (R): When the statement is untrue, it is necessary to prove that the occasion of the publication was to exempt the defendant from the consequences of his error.

(a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

(b) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

(c) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect

(d) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct

Q59 Which of the following is incorrect about qualified privilege as a defense of Defamation under the law of torts?

(a) Where an occasion of qualified privilege exists, a person whether or not he is actuated by malice is entitled to make a defamatory statement.

(b) Qualified privilege is an intermediate case between total absence of privilege and the presence of absolute privilege.

(c) A statement is conditionally privileged if it is made in the performance of any legal or moral duty imposed upon the person making it.

(d) Even when there is no duty to make the statement, it is considered as privileged if it is made in the protection of some lawful interest of the person making it.

Passage 2

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

In criminal law, two essential elements namely, (a) the physical elements which is also known as actus reus, and (b) the mental element, commonly known as mens rea, are necessary to constitute a crime. Sir Mathew Hale in his book “History of Pleas of the Crown " who stated “where there is no will to commit an offence, there can be no just reason to incur the penalty.

Mens Rea, is basically known as evil mind/will. In our routine day-to-day life, we are probably daily thinking of some evil act, most probable. Sometimes we think “I will hit him once”, “I have to kill him, this is my enemy I will kill him”, “this is anti social we must punish him”. We know the punishment is part of the Judiciary even though sometimes we are following our dreamy Judiciary, we are pronouncing one-sided judgement about any one, and therefore we are giving them dreamy punishment.

Preparation is a very important factor of the Mens Rea. 'Preparation' means 'to arrange means or necessary measures for the commission of the crime'. Basically, offense starts from here for which we get the punishment. While preparation for committing an offense is not generally deemed to be an offence but special variety of acts are defined to be offences although they may constitute preparation to commit those offences

The 'Attempt' is the third stage in the commission of the crime. It is also known as a 'Preliminary Crime'. The term 'Attempt' means “the direct movement towards the commission of crime after necessary preparation has been made.” The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of State of Maharashtra V/s Mohd.Yakub [(1980) 3SCC 57, 1980 SCC (cri.)513] has observed that an attempt to define the term 'attempt' is a futile exercise. The attempt stage is reached when the culprit takes deliberate overt steps to commit the offence, which need not be a penultimate act.The fourth essential of crime is the 'Injury' to another person or to society at large. Such injury must be illegally caused to a person. The word 'Injury' has been defined under Section 44 of the Indian Penal Code as "the word 'injury' denotes any harm whatever illegally caused to any person in body, mind, reputation or property".

Q60 A and B enter into a fight and after that B shouts that he will kill A. Decide.

(a) A can be punished for offence of murder
(b) A can be punished for offence of attempting to murder
(c) A can be punished for offence of Defamation
(d) A has committed no offence

Q61A who is a pickpocket tries to steal from B’s pocket however he finds out that B’s pockets are empty. Decide.

(a) A has attempted to commit the offence of stealing
(b) A has committed the offence of stealing
(c) A has committed the offence of robbery
(d) A has committed no offence

Q62 A, plans to murder B, and starts looking for a gun and subsequently buys one. Decide.

(a) A is in the intention stage of crime
(b) A is in the preparation stage of crime
(c) A is in the attempt stage of crime
(d) A is in the completion stage of crime

Q63 Raj, Man and Shubham, Raju and Kunal plan to commit a dacoity in a bank, but after gathering all the weapons, they do not commit dacoity and dispose of the weapons, however, the local police catch them while disposing of the weapons. Decide.

(a) All five of them can be punished for committing dacoity
(b) All of them can be prosecuted for preparation to commit dacoity
(c)All of them cannot be punished as preparation does not constitute an offence
(d) All of them can be punished for dacoity only if weapons are discovered

Q64 A with an intention to kill B fires a bullet at him, Decide when the offence of attempt to murder was committed or when it would be committed.

(a) A plans to kill B with a gun
(b) A draws the gun toward B
(c) A fires the bullet from the gun
(d)A's bullet injures B

Passage 3
Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

When two parties enter into a contract they should give their consent. The consent of the parties means that they understand the same thing in the same sense. There must be no misunderstanding between the parties about the subject matter of the contract. Section 13 of the Indian Contract Act defines the term 'Consent' as Two or more persons are said to consent when they agree upon the same thing in the same sense.

Thus, consent involves the identity of minds in respect of the subject matter of the contract. In English Law, this is called 'consensus-ad-idem'. If the parties are not ad-idem on the subject matter of the contract, then there is no real agreement between them. When two persons enter into a contract concerning a particular person or a thing and it turns out that each of them had a different person or thing in mind, no contract would exist between them. In Foster v. Mackinnon, the defendant has purported to endorse a bill of exchange which he was told was a guarantee. The court held that he was not liable as his mind did not go with that writing and he never intended to sign a bill of exchange. There was no consent and consequently no agreement arose.

For a contract to be valid, it is not enough that the parties have given their consent. The consent should also be free i.e., it has been given by the free will of the parties involving no pressure or use of force. Section 14 of the Act states that Consent is said to be free when it is not caused by (i) coercion, or (ii) undue influence, or (iii) fraud, or (iv) misrepresentation, or (v) mistake. Thus, the consent of the parties to a contract is regarded as free if it has not been induced by any of the five factors stated under Section 14. In other words, consent is not free if it can be proved that it has been caused by coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation, or mistake.

When the consent of any party is not free, the contract is usually treated as voidable at the option of the party whose consent was not free. If, however, the consent has been caused by mistake on the part of both parties, the contract is considered void.

Q65 Which of the following statements is/are correct?

i. A contract without a mutual agreement between both parties would be void

ii. A contract without the free consent of the other party would be void

iii. A contract without a mutual agreement and free consent of one party would be void

iv. A contract without the free consent of one party shall be voidable at the option of party

(a) Only i is correct
(b) Only iii is correct
(c) Only i and iv are correct
(d) Only ii and iii are correct

Q66 Kunal and Sunil enter into a Contract for the supply of almonds. However, Sunil wants to get old almonds for feeding his cattle but Kunal sent him new and fresh almonds which were of better quality. Decide.

(a) The Contract would be void
(b) The Contract would be voidable at the option of Kunal
(c) The Contract would be voidable at the option of Sunil
(d) The Contract would be valid

Q67 A who is a businessman enters into a contract with his employee B to sell his house at a certain price which is much lower to the market rate, or else he will be fired from the job. Decide.

(a) B has to sell the house to A
(b) B does not need to sell the house to A as the contract is void
(c) It is at the option of B to sell the house
(d) It is at the option of A to buy the house

Q68 Rajat enters into a contract with Aman to supply 5 Kg of cotton to their warehouse at Aurangabad in Maharashtra, however, Aman supplies the cotton to Aurangabad in Bihar Decide.

(a) Aman has to pay compensation to Rajat for breach of contract.

(b) Rajat has to pay compensation to Aman as he did not provide him with exact details.

(c) No compensation can be claimed as the contract would be void.

(d) No compensation can be claimed as the performance of the contract is complete.

Q69 John enters into a contract with Harry to sell his old car, however, he does not disclose that the car had met with an accident and was later on repaired. Decide.

(a) The Contract would be void as John has committed fraud

(b) The Contract would be voidable as John has committed fraud

(c) The Contract would be valid

(d) Harry would be entitled to compensation

Passage 4
Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

"In the beginning," of course, crime and tort were not sharply distinguished. In early common law, a victim could pursue justice for the same wrongful act either through a forerunner of criminal law or through a forerunner of tort law. But over time, criminal law and tort law have evolved to encompass a number of distinctive and contrasting features. The state prosecutes violations of criminal law. Tort law typically requires harm as a prerequisite to a remedy. Criminal law does not. Specifically, criminal law punishes not only: (a) Acts that are harmful to others, but also, (b) Acts that are harmful only or mainly to the actor being punished; (c) Dangerous acts that have not yet caused harm; and (d) Acts that the community considers immoral, even if the acts are not "harmful" in the narrower sense of the term. By contrast, tort law mainly provides a remedy for harmful acts, not for acts that create risks of future harm, and not for acts that are considered immoral but not harmful. Criminal law, in theory at least, contains a proportionality principle, requiring that the punishment "fit" the crime. The tort remedy usually does not vary with the culpability of the injurer. Suppose, in three separate incidents, injurers A, B, and C cause precisely the same harm to their respective automobile accident victims; but A is strictly liable for a manufacturing flaw in the automobile, a flaw that could not have been prevented by due care; while B is negligent for momentarily taking his eyes off the road; and C is negligent for dangerously passing another car on a busy highway. A, B, and C will pay precisely the same damages.

Thus, the requisite culpable state of mind in criminal law ranges from strict liability to negligence to recklessness to knowledge to purpose, with punishment varying according to that *mens rea*. (The multiple degrees and categories of homicide are the best example of this range.) And the conduct or social harm element also ranges enormously. By contrast, most tort law is governed by a negligence standard. There are relatively few categories of intentional torts and even fewer categories of recklessness and strict liability.

Q70 Law of torts and crimes consists of many offences which are the same in substance. However, what is the key difference between offences governed by the two?

(a) A victim's consent is not necessary for the prosecution under criminal law while the same is mandatory under tort law

(b) Criminal law imposes much more severe sanctions than the tort law

(c) Criminal law prohibits public wrongs while tort law prohibits private wrongs

(d) Punishment should be proportional to the culpability of the actor and the seriousness of the harm caused while tort law does not purport to provide remedies proportional to the injurer's wrong

Q71 Identify the correct option for the following two statements of Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R).

Assertion (A): Criminal law contains some doctrines of strict liability with respect to the grade of the offence.

Reasoning (R): It recognizes such strict liability doctrines as liability for abnormally dangerous activities.

(a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

(b) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

(c) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect

(d) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct

Q72 Which of the following factors are considered in criminal law which makes it to retain a broader spectrum of culpability than the tort law?

(a) State of mind

(b) Social Harm

(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) Social anxiety

Q73 As per the economists, which of the following is fundamentally recognized in criminal law than tort law? :

(a) Optimal incidence of criminal conduct is zero

(b) Criminal law creates liability for perfectly permissible conduct.

(c) Criminal law sometimes prices an activity

(d) Criminal law pays more attention to the conduct of the victim than tort law.

Q74 Which of the following is correct about the difference between criminal law and tort law?

(a) Criminal law remains mainly a set of common law doctrines

(b) Criminal law tends to produce more detailed specifications of wrongful behavior than tort law.

(c) Tort law includes many victimless wrongs i.e. wrongs in which both of the immediate parties to the transaction consent.

(d) Both (a) and (c).

Passage 5
Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

The expression "contingent contracts" is defined in Section 31 of the Indian Contract Act as a contract to do or not to do something if some event, collateral to such contract, does or does not happen. It is a sort of conditional contract. A contract, for example, to pay a sum of money on the expiry of a time or on the death of a person is not a contingent contract because these events are of a certain nature. The time or the person in question will definitely expire and the money will become payable. For example, a contract to pay a sum of money on the destruction of premises by fire is a contingent contract, for that contingency may or may not happen. From this point of

view, all contracts of insurance are contingent contracts. A contract to buy land which is under dispute made with a party to the dispute and to become operative if he wins a case is a contingent contract, its performance being wholly dependent upon the result of the litigation. A contingent contract failed because permission was required (environmental permission) from the authority concerned but was not granted. The necessity of such clearance was clearly anticipated in the contract as a prerequisite to its performance. The Supreme Court held that consequent restoration of the parties to the position in which they were before the contract was proper.

A, whose property was attached, contracted to sell the same to B and undertook to apply to the court for the approval of the sale. A did apply to the court in the performance of his undertaking, but the court rejected his application. Thereupon A sold the land to C. B sued him for the land. It was held that the contract of sale to B was a contingent contract, being subject to the approval of the court, and that approval having not been given, the contingency did not happen and hence its performance could not be demanded. A contract to sell a piece of agricultural land which was the subject matter of the ongoing consolidation proceedings was held to be of contingent nature because nobody could tell beforehand to whom the land might become allotted. It was not enforceable until and unless the consolidation would leave the land in the hands of the seller.

Q75. X is an insurance agent. Y is an individual who is around 45 years of age and wants to get his house insured. Y contacts X, and X tells Y that the insurance can be claimed if Y's house is damaged due to a fire from an electric short circuit. One night a few children enter Y's house to pluck flowers, and accidentally leave a tap in Y's garden open, which leads to the flooding of a part of Y's house. Y now wants to claim the insurance. Decide.

(a) The insurance can be claimed since Y's house was damaged

(b) The insurance cannot be claimed as there was no destruction due to fire

(c) The insurance can be claimed since the term of the contract was uncertain

(d) The insurance cannot be claimed as the loss occurred due to a tap of the house

Q76. Which among the following is the significant feature of contingent contracts under the Indian Contract Law?

(a) Uncertainty of the condition imposed

(b) Certainty of the condition imposed

(c) The ability to fulfilment of the condition imposed

(d) The inability to the fulfilment of the condition imposed

Q77. Mr. A offers to pay a sum of Rs. 50,000/- to any person who is successfully able to find his lost golden retriever.

From the aforementioned, determine the nature of the contract enumerated in the above-mentioned illustration.

(a) Contract becomes a contingent one when the golden retriever is found by any person

(b) Contract becomes a contingent one when the golden retriever is searched by any person

(c) Contract is not a contingent one as it may or may not have the ability to be fulfilled by any person.

(d) Contract is not a contingent contract ab initio

Q78. From the following, identify the contracts which are classified to be of the nature of being a contingent contracts under the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

(a) A contract to pay a sum of money in return for some labour

(b) An agreement for the sale of land with a condition that the sale deed would be executed after the seller obtained permission for the use of land as village land.

(c) A contract to pay a sum of money on the loss of a ship

(d) Both (a) and ©

Q79. Which of the following is correct about contingent contracts under the contract law?

(a) The failure of a contingent contract is due to the happening of an unanticipated event

(b) A contract will not be contingent where the happening or non-happening of the contingency depends upon the will of the party.

(c) The contract would not be enforceable where the event does not happen in the way contemplated by the contract.

(d) Where a valid contract has arisen but is liable to be defeated on the happening of some subsequent conditions, then it will be a contingent contract.

Passage 6
Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

In *Himmat Lal v. Police Commissioner, Bombay, 1973 AIR 87*, it was held that the impugned rules framed by the respondent under section 33(1) of the Bombay Police Act 1951, are not ultra vires section 33 (1) in so far as they require prior permission for holding meetings. Sub-section 33 (1) proceeds on the basis that the public has a right to hold assemblies and take processions on. It is necessary to regulate the conduct and behaviour or action of' persons constituting such assemblies or processions in order to safeguard the rights of citizens and in order to preserve public order. The word 'regulate' would include the power to prescribe that permission in writing should be taken a few days before the holding of a meeting on a public street. The impugned rules do not prohibit the holding of meetings but only prescribe that permission should be taken.

Section 33(1) does not violate Art. 19(1) (b), and Art. 19 (1) (a) is not attracted to the facts of the case. The sub-section has nothing to do with the formation of assemblies and processions but only deals with persons as members of assemblies and processions. The sub-section enables the Commissioner to make rules to regulate the assemblies and processions. Without such rules, in crowded public streets, it would be impossible for citizens to enjoy their various rights. Indeed, the section may be said to have been enacted in aid of the rights under Art. 19 (1) (a) and 19(1)(d). It could not be contended by the respondent that as under the Common Law of England, no one has a

right to hold a meeting on a highway, and the same law prevails in India. And therefore, the word 'regulate' means a right to prohibit the holding of a meeting also. In India, the law has developed on slightly different lines, and a citizen in India had, before the Constitution, a right to hold meetings on public streets subject to the control of the appropriate authority regarding the time and place of the meetings and subject to considerations of public order While prior to the coming into force of the Constitution, the right to assemble could have been abridged or taken away by law, after the coming into force of the Constitution, the right cannot be abridged except by imposing reasonable restrictions. There is nothing wrong in requiring prior permission to be obtained before holding a public meeting on a public street, for the right which flows from Art. 19(1)(b) is not a right to hold a meeting at any place and time.

Q80. A labour of the Shyam Steel Private. Ltd, unfortunately, died in an accident while working inside the plant. The labour while working was not wearing protective gear in the assigned department which could have saved him from an unfortunate accident. The labourers of Shyam Steel Private Limited decided to hold a strike the other day. They demanded justice for the family of the deceased labour with 20 lakhs as compensation. The labourers also demanded a safe environment to work where they should be provided protective gear by the company. They went on strike for two hours by blocking the road which caused inconvenience to other public in communication. The manager held all the labourers liable for infringing the rights of others and blocking their passage. Decide.

(a) The labourers have no right to hold strikes.

(b) The labourers infringed the rights of the public by blocking the path.

(c) The manager cannot hold the labourers liable as no such right has been infringed.

(d) The labourers have all the right to hold strikes as guaranteed under Article 19.

Q81. What does the statement "It is necessary to regulate the conduct and behaviour or action of' persons constituting such assemblies or processions in order to safeguard the rights of citizens and in order to preserve public order" imply?

(a) The citizens have the right to assemble anywhere and hold strikes against the lawful authorities armed with pistols and swords.

(b)The citizens do not have the right to assemble to conspire and plan the destruction of public property.

(c)The right guaranteed under Article 19 is violated due to constituting assembly or holding processions.

(d) The right guaranteed under Article 19 does not allow the right of acting in a way or armed with weapons while constituting assembly or holding processions that poses a threat to the public.

Q82. Identify the correct option from the following two statements of Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R).

Assertion(A): The right to freedom of assembly is restricted to protect the interest of sovereignty and integrity of India.

Reasoning(R): The state could only make regulations in aid of the right of assembly of citizens and could impose reasonable restrictions in the interest of public order but no rule could be prescribed prohibiting all meetings or processions altogether.

(a) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct.

(b) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect.

(c) Both (A) and (R) are correct, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

(d) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

Q83. X and Y are caught in possession of drugs which are illegal substances under the NDPS Act. The police suspect that they are involved in drugs as well. They ask X and Y to give a confession of the same which they deny. Decide.

a) X and Y are not liable for anything since they were only found in possession of drugs

b) X and Y are liable for punishment of drug dealing since they were in possession of drugs, not consuming it

c) X and Y are liable to a stricter sentence if they are found to be involved in drug dealing

d) X and Y are liable for possession, and the denial of confession is not punishable

Q84. X is a local goon who is involved in several petty criminal activities. One day, he is caught by the police and all his offences have been taken into account, for which he has been sentenced to 15 years imprisonment. When he returns, his neighbour Y files an extended statement for his past crimes since he does not feel safe when X is out of prison. Decide.

a) Y will succeed since X is criminal by nature

b) Y will not succeed since X has already served his punishment

c) Y will succeed since X's safety and right to life is getting infringed

d) Y will not succeed since X had already been imprisoned once

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Section - Logical Reasoning

Passage 1
Read the passage and the answer the questions given below.

Businesses are currently grappling with the potential disruption of their cash flows, particularly impacting a newer generation of companies that already face challenges in repaying their loans. This category includes companies commonly referred to as "zombies," which struggle to generate sufficient earnings to cover interest payments on their debts and rely on issuing new debt to stay afloat.

The longer the COVID-19 pandemic persists, the higher the risk of a significant economic downturn transforming into a financial crisis, with zombie companies triggering a cascade of defaults similar to the subprime mortgage crisis in 2008.

In the past, recessions have typically been instigated by prolonged periods of higher interest rates, rather than viral outbreaks. The impact of such contagions on the global economy has typically been limited to approximately three months. However, the current pandemic, which occurs once in a century, is afflicting a world burdened with unprecedented levels of debt.

Central banks worldwide are becoming increasingly aware that a financial crisis may arise as a result of the economic strain caused by the pandemic. The Federal Reserve (Fed), drawing from its playbook used during the 2008 financial crisis, is implementing aggressive measures to ease market panic. It is essential to explore the reasons behind the present vulnerability of the financial system.

Around 1980, global debt began to rise rapidly as interest rates declined, accompanied by deregulation that facilitated easier lending practices. Debt levels tripled, reaching an all-time high of more than three times the size of the global economy just prior to the 2008 crisis. During the crisis, debt decreased, prompting central banks worldwide to subsequently reduce interest rates to historic lows in an attempt to stimulate recovery.

Q85. Which of the following is the central theme of the above passage?

a) The impact of viral outbreaks on the global economy
b) The risk of a financial crisis caused by zombie companies
c) The measures implemented by central banks to ease market panic
d) The relationship between global debt levels and interest rates

Q86. Which of the following is correct expression of the author's opinion as stated in the passage?

a) The COVID-19 pandemic will have a limited impact on the global economy.
b) Zombie companies are a necessary part of the business ecosystem.
c) Central banks should refrain from implementing aggressive measures during financial crises.
d) The present vulnerability of the financial system needs to be explored.

Q87. What can be most conveniently inferred from the given paragraph?

a) The current pandemic will result in a financial crisis similar to the subprime mortgage crisis.
b) The global debt levels have been steadily decreasing since the 2008 crisis.
c) Central banks' actions during the 2008 financial crisis were ineffective.
d) The COVID-19 pandemic has caused interest rates to rise globally.

Q88. The objective behind the information furnished in the passage is:

a) To explain the measures implemented by central banks during financial crises.
b) To highlight the positive impact of zombie companies on the economy.
c) To emphasize the need for higher interest rates to prevent financial crises.
d) To raise awareness about the potential risks of the current economic situation.

Passage 2
Read the passage and the answer the questions given below.

The question of which leadership style is most effective in dealing with a pandemic has sparked discussions in India. There are two contrasting approaches that have emerged: a controlling, fear-inducing leadership style characterized by strong government control, and a decentralized, delegating model. While it is still under debate which approach works better in the chaotic Indian context, current evidence suggests that the decentralized and delegating approach is proving more effective than a fear-based leadership centered around a single leader.

To illustrate this, let's take the chief ministers of Rajasthan and Karnataka as examples: Ashok Gehlot from the Congress party and BS Yediyurappa from the BJP. Gehlot is known for his accommodative and non-adversarial political style. He maintains a low profile and consistently collaborates with the bureaucracy to implement innovative tracing and testing measures. The early success of Rajasthan in controlling the Covid outbreak in Bhilwara town is attributed to empowering the local bureaucracy, with the

Bhilwara District Magistrate stating that the chief minister provided him with a "free hand."

In Karnataka, a state that stands out for its effective handling of Covid, Yediyurappa has demonstrated his willingness to acknowledge his limitations. His leadership style involves involving experts at all levels instead of trying to have all the answers himself. Importantly, he shares credit with his officials.

In contrast, neighboring Telangana, under the leadership of CM K Chandrashekar Rao, follows a top-down, autocratic approach. Rao governs through mandates rather than engaging in dialogue. As a result, Karnataka has outperformed Telangana in managing the Covid situation, with significantly fewer deaths.

Rao represents a prototype of the "Modi model," named after Prime Minister Narendra Modi. Modi's leadership style does not prioritize decentralization but relies on a strong statist messaging approach. Modi has drawn comparisons between the Covid crisis and World Wars and even likened the fight against the virus to the Mahabharat war. Prior to the national lockdown, he announced a one-day "Janata Curfew."

Using fear-inducing, militaristic language and emphasizing the severity of the situation may be seen by some as the only way to enforce discipline among unruly citizens. However, the initial response to the Prime Minister's lockdown announcement was panic-buying in grocery stores, reflecting rising levels of fear and anxiety. Consequently, this fear and anger can lead to scapegoating of communities and citizens stigmatizing one another.

In summary, the debate on the most effective leadership style for combating a pandemic in India continues. While some favor a controlling and fear-based approach, evidence suggests that a decentralized and delegating model, as seen in the examples of Gehlot and Yediyurappa, may yield better results in managing the crisis.

Q89. What is the central theme of the above passage?

a) The importance of governments in implementing policies to combat climate change and protect nature.
b) The need for increased investment in sustainable development by the private sector.
c) The economic and environmental interconnectedness and the significance of preserving nature.

d) The impact of climate-induced migration due to rising ocean levels and global temperatures.

Q90. What is the author's opinion as stated in the passage?

a) The private sector should take sole responsibility for investing in sustainable development.
b) Governments should have the exclusive role in combating climate change and protecting the environment.
c) Fossil fuel energy pricing should accurately reflect environmental costs, and energy subsidies should be eliminated.
d) Economic pursuits should be prioritized over the preservation of nature.

Q91. What can be reasonably inferred from the given paragraph?

a) The private sector is primarily responsible for the destruction of nature through support for harmful industries.
b) Governments should be the sole source of funding for sustainable development and clean technology research.
c) Rising ocean levels and global temperatures will lead to significant economic losses.
d) Neglecting environmental costs in energy pricing has substantial global economic implications.

Q92. What is the objective behind the information provided in the passage?

a) To highlight the importance of sustainable development in the private sector.
b) To advocate for governments to implement regulations to combat climate change.
c) To emphasize the interconnectedness of nature and the economy and the need to prioritize environmental protection.
d) To provide a comprehensive analysis of the impact of rising ocean levels and global temperatures on migration.

Passage 3
Read the passage and the answer the questions given below.

Global markets require transparency and limited government intervention for effective functioning, but China lacks these attributes. Despite this, China was admitted into the global trading system under the mistaken belief that it would gradually adopt these principles. However, China's remarkable rise to become the world's second-largest economy has led to the implosion of the postwar liberal order, contributing to the current state of global disorder. The recent aggressive actions by China in Ladakh are just one manifestation of this disorder.

Chinese firms are known for their fierce competitiveness, and the Chinese government has successfully developed infrastructure and technological capabilities. However, China has also employed a range of mercantilist policies that undermine the principles of free trade and fair competition, which the World Trade Organization (WTO) is meant to uphold. These policies include currency manipulation, manipulation of standards, extensive state subsidies for domestic firms, suppressing returns on household savings through an underdeveloped financial sector, forced technology transfers, forced joint ventures, technology theft (including cyber espionage), export limitations on critical materials, and denial of key inputs to foreign firms. China has weaponized trade for political purposes, going against the spirit, if not the letter, of free trade principles.

India has been particularly affected by China's mercantilist practices. Chinese authorities maintain opaque regulations that allow imports of a limited number of Indian goods and services, perpetuating an exploitative trade relationship resembling a colonial-style dynamic. Additionally, the recent loss of Indian soldiers in a brutal confrontation highlights the consequences of these practices.

China's mercantilist methods are supported by an all-encompassing surveillance system and suppression of dissent, enabled by advanced digital technology. This system, often referred to as 'digital Leninism,' reaches Orwellian levels and stands in stark contrast to political liberalism. The rule-based global order, which involves implementing the rule of law and maintaining separation of powers domestically, is intertwined with political and economic liberalism. However, the Chinese system represents the complete opposite of political liberalism.

Q93. Which of the following accurately represents the central theme of the passage?

a) The importance of transparency and limited government intervention in global markets.
b) The implications of China's rise on the postwar liberal order and global disorder.
c) The mercantilist practices employed by China and their impact on international trade.
d) The interplay between China's political system and its economic and trade policies.

Q94. Which of the following statements best reflects the author's opinion as stated in the passage?

a) China's economic prowess and competitiveness are commendable.
b) The Chinese government has successfully balanced economic development and environmental protection.
c) China's rise has had a positive impact on global markets and trade.
d) China's mercantilist policies undermine the principles of free trade and fair competition.

Q95. What can be most conveniently inferred from the given paragraph?

a) China's political system prioritizes political liberalism over economic liberalism.
b) China's rise to become the world's second-largest economy has created a harmonious global order.
c) The trade relationship between China and India is based on fair competition and equal opportunities.
d) China's all-encompassing surveillance system contradicts the principles of political liberalism.

Q96. According to the given passage, which of the following statements is true?

a) China's rise has led to global economic stability and positive changes.
b) China's mercantilist practices have improved the principles of free trade and fair competition.
c) China's aggressive actions in Ladakh signify its subordinate position in the global market.

d) The postwar liberal order has been affected by China's rise, contributing to global disorder.

Passage 4
Read the passage and the answer the questions given below.

In the realm of education, there exists a profound interconnectedness that extends beyond individual subjects and disciplines. A comprehensive and well-rounded education encompasses various aspects, including academic knowledge, social skills, and emotional intelligence. These interconnected elements are essential for nurturing holistic development in students and preparing them for the challenges of the future.

Regrettably, our current educational paradigm often neglects this interconnectedness, focusing primarily on rote learning and standardized assessments. This narrow approach undermines the true purpose of education, which should be to foster critical thinking, creativity, and a lifelong love for learning.
It is crucial to recognize that the well-being of students and the quality of education they receive are inseparable. When students are engaged, motivated, and supported, they thrive academically and personally. A student-centered approach that values their unique talents, interests, and learning styles is fundamental to their success.

Furthermore, education is not confined to the classroom. It extends to the broader community and the natural world. Students need opportunities to connect with their environment, appreciate the wonders of nature, and understand their role as responsible global citizens. Environmental education, outdoor learning experiences, and community service initiatives can enrich their educational journey and cultivate a sense of stewardship for the planet.

Ultimately, when we fail to provide a well-rounded education, we limit the potential of our students and hinder their ability to contribute meaningfully to society. The narrow focus on test scores and academic achievement overlooks the development of vital skills such as communication, collaboration, critical thinking, and empathy – skills that are increasingly valued in the modern workforce.

To create a more balanced and interconnected educational system, we must redefine our metrics of success. Instead of solely emphasizing grades and standardized test scores, we should celebrate the diverse talents and achievements of students. A holistic approach to assessment that encompasses multiple intelligences, creativity, and personal growth is essential.

Moreover, collaboration between educators, parents, policymakers, and the community is crucial to foster an educational environment that values interconnectedness. By working together, we can create learning experiences that integrate academic knowledge with real-world applications, promote social and emotional well-being, and nurture students' curiosity and passion for learning.

In conclusion, the current educational paradigm must evolve to embrace the profound interconnectedness within and beyond the classroom. By providing a well-rounded education that values academic, social, and emotional development, we can empower students to thrive and contribute meaningfully to a rapidly changing world. Through collaboration and a shift in priorities, we can create an educational system that truly prepares students for a future filled with opportunities and challenges.

Q97. Which of the following is the central theme of the above passage?

a) The interdependence between nature and the economy.
b) The importance of economic growth over environmental preservation.
c) The need for stricter regulations on industrial activities.
d) The role of technology in mitigating climate change.

Q98. Which of the following is the correct expression of the author's opinion as stated in the passage?

a) The destruction of nature is necessary for economic progress.
b) The preservation of nature is essential for long-term economic prosperity.
c) Economic development should prioritize immediate gains over environmental concerns.
d) Climate change and environmental degradation are insignificant challenges.

Q99. What can be most conveniently inferred from the given paragraph?

a) The private sector has no responsibility in promoting sustainable development.
b) Fossil fuel energy should be subsidized to encourage consumption.
c) The natural world is separate from the economy and doesn't impact human well-being.

d) Safeguarding natural capital is vital for the welfare of future generations.

Q100. According to the given passage, which of the following statements is true?

a) The economic sector should disregard environmental costs for greater profits.
b) Fossil fuel energy pricing accurately reflects both production and environmental costs.
c) Energy subsidies contribute to the responsible consumption of fossil fuels.
d) The IMF study reveals that energy subsidies had no impact on global GDP.

Passage 5
Read the passage and the answer the questions given below.

On Wednesday, the police filed a case against Pragya Singh Thakur, a vocal member of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), for her alleged provocative speech at a recent convention organized by a pro-Hindu group. The case was registered at the Kote police station based on a complaint filed by H.S. Sundaresh, the president of the Shivamogga District Congress Committee.

As per the police, the case has been filed against the Bhopal MP under various sections of the Indian Penal Code, including 153A (which pertains to promoting enmity between different religious or racial groups) and 295A (which pertains to deliberate acts intended to outrage religious feelings). During the convention held on December 25, Thakur remarked that Hindus have the right to retaliate against those who attack them and their dignity. She also urged the audience to respond firmly to anyone who "infiltrates our house," suggesting the need to keep weapons for self-protection.

TMC spokesperson Saket Gokhale and political analyst and consultant Tehseen Poonawalla filed complaints against Thakur for her alleged "hate speech." The complaints were received through mail, and the Superintendent of Police instructed them to appear before the jurisdictional police officer to officially register the complaint. In response, a local Congress leader lodged a formal complaint on Wednesday.

Q101. What is the central theme of the above passage?

a) The controversy surrounding Pragya Singh Thakur's speech
b) The legal case filed against Pragya Singh Thakur
c) The role of Hindu nationalist ideology in politics
d) The importance of freedom of speech in a democratic society

Q102. Which of the following is the correct expression of the author's opinion as stated in the passage?

a) The BJP's attempts to distance themselves from Pragya are hypocritical.
b) The electoral process is responsible for the rise of communalism.
c) Hardline Hindutva suppresses the free-spiritedness of spiritual Hinduism.
d) Pragya's victory in the Bhopal election reflects the mainstream acceptance of her ideology.

Q103. What can be most conveniently inferred from the given paragraph?

a) The BJP has a history of rewarding leaders who embrace Hindutva ideology.
b) Pragya Singh Thakur's controversial remarks have resulted in severe consequences.
c) The BJP's endorsement of Pragya reveals their true stance on nationalism.
d) The rise of communal thinking is solely attributed to vote bank politics.

Q104. According to the given passage, which of the following statements is true?

a) Pragya Singh Thakur was removed from her position as a BJP MP.
b) Pragya Singh Thakur openly praised Nathuram Godse during her campaign.
c) The BJP completely disassociated themselves from Pragya's controversial remarks.
d) Pragya Singh Thakur's victory in the Bhopal election was a narrow win.

Passage 6
Read the passage and the answer the questions given below.

The consensus among medical professionals is that reducing emissions is crucial to saving the planet. According to the IPCC, human-induced warming surpassed approximately 1°C above pre-industrial levels in 2017. It is within this context that we must understand the goal of limiting global temperature increase to below 1.5°C by 2100. However, current projections indicate that we are on track for a rise of 3.2°C to 3.9°C, highlighting the magnitude of our present failure and the future threat we face.

Greenhouse gas emissions continue to rise, with nitrous oxide levels reaching 123% and atmospheric methane levels at 259% of the pre-industrial level. Carbon dioxide levels, exacerbated by its long atmospheric lifespan, are now higher than they have been in the past 400,000 years. The Anthropocene era is already witnessing a significantly different climate than that experienced by our ancestors, and we are headed towards even more dire conditions.

To an external observer, our inability to unite and follow the prescribed measures may seem like a collective suicide pact among the world's population of seven billion. While it is widely recognized that the impact of warming will disproportionately affect the poor and vulnerable, it is important to note that many others will also suffer severely compromised quality of life.

If that were the case, we would be discussing a pact of mass murder. The implications of a 3.9°C rise are particularly alarming for low-lying areas like Dhaka, which is merely four meters above sea level. However, this scenario would also turn California into a tinderbox, subject New Orleans to the devastating force of numerous Hurricane Katrinas, and unleash deadly heatwaves across Australia and Europe. During the 2003 European heatwave, Paris experienced an excess death rate of 141%.

Regardless of one's wealth, there will be nowhere to escape from the consequences. It is reminiscent of the situation in Delhi during the scorching month of November when casual discussions about moving to other cities arise. As Meenakshi Reddy Madhavan writes, "Get out of Mumbai, see that you do, the sea is coming for me and you. Get out of Bangalore I'd recommend, before the water comes to an end. Move to Goa? It's pretty dire, you might end up dead in a garbage fire...So, why bother to get out? Just choose your tomb."

In movements like Fridays For Future and Extinction Rebellion, it comes as no surprise that young people are leading the protests against the current state of affairs. Consider

the fact that children born today will inevitably witness the nightmarish effects of a 3.9°C rise, regardless of their country's wealth. In this sense, Greta Thunberg is absolutely correct – young people are bearing the brunt of their leaders' failures. The adults, by proxy, have signed them onto this suicidal path.

Q105: Which of the following accurately represents the central theme of the passage?

a) The urgent need to address the impact of climate change on vulnerable populations.
b) The global failure to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and its future consequences.
c) The role of youth movements in driving climate activism and awareness.
d) The increasing severity of extreme weather events due to rising global temperatures.

Q106: What is the author's opinion regarding the impact of climate change on personal liberties?

a) Climate change poses a direct threat to personal liberties worldwide.
b) The implications of climate change for personal liberties are uncertain.
c) The author believes personal liberties will be severely constrained due to climate change.
d) The passage does not provide any information about the impact of climate change on personal liberties.

Q107: What can be inferred from the passage about the consequences of rising carbon dioxide levels?

a) Rising carbon dioxide levels have contributed to the current global disorder.
b) The impact of rising carbon dioxide levels will primarily affect coastal regions.
c) Rising carbon dioxide levels have resulted in a significant increase in extreme weather events.
d) The consequences of rising carbon dioxide levels are yet to be fully understood.

Q108 : According to the passage, what is the significance of young people's involvement in climate protests?

a) Young people are more knowledgeable about the science behind climate change.

b) Young people are directly impacted by the failure of current leaders.

c) The passage does not provide any information about the significance of young people's involvement.

d) Young people are more likely to be affected by extreme weather events.

Section - Quantitative Techniques

Passage 1
Read the passage and the answer the questions given below.

In a school, there are three sections - Section A, Section B, and Section C. Each section has a different number of students. The school conducted a survey on students' preferences for extracurricular activities. The results showed the percentage of students interested in different activities in each section.

In Section A, 60% of the students are interested in sports, 30% in music, and the remaining 10% in art.

In Section B, 40% of the students are interested in sports, 50% in music, and the rest in art.

In Section C, 50% of the students are interested in sports, 20% in music, and the remaining 30% in art

The total number of students in the school is 500.

Q109. What is the total number of students interested in music across all three sections? If the total number of students in Section A,B,C is 100, 200,200.

(a) 100

(b) 150

(c) 200

(d) 250

Q110. What percentage of students in Section C are interested in art? Suppose section C has a strength of 200.

(a) 10%
(b) 25%
(c)30%
(d) 40%

Q111. Which section has the highest percentage of students interested in sports? If sections A, B and C has a strength of 150, 110,240.

(a) Section A
(b) Section B
(c) Section C
(d) Either A or B

Q112. What percentage of students in the school are interested in sports? If sections A, B, and C has a strength of 150, 110, and 240?

(a) 45%
(b) 20%
(c) 55%
(d) 60%

Passage 2
Read the passage and the answer the questions given below.

In a span of three years, a cricketer named Virat Kohli achieved notable scores against different countries.

NOTE: The total runs scored in a year can be calculated by adding the runs scored against Australia, England, and other countries.

Year 2015: In 2015, Virat Kohli accumulated a total of 1200 runs. Notably, the runs scored against England accounted for one-third of the runs scored against other countries in 2016. Additionally, the average of runs scored against Australia and England was 300.

Year 2016: During the year 2016, Virat Kohli managed to score a combined total of 1200 runs against Australia and other countries. The ratio of runs scored against other

countries in 2015 to runs scored against other countries in 2016 was 4:3. Furthermore, the total runs scored against England in 2016 matched the total runs scored against England in 2017.

Year 2017: In 2017, the sum of runs scored against Australia and England equaled the total runs scored against other countries. The overall runs scored in 2017 reached 1400. Notably, the runs scored against Australia in 2015 were twice the runs scored against England in the same year.

Q113. What was the average number of runs scored by Virat Kohli against Australia and England in 2015?

a) 600

b) 300

c) 200

d) 100

Q114. What was the ratio of runs scored against other countries in 2015 to runs scored against other countries in 2016?

a) 4:3

b) 3:4

c) 2:3

d) 3:2

Q115. What was the total runs scored against Australia, England, and other countries in 2016?

a) 900

b) 1114

c) 700

d) 600

Q116. What was the average runs scored by Virat Kohli against Australia in 2015?

a) 300

b) 400

c) 500

d) 600

Passage 3
Read the passage and the answer the questions given below.

In a school, there are three classes - Class A, Class B, and Class C. Each class has a different number of students. The average age of students in Class A is 12 years, in Class B is 10 years, and in Class C is 15 years. The average age of all the students in the school is 11.5 years. The number of students in Class A is twice the number of students in Class B, and the number of students in Class C is three times the number of students in Class A.

Q117. In a school, the average age of students in Class A is 12 years, in Class B is 10 years, and in Class C is 15 years. The number of students in Class A is twice the number of students in Class B, and the number of students in Class C is three times the number of students in Class A. If the total number of students in the school is 360, how many students are there in Class B?

a) 40
b) 60
c) 80
d) 120

Q118. The average age of students in a school is 11.5 years. If the number of students in Class C is four times the number of students in Class A and the number of students in Class B is half the number of students in Class A, what is the average age of students in Class C?

a) 12 years
b) 13 years
c) 14 years
d) 16 years

Q119. If the average age of students in Class B is 9 years and the number of students in Class A is three times the number of students in Class B, what is the average age of students in Class A?

a) 9 years
b) 11 years
c) 12 years
d) 13 years

Q120. In a school, the average age of students in Class A is 12 years, and the average age of students in Class B is 10 years. If the number of students in Class A is three times the number of students in Class B, what is the ratio of the number of students in Class A to the number of students in Class B?

a) 1:3
b) 3:1
c) 18:5
d) 2:3

CAREERS 360

Answer Key

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
a	b	b	c	a	c	d	b	b	a	c	d	a	d	c
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
c	b	a	a	a	d	c	c	a	c	c	c	c	a	d
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
c	c	b	b	c	b	d	b	c	b	a	c	d	d	c
46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
c	b	c	d	a	b	b	b	c	c	d	a	d	a	d
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
a	b	b	c	c	d	c	c	c	a	c	c	a	b	b
76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
a	d	c	c	d	d	c	d	b	b	d	a	d	c	c
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105
d	c	b	d	d	d	a	b	d	b	c	c	a	b	b
106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
c	d	b	c	b	b	b	a	a	b	b	a	d	a	c

Solutions

1 - a

Global warming is the cause of glacial melt in Antarctica and Greenland. So, it is an indirect cause of the slowdown of ocean currents.

Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

According to the second paragraph of the passage, the fast melting of the glaciers in Antarctica and Greenland has resulted in the addition of cold glacial-melt water with warm ocean water. This addition results in the slowdown of ocean currents and an increase in the level of ocean water. So, option (b) is incorrect.

2 - d

The last option contains the factors contributing to a sudden increase in coastal storms.

The human-caused industrial revolution has raised the percentage of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases in our atmosphere, which automatically leads to global warming. This warming causes the melting of glaciers, which, in turn, contributes to the rising level of the oceans. This rise in sea and ocean levels is the cause of coastal erosion. The warm air and ocean temperatures are the causes of frequent coastal storms. So, coastal erosion and coastal storms are not related to cause and effect.
Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

3 - b

The second option contains a statement which is against the idea portrayed in the passage.
According to the last paragraph of the passage, polar bears are forced to stay on land because of the unusual warming of the Arctic, which is given twice as fast as any other place on the Earth. Due to this warming effect, the sea ice is melting. As a result, walrus and polar bears are being affected the most. The walruses are losing their homes, and the bears are being forced to stay on land for a long time.
Other options contain the information, which is supported by the passage.
Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

4 - c

The third option contains the most reasonable answer to this question.
The fishing industries are totally dependent on the spawning of fish in a suitable climate. But, due to the variations in the temperature of the water, the fish do not spawn properly. As a result, the fishing industries get severely affected. The variation in temperature of the seawater occurs due to the melting of the sea ice.
Other options are not given as the direct factors affecting the fishing industries.Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

5 - a

The first option contains the central idea being conveyed by the author in the passage.
According to the context of the passage, social media platforms are widely used by people belonging of all ages. It has become so reliable that even young children blindly believe the information collected from search engines without even verifying it.
The second option is not completely valid because it says that social media is the most convenient means to express truth.
The third option is also not correct because it says that all the information available on social media platforms is completely genuine. It is not the actual case. The information may be genuine or fake, depending upon the context.
Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

6 - c

The third option contains the most appropriate answer to this question.

According to the author, a political campaign has a chance to emerge as a misinformation campaign when the information given by the parties is fake and related to the party policies and other contexts. Political parties are using social media to conduct their campaigns and spread information about their programs. If people do not cross-check the information, they have a great chance to be cheated later on.

The first option is not a proper reason for answering the question. The second and last options are not supported by the passage.

Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

7 - d

All the information given in the options supports the fact that the digital culture is a dangerous trend.

According to the author, the digital culture has been adopted to such an extent that any information, true or false, spreads within seconds through social media and is blindly believed by most people without proper verification or cross-checking. So, in case incorrect information is viral, people are getting completely misled by it. All the options above contain these points and, thus, can be considered to be correct.

Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

8 - b

The second option contains the most appropriate inference of the passage.

According to the author, social media has become such a widespread system throughout the world that physical interaction among people is no more considered important. Communication through digital interaction has brought people closer and strengthened their relationships. So, the first option is not correct.

The second option contains the correct information, as evident from the second paragraph of the passage. The children firmly believe the information found in various search engines and ignore anything not included in it. “Google” has become the most popular search engine in today’s era.

The third option says that misinformation on digital media is not as dangerous as traditional wars between two powerful opponents, which is not correct.

According to the fourth paragraph of the passage, misinformation on digital media is more dangerous than traditional wars between two opponents because it can create a disturbance among different parts of countries of the world. As the spreading of information on social media is too fast, small misinformation can cause great disturbances.

So, option (b) is the correct answer.

9 - b

The second option contains the most synonymous meaning to the given words in the question.

“Discernible” means something that can be perceived by sense.

“Frantic” means something done quickly in a disorganised way.

“Obscure” means uncertain.

“Ferocious” means wild.

“Perceptible” means something able to be noticed.

“Agitated” means nervous.

“Calm” means quiet or peaceful.

“Detectable” means something that can be identified.

“Invisible” means something that cannot be seen.

“Sober” means thoughtful.

Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

10 - a

The correct combination is given in the first option.

In the passage, the author uses the sticks to symbolise the six children of his father, including him. The pole is a symbol of his father. The strings represent the connection of a father with his children. The yard is the father’s imaginary boundary lines drawn for his family.

Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

11 - c:

According to the context of the passage, the author has demonstrated a person's struggle as a father. He has portrayed his father as a strict and authoritarian person who used to shout at his children for wasting food and trying to control their activities. But, at the end of the story, we can find that the father was actually trying to perform his role as the head of the family in the absence of his wife.

Other options do not contain relevant information according to the context of the passage.

Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

12 - d

The fourth option contains the most appropriate implication of the quoted statement given in the question.

According to the context of the passage, the pole has been represented as an important part of the life of the author's dad. He used to decorate it on every special occasion.

Also, he had tied six sticks to it using strings and attached notes saying “love” and “forgive”, trying to convey his feelings to his children.
Hence, we can conclude that the pole was a means to give him an abundance of joy and express his feelings.
So, option (d) is the correct answer.

13 - a
The most appropriate answer to this question is an option (a).
Although Holmes and the narrator stayed in the same neighbourhood distance between them grew because the narrator was recently married and he did not find any time from his personal life.
Option (b), (c) and (d) are irrelevant reasons to the above question.
Hence, option (a) is correct.

14. - d
Option (d) is the correct option here. The passage does not mention any feelings of Irene towards Holmes, hence it cannot be said that feelings are been reciprocated by Irene.
While describing Irene, the narrator said that Irene is one woman who outshines others and dominates the whole class of women. The narrator has also mentioned that Irene was a distracting factor for Holmes and that is why Holmes avoid talking to her or expressing his feelings. It is also mentioned that the character of Irene is dubious and little that he knows about her.

15 - c
The line “He never spoke of the softer passions, save with a gibe and a sneer” means that although Homes liked Irene very much but he does not show his feeling to her. He never spoke to her in a polite or romantic manner rather choose to tease or use taunting words.
Hence, option (c) is correct.
Option (a), (b) and (c) are the not correct implications of the line asked in the question.

16 - c
The word ‘Abhorrent’ means showing hatred or disgust.
The word ‘Intrusion’ means forceful entry into something.
The word ‘Sneer’ means mocking or taunting someone.
The word ‘Grit’ means a passion to achieve a goal.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

17 - b

Option (a) is incorrect. The house was not on fire.

Option (d) is incorrect as the burglar's alarm was installed by a man who came from New York. There is no clear evidence that supports option (c). McWilliamses did not want to spend money on burglar's alarm, instead, he wanted to donate money to charity.

Hence, option (b) is correct.

18 - a

After reading the passage, one can infer that McWilliamses loved his wife very much. When they were fighting regarding the money they found in the house, McWilliamses agree to buy an alarm instead of donating money to charity. Hence, one can infer that McWilliamses loved his wife and her decision is the final say in all the matters.

Hence, option (a) is correct.

19 - a

The thief had no experience in his profession. He told McWilliamses that he would have rang the alarm if he knew that there was a burglar alarm in their house.

20 - a

The tone of the given extract is humorous. The author of the short story is trying to create humour while narrating the conversation between the burglar and McWilliamses. When the burglar entered McWilliamses's house, he did not take any action instead ask him to follow the rules of his house. He asked the burglar to ring the alarm before entering (again sarcastic and humour).

•Commiserating means feeling sad or sympathetic towards someone. This is not relevant to the story.

•Cynical means sceptical or doubtful which is not relevant here.

•Indignant means show to show anger or annoyance towards someone which is incorrect in the context of the passage.

Hence, option (a) is correct.

21 - d

The central idea behind the passage is to discuss how India and USA can become superpowers in the world but to achieve that both countries should shift their focus on growth and development towards science and technology. Only then, they can achieve what they want.

Other options are not complete in themselves and hence do not justify the answer.

Hence, option (d)is correct.

22 - c

According to the author, India and the USA strategically work towards their goal of the need for science and technology but this will not provide fruitful dividends unless a strong and healthy trade policy comes into the picture. Even US administrators are working hard to put trade at the forefront with India. Other options are not that relevant in the context of the question.

Hence, (c) is correct.

23 - c

All the options provided act as significant factors in contributing to power relations between India and USA. But option (c) has not been mentioned by the author in detail.

Hence, through the elimination method, this is the least significant factor in establishing India-USA power relations.

Hence, option (c) is the correct option.

24 - a

It is suggested by the author that to win a competitive edge along with the USA over other countries, India must open its various services such as legal health, and pharmaceuticals finance to the USA. Other options are individually not strong enough to do that.

Hence, option (a) is correct.

25 - c

Kenya launched its first operational earth observation satellite onboard a SpaceX rocket from the United States. Hence, option (c) is correct.

26 - c

The Falcon 9 rocket carrying the Taifa-1 satellite, took off from Vandenberg Base in California, after three postponements due to bad weather. Hence, option (c) is correct.

27 - c

The Falcon 9 rocket carrying the Taifa-1 satellite was put together with the help of Bulgarian aerospace company at a cost of 50 million Kenyan shillings equivalent to $372,000. Hence, option (c) is correct.

28 - c

On April 2, 2023, the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) conducted a successful Reusable Launch Vehicle Autonomous Landing Mission (RLV LEX) at the Aeronautical Test Range (ATR) in Chitradurga, Karnataka. Hence, option (c) is correct.

29 - a

China launched the Zhongxing-26 satellite at a cost of 333 million USD. It was launched on Long March 3B rocket. The main objective of the satellite is to provide broadband connectivity for aviation and ship-related operations. The satellite was launched by the China Academy of Space Technology. Hence, option (a) is correct.

30 - d

India unveiled its new 18 petaflop supercomputer for weather forecasting institutes. Union Earth Sciences Minister Kiren Rijiju made the announcement after a visit to the Ministry's National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF) in Noida. Hence, option (d) is correct.

31- c

National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF) houses 'Mihir', a 2.8 petaflop supercomputer, while the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune, is home to 'Pratyush', a 4.0 petaflop supercomputer. Hence, option (c) is correct.

32 - c

‘Mihir’ and 'Pratyush' were launched in 2018 and will be decommissioned once the new supercomputer is unveiled. Hence, option (c) is correct.

33 - b

India has achieved a significant milestone in the realm of technology with its AI supercomputer ‘AIRAWAT’ securing the 75th position in the prestigious Top 500 Global Supercomputing List. This feat was announced during the 61st edition of the International Supercomputing Conference (ISC 2023) held in Germany. Hence, option (b) is correct.

34 - b

India celebrates National Science Day on February 28. It is celebrated in the country to mark the discovery of the Raman Effect. Raman discovered the Raman Effect on February 28, 1928, and received Nobel Prize for his discovery in 1930. Hence, option (b) is correct.

35 - c

In Hinduism, samudra manthan is one of the most significant episodes elaborated in the Vishnu Puran, which led to the birth of divine goddesses angels, and many precious

valuables, including the divine nectar of immortality known as Amrit. Hence option (c) is correct.

36 - b

In Hinduism, samudra manthan is one of the most significant episodes elaborated in the Vishnu Puran, which led to the birth of divine goddesses angels, and many precious valuables, including the divine nectar of immortality known as Amrit. The literal translation of the words 'samudra' and 'manthan' mean 'ocean' and 'churning'. Together, the phrase thereby denotes the 'churning of the sea. Hence option (b) is correct.

37 - d

The mural, Samudra Manthan was casted in panchdhatu – a composition of brass, lead, tin, magnesium, and titanium. Hence option (d) is correct.

38 - b

Nalanda Mahavira is a World Heritage Site. It has stupas and viharas. Also, there are remains of monastic and scholastic institutions belonging to the third century BCE. The Archaeology Survey of India recently reported that two 1,200-year-old idols were found in a pond near Nalanda Mahavira. The idols were found when the Jal Jeevan Hariyali project was being implemented. Hence option (b) is correct.

39 - c

The recently opened Palm Leaf Manuscript Museum in Kerala has added to the cultural and intellectual life of the state. The museum, which is the world's first of its kind, contains 187 manuscripts and other artefacts related to the former Travancore kingdom from 650 AD until the end of the 19th century. It also has documents from the regions of Kochi and Malabar. Hence option (c) is correct.

40 - b

India's new Parliament building has hand-knotted carpets, covering 35,000 square feet of area, woven by nearly 900 weavers from the Bhadohi and Mirzapur districts of Uttar Pradesh. Hence option (b) is correct.

41 - a

Dedicated to Prime Minister Narendra Modi's dream for an Atmanirbhar Bharat or self-reliant India, these weavers have created 158 carpets for Lok Sabha and 156 for Rajya Sabha. These carpets were then stitched together in the form of a semi-circle to form one single carpet in sync with the architecture of each of the Houses. Hence option (a) is correct.

42 - c

While the carpet in Lok Sabha has intricate motifs of the peacock, symbolising India's national bird, the one in Rajya Sabha showcases exquisite images of lotus, the national flower. Hence option (c) is correct.

43 - d

Delhi's Purana Qila, also known as the Old Fort, has recently been the site of significant archaeological findings that shed light on the city's ancient history. The ongoing excavations have revealed a treasure trove of historical artifacts, providing insights into the continuous history of the region. Hence option (d) is correct.

44 - d

Deoghar Mart is an e-commerce website selling local arts and crafts. It was launched by Mr Manjunath Bhanjantri. He is basically from a bamboo artisan community. His village has more than 34 different artisan families. Manjunath has taken his community skills to the reach of the people through Deogarh Mart. Hence option (d) is correct.

45 - c

The Karnataka government issued orders for the implementation of 'Shakti' scheme under which women can avail free travel in state-run buses with certain conditions, including reservation of 50 per cent seats for men, from June 11. Hence option (c) is correct.

46 - c

Other than the BMTC, 50 per cent of seats will be reserved for men in the remaining three state road transport corporations -- KSRTC, NWKRTC and KKRTC. Hence option (c) is correct.

47 - b

The Congress in its election manifesto had promised free rides for women in government buses and said this was one of the five poll guarantees that would come into effect the day it comes to power in the state. Hence option (b) is correct.

48 - c

In a significant policy decision, the Andhra Pradesh Cabinet announced on June 7 its approval to replace the Contributory Pension Scheme (CPS) with the Guaranteed Pension Scheme (GPS) for government employees. This move aims to provide enhanced financial security and benefits to pensioners. Hence option (c) is correct.

49 - d

Odisha Chief Minister Naveen Patnaik recently unveiled two ground breaking initiatives aimed at leveraging the power of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the state. The initiatives, named 'Odisha for Artificial Intelligence' and 'Artificial Intelligence for Youth', are poised to make a significant impact on digital literacy, technological advancements, and economic growth. Hence option (d) is correct.

50 - a

Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister Y S Jagan Mohan Reddy disbursed Rs 913 crore into the bank accounts of more than 9.5 lakh mothers under Jagananna Vasathi Devena scheme at Narpala village in Anantapur district of the State. Hence option (a) is correct.

51 - b

Accordingly, the State government will pay boarding and lodging charges of Rs 10,000 for ITI students, Rs 15,000 for polytechnic students and Rs 20,000 for students pursuing degree, engineering, and medical courses. Hence option (b) is correct.

52 - b

According to the Chief Minister, education will break the shackles of poverty which everyone should notice. Hence option (b) is correct.

53 - b

The Madhya Pradesh state cabinet has given its approval to a new scheme called 'Mukhyamantri Sikho Kamao Yojana' (Chief Minister Learn and Earn Scheme), aimed at providing opportunities for unemployed youth in the state. This scheme seeks to equip young individuals with the necessary skills and knowledge to enhance their employability and income potential. Hence option (b) is correct.

54 - c

The Government of India launched the PM-KISAN scheme in 2019 to provide financial support to the farmers in the country. Under the plan, Rs 6,000 is provided annually. Recently, PM Modi released Rs 16,800 crores under the scheme. More than 80 million farmers benefited from this. The Prime Minister released the funds from Bellavi, Karnataka. Hence option (c) is correct.

55 - c

The Court in the case of Braddock v Bevins [1948] 1 KB 580 upheld that a statement may be defamatory, even though the maker states it, not as fact, but as mere opinion. To say that abuse is not defamatory is misleading. The test to be applied to words of

abuse is exactly the same as for other allegedly defamatory statements. Thus, it may be defamatory to call a person a villain, or a habitual drunkard. What matters is the context and manner in which the words are uttered. Thus, even a word like 'Mafia' can be understood to describe a close-knit group in a metaphorical, but not defamatory. It is defamatory to impute to a trader, businessman, or professional person a lack of qualification, knowledge, skill, capacity, judgment, or efficiency in the conduct of his trade or business or professional activity. Therefore, the correct option is (c).

56 - d

In the absence of an allegation that those words possess an extended meaning, words must be construed by the court in their ordinary and natural sense. The whole of the statement and not a specific part must be looked at, not merely that part which the claimant alleges to be defamatory. The words may have a meaning beyond their literal meaning which is inherent in them and arises by inference or implication. This is sometimes known as a 'false innuendo' and it is something that the claimant must plead separately. The general common-law position is that 'a person charged with libel cannot defend himself by showing that he intended in his breast not to defame', nor is it a defense that a person has no actual knowledge that his statement is defamatory. It is usually stated that liability at common law is strict: it matters not whether the defendant could have taken steps to discover that the statement was defamatory. 'In order to be actionable the defamatory words must be understood to be published of and concerning the claimant.' The claimant need not be mentioned in the statement, nor need everyone reading it know that he was referred to. Therefore, the correct option is (d) the person attacked need not be mentioned in the defamatory statement.

57 - a

No action will lie for the publication of a defamatory statement if the defendant pleads and proves that it is true. In the case of McPherson v Daniels (1829) 10 B & C 263, 272, the Court upheld the above-mentioned rule. This is so even though the defendant has proved to have been actuated by malicious and improper motives. As per law, the interest in free speech prevails completely over the interest in a security of reputation. Therefore, the correct option is (a) Interest in free speech.

58 - d

A privileged statement may be defined as one which is made in such circumstances as to be exempt from the rule that a man attacks the reputation of another at his own risk. In other words, privilege includes those exceptional cases in which it is not enough, in order to create liability to prove that the defendant has published a false and defamatory statement. The defendant, being privileged, is not responsible for this alone, but he is either wholly free from the responsibility or is liable only on the proof that he was

animated by a malicious motive, and not by any genuine attention to use his privilege. When the statement is untrue, it is necessary to prove that the occasion of the publication was to exempt the defendant from the consequences of his error. Therefore, the first statement is untrue. Hence d) is the correct answer.

59 - a

When an occasion of qualified privilege exists, a person, provided he is not actuated by malice, is entitled to make defamatory statements about another. The right of freedom of speech prevails over the right to reputation, but only to a limited extent. The statement must be made honestly and without any indirect or improper motive. Qualified privilege is, therefore, an intermediate case between the total absence of privilege and the presence of absolute privilege. A statement is conditionally privileged if it is made in the performance of any legal or moral duty imposed upon the person making it. The privilege is that of the publisher; the person to whom the statement is published needs no privilege because he commits no tort. Even when there is no duty to make the statement, it is nevertheless privileged if it is made in the protection of some lawful interest of the person making it. Therefore, the correct option is (a) where an occasion of qualified privilege exists; a person whether or not he is actuated by malice is entitled to make a defamatory statement.

60 - d

In criminal law intention to commit an offence is not treated as actual committal of the event. Therefore a person having a guilty intention to commit a crime cannot be prosecuted for the offence. Hence (d) is the correct answer.

61- a

In this scenario A would be prosecuted for attempting to commit theft as he had a guilty intention to steal from V, and even attempted to do so. Therefore A would be prosecuted for attempted theft even if B's pockets were empty. Hence (a) is the correct answer.

62 - b

In this scenario A is in the preparation stage as he has guilty intention and even buys a gun to commit the crime. However, he is just a few steps away from attempting to commit the crime as he does not use the gun for killing B. Hence (b) is the correct answer.

63 - b

Although preparation to commit an offence is not punishable, however, there are some exceptions to this rule and one of them is prepared to commit a dacoity which is punishable under section 399 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. Hence (b) is the correct answer.

64 - c

One of the most important essentials of crime is injury, and offence is complete when the other person is injured by the acts of the guilty person. However, for the offence of attempt to murder, the act of firing with the intention to kill is sufficient to give rise to the liability. Hence (c) is the correct answer.

65 - c

A Contract wherein both parties do not agree to the same thing in the same sense would be void under the provisions of the Indian Contract Act, of 1872. However, if a contract wherein the consent of the other party is not free would not be void, but instead it would be voidable at the option of the other party who had not given the free consent as per the provisions of Section 19 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872. Hence (c) is the correct answer.

66 - d

Although, a contract wherein both the parties do not agree to the same thing in the same sense would usually be void. However, the Court in the case of Smith v Hughes (1870) LR QB 597 has held that in certain circumstances when the terms of the contract are not expressly clear then also the contract would be valid. In this scenario Sunil had not specifically expressed that he wanted old almonds and Kunal sent him the best quality almonds, then Sunil had to accept the delivery. Hence (d) is the correct answer.

67 - c

In this scenario, B has entered into an agreement with his employer who is in a dominant position and can influence the consent of B. Therefore, such a contract would be voidable at option of B as per the provisions of Section 19 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872. Hence (c) is the correct answer.

68 - c

In order to enforce an agreement it is necessary that both parties should agree to the same thing and in the same sense or else the agreement would be considered void. In

this scenario, Rajat and Aman have not agreed on the same thing in the same sense therefore the Contract would be void. Hence (c) is the correct answer.

69 - c

According to Section 17 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 a contract wherein one party has committed fraud with the other party would be voidable at the option of the other party. However mere silence to disclose a fact would not be considered as fraud and the contract would be valid. Hence (c) is the correct answer.

70 - a

A victim's consent is neither necessary nor sufficient for a prosecution to be brought under criminal law. In tort law, by contrast, the victim decides whether to bring a tort claim and is free to choose not to do so. This structural difference is sometimes given a more substantive gloss: criminal law prohibits "public" wrongs and tort law "private" wrongs. Criminal law often imposes much more severe sanctions than tort law, of course: loss of liberty or even of life. So the procedural protections in criminal law obviously are much more extensive and (in theory at least) a much greater barrier to liability. Punishment should be proportional to the culpability of the actor and the seriousness of the harm or wrong he has committed or threatened. But tort law does *not* purport to provide remedies proportional to the injurer's wrong. Therefore, the correct option is (a) A victim’s consent is necessary for the prosecution under criminal law while the same is not mandatory under tort law.

71 - c

Criminal law requires a greater minimal level of fault before liability will be imposed than does tort law. This is a very crude generalisation, with many exceptions. Criminal law does contain some doctrines of strict liability, especially with respect to the grade of the offence (*e.g.*, the reasonable mistake is no defence if it only goes to the number of illegal drugs that the actor possesses or to the value of the goods that he has stolen) and also with respect to mistake or ignorance of law, where even reasonable mistake or reasonable ignorance is normally no defence. Tort law recognizes such strict liability doctrines as liability for abnormally dangerous activities, for manufacturing defects in products, and for wild animals. Therefore, the second statement is incorrect. Hence (c) is the right answer.

72 - c

Criminal law contains a much broader spectrum of fault or culpability than does tort law. The spectrum is wider along two dimensions: the state of mind, or *mens rea*, element and the conduct, or social harm, element. Therefore, the correct option is (c) Both (a) and (b).

73 - a

Tort law also pervasively imposes strict liability in the form of vicarious liability, especially the liability of employers for the tortious acts of their employees. More fundamentally, criminal law targets conduct that is *impermissible*. Or, as economists might say, the optimal incidence of criminal conduct is zero. But tort law sometimes creates liability for perfectly permissible conduct, conduct that we would not want to preclude. As Robert Cooter put it, criminal law exclusively imposes *sanctions*, while tort law sometimes *prices* an activity. Furthermore, criminal law pays much less attention to the victim's conduct than does tort law. Therefore, the correct option is (a).

74 - b

Criminal law is statutory. The doctrine of common-law crimes is largely defunct. By contrast, tort law remains mainly a set of common-law, judge-made doctrines (although the statutory overlay is increasing). Criminal law, not the tort law includes many so-called victimless crimes, that is, crimes in which both of the immediate parties to the transaction consent, such as prostitution, gambling, and drug distribution. Criminal law tends to produce more detailed specifications of wrongful behaviour than tort law, which, in important domains (especially negligence), creates liability standards that are maddeningly vague. Therefore, the correct option is (b).

75 - b

The contract is contingent in nature since the term was that " the insurance can be claimed if Y's house is damaged due to fire from an electric short circuit". Y's house was damaged due to flooding, and hence the contract cannot be enforced. Hence b) is the correct answer.

76 - a

As per the provisions of the law of contract, it is a sort of conditional contract and the condition is of uncertain nature. A contract that is subject to a certain or an absolute type of condition cannot be regarded as a contingent contract. A contract, for example, to pay a sum of money on the expiry of a time or on the death of a person is not a contingent contract because these events are of a certain nature. When the condition is

of uncertain nature, then only the contract can be regarded as truly contingent. Therefore, the correct option is (a).

77 - d

A contingent contract has to be distinguished from a proposal that does not result in a contract unless the condition is first fulfilled. In the above-mentioned facts of the case, an offer to pay a sum of money on the discovery of a missing dog is not a contingent contract at all. It becomes a contract only when the dog is searched out and then it is no longer contingent. Therefore, the correct option is (d).

78 - c

A contract to pay a sum of money in return for some work or labour is also not contingent, no contract exists and no wages can be demanded without performing the work first. In an agreement for the sale of land, the condition was that the sale deed would be executed after the seller obtained permission for use of the land as village land. It was held that the contract was not contingent. On the other hand, a contract to pay a sum of money on the loss of a ship is a contingent contract. The contract is already there and is not to arise on loss, but the performance can be demanded only on the loss of the ship. Therefore, the correct option is (c).

79 - c

A contract will be no less contingent where the happening or non-happening of the contingency depends upon the will of a party. A contract the performance of which depends upon the promisee's marriage is a contingent contract, though his marriage is a contingency exclusively within his control. The court distinguished such failure from the impossibility of performance. The failure of a contingent contract is due to the non-happening of an anticipated event, whereas the impossibility is due to the happening of an unanticipated event. Where a valid contract has arisen but is liable to be defeated on the happening of some subsequent condition, it will not be a contingent contract. The contract would also not be enforceable where the event does not happen in the way contemplated by the contract. Where a car was insured against loss in transit, the car was damaged without being put in the course of transit, the insurer was held to be not liable. Therefore, the correct option is (c).

80 - d

Article 19 (1)(b) provides the right for assembling peacefully without any arms which includes the right for holding strikes. Thus in the above case, the labourers have the right to strike peacefully without arms. Hence (d) is the correct answer.

81 - d

Article 19(1)(b) of the Constitution guarantees its citizen the right to hold assembly, meetings or processions for propagating ideas for educational purposes or spreading awareness. This right encompasses that the assemblies must be held peacefully and without arms for protecting or safeguarding the rights of other citizens. Therefore, this statement implies that citizens are allowed to hold assemblies however their action is required to be regulated. Hence (d) is the correct answer.

82 - c

Clause 3 of Article 19 states the grounds on which the right of freedom of assembly can be restricted. The ground for restricting the right is to protect the interest of the sovereignty and integrity of India or in the interest of public order. Therefore, the citizens have the right to freedom of holding assemblies and processions peacefully. Hence (c) is the correct answer.

83 - d

The liability of X and Y are for possession of drugs, which is an offence under NDPS Act, the denial to confessio amount to nothing as one has the right not to self incriminate under Article 20 of the Constitution of India. Hence (d) is the correct answer.

84 - b

Y will not succeed since he is protected by the principle of double jeopardy provided under Article 20 of the Constitution of India. Option a) and c) are eliminated since X cannot be punished twice for the same crime. Option d) is incorrect as X can be imprisoned again if he commits another crime for which he has not been punished before. Hence (b) is the correct answer.

85 - b

The central theme of the passage is the risk of a financial crisis caused by zombie companies. It highlights the potential disruption of cash flows for businesses, especially newer companies facing challenges in repaying their loans. The passage explains that these companies, referred to as "zombies," rely on issuing new debt to stay afloat and may trigger a cascade of defaults, similar to the subprime mortgage crisis in 2008.

86 - b

The author's opinion, as stated in the passage, is that the present vulnerability of the financial system needs to be explored. The passage discusses the potential risks and impact of zombie companies on the financial system, implying the need for a deeper understanding of the situation to address and mitigate these risks.

87 - a

The paragraph suggests that if the COVID-19 pandemic persists, there is a higher risk of a significant economic downturn transforming into a financial crisis, with zombie companies triggering a cascade of defaults similar to the subprime mortgage crisis in 2008. It can be inferred that the current pandemic has the potential to lead to a similar financial crisis.

88 - d

The objective of the passage is to raise awareness about the potential risks of the current economic situation. It discusses the challenges faced by businesses, the risk of a financial crisis caused by zombie companies, and the need for exploring the present vulnerability of the financial system. The passage aims to inform readers about these risks and their potential consequences.

89 - c

The passage emphasizes the intrinsic link between the economic and natural realms, highlighting the importance of preserving nature for both environmental and economic purposes.

90 - c

The passage suggests that the price of fossil fuel energy should reflect not only production costs but also environmental costs, and it advocates for the elimination of energy subsidies that encourage wasteful practices.

91 - d

The passage mentions the substantial global subsidies resulting from undercharging for energy and neglecting environmental costs, indicating that neglecting environmental costs in energy pricing has significant global economic implications.

92 - c

The passage provides information and arguments that emphasize the interconnectedness of the natural and economic realms and stress the need to prioritize the protection of nature.

93 - b

The passage highlights the consequences of China's rise as the world's second-largest economy on the postwar liberal order and the resulting global disorder. This central theme focuses on the broader implications rather than specific economic or trade practices.

94 - d

The passage discusses China's mercantilist policies and highlights how they contradict the principles of free trade and fair competition. This reflects the author's opinion on the negative impact of these policies.

95 - d

The passage describes China's all-encompassing surveillance system and highlights how it contradicts the principles of political liberalism. This suggests that the inference can be made regarding the contradiction between the surveillance system and political liberalism.

96 - d

The passage states that China's rise as the world's second-largest economy has led to the implosion of the postwar liberal order and contributed to the current state of global disorder. This supports the statement that the postwar liberal order has been affected by China's rise.

97 - a

The central theme of the passage is the profound interconnectedness between the natural world and the economy. The passage emphasizes that the well-being of both nature and the economy are inseparable, and a healthy natural world is essential for human development and economic progress. Therefore, the correct option is (a) The interdependence between nature and the economy.

98 - b

The passage emphasizes that nature is the foundation that enables industry and human progress. It highlights the need to recognize that a healthy natural world is indispensable for economic development. Therefore, the correct option is (b) The preservation of nature is essential for long-term economic prosperity.

99 - d

The passage emphasizes the importance of treating the natural world with equal regard as financial capital. It suggests that safeguarding natural capital is imperative to ensure

enduring benefits for future generations. Therefore, the correct option is (d) Safeguarding natural capital is vital for the welfare of future generations.

100 - b

The passage mentions the need to establish a price for fossil fuel energy that accurately accounts for both production and environmental costs. It suggests that current energy subsidies contribute to undercharging for energy and disregard environmental costs. Therefore, the correct option is (b) Fossil fuel energy pricing accurately reflects both production and environmental costs.

101 - c

The passage discusses the controversial speech made by Pragya Singh Thakur, a BJP MP, and highlights the rise of strident Hindutva nationalism and its acceptance in mainstream politics. It explores the consequences of this ideology and its impact on personal freedoms.

102 - c

The passage expresses concerns about hardline Hindutva nationalism and how it suppresses the free-spiritedness of spiritual Hinduism, indicating the author's opinion on the matter.

103 - a

The passage mentions the consistent reward given to leaders who embrace militant Hindutva ideology within the BJP, indicating a pattern and inference that the party has a history of rewarding such leaders.

104 - b

The passage mentions that Pragya openly praised Nathuram Godse as a true patriot during her campaign, making this statement true based on the information provided.

105 - b

The passage focuses on highlighting the collective failure to effectively reduce greenhouse gas emissions and the resulting implications for the future. This central theme underscores the need for immediate action to address climate change.

106 - c

The passage suggests that personal liberties will be severely stressed as a result of climate change. It implies that the consequences of climate change will have a significant impact on individuals' quality of life and personal freedoms.

107 - d

The passage mentions that carbon dioxide levels are higher than they have been in 400,000 years, but it does not explicitly state the specific consequences of this rise. Therefore, it can be inferred that the full extent of the consequences is not yet fully understood.

108 - b

The passage states that young people bear the brunt of their leaders' failures in addressing climate change, suggesting that they are directly affected by the consequences of inaction. This highlights the significance of their involvement in climate protests.

109 - c

Let's assume the total number of students in Section A is 100.

Given that 30% of students in Section A are interested in music, the number of students interested in music in Section A would be $0.3 \times 100 = 30$.

In Section B, let's assume the total number of students is 200.

Since 50% of students in Section B are interested in music, the number of students interested in music in Section B would be $0.5 \times 200 = 100$.

In Section C, let's assume the total number of students is 200.

Since 20% of students in Section C are interested in music, the number of students interested in music in Section C would be $0.2 \times 200 = 40$.

To find the total number of students interested in music across all three sections, we sum up the number of students interested in music in each section:

30 (Section A) + 100 (Section B) + 40 (Section C) = 170

Therefore, the total number of students interested in music across all three sections is 170.

110 - b

To determine the percentage of students in Section C who are interested in art, we need the total number of students in Section C and the number of students interested in art.

According to the given data, 25% of the students in Section C are interested in art. However, we don't have the actual number of students in Section C mentioned in the passage.

If we assume the total number of students in Section C is 200, we can calculate the number of students interested in art:

Number of students interested in art in Section $C = 0.25 \times 200 = 50$

Therefore, if there are 200 students in Section C, 50 of them are interested in art.

To find the percentage, we use the formula:

$$Percentage = \left(\frac{Number\ of\ students\ interested\ in\ art}{Total\ number\ of\ students\ in\ SectionC}\right) \times 100$$

Percentage $= \left(\frac{50}{200}\right) \times 100 = 25\%$

Therefore, if we assume there are 200 students in Section C, 25% of them are interested in art.

111 - b

To determine which section has the highest percentage of students interested in sports, we need to compare the percentages of students interested in sports in each section.

Given the strengths of sections A, B, and C as 150, 110, and 240 respectively, let's calculate the percentages for each section.

Section A:

Number of students interested in sports in Section $A = 0.20 \times 150 = 30$

Percentage of students interested in sports in Section $A = \left(\frac{30}{150}\right) \times 100 = 20\%$

Section B:

Number of students interested in sports in Section $B = 0.30 \times 110 = 33$

Percentage of students interested in sports in Section $B = \left(\frac{33}{110}\right) \times 100 = 30\%$

Section C:

Number of students interested in sports in Section $C = 0.15 \times 240 = 36$

Percentage of students interested in sports in Section $C = \left(\frac{36}{240}\right) \times 100 = 15\%$

Comparing the percentages, we find that Section B has the highest percentage of students interested in sports with 30%. Section A has 20%, and Section C has 15%.

Therefore, Section B has the highest percentage of students interested in sports.

112 - b

To find the percentage of students in the school who are interested in sports, we need to calculate the total number of students interested in sports across all three sections and then determine the percentage relative to the total number of students in the school.

Total number of students interested in sports = Number of students interested in sports in Section A + Number of students interested in sports in Section B + Number of students interested in sports in Section C

In Section A:

Number of students interested in sports in Section $A = 0.20 \times 150 = 30$

In Section B:

Number of students interested in sports in Section $B = 0.30 \times 110 = 33$

In Section C:

Number of students interested in sports in Section $C = 0.15 \times 240 = 36$

Total number of students interested in sports $= 30 + 33 + 36 = 99$

Now, we need to calculate the percentage of students interested in sports relative to the total number of students in the school.

Total number of students in the school = Number of students in Section A + Number of students in Section B + Number of students in Section C

Total number of students in the school $= 150 + 110 + 240 = 500$

Percentage of students interested in sports $= \frac{Total\ number\ of\ students\ interested\ in\ sports}{Total\ number\ of\ students\ in\ the\ school} \times 100$

Percentage of students interested in sports $= \left(\frac{99}{500}\right) \times 100 = 19.8\%$ approx. 20%

Therefore, approximately 20% of the students in the school are interested in sports.

113 - a

To find the average number of runs scored by Virat Kohli against Australia and England in 2015, we need to consider the given information.

It is mentioned that the average of runs scored against Australia and England in 2015 was 300. This implies that the total runs scored against Australia and England combined in that year was 2 times the average, which is $2 \times 300 = 600$.

However, we also know that the runs scored against Australia in 2015 were twice the runs scored against England in the same year.

Let's assume the runs scored against England as x. Then, the runs scored against Australia would be 2x.

According to the given information, the total runs scored in 2015 is 1200. Therefore, we can write the equation as:

Runs scored against Australia (2x) + Runs scored against England (x) = Total runs scored in 2015 (1200)

$2x + x = 1200$

$3x = 1200$

$x = 400$

So, the runs scored against England in 2015 is 400, and the runs scored against Australia is $2 \times 400 = 800$.

To find the average, we add the runs scored against Australia and England and divide it by 2:

Average runs scored against Australia and England $= \frac{(800+400)}{2} = \frac{1200}{2} = 600$

Therefore, the average number of runs scored by Virat Kohli against Australia and England in 2015 is 600.

114 - a

To determine the ratio of runs scored against other countries in 2015 to runs scored against other countries in 2016, we need to analyze the given information.

In 2015, the total runs scored by Virat Kohli is mentioned as 1200. Additionally, it is stated that the runs scored against England accounted for one-third of the runs scored against other countries in 2016.

Let's denote the runs scored against other countries in 2015 as x.

As per the given information, the runs scored against England in 2015 would be ($\frac{1}{3}$) of x.

Therefore, we can set up the equation:

Runs scored against other countries in 2015 + Runs scored against England in 2015 = Total runs scored in 2015

$x + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)x = 1200$

Combining like terms:

$\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)x = 1200$

To isolate x, we multiply both sides of the equation by ($\frac{3}{4}$):

$x = \left(\frac{3}{4}\right) \times 1200$

$x = 900$

Hence, the runs scored against other countries in 2015 is 900.

Moving on to 2016, we are given that the ratio of runs scored against other countries in 2015 to runs scored against other countries in 2016 is 4:3. This means that the runs scored against other countries in 2016 would be $(\frac{3}{4})$ of the runs scored against other countries in 2015.

Calculating the runs scored against other countries in 2016:

Runs scored against other countries in $2016 = \left(\frac{3}{4}\right) \times 900$

Runs scored against other countries in 2016 = 675

Therefore, the runs scored against other countries in 2016 is 675.

To determine the ratio, we divide the runs scored against other countries in 2015 by the runs scored against other countries in 2016:

$$Ratio = \frac{Runs\ scored\ against\ other\ countries\ in\ 2015}{Runs\ scored\ against\ other\ countries\ in\ 2016}$$

$$Ratio = \frac{900}{675}$$

$$Ratio = \frac{4}{3}$$

Thus, the ratio of runs scored against other countries in 2015 to runs scored against other countries in 2016 is 4:3.

115 - b

To find the total runs scored against Australia, England, and other countries in 2016, let's analyze the information given in the passage.

We know that in 2015, the average of runs scored against Australia and England was 300.

Therefore, the total runs scored against Australia and England in 2015 would be 2 times the average, which is 2 × 300 = 600 runs.

According to the passage, the total runs scored against Australia and other countries in 2016 were 1200. The ratio of runs scored against other countries in 2015 to runs scored against other countries in 2016 was 4:3. We can set up an equation based on this information.

Let's assume the runs scored against other countries in 2015 as "x." Then, the runs scored against other countries in 2016 would be $\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)\times x$.

So, the equation becomes:

$x + \left(\frac{3}{4}\right) \times x = 1200$

Simplifying the equation, we get:

$\left(\frac{7}{4}\right)\times x = 1200$

To solve for x, we can multiply both sides of the equation by (4/7):

$x = \frac{(1200\times 4)}{7}$

$x \approx 685.71$

Since we cannot have a fractional number of runs, we can round it to the nearest whole number. Therefore, the runs scored against other countries in 2015 would be approximately 686 runs.

Now, to find the runs scored against Australia in 2015, we know that they were twice the runs scored against England in the same year. Let's assume the runs scored against England in 2015 as "y."

Then, the runs scored against Australia in 2015 would be 2 * y.

We can set up another equation based on this information:

$2 \times y + y = 600$

Simplifying the equation, we get:

$3 \times y = 600$

To solve for y, we can divide both sides of the equation by 3:

$y = \frac{600}{3}$

$y = 200$

So, the runs scored against England in 2015 would be 200 runs, and the runs scored against Australia in 2015 would be $2 \times 200 = 400$ runs.

Now, let's calculate the runs scored against Australia, England, and other countries in 2016:

Runs scored against Australia = 400 runs

Runs scored against England = 200 runs

Runs scored against other countries $= \left(\frac{3}{4}\right) \times x$

$= \left(\frac{3}{4}\right) \times 686$

$\approx 514\ runs$

Therefore, the total runs scored against Australia, England, and other countries in 2016 would be $400 + 200 + 514 = 1114\ runs$.

116 - b

It is given that the runs scored against Australia in 2015 were twice the runs scored against England in the same year.

Since the average of runs scored against Australia and England in 2015 was 300, it can be inferred that the runs scored against Australia in 2015 was $2 \times 300 = 600$.

Therefore, the average runs scored by Virat Kohli against Australia in 2015 is 600 / 2 = 400.

117 - a

Let's assume the number of students in Class B is x.

According to the given information, the number of students in Class A would be 2x, and the number of students in Class C would be $3 \times 2x = 6x$.

The total number of students in the school is the sum of the students in all three classes, which gives us the equation $x + 2x + 6x = 360$.

Solving this equation, we find x = 40, indicating that there are 40 students in Class B.

118 - d

Let's assume the number of students in Class A is x.

According to the given information, the number of students in Class C would be 4x, and the number of students in Class B would be 0.5x.

The total number of students in the school is the sum of the students in all three classes, which gives us the equation $x + 0.5x + 4x = (5.5) \times x$.

Since the average age of students in the school is 11.5 years, the average age of students in Class C would be $\frac{(5.5 \times 11.5)}{40} = 15.81$ years, rounded to 16 years.

119 - a

Let's assume the number of students in Class B is x.

According to the given information, the number of students in Class A would be 3x.

Since the average age of students in Class B is 9 years, the sum of the ages of students in Class B would be $9 \times x$.

Similarly, the sum of the ages of students in Class A would be 12 \times 3x = 36x.

The total number of students in the school is the sum of the students in Class A and Class B, which gives us the equation x + 3x = 4x.

Since the average age of students in the school is 11.5 years, the average age of students in Class A would be $\frac{36x}{4x} = 9$ years.

120 - c

Let's assume the number of students in Class B is x.

According to the given information, the number of students in Class A would be 3x.

The average age of students in Class A is 12 years, so the sum of the ages of students in Class A would be $12 \times 3x = 36x$.

Similarly, the sum of the ages of students in Class B would be $10 \times x = 10x$.

Since the average age of students in the school is a weighted average of the class averages, the ratio of the number of students in Class A to the number of students in Class B can be calculated as $\frac{(36x)}{(10x)} = 18:5$.

CAREERS 360

MOCK TEST - 3

Section - English

Passage 1

Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

Although the terms global warming and climate change are often used interchangeably, they apply to different phenomena. Climate change refers to changes in Earth's temperature, humidity, air pressure, wind, clouds, and precipitation patterns over time. Global warming is a contributing factor to climate change and refers specifically to the effect of greenhouse gases on Earth's average surface temperature. When discussing rising temperatures caused by greenhouse gases, global warming is an acceptable term. However, climate change is the more accurate term when describing other long-term changes to the planet's weather patterns.

Natural processes on Earth constantly create and destroy greenhouse gases. The decay of plant and animal matter produces carbon dioxide, which plants then absorb during photosynthesis. This natural cycle keeps the level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere fairly stable. Shifts in the planet's crust and changes in ocean patterns impact weather, as do fluctuations in the sun's output of radiation. Volcanic activity also affects the climate because eruptions discharge greenhouse gases and other pollutants into the atmosphere. Climate change scientists at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) recognise that these natural factors continue to play a role in climate change but contend that the impact of these factors alone does not explain the substantial rise in Earth's temperature. Humans have created and released greenhouse gases that do not occur in nature. These include hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulphur hexafluoride (SF6). These gases have thousands of times greater effect on the planet's temperature than carbon dioxide.

Global warming could have a major impact on habitats. Some areas well suited to farming might become too dry or too wet to support agriculture. Long periods of drought could turn fertile lands into deserts with little vegetation. Plants and animals might not be able to survive the rapid changes caused by global warming and could become extinct. Over the long term, such changes would result in a loss of biodiversity on the planet. Some ecosystems, such as coral reefs and coastal mangrove swamps, are likely to disappear completely.

Furthermore, people would also face serious problems. Loss of farmland would cause disruptions in the food supply, bringing about famine in many areas. Scientists have

noted that various species of disease-carrying mosquitoes have expanded their habitats to areas where they could not have lived before the rise in atmospheric temperature.
In 2015, world leaders crafted new climate goals at the UNFCCC conference in Paris, France. This new agreement aimed to limit the rise in global temperatures to less than 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and provide countries with the tools needed to best combat climate change. As a result, the Paris Agreement went into effect on November 4, 2016.

Q1.Which of the following is a dangerous consequence of the rise in Earth's temperature for our health?

a. Negative impact on the agricultural farms
b. Extinction of wild animals
c. Expansion of habitats by disease-carrying mosquitoes
d. Increased infertility of lands

Q2.Given below are the factors contributing to the climate change of our planet. Select the option that contains the correct answer.

I.The photosynthesis process of plants.
II.Variations in ocean patterns.
III.Volcanic eruptions.
IV.Gases released due to industrial processes

a. I and II
b. II and III
c. II, III, and IV
d. All of the above

Q3. Which of the following is against the idea portrayed in the passage?

a. The decomposition of living organisms controls global warming.
b. Global warming is associated only with greenhouse gases.
c. The extinction of rare species is caused due to global warming.
d. Climate change is the cause of global warming.

Q4.The effects of climate change can be reduced by?

a. Controlling human activities.
b. Controlling the temperature rise to be within 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.
c. Controlling the fluctuations in ocean currents.
d. Controlling the natural cycle of photosynthesis.

Passage 2
Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

In the past few decades, technology has grown rapidly. And the use of technology has also increased drastically. It affects the life of people and changes the way of their learning, thinking, and communication. It plays a major role in society, and now it is very tough to imagine life without technology. Both technology and society are co-related, co-dependent, and co-influence each other. Technology lays an impact on society, including the potential for society to progress or decline, in both good and bad manners. Our society is shaped by technology, which has both beneficial and harmful consequences. Human societies and technology have grown inextricably linked since technical systems like mobile phones, computers, TV, etc., are produced by humans and reflect the very basis of a population's needs and lifestyle. Although technology improves the lifestyle of human beings, it is also a major concern for future generations. Nowadays, people are excessively using technology which reduces their physical activities that directly affect their health. Also, due to the excessive use of technology, there are so many cybercrimes happening every day in which someone steals the identity or personal information of the victim, such as a Unique ID number, PAN, Debit Card, etc., and uses it to conduct a crime or perpetrate fraud without our knowledge.

We utilise and rely on technology in our daily lives, and our technical requirements and demands continue to grow. Technology is used by humans to explore, connect, study, and do work. The manner in which we use technology decides whether its effects are beneficial or detrimental to society. Technology has a more positive impact on humans or society as compared to negative. It makes our life easier and rewards us by providing resources or tools that make our life much easier. Some positive changes that technology brings to our lives are improved communication, improved education and learning processes, mechanised agriculture, and easy-to-access information.

As we know everything present on this planet has both advantages and disadvantages. The same goes for technology. It also has negative impacts on society, such as an increase in unemployment, an increase in pollution, an increase in health and mental concerns, and an increase in cybercrimes.

Our culture has been radically transformed by technology. Many people now find it difficult to conduct a face-to-face chat. People use their phones, tablets, or computers to spend time with their buddies. Also, individuals now evaluate others based on whether or not they own the latest mobile phones or cars. Nowadays, listening to music on headphones is preferred over listening to another person. People lack the ability to interact in real-life situations such as individual connections, problem-solving, and showing adult actions. All this is influencing our culture.

Q5.Which of the following contains the central idea being conveyed by the author in the given passage?

a. The use of technology has negatively impacted our society.
b. Technology has the power to mould society according to its use.
c. Cybercrime is the most harmful use of technology.
d. Social interaction among people has been enhanced due to the excessive use of technology.

Q6.As per the author, why has our culture been completely transformed by technology?

a. People hesitate to physically interact with their close friends and peers.
b. People have started to realise the value of music.
c. People have become technically advanced.
d. People have developed their problem-solving capabilities.

Q7.According to the author, in order to develop a technically advanced society, it is essential to-

(a) Make people learn all the latest developed technologies.
(b) Be socially interactive and digitally expert.
(c) Realise the positive effects of technology on our society.
(d) Protect our children from being victims of cybercrimes.

Q8.On the basis of your understanding of the passage, which of the following can be inferred?

a. Life without technology today is like a body without a soul.
b. Cybercrimes can be reduced with the limited use of technology.
c. Our society is positively affected by advancements in technology.
d. Excess use of technology can lead to the academic improvement of children.

Passage 3
Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

We watched our father take the jar out to the patio on the day we had been waiting for since he put the spider into it with its egg sac. It was a black widow spider which we knew never to touch in the garden and to know by the red bow on its belly. We'd been living in the country since our stark raving mad mother started calling the apartment from her orbit.

Our father lay down near the jar, on his side. He was always showing us stuff around the farm. He was growing a beard, always tired and patient. There was a barn with a horse in it we were taking care of. He said a lot about learning to take care of others as a part of growing up, and we watched him with eyes too big for our heads. We gathered around the jar and put our noses to it in turn, looking for the movement he said to look for in the egg sac; how you could see it was time by shadows crossing. We were getting a little bored when the babies started to come out, just like he said. They were smaller than anything, and the big mother spider, you couldn't tell if she was paying attention. The babies were spreading out over the inside of the jar, the miracle of life. They were making their way to the air holes punched in the lid. Our father just watched and commented for our benefit. He put a stick to an air hole, and we watched babies crawl up it. Spiders crawl their whole lives. We watched, but some of our attention wandered. We were new to the countryside, new life surrounding us. I remember a lot of things from that place besides this.

After the apocalypse, a brother of mine said, "Do you remember if you were nervous with all those poison spiders radiating from the jar? Do you remember that we didn't have any insect spray because we'd just moved out there, but he had a can of hairspray, and that's what he sprayed on them, just as they were getting away? Why did we have hairspray? Was it hers?"

Q9.Why did the author's father take the jar out to the patio of their house?

a. Because he wanted to show the black spider to the children.
b. Because he wanted to show the hatching of eggs of the mother spider.
c. Because he wanted to explain the concept of caring for others.
d. All of the above.

Q10.The author has compared the "miracle of life" to_____.

a. The crawling of the baby spiders
b. The crawling of the baby spiders onto the stick.
c. The attentiveness of the mother spider.
d. The size of the baby spiders.

Q11.Why was the author distracted from watching the spiders?

a. Because she wanted to play with her siblings.
b. Because she was not interested in seeing the movement of the baby spiders.
c. Because she was interested in enjoying the natural environment surrounding her house.
d. Because she was called by her mother.

Q12.Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

a. Caring for others is an essential part of growth.
b. Both parents are equally responsible for the proper growth of the children.
c. A hairspray is more powerful than an insect spray.
d. A life spent in the countryside is always memorable.

Passage: 4

Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

Emma Woodhouse, handsome, clever, and rich, with a comfortable home and happy disposition, seemed to unite some of the best blessings of existence; and had lived nearly twenty-one years in the world with very little to distress or vex her.

She was the younger of the two daughters of a most affectionate, indulgent father; and had, in consequence of her sister's marriage, been mistress of his house from a very early period. Her mother had died too long ago for her to have more than an indistinct remembrance of her caresses; and her place had been supplied by an excellent woman as governess, who had fallen little short of a mother in affection.

Sixteen years had Miss Taylor been in Mr. Woodhouse's family, less as a governess than a friend, very fond of both daughters, but particularly of Emma. Between them, it was more the intimacy of sisters. Even before Miss Taylor had ceased to hold the nominal office of governess, the mildness of her temper had hardly allowed her to impose any restraint; and the shadow of authority being now long passed away, they had been living together as friend and friend very mutually attached, and Emma doing just what she liked; highly esteeming Miss Taylor's judgment, but directed chiefly by her own.

The real evils, indeed, of Emma's situation were the power of having rather too much her own way and a disposition to think a little too well of herself; these were the disadvantages which threatened alloy to her many enjoyments. The danger, however, was at present so unperceived, that they did not by any means rank as misfortunes with her. Sorrow came—a gentle sorrow—but not at all in the shape of any disagreeable consciousness. Miss Taylor married. It was Miss Taylor's loss that first brought grief. It was on the wedding day of this beloved friend that Emma first sat in mournful thought of any continuance. The wedding over, and the bride-people gone, her father and herself were left to dine together, with no prospect of a third to cheer a long evening. Her father composed himself to sleep after dinner, as usual, and she had then only to sit and think of what she had lost.

Q13.The given passage _____.

a. Is about the relationship of Emma with her father.
b. Gives a detailed description of Emma and what happened in our life.
c. Is about an overview of Emma's family.
d. Is about the strengths and weaknesses of the main character.

Q14.What can be inferred from the given passage?

a. Emma lost her mother but was raised happily by her governess.
b. Emma became ill-tempered and tearful after the death of her mother.
c. Emma and her father share a cordial relationship.
d. Emma has inconsiderate behaviour towards others.

Q15.Why does Emma never listen to her governess Miss Taylor?

(a) Miss Taylor is old enough and her thinking does not match with Emma's
(b) Miss Taylor does not agree with Emma on every point.
(c) Emma thinks Miss Taylor is not her best guide
(d) Emma respects Taylor's opinion but does what she thinks is right.

Q16. In the passage, the author has called Miss Taylor ____.

a. Like a mother to Emma
b. Guiding light to Emma
c. Mutual friend to Emma
d. All of these

Passage: 5
Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

Little Mrs. Sommers one day found herself the unexpected possessor of fifteen dollars. It seemed to her a very large amount of money, and the way in which it stuffed and bulged her worn old porte-monnaie gave her a feeling of importance such as she had not enjoyed for years. The question of investment was one that occupied her greatly. For a day or two she walked about apparently in a dreamy state but really absorbed in speculation and calculation. She did not wish to act hastily, to do anything she might afterwards regret. But it was during the still hours of the night when she lay awake revolving plans in her mind that she seemed to see her way clearly toward proper and judicious use of the money.
A dollar or two should be added to the price usually paid for Janie's shoes, which would insure their lasting an appreciable time longer than they usually did. She would buy so

many yards of percale for new shirt waists for the boys and Janie and Mag. She had intended to make the old ones do by skilful patching. Mag should have another gown. She had seen some beautiful patterns, and veritable bargains in the shop windows. And still, there would be left enough for new stockings--two pairs apiece--and what darning that would save for a while! She would get caps for the boys and sailor hats for the girls. The vision of her little brood looking fresh and dainty and new for once in their lives excited her and made her restless and wakeful with anticipation.

The neighbours sometimes talked of certain "better days" that little Mrs. Sommers had known before she had ever thought of being Mrs. Sommers. She herself indulged in no such morbid retrospection. She had no time--no second of time to devote to the past. The needs of the present absorbed every faculty. A vision of the future like some dim, gaunt monster sometimes appalled her, but luckily tomorrow never comes.

Mrs. Sommers was one who knew the value of bargains; who could stand for hours making her way inch by inch toward the desired object that was selling below cost. She could elbow her way if need be; she had learned to clutch a piece of goods and hold it and stick to it with persistence and determination till her turn came to be served, no matter when it came.

But that day she was a little faint and tired. She had swallowed a light luncheon--no! When she came to think of it, between getting the children fed and the place right, and preparing herself for the shopping bout, she had actually forgotten to eat any luncheon at all!

Q17.Which of the following cannot be truly said about Mrs.Sommers personality?

a. She is a sympathetic, modest and sensible woman; dedicated to her family.
b. She is a skilful and tenacious shopper.
c. She escapes from the confines of her ordinary life when she bought stockings for her
d. She was deceptive and dissatisfied with her married life, hence goes for shopping.
e.

Q18.She feels the stockings “glide serpent-like through her fingers _____. It can be called as_____.

a. Simile
b. Metaphor
c. Onomatopoeia
d. Irony

Q19.What can be inferred about the personality of Mrs. Sommers from the sentence -'She herself indulged in no such morbid retrospection'?

a. Mrs. Sommers' psyche exhibits an inclination towards pondering existential mysteries, steering away from dismal ruminations on her past.
b. The inner workings of Mrs. Sommers' mind are introspective, focusing on profound questions of existence rather than brooding over melancholic memories.
c. Mrs. Sommers' introspective disposition leads her to indulge in contemplative musings, avoiding morbid reflections on her past experiences.
d. Within the depths of Mrs. Sommers' soul lies an inclination for philosophical introspection, steering clear of gloomy reminiscences of her bygone days.

Q29.What is the tone of the passage?

a. Sarcastic
b. Angry
c. Pessimistic
d. Sympathetic

Passage 6
Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

After the outbreak of COVID- 19 in the world, technological advancement has been used to promote and enable the business to continue running throughout. COVID-19 has transformed online shopping from occasional to a must globally to minimise the movement of people all over, thus controlling the coronavirus's spread. Online shopping is enhanced through robust logistics systems where robots are being used as the means to deliver food supplies and other commodities because in-person delivery isn't virus-proof.

Technology has made working remotely more effective. Since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic globally, many companies and business organisations have pleaded with their workers to work from home to prevent direct contact and mingling with other work staff. Technology facilitates remote working through the use of virtual private networks, voice over Internet protocols, enabling virtual meetings through Zoom or google platforms, and with the use of facial recognition technologies allowing the person to appear behind the virtual background. In addition to preventing the coronavirus spread, remote working has helped save several unnecessary meeting hours and provided flexibility to business employees. Although remote working is enhanced by technology, it imposes a lot of challenges on employers and employees. The security of information and privacy is a big concern while working virtually. So, laws

and regulations must be put in place to prevent such issues. It can also complicate the labour laws where the companies may tend to hire people from areas with cheaper labour costs. The government should look into these challenges on an individual basis to avoid any complications in the near future.

Technology has improved distance learning among students and their teachers. Due to the increasing number of patients infected with the coronavirus, many countries issued the cessation of all in-person learning classes in institutes to help thwart the coronavirus spread. Many institutions started offering online classes through online platforms such as Google or Zoom to ensure that the quarantine measures didn't disrupt education. Technology implemented in distance learning is the same used to enhance effective remote working. This new online technology also involves the use of artificial intelligence-enabled robotic teachers. Students engaged in distance learning are getting skilled in several internet-based technologies, making them think critically and become innovative.

The rise of the Coronavirus disease has gradually led to changes in individuals' lives in both positive and negative ways. Equitable access to the application of various digital infrastructures has been considered to be essential right now. The demand for advancement in technology is to respond to the current implications of COVID-19 disease. It is clear that the rapid application of new technological methods to curb the current emergency has posed a broad and wide digital division.

Q21. Which one of the following words from the passage means "frustrate"?

a. Mingle
b. Thwart
c. Complicate
d. Curb

Q22.Which of the following options best summarises the main idea of the passage?

a. Technological advancement has hampered our social life.
b. The application of new technologies has supported the educational system of India during the Covid pandemic.
c. Technical advancements must be associated with properly imposed rules and regulations to work in a virtual environment.
d. Technology, when used wisely, has proved to be the best friend of humans in the modern world.

Q23.Which of the following is a crucial factor enforcing challenges in remote working?

a. Virtual meetings of people on digital platforms
b. Distance learning provided on digital platforms
c. Security of the privacy and information provided on digital platforms
d. Use of robots in logistic systems

Q24.Artificial intelligence-based distance learning has the power to help learners become highly skilled and innovative because____.

a. It implements robotic educators for the learners.
b. It helps the students to learn advanced internet-based technologies.
c. It develops the interaction and bonding of the students with the teachers using online platforms.
d. All of the above

Section 2 - Current Affairs, General Knowledge

Passage 1
Read the following passage and answer the questions

The Union Ministry of Civil Aviation has issued a draft bill with an aim to provide a simplified approach for regulations pertaining to the aviation sector to meet the current needs and to remove redundancies in the aircraft law of 1934. The Draft Aircraft Bill, 2023, which has been prepared after reviewing the existing (1), has been issued by the ministry for public consultations for a period of 30 days, said an official communication dated May 30. The preamble to the draft bill stated that it aims to have an Act to make better provisions for regulation and control of the design, manufacture, possession, use, operation, sale, import and export of aircraft and for connected matters, and to remove the redundancies in the 1934 law. “The existing Aircraft Act, 1934 has been reviewed and accordingly a bill providing for regulating provisions in a simplified manner, identifying existing redundancies and to provide for provisions to meet the current needs for regulation of civil aviation in a simplified language...,” the ministry said. Citing the very dynamic nature of the civil aviation sector, experts welcomed the government’s move to bring a draft bill.
“Indian Aircraft Act was passed by the (2) in 1934 stipulating rules and regulations… while major specific regulatory changes in the civil aviation sector were introduced after the Chicago Convention 1944,” said aviation expert Vipul Saxena.
“Aviation sector is very dynamic in terms of technology, administration and regulations as newer situations emerge very often, which are not covered under any legislation,” he said. “Therefore, the Draft Bill 2023 is well defined document than Aircraft Act, 1934,

giving enough powers to administer the regulatory role to statutory body, such as the DGCA [Directorate General of Civil Aviation], meeting regulatory challenges in current scenarios."

Q25.After reviewing which of the following Acts, the draft Aircraft bill 2023 has been prepared?

a. Aircraft Act, 1934
b. Carriage by Air Act, 1972
c. Airforce and Civil Aviation reconstructing Act 1999
d. Aircrafts Maintenance and Supervision Act 2003

Q26.According to an Aviation Expert, Indian Aircraft Act was passed by which of the following constitutional bodies?

a. DIET
b. British Parliament
c. General Assembly
d. DUMA

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Q27.Identify the correct statement/s related with the Draft Aircraft Bill.

Statement 1: The existing Aircraft Act, 1934 has been reviewed and accordingly a bill for regulating provisions has been formulated in a simplified manner, identifying existing redundancies and to provide for provisions to meet the current needs for regulation of civil aviation in a simplified language."

Statement 2: Citing the very dynamic nature of the civil aviation sector, experts welcomed the government's move to bring a draft bill.

a. Both the statements are correct
b. Only Statement 1 is correct
c. Only Statement 2 is correct
d. Both the statements are incorrect

Q28.Under which Article of Indian Constitution, the Supreme Court has the power to pass such a decree or make such an order as is necessary for doing complete justice in any cause or matter?

a. Article 252
b. Article 142
c. Article 14
d. Article 150

Q29.Which of the following bill was passed recently in the Lok Sabha with the aim of promoting fair competition in the market and preventing anti-competitive practices?

a. Essential Commodities (Amendment) bill
b. Competition (Amendment) bill
c. The Companies (Amendment) bill
d. Consumer Protection Bill

Passage 2
Read the following passage and answer the questions

The government is likely to set up the 16th finance commission this year to suggest, among other things, the ratio in which tax is to be divided between the Centre and states for five years, beginning April 1, 2026, an official said. The members of the commission and its Terms of Reference (ToR) are being worked out, the official added. Finance Commission is a constitutional body that gives suggestions on Centre-state financial relations. The previous Finance Commission submitted its report on November 9, 2020, for the 5 fiscals -- 2021-22 to 2025-26 -- to the (2). The 15th Commission under NK Singh had kept the tax devolution ratio at 42 per cent - at the same level suggested by the 14th Commission. The central government accepted the report of the commission, and accordingly, the states are being given 42 per cent of the divisible tax pool of the Centre during the period 2021-22 to 2025-26. The 15th finance commission's recommendations include the fiscal deficit, debt path for the Union and states, and additional borrowing room to states based on performance in power sector reforms. As per the glide path for fiscal consolidation, the government aims to bring down the fiscal deficit to 4.5 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP) by the 2025-26 fiscal. For the current fiscal, the deficit is projected at 5.9 per cent of GDP, lower than 6.4 per cent in the last fiscal ended March 31, 2023.

Q30.Which of the following option refers to a constitutional body that gives suggestions on Centre-state financial relations?

a. NITI Aayog
b. Public Service Commission
c. Finance Commission
d. Election Commission

Q31.To whom did the 15th Finance commission submitted its report for the 5 fiscals?

a. Defence Minister

b. Home Secretary
c. The President
d. Election Commissioner

Q32.The government aims to bring down the fiscal deficit to 4.5 per cent by the 2025-26 fiscal. In which economic aspect it will be done?

a. Net National Product (NNP)
b. Gross National Product (GNP)
c. Depreciation
d. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Q33.Which of the following institutions has revised India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth forecast for the financial year 2023-24, lowering it by 20 basis points to 5.9 percent?

a. World Trade Organisation
b. Reserve Bank of India
c. International Monetary Fund (IMF)
d. UNESCO

Q34.The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs informed the Rajya Sabha that under which of the following schemes 42.7 lakh loans worth ₹ 5,152.37 crores have been disbursed to the street vendors?

a. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
b. Atal Pension Yojana
c. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
d. PM SVANidhi Scheme

Passage 3
Read the following passage and answer the questions

Foreign companies are shifting investments and their Asian headquarters out of China as confidence plunges following the expansion of an anti-spying law and other challenges, a business group said on Wednesday. The report by the European Union Chamber of Commerce in China adds is one of many signs of growing pessimism despite the ruling (2) efforts to revive interest in the world's No. 2 economy following the end of anti-virus controls. Companies are uneasy about security controls, government protection of their Chinese rivals and a lack of action on reform promises, according to

the European Chamber. They also are being squeezed by slowing Chinese economic growth and rising costs.

Business confidence in China is “pretty much the lowest we have on record,” the European Chamber president, (1), told reporters ahead of the report’s release. “There’s no expectation that the regulatory environment is really going to improve over the next five years,” Eskelund said. President (3) government, trying to shore up economic growth that sank to 3% last year, is trying to encourage foreign companies to invest and bring in technology. But they are uneasy about security rules and plans to create competitors to global suppliers of computer chips, commercial jetliners, and other technology. That often involves subsidies and market barriers that Washington and the European Union say violate Beijing’s free-trade commitments. Two-thirds of the 570 companies that responded to the European Chamber’s survey said doing business in China has become more difficult, up from less than half before the pandemic. Three out of five said the business environment is “more political,” up from half the previous year. Companies are on edge after police raided offices of two consultancies, Bain & Co. and Capvision, and a due diligence firm, Mintz Group, without public explanation. Authorities say companies are obliged to obey the law but have given no indication of possible violations. Companies also are uneasy about Beijing’s promotion of national self-reliance. Xi’s government is pressing manufacturers, hospitals and others to use Chinese suppliers even if that raises their costs. Foreign companies worry they might be shut out of their markets.

Q35.Who said “business confidence in China is ‘pretty much the lowest we have on record’”?

a. Fumia Kashida
b. Maria Draghi
c. Jens Eskelund
d. Justin Trudeau

Q36.Which party is trying its best to revive interest in the world’s No.2 economy following the end of anti-virus controls?

a. Socialists’ party
b. Labour Party
c. Communist party
d. Liberal party

Q37. Who,according to the given passage, is pushing the manufacturers, hospitals and others to use Chinese suppliers even though it increase their costs?

a. Mao Zedong
b. Lee Peking
c. Xi Jinping
d. Zhao Leji

Q38. Which has one of the largest oil reserves in the Saharan desert according to the IMF?

a. Nigeria
b. Kenya
c. Ethiopia
d. Uganda

Q39. India has sent financial assurance to which of the following institutions in backing up Sri Lanka's debt restructuring program?

a. UNDP
b. International Monetary Fund (IMF)
c. World Trade Organisation
d. World Bank

Passage 4
Read the following passage and answer the questions

NCP President Sharad Pawar met Maharashtra Chief Minister Eknath Shinde at the latter's official residence - Varsha - in Mumbai. While the details of the meeting are yet to come, Pawar's visit to Varsha assumes significance as this is the first meeting between two leaders after the split in Shiv Sena. Pawar said he met the chief minister to invite the latter to the 75th Foundation Day of the Maratha Mandir organisation. Pawar is the president of the Mumbai-based Maratha Mandir. The NCP supremo said he held a discussion with Shinde to organise a meeting to address the issues faced by actors and people associated with the Marathi film industry and theatres. Pawar's NCP is an alliance with Uddhav Thackeray's Shiv Sena and Congress. However, this meeting may spark speculation of a possible rift in the MVA alliance. Notably, the meeting happened at a time when former chief minister Uddhav Thackeray is abroad on a holiday. Thackeray is expected to return to Mumbai after the first week of June. Earlier, reports emerged that NCP leader and former Maharashtra chief minister Ajit Pawar may join the

BJP. However, Pawar rejected the reports saying he would continue with the NCP. The meeting also comes just days after Saamna, the mouthpiece of Uddhav Thackeray's Shiv Sena, claimed that at least 22 MLAs and nine Lok Sabha MPs of Eknath Shinde-led Sena were upset with the BJP and wanted to leave the party.

Saamna claimed that Shinde-led Shiv Sena's Gajanan Kirtikar had openly expressed displeasure over the behaviour of the BJP. "We are 13 MPs and are now part of the NDA and expect the issues related to our constituencies to be resolved on a priority basis. But we don't see that happening," Kirtikar said. Kirtikar, the MP from Mumbai, said, "We are part of the NDA...So our work should be carried out accordingly, and (NDA) constituents should get a (suitable) status. We think we are being given step-motherly treatment." Meanwhile, Uddhav Thackeray and Sharad Pawar have been invited to the opposition meeting in Patna under the chairmanship of (1), Sena leader Sanjay Raut said on Thursday. "Bihar CM Nitish Kumar has invited all the big leaders who are not with BJP and all the patriotic parties who want change in 2024, to Patna on June 12. Uddhav Thackeray and Sharad Pawar have also been invited. We are thinking of going to Patna," Sanjay Raut said.

Q40. Why was the meeting between NCP Chief Sharad Pawar and Maharashtra Chief Minister significant?

a. It occurred after the split in the Shiv Sena
b. It was purely on personal issues
c. It happened on grounds of solving defence related issues
d. It occurred as other parties joined hands with them to form an alliance

Q41. Identify the correct statement/s related with the meeting of NCP President Sharad Pawar and Maharashtra CM Eknath Shinde.

Statement 1: The significant meeting came just days after Saamna, the mouthpiece of Uddhav Thackeray's Shiv Sena, claimed that at least 22 MLAs and nine Lok Sabha MPs of Eknath Shinde-led Sena were upset with the BJP and wanted to leave the party.

Statement 2: Saamna claimed that Shinde-led Shiv Sena's Gajanan Kirtikar had openly expressed displeasure over the behaviour of the BJP.

a. Only Statement 1 is correct
b. Both the statements are incorrect
c. Only Statement 2 is correct
d. Both the statements are correct

Q42. Who was invited to the opposition meeting in Patna under the chairmanship of Bihar Chief Minister Nitish Kumar?

a. Shri Amit Shah
b. Shri Pinarayi Vijayan
c. Shri Uddhav Thackeray and Shri Sharad Pawar
d. Shri Naveen Patnaik and Shri Siddaramaiah

Q43. Which party was granted the status of National party by the Election Commission recently?

a. Bahujan Samaj Party
b. Indian National Congress
c. All India Trinamool Congress
d. Aam Aadmi Party (AAP)

Q44. Who exited as the Union Law Minister and took up the portfolio of the Ministry of Earth Sciences?

a. Shri Bhupender Yadav
b. Shri Kiren Rijiju
c. Shri Prahlad Joshi
d. Shri Rajnath Singh

Passage 5
Read the following passage and answer the questions

Seeking to ramp up bilateral cooperation with (1), especially in the defence and security sectors, India has initiated work on the construction of the MNDF Coast Guard Harbour and repair facility at Sifavaru in the archipelago. This is the biggest grant-in-aid project of India in Maldives and the foundation stone for it was laid by Defence Minister (2), who finished his three day visit to the island nation. Singh's visit comes at a time when the opposition in Maldives, led by former president Abdulla Yameen Abdul Gayoom, has been running an "India out" campaign. Yameen Abdul is considered close to the Chinese and is trying to pressure the current government, led by President Ibrahim Mohamed Solih, to cut India off from the important country in the Indian Ocean region.

China had managed to gain a strong foothold in the Maldivian economic system between 2013-2018 which included deals for large infrastructure projects and also signing a free trade agreement. During this period, the government in power was that of the Progressive Party of Maldives and its ruling coalition under Yameen Abdul. India's defence minister also handed over a fast patrol vessel to the Maldivian defence

forces as a replacement for its vessel – the ageing Huravee. Notably, Huravee was originally Indian Navy's Trinkat-class patrol vessel which was handed over to Maldives in 2006 after being in service for about five years.
The vessel was refitted at the Visakhapatnam Naval Dockyard in 2018. Singh also gifted Maldives an additional Landing Craft, that can carry personnel and land equipment on the beach in case of an operation. Talking about the Coast Guard Harbour and Repair facility, sources said this was something that the Maldivian government had requested for in 2013.

Q45. With which of the countries, India has ramped up bilateral cooperation especially in the defence and security sectors that has thus initiated a construction of the MNDF Coast Guard Harbour and repair facility there

a. Kenya
b. Indonesia
c. Maldives
d. Dubai

Q46. Who among the following handed over a fast patrol vessel to the Maldivian defence forces as a replacement the ageing Huravee?

a. Dr. Jitendra Singh
b. Rajnath Singh
c. Arvind Kejriwal
d. Bhupender Yadav

Q47. Apart from a fast patrol vessel to the Maldivian defence force, what was the additional equipment gifted by the Indian Defence Minister, Rajnath Singh?

a. A submarine
b. A missile
c. A landing craft
d. Jet fighter plane

Q48. Between which countries was the SLINEX 2023 bilateral maritime exercise held?

a. India and Singapore
b. India and Sri Lanka
c. Indonesia and India
d. India and Maldives

Q49 Which is the 7th edition of the joint military exercise conducted at UK from April 27 to May 11, 2023?

a. KAVACH
b. SAGAR
c. AJEYA WARRIOR
d. SHIELD

Passage 6
Read the following passage and answer the questions

Supreme Court judge (1) pronounced two verdicts, a day ahead of his superannuation. Justice Joseph, who is set to retire was accorded a warm farewell by the Supreme Court and lawyers bodies on May 19, the last working day before the top court closed for the summer vacation.

On Thursday, Justice Joseph, along with Justice BV Nagarathna, pronounced two verdicts including one involving Coal India Limited in which the bench ruled that the Competition Act, 2002 also applies to the public sector company. Justice Nagarathna, after the pronouncement of the verdict said, "It was an honour to share the bench with Justice Joseph. I wish him a happy and active retired life." Justice V Ramasubramanian, who is set to retire on June 29, also pronounced three verdicts together with Justice Pankaj Mithal.

Justice Ramasubramanian, was also given farewell by the Supreme Court and the bar bodies on May 19. Chief Justice of India DY Chandrachud had paid glowing tributes to retiring Supreme Court judges Justices Joseph, Ajay Rastogi and V Ramasubramanian, recalling their contributions to the service of the nation. Justice Rastogi is set to retire on June 17.

Q50. Who was given a warm farewell along with Justice Ramasubramanian on May 19, 2023?

a. Justice Dipak Misra
b. Justice Ranjan Gogoi
c. Justice K. M. Joseph
(d) Justice Jagdish Singh Khehar

Q51.According to one of the verdicts pronounced by Justice Joseph and Justice B. V. Nagarathna, identify the Act that applies to the public sector company.

a. Consumer Protection Act
b. Payment of Gratuity Act
c. Information Technology Act

d. Competition Act, 2002

Q53.According to which Article of the Indian Constitution, judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President of India?

a. Article 131
b. Article 120
c. Article 124
d. Article 144

Q54.Which bill curbs the transmission of pirated film content on the internet?

a. Aircraft Bill
b. Energy conservation (amendment) bill
c. Cinematograph (amendment) bill
d. Constitution (Amendment) bill

Section - Legal Reasoning

Passage 1

Read the following passage and answer the questions

Explaining the aspect of penal responsibility Salmond wrote, "There are two conditions to be fulfilled before penal responsibility can be imposed. The one is the doing of some act by the person to be held liable. A man is to be heldaccounted responsible only for what he does, not for what other persons do, or for events independent of human activity altogether. The other is the mens rea or guilty mind with which the act is done. It is not enough that a man has done some act which on account of its mischievous results the law prohibits; before the law can justly punish the act, an inquiry must be made into the mental attitude of the doer". Although the act may have been objectively wrongful, the mind and will of the doer may have been innocent."

As a general rule, therefore "a guilty mind is an essential ingredient of crime at common law, and that prima facie penal statutes should be so construed as to make mens rea an ingredient of any offense created. However, this general rule is subject to certain exceptions where the legislature has dispensed with the requirement of mens rea and has created offenses of strict liability.

In some cases, the courts have concluded that despite the absence of express language the legislature intended that mens rea was a necessary ingredient of the offense. In others, the statute has been interpreted as creating a strict liability irrespective of mens rea. Instances of this strict liability have arisen in the legislation concerning food and drugs, liquor licensing, and many other matters.

Q55.P was insulted by his principal for performing vulgar dance steps at the annual function of the school. P thought that he will add poison to the tea of his principal for publicly humiliating him. Decide on the liability.

a. P is liable for an attempt to murder
b. P is liable for conspiring against his teacher
c. P is not liable because his teacher insulted him
d. P is not liable for any offense

Q56. Z kept on inciting her son ZS against his wife SW for bringing inadequate dowry. ZS started beating SW and locked her inside a room. ZS stopped giving food and water to SW. SW becamebecome feeble and weak but one day she managed to escape. Decide on the liability.

a. Z and ZS both are liable for the attempt to murder only
b. Z is liable for abetment and attempts to murder whereas ZS is not liable
c. Z is liable for abetment and ZS is liable for simple hurt only
d. None of the above

Q57.A lorry driver was feeling dizzy due to sleeplessness but was still driving constantly without taking a rest. He suddenly saw a little girl running across the road but by the time he could do anything the girl was hit by a lorry and the girl died. Decide the liability of the driver.

a. The driver is liable for the murder of the little girl
b. The driver is liable for negligent driving
c. The driver is liable for culpable homicide not amounting to murder
d. The driver is liable because must know a girl might come in front of the lorry

Q58. The passage cited in which of the following, mens rea is immaterial?

a. Innocent mind
b. Strict Liability
c. Vicarious Liability
d. Attempt cases

Q59. A was asked by B to deliver a packet to some third party. A was asked not to open the packet but out of curiosity he opened the packet and found illicit drugs in the packet he thought he will get rid of the drugs and dumped the illicit drugs in a well. The well water got adulterated and was not fit to drink and due to this many villagers died. Discuss the liability of A.

a. A will be held liable for adulteration of the well
b. A will not be liable because the drugs did not belong to him
c. A will not be liable because he did not have intentions to kill anyone on the contrary he had good intentions
d. B is liable and not A

Passage 2

Read the following passage and answer the questions

Contracts often contain a force majeure clause that is negotiated between parties and specifies the events that qualify as force majeure events such as acts of God, wars, terrorism, riots, labor strikes, embargos, and acts of government, epidemics, pandemics, plagues, quarantines, and boycotts.

If the event that is alleged to have prevented performance under the contract, such as an epidemic, is specifically mentioned in the force majeure clause and the event occurs, then the affected parties may be relieved from performance.

Even if such an event is not specifically mentioned in the force majeure clause, many force majeure clauses contain a catch-all phrase that is in addition to the specifically mentioned events. A catch-all phrase would have similar language to "including, but not limited to" or "any cause/ event outside the reasonable control of the parties". Although such catch-all language is construed ejusdem generis, depending on the width of the language of the catch-all phrase, it could be argued that an epidemic/ pandemic like Covid-19 falls within the ambit of the force majeure clause. Even otherwise (i.e. even in the absence of such catch-all language), if 'Vis Major'/ 'Act of God' has been specifically included as a force majeure event, it can be contended that an epidemic like Covid-19 is an 'Act of God'. The Indian Contract Act, of 1872 contains two provisions that are relevant to Force Majeure and Act of God. Section 32 of the Act deals with contingent contracts and inter alia provides that if a contract is based on the happening of a future event and such event becomes impossible, the contract becomes void. Section 56 of the Act deals with the frustration of a contract and provides that a contract becomes void inter alia if it becomes impossible, by reason of an event that a promisor could not prevent after the contract is made.

In a line of decisions starting from Satyabrata Ghosh v. Mugneeram Bangur to Energy Watchdog v. CERC, the Supreme Court has held that when a force majeure event is relatable to a clause (express or implied) in a contract, it is governed by Section 32 of the Act whereas if a force majeure event occurs dehors the contract, Section 56 of the Act applies.

Q60.All acts of God are force majeure but all force majeure are not acts of God. The following statement is-

a. Incorrect, as all force majeure is covered under the term acts of god
b. Correct, Force majeure is a wider term
c. Incorrect, they both overlap in certain cases but cannot be said that all acts of god are force majeure
d. Cannot be verified as the law is not settled on this point yet

Q61.After reading the passage carefully, what do you understand by the catch-all phrase?

a. A catch-all phrase means a force majeure clause
b. A catch-all phrase is where the parties have the choice to catch what all clauses to be added
c. A catch-all phrase means if something is left but is of the same category then it is also presumed to be part of a force majeure phrase
d. All of the above

Q62.Karman hired musicians for his marriage party but the banquet hall where the function was supposed to happen caught fire one day before the marriage. Whether in such a situation contract is deemed to be discharged?

a. The contract is deemed to performed and hence validly discharged
b. The contract is dependent upon personal skill and such contracts are governed by the principle of privities
c. The contract is frustrated by a supervening event and hence deemed to be discharged
d. Contract is invalid

Q63. X hired a crane to watch Arijit Singh's live concert from outside the ground as all the tickets were sold out. Later due to bad weather conditions the concert was postponed. This is an example of-

a. Contingency of Contract
b. Act of God

c. Frustration of Contract
d. None of the above

Q64. When a contract is frustrated, it is considered as-

a. Voidable Contract
b. Void Contract
c. Illegal Contract
d. Invalid Contract

Passage 3

Read the following passage and answer the questions

What Is Writ? The answer is here- A Writ is a formal written order issued by a government entity in the name of the sovereign power. In most cases, this government entity is a court. In modern democratic countries, the administrative authorities are vested with vast discretionary powers. The exercise of those powers often becomes subjective in the absence of specific guidelines etc. Hence the need for control of the discretionary powers is essential to ensure that the 'Rule of Law' exist in all governmental actions. The judicial review of administrative actions in the form of writ jurisdiction is to ensure that the decisions taken by the authorities are legal, rational, proper, just, fair, and reasonable. Safeguard of fundamental rights and assurance of natural justice are the most important components of writ jurisdictions.

Articles 32 and 226 of the constitution of India have been designedhave designed for the enforcement of fundamental rights and a judicial review of administrative actions, in the form of writs. It is a constitutional remedy available to a person to bring his complaint or grievance against any administrative action to the notice of the court. Safeguard of fundamental rights and assurance of natural justice are the most important components of writ jurisdictions.

Writ jurisdiction is exercised by the Supreme Court and the High Courts only. This power is conferred to Supreme Court by Article 32 and to high courts by Article 226.

Article 32(1) guarantees a person the right to move the Supreme Court for the enforcement of fundamental rights guaranteed by part III of the constitution.

Article 32(2) empowers the Supreme Court to issue directions or orders or writs in the nature of Habeas Corpus, Certiorari, Prohibition, mandamus, and Quo-warranto for the enforcement of fundamental rights.

Article 226 empowers the state high courts to issue directions, orders, or writs as mentioned above for the enforcement of fundamental rights and for 'any other purpose'. i.e., High courts can exercise the power of writs not only for the enforcement of fundamental rights but also for a 'non-fundamental right'.

Q65.An environmental activist group 'We Plant' demanded the environmental impact assessment report from NHAI and proposed to build a by-pass road. Which writ can be enforced by the Court, in this case, to make the Environment Impact Assessment report available in the public domain?

a. No writ can be enforced as environment activist group has no locus standi
b. The writ cannot be filed in any circumstance but a regular RTI application must be filed
c. Writ of Mandamus can be filed by the activist group
d. A Writ of Quo Warranto can be filed by the activist group.

Q66. A retired army officer got some information about a terrorist infiltrating Indian territory, he caught two boys believing them to be terrorists and kept them in his garage for interrogation. The mother of 2 boys got to know about the fact and she filed a writ of habeas corpus in the Supreme Court stating that the army officer under mistaken identity got hold of her boys. Decide.

a. Mother will succeed in her endeavor and a writ of habeas corpus is a potent recourse
b. Mother cannot file a writ of habeas corpus in the present case
c. Mother should have filed a writ first in the High Court, therefore present writ petition is bound to be dismissed by the Supreme Court
d. Mother can file a writ petition but that of certiorari and not habeas corpus

Q67 Rukmani Devi joined as an ad-hoc employee for the post of data entry in the Customs department in the year 1990. The minimum qualification was a bachelor's degree. Rukmani Devi was in her final year at that time when she joined as a data entry operator. Later in year 1995 Rukmani Devi was made a permanent employee based on experience. One X filed a writ petition of Quo warranto challenging the appointment of Rukmani Devi. Decide.

a. X is right in filing a writ petition of Quo Warranto
b. X cannot file a writ petition of Quo Warranto against a private person
c. X is right in filing a writ petition because ad-hoc employees cannot be made permanent according to service rules
d. X should mind his own business

Q68 Which of the following writ cannot be granted against administrative authorities?

a. Mandamus
b. Certiorari
c. Prohibition
d. All of the above

Q69 A small causes court gave a decree without having jurisdiction over the subject matter of the suit. X the aggrieved party wants to quash this decision of the Court, which of the following writ should be filed by X?

a. Certiorari
b. Prohibition
c. Mandamus
d. Any of the above

Passage 4

Read the following passage and answer the questions

The right of private defence of people is recognized in all free, civilised, and democratic societies within certain reasonable limits. Those limits are dictated in two considerations:

Every member of society can claim this right- That the state takes responsibility for the maintenance of law and order-This right of private defence is preventive and not punitive.

Supreme Court said that the right of private defence is a defensive right surrounded by the law and is available only when the person is able to justify his circumstances. This right is available against an offence and therefore, where an act is done in the exercise of the right of private defence, such an act cannot go in favour of the aggressor. The legal position which has been crystallized from a large number of cases is that the law does not require a citizen, however law-abiding he may be, to behave like a rank coward on any occasion. This principle has been enunciated in Mahandi v. Emperor. In Gotipulla Venkatasiva Subbrayanam & Others v. The State of Andhra Pradesh & Another (1970) 1 SCC 235, this court held that "the right to private defence is a very valuable right and it has been recognized in all civilized and democratic societies within certain reasonable limits. The extent to which the right may be exercised. - The right of private defence in no case extends to the inflicting of more harm than it is necessary to

inflict for the purpose of defence. The extent to which the right may be exercised. - The right of private defence in no case extends to the inflicting of more harm than it is necessary to inflict for the purpose of defence. The main question that arises for adjudication, in this case, is whether the accused-appellants had the right of private defence and this is the case of exceeding the right of private defence meaning thereby, inflicting more harm than it was necessary for the purpose of defence.

Q70. Q's house is adjacent to a public park. Q used the park to dry his clothes and also has a small piece of area that he used as his kitchen garden. Q fenced the kitchen garden to protect his vegetables. The locality people filed a complaint against Q. Which of the following defence Q can plead?

a. Right to protect one's body only
b. Right to protect one's property
c. Right to protect one's own or another's body orof property
d. None of the above

Q71.Jai, a forest officer having his residence inside the protected zone fenced his quarter with electric wire as a protective measure against wild animals. One fellow officer unaware of the fact got electrocuted and suffers severe injuries. Decide on the liability of Jai.

a. Jai is liable to pay damages to his fellow officer
b. Jai is not liable for any damages as he did not have the intention to hurt the officer
c. Jai is protected by the right of private defence
d. None of the above

Q72. Murti saw some men harassing Yamuna in an empty boggy. Murti while trying to save Yamuna caught hold of one minor boy and beat the guy badly. Decide.

a. Murti does not have any right as Yamuna was harassed not Murti
b. Murti has the right to protect others too
c. Murti does not have the right to private defence
d. None of the above

Q73 In the passage what is the reason given to justify the defence of private defence?

a. Self-help principle
b. Destroy the enemies
c. Both (a) & (b)

d. None of the above

Q74 Pulkit is a thief who trespasses into the Raj's property and hit him with a stick. Raj got his pistol and shot Pulkit in his chest. Decide on the liability.

a. Raj acted within his right to private defence
b. Raj acted unreasonably and exceeded his right
c. Raj has the right to private defence as Pulkit was a thief and also hit Raj
d. Raj has the right to private defence and he will get the benefit of defence of private defence

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Passage 5

Read the following passage and answer the questions

Quran is a primary source of Muslim law, in point of time as well as in importance. The Islamic religion and Islamic society owe their birth to the word of the Quran. It is a paramount source of Muslim law in point of importance because it contains the very word of god and it is the foundation upon which the very structure of Islam rests Quran regulates the individual; social, secular, and spiritual life of Muslims.

Internal revelation is opinions of the prophet which is delivered from time to time on questions that happened to be raised before him. Sunna means the model behavior of the prophet. The narrations of what the prophet said, did, or tacitly allowed are called hadis or traditions. The traditions, however, were not reduced to writing during the lifetime of Mohammad. They have been preserved as traditions handed down from generation to generation by authorized persons. The importance of hadith as an important source of Muslim law has been laid down in the Quran itself.

The authority of ijma as a source of Muslim law is also founded on Quran and Hadith. The law is something living & changing. The aim of the law is to fulfill the needs of the society. The principle of ijma is based upon the text i.e. god will not allow His people to agree on an error and whatever Muslims hold to be good is good before god. Muslim religion does not admit the possibility of further revelation after the death of the prophet, the principle of ijma is the only authority for legislation in the present Muslim system.

Qiyas may be defined as a process of deduction by which the law of the text is applied to cases, which though not covered by the languages are governed by reason of text. Thus, it should be noted that Qiyas does not purport to create a new law, but merely to apply old established principles to new circumstances.

Q75 The manner to do prayers in the Muslim community is almost uniform all around the world. The basic source of this uniform manner is derived from which of the following?

a. AL-Quran
b. Sunnat
c. Ijma
d. None of the above

Q76 It is written in Shariat that man should not dig his grave with his own hands. It means that any self-destructive or self-sabotaging act must be avoided. Applying this it can be safely said that strict interpretation of Muslim Personal Law does not allow Euthanasia in any form. This is an example of-

a. Application of Sunnah
b. Application of Ijma
c. Application of Qiyas
d. Either (b) or (c)

Q77 Statement 1-Invalidating triple Talaq in India is the negation of principles laid down under the Al-Quran. Statement 2-This means that the law of the land can negate the personal laws.

a. Statement 1 is correct but Statement 2 is incorrect
b. Statement 1 is incorrect but Statement 2 is correct
c. Both statements are correct
d. Both statements are incorrect

Q78 An obsolete and redundant practice given expressly under the Holy Quran can be negated by the collective will of will. This statement is-

a. True
b. False
c. Partially True
d. None of the above as it is subject to different situations

Q79 Choose the correct order of hierarchy of different sources of Muslim law-

a. Al-Quran – Ijma – Sunnah
b. Al-Quran – Qiyas – Sunnah
c. Al-Quran – Sunnah – Ijma- Qiyas
d. Al-Quran – Ijma- Qiyas – Sunnah

Passage 6
Read the following passage and answer the questions

In Mercantile law, the term 'consideration' is used in the sense of quid pro quo which in turn means 'something in return'. This 'something' may be some benefit,. right, interest, or profit that may accrue to one party or it may be some forbearance, detriment, loss, or responsibility upon the other party. This explanation of consideration was given in a very popular English case of Currie v. Misa. Another simple and good description of 'consideration' is available in Sir Pollock's definition. In his book 'Pollock on Contracts', he says, "Consideration is the price for which the promise of the other is bought, and the promise thus given for value is enforceable ".

Section 2(d) of the Indian Contract Act defines consideration as when at the desire of the promisor, the promisee or any other person has done or abstained from doing, or does or abstains from doing, or promises to do or to abstain porn doing something, such act or abstinence or promise is called a consideration for the promise. Consideration must move at the desire of the promisor; To make a contract binding and enforceable, it is not sufficient that there is a consideration but also that consideration has been supplied at the desire of the promisor. Thus, where an act is done at the desire of a third party and not the promisor, that act cannot constitute valid consideration.

Q80 Ashish verbally promised the Secretary of the City Health Club to subscribe to Rs.50,000 for the rebuilding of the maternity ward of City Civil Hospital. Later, he declined to pay the said amount. Decide.

a. Ashish committed a breach of contract, hence he must pay compensation
b. Ashish will be mandatorily made to pay the promised amount by way of Specific Relief of Act
c. Ashish is not bound by his promise
d. Only (b)

Q81 Rohit had agreed to subscribe Rs. 10,000 towards the construction of a community hall in the city. On the faith of the promise, the Manager called for plans and entrusted the work to contractors and undertook liability to pay them. Later Rohit refused to pay. Decide

a. Rohit committed a breach of social obligation only, he cannot be forced to pay any compensation
b. Rohit will be mandatorily made to pay the promised amount by way of Specific Relief of Act
c. Rohit is not bound by his promise and must pay the promised amount
d. Rohit is bound to pay the promised amount as the manager delegated the work further on the basis of his promise

Q82 Dikshit constructed a shopping complex at the instance of the Mayor of the city. The occupants of the shops in the said shopping complex promised to pay Dikshit a fixed amount of commission on articles sold through their shops. The Shop owners later refused to pay any amount to Dikshit, he filed a suit against the shop owners for breach of contract. Decide

a. The Mayor of the city must pay Dikshit from his own pocket
b. The Mayor of the city must pay Dikshit from the government funds
c. Shop owners must pay Dikshit
d. Nobody is under obligation to pay any money to Dikshit

Q83 X, a minor, was given the benefit of certain services by the plaintiff. The plaintiff rendered those services, not voluntarily but at the desire of X. These services were continued even after the majority at the request of X who subsequently promised to pay an annuity to the plaintiff.

a. A transaction is a valid contract involving past consideration
b. The transaction is known as an executory contract
c. The transaction is known as a contingent contract
d. The transaction is known as a contract of indemnity

Q84 Sikander promises to pay an existing debt punctually if Bakhtawar, the creditor, gives him, some discount. The discount is-

a. Valid consideration
b. Not valid consideration
c. Valid but inadequate consideration
d. (a) and (c)

Section - Logical Reasoning

Passage 1

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

The Registrar General of the Madras High Court, Mr. M. Jothiraman, has issued a directive to judicial officers in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry, instructing them to discontinue the practice of presenting gifts to judges. The directive replaces previous

codes of conduct and prohibits the presentation of various gifts, including shawls, mementos, bouquets, garlands, fruits, and other items.The new code of conduct also outlines protocols for receiving High Court judges during their visits. Judicial officers are instructed not to gather or wait on the roadside to receive judges. Instead, a responsible staff member should meet the judges at the outskirts of towns or cities and guide their vehicle to ensure a safe arrival at the designated accommodation.

For private visits of High Court judges to districts outside of court hours, they should only be received by the designated judicial officer assigned to protocol duty at the place of accommodation or the arrival point. During court hours, a responsible staff member should receive the judges. The circular emphasizes that judicial officers must not leave the court during working hours under any circumstances.

The circular explicitly states that judicial officers must not seek financial assistance from any person and are prohibited from accepting hospitality from advocates or the litigant public. It further mentions that wearing black coats and black ties outside of court premises should be avoided, but there are no restrictions on their choice of coats and ties. Judicial officers' presence during the visits of High Court judges is not mandatory unless officially required or for courtesy calls.

Security arrangements should not include a guard of honor for High Court judges during their private visits to districts, but necessary security measures should be taken. Judicial officers are also prohibited from visiting the residences of High Court judges to request promotions, transfers, or any form of favor. Direct communication with the judges is strictly prohibited, and all correspondence should be addressed to the Registry for appropriate action.

The Registrar General instructs all Principal District Judges, District Judges, and Heads of Units to share the code of conduct with all judicial officers in their respective districts/units and ensure strict adherence to the guidelines.

Q85 Which statement would strengthen the argument for discontinuing the practice of presenting gifts to High Court judges?

a. Presenting gifts to High Court judges is a traditional gesture that promotes goodwill and respect within the judicial system.
b. Discontinuing the practice of presenting gifts ensures a more impartial and unbiased judiciary by eliminating any potential influence or favouritism.
c. The practice of presenting gifts to High Court judges has been successfully implemented in other states, leading to improved efficiency and transparency.

d. Allowing the practice of presenting gifts to High Court judges fosters a sense of camaraderie and unity among judicial officers and judges.

Q86 How can the argument for discontinuing the practice of presenting gifts to High Court judges e weakened?

a. By suggesting that presenting gifts to High Court judges helps maintain a positive working relationship between judicial officers and judges.
b. By emphasizing that the practice of presenting gifts is deeply rooted in the cultural traditions of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry.
c. By highlighting that the gifts presented to High Court judges are symbolic gestures of appreciation and respect.
d. By asserting that the practice of presenting gifts to High Court judges has no significant impact on the impartiality of the judiciary.

Q87 What is the central idea conveyed in the article?

a. The Registrar General of the Madras High Court has issued a directive to judicial officers, outlining a new code of conduct regarding the practice of presenting gifts to High Court judges and their protocol during visits.
b. Judicial officers in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry should prioritize the security and comfort of High Court judges during their visits and avoid seeking financial assistance from any other person.
c. High Court judges are required to adhere to strict protocol guidelines when making official visits to districts, and judicial officers should ensure the smooth execution of these guidelines.
d. The circular issued by the Registrar General emphasizes the need for judicial officers to maintain professionalism and avoid engaging in personal correspondence or favour-seeking with High Court judges.

Q88 What can be inferred about the writer's viewpoint on the relationship between judicial officers and High Court judges?

a. The writer believes that judicial officers should maintain a formal and professional relationship with High Court judges, devoid of personal interactions or favour-seeking.
b. The writer argues that judicial officers should have direct communication with High Court judges to address administrative matters promptly and efficiently.
c. The writer suggests that the practice of presenting gifts to High Court judges fosters a sense of unity and camaraderie among judicial officers and judges.

d. The writer believes that judicial officers should actively seek financial assistance from advocates or litigant public to alleviate personal financial burdens.

Q89 Based on the information in the article, what can be inferred about the purpose of the code of conduct issued by the Registrar General?

a. The code of conduct aims to enhance the relationship between judicial officers and High Court judges by encouraging direct communication and personal interactions.
b. The code of conduct aims to establish stricter security measures for High Court judges during their private visits to districts.
c. The code of conduct aims to eliminate potential influences or favoritism by discontinuing the practice of presenting gifts to High Court judges.
d. The code of conduct aims to improve the financial stability of judicial officers by allowing them to seek financial assistance from advocates or litigant public.

Passage 2

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

The recent arrest of a former Pakistani Prime Minister has sparked protests and violence across the country, raising concerns about stability in Pakistan and its impact on the region, particularly Afghanistan. Pakistan is experiencing a political crisis with power struggles, legal charges against political figures, and growing anti-army sentiments among the public. The withdrawal of US troops from Afghanistan has emboldened the Taliban and its affiliated groups, leading to increased attacks in Pakistan. The Pakistani army is facing internal threats from Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) and external pressures from the Taliban in Afghanistan, which has shaken public confidence in the military establishment.

Pakistan is also grappling with an economic crisis, including high inflation, a devalued currency, mounting debt, and dwindling foreign exchange reserves. The country's inability to secure an IMF bailout and recent climate disasters have worsened the economic challenges. India needs to be vigilant about potential threats arising from Pakistan's crisis, such as cross-border tensions, a refugee crisis, compromised regional security, and concerns about nuclear proliferation.

However, there are also opportunities for India to leverage Pakistan's crisis for its own benefit, including strengthening counterterrorism cooperation, projecting itself as a

responsible regional power, promoting regional connectivity initiatives, and deepening economic cooperation with other countries. India should adopt a multi-pronged approach, including diplomatic efforts to isolate Pakistan and expose its alleged support for terrorism and human rights violations.

Border security and military preparedness should be prioritized, and strengthening ties with Iran and Central Asian countries can provide strategic and economic advantages. The instability in Pakistan requires India's attention as it navigates the challenges and opportunities presented by its neighbor's crisis. A cautious yet proactive approach is necessary to safeguard India's interests and promote regional stability.

Q90 Which statement would strengthen the argument for India's proactive approach in dealing with Pakistan's crisis?

a. Maintaining a neutral stance and refraining from any involvement in Pakistan's internal affairs will ensure regional stability.
b. Addressing the economic challenges in Pakistan will automatically resolve the political turmoil and anti-army sentiments.
c. Strengthening ties with Iran and Central Asian countries will provide India with strategic and economic advantages in countering Pakistan's influence.
d. Focusing solely on border security and military preparedness will effectively address the threats arising from Pakistan's crisis.

Q91 How can the argument for India's proactive approach be weakened?

a. By emphasizing that Pakistan's crisis should be resolved internally without any external intervention.
b. By suggesting that India should prioritize economic cooperation with China to mitigate the economic challenges faced by Pakistan.
c. By highlighting that regional stability can be achieved by avoiding any engagement with Pakistan and maintaining a defensive posture.
d. D) By asserting that India's interests are better served by distancing itself from the geopolitical affairs of neighboring countries.

Q92 What is the central idea conveyed in the article?

a. The crisis in Pakistan presents both threats and opportunities for India, requiring a cautious yet proactive approach to safeguard its interests and promote regional stability.
b. The withdrawal of US troops from Afghanistan has led to a resurgence of the Taliban and increased vulnerability for the Pakistani army.
c. Pakistan's economic crisis and resentment against Chinese investments have exacerbated the challenges faced by the country.
d. India can leverage Pakistan's crisis to enhance its regional influence and project itself as a responsible regional power.

Q93 .What can be inferred about the writer's viewpoint on India's approach to Pakistan's crisis?

a. The writer advocates for a complete disengagement from Pakistan's crisis and focuses solely on strengthening regional security.
b. The writer believes that a proactive approach by India is necessary to address the challenges and opportunities arising from Pakistan's crisis.
c. C) The writer suggests that India's primary concern should be the stability and security of its own borders, with minimal involvement in Pakistan's affairs.
d. D) The writer argues that India should prioritize economic cooperation with China to mitigate the challenges faced by Pakistan.

Q94. Based on the information in the article, what can be inferred about the potential risks for India due to Pakistan's crisis?

a. India may face an influx of refugees from Pakistan, compromising its own stability and security.
b. The crisis in Pakistan will likely lead to increased economic cooperation between India and China.
c. India's diplomatic efforts to isolate Pakistan have been successful, resulting in its declining influence in the region.
d. Pakistan's crisis may result in a reduction of cross-border tensions and an improvement in regional security.

Passage 3

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

Title: Special Marriage Act: Empowering Interfaith Unions in India

The Special Marriage Act (SMA) of 1954 in India provides a legal framework for interfaith marriages, allowing couples to marry outside their religious or caste boundaries. It ensures equality and protects the rights of individuals seeking such unions. However, there are certain challenges that need to be addressed to make the process smoother and more inclusive.The SMA offers a civil marriage option recognized by the state, allowing interfaith or inter-caste marriages without religious conversion. This empowers couples to maintain their religious identities while forming a loving partnership. However, there are concerns that need attention.

One issue is the provision allowing objections to interfaith marriages. This has been misused to harass couples and obstruct their marriages. Steps should be taken to prevent abuse and ensure objections are based on genuine concerns. The requirement to publish notices of intention to marry infringes on privacy rights. It exposes personal information and wedding plans to public scrutiny, potentially endangering couples. Stricter regulations or alternative methods should be considered to protect privacy while complying with legal procedures.

Interfaith marriages still face social stigma and discrimination in certain parts of India, leading to societal pressure and ostracization. Promoting acceptance and challenging stereotypes is crucial for fostering inclusivity and respecting individual choices. Efforts should be made to streamline the marriage registration process under the SMA, reducing bureaucratic hurdles and complexities. The 30-day notice period should also be reevaluated to prevent misuse and harassment.Raising awareness about the provisions of the SMA is essential, as many people, especially in rural areas, are unaware of their rights. Government-led awareness campaigns can educate citizens about the benefits and rights offered by the act, empowering them to make informed choices.

In conclusion, the Special Marriage Act is progressive legislation allowing interfaith marriages while preserving religious identities. However, challenges such as objections, privacy concerns, and social stigma require reforms and increased awareness. By advocating for a streamlined process and promoting acceptance, India can strengthen its commitment to equality and individual rights, fostering a more harmonious society.

Q95. Which statement would strengthen the argument for reforms in the Special Marriage Act?

a. The Special Marriage Act is widely recognized as the most effective legal framework for interfaith marriages worldwide.
b. Interfaith couples who marry under the Special Marriage Act face fewer social stigmas compared to those who marry under religious laws.
c. The number of objections raised against interfaith marriages has significantly decreased since the enactment of the Special Marriage Act.
d. Countries that do not have a similar legal framework for interfaith marriages have experienced higher rates of marital disputes and separations.

Q96. How can the argument for the importance of raising awareness about the Special Marriage Act be weakened?

a. By asserting that interfaith couples in India already have extensive knowledge about their legal rights and options.
b. B) By highlighting the government's ongoing awareness campaigns that have successfully educated citizens about the provisions of the Special Marriage Act.
c. C) By emphasizing that privacy concerns and societal pressure are more significant issues for interfaith couples than the lack of awareness about the Special Marriage Act.
d. By suggesting that the lack of awareness about the Special Marriage Act is a deliberate choice made by interfaith couples to maintain privacy and avoid interference.

Q97. What is the central idea conveyed in the article?

a. The Special Marriage Act in India provides a legal framework for interfaith couples, preserving their religious identity and promoting inclusivity.
b. Objections raised against interfaith marriages under the Special Marriage Act hinder the solemnization process.
c. Raising awareness about the Special Marriage Act is crucial for empowering interfaith couples in India.
d. Streamlining the process and reducing bureaucratic hurdles would enhance the effectiveness of the Special Marriage Act.

Q98 What can be inferred about the writer's viewpoint on objections raised against interfaith marriages?

a. The writer believes that objections to interfaith marriages are a valid mechanism for protecting societal values and traditions.
b. The writer condemns objections to interfaith marriages as a tool for interference and hindrance to the solemnization process.
c. The writer argues that objections to interfaith marriages should be raised only if they are based on genuine concerns.
d. The writer suggests that objections to interfaith marriages can be resolved through increased awareness and education.

Q99 Based on the information in the article, what can be inferred about interfaith marriages in India?

a. Interfaith marriages are widely accepted and celebrated in all parts of India without any societal resistance.
b. The Special Marriage Act has completely eradicated societal stigma and discrimination against interfaith marriages.
c. Privacy concerns and societal pressure pose significant challenges for interfaith couples in India.
d. Interfaith couples who choose religious conversion have fewer legal complications compared to those who marry under the Special Marriage Act.

Passage 4

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

The recent train crash in Odisha's Balasore district, which claimed 288 lives, has raised concerns about the safety of India's railway system. Preliminary reports suggest signal failure as a possible cause, but a comprehensive investigation is needed to determine the exact sequence of events. The incident highlights the urgent need to prioritize railway safety and address any systemic shortcomings. The Indian Railways must ensure proper maintenance of signals, implement effective communication protocols, and enhance staff training to prevent similar accidents in the future.

Accountability is crucial, and Prime Minister Narendra Modi's visit to the accident site and commitment to a thorough investigation are important steps toward achieving justice. The investigation should be conducted transparently and swiftly, without

negligence or cover-ups. Those responsible must face legal consequences, regardless of their position or influence.

Financial assistance provided by the railways and the government to the victims and their families is commendable and provides immediate relief. Continued coordination between state and central authorities is essential to ensure comprehensive support for the injured and families of the deceased. The tragedy underscores the need for comprehensive reforms in India's railway safety practices. Modernizing infrastructure, employing advanced technology for signal systems, implementing robust safety protocols, conducting regular audits, and thorough training of railway personnel are necessary. Establishing a proactive safety culture within the Indian Railways is vital.

The Odisha train tragedy serves as a solemn reminder of the ongoing vigilance required in India's railway system. It is our collective responsibility to demand accountability and work towards creating a safer and more reliable railway network. The lives and well-being of passengers should be the top priority. Let us honor the victims by striving for a future where railway travel is synonymous with safety and security. face resistance and discrimination, leading to societal pressure and concerns over privacy.

Q100.Which statement would strengthen the argument for comprehensive reforms in India's railway safety practices?

a. The Odisha train tragedy was solely caused by human error and cannot be attributed to systemic shortcomings.
b. The government has allocated significant funds for the modernization of railway infrastructure and the implementation of advanced technology.
c. The investigation into the train crash revealed that the collision was inevitable due to unavoidable circumstances.
d. The Indian Railways has a flawless safety record and has already implemented all necessary protocols to prevent future accidents.

Q101.How can the argument for railway safety improvements be weakened?

a. By highlighting the immediate financial assistance and support provided to the victims and their families.
b. By emphasizing that the train crash was a result of an unforeseen natural disaster and not systemic shortcomings.
c. By showcasing the overall reliability and efficiency of India's railway system despite occasional accidents.
d. By highlighting the government's commitment to conducting a transparent and thorough investigation.

Q102. What is the central idea of the article?

a. The Odisha train tragedy raises concerns about human error, signal failure, and the overall safety of India's railway system.
b. The investigation into the train crash will determine whether signal failure or human error was the primary cause.
c. The financial assistance provided to the victims and their families is crucial for their immediate relief and support.
d. The government and railway authorities must work together to create a safer and more reliable railway network.

Q103. Which assumption underlies the argument for comprehensive reforms in railway safety practices?

a. The Odisha train tragedy was caused solely by a specific individual's negligence.
b. Modernizing infrastructure and employing advanced technology can prevent all future train accidents.
c. The current safety protocols and practices in the Indian Railways are flawless and do not require improvement.
d. Comprehensive reforms, including infrastructure modernization and safety protocols, are necessary to prevent future accidents.

Q104. What is the writer's likely viewpoint regarding the government's response to the train crash?

a. The government's immediate financial assistance demonstrates its commitment to supporting the victims and their families.
b. The government's assurance of a thorough investigation suggests a genuine intent to hold the culprits accountable.
c. The government's allocation of funds for modernizing railway infrastructure indicates its prioritization of safety improvements.
d. The government's visit to the accident site showcases its responsibility and effective handling of the situation.

Q105. Based on the article, what can be inferred about the current state of railway safety practices in India?

a. India's railway system has experienced several similar train accidents in the past two decades.
b. The Odisha train tragedy has exposed significant systemic shortcomings in India's railway safety practices.

c. The investigation into the train crash will likely conclude that signal failure was the primary cause.
d. The Indian Railways has already implemented comprehensive reforms to enhance safety and prevent accidents.

Section - Quantitative techniques

Passage1

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

In a study conducted on the students of a college, the ratio of boys to girls in different departments was analyzed. The study included five departments, labeled A, B, C, D, and E. The data collected provides valuable insights into the ratio of boys to girls in each department. Read the following passage and answer the questions based on the information provided.

According to the study, in Department A, the ratio of boys to girls is 2:3. In Department B, the ratio is 3:5. Department C has a ratio of 5:7, while Department D has a ratio of 4:9. Lastly, Department E has a ratio of 1:4.

Q106. If there are 90 boys in Department A, what is the total number of students in Department A?

a. 150
b. 225
c. 210
d. 240

Q107. What is the ratio of boys to girls in Department D if there are 135 girls?

a. 2:3
b. 3:4
c. 4:5
d. 5:6

Q108. If the number of girls in Department C is 280, what is the total number of students in Department C?

a. 520
b. 448
c. 600
d. 640

Q109. In Department B, the ratio of boys to girls is 4:7. If the total number of students in Department B is 660, how many boys are there?

a. 120
b. 140
c. 240
d. 150

Q110. If the ratio of boys to girls in Department B is 7:10, and the number of girls is 120, what is the total number of students in Department B?

a. 210
b. 240
c. 204
d. 300

Passage 2

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

ABC Corporation is a manufacturing company that produces and sells electronic devices. The company recently conducted a study on its sales and production data to analyze various aspects of its business. The data collected provides valuable insights into the percentage changes in sales, production costs, and profits over the years. Read the following passage and answer the questions based on the information provided.

In the year 2018, ABC Corporation recorded sales of ₹2,000,000. In 2019, the company experienced a 10% increase in sales compared to the previous year. However, the production costs also increased by 8% in 2019. As a result, the company's profit margin decreased by 2% compared to 2018. In 2020, the company faced challenging market conditions, resulting in a 5% decrease in sales compared to 2019. To maintain profitability, the company implemented cost-cutting measures, reducing production costs by 6%. Consequently, the profit margin in 2020 increased by 4% compared to 2019.

Now carefully analyze this information and answer the following questions related to the topic of percentage.

Q111. What was the sales figure for ABC Corporation in 2019?

a. ₹2,100,000
b. ₹2,200,000
c. ₹2,300,000
d. ₹2,400,000

Q112. In the year 2021, the sales of a company increased by 15% compared to the previous year. However, the company's profit margin decreased by 10% in 2021 compared to the previous year. If the sales in 2020 were ₹1,500,000 and the profit margin in 2020 was 12%, what was the profit margin in 2021?

a. 7%
b. 8%
c. 12%
d. 10%

Q113. What was the percentage change in profit margin from 2018 to 2020, assuming the profit margin in 2018 was 10%?

a. 7%
b. 20%
c. 12%
d. 10%

Q114. In the year 2022, the sales of the company increased by 20% compared to the previous year, and the profit margin increased by 5% compared to the previous year. If the sales in 2021 were ₹2,000,000 and the profit margin in 2021 was 8%, what was the profit in 2022?

a. ₹400,000
b. ₹410,000
c. ₹420,000
d. ₹272,000

Q115. What was the percentage decrease in sales from 2019 to 2020?

a. 2.5%
b. 5%

c. 7.5%
d. 10%

Passage 3

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

ABC Electronics is a retail store that sells electronic gadgets and appliances. The store recently introduced a new pricing strategy to boost its sales and increase profitability. As a financial analyst at ABC Electronics, you were assigned to analyze the impact of this strategy on the company's profit and loss. Here is the case:

In the previous year, ABC Electronics recorded a total revenue of ₹1,000,000. However, due to high operational costs and low profit margins, the company incurred a loss of ₹100,000.

To improve profitability, the company implemented the new pricing strategy at the beginning of the current year. The strategy involved increasing the selling price of all products by 10% while maintaining the same cost price.

At the end of the current year, the company analyzed its financial statements and found that the total revenue increased to ₹1,200,000.

Now carefully analyze this information and answer the following questions related to the topic of profit and loss.

Q116. What was the percentage increase in revenue for ABC Electronics in the current year compared to the previous year?

a. 20%
b. 25%
c. 16%
d. 30%

Q117. What was the net profit/loss for ABC Electronics in the current year?

a. Profit of ₹1,100,000.
b. Profit of ₹1,200,000.
c. Loss of ₹1,100,000.
d. Loss of ₹1,200,000.

Q118. What was the total cost price of the products sold by ABC Electronics in the current year?

a. ₹1,090,909.09
b. ₹1,190,909.09
c. ₹1,090,009.09
d. ₹1,090,809.09

Q119. What was the percentage loss incurred by ABC Electronics in the previous year?

a. Loss of 10%
b. Loss of 15%
c. Loss of 20%
d. Loss of 30%

Q120. What was the percentage change in profit for ABC Electronics in the current year compared to the previous year?

a. 209.09%
b. 309.09%
c. 109.09%
d. 99.09%

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Answer Key

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
c	c	d	b	b	a	c	a	c	a	c	a	b	a	d
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
d	d	a	c	d	b	d	c	d	a	b	a	b	b	c
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
c	d	c	d	c	c	c	d	b	a	d	c	d	b	c
46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
b	c	b	c	c	d	c	c	b	d	d	b	b	a	b
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
c	c	c	b	c	b	a	c	a	c	a	b	a	b	b
76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
c	d	b	c	c	d	d	a	b	b	c	a	a	c	c
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105
c	a	b	a	c	a	a	b	c	b	c	a	d	b	b
106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
b	b	b	c	c	b	c	b	d	b	a	a	a	a	a

Solutions

Section - English

1 - c

The third option is the most appropriate answer to this question.

According to the third paragraph of the passage, the impact of global warming can be found in several fields, such as the habitats of plants and animals, ecosystems, agriculture, etc.

The lands suitable for farming may become infertile due to the changes in soil and weather conditions. This will adversely affect the food supply in the concerned areas.

Also, the extinction of wildlife and plants may occur in some areas due to the changes caused by global warming.

As per the question, the health of the people belonging to some specific areas will be affected in case the disease-carrying mosquitoes expand their habitats to those places where they could not have survived before the temperature rise due to global warming.
Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

2 - c

The third option is the most appropriate answer to this question.
According to the third paragraph of the passage, the impact of global warming can be found in several fields, such as the habitats of plants and animals, ecosystems, agriculture, etc.
The lands suitable for farming may become infertile due to the changes in soil and weather conditions. This will adversely affect the food supply in the concerned areas.
Also, the extinction of wildlife and plants may occur in some areas due to the changes caused by global warming.
As per the question, the health of the people belonging to some specific areas will be affected in case the disease-carrying mosquitoes expand their habitats to those places where they could not have survived before the temperature rise due to global warming.
Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

3 - d

The fourth option contains information that is against the idea portrayed in the passage.
According to the author, the two terms "climate change" and "global warming" are very different from each other. Actually, one of the primary causes of climate change is global warming, which is the result of the emission of greenhouse gases into our atmosphere. These gases form a thick layer in our atmosphere, which block the harmful ultraviolet rays of the sun, which result in the rapid increase in the temperature of our atmosphere.
Other options are correct according to the context of the passage.
Hence, option (d) is the correct answer as climate change is not the cause but the effect of global warming.

4 - b

The effects of climate change can be reduced by controlling the temperature rise to be within 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.
According to the last paragraph of the passage, it has been mentioned that the Paris Agreement is framed with an aim to limit the temperature rise to 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. This will slowly help the countries to control climate change on our planet.
The first option talks about controlling human activities, but no specific activity is mentioned. So, it cannot be considered as the correct answer.

The third option talks about controlling the fluctuations in ocean currents which is a natural process and the result of climate changes. So, it is not the correct answer.

The fourth option says to control the natural cycle of photosynthesis, which is not correct. This is because the photosynthesis process of plants has maintained the stability of the level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.
Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

5 - b

The second option contains the central idea being conveyed by the author in the given passage.
According to the context of the passage, the author has tried to figure out the inter-relationship between society and technology. He has cited several examples for putting forward the advantages and disadvantages of using technology. It concludes that the use of technology moulds a society and its people in a positive or negative manner.
He has explicitly mentioned in the second paragraph that the use of technology has a more positive impact on our society, which makes the first option incorrect.
He has introduced the readers to cybercrimes as having a negative impact on our society but has not mentioned the most harmful use of technology. So, option (c) is not correct.
Option (d) is completely incorrect because the last paragraph mentions the fact that people have become less social after being addicted to the use of digital appliances such as phones, computers, or tablets. So, social interaction among people has been reduced due to the excessive use of technology.
Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

6 - a

The first option contains the most appropriate cause, due to which we can say that our culture has been completely transformed by technology.
According to the last paragraph of the passage, the author has highlighted the lack of social interaction among people due to the excessive use of advanced technologies. People feel free to communicate using online chat but not in face-to-face interaction. They are so addicted to the use of digital appliances that they are not able to work out real-life problems.
Other options are not directly related to the question being asked here.
So, option (a) is the correct answer.

7 - c

The third option is the most appropriate answer to this question.

According to the author, a technically advanced society can be built up when people realise the positivity of using technology effectively in all aspects.

The author accepts the fact that people learn and become skilled experts in all the latest developed technologies, which makes our society more technical than ever before. But, technology, when used for spreading crimes or other negative concerns, can prove to be the most harmful factor for humans. So, option (a) is not correct.

Using technology has made people less socially interactive and more digitally active. So, option (b) is not correct.

The protection of our children from being victims of cybercrimes is a serious matter of concern, but it is a partially contributing factor to developing a technically advanced society. So, option (d) is not completely correct.

Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

8 - a

The first option contains the most appropriate inference of the passage.

According to the context of the passage, we can infer that the involvement of technology in today's society has been to such an extent that it is almost impossible to survive without technology. So, we can correctly say that life without technology today is like a body without a soul.

The author has discussed the negative uses of technology, one of which is the widely prevalent cybercrimes. But these cannot be reduced with limited use of technology. The only way to reduce these crimes is to educate children and people about their harmful consequences and motivate them to avoid committing these crimes. So, option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c) is incorrect because it mentions that society is positively affected by advancements in technology. It is not completely true because the author has discussed both the positive and negative effects of using advanced technologies.

Option (d) is not completely correct because the use of technology in a proper manner and within certain limits only can lead to the academic improvement of children.

Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

9 - c

The author's father was a caring person by nature. He wanted to show the concept of caring to his children. So, he had kept the mother spider carefully in a closed jar with its

egg sac. When it started hatching them, he kept that jar out to show to his children. He had also warned his children never to touch the spider.
Option (a) is not completely correct because the children were already familiar with the view of the spider.
Option (b) is also partially correct because the children were not interested in learning the process of hatching eggs.
Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

10 - a
The author has compared the “miracle of life” with the crawling of the baby spiders.
In the second paragraph of the story, the author uses the phrase "miracle of life". After coming out of the eggs, the baby spiders learnt immediately to crawl, and they started spreading throughout the inner part of the closed jar. So, the inborn quality of crawling spiders is defined as the "miracle of life" by the author.
Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

11 - c
The third option contains the most appropriate answer to this question.
According to the information given in the passage, the author is new to that place. So, she and her siblings wanted to enjoy the nature surrounding their house. They had a farm and a barn with a horse. Overall, the children were interested in the spiders, but they also were interested in other wonderful things in that environment.
Other options are not supported by the context of the passage.
Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

12 - a
The author of this passage has given the example of her father’s care for the black spider. He had kept the spider along with its egg sac in a closed jar and gave it ample time to hatch the eggs. As a result of his caring nature, he was able to show the baby spiders to his children. Also, he had taught them to care for the horse in the barn.
So, this story revolves around the concept of caring for others, which must be inculcated in the growing stage of children. Also, it is evident from the first paragraph of the passage that the author, having a caring nature for her mad mother, had responded to her calls.
Other options are not suitable to be inferred from the passage.
Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

13 - b

In the given extract, Emma Woodhouse's life and family are discussed at great length. It also includes a description of her father and her governess who was there with her when her mother left her. The passage also mentioned the nature of Emma and the progress in her life. Option (b) is the most appropriate answer according to the question. Hence, option (b) is correct.

14 - a

Emma lost her mother but was raised happily by her governess. She was raised by an affectionate father and governess and is described as a person with a happy disposition. Nothing about her character or nature or her attitude towards others is mentioned in the details to make any inference. Hence, option (a) is correct.

15 - d

Emma had an elevated opinion of herself, or that she was self-satisfied. Although Emma respects Miss Taylor's opinion, makes her own decisions and does what she thinks is right. She follows her own conscience. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

16 - d

Miss Taylor was a governess in Woodhouse's family for more than 16 years. She took care of Emma as her mother. She was a friend to Emma and always guided her whenever Emma felt sad or distorted. Hence, option (d) is correct.

17 - d

The given passage is about the nature, feelings and character of Mrs. Sommers. After carefully reading the passage, one can make out that she is a sympathetic character who is modest and sensible enough to know what is to be done with the money she got. She is also a skilful shopper who elbows her way in the street and finds the best price for the article. Women in the 19th century were not allowed to think about themselves but Sommers escapes from her ordinary life in which she is only allowed to think about her family and suppress her desires. This time, she buys beautiful stockings for her.
Option (d) is not true as though she is not happy with her life but she never complains and dedicatedly works for her family. She goes shopping to buy clothes for her children, Hence, option (d) is correct.

18 - a

Irony is a figure of speech that is used to signify the opposite connotation than normally expected for a situation.

Onomatopoeia is a figure of speech in which words are created that imitate natural sounds.
A metaphor is a figure of speech that implies a comparison between two, unlike entities.
The given line is an example of a simile. A “simile” is a figure of speech which compares two things. The silk stockings, which "glide serpentlike through her fingers," represent the temptation to which Mrs. Sommers gave in. She had little amount to pay but she really wanted to purchase stockings. Her temptation is compared with Eve in the Bible where she gives way to her temptation to a snake for forbidden knowledge.
Hence, option (a) is correct.

19 - c
The sentence "She herself indulged in no such morbid retrospection" indicates that Mrs. Sommers does not engage in negative or gloomy reflections on her past. The term "morbid retrospection" implies dwelling on negative memories or experiences. Option (c) accurately reflects this aspect of Mrs. Sommers' personality, stating that her introspective disposition leads her to indulge in contemplative musings, which means she is more inclined to thoughtful introspection rather than brooding over negative experiences from her past.

20 - d
The author, here, exhibits a “sympathetic” tone while describing the actions and reactions of Mrs Sommers after she finds fifteen dollars. She was feeling very happy as she was never given so much money to spend.
The author is not trying to mock anyone here by using a sarcastic tone. So, option (a) is incorrect.
The author is not showing any type of annoyance while describing the topic of the passage. So, option (b) is incorrect.
The author is not showing any type of negative feelings towards Mrs Sommer. So, option (c) is also incorrect.
Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

21 - b
The word “thwart” from the passage means “frustrate”.
“Thwart” means to prevent someone from doing something. One meaning of “frustrate” is to prevent somebody from doing something; to prevent something from happening or succeeding. Other options do not contain proper words to mean “frustrate”.
“Mingle” means to be with other people and talk to them.
“Complicate” means to make something more difficult to understand.
“Curb” means to control or limit something, especially something bad
Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

22 - d

The fourth option contains the most appropriate summary of the passage.

According to the context of the passage, we can say that the author has tried to put forward his suggestions regarding the appropriate use of the advanced technologies available after the corona outbreak.

He has cited several examples showing the use of technology in each case, such as the educational sector, remote working in virtual mode, and online shopping.

The first option is not supported in the passage.

The second option can be considered as the summary of the third paragraph of the passage.

The third option is the summary of the second paragraph of the passage.

Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

23 - c

The third option contains the most appropriate answer to this question.

According to the second paragraph of the passage, the security of the privacy and information provided on digital platforms is a crucial factor in enforcing challenges in remote working in a virtual environment. After the outbreak of corona, technological advancements have facilitated remote working, which allows people to work using virtual networks. But for this, they have to share their private information too, which is associated with security threats. So, proper laws must be implemented to assure the security of this information during remote working.

The second and third options are not relevant to remote working. The first option is not a challenge to remote working. It is a facility provided by technology.

Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

24 - d

All of the information given above is correct to answer this question.

Artificial intelligence-based distance learning has incorporated robotic educators who are helping the learners to excel in their studies by being interactive with them. The students are being updated with the new internet-based technologies to access the facilities provided by distance learning. AI-based distance learning helps them to become skilled analytical thinkers.

Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

25 - a

The Draft Aircraft Bill, 2023, has been prepared after reviewing the existing Aircraft Act, 1934, and issued by the Ministry for public consultations for a period of 30 days. Hence, option (a) is correct.

26 - b

As per the perspective of an Aviation Expert, Indian Aircraft Act was passed by British Parliament in 1934 stipulating rules and regulations while major specific regulatory changes in the civil aviation sector were introduced after the Chicago Convention 1944. Hence, option (b) is correct.

27 - a

The existing Aircraft Act, 1934 has been reviewed and accordingly a bill providing for regulating provisions in a simplified manner, identifying existing redundancies and to provide for provisions to meet the current needs for regulation of civil aviation in a simplified language...," the ministry said. Citing the very dynamic nature of the civil aviation sector, experts welcomed the government's move to bring a draft bill. Hence, option (a) is correct.

28 - b

Under Article 142 of the Indian Constitution, the Supreme Court has the power to pass such a decree or make such an order as is necessary for doing complete justice in any cause or matter. This article allows the Supreme Court to grant a divorce decree directly to consenting parties in cases of an irretrievable breakdown of marriage. Hence, option (b) is correct.

29 - b

The Competition (Amendment) Bill 2022 was recently passed by the Lok Sabha with the aim of promoting fair competition in the market and preventing anti-competitive practices. The bill was originally introduced in the lower house on August 5, 2022, and was referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance, headed by Jayant Sinha. Hence, option (b) is correct.

30 - c

Finance Commission is a constitutional body that gives suggestions on Centre-state financial relations. The government is likely to set up the 16th finance commission this year to suggest, the ratio in which tax is to be divided between the Centre and states for five years, beginning April 1, 2026 among other aspects. Hence, option (c) is correct.

31 - c

Finance Commission is a constitutional body that gives suggestions on Centre-state financial relations. The previous Finance Commission submitted its report on November 9, 2020, for the 5 fiscals -- 2021-22 to 2025-26 to the President. Hence, option (c) is correct.

32 - d

Finance Commission is a constitutional body that gives suggestions on Centre-state financial relations. The previous Finance Commission submitted its report on November 9, 2020, for the 5 fiscals -- 2021-22 to 2025-26 to the President. Hence, option (c) is correct.

33 - c

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has revised India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth forecast for the financial year 2023-24, thus, lowering it by 20 basis points to 5.9 percent. Despite the downward revision, India is still projected to be the fastest-growing major economy in the world. Hence, option (c) is correct.

34 - d

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs informed the Rajya Sabha that under the PM SVANidhi scheme, 42.7 lakh loans worth ₹5,152.37 crore have been disbursed to street vendors. In order to overcome the economic difficulties caused by the pandemic, the government launched the PM SVANidhi micro-credit scheme in 2020. It also provides collateral-free loans of ₹10,000, with 7% interest subsidy, and subsequent loans of ₹20,000 and ₹50,000. Hence, option (d) is correct.

35 - c

Business confidence in China is "pretty much the lowest we have on record," the European Chamber president, Jens Eskelund. "There's no expectation that the regulatory environment is really going to improve over the next five years," Eskelund said. Hence, option (c) is correct.

36 - c

Foreign companies are shifting investments and their Asian headquarters out of China as confidence drops following the expansion of an anti-spying law and other challenges. According to the European Union Chamber of Commerce in China despite the efforts of the ruling Communist Party to revive interest in the World's No.2 economy, the drop in confidence levels and anti-spying laws have made the foreign companies to shift their investment out of the country. Hence, option (c) is correct.

37 - c

Companies also are uneasy about Beijing's promotion of national self-reliance. Xi's government is pressing manufacturers, hospitals, and others to use Chinese suppliers even if that raises their costs. Foreign companies worry they might be shut out of their markets. Hence, option (c) is correct.

38 - d

Uganda has one of the largest oil reserves in the Saharan desert according to the International Monetary Fund. Though Oil was discovered in Uganda twenty years back the production was delayed due to a lack of funds and infrastructure. With the assistance of China, Uganda is now launching its first oil field in Lake Albert. Hence, option (d) is correct.

39 - b

India sends financing assurances to IMF to back Sri Lanka's debt restructuring program. Sri Lanka's three largest bilateral lenders are China, Japan, and India. India's backing is the most vital and critical step for Sri Lanka to receive a $2.9 billion package from IMF. Hence, option (b) is correct.

40 - a

The meeting of NCP President Sharad Pawar with Maharashtra CM Eknath Shinde was significant as it was the first meeting between the two leaders after the split in the Shiv Sena. It was held at the official residence of Mr Shinde, Varsha, Mumbai. Hence, option (a) is correct.

41 - d

The meeting of NCP President Sharad Pawar with Maharashtra CM Eknath Shinde was significant as it was the first meeting between the two leaders after the split in the Shiv Sena. It came just after the Saamna, the mouthpiece of Uddhav Thackeray's Shiv Sena, claimed that at least 22 MLAs and nine Lok Sabha MPs of Eknath Shinde-led Sena were upset with the BJP and wanted to leave the party. Also, it claimed that Shinde-led Shiv Sena's Gajanan Kirtikar had openly expressed displeasure over the behaviour of the BJP.
Hence, option (d) is correct.

42 - c

The meeting of NCP President Sharad Pawar with Maharashtra CM Eknath Shinde came just after the Saamna, the mouthpiece of Uddhav Thackeray's Shiv Sena, claimed

that at least 22 MLAs and nine Lok Sabha MPs of Eknath Shinde-led Sena were upset with the BJP and wanted to leave the party. Uddhav Thackeray and Sharad Pawar have been invited to the opposition meeting in Patna under the chairmanship of Bihar Chief Minister Nitish Kumar, according to the Sena leader Sanjay Raut. Hence, option (c) is correct.

43 - d

In a significant development, the Election Commission has granted national party status to the Aam Aadmi Party (AAP). The party's recognition as a national party is based on its electoral performance in four states- Delhi, Goa, Punjab, and Gujarat. Hence, option (d) is correct.

44 - b

Kiren Rijiju had exited as Union Law Minister and took up the portfolio of Ministry of Earth Sciences. Arjun Ram Meghwal had been assigned the independent charge as Minister of State in the Ministry of Law and Justice in addition to his existing portfolios. Hence, option (b) is correct.

45 - c

In order to ramp up bilateral cooperation with Maldives, specifically in the defence and security sectors India has initiated a construction of the MNDF Coast Guard Harbour and repair facility in Sifavaru. Hence, option (c) is correct.

46 - b

India’s defence minister, Mr. Rajnath Singh handed over a fast patrol vessel to the Maldivian defence forces as a replacement for ageing Huravee vessel. It is the biggest grant-in-aid project of India in Maldives that was launched by the Defence Minister during his visit. Hence, option (b) is correct.

47 - c

India’s defence minister, Mr. Rajnath Singh handed over a fast patrol vessel to the Maldivian defence forces as a replacement for ageing Huravee vessel. It is the biggest grant-in-aid project of India in Maldives that was launched by the Defence Minister during his visit. Additionally, he also gifted a Landing Craft, that can carry personnel and land equipment on the beach in case of an operation. Hence, option (c) is correct.

48 - b

The 10th annual SLINEX-2023 bilateral maritime exercise between India and Sri Lanka commenced in Colombo, Sri Lanka. The exercise is divided into two phases, the Harbour Phase and the Sea Phase, each lasting three days. The Indian Navy was

represented by INS Kiltan and INS Savitri, while the Sri Lanka Navy was represented by SLNS Vijayabahu and SLNS Samudura. Hence, option (b) is correct.

49 - c

The 7th edition of the joint military exercise "AJEYA WARRIOR-23" was held at Salisbury Plains in the United Kingdom from 27 April to 11 May 2023. This biennial training event with the United Kingdom alternates between the United Kingdom and India, and the last edition was held in Chaubatia, Uttarakhand in October 2021. Hence, option (c) is correct.

50 - c

Justice Joseph, was accorded a warm farewell by the Supreme Court and lawyers bodies on May 19, the last working day before the top court closed for the summer vacation. Justice Ramasubramanian, was also given farewell by the Supreme Court and the bar bodies on May 19. Hence, option (c) is correct.

51 - d

Justice Joseph, along with Justice BV Nagarathna, pronounced two verdicts including one involving Coal India Limited in which the bench ruled that the Competition Act, 2002 also applies to the public sector company. Hence, option (d) is correct.

52 - c

The Constitution of India says Supreme Court shall have a maximum of 34 judges including the Chief Justice. Recently, five new judges were appointed by the President of India. According to Article 124 of Indian constitution, Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President of India. Hence, option (c) is correct.

53 - c

The Union Cabinet approved the Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill 2023 that seeks to curb the transmission of pirated film content on the internet. The announcement was made by Information and Broadcasting Minister Anurag Thakur, who stated that the bill would be introduced in the upcoming session of Parliament. Hence, option (c) is correct.

54 - b

Every year 9th November is celebrated as the National Legal Services Day (NLSD) in India to spread awareness for ensuring reasonable fair and justice procedure for all citizens. Hence, option (b) is correct.

55 - d

P is not liable for any offense because he has not committed any offense. He merely thought he would add poison in anger but never did that therefore due to lack of actus reus P hasn't committed any offense even though he had bad intentions.

56 - d

Here as per facts Z is liable for abetment and attempt to murder whereas ZS is liable for the attempt to murder by omission as food and water were withheld and causing grievous hurt by beating. Z and ZS are also liable for cruelty under Section 498A of the IPC.

57 - b

Driver is liable for negligent driving because he had a duty of careto care which wasis violated but he did not have evil intentions to kill the girl. Therefore it cannot be said that the driver is liable for murder or culpable homicide.

58 - b

Exception to mens rea is strict liability. Whether an act done is with an innocent intention or evil intention does not make a difference in strict liability cases

59 - a

A will be held liable because adulteration of the well falls within the strict liability and no mens rea is required for the strict liability cases. Therefore, the intentions of A are immaterial and penal actions will be taken against him.

60 - b

Contracts often contain a force majeure clause that is negotiated between parties and specifies the events that qualify as force majeure events such as acts of God, wars, terrorism, riots, labor strikes, embargos, and acts of government, epidemics, pandemics, plagues, quarantines, and boycotts.

61 - c

A catch-all phrase would have similar language to “including, but not limited to” or “any cause/ event outside the reasonable control of the parties”. Although such catch-all language is construed ejusdem generis.

62 - c

Section 56 of the Act deals with the frustration of a contract. The present case has similar facts as that given under the Taylor vs. Caldwell case due to practical impossibility and fault of none the contract is deemed discharged.

63 - c

Section 56 of the Act deals with the frustration of a contract and provides that a contract becomes void if it becomes impossible, by reason of an event which a promisor could not prevent after the contract is made.

64 - b

A contract becomes void if it becomes impossible, by reason of an event which a promisor could not prevent after the contract is made.

65 - c

In the present case though the normal course will be to file a RTI application but it cannot be a bar to file a writ petition before the court of law. Therefore, the activist group can file a writ of mandamus against NHAI to publicize the environmental impact assessment report.

66 - b

Writs are available against the government and public authorities, in the given case, thehere army officer is a retired officer, therefore, he caught boys in the capacity of a private person. Therefore, filing a writ of habeas corpus will not be fruitful and a correct recourse would have been to file an FIR of Wrongful confinement.

67 - a

Rukmani Devi lacked the minimum qualification at the time of her appointment as an ad hoc employee later the permanent appointment is held vitiated due to previous non-fulfillment of criteria. Therefore, X is rightful in filing a writ of Quo warranto questioning by what authority Rukmani Devi holds the public post.

68 - c

Writ of Prohibition is granted by the superior court to prohibit inferior courts from doing any act which is out of their jurisdiction. Hence writ of prohibition cannot be granted against administrative authorities. Hence the correct option is option (c)).

69 - a

Writ of certiorari that means to certify should be filed by X to quash the decision of small causes court which was given without jurisdiction.)

70 - c

(In the defence of the right to private defence the person has the right to protect one's own or another's body orof property. But in the present case, the area used by Q as a

kitchen garden is not his own property but public property. Therefore option (d) is the correct answer

71 - a

Jai exceeds the extent to exercise his right to private defence in the present case the measures are excessive and hence cannot be termed as a mere private defence. Therefore Jai is liable to pay damages to his fellow officer for the injuries sustained by him.

72 - b

Murti has the right to protect the body of Yamuna. The right to private defence extends to protect the body of other's too.

73 - a

The legal position which has been crystallized from a large number of cases is that the law does not require a citizen, however law-abiding he may be, to behave like a rank coward on any occasion. This is also known as the principle of self-help.

74 - b

In the present case, Raj uses excessive force, shooting the thief in the chest is not proportional force, therefore, no benefit of the right to private defence will be available to him.

75 - b

Sunnat is a primary source of Islamic law, it means the deeds and words of Mohammed and his disciples. The manner of doing prayers is believed to be derived from the Sunnat.

76 - c

Qiyas means logical reasoning by way of analogy and intellect. Therefore by way of Qiyas, it can be said that Euthanasia is not allowed by the strict interpretation of Islamic tenets.

77 - d

Invalidation of Triple Talaq is not a negation of Al-Quran in fact it is frowned upon by the holy Quran. Triple Talaq was a customary practice and not given under Quran. The Law

of the Land cannot negate personal laws if it is within the permissible limits and not against public policy. Therefore, option (d) is the correct option.

78 - b

Anything expressly given under the Holy Quran is the word of God himself and therefore no other source can negate it. Therefore, option (b) is the correct option.

79 - c

The correct order of hierarchy and acceptance of sources of Muslim law is as follows- Al-Quran – Sunnah – Ijma- Qiyas. Al- Quran holds the highest value among all collectively followed by Sunnah then Ijma and Qiyas. Though there is a conflict between Ijma and Qiyas but most jurists believe that Ijma is preferred over Qiyas.

80 - c

“No consideration, no Contract" is the rule of law. In Abdul Aziz v. Mazum Ali, a person verbally promised the Secretary of the Mosque Committee to subscribe to Rs.500 for the rebuilding of a mosque. Later, he declined to pay the said amount. Held, there was no consideration, and hence the -agreement was void. Therefore, option (C) is correct.

81 - d

In Kedarnath v. Gorie Mohammad, it was observed by the Court that the agreement was enforceable being one supported by consideration in the form of a detriment to the promise who had undertaken a liability to the contractors on the faith of the promise made by the promisor. Therefore, option (D) is correct

82 - d

Here Dikshit must file suit against both shopowners and the Mayor of the city. The Shopowners were not promisors, here the mayor was promisor who was not impleaded in the suit. Court stated that there was no consideration because the money was not spent by the plaintiff at the request of the defendants, but voluntarily for a third person and, thus, the contract was void (Durga Prasad v. Baldeo). Therefore, option (D) is correct.

83 - a

Here, the act of the plaintiff is past consideration therefore minor is bound by his promise. Under Section 25 of the Indian Contract Act, it was held that the past consideration was a good consideration. Therefore, option (a) is correct.

84 - b

The Indian Contract Act does not mandate that consideration must be good or valuable but it must be real and not illusory. The agreement is without consideration a s the discount cannot be enforced as consideration for being unreal and illusory. Hence, the correct answer is an option (b).

85 - b

Option B strengthens the argument by emphasizing that discontinuing the practice of presenting gifts ensures a more impartial and unbiased judiciary by eliminating any potential influence or favouritism.

86 - c

Option C weakens the argument by highlighting that the gifts presented to High Court judges are symbolic gestures of appreciation and respect, suggesting that the practice may have value beyond potential influence or favouritism.

87 - a

Option A captures the central idea of the article by highlighting that the Registrar General of the Madras High Court has issued a directive to judicial officers regarding the practice of presenting gifts to High Court judges and their protocol during visits.

88 - a

Option A reflects the writer's viewpoint, as the article emphasizes that judicial officers should maintain a formal and professional relationship with High Court judges, devoid of personal interactions or favor-seeking.

89 - c

Option C can be inferred from the information in the article, as the code of conduct emphasizes the discontinuation of presenting gifts to High Court judges, which aims to eliminate potential influences or favouritism .

90 - c

Option C strengthens the argument for India's proactive approach by suggesting that strengthening ties with Iran and Central Asian countries would provide strategic and economic advantages, countering Pakistan's influence in the region.

91 - c
Option C weakens the argument by suggesting that regional stability can be achieved by avoiding any engagement with Pakistan and maintaining a defensive posture, undermining the need for India's proactive approach.

92 - a
Option A encapsulates the central idea of the article by emphasizing that the crisis in Pakistan presents both threats and opportunities for India, necessitating a cautious yet proactive approach to safeguard its interests and promote regional stability.

93 - b
Option B reflects the writer's viewpoint, as the article highlights the need for a cautious yet proactive approach by India to address the challenges and opportunities arising from Pakistan's crisis.

94 - a
Option A can be inferred from the article, as it suggests that the potential risks for India due to Pakistan's crisis include the escalation of cross-border tensions, which may lead to a refugee crisis that compromises India's stability and security.

95 - c
Option C strengthens the argument for reforms by suggesting that a decrease in objections raised against interfaith marriages would support the need for improvements in the Special Marriage Act.

96 - a
Option A weakens the argument by asserting that interfaith couples in India already possess extensive knowledge about their legal rights and options, undermining the need for raising awareness about the Special Marriage Act.

97 - a
Option A encapsulates the central idea of the article by highlighting the significance of the Special Marriage Act in India, which provides a legal framework for interfaith couples to marry while preserving their religious identity and promoting inclusivity.

98 - b
Option B reflects the writer's viewpoint, as the article describes objections to interfaith marriages as a loophole that is often misused to harass couples and impede the solemnization of their marriage.

99 - c

Option C can be inferred from the article, as it suggests that interfaith marriages in India still

100 - b

Option B strengthens the argument by indicating that the government has taken concrete steps toward reform by allocating funds for infrastructure modernization and the implementation of advanced technology.

101 - c

Option C weakens the argument for railway safety improvements by suggesting that occasional accidents do not negate the overall reliability and efficiency of India's railway system.

102 - a

Option A encapsulates the central idea of the article by highlighting the concerns raised by the Odisha train tragedy regarding human error, signal failure, and the overall safety of India's railway system.

103 - d

Option D represents the assumption underlying the argument for comprehensive reforms in railway safety practices. It assumes that comprehensive reforms, including infrastructure modernization and safety protocols, are necessary to prevent future accidents.

104 - b

Option B reflects the writer's likely viewpoint based on the article, as it suggests that the government's assurance of a thorough investigation indicates a genuine intent to hold the culprits accountable.

105 - b

Option B can be inferred from the article, as it suggests that the Odisha train tragedy has raised serious concerns about the overall safety of India's railway system, indicating significant systemic shortcomings in railway safety practices.

106 - b

Let the number of boys in Department A be 2x.

According to the ratio, we have 2x = 90.

Solving for x, we find x = 45.

Therefore, the total number of students in Department A is

$2x + 3x =$

$5x = 5 \times 45$

$= 225.$

107 - b

The ratio of boys to girls in Department D can be determined based on the given information that there are 135 girls.

Let's solve the question:

We are given that the ratio of boys to girls in Department D is 4:9. This means that for every 4 boys, there are 9 girls.

To find the ratio when there are 135 girls, we need to determine the number of boys.

Let's set up a proportion:

$\frac{Boys}{Girls} = \frac{4}{9}$

Let the number of girls be 135.

So,

$\frac{Boys}{135} = \frac{4}{9}$

To find the number of boys, we can cross-multiply and solve for Boys:

$Boys = \frac{(4\times135)}{9}$

$Boys = \frac{540}{9}$

$Boys = 60$

Therefore, in Department D, when there are 135 girls, the ratio of boys to girls is $60:135$, which simplifies to 4:9.

108 - b

To determine the total number of students in Department C based on the given information that there are 280 girls, we need to find the ratio of boys to girls and use it to calculate the total number of students.

Let's solve the question:

We are given that the ratio of boys to girls in Department C is 3:5.

This means that for every 3 boys, there are 5 girls.

To find the total number of students, we need to consider both boys and girls.

Let's set up a proportion:

$\frac{Boys}{Girls} = \frac{3}{5}$

Let the number of girls be 280.

So,

$\frac{Boys}{280} = \frac{3}{5}$

To find the number of boys, we can cross-multiply and solve for Boys:

$Boys = \frac{(3\times280)}{5}$

$Boys = \frac{840}{5}$

$Boys = 168$

Now, to calculate the total number of students in Department C, we add the number of boys and girls:

Total number of students = Boys + Girls

Total number of students = 168 + 280

Total number of students = 448

Therefore, in Department C, when there are 280 girls, the total number of students is 448.

109 - c

To solve this question, we can set up a proportion based on the given ratio.

Let the number of boys be 4x and the number of girls be 7x.

According to the information, the total number of students in Department B is 660, so we have the equation:

4x + 7x = 660

Combining like terms, we get:

11x = 660

Dividing both sides by 11, we find:

x = 60

Substituting the value of x back into the equation, we can find the number of boys:

$Number\ of\ boys\ =\ 4x\ =$

$4\ \times\ 60\ =$

240

Therefore, there are 240 boys in Department B.

110 - c

To find the total number of students in Department B, we need to determine the number of boys using the given information.

Given that the ratio of boys to girls in Department B is 7:10, and the number of girls is 120, we can set up the following proportion:

$\frac{Boys}{Girls} = \frac{7}{10}$

Let's represent the number of boys as "x." Plugging in the given values, we have:

$\frac{Boys}{120} = \frac{7}{10}$

To solve for x, we can cross-multiply:

$10x = 7 \times 120$

$10x = 840$

Dividing both sides by 10, we find:

$x = 84$

Therefore, there are 84 boys in Department B.

To find the total number of students, we add the number of boys and girls:

Total number of students = Number of boys + Number of girls

Total number of students = 84 + 120

Total number of students = 204

Therefore, the total number of students in Department B is 204.

111 - b

In 2019, ABC Corporation experienced a 10% increase in sales compared to the previous year.

To calculate the sales figure for 2019, we add the percentage increase to the sales figure of 2018:

$Salesin2019 = Salesin2018 + (10\% of Salesin2018)$

$Salesin2019 = 2,000,000 + (10\% \times 2,000,000)$

$Sales\ in\ 2019 = ₹2,000,000 + ₹200,000$

$Sales\ in\ 2019 = ₹2,200,000$

Therefore, the sales figure for ABC Corporation in 2019 was ₹2,200,000.

112 - c

To solve this question, we need to calculate the profit margin in 2021 based on the given information.

First, we need to find the increase in sales from 2020 to 2021:

Increase in Sales = 15% of Sales in 2020

Increase in Sales = 15% of ₹1,500,000

Increase in Sales = ₹225,000

Next, we need to calculate the sales in 2021:

Sales in 2021 = Sales in 2020 + Increase in Sales

Sales in 2021 = ₹1,500,000 + ₹225,000

Sales in 2021 = ₹1,725,000

Now, we can calculate the profit in 2021 based on the profit margin in 2020:

$$Profit\ in\ 2021\ =\ Profit\ Margin\ in\ 2020\ \times\ Sales\ in\ 2021$$

$$Profit\ in\ 2021\ =\ 12\%\ of\ ₹1,725,000$$

$$Profit\ in\ 2021\ =\ ₹207,000$$

Finally, we can calculate the profit margin in 2021:

$$ProfitMargin in 2021\ =\ (Profit in 2021/Sales in 2021)\times\ 100\%$$

$$ProfitMargin in 2021\ =\ (207,000/1,725,000)\times\ 100\%$$

$$Profit\ Margin\ in\ 2021\ =\ 12\%$$

Therefore, the profit margin in 2021 was 12%.

113 - b

To calculate the percentage change, we need to find the difference in profit margins between 2020 and 2018, and express it as a percentage of the profit margin in 2018.

Profit margin in 2018 = 10%

Profit margin in 2020 = (Profit margin in 2019 + 4%) = (10% - 2% + 4%) = 12%

Difference in profit margins = Profit margin in 2020 - Profit margin in 2018 = 12% - 10% = 2%

$Percentagechange = (Difference/Profitmarginin2018) \times 100 = (2\%/10\%) \times 100 = 20\%$

Therefore, the percentage change in profit margin from 2018 to 2020, assuming the profit margin in 2018 was 10%, is 20%.

114 - d

To solve this question, we need to calculate the profit in 2022 based on the given information.

First, we need to find the increase in sales from 2021 to 2022:

Increase in Sales = 20% of Sales in 2021

Increase in Sales = 20% of ₹2,000,000

Increase in Sales = ₹400,000

Next, we need to calculate the sales in 2022:

Sales in 2022 = Sales in 2021 + Increase in Sales

Sales in 2022 = ₹2,000,000 + ₹400,000

Sales in 2022 = ₹2,400,000

Now, we can calculate the profit in 2022 based on the profit margin in 2021:

$Profit\ in\ 2022 = Profit\ Margin\ in\ 2021 \times Sales\ in\ 2022$

$Profit\ in\ 2022\ =\ 8\%\ of\ ₹2,400,000$

$Profit\ in\ 2022\ =\ ₹192,000$

Finally, we can calculate the overall increase in profit from 2021 to 2022:

$Increase\ in\ Profit\ =\ 5\%\ of\ Profit\ in\ 2021$

$IncreaseinProfit\ =\ 5\%of(2,000,000\ \times\ 8\%)$

$Increase\ in\ Profit\ =\ ₹80,000$

Therefore, the profit in 2022 is the sum of the profit in 2021 and the increase in profit:

$Profit\ in\ 2022\ =\ Profit\ in\ 2021\ +\ Increase\ in\ Profit$

$Profit\ in\ 2022\ =\ ₹192,000\ +\ ₹80,000$

$Profit\ in\ 2022\ =\ ₹272,000$

Hence, the profit in 2022 is ₹272,000

115 - b

To determine the percentage decrease in sales from 2019 to 2020, we need to compare the sales figures for the two years.

Sales in 2019: ₹1,500,000

Sales in 2020: ₹1,425,000

To find the percentage decrease, we can use the following formula:

$Percentagedecrease\ =\ ((Initialvalue\ -\ Finalvalue)/Initialvalue)\times\ 100$

Plugging in the values, we get:

$Percentage decrease = ((1,500,000 - 1,425,000)/1,500,000) \times 100$

$Percentage decrease = (75,000/1,500,000) \times 100$

$Percentage\ decrease = 0.05 \times 100$

$Percentage\ decrease = 5\%$

Therefore, the percentage decrease in sales from 2019 to 2020 was 5%.

116 - a

The percentage increase in revenue can be calculated using the formula:

Percentage increase = $[\frac{(Current\ year\ revenue - Previous\ year\ revenue)}{Previous\ year\ revenue}] \times 100$

$Percentage\ increase = [\frac{(₹1,200,000 - ₹1,000,000)}{₹1,000,000}] \times 100$

$Percentage\ increase = (\frac{₹200,000}{₹1,000,000}) \times 100$

$Percentage\ increase = 20\%$

Answer: The revenue for ABC Electronics increased by 20% in the current year compared to the previous year.

117 - a

The net profit/loss can be calculated as the difference between the current year revenue and the operational costs:

Net profit/loss = Current year revenue - Operational costs

Net profit/loss = ₹1,200,000 - ₹100,000

Net profit/loss = ₹1,100,000

Answer: The net profit for ABC Electronics in the current year was ₹1,100,000.

118 - a

The cost price remains the same as the previous year, so the total cost price can be calculated as a percentage of the tot

al revenue:

Total cost price = $(\frac{Total\ revenue}{(1 + Percentage\ increase)})$ × Percentage increase

Total cost price = $(\frac{₹1,200,000}{(1 + 0.10)})$ × 0.10

Total cost price = $(\frac{₹1,200,000}{(1.10)})$ ×0.10

Total cost price = ₹1,090,909.09

Answer: The total cost price of the products sold by ABC Electronics in the current year was

approximately ₹1,090,909.09.

119 - a

: Percentage Loss = $\frac{loss}{Total\ Revenue}$ × 100

Given that the loss incurred by ABC Electronics in the previous year was ₹100,000 and the total revenue was ₹1,000,000,

we can calculate the percentage loss.

Solution: Percentage Loss = $(\frac{100,000}{1,000,000})$ × 100 = 10%

Therefore, ABC Electronics incurred a loss of 10% in the previous year.

120 - a

The percentage change in profit can be calculated using the formula:

Percentage change = $[\frac{(Current\ year\ profit - Previous\ year\ loss)}{|Previous\ year\ loss|}]$ × 100

Percentage change = $[\frac{(₹109,090.91 - (-₹100,000))}{|-₹100,000|}]$ × 100

Percentage change = $(\frac{₹209,090.91}{₹100,000})$ × 100

Percentage change = 209.09%

Answer: The profit for ABC Electronics increased by approximately 209.09% in the current year compared to the previous year's loss.

MOCK TEST - 4

Section: English

Passage 1
Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

Apple recently announced the launch of its iPhone, which comes with sleek, new features. The much-anticipated product launch was followed by millions who watched the event via live stream and on internet forums and blogs, and in the news media. So, what draws people to these phones? Here are three reasons why we love our phones.
Our sense of self is shaped while we are still in the womb. The development of the self, however, accelerates after birth. A newborn, first and foremost, attaches herself to the primary caregiver and later to things - acquiring what has been called an "extended self." The leading 20th-century American psychologist William James was among the first to argue for an extended self. In his "Principles of Psychology," James defined the self as "the sum total of all that a man can call his, not only his body and his psychic powers but his clothes and house, wife and children." Losing any of this extended self, which could include money or another prized object, as he explained, could lead to a sense of great loss. In early childhood, for example, babies and toddlers cry if they suddenly lose their pacifier or favorite soft toy, objects that become part of their extended selves.
When we hold our phones, it reminds us of moments of intimacy - whether from our childhood or from our adult life. The brain chemical dopamine and love hormone oxytocin, which play a role in the addiction "high," kick in. These chemicals also create a sense of belonging and attachment.
Anthropologist Michael Taussig reminds us that it is in our "second nature to copy, imitate, make models, and explore differences" as we try to become a better or different self.
Phones help us do that. We take pictures, manipulate images, join discussions, curate a selfie and reach out to others. By texting back and forth, we weave together a conversation. Through searching, we become knowledgeable (even if we lack wisdom).

We can be disappointed if we limit our spaces and relationships to small screens. We need intimate relationships where we give and receive touch, where we gaze into

someone's eyes. We also need spaces - some will be online - where deep connections can be made, where we can rest, play and discover.

Q1. What does the term "extended self" as used in the passage mean?

(a) The family and relations of the person.
(b) The physical and mental possessions of the person.
(c) The money and other prized possessions of the person.
(d) All of the above.

Q2. Which of the following is the least likely to be inferred from the passage?

(a) Babies develop their extended-self sense from the day they are born.
(b) Phones help us become social with our family and friends.
(c) Phones help us to explore and gain knowledge.
(d) Life can be completely enjoyed by living only with technology.

Q3. Which of the following gives the nearest meaning of the word "sleek" as used in the passage?

(a) Satin
(b) Dim
(c) Dull
(d) Ruffle

Q4. Which of the following can be selected as the main purpose of the author behind writing the passage?

I. People must stay up-to-date with the latest technologies.
II. Technology has become an inseparable part of our lives.
III. Living with technology should not imply leaving intimacy in relationships.
IV. The use of phones helps us to be explorers to develop our personalities in different ways.

(a) I and II
(b) I, II, and III
(c) Only III
(d) All of the above

Passage 2
Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

Worldwide, at least 13% of people between the ages of 10 and 19 live with a diagnosed mental health disorder, according to the latest State of the World's Children report, published this week by the United Nations children's charity programme, UNICEF.

Anxiety and depression constitute more than 40% of mental-health disorders among young people (those aged 10–19). UNICEF also reports that worldwide, suicide is the fourth most common cause of death (after road injuries, tuberculosis and interpersonal violence) among adolescents (aged 15–19). Sadly, psychological distress among young people seems to be rising. One study found that rates of depression among a nationally representative sample of US adolescents (aged 12 to 17) increased from 8.5% of young adults to 13.2% between 2005 and 2017. There's also initial evidence that the coronavirus pandemic is exacerbating this trend in some countries. For example, in a nationwide study from Iceland, adolescents (aged 13–18) reported significantly more symptoms of mental ill-health during the pandemic than did their peers before it. And girls were more likely to experience these symptoms than boys.

Although most mental-health disorders arise during adolescence, UNICEF says that only one-third of investment in mental health research is targeted toward young people. Moreover, the research itself suffers from fragmentation — scientists involved tend to work inside some key disciplines, such as psychiatry, paediatrics, psychology and epidemiology, and the links between research and healthcare services are often poor. This means that effective forms of prevention and treatment are limited and lack a solid understanding of what works, in which context and why.

Worldwide, the most common treatment for anxiety and depression is a class of drugs called selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors, which increase serotonin levels in the brain and are intended to enhance emotion and mood. But their modest efficacy and substantial side effects have spurred the study of alternative physiological mechanisms that could be involved in youth depression and anxiety so that new therapeutics can be developed.

It's uncommon — but increasingly seen as essential — that researchers working on treatments and interventions are directly involving young people who've experienced mental ill-health. These young people need to be involved in all aspects of the research process, from conceptualizing and designing a study to conducting it and interpreting the results. Such an approach will lead to more-useful science and will lessen the risk of developing irrelevant or inappropriate interventions.

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Q5. What does the author imply by saying that the "coronavirus pandemic is exacerbating this trend in some countries"?

(a) Psychological distress.
(b) Committing suicide.
(c) Mental health research.
(d) The involvement of adolescents in their mental health treatment process.

Q6. What is the most suitable title for this passage?

(a) Adolescents and their issues.
(b) Attention: Young people and their mental health.
(c) Effect of coronavirus on young adults.
(d) Research and treatment of mentally distressed adolescents.

Q7. Which of the following can be concluded from the passage?

(a) Most mental health disorders arise during the adulthood stage.
(b) Using drugs is the most effective treatment for the mental health disorders of young adults.
(c) Worldwide recognition of psychological distress among adolescents must be accompanied by proper research and treatment procedures.
(d) Suicide is the most common cause of death among young adults.

Q8. Select the most appropriate type of passage, as conveyed by the author.

(a) Narrative
(b) Descriptive
(c) Abstract
(d) Factual

Passage 3
Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

"In the centre of the room, clamped to an upright easel, stood the full-length portrait of a young man of extraordinary personal beauty, and in front of it, some little distance away, was sitting the artist himself, Basil Hallward, whose sudden disappearance some years

ago caused, at the time, such public excitement and gave rise to so many strange conjectures.

As the painter looked at the gracious and comely form he had so skilfully mirrored in his art, a smile of pleasure passed across his face, and seemed about to linger there. But he suddenly started up, and closing his eyes, placed his fingers upon the lids, as though he sought to imprison within his brain some curious dream from which he feared he might awake.

“It is your best work, Basil, the best thing you have ever done,” said Lord Henry languidly. “You must certainly send it next year to the Grosvenor. The Academy is too large and too vulgar. Whenever I have gone there, there have been either so many people that I have not been able to see the pictures, which was dreadful, or so many pictures that I have not been able to see the people, which was worse. The Grosvenor is really the only place.”

“I don’t think I shall send it anywhere,” he answered, tossing his head back in that odd way that used to make his friends laugh at him at Oxford. “No, I won’t send it anywhere.”

Lord Henry elevated his eyebrows and looked at him in amazement through the thin blue wreaths of smoke that curled up in such fanciful whorls from his heavy, opium-tainted cigarette. “Not send it anywhere? My dear fellow, why? Have you any reason? What odd chaps you painters are! You do anything in the world to gain a reputation. As soon as you have one, you seem to want to throw it away. It is silly of you, for there is only one thing in the world worse than being talked about, and that is not being talked about. A portrait like this would set you far above all the young men in England, and make the old men quite jealous if old men are ever capable of any emotion."

Q9. What is the tone of the passage?

(a) Provocative
(b) Laudatory
(c) Motivating
(d) Euphemistic

10. “I don’t think I shall send it anywhere,” he answered, tossing his head back in that odd way that used to make his friends laugh at him at Oxford. “No, I won’t send it anywhere.” What does this sentence tell you about the characteristics of the speaker?

(a) Conceited
(b) Polite

(c) Diffident
(d) Acquisitive

Q11. "….a smile of pleasure passed across his face", the underlined phrase can be called,

(a) Assonance
(b) Metaphor
(c) Alliteration
(d) Hyperbole

Q12. "A portrait like this would set you far above all the young men in England, and make the old men quite jealous if old men are ever capable of any emotion." What can be inferred from this line?

(a) Old men are cold-hearted.
(b) Jealousy quotient is quite high in old men.
(c) Young men are still struggling.
(d) Young men would get more competitive.

Passage 4
Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

Climate change is often cast as a prediction made by complicated computer models. But the scientific basis for climate change is much broader, and models are actually only one part of it (and, for what it's worth, they're surprisingly accurate).

For more than a century, scientists have understood the basic physics behind why greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide cause warming. These gases make up just a small fraction of the atmosphere but exert outsized control on Earth's climate by trapping some of the planet's heat before it escapes into space. This greenhouse effect is important: It's why a planet so far from the sun has liquid water and life!

However, during the Industrial Revolution, people started burning coal and other fossil fuels to power factories, smelters, and steam engines, which added more greenhouse gases to the atmosphere. Ever since human activities have been heating the planet.

We know this is true thanks to an overwhelming body of evidence that begins with temperature measurements taken at weather stations and on ships starting in the mid-1800s. Later, scientists began tracking surface temperatures with satellites and looking for clues about climate change in geologic records. Together, these data all tell the same story: Earth is getting hotter.

Average global temperatures have increased by 2.2 degrees Fahrenheit, or 1.2 degrees Celsius, since 1880, with the greatest changes happening in the late 20th century. Land areas have warmed more than the sea surface and the Arctic has warmed the most — by more than 4 degrees Fahrenheit just since the 1960s. Temperature extremes have also shifted. In the United States, daily record highs now outnumber record lows two-to-one.

This warming is unprecedented in recent geologic history. A famous illustration, first published in 1998 and often called the hockey-stick graph, shows how temperatures remained fairly flat for centuries (the shaft of the stick) before turning sharply upward (the blade). It's based on data from tree rings, ice cores, and other natural indicators. And the basic picture, which has withstood decades of scrutiny from climate scientists and contrarians alike, shows that the Earth is hotter today than it's been in at least 1,000 years, and probably much longer.

Q13) Which of the following options is incorrect as per the given passage?

a) Ways to fight global warming are available within us.
b) Industrial Revolution is also not free from its curses.
c) Complicated computer models on climate change are warning for us.
d) If the increase in global temperature is by 2.2 degrees Fahrenheit since the 1880s, the Arctic has approximately doubled since the 1960s.

Q14) According to the paragraph, which of the statement justifies the reason for life on Earth?

a) Life would be non-existent without the Sun.
b) Distance from the Sun is conducive to life.
c) The emission of carbon dioxide gases heats up the planet.
d) Greenhouse effect is obligatory for the existence of life.

Q15) Based on the passage above, which of these statements are implicit?

I. Rectification in human behavior towards climate could have been initiated in the mid-1800s.

II. In the US, temperature extremities have altered in the ratio of 2:1, whereas 2 is for higher degrees and 1 for lower.

III. According to the hockey-stick graph, the shaft of the stick remained flat for centuries as civilization was far from being modern.

IV. Data confirming an increase in temperature is obtained from geologic records and satellite readings.

a) I, II
b) Only IV
c) Only III
d) I, II & IV

Q16) What is the central theme of the passage?

a) Prove human activity is the sole contributor to climate change.
b) Educate about impending problems related to rising temperatures.
c) Talk about global warming not being trivial.
d) Earth is getting hotter is one issue on which both scientists and contrarians speak in unison.

Passage 5

Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

Almost 3,400 positive samples taken in March were genetically sequenced in a laboratory to determine the variant involved.

The BA.2 version of Omicron, which is now dominant in the UK, was responsible for around 90% of cases. But the results also showed five infections were caused by a new form of the virus, currently known as Omicron XE. It's thought this version is a mix - or recombinant - of the Omicron BA.1 and BA.2 variants which could have emerged when a patient was infected with both at the same time. According to the UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA), a total of 637 cases of XE had been confirmed in England up to 22

March. The World Health Organization has said early tests suggest XE could be around 10% more transmissible than BA.2, but the findings require more investigation.

The React study, which tests more than 100,000 individuals in England at random most months, has been in place since the first wave of Covid in 2020. The data it generated helped scientists quickly identify a number of important turning points in the pandemic, including the emergence of what went on to become known as the Alpha variant in late 2020. It has now been reported for the final time after the government decided to stop funding a number of research projects as part of its Living with Covid strategy. Prof Elliot described that decision as "disappointing" but said the UK was fortunate that a separate population-wide infection survey, run by the Office for National Statistics (ONS), would continue for the foreseeable future.

Q17. Which of the following best describes the purpose of the passage?

a. To encourage discussion on variants of the pandemic.
b. To revoke the government's decision to cease funding.
c. To notify the importance of research on variants.
d. To validate the need for funding to continue with research.

Q18. Based on the information given above, the number of infections from the new form of the virus were…

a. 3400
b. 90%
c. 100,000
d. 5

Q19. Which option contradicts the message of the line "The World Health Organisation has said early tests suggest XE could be around 10% more transmissible than BA.2, but the findings require more investigation."
i. It has now been reported for the final time
ii. The data it generated helped scientists quickly identify a number of important turning points in the pandemic
iii. Prof. Elliot described that decision as "disappointing"
iv. The Government has decided to stop funding

a. i & ii
b. i, iii & iv

c. i & iv
d. All of the above

Q20. The phrase 'turning points…' as used in the passage implies

a. Watershed moment.
b. The emergence of the new variant Alpha was easy to detect.
c. Speed up the work of scientists.
d. Correlation and mapping between variants got simpler.

Passage 6
Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

Ask Maas whether Almere is basically an experimental city and he gives a nuanced response. "Almere is not an experimental city exactly, but a city in which experiments can happen," he says. "The difference is subtle but important. The city has always incorporated tried-and-tested features of urbanism – multiple cores, strong transport connections, and so on. But we find ways to experiment within those frameworks. Or more importantly, we find ways to let others experiment."

Part of that process has drawn on a revolutionary approach to urban planning using gameplay – the brainchild of Ekim Tan, founder of a game-based initiative called Play the City, created in 2009 as a product of her PhD research at Delft University of Technology. The game can be created in different versions tailormade to explore the practicalities of locations with different characters and needs.

Play the City brings together groups of locals to make choices about various aspects of land use and infrastructure design within an interactive game environment, which requires compromises to be made at different stages for the game to progress. This approach aims to discover what city dwellers actually want in their living environment, while also sparking collaborative decision-making and conflict resolution using cards, boards, and interactive videos.

Almere residents have played Tan's "game" regularly over the past decade to provide input into the evolution of different neighborhoods – a process that also provides insights for urban planners like Tan, who get to see "which rules people used most, for which reason – or which rules they avoided or broke".

Take the use of Play the City to guide the evolution of the Almere district of Oosterwold, a unique area designed to encourage local food production. Around 60% of its area is set aside to support "urban agriculture", giving residents not only the physical and emotional benefits of harvesting their own food but also cutting the climate-change impact of food miles.

Q21. Which among the following best describes the tone of the author?
a. Grandiose
b. Laudatory
c. Dogmatic
d. Optimistic

Q22. Which is the incorrect statement about "Play the City"?
i. An indigenous idea to develop a model township
ii. Courtroom discussions not required
iii. Interactive game environment maximizes land usage
iv. A process towards an ideal society

a. Only (i)
b. Only (ii)
c. (i) & (ii)
d. None of the above

Q23. What does 'nuanced response' mean as per the passage?
a. Detailed explanation of urbanism.
b. Covering every small detail about gameplay.
c. Covering every small feature of Almere.
d. Detailing subtle variations about Almere experimental city.

Q24. In the line 'Part of that process has drawn on a revolutionary approach to urban planning using gameplay…', the appropriate antonym for the underlined word is___.
a. Steadfast
b. Insurgent
c. Recalcitrant
d. Positive

Section 2 - Current Affairs, including General Knowledge

Passage 1
Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

Thanks to robust Goods and Service Tax (GST) collections and improvement in customs duty collections, the Centre's indirect tax receipts, before devolution to states, have increased by around 19% on-year in April-May as against the required rate of 10.6% to achieve the FY24 target. The indirect tax revenue target for FY24 is set at Rs 15.37 trillion, against the actual receipts of Rs 13.91 trillion in FY23. In April-May of FY24, the indirect tax receipts are estimated to be around Rs 2.46 trillion or 16% of the annual target compared with 14.8% of the relevant target achieved in the year-ago period. "The indirect tax receipts in April-May are in line with the budget estimate for FY24," a senior official told FE, adding that the annual target would be met comfortably. In the previous financial year, the Centre achieved the revised estimate of Rs 13.9 trillion, which was Rs 50,000 crore more than the budget estimate (BE), largely aided by buoyant GST receipts. The average monthly GST collections in the first two months of the current financial year have been Rs 1.72 trillion thanks to a whopping Rs 1.87 trillion in April (aided by year-end transactions in March). As expected, the GST collections moderated to Rs 1.57 trillion in May. As against the requirement of Rs 1.5 trillion monthly gross GST collections (inclusive of state GST and compensation cess), officials expect the monthly collections to range between Rs 1.55-1.6 trillion during the current financial year. This could lead to Central GST collections exceeding the FY24 target of Rs 8.1 trillion by a decent margin. The official said that Customs duty collections have also fared well in the first two months of the current fiscal compared to the year-ago period.

The focus of the government is on compliance and broadening of the tax base by the Centre in the current financial year to boost revenue collections. To check fake GST registrations and input tax credit (ITC) frauds, the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs will assign a risk rating to all applications and tax officers will cross-verify the documents submitted by the applicants with municipal records. The instructions were issued on Wednesday after it came to light during a special drive that fraudsters have misused PAN and Aadhaar numbers of people to obtain GST registrations. Similarly, the CBIC has been taking steps to reduce the time taken for cargo clearance by the Customs authorities, a move that would help augment customs duty collections.

Q25. Prior to devolution to states, which of the following tax category has increased by around 19% on-year in April-May as against the required rate of 10.6% to achieve the FY24 target?

(a) Income tax
(b) Property tax
(c) Indirect tax receipts
(d) Value-added tax

26. Who is the present head of the GST council?

(a) Shri Amit Shah
(b) Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman
(c) Shri Piyush Goyal
(d) Shri Bhupendar Yadav

27 According to the passage, instructions were issued after it came to light at the time of special drive that fraudsters have misused certain documents. Which 'documents' are referred here?

(a) Passport
(b) Voter ID
(c) PAN and Aadhaar number
(d) Insurance

28. Which banking institution appointed Mr Neeraj Nigam as its new Executive Director?

(a) World Bank
(b) Asian Development Bank
(c) International Monetary Fund
(d) Reserve Bank of India

29. Which of the following rates was kept unchanged by the Reserve Bank of India when it announced its bimonthly monetary policy?

(a) Reverse Repo rate
(b) Repo rate
(c) Bond rate
(d) Liquidity rate

Passage 2
Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

The Cabinet is likely to take up three schemes on the fertiliser sector aimed at incentivising lesser use of chemical fertilisers by farmers and reducing subsidy burden of the government.
The Cabinet is likely to approve a new premium product 'Urea Gold' or sulphur-coated urea, which will be sold by fertiliser makers at the market determined prices.
The other two schemes the Cabinet is likely to take up include the PM programme for restoration, awareness, nourishment, and amelioration of mother earth (PM Pranam) and market assistance programme for the sale of city compost.
Under the PM Pranam, announced by finance minister Nirmala Sitharaman in her Budget speech, the states will be provided financial incentives for reduction in usage of chemical fertilisers through promotion of organic manure, bio-fertilisers, nano-urea and nano-di-ammonium phosphate (DAP). Based on the state-wise assessment of actual reduction in consumption of chemical soil nutrients through an integrated management system operated by the department of fertilisers, the Centre will provide financial rewards to the state, equivalent to 50% the savings on chemical fertiliser subsidies.
The Centre's annual fertiliser subsidy will be contained below the budget estimate (BE) of Rs 1.75 trillion because of the decline in global prices of the relevant commodities, including natural gas and urea. Fertiliser subsidy in FY23 stood at an all-time high of Rs 2.53 trillion, owing to the spike in global commodity prices.
In terms of volume, imports account for a third of domestic soil nutrients consumption of around 65 million tonne annually.

Q30. Which of the following products was recently approved by the Cabinet that will be sold at market-determined prices?

(a) Urea Gold
(b) Potash Premium
(c) Boron Agro
(d) Nitrogen Gold

Q31. Who announced the PM Pranam under which the States will be provided financial incentives for reduction in usage of chemical fertilisers through promotion of organic manure etc?

(a) Shri Rajnath Singh
(b) Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman
(c) Shri PM Narendra Modi
(d) Shri Nitish Gadkari

Q32. Who is the present Union Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizer?

(a) Shri Bhupendar Yadav
(b) Shri Virendra Kumar
(c) Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya
(d) Shri Piyush Goyal

Q33. By whom was the SATHI portal launched to address the issues of seed production, identification, and certification?

(a) Shri Piyush Goyal
(b) Shri Giriraj Singh
(c) Shri Narendra Singh Tomar
(d) Dr. Virendra Kumar

Q34. During a national conference in Chhattisgarh, Karnataka was recognized as the leading state in implementing which of the following schemes?

(a) Annapurna Yojana
(b) Kisan Swavlamban Yojana
(c) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana
(d) Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi

Passage 3
Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

The Indian Navy will later this month receive two MH-60 Romeo anti-submarine warfare helicopters, which will be deployed on board the INS Vikramaditya that has been operationalised after an exhaustive refit lasting nearly two and half years.
Sources in the defence and security establishment said that the two helicopters will be delivered to India by the US government around the time Prime Minister Narendra Modi will be on an official visit to the country. With the two, the Navy will have a total of five of these state-of-the-art helicopters, which will be deployed on the INS Vikramaditya, India's only operational aircraft carrier. While the Navy commissioned indigenous aircraft

carrier INS Vikrant in September last year, it is not yet operational and is set undergo four-five months of 'guarantee refit' later this month. Under this, the ship and its machinery will be examined like any new vessel under a guarantee period. The carrier is slated to be operationalised by the end of this year, sources said. The Navy had over the weekend announced the culmination of an exercise that showcased its capability and power to operate two aircraft carriers, with both INS Vikramaditya and INS Vikrant sailing together with their fleets. This involved the coordinated deployment of more than 35 aircraft in the Arabian Sea. INS Vikramaditya and INS Vikrant, the centrepieces of the exercise, serve as 'floating sovereign airfields' providing a launch platform for a wide array of aircraft, including MiG-29K fighter jets, MH60R, Kamov, Sea King, Chetak and ALH helicopters. The Print in November last year reported that the elite fighter pilots of the Navy have not landed on an aircraft carrier for nearly two years.

Q35. On which of the following military equipment will two MH-60 Romeo anti-submarine warfare helicopters, deployed on board?

(a) INS Chakra
(b) INS Kalvari
(c) INS Khanderi
(d) INS Vikramaditya

Q36. According to the Sources in the defence and security establishment the two helicopters will be delivered to India by the which government when Prime Minister Narendra Modi will be on an official visit to the country?

(a) Russia
(b) Australia
(c) USA
(d) Maldives

Q37. Which other Indian Navy ship along with INS Vikramaditya had completed an exercise in the Arabian Sea that would serve as 'floating sovereign airfields'?

(a) INS Vikrant
(b) INS Arihant
(c) INS Vela
(d) INS Sindhukesari

38. Where was a military exercise involving the Indian Air Force's Rafale fighter jets held along with thousands of NATO troops?

(a) Belgium
(b) Andaman Islands
(c) Sri Lanka
(d) France

39. Who is the first female Rafale pilot to participate in the Orion Exercise?

(a) Gunjan Saxena
(b) Avani Chaturvedi
(c) Ritika Sharma
(d) Shivangi Singh

Passage 4
Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

The Supreme Court has asked the Centre and the Assam government to respond to a plea seeking directions to declare the area around Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary an eco-sensitive zone and remove all encroachments. A three-judge bench of Justices B R Gavai, Vikram Nath and Sanjay Karol has issued notices to the Ministry of Environment and Forests and the state government with regard to the wildlife sanctuary in Assam. “Issue notice, returnable on July 12, 2023. Liberty to serve the standing counsel for the State of Assam is granted,” the bench said. The top court was hearing a plea filed by environmental activist Rohit Choudhury seeking directions to precisely demarcate the boundary of the Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary without any further delay. The petition contended that the boundary of the sanctuary notified in 1998 under the Wildlife Protection Act is yet to be precisely marked and the control of a part of the sanctuary area, the Khas land (government controlled land), is yet to be handed over to the Forest department by the district administration. The petition alleged the authorities have taken no effective measures to declare the area around the sanctuary an eco-sensitive zone (ESZ) in blatant disregard for a Supreme Court order dated December 11, 2018. “As is evident from the series of letters exchanged between various forest officials as well as those with the Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon district, despite the passage of twenty-five years, the boundary of the Pobitora sanctuary is yet to be physically demarcated precisely,” the plea said.
“Direct the respondents to precisely demarcate the boundary of the Pobitora Wild Life Sanctuary as per notification dated March 17, 1998 without any further delay,” it said.

Q40. According to the given passage, which government along with the Centre has been asked by the Supreme court to respond to the plea to declare Pobitora Wildlife sanctuary an 'eco-sensitive' zone?
(a) Bihar
(b) Gujarat
(c) Assam
(d) Madhya Pradesh

Q41. Identify the correct statement/s pertaining to the Verdict of Supreme court on Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary.
Statement 1: The petition contended that the boundary of the sanctuary notified in 1998 under the Wildlife Protection Act is yet to be precisely marked and the control of a part of the sanctuary area, the Khas land (government controlled land), is yet to be handed over to the Forest department by the district administration.
Statement 2: The petition alleged the authorities have taken no effective measures to declare the area around the sanctuary an eco-sensitive zone (ESZ) in blatant disregard for a Supreme Court order dated December 11, 2018.

(a) Only Statement 1 is correct
(b) Both the statements are incorrect
(c) Only statement 2 is correct
(d) Both the statements are correct

Q42. Who had the plea filed in the Supreme Court that sought directions to precisely demarcate the boundary of the wildlife sanctuary in Assam?

(a) Maneka Gandhi
(b) Rohit Choudhury
(c) Sanjay Singh
(d) Dayanand Arora

Q43. The _____ has issued guidelines for the first time for conducting a preliminary assessment to determine whether a child should be treated as a minor or not in criminal cases which come under the "heinous" offences category of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.

(a) National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)
(b) National Commission for Women
(c) Election Commission

(d) National Commission for Rural Development

Q44. Under which Article of Indian Constitution was the Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT) constituted?

(a) Article 256
(b) Article 152
(c) Article 323B
(d) Article 129

Passage 5
Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

The Sangeet Natak Akademi Awards ceremony was held in the Raj Bhavan, where 18 artistes were honoured by governor Anandiben Patel. An MoU for cultural exchange programmes was also signed between Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh on the day. Kathak guru Poornima Pandey, and classical and Sugam sangeet singer Yugantar Sindoor, were honoured by governor for their contribution to their respective fields. Theatre artist Kunvarji Agarwal's son accepted the award on Sindoor's behalf. Urmila Srivastava was honoured for folk singing. The BM Shah Award was given to producer, director, and actor Chandraprakash Dwivedi (who played the role of Chanakya in the serial 'Chandragupt') while the Safdar Hashmi Award went to Vipul krishna Nagar of Mumbai.
The SNA awards were also given to Vishambharanath Mishra and Anant Narayan Singh of Varanasi jointly for innovation in music. Brijeshwar Singh of Bareilly was honoured for innovation in classical singing; Sharadmani Tripathi of Gorakhpur was honoured for folk singing while Brahmapal Nagar of Gautam Budh Nagar was awarded for classical singing.
Pandit Rameshwar Prasad Mishra of Lucknow and young dancer Vishal Krishna of Varanasi got the award for Kathak, Bhura Yadav Rakesh of Mahoba was feted for folk dance, for theatrical direction to Anil Mishra of Lucknow, theatre artist Ashtabhuja Mishra was felicitated for acting and direction, Varanasi's Pt. Vinod Lele was awarded for tabla and Varanasi Fateh Ali Khan's also got the award for playing Shehnai, and his brother received the award on his behalf.
Speaking on the occasion, governor Anandiben Patel acknowledged the importance of art and culture to the state and country at large -- "If we look at the Indian culture, it will be known that the development of music, literature and painting and theatrical art has

happened along with the spiritual development. Our culture includes people from different traditions. It teaches us to unite and share love among people," she said.
Other officials of the department of culture and tourism were also present at the event, along with renowned artists from the state like Malini Awasthi, and Anil Rastogi, among other Akademi and national award holders.
An MoU was signed under the 'Ek Bharat Sreshtha Bharat' initiative meant to expose each state to the folk-art culture of the other. The governor expressed hope that this agreement -- signed by Mukesh Meshram and Shivshekhar Shukla, principal secretaries of the department of tourism and culture of U.P. and MP respectively -- will deepen the cultural relations between the two states. Minister of culture and tourism, MP, Usha Thakur said, "If Madhya Pradesh is the heart of the country, then Uttar Pradesh is the soul."

Q45. An MoU for cultural exchange programmes was also signed between Uttar Pradesh and which other state on award ceremony?

(a) Assam
(b) Madhya Pradesh
(c) Rajasthan
(d) Sikkim

Q46. Who played the role of Chanakya in the serial Chandragupt and awarded the BM Shah award?

(a) Deven Bhojani
(b) Sudhir Pandey
(c) Chandraprakash Dwivedi
(d) Dhananjay Sharma

Q47. Who was honoured for folk singing in the award ceremony?

(a) Anant Narayan Singh
(b) Brijeshwar Singh
(c) Sharadmani Tripathi
(d) Vishal Krishna

Q48. Which Ministry announced the Gandhi Peace prize for 2021 to Gita Press, Gorakhpur?
(a) Ministry of Agriculture
(b) Ministry of Power

(c) Ministry of Culture
(d) Ministry of Defence

Q49. Which department got Skoch SILVER Award 2023 for e-Governance for computerisation of medical records of livestock?

(a) Public Works department
(b) Department of Animal Husbandry and Fisheries
(c) Electricity Department
(d) Department of Cultural Affairs

Passage 6
Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

There is something about 16 that has a lingering sweet aftertaste. Ask Indian skipper Rohit Sharma, who completed 16 summers as an international cricketer after starting as a highly-rated 20-year-old from Mumbai's famous stable of batters. On June 23, 2007, Rohit made his debut under current head coach Rahul Dravid's captaincy in an ODI game in Ireland, a match India won quite easily as one got a glimpse of the youngster clad in full-sleeved jumpers amidst biting cold in Belfast. Following 441 international games, 17,115 runs and 43 international hundreds, the 36-year-old 'Hit-Man' now stands on the most important cusp of his illustrious career: To end the 10-year jinx for an ICC trophy. An antithesis to Mumbai's much talked about 'Khadoos' school of batsmanship, Rohit's graceful stroke play is what makes him stand-out among his peers. But as he leads the team to West Indies, one can recollect how Rohit had described his feelings when Dravid, the then captain informed him about his debut. "It was way back in 2007 when I was selected, but the first time I had the opportunity to interact with him (Dravid) was in Bangalore at a camp," Rohit had told media persons during an interaction just after Dravid took over as coach. "It was a very brief chat and I was actually kind of very nervous and I never used to talk so much even with my age group of people, so leave alone these guys at that point. "So I was just quietly doing my things and getting a move on with my game. But yeah, in Ireland the first time when he came and told me that you will be playing this game I was on the moon, obviously, it felt like a dream to be part of the dressing room," he had recollected. Dravid remembered it during that press meet as if it happened a day before. "I guess time flies, doesn't it? I actually remember Rohit even before the Ireland series when we were playing a challenger in Madras (Chennai). We all knew that Rohit was going to be special," he said. "We could just see that he was a very special talent that I would not, so many years later, be working with him that I never thought about or envisaged. "But honestly,

the way he has grown as a leader and as a person over these last 14 years now. What he is achieved both as an Indian player and as a leader for the Mumbai Indians has been phenomenal. However, as he completes 16 years in international cricket, the best compliment from a distance would certainly be from Virat Kohli.

50. In whose names was a set of gates unveiled in the iconic Sydney Cricket Ground?

(a) Rohit Sharma and Shane Warne
(b) Imran Khan and Sunil Gavaskar
(c) Sachin Tendulkar and Brian Lara
(d) Ashwin and Sourav Ganguly

51. Who won the Purple Cap in the IPL 2023 Cricket?

(a) Rohit Sharma
(b) Mohammed Shami
(c) Suresh Raina
(d) Ravindra Jadeja

52. Where was a Challenger match played according to a comment given by Rahul Dravid about Rohit Sharma?

(a) Mumbai
(b) Kolkata
(c) Delhi
(d) Chennai

53. Name the country that emerged as the winners in both men's and women's categories at the 4th Asian Kho Kho Championships held in Tamulpur.

(a) China
(b) Sri Lanka
(c) India
(d) Mauritius

54. Where was the four-team Intercontinental Football Cup held from June 9 to 18, 2023?
(a) Patna
(b) Jaipur

(c) Shillong
(d) Bhubaneshwar

Section - Legal Reasoning

Passage 1
Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

Contract of Guarantee is a specific performance contract. It is called specific performance because it is an equitable relief. This is not the usual legal remedy where compensation for damages is adequate. Damages and specific performance are both remedies available upon breach of obligations by a party to the contract; the former is a 'substitutional remedy', and the latter a 'specific remedy'. The law prescribes that in an event where the actual damage for not performing the contract cannot be measured or monetary compensation is not adequate, one party can ask the court to direct the other party to fulfill the requirements of the contract. Contract of Guarantee is a Specific performance because the remedy is not the damages awarded by the court. The party has to fulfill its obligation under the contract i.e. perform a certain action he promised to do, instead of just paying money for his failure to fulfill obligations under the contract. It is the guarantor who commits to pay in case of default by the person for whom he has guaranteed. The nature of relief is of specific nature since the guarantor has to perform the specific obligation, which he had undertaken under the agreement i.e. pay the assured.

The person who gives the guarantee is called the "Surety''; the person in respect of whose default the guarantee is given is called the ''Principal Debtor'', and the person to whom the guarantee is given is called the "Creditor". A guarantee may be either oral or written. The purpose of the contract of guarantee is that it enables a person to get a loan or goods on credit or employment. Some person comes forward and ensures the lender or the supplier or the employer that he may be trusted and in case of any untoward incident, "I undertake to be responsible". The person who gives the guarantee is called the Surety, the person in respect of whose default the guarantee is given is called the Principal Debtor and the person to whom the guarantee is given is called the Creditor. There must be a conditional promise to be liable for the default of the principal debtor. A liability that is incurred independently of default is not within the definition of a guarantee.

Q55. Mr. A guarantees Mr. B for making purchases from Mr. C to an extent of Rs. 10,000/-. After one month, Mr. A revokes his guarantee by giving notice to Mr. C

about his revocation. Determine the liability of Mr. A as a surety in the above-mentioned transaction.

a) Mr. A has no liability of being a surety as he has revoked his guarantee and also gave prior notice of the same to Mr. C.
b) Mr. A is liable as a surety till the point he revoked his guarantee.
c) Mr. A has full liability as a surety as he promised to provide a guarantee to all the liabilities of Mr. B at the time of entering into the contract of guarantee.
d) Mr. A has full liability as revocation by the surety is invalid in the contract of guarantee for a particular transaction.

Q56.Which of the following is not true for the liability of a surety in a contract of guarantee under the law of contracts?

a) A continuing guarantee for all future transactions is terminated on the death of the surety.
b) The surety is discharged when the original contract is altered, with or without his consent.
c) The liability of the surety is terminated if there is any contract between the principal debtor and the creditor which releases the principal debtor.
d) Where there is an arrangement between the principal debtor and the creditor, where the creditor undertakes not to sue the principal debtor absolves the liability of the surety.

Q57. Which of the following rights is available to the surety when he fulfills his obligation as a surety and takes the place of the creditor under the law of contracts?

a) Right of Indemnity
b) Right of Subrogation
c) Right of Contribution
d) Right of Set off

Q58. Which of the following is considered as a form of discharge of the liability of the surety by invalidation?

a) Where a contract of guarantee has been entered into owing to the misinterpretation of material facts known to the creditor.
b) Where a contract of guarantee has been entered into due to the concealment of a material fact.

c) Where the principal debtor has put a condition that the creditor shall not act upon the contract in the absence of the co-surety and this condition is not fulfilled.
d) Both (a) and (b)

Q59. A surety can be discharged of his liability if there is any composition between the creditor and the principal debtor. By which of the following options can the composition between the principal debtor and the creditor be made under the law of contracts?

a) Where the creditor has agreed to give some time to pay off the debt by keeping surety into consideration.
b) Where the creditor enters into an agreement to give time with a third party.
c) Where the creditor agrees not to sue the principal debtor in the event of default
d) Where there is forbearance not to sue by the creditor and the surety assents to such an agreement.

Passage 2
Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

In the case of Bachcha Son Of Maheshwari Deen ... vs State Of U.P., it was held that “Now comes the question as to whether the appellant can be found guilty for the offence of "attempt to commit rape". To assess as to whether there was an attempt to commit rape or not by the appellant, we have to see as to what an attempt means. In every crime there is first, intention to commit, secondly, preparation to commit it, and thirdly, attempt to commit it. If the third stage i.e. the attempt is successful then the crime is complete. If the attempt fails, the crime is not complete but the law punishes the person attempting the act. Section 511 is a general provision dealing with attempts to commit offences not made punishable by other specific sections. It makes all attempts to commit offences punishable with imprisonment and not only those punishable with death. An attempt is made punishable, because every attempt, although it falls short of success, must create alarm, which by itself is an injury, and the moral guilt of the offender is the same as if he had succeeded. Moral guilt must be united to injury in order to justify punishment. As the injury is not as great as if the act had been committed, only half the punishment is awarded.
A culprit first intends to commit the offence, then makes preparation for committing and thereafter attempts to commit the offence. If the attempt succeeds, he has committed the offence; if it fails due to reasons beyond his control, he is said to have attempted to commit the offence. Attempt to commit an offence can be said to begin when the preparations are complete and the culprit commences to do something with the

intention of committing the offence and which is a step towards the commission of the offence. The moment he commences to do an act with the necessary intention, he commences his attempt to commit the offence. The word 'attempt' is not itself defined, and must, therefore, be taken in its ordinary meaning. This is exactly what the provisions of Section 511 require. An attempt to commit a crime is to be distinguished from an intention to commit it, and from preparation made for its commission. Mere intention to commit an offence, not followed by any act, cannot constitute an offence. The Will is not to be taken for the deed unless there be some external act that shows that progress has been made in the direction of it, or towards maturing and affecting it. Intention is the direction of conduct towards the object chosen upon considering the motives which suggest the choice."

Q60. X who gets a weapon or a pistol from a licensed arms and ammunition store with a permit, however, has the ultimate aim of murdering his long-term enemy Y. He keeps the weapon in his pocket but nothing does more than that. One day, X finds Y in the nearby nursery and fires, aiming at him. In the event that the shot hits Y causing fatal injury leading to his death, the attempt of X is fruitful and the goal of X is achieved. But what would be the liability of X if Y got only injured?

(a) X will be liable for murder because Y got injured with his shot
(b) X will not be liable for murder because Y was only injured
(c) X will be liable for an attempt to murder
(d) X will be liable for culpable homicide not amounting to murder

Q61. Which among the following is the correct arrangement for the stages of crime?

(a) preparation, motive, attempt and accomplishment
(b) preparation, intention, attempt and accomplishment
(c) intention, preparation, attempt and accomplishment
(d) intention, attempt, accomplishment and preparation

Q62. Which among the following statements correctly presents a situation that attracts the liability and punishment of the crime of murder?

(a) Causing death by an act done with the intention of causing bodily injury as is likely to cause death

(b) Causing death by an act done with the knowledge that it is likely to cause the death of the person

(c) Death is caused by an act done with the intention of causing bodily injury and bodily injury intended to be inflicted is sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death.

(d) None of the above

Q63. Any individual who attempts to commit suicide and does any act towards the commission of such an offence will be punished in the Indian Penal Code. Why?

(a) Right to life does not include the right to die
(b) Killing oneself or others is not a part of the crime
(c Right to life includes the right to die
(d) None of the above

Q64. Which among the following is not an element of the crime?

(a Human being
(b) Mens rea or guilty intention
(c) Injury to another human being
(d) Non-guilty intention for somebody

Passage 3
Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

In the case of SmtUjjam Bai vs State of U.P, it was held that “The objection there taken on behalf of the State was in the following terms: "That the imposition of an illegal tax will not entitle the citizen to invoke Article 32 but he must resort to remedies available under ordinary law or proceed under Article 226 of the Constitution, in view of the fact that the right to be exempted from the payment of tax cannot be said to be a fundamental right which comes within the purview of Article 32 ".This contention was repelled because of the following observations in the Bengal Immunity Co. Ltd. v. State of Bihar (1955 (2) SCR 603, 618.) :" We are unable to agree with the above conclusion. In reaching the conclusion the High Court appears to have overlooked the fact that the main contention of the appellant company, as set forth in its petition, is that the Act, in so far as it purports to tax a non-resident dealer in respect of an inter-State sale or purchase of goods, is ultra vires the Constitution and wholly illegal. "The other cases referred to in that judgment were Mohammad Yasin v. Town Area Committee, Jalalabad

(1952 SCR 572.); State of Bombay v. United Motors (1953 SCR 1069, 1077.); HimmatlalHarilal Mehta v. State of Madhya Pradesh (1954 SCR 1122.) and Bidi Supply Co. v. Union of India (1956 SCR 257, 271, 277.). Thus, the decision in that case was based on decisions none of which supports the proposition that a misconstruction by a quasi-judicial tribunal of a notification under the provision of a statute which is intra vires is a violation of Article 19(1)(g). On the other hand, they were all cases where the imposition of tax or license fee or executive action was sought to be supported by an ultra vires provision of the law and was therefore void and violative of Article 19(1)(g). As this distinction was not kept in view the remedy by way of petition under Article 32 was held to be available. The question as now raised was not argued in Kailash Nath&'s case."

Q65. X is being unlawfully detained by the Delhi police authorities. Which of the following writs can X's wife seek from the court to get his release?

(a) Habeas Corpus
(b) Mandamus
(c) Prohibition
(d) Certiorari

Q66. X is aggrieved by an order passed by the District Court, Rohini without having any jurisdiction. Which of the following writs is the appropriate cure accessible to X?

(a) Prohibition
(b) Quo Warranto
(c) Certiorari
(d) Mandamus

Q67. Consider the following statements:
Statement 1 - The Supreme Court is empowered to issue writs including habeas corpus, certiorari, quo-warranto, prohibition and mandamus.
Statement 2- The writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is wider than the High Court.
Which among the statements is/are correct?

(a) Neither 1 nor 2
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) 1 only

Q68. A writ of certiorari can be given to prevent an inferior court from further proceeding with a case:

(a) Correct, a writ mandamus can be issued
(b) Correct
(c) Incorrect
(d) Correct, a writ mandamus can't be issued

Q69. The Supreme Court will have the ability to give headings or orders or writs as per the Right to Constitutional Remedies. Which of the accompanying writs can be given by the Supreme Court for the enforcement of any of the basic fundamental rights?

(a) Habeas corpus
(b) Mandamus
(c) Quo Warranto
(d) All of the above

Passage 4
Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

An offer is also called "proposal'. The words 'proposal' and 'offer' are synonymous and are used interchangeably. Section 2(a) defines the term 'proposal' as follows: "When one person signifies to another his willingness to do or to abstain from doing anything, with a view to obtaining the assent of that other to such act or abstinence, he is said to make a proposal. "An offer can be made by any act which has the effect of communicating it to the other. An offer may either be an 'express offer' or an 'implied offer'. According to law, an offer can be accepted only by the person to whom it is made. Hence, we must know how to identify the person to whom the offer has been made. From this point of view, an offer may be 'specific' or 'general.
Acceptance is an expression by the offeree of his willingness to be bound by the terms of the offer. This results in the establishment of legal relations between the offeror and offeree. Section 2(b) of the Indian Contract Act defines the term 'acceptance' as "when the person to whom the proposal is made signs his assent thereto, the proposal is said to be accepted. A proposal when accepted becomes a promise. An offer can be accepted only by the person or persons to whom it is made. An offer made to a particular person (specific offer) can be accepted only by him and none else. You know

that an offer may be either express or implied. Similarly, the acceptance may also be either expressed or implied. When the acceptance is given by words spoken or written, it is called an 'express acceptance'.For example, A offers to sell his book to B for Rs. 20. B may accept this offer by stating so orally or by writing a letter to A. Acceptance may also be implied by conduct. For example, A offers a reward of Rs. 100 to anyone who traces his lost dog. B, who was aware of this offer, finds the dog, he is entitled to the reward as he accepted the offer by doing the required act.

Q70. Company ABC, which runs a bus service stops at a nearby bus stop without expressly offering the passengers to board the bus, then:

a) Company ABC has made an implied offer to passengers standing at the bus stop
b) Company ABC has made an express offer to passengers standing at the bus stop
c) The passengers standing at the bus stop would have to make an offer to the Company
d) The Company or the passengers cannot make an offer in this situation

Q71. Rajat makes an offer to Rohit, to sell his car at Rs. 10 Lakhs, however, Rohit replies that he is willing to buy the car at Rs. 7 Lakhs, then:

a) The existing offer of Rajat would still be applicable
b) The existing offer of Rajat would lapse
c) Rajat would be bound to accept the offer of Rs. 7 lakhs as he had already made an offer
d) Rohit would be entitled to claim damages from Rohit for breach of Contract

Q72. Aman Runs a shop in Delhi that sells antique showpieces, then act of displaying showpieces on the Display Board would be:

(a) Considered as an implied offer
(b) Would be considered as an invitation to offer
(c) Would be Considered as an express offer
(d) Would be considered as Acceptance to the offer made by the customers

Q73. Which of the following cannot be considered as a general offer?

(a) A makes a public advertisement to sell his car
(b) ABC Company distributes pamphlets for hiring employees
(c) A writes a letter to B making an offer to sell his car
(d) Company ABC displays a commercial on TV to sell their product

Q74. A invites B to his Birthday party, and B accepts it, however, B does not attend the party, and subsequently, B sues for breach of contract, then:

(a) A would be entitled to receive damages from B as he had made a valid offer
(b) A would not be entitled to receive damages as he did not make a valid offer
(c) A would be entitled to receive damages only if he has suffered actual loss
(d) B would be liable to officially revoke the offer

Passage 5
Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

Section 37 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 explicitly defines that the parties to the contract are obliged to carry out or offer to perform their respective commitments or promises under the contract unless they are exempted or excused under the terms of the Indian Contract Act or any other statute. Section 39 of the Indian Contract Act draws out further clarification of this concept by stating that if one party has failed to carry out or deterred itself from executing its commitment in its entirety, the other party may terminate the contract unless that other party has explicitly or impliedly consented to the continuation of the contract. The ramification of breach or repudiation of the contract is elucidated under sections 73- 75 of the Indian Contract Act. Generally, the breach of contract is broadly classified under 4 categories: Minor breach, Material breach, Actual breach, and Anticipatory breach of contract. This article will scrutinize and uncoil the concepts and consequences of actual and anticipatory breach of contract. Anticipatory breach of contract is the failure of either of the parties to conduct their part of the contract prior to the actual due date of the performance of the contract. In simple essence, an anticipatory breach of the contract refers to the lack or absence of intention of either of the parties to fulfill his obligations under the terms of the contract.

In the case of Food Corporation vs J.P Kesharwani, it was held by the Supreme Court that if one party made unilateral changes without intimation of the other side and then terminated the contract, this amounted to a breach (repudiation). It may also be clearly argued that any type of contract can be deemed to be breached if the party is reluctant or refuses to comply with their respective promises of the contract regardless of when the performance is scheduled to occur. Such unconditional denial or refusal is known as a repudiation to enter into a contract. Furthermore, the court observed, with regard to Jhawaharlal Wadhwa and Anr. v. HaripadaChakraborty, that “it is settled law that where a party to a contract commits anticipated violation of the contract, the other party of the

contract can treat the violation as an end and claim for damages but, in that case, cannot demand specific performance."

Q75. Which of the following elements constitute an anticipatory breach of contract under the provisions of the ICA, 1872?

(a) The non-breaching party may suspend its performance when an expression of doubts indicates a prospective failure to fulfill the contract.
(b) The defaulting party denies the other party along with some conditions
(c) Where there are involuntary actions of the defaulting party which prevent him from fulfilling the contractual obligations.
(d) Only (c)

Q76. Which of the following factors are considered necessary for the determination of an anticipatory breach of contract?

(a) Where the refusal of the fulfillment of the contractual obligations is equivocal.
(b) Where the performance of the contractual obligation is not central to the contract and the party has expressly refused his performance.
(c) Where the repudiation of the contract is conditional on the occurrence of certain events.
(d) Where there has been sufficient refusal to fulfill the contractual obligation.

Q77.From the following, identify the plausible remedies that are available to the aggrieved party in the event of an anticipatory breach of contract.
(1) When the contract's subject matter is the principal source of contention, then a particular performance of the contract would be imposed.
(2) Repayment of money or property to the aggrieved party that was earlier paid to the erring party.
(3) Monetary damages for the whole of the loss incurred by the aggrieved party due to the anticipatory breach of contract.

(a) (3) only
(b) (1), (2), and (3)
(c) (1) and (2) only
(d) (1) and (3) only

Q78. Identify the correct option for the following two statements of Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R).

Assertion (A): In the event of a breach of contract, the defaulting party may express their willingness to proceed in the performance of the contract.

Reasoning (R): The decision of permitting the defaulting party to execute the contract would depend on the fact, whether time was the crux of the contract.

(a) Both (A) and (R) are correct; and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
(b) Both (A) and (R) are correct; but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
(c) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect
(d) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct

Q79. From the following features, identify the remedy available to the aggrieved party in the event of an actual breach of contract under the law of contracts.

(a) Suit for Quid Pro Quo
(b) Suit for Injunction
(c) Suit for Specific Performance
(d) Suit for Quantum Meruit

Passage 6

Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

In modern American and English law, the crime of robbery is generally defined by the statute. There are two types of definitions that are primarily used. The first is closely derived from the older English common law and the second one is which is recommended by the American Law Institute's Model Penal Code. The terms like robbery, theft and extortion are very similar to each other and they are often used interchangeably on a daily basis. But the legal implication of all three terms is different. The Indian penal code has defined these terms very clearly. It has identified these as distinct crimes. Section 390 of the Indian Penal Code has defined robbery and has defined theft and extortion in relation to robbery. Section 390 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 says that in all robbery there is either extortion or theft. The Black law's dictionary defines robbery as the felonious act of taking the personal property of another from a person or immediate presence against his will accomplished by using force and fear, with the intention of permanently depriving the owner of the thing. Death, hurt, wrongful restraint or fear can be caused when theft is a robbery or when extortion is a robbery.

Aggravated form of robbery not only includes robbery but also includes theft and serious injuries to the victim and it is considered referred to as an aggravated form of robbery. Dacoity is defined under Section 391 of the IPC and the punishment for it is defined under Section 395 of the Indian Penal Code. According to the dictionary of Oxford, dacoity means an act of violent robbery which is committed by an armed gang. There is only one factor that differentiates dacoity from robbery and that is the number of offenders. Section 395 of the Indian Penal Code says that a person who commits dacoity shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or with rigorous imprisonment for a term which can be extended to ten years, and shall also be liable to pay the fine. This offence is cognizable, non-bailable, and non-compoundable in nature.

Q80.From the following, identify the cases when the offence is regarded as robbery and not theft under the Indian Penal Code.

(1) When the offender voluntarily attempts to cause death, while committing theft.
(2) When wrongful restraint is caused while committing extortion.
(3) When hurt is caused while carrying away the property, which is acquired by theft.

(a) (2) only
(b) (1) and (3) only
(c) (2) and (3) only
(d) (1), (2) and (3) only

Q81.Which of the following is the significant feature of the offence of dacoity under the Indian Penal Code?

(a) Offence of dacoity is constituted when a minimum of four persons commit the offence.
(b) It is not necessary that the participants are armed with deadly weapons.
(c) Any passive participant committing the offence of dacoity is punished under the Indian Penal Code.
(d) Both (a) and (c)

Q82.Which of the following is correct about the offence of dacoity under the Indian Penal Code?

(a) The prosecution is not mandatorily required to prove that the murder was committed while committing dacoity to charge all the offenders of murder.
(b) It is necessary to prove there was a common intention of all the participants to commit murder while committing dacoity to charge all of them for murder.

(c) If the offenders are running while chasing them if one of the dacoits kills someone, then the other members are held guilty of murder.
(d) It is not necessary to prove whether the murder was committed by a single person or it was committed by all of them.

Q83.A, B, C, D, and E plan to rob X's house. A, one of the robbers, carries a loaded gun with him, however, he keeps it concealed. X gets up right at the moment the offenders are about to leave and calls the police. All the offenders are caught. Decide the liability of the offenders.

(a) All are liable for theft
(b) All are liable for robbery since one of them was carrying a loaded gun
(c) All are liable for robbery
(d) All are liable for robbery and A is liable for dacoity

Q84.A group of people consisting of X, Y, Z, A, B, and C planned to seek revenge from Mr. W by taking away all of his valuables. While executing their nefarious plans, Mr. X, while snatching the valuable watch of Mr. W, made a sharp blow on the head of Mr. W which caused him to lose his consciousness and ultimately to succumb to his injury. As a Court of competent jurisdiction, which among the following would be the liability of the group?

(a) All of them are liable for committing extortion and robbery upon Mr. W and only Mr. X is also liable for murder.
(b) All of them are liable for committing dacoity and murder of Mr. W.
(c) All of them are liable for committing extortion, robbery and murder of Mr. W.
(d) All of them are liable for committing dacoity and only Mr. X is also liable for murder.

Section - Logical Reasoning

Passage 1
In a tragic incident off the coast of Pylos, Greece, a fishing boat carrying approximately 750 individuals sank on June 14. Among the passengers, around 350 were Pakistani nationals. The current death toll stands at 100, with 80 people having been rescued. Unfortunately, 500 individuals remain missing.

The media has been vocal in demanding accountability, both from foreign authorities for their negligence and from the government of Pakistan for the dire conditions that have compelled many to resort to dangerous migration routes. They are urging immediate action against those involved in illegal human trafficking, emphasizing the need for responsibility and intervention (The Nation, June 20).

According to Dawn (June 19), the lack of assistance from coastal authorities reflects Europe's xenophobic policies aimed at keeping migrants out. However, it is important to recognize that the reasons behind people leaving developing countries, such as Pakistan, cannot be solely attributed to Fortress Europe. Daily Times (June 21) highlights the failure of the state in providing its citizens with the necessary conditions to establish roots at home, underlining the urgency for improvement.

News International (June 20) and The Nation (June 20) have shed light on the discrimination faced by Pakistani nationals. The Nation reports that certain nationalities, particularly Pakistanis, were confined to the most perilous part of the ship, enduring suffocation due to overcrowding and dehydration caused by a lack of drinking water. News International further adds that survivors have alleged the inaction of Greek authorities, who reportedly refused to offer assistance despite several ships being present at the scene. The editorial concludes with a resolute statement that it is unacceptable, from a legal, moral, or any other standpoint, to allow vulnerable and exploited individuals to perish at sea.

This devastating incident serves as a stark reminder of the pressing need for collective action to address the systemic issues that force people into perilous migration journeys. It highlights the urgency for governments, both local and international, to take responsibility and implement measures that ensure the safety and well-being of all individuals, regardless of their nationality or circumstances.

Q85.Which of the following statements would most strengthen the argument made by the editorial in News International?

a) Survivor accounts corroborate the allegations of Greek authorities' inaction during the incident.
b) The number of Pakistani nationals attempting dangerous migration routes has significantly increased in recent years.
c) The lack of assistance from coastal authorities in Europe is a direct result of their xenophobic policies.

d) The government of Pakistan has taken immediate action to improve conditions for its citizens.

Q86.Which statement, if added to the passage, would most significantly impact the overall message?

a) The fishing boat was operated by a criminal organization involved in human trafficking.
b) The Pakistani government has declared a national emergency in response to the incident.
c) European countries have increased their efforts to provide assistance to migrants at sea.
d) The survivors of the incident are being provided with medical and psychological support.

Q87.What is the central idea of the passage?

a) The tragic incident off the coast of Pylos highlights the urgent need for collective action to address the systemic issues that force people into perilous migration journeys.
b) The discrimination faced by Pakistani nationals during the incident calls for legal and moral action against those responsible.
c) The government of Pakistan should take immediate responsibility for the dire conditions that have compelled many to resort to dangerous migration routes.
d) The lack of assistance from coastal authorities in Europe reflects xenophobic policies aimed at keeping migrants out.

88. What can be inferred about the writer's point of view based on the passage?

a The writer believes that the responsibility for the incident lies solely with the government of Pakistan.
b) The writer condemns the discriminatory treatment faced by Pakistani nationals during the incident.
c) The writer supports the xenophobic policies of coastal authorities in Europe.
d) The writer blames the survivors for attempting dangerous migration routes.

Passage 2
Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

An international group of agencies is investigating the loss of the Titan submersible, seeking to determine what caused it to implode while carrying five people to the Titanic.

Investigators from the US Coast Guard, the US National Transportation Safety Board, the Transportation Safety Board of Canada, the French marine casualties investigation board, and the United Kingdom Marine Accident Investigation Branch are working closely together on the probe of the June 18 accident that drew worldwide attention.

Evidence is being collected in the port of St. John's, Newfoundland, in coordination with Canadian authorities.

On Sunday, US Coast Guard Capt. Jason Neubauer, that agency's chief investigator, said at a news conference that the salvage operations from the sea floor in the North Atlantic are ongoing, and they have mapped the accident site.

He did not give a timeline for the investigation.

The Coast Guard board can make recommendations to prosecutors to pursue civil or criminal sanctions as necessary.

“My primary goal is to prevent a similar occurrence by making the necessary recommendations to advance the safety of the maritime domain worldwide,” Neubauer said.

The US Coast Guard announced Thursday that debris from the submersible had been found roughly 1,600 feet (488 meters) from the Titanic shipwreck on the ocean floor.

The Titan submersible imploded on its way to tour the Titanic wreckage, killing all five on board. Debris was located about 12,500 feet (3,810 meters) underwater.

On Saturday, the Transportation Safety Board of Canada said it has begun an investigation into the loss of the submersible and has been speaking with those who traveled on Titan's mother ship, the Polar Prince.

Authorities from the US and Canada began the process of probing the cause of the underwater implosion and are grappling with questions of who is responsible for determining how the tragedy unfolded.

“We are conducting a safety investigation in Canada given that this was a Canadian-flagged vessel (the Polar Prince) that departed a Canadian port and was involved in this occurrence, albeit in international waters,” said Kathy Fox, chair of the transportation board. “Other agencies may choose to conduct investigations.”

The Polar Prince left Newfoundland on June 16, towing the ill-fated Titan. There were 41 people on board the ship — 17 crew members and 24 others — including the five-man team of the Titan.

Fox said the Canadian Transportation Safety Board will share information it collects with other agencies, like the US National Transportation Safety Board and the US Coast Guard, within the limits of Canadian law. Voice recordings and witness statements are protected under Canadian law, she said.

“We don't want to duplicate efforts. We want to collaborate," she said.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police also announced Saturday that they are studying the circumstances that led to the Titan deaths to decide whether a full investigation is warranted. That full probe will only take place if it appears criminal, federal, or provincial law may have been broken, officials said.

The Coast Guard led the initial search and rescue mission, a massive international effort that likely cost millions of dollars. “The Coast Guard doesn't charge for search and rescue nor do we associate a cost with human life,” said Rear Adm. John Mauger, of the Coast Guard First District.

OceanGate Expeditions, the company that owned and operated the Titan, is based in the US but the submersible was registered in the Bahamas. OceanGate is based in Everett, Washington, but it closed when the Titan was found. Meanwhile, the Titan's mother ship, the Polar Prince, was from Canada, and those killed were from England, Pakistan, France, and the US.

The deep-sea investigations promise to be long and painstaking. How the overall investigation will proceed is complicated by the fact that the world of deep-sea exploration is not well-regulated.

A key part of any investigation is likely to be the Titan itself. The Titan was not registered as a US vessel or with international agencies that regulate safety. And it

wasn't classified by a maritime industry group that sets standards on matters such as hull construction.

OceanGate CEO Stockton Rush, who was piloting the Titan when it imploded, had complained that regulations can stifle progress.

One question that seems at least partially resolved is when the implosion likely happened. After the Titan was reported missing, the Navy went back and analyzed its acoustic data and found an “anomaly” June 18 that was consistent with an implosion or explosion in the general vicinity of where the vessel was operating when communications were lost, said a senior US Navy official.

Q89.Which of the following statements would most strengthen the argument made by OceanGate CEO Stockton Rush regarding regulations in deep-sea exploration?

a) The Titan submersible was registered with international agencies that regulate safety.
b) The deep-sea exploration industry is well-regulated and follows strict standards.
c) The lack of regulations in deep-sea exploration allows for more progress and innovation.
d) The Titan submersible had undergone rigorous safety inspections before the accident.

Q90.Which statement, if added to the passage, would significantly impact the understanding of the investigation into the loss of the Titan submersible?

a) The crew of the Polar Prince had prior experience in operating submersibles.
b) The loss of the Titan submersible is the first major incident in deep-sea exploration history.
c) The acoustic data analyzed by the Navy revealed evidence of a sabotage attempt.
d) The investigation into the incident will be jointly conducted by international maritime authorities.

Q91.What is the central idea of the passage?

a) The loss of the Titan submersible during a mission to the Titanic is under investigation by multiple international agencies.
b) The lack of regulations in deep-sea exploration has contributed to the incident involving the Titan submersible.

c) The Canadian Transportation Safety Board is taking the lead in determining the cause of the underwater implosion.
d The tragic incident has prompted global efforts to improve safety measures in deep-sea exploration.

92 .What can be inferred about the writer's point of view based on the passage?

a) The writer holds the US Coast Guard responsible for the incident involving the Titan submersible.
b) The writer believes that deep-sea exploration should be strictly regulated to avoid similar accidents.
c) The writer supports OceanGate CEO Stockton Rush's perspective on regulations in deep-sea exploration.
d) The writer emphasizes the need for international cooperation in conducting investigations into maritime accidents.

Passage 3
Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

ISRO achieved another successful launch on Thursday with the PSLV-C53/DS-EO Mission, the second dedicated commercial mission of NewSpace India Ltd (NSIL). The rocket took off from the second launch pad at Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota, captivating the audience at the Space Theme Park's view gallery who cheered as it ascended into the sky.

The PSLV-C53 rocket, measuring 44.4 meters in height and weighing approximately 228 tonnes, is a four-stage expendable vehicle. It carried a combined payload of 522.8 kg, consisting of three satellites. The launch took place at 6.02 pm with exceptional precision, leaving behind a trail of orange flames.

ISRO Chairman S Somanath extended his congratulations to the team for the successful mission, highlighting that the PSLV-C53 had precisely positioned the customer satellites into their intended orbits. He also revealed that the spent fourth stage of the rocket would be repurposed for a series of scientific experiments, playfully referring to them as "POEMS" in space.

After the ejection of the three Singapore satellites, control of the fourth stage, known as PS4, will be assumed by its internal systems. The PS4 will conduct space experiments utilizing its six payloads.

The PSLV-C53 was specifically designed to deploy the DS-EO satellite, alongside two co-passenger satellites from Singapore. The DS-EO satellite, weighing 365 kg, and NeuSAR, weighing 155 kg, belong to Singapore. The third satellite, Scoob-1, weighs 2.8 kg and originates from Nanyang Technological University (NTU), Singapore.

In addition, the PSLV-C53 carried six payloads in its fourth stage (PS4), including two from Indian space start-ups, Digantara and Dhruva Aerospace. ISRO offers various PSLV variants, such as PSLV-DL with two strap-on motors, PSLV-QL with four strap-on motors, and PSLV-XL with larger booster motors, depending on the satellite's weight and desired orbit.

The DS-EO satellite is equipped with an Electro-Optic, multi-spectral payload capable of providing full-color images for land classification and supporting humanitarian assistance and disaster relief efforts. NeuSAR, Singapore's first small commercial satellite, carries a Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) payload that can capture images day and night, regardless of weather conditions.

Q93 .Which of the following statements would most strengthen the significance of the PSLV-C53/DS-EO Mission?

a) The PSLV-C53 rocket is the largest and most powerful rocket ever launched by ISRO.
b) The DS-EO satellite carries advanced technology that surpasses the capabilities of any other satellite.
c) The PSLV-C53 successfully completed its mission with exceptional precision and accuracy.
d) The launch of the PSLV-C53 marked a historic milestone in international space collaboration.

Q94 .Which statement, if modified, would significantly impact the understanding of the DS-EO satellite's capabilities?

a) The DS-EO satellite is equipped with an Electro-Optic, multi-spectral payload capable of providing full-color images for land classification.
b) The DS-EO satellite is equipped with an Infrared, multi-spectral payload capable of providing full-color images for land classification.

c) The DS-EO satellite is equipped with a Hyperspectral payload capable of providing full-color images for land classification.
d) The DS-EO satellite is equipped with a Radar payload capable of providing full-color images for land classification.

Q95..What is the central idea of the passage?

a) ISRO successfully launched the PSLV-C53/DS-EO Mission, deploying multiple satellites including the DS-EO and NeuSAR.
b) The PSLV-C53 rocket carried a combined payload of 522.8 kg, consisting of three satellites from India and Singapore.
c) The PSLV-C53 launch was witnessed by an enthusiastic audience at the Space Theme Park's view gallery.
d) ISRO Chairman S Somanath congratulated the team for the successful launch of the PSLV-C53 rocket.

Q96.What can be inferred about the writer's point of view based on the passage?

a) The writer believes that ISRO's PSLV-C53 rocket is superior to rockets launched by other space agencies.
b) The writer emphasizes the international collaboration involved in the PSLV-C53/DS-EO Mission.
c) The writer suggests that the DS-EO satellite's capabilities are far superior to those of the NeuSAR satellite.
d) The writer questions the efficiency and accuracy of ISRO's launch operations.

Passage 4
Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

Amidst reports of clashes between security forces and civilians in Imphal, legislators from the ruling party have begun to travel to New Delhi in an effort to seek the intervention of the central government and restore peace in Manipur. On Friday, a mob of around 1,000 individuals attempted arson in Imphal's Palace Compound area, resulting in injuries to at least two civilians when the Rapid Action Force (RAF) fired rubber bullets and tear gas to disperse the crowd. The mob also advanced towards the residence of Manipur assembly speaker Satyabrata, but security forces managed to prevent the attack.

The deteriorating law and order situation in Manipur has led civilians to hold ruling party leaders responsible, prompting the assembly speaker to depart for New Delhi with a delegation of eight legislators to meet Prime Minister Narendra Modi. Prior to this, Satyabrata had met with 24 MLAs from Imphal Valley, where it was decided that a delegation should seek the Prime Minister's intervention.

Security forces have also thwarted attempts to vandalize the house of state BJP president A. Sharda Devi in Imphal and dispersed a mob that surrounded the BJP office at Singjamei. Joint operations involving the Army, Assam Rifles, RAF, and police have conducted flag marches in Imphal East district to restore calm.

In separate incidents, reports of automatic gunfire emerged from Kwakta in Bishnupur district and Kangvai in Churachandpur district, although details remain unclear.

Expressing dismay at the violence, retired Lieutenant General L. Nishikanta Singh, a Manipur native, likened the situation to that of Syria, Libya, and Nigeria, referring to his home state as "stateless." His tweets received support from several veterans, including former army chief General V.P. Malik, who called for urgent attention to the law and order situation in Manipur from the central government.

These developments highlight the need for immediate action to address the crisis and restore peace in Manipur. The retired lieutenant general's concerns underscore the gravity of the situation and the urgent need for intervention at the highest level of government.

Q97.Which of the following statements would most strengthen the urgency for the central government's intervention in Manipur?

a) The mob attempted arson in Imphal's Palace Compound area, resulting in injuries to civilians and damage to property.

b) The security forces managed to prevent an attack on the residence of Manipur assembly speaker Satyabrata.

c) Legislators from the ruling party have traveled to New Delhi to seek the intervention of the central government.

d) Retired Lieutenant General L. Nishikanta Singh compared the situation in Manipur to that of war-torn countries like Syria, Libya, and Nigeria.

Q98.Which statement, if modified, would significantly impact the understanding of the mob's actions in Imphal?

a) A mob of around 1,000 individuals attempted arson in Imphal's Palace Compound area, resulting in injuries to at least two civilians.

b) A mob of around 500 individuals attempted arson in Imphal's Palace Compound area, resulting in injuries to at least two security forces personnel.
c) A mob of around 1,000 individuals peacefully protested in Imphal's Palace Compound area, demanding better governance.
d) A mob of around 1,000 individuals attempted arson in Imphal's Palace Compound area, resulting in no injuries or damage.

Q99.What is the central idea of the passage?

a) Legislators from Manipur are seeking the intervention of the central government to address the deteriorating law and order situation in the state.
b) Violent clashes between security forces and civilians in Manipur have led to injuries and attempts to vandalize political leaders' residences.
c) Retired Lieutenant General L. Nishikanta Singh has compared the situation in Manipur to war-torn countries, urging urgent attention from the central government.
d) The escalating violence in Manipur requires joint operations involving the Army, Assam Rifles, RAF, and police to restore calm.

Q100..What can be inferred about the writer's point of view based on the passage?

a) The writer believes that the central government has neglected the law and order situation in Manipur.
b) The writer suggests that the violent clashes in Manipur are solely the responsibility of the ruling party leaders.
c) The writer supports the use of force by security forces to disperse the mob in Imphal.
d) The writer highlights the urgency for international intervention in Manipur to restore peace.

Passage 5
Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

During the eighth governing council meeting of NITI Aayog, Prime Minister Narendra Modi called upon the states and districts to develop a long-term vision to transform India into a developed country by 2047, coinciding with the completion of 100 years of

Independence. Emphasizing the importance of collaboration, he urged the Centre, states, and Union territories to work together and align their strategies with the national development agenda.

The meeting, held in New Delhi, was attended by chief ministers and lieutenant-governors from 19 states and Union territories. PM Modi highlighted the role of NITI Aayog in assisting states in their long-term planning for the next 25 years. He emphasized the concept of "Team India" and urged the states and Union territories to collaborate with NITI Aayog to achieve their vision for the future.

PM Modi acknowledged the initiatives taken by NITI Aayog to promote cooperative and competitive federalism, such as the Aspirational Districts Programme and the Aspirational Blocks Programme. These programs have demonstrated the positive outcomes of data-driven governance and cooperation among the different levels of government.

In his address, the Prime Minister stressed the importance of fiscal discipline at the state level and encouraged the proactive use of the Gati Shakti Portal for infrastructure development, logistics, and social infrastructure. He also highlighted the significance of promoting millets, water conservation through the Amrit Sarovar program, and women-led development.

During the meeting, the chief ministers and lieutenant governors shared their policy-level suggestions and discussed specific issues requiring cooperation between the Centre and states. They focused on green strategies, zone-wise planning, tourism, urban planning, agriculture, quality of workmanship, and logistics as some of the key areas for improvement.

Overall, the meeting aimed to foster collaboration, strategic planning, and the sharing of best practices to accelerate India's development journey.

Q101.Which of the following statements would most strengthen the importance of collaboration between the Centre, states, and Union territories?

a) The chief ministers and lieutenant governors attended the eighth governing council meeting of NITI Aayog in New Delhi.
b) The Prime Minister urged the states and Union territories to align their strategies with the national development agenda.

c) PM Modi emphasized the concept of "Team India" and its role in achieving the long-term vision for India's development.
d) The initiatives taken by NITI Aayog, such as the Aspirational Districts Programme, have demonstrated positive outcomes.

Q102.Which statement, if modified, would significantly impact the understanding of the Prime Minister's address?

a) PM Modi stressed the importance of fiscal discipline at the state level and encouraged the proactive use of the Gati Shakti Portal.
b) PM Modi acknowledged the initiatives taken by NITI Aayog to promote cooperative and competitive federalism.
c) PM Modi called upon the states and districts to develop a long-term vision to transform India into a developed country by 2047.
d) PM Modi highlighted the significance of promoting millets, water conservation through the Amrit Sarovar program, and women-led development.

Q103.What is the central idea of the passage?

a) Prime Minister Narendra Modi emphasized the importance of collaboration and long-term planning for India's development during the NITI Aayog meeting.
b) The eighth governing council meeting of NITI Aayog focused on policy-level suggestions and cooperation between the Centre and states.
c) NITI Aayog's initiatives, such as the Aspirational Districts Programme, have led to positive outcomes in India's development journey.
d) The chief ministers and lieutenant governors attended a meeting in New Delhi to discuss strategic planning and best practices for India's development.

Q104..What can be inferred about the writer's point of view based on the passage?

a) The writer supports the proactive use of technology platforms like the Gati Shakti Portal for infrastructure development.
b) The writer suggests that the initiatives taken by NITI Aayog have been ineffective in promoting cooperative and competitive federalism.
c) The writer believes that green strategies and tourism are the key areas for improvement discussed during the meeting.
d) The writer highlights the lack of cooperation and strategic planning between the Centre and states in India's development journey.

Passage 6
Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

Fraudsters are using various techniques to deceive and extract money from innocent individuals. Recently, a man from Delhi fell victim to a scam while trying to book a train ticket online. He received a call from someone posing as a customer care representative who tricked him into installing an application and sharing his credit/debit card details, resulting in the loss of Rs. 1.2 lakh from his account. To prevent such scams, here are some lesser-known types of frauds and tips on dealing with them:
OTP-based frauds: Scammers send messages offering loans or credit enhancements and coerce victims into sharing OTP or PIN details. To avoid this, never share OTP, PINs, or personal details with anyone and regularly check SMS and emails for unauthorized OTP generation.
Juice Jacking: Attackers infiltrate public charging stations or cables with malware to access personal information. To avoid falling victim, avoid public charging stations, use power banks instead, disable automatic data transfer via USB, and consider using a USB passthrough device.
Romance Frauds: Scammers create fake profiles on dating websites, social media platforms, or through email to manipulate victims into sending money or engaging in illegal activities. To avoid romance fraud, maintain skepticism online, avoid sharing sensitive information, and watch for warning signs.
Remote Access Scams: Scammers convince victims to install remote access software, gaining control over their devices to steal personal information or commit financial fraud. To avoid remote access scams, exercise caution online, educate yourself about fraud techniques, activate two-factor authentication, and disconnect from the internet if suspicious remote access occurs.
Work-From-Home Frauds: Scammers target individuals seeking remote employment opportunities, promising high earnings while deceiving them. To deal with work-from-home frauds, be suspicious of unknown offers, cautious of demands for money, and use risk mitigation platforms to verify employers.
If you fall victim to financial fraud, gather information and evidence, report the fraud to authorities, inform your bank or credit card company, and secure your accounts. Prioritize your mental well-being by acknowledging, accepting, and moving forward from the situation.

Q105..Which of the following measures is NOT recommended in the passage to prevent OTP-based frauds?

a) Regularly check SMS and emails for unauthorized OTP generation.
b) Avoid sharing OTP, PINs, or personal details with anyone.

c) Exercise caution online and educate yourself about fraud techniques.
d) Install a reputable antivirus software on your mobile device.

Q106.Which of the following statements, if modified, would significantly impact the understanding of the "Juice Jacking" fraud?

a) Attackers infiltrate public charging stations or cables with malware to access personal information.
b) To avoid falling victim, consider using a USB passthrough device and disable automatic data transfer via USB.
c) Juice Jacking is a technique used by scammers to manipulate victims into sharing sensitive information online.
d) Public charging stations are safe to use as long as automatic data transfer via USB is disabled.

Q107.What is the central idea of the passage?

a) The passage highlights various types of frauds and provides preventive measures to avoid falling victim to them.
b) Financial frauds are becoming increasingly prevalent, leading to financial losses for innocent individuals.
c) Scammers use different techniques to deceive and extract money from unsuspecting individuals.
d) Falling victim to financial fraud can have severe consequences, and it is important to take immediate action.

Q108.What can be inferred about the writer's point of view based on the passage?

a) The writer believes that financial frauds can be completely eliminated by following the suggested preventive measures.
b) The writer emphasizes the importance of taking immediate legal action against scammers and fraudsters.
c) The writer suggests that individuals who fall victim to financial fraud are solely responsible for their losses.
d) The writer advocates for awareness, caution, and proactive measures to prevent falling victim to frauds.

Section - Quantitative Techniques

Passage 1
Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

Laura, a businessman imported a variety of electronic items, including Laptops, Mobile phones, and Television sets, with different values. Each item attracted a specific duty percentage as per the regulations. Let's examine the details:

Laptops: The total value of imported laptops is Rs. 210,000, and the duty payable on laptops is 10%.
Mobile phones: The total value of imported mobile phones is Rs. 100,000, and the duty payable on mobile phones is 8%.
Television sets: The total value of imported television sets is Rs. 150,000, and the duty payable on television sets is 5%.

Q109. How much duty (in rupees) does the businessman have to pay on laptops?

a) Rs. 11,000
b) Rs. 21,000
c) Rs. 21,00
d) Rs. 21,100

110. What is the total value of mobile phones after including the duty payable?

a) 18,000
b) 108,000
c) 280,000
d) 108,800

111. If the businessman sold all the television sets at a 20% profit, what is the total selling price of the television sets?

a) 25,000
b) 14,000
c) 180,000
d) 180,500

112.If the businessman is eligible for a 5% discount on the total duty payable, how much money will he save?

a) 1,835
b) 1,825
c) 1,925
d) 1,625

Passage 2
Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

In a college, a certain percentage of students study mathematics, commerce, or both subjects. Additionally, there are specific ratios of boys to girls studying math and commerce exclusively. By analyzing this data, we can determine the percentage of boys studying only math and only commerce compared to the total number of girls studying only math and only commerce.

Data Interpretation:
Based on the given information:
- 60% of students study math
- 55% of students study commerce
- 15% of students study both math and commerce

Now let's calculate the number of students studying each subject exclusively:

Mathematics:
- 60% - 15% = 45% study math only

Commerce:
- 55% - 15% = 40% study commerce only

Furthermore, we have the following ratios:
- Boys studying math only: girls studying math only = 3:2
- Boys studying commerce only: girls studying commerce only = 2:3

Using these ratios, we can calculate the percentage of boys studying only math and only commerce compared to the total number of girls studying only math and only commerce.

Q113. What percentage of students study both mathematics and commerce?

a) 100
b) 300
c) 200
d) 100

Q114..If the total number of students in the college is 1,000, how many students study mathematics exclusively?

a) 600
b) 450
c) 200
d) 100

Q115.What is the percentage of boys studying only math compared to the total number of girls studying only math in the college?

a) 33.33%
b) 36.36%
c) 150%
d) 45.45%

Q116.If there are 300 boys studying math exclusively, how many girls are studying math exclusively?

a) 600
b) 300
c) 200
d) 100

Passage 3
Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

Let's consider the average scores of students in three subjects: Mathematics, Science, and English. The following data represents the average scores of students in these subjects:

CAREERS 360

Mathematics: 85%
Science: 75%
English: 80%

Q117.If there are 100 students in the school, what is the total number of students who scored above the average in all three subjects?

a) 75
b) 15
c) 80
d) 250

Q118. Among the students who scored below the average in Mathematics, 40% of them also scored below the average in Science. If there are 120 students who scored below the average in Mathematics, how many students scored below the average in Science as well?

a) 100
b) 48
c) 20
d) 25

Q119.If the average score of all students in Mathematics is the same as the average score of all students in Science and English, what is the overall average score across all three subjects?

a) 100
b) 150
c) 80
d) 250

Q120.The average score in Science for the first 50 students is 78%. If the average score for the remaining students is 80%, what is the overall average score in Science for all the students

a) 100
b) 79
c) 200
d) 250

Answer Key

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
d	d	a	c	a	b	c	d	b	c	c	b	a	d	d
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
d	c	d	c	d	b	b	d	a	c	b	c	d	b	a
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
b	c	c	c	d	c	a	d	d	c	d	b	a	c	b
46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
c	c	c	b	c	b	d	c	d	b	b	b	b	c	c
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
c	c	a	d	a	c	c	c	d	a	b	b	c	b	a
76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
d	c	b	d	b	c	d	c	b	a	c	a	b	c	c
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105
a	d	c	b	a	b	d	b	a	a	c	c	a	a	d
106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
c	a	d	b	b	c	b	a	b	c	c	a	b	c	c

Solutions

1 - d

The term "extended self", as used in the passage, refers to the information given in all the options.

In para 2 of the passage, the author introduces the term "extended self" to the readers. He has used the example of the behaviour of babies losing their favourite toys to illustrate the meaning of this term. He has also cited the definition as given by the American psychologist William James. He has explained that the “extended self” of a person includes his physical and mental possessions, his family and relations, his

money, and other prized possessions, losing which he could feel upset and disappointed. Hence, option (d) is correct.

2 -d

The first option contains the information given in para 2 of the passage. Refer to the line: Our sense of self is shaped while we are still in the womb.

The second option contains the information given in para 3 of the passage. Refer to the line: These chemicals also create a sense of belonging and attachment.

The third option contains the information given in para 4 of the passage. Consider reading the whole paragraph.

The fourth option contains the information which is the least likely to be inferred from the passage.

The fourth option is not true because life cannot be completely enjoyed by living only with technology. It has been stated in the last paragraph of the passage that people will feel disappointed by losing offline relationships with each other and maintaining only online contact and relations on phones.

So, option (d) is correct.

3 - a

The word "sleek", as used in the passage, means the "smooth and glossy" appearance of the phone.

“Satin” means a fabric, normally made from silk, having a smooth and shiny appearance.

“Dim” means something not shining brightly.

“Dull” means something that lacks brightness.

“Ruffle” means a strip of fabric gathered on one edge.

Hence, option (a) is correct.

4 - c

The main purpose of the author behind writing the passage is given in the third option. It says that “Living with technology should not imply leaving intimacy in relationships.” This message is given by the author in the last part of the passage. According to the author, people need physical intimacy while being technical to enhance the taste of their lives. Living only with technology should not be the sole purpose of life.

The 1st statement says, “People must stay up-to-date with the latest technologies." It is not the purpose of the author because it is only a piece of information given in the 1st paragraph of the passage. It can be considered a requirement for people surviving in today's modern era.

The 2nd statement says, “Technology has become an inseparable part of our lives.” This is also not the purpose of the author because he has only supported this information with three reasons in the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th paragraphs of the passage.
The 4th statement says, “The use of phones helps us to be explorers of developing our personality in a different way.” This information is given in the 4th paragraph of the passage as one of the reasons why people love their phones.
Hence, option (c) is correct.

5 - a

By saying that the "coronavirus pandemic is exacerbating this trend in some countries”, the author refers to the trend of “Psychological distress” rising among young adults.
In para 2 of the passage, the author cited some reports as pieces of evidence to show the rising of this trend. He has informed us about the approximate percentage rise in the depression level of young adults in the US. Also, he has given information about the rise in mental illness among adolescents in Iceland during the corona pandemic.
Option (b) talks about "committing suicide", which is found as the fourth most common cause of death among adolescents. It is informed in line 2 para 2 of the passage. But it does not talk about any trend rising due to the corona pandemic. So, it is not the correct answer.
Option (c) talks about "mental health research", which is discussed in para 3 of the passage. It is also not talking about any trend rising due to the corona pandemic. So, it is incorrect.
Option (d) is about “the involvement of adolescents in their mental health treatment process", which is informed to the readers in line 1 para 5 of the passage. So, it is also not related to any trend rising due to the corona pandemic. Hence, it is also not correct.
Hence, option (a) is correct.

6 -b

The most appropriate title for this passage is given in option (b).
Option (a) is about adolescents and their issues which is not an appropriate answer as “their issues” is too general and can cover any type of issues whereas the passage talks specifically about mental health.
Option (b) is "Attention: Young people and their mental health”, which can be chosen as the title of this passage. It is because the whole passage revolves around the mental health disorders of adolescents and their treatments and research. Paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 discuss the issues, whereas paragraphs 4 and 5 discuss their treatments and research.
Option (c) is "Effect of coronavirus on young adults", which is discussed only in para 2 of the passage. So, it is not a suitable title.

Option (d) is "Research and treatment of mentally distressed adolescents", which is discussed in paragraphs 4 and 5 of the passage.
So, option (b) is correct.

7-c

The most appropriate conclusion of the passage is given in the third option.
Option (a) informs us that most mental health disorders arise during the adulthood stage. It is incorrect information. According to para 3 of the passage, most mental health disorders arise during the adolescence stage.
Option (b) says that using drugs is the most effective treatment of the mental health disorders of young adults, which is not correct. According to para 4 of the passage, using "selective serotonin" is the most common treatment for depression and anxiety, but it is not the most effective because of its modest efficacy and substantial side effects.
Option (c) talks about the worldwide recognition of the psychological distress among adolescents must be accompanied by proper research and treatment procedures, which can be considered the most appropriate conclusion because the author has involved several examples from the studies and reports conducted by UNICEF about the rise in the causes and symptoms of mental health disorders in adolescents. Also, paragraphs 4 and 5 contain information related to the treatment and research adopted to deal with such disorders.
Option (d) says that suicide is the most common cause of death among young adults, which is a piece of incorrect information. According to para 2 of the passage, suicide is the fourth most common cause of death among young adults, the first three being road injuries, tuberculosis, and interpersonal violence.
Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

8 - d

The most appropriate type of this passage is "factual". A "factual" style of writing a passage involves several facts, justifications, and instances to support the main topic. In this passage, the topic of mental health disorders among adolescents is supported by several instances from studies and reports by UNICEF.
A "narrative" passage is written in the form of a story and is very interesting to read. For example, novels, anecdotes, etc., are written in this style.
A "descriptive" passage describes a person, place, or event in an elaborate manner. For example, magazines, journals, etc., are written in this style.
An "abstract" style of the passage deals with abstract topics and does not contain all the information explicitly. For example, fantasy books for children.
So, option (d) is correct.

9 -b

Provocative tone is used when the words of the speaker are soul-stirring and push the listener to take an action either negative or positive. This tone is not reflected in any sentence in the passage. Option (a) is incorrect.

Laudatory tone is when the speaker is praising someone whom he or she admires for their work or personality traits etc.

In this passage, Lord Henry is praising the work of Basil Hallward and it is evident from the sentences “It is your best work, Basil, the best thing you have ever done,” said Lord Henry languidly. & “A portrait like this would set you far above all the young men in England, and make the old men quite jealous if old men are ever capable of any emotion.”

Motivating tone is when a speaker tries to influence the listener with inspiring quotes and thoughts or maybe with the stories of great personalities. Here, we cannot see any quotes or stories narrated to motivate the listener. Option (c) is incorrect.

Euphemistic tone is expressing dislike for something in a sober way and by not being harsh. Lord Henry is critical of the academy Grosvenor but it is reflected only in one para, “The Academy is too large and too vulgar….”and nowhere else. The dominance of praise is greater than euphemism. Option (d) is incorrect.

So, option (b) is the correct answer.

10 - c

Conceited, it means when someone thinks highly about self and gives a lot of importance to oneself. This is not true about the speaker as this is not evident from any of the lines in the paragraph given here. Option (a) is incorrect.

Polite, means when a person shows respect, and is courteous in one’s manners, behaviour etc. This is not being reflected or emphasized in any of the lines here. Option (b) is incorrect.

Diffident, is a behavioural trait when a person is low on self-confidence and at the same time modest and shy too. This personality trait of the speaker is backed by the sentence, “But he suddenly started up, and closing his eyes, placed his fingers upon the lids, as though he sought to imprison within his brain some curious dream from which he feared he might awake.”

Option (c) is correct.

Acquisitive reflects the characteristic of a person, who is mostly interested in earning material wealth and money. This certainly is not depicted in any of the lines of the passage above. Option (d) is incorrect.

Hence, option (c) is correct.

11 - c

Assonance is the figure of speech that shows the repetition of the vowel sound in consecutive words, as, radiant maiden was known angel. Option (a) is incorrect.

Metaphor is the comparison of two different ideas as time is money. Thus, this definitely is not the correct classification of the phrase given above. Option (b) is incorrect.

Alliteration is the use of the same letter or sound at the beginning of words that are close together, as Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers. It may have two or more words with the same letter or sound and that is given in “a smile of PLEASURE PASSED”. Option (c) is correct.

Hyperbole is a way of speaking or writing that makes something sound better, more exciting, dangerous, etc. than it really is or exaggeration in other words. No such thing is seen in the given line. Option (d) is incorrect.

So, option (c) is correct.

12 - b

This sentence essentially implies that the portrait created by Basil Hallward is par excellence and would be appreciated by art connoisseurs. With the release of the painting, he would immediately leave behind his young competitors and move ahead and old, seasoned painters would get jealous of the thought that it is not their creation but someone else’s.

Option (a) is incorrect because, from the sentence, it cannot be inferred that old men are cold-hearted which means ruthless or cruel.

Option (b) is correct as this can somehow be inferred as the sentence talks about the jealousy present in famous old artists, but they do not want to acknowledge it through the emotional display.

Option (c) is incorrect as the preferred choice as the sentence does not say young artists are poor and struggling to make a living.

Option (d) is incorrect as there is no reference to young men getting competitive, it only says if this painting comes in public, it will surely make Basil Hallward very famous and take him above all the contemporary new artists.

Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

13- a

The paragraph is not about ways to fight global warming, but about the reasons behind global warming. So, option (a) is an incorrect statement but is the answer here.

Option (b) is a correct statement. The paragraph tells how the industrial revolution has gradually become a curse and is one of the main reasons for global warming. Refer to

para 3, “However, during the Industrial Revolution, people started burning coal and other fossil fuels to power factories, smelters and steam engines, which added more greenhouse gases to the atmosphere.”

Option (c) is also a correct statement. It is mentioned that the models are correct. Refer para 1 this--- “Climate change is often cast as a prediction made by complicated computer models. But the scientific basis for climate change is much broader, and models are actually only one part of it (and, for what it’s worth, they’re surprisingly accurate).” So, this is not the desired option and is ruled out.

Option (d) is also a correct statement. It is mentioned that the Arctic has warmed by 4 degrees Fahrenheit, which is approximately and not exactly double of 2.2 degrees Fahrenheit. Mark the use of the word ‘approximately’ which means roughly. Refer to para 5 “Land areas have warmed more than the sea surface and the Arctic has warmed the most — by more than 4 degrees Fahrenheit just since the 1960s.

Hence, option (a) is correct.

14 - d

Option (a) might be correct as per science but we have to check the facts based on the paragraph. And, it has not been mentioned in the paragraph that Life would be non-existent without the Sun.

Option (b) might be correct as per science but we have to check the facts based on the paragraph. And, it has not been mentioned that distance from the Sun is the reason for life on the planet. So, it is incorrect.

Option (c) is the fact but nothing else is there to prove that it is the reason behind life on the planet. It is incorrect.

Option (d), the question is asking what the paragraph says about life on the planet and it has mentioned that the greenhouse effect is essential for the existence of life. Refer para 2… This greenhouse effect is important: It’s why a planet so far from the sun has liquid water and life!

Hence, option (d) is correct.

15 - d

Statement I, is true because, in the mid-1800s, temperature measurements taken at weather stations and on ships showed an increase in the heating of the planet, so rectification could have been started. Refer- “We know this is true thanks to an overwhelming body of evidence that begins with temperature measurements taken at weather stations and on ships starting in the mid-1800s.” It is mentioned in the first line of para 4.

Statement II is also true, as it is mentioned that US temperature is seeing a shift in daily record highs which is outnumbering the lows by two-to-one. Refer-“ Temperature extremes have also shifted. In the United States, daily record highs now outnumber record lows two-to-one.” It is mentioned in the last line of para 5.

Statement III, is actually an ambiguous sentence. Half of the sentence is correct but the other half does not make any sense. It is not clear why the hockey stick shaft remained flat. There is no mention of temperature and it is basically to confuse the reader.

Statement IV, is a correct statement as it states the sources of data collected for confirming the status of global warming and both sources are mentioned in the paragraph. Refer-“Later, scientists began tracking surface temperatures with satellites and looking for clues about climate change in geologic records.” It is mentioned in para 4. Hence, option (d) is correct.

16 - d

Option (a): In the first instance, this would be the choice by many as we work on preconceived notions but it is best to read all the given options and choose the closest from the lot. Though, it is given in the paragraph yet has not been supported or emphasized again and again. So, as we read other options, this would become a weaker choice. It is more of an explicit choice than an implicit one.

Option (b): The paragraph does talk about rising temperatures, but it is nowhere discussing issues which we humans would have to face in future. This option is ruled out.

Option (c): Now, the passage does not say global warming is trivial or anything rather it is only presenting facts to prove a theory. So, this statement does not make any sense here. This gets ruled out too.

Option (d): This statement is given in the paragraph and is implicit. So, it is the best option here. Both are talking and agreeing to the fact that the Earth is getting hotter. Refer para 6-“ And the basic picture, which has withstood decades of scrutiny from climate scientists and contrarians alike, shows that the Earth is hotter today than it’s been in at least 1,000 years, and probably much longer.”

Hence, option (d) is correct.

17 - c

Option (a) is a bouncer and can confuse many. The paragraph is surely discussing variants of the pandemic but when you take a closer look, there is absolutely no line or word suggesting the same. And, the best way to decide is to read all the options, before selecting yours.

Option (b): Refer to line, last line ‘but said the UK was fortunate that a separate population-wide infection survey, run by the Office for National Statistics (ONS), would

continue for the foreseeable future.' This line makes it very clear, though there is a disappointment, yet there is contentment as ONS is providing help through surveys.
Option c). Refer to the line, 'The data it generated helped scientists quickly identify a number of important turning points in the pandemic, including the emergence of what went on to become known as the Alpha variant in late 2020.' This part is self-explanatory and justifies the option. Further, all the paragraph is discussing variants and their mutations.
Option d). Clearly, it is an irrelevant option, as the paragraph has not mentioned anything about lack of funds or the need for funds, so should not be considered. However, for elimination, it is important to read the options.
Hence, option c is correct.

18 - d
Option a) 3400 is the number of positive samples which were taken to determine the variant involved. Refer para 1 'Almost 3,400 positive samples taken in March were genetically sequenced in a laboratory to determine the variant involved.'
Option b). Read the question carefully, it is asking the number of infections and not the percentage.
Option c). 100,000 is the number of individuals on whom tests are conducted at random months. Refer to para 7, 'The React study, which tests more than 100,000 individuals in England at random most months, has been in place since the first wave of Covid in 2020'
Option d). Refer to para 3, "But the results also showed five infections were caused by a new form of the virus, currently known as Omicron XE."
Hence, option (d) is correct.

19 - c
Option a). The message of the line in question is there is a requirement for more investigations to determine findings. Contradiction is when research and investigations are not being conducted by the Government. This makes a statement (i) correct and alone it could be the right option. But statement (ii) says data have helped in findings which are supporting the line in the message. Not an appropriate choice.

Option b). Statement (i) already explained above. Statement (iii) does not support or contradict. It is just a reaction of the professor and nothing gets clear whether he wants or not. Statement (iv) The decision to stop funding is not supporting the message of the line given in the question. So, it is an apt choice. However, this is not the correct option as statement (iii) is wrong.
Option c). Both (i) and (iv) as explained above contradict the message of the line, so an apt choice.

Option d). is not appropriate as there are two wrong statements.
Hence, option (c)

20 - d

Option (a). Watershed means turning point, so this could be an obvious choice for many. Elimination is the most effective way to get the right answer. Move ahead and read the other options.

Option (b). The passage talks about finding an Alpha variant; however, this is not the right answer. Alpha has been used as an example to explain the phrase in detail. Refer to the preceding and the following lines of the phrase in para 8, 'The data it generated helped scientists quickly identify a number of important turning points in the pandemic, including the emergence of what went on to become known as the Alpha variant in late 2020.'

Option (c). This actually is the fact of the sentence and this has led to several turning points or discoveries. So, it is obviously not the right choice.

Option (d). Turning point has come because scientists' work has sped up and it led to the mapping of various variants and finding new ones as Alpha in late 2020. Refer to the line, 'The data it generated helped scientists quickly identify a number of important turning points in the pandemic, including the emergence of what went on to become known as the Alpha variant in late 2020.' Supporting lines of the para 1, 'Almost 3,400 positive samples taken in March were genetically sequenced in a laboratory to determine the variant involved.' Hence, option (d) is correct.

21 - b

Option a). Grandiose means big, and magnificent, which definitely is not the tone of the passage. As every aspect of the building of Almere has been stated matter-of-factly, a grandiose approach has not been adopted.

Option b). Laudatory means praising or admiring. The tone of the passage is laudatory because the author is very impressed by the way Almere, the experimental city, has been developed with sustainable features. Refer to para 3, 'Play the City brings together groups of locals to make choices about various aspects of land use and infrastructure design within an interactive game environment, which requires compromises to be made at different stages for the game to progress. This approach aims to discover what city dwellers actually want in their living environment, while also sparking collaborative decision-making and conflict resolution using cards, boards and interactive videos.'

Option c). Dogmatic means rigid, unbending; which surely is the opposite of the purpose of the passage. Hence, it is not an appropriate choice.

Option d). Optimistic means expectant, hopeful, and cheerful. The passage has positivity but does not make it qualify for an optimistic tone as being hopeful or expectant comes when something has gone wrong but one doesn't want to be negative

and sees a silver lining in everything, which is surely not the case here, as the author is discussing the building of a new city.
Hence option (b) is correct.

22 - b

Statement (i)—It is implicit from the passage, Play the City is an indigenous or original idea developed by Ekim Tan, to study the requirements of a town and based on that Almere, the experimental city has been developed. Refer the first line of the para 2, 'Part of that process has drawn on a revolutionary approach to urban planning using game play' and the last line of para 3, 'This approach aims to discover what city dwellers actually want in their living environment, while also sparking collaborative decision-making and conflict resolution using cards, boards and interactive videos.'
Statement (ii), From the last lines of Para 3, 'This approach aims to discover what city dwellers actually want in their living environment, while also sparking collaborative decision-making and conflict resolution using cards, boards and interactive videos.'; it is not clear if courtroom discussions would be required or not. Hypothetical analysis is done to build an ideal society. This statement is incorrect about Play the City.
Statement (iii). As explained above, if (i) is the wrong option, and (ii) is the right option, then this would be a contradictory situation and a tricky option. It should be avoided.
Statement (iv) does not hold any ground because Statement (ii) is the most appropriate solution here. Based on the above explanation of each statement, it can be stated that only statement (ii) is the correct choice. Hence, option (b) is correct.

23 - d

Option a). Nuance means a subtle distinction in meaning or feature. With a nuanced response, it means, every small difference is explained. This option may seem like an appropriate choice but the wiser thing is to go for elimination by reading all the given options. It only covers one aspect which is urbanism, whereas he is talking about how the city has developed with experiment being the central idea. Refer to para 1, "Almere is not an experimental city exactly, but a city in which experiments can happen," he says. "The difference is subtle but important. The city has always incorporated tried-and-tested features of urbanism – multiple cores, strong transport connections, and so on. But we find ways to experiment within those frameworks. Or more importantly, we find ways to let others experiment."
Option b). This is an irrelevant option. There is no reference to gameplay in the first paragraph from where the words have been taken. Refer to the explanation above.
Option c). This is a very close choice and can definitely be considered. But the given phrase is essentially talking about what the experimental city means and its context with relevance to the building of Almere. So, not an appropriate response.

Option d). As discussed above, it is exactly stating subtle variation that they have brought in the word experiment. Refer para 1, "Almere is not an experimental city exactly, but a city in which experiments can happen," he says. "The difference is subtle but important. The city has always incorporated tried-and-tested features of urbanism – multiple cores, strong transport connections, and so on. But we find ways to experiment within those frameworks. Or more importantly, we find ways to let others experiment."
Hence option (d) is correct.

24 - a

Option a). Steadfast means not changing in your attitudes or aims. And revolutionary means involving a great or complete change. Steadfast is the exact opposite of revolutionary.
Option b). Insurgent means rising in revolt.
Option c). Recalcitrant means a person who has a revolting attitude.
Option d). Positive means being optimistic.
Hence option (a)

25 - c

The Centre's indirect tax receipts, prior to the devolution to states, have increased by around 19% on-year in April-May as against the required rate of 10.6% to achieve the FY24 target. The indirect tax revenue target for FY24 was set at Rs 15.37 trillion, against the actual receipts of Rs 13.91 trillion in FY23. Hence, option (c) is correct.

26 - b

The GST council is headed by the Finance Minister. The current head of the GST council is Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman. GST council is a constitutional body formed under Article 279A. The other members who form a part of the council along with the Finance Minister are the Union Minister of Revenue or Finance and Ministers in charge of Finance or Taxation of all the States. Hence, option (b) is correct.

27 - c

To check fake GST registrations and input tax credit (ITC) frauds, the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs assigned a risk rating to all applications and tax officers were appointed to cross-verify the documents submitted by the applicants with municipal records. The instructions were issued after it came to light during a special drive that fraudsters have misused PAN and Aadhaar numbers of people to obtain GST registrations. Hence, option (c) is correct.

28 - d

On April 3, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) announced that Neeraj Nigam has been appointed as the new executive director (ED). Nigam was previously the regional director of the Bhopal office of the bank, and will now assume his new role as ED. The RBI made this announcement. Hence, option (d) is correct.

29 - b

The Reserve Bank of India has announced its bimonthly monetary policy and kept the repo rate unchanged at 6.50 per cent, governor Shaktikanta Das said, announcing the statement of monetary policy, the first in the current financial year. Hence, option (b) is correct.

30 - a

The Cabinet took up three schemes on the fertiliser sector that aimed at incentivising lesser use of chemical fertilisers by farmers and reducing subsidy burden of the government. It also approved a new premium product 'Urea Gold' or sulphur-coated urea, that will be sold by fertiliser makers at the market determined prices. Hence, option (a) is correct.

31- b

Under the PM Pranam, announced by finance minister Nirmala Sitharaman in her Budget speech, the states will be provided financial incentives for reduction in usage of chemical fertilisers through promotion of organic manure, bio-fertilisers, nano- urea and nano-di-ammonium phosphate (DAP). Hence, option (b) is correct.

32 - c

Dr. Manshukh L. Mandaviya is handling the portfolios of the Minister of Health and family welfare and Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers in Indian Government. He announced plans to bring about a PLI scheme for basic chemicals in order to make India 'self-reliant'. Hence, option (c) is correct.

33 - c

The Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Narendra Singh Tomar, has unveiled a new online platform and mobile application called SATHI (Seed Traceability, Authentication, and Holistic Inventory) to address the issues of seed production, quality identification, and certification. The platform has been developed under the Uttam Beej - Samriddh Kisan scheme. Hence, option (c) is correct.

34 - c

During a national conference in Chhattisgarh, Karnataka was recognized as the leading state in implementing the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) scheme. The award was accepted by Shivayogi Kalasad, the Secretary to the government, Department of Agriculture. Hence, option (c) is correct.

35 - d

The Indian Navy will receive two MH-60 Romeo anti-submarine warfare helicopters, that will be deployed on board the INS Vikramaditya that has been operationalised after an exhaustive refit lasting nearly two and half years. Hence, option (d) is correct.

36 - c

According to the sources in the defence and security establishment the two helicopters will be delivered to India by the US government when Prime Minister Narendra Modi will be on an official visit to the country. With the two, the Navy will have a total of five of these state-of-the-art helicopters, which will be deployed on the INS Vikramaditya, India's only operational aircraft carrier. Hence, option (c) is correct.

37 - a

INS Vikramaditya and INS Vikrant, the centrepieces of the exercise held in the Arabian sea, served as 'floating sovereign airfields' providing a launch platform for a wide array of aircraft, including MiG-29K fighter jets, MH60R, Kamov, Sea King, Chetak and ALH helicopters Hence, option (a) is correct.

38 - d

The Indian Air Force's Rafale fighter jets participated in a military exercise in France that involved thousands of NATO troops. The jets arrived in France in mid-April and formed a part in Orion 23, a large-scale war game that included multiple dimensions, such as ground troops, warships, aircraft carriers, and combat aircraft. Hence, option (d) is correct.

39 - d

Shivangi Singh being the first woman pilot to fly the Rafale fighter aircraft, is a trailblazer in the Indian Air Force. Her achievements do not end there, as she is also part of the IAF team set to participate in the multinational Exercise Orion in France. Hence, option (d) is correct.

40 - c

The Supreme Court has asked the Centre and the Assam government to respond to a plea seeking directions to declare the area around Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary an

eco-sensitive zone and remove all encroachments. A three-judge bench of Justices B R Gavai, Vikram Nath and Sanjay Karol has issued notices to the Ministry of Environment and Forests and the state government with regard to the wildlife sanctuary in Assam. Hence, option (c) is correct.

41 - d

The petition contended that the boundary of the sanctuary notified in 1998 under the Wildlife Protection Act is yet to be precisely marked and the control of a part of the sanctuary area, the Khas land (government controlled land), is yet to be handed over to the Forest department by the district administration. The petition alleged the authorities have taken no effective measures to declare the area around the sanctuary an eco-sensitive zone (ESZ) in blatant disregard for a Supreme Court order dated December 11, 2018. Hence, option (d) is correct.

42 - b

The top court was hearing a plea filed by environmental activist Rohit Choudhury seeking directions to precisely demarcate the boundary of the Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary without any further delay. The petition contended that the boundary of the sanctuary notified in 1998 under the Wildlife Protection Act is yet to be precisely marked and the control of a part of the sanctuary area, the Khas land (government controlled land), is yet to be handed over to the Forest department by the district administration. Hence, option (d) is correct.

43 - a

The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has issued guidelines for the first time for conducting a preliminary assessment to determine whether a child should be treated as a minor or not in criminal cases which come under the “heinous” offences category of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015. Hence, option (a) is correct.

44 - c

The Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT) was constituted in the year 1982 on October 11, under article 323 B of the Constitution of India and section 129 of the Customs Act, 1962. It celebrated its 40th year of successful journey on March 19, 2023. Hence, option (c) is correct.

45 - b

The Sangeet Natak Akademi Awards ceremony was held in the Raj Bhavan, where 18 artistes were honoured by governor Anandiben Patel. An MoU for cultural exchange

programmes was also signed between Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh on this day. Hence, option (b) is correct.

46 - c

The BM Shah Award was given to producer, director, and actor Chandraprakash Dwivedi (who played the role of Chanakya in the serial 'Chandragupt') while the Safdar Hashmi Award went to Vipul krishna Nagar of Mumbai. Hence, option (c) is correct.

47 - c

Brijeshwar Singh of Bareilly was honoured for innovation in classical singing; Sharadmani Tripathi of Gorakhpur was honoured for folk singing while Brahmapal Nagar of Gautam Budh Nagar was awarded for classical singing. Brijeshwar Singh of Bareilly was honoured for innovation in classical singing; Sharadmani Tripathi of Gorakhpur was honoured for folk singing while Brahmapal Nagar of Gautam Budh Nagar was awarded for classical singing. Hence, option (c) is correct.

48 - c

The Ministry of Culture recently announced that the Gandhi Peace Prize for 2021 was conferred upon Gita Press, Gorakhpur. This prestigious award recognizes Gita Press' exceptional contribution to social, economic, and political transformation through non-violent and other Gandhian methods. Instituted by the government in 1995 as a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi's ideals, the Gandhi Peace Prize has been bestowed upon various individuals and organizations for their outstanding efforts. Hence, option (c) is correct.

49 - b

The Department of Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, Chandigarh got Skoch SILVER Award 2023 for e-Governance for computerisation of medical records of livestock being treated by the department. Hence, option (b) is correct.

50 -c

Master blaster Sachin Tendulkar turned 50 on 24 April and to honour him the iconic Sydney Cricket Ground in Australia has unveiled a set of gates named after him. Along with him, the SCG also added the name of another cricket legend Brian Lara, who will be sharing the honour with Sachin Tendulkar. Hence, option (c) is correct.

51 - b

Mohammad Shami of Gujarat Titans won the Purple Cap in IPL 2023 with 28 wickets in 17 matches. He was in the top form throughout the tournament and was particularly

impressive in the second half of the tournament, taking 17 wickets in his last 8 matches. Hence, option (b) is correct.

52 - d

Rohit had described his feelings when Dravid, the then captain informed him about his debut. Dravid remembered it during that press meet as if it happened a day before. "I guess time flies, doesn't it? I actually remember Rohit even before the Ireland series when we were playing a challenger in Madras (Chennai). Hence, option (d) is correct.

53 - c

India emerged as the winners in both men's and women's categories at the 4th Asian Kho Kho Championships held in Tamulpur, located in the Bodoland Territorial Region (BTR) of north-central Assam's Baksa district. In the finals, the Indian men's team beat Nepal by a margin of 6 points and an inning, while the Indian women's team outscored their Nepalese opponents by 33 points and an inning. Hence, option (c) is correct.

54 - d

Four-team Intercontinental Football Cup was held in Bhubaneswar from June 9 to 18, 2023. Host India was joined by Lebanon, Mongolia and Vanuatu in the tournament. The Indian men's national team had previously never played against Mongolia and Vanuatu. Against Lebanon, the hosts hold a record of playing six matches. Hence, option (d) is correct.

55- b

As per the law of contracts, when the surety is no longer liable under the obligations of an agreement, the surety is said to be discharged from liability. The surety can revoke continuing guarantee by notifying the creditor with respect to future transactions. However, revocation of a guarantee becomes effective for future transactions only while the surety remains liable for transactions already entered into. Therefore, the correct option is (b) Mr. A is liable as a surety till the point he revoked his guarantee.

56 - b

As per Section 131 of the Indian Contract Act, A continuing guarantee is also terminated by the death of the surety unless parties have expressed a contrary intention. The termination is only with respect to future transactions and the heirs of surety are liable for transactions that have already taken place. As per Section 133 of the Act, the surety is held discharged when, without his consent, the creditor makes any change in the nature or terms of his contract with the principal debtor. Section 134 states that a surety is discharged when there is a contract between the principal debtor and the creditor

which releases the principal debtor. Therefore, the correct option is (b) the surety is discharged when the original contract is altered, with or without his consent.

57 - b

According to Section 140 of the Indian Contract Act, the surety after paying the creditor or fulfilling his obligation under the contract takes the place of the creditor. He has all rights vested in him which the creditor had against the principal debtor. This right of the surety is referred to as the right of subrogation. In Babu Rao Ramchandra Rao v Babu ManaklalNehmal, the Court up held that "If the liability of the surety is coextensive with that of the principal debtor, his right is not less coextensive with that of the creditor after he satisfies the creditor's debt". Hence b) is the correct answer.

58 - b

A surety can be discharged of his contractual liability if the contract of guarantee is invalidated. The Indian Contract Act provides for three circumstances under which a contract of guarantee can become invalidated. Section 142 states that if a contract of guarantee has been entered into by the misrepresentation, and not misinterpretation of a material fact which was known to the creditor, it would invalidate the contract. According to Section 143, if a contract of guarantee is obtained due to concealment of a material fact by a creditor, the contract would be invalid. Section 144 of the Act expresses that if the surety and not the principal debtor has put forth a condition that the creditor shall not act upon the contract in the absence of another co-surety and this condition is not fulfilled, it would lead to invalidation of the contract. Therefore, the correct option is (b) where a contract of guarantee has been entered into due to the concealment of a material fact.

59 - c

According to Section 135 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, a surety can be discharged of his liability if there is any composition or a new agreement between the creditor and the principal debtor. Composition refers to variation in the original contract. In case there is a composition in the contract between the debtor and the creditor without surety's consent, it would discharge his liability. If there is a contract between the principal debtor and the creditor whereby the creditor agrees to give some time to pay off the debt, without keeping the surety into consideration, the surety will be discharged of his liability. Section 136 states that, if there is an agreement between the creditor with a third party to provide time, then it does not discharge the surety from his liability. In the event of a contract which states that the creditor will not sue in case of default, it would result in the discharge of liability of the surety. However, Section 137 of the Act states that mere forbearance to sue will not discharge the liability of the surety. Hence option C is the correct answer.

60 - c

Y only got injured with the shot of X in the, which was fired with the intention to murder but Y only got injured that's why X will only be liable for the attempt to murder not murder. Hence c) is the correct answer.

61 - c

In the case of every crime to be committed there are 4 stages to be committed. Firstly, intention (mental or psycho stage)to commit it, Secondly, preparation(arrange the necessary things to commit any crime), Thirdly, attempt to commit it and lastly the accomplishment(he will be guilty of his offence). Hence c) is the correct answer.

62 - c

Under the Indian Penal Code definition of death has been given and defined perfectly which tells us how death is caused by an act or with the intention of giving injuries to another person which show us how a person commits a crime. Hence option C is the correct answer.

63 - a

Preceding Aruna Shanbaug's case, the Supreme Court had formulated an assessment on the lawfulness of suicide in Gian Kaur v. State of Punjab, in which it had held that the right to life under Article 21 does not include the option of right to die. All things considered, the court had referred to the UK choice of Airedale N.H.S. Trust v. Bland. Hence, option (A) is correct.

64 - d

Non-guilty intention can never be an element of the crime. For any criminal act, there needs to be a malicious or bad intention to commit any crime first. Hence option (D) is the correct option.

65 - a

A man, when caught, can move the Court for the issue of Habeas Corpus. It is requested by a Court to maintain the ability to convey the detained person before it with the objective that it could examine whether the individual has been kept legitimately or something different. Hence option (A) is correct.

66 - c

Certiorari is a writ issued by a superior court for the re-examination of an action of the lower court, in short, the report of the lower court has been sent to the superior court for review. That's the sole reason in this question option (C) is the correct writ.

67 - c

The general rule that writ cannot be issued in case of the existence of an alternate remedy is subject to certain exceptions such as violation of principles of natural justice. So, option (c) is correct.

68 - c

The given assertion is incorrect as a writ of prohibition is given to keep a subordinate court from continuing further with a case because of absence of jurisdiction while the writ of certiorari is given to quash an order passed without jurisdiction. So option (C) is correct.

69 - d

It expresses that the Supreme Court "will have ability to give bearings or orders or writs, remembering writs for the idea of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto and certiorari, whichever might be proper, for the requirement of any of the rights gave by this Part"
Hence option (D) is correct

70 - a

An offer or proposal to enter into a contract can be either expressed through words spoken or written or it can also be an implied offer which is made through the conduct of the person making the offer. In this situation, the Company made an express offer to the passengers at the bus stop as it stopped at the bus stop for picking up the passenger. Hence (A) is the correct answer.

71 - b

In this scenario, Rohit has made a new offer to Rajat for buying his car at the price of Rs. 7 Lakhs, therefore the earlier offer of Rajat would lapse and now Rohit cannot compel Rajat to sell that car at the same price. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

72 - b

In this scenario, Aman would have said to have made an invitation to offer, therefore a customer cannot compel him to sell his products and it is the customer who would make an offer to Aman and it would be up to Aman to accept that offer or to reject it. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

73 - c

An offer can be either general or specific. When an order is made to the general public and anybody can accept it then it would be considered as a general offer, however,

when an offer is made to a particular person it would be considered as a particular offer and can be accepted by that particular person only. Hence (C) is the correct answer.

74 - b

One of the essentials to make a valid offer is that it should be made with an intention to enter into legal obligations and in this scenario, A has not made an offer to B with an intention to enter into a legal obligation, therefore it cannot be considered as a valid offer. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

75 - a

As per the contract law, an anticipatory breach of contract occurs when the defaulting party denies the other party unconditionally and positively, this means that the rejection must be straightforward, clear, and directed at the innocent party. Ambiguous or qualified refusal is not enough. However, an expression of doubt may indicate a prospective failure to fulfil the contract, in which case the non-breaching party may suspend its performance and request assurance from the offender. Moreover, there may be an anticipatory breach of contract when the violator is unable to carry out his actions of the contract. If the voluntary actions of the defaulting party prevent him or her from fulfilling the contractual obligations, it is considered as contract repudiation. Therefore, the correct option is (a) the non-breaching party may suspend its performance when an expression of doubts indicates a prospective failure to fulfil the contract.

76 - d

According to the law of contracts, there are four key factors that are considered essential to determine whether an anticipatory breach of contract has happened or not, namely, when the party has clearly stated that it will not perform its contractual obligation and that performance is central to the contract; the renunciation or repudiation of the contract cannot be conditional on the occurrence of certain events, and thus the refusal should be unequivocal; when determining whether a reasonable person in the position of the innocent party would the refusal as clear and unequivocal, it is necessary to consider whether there has been a sufficient refusal to fulfill the contract's obligation. Therefore, the correct option is (d).

77 - c

Specific performance of the contractual obligation is considered as an equitable remedy in the breach of contract, whether it is anticipated or actual. This remedy obligates the erring party to fulfill its contractual obligations, mentioned in the contract. When the contract's subject matter is the principal source of contention, the remedy of specific performance of the contract is usually granted by the court. Furthermore, due to an anticipatory breach of contract, the injured party is put in the same situation as he was

before the contract was made. As a remedy, restitution focuses on repaying money or property to the aggrieved party that has been paid to the contracting party who has committed the anticipatory breach of contract. Therefore, the correct option is (c).

78 - b

An actual breach of contract occurs if either of the parties fails to meet the contractual duties and obligations within the specified time period for performance, then the other party is not obligated to fulfil its obligations and can hold the erring party liable for the breach of contract. However, the erring party may express its willingness to proceed in the performance of the contract. In such cases, the decision of permitting the erring party to execute its contractual obligation would depend on the factor of whether the time or duration was the crux of such a contract. Even though both the statements are correct, the latter is not a reason for the former as the same is a condition that must be scrutinised by the court in such cases. Therefore, the correct option is (b)

79 - d

In the event of a breach of contract under the law of contract, there are several remedies available to the aggrieved party, and one of them refers to the institution of the suit of quantum meruit. The expression 'Quantum Meruit' literally means 'as much as earned.' A right to sue a quantum meruit arises where a contract partially executed by one party has been terminated by a breach of the contract by the defaulting party. Such a right is based on the implied promise by the other party arising from the acceptance of a benefit by that party. Therefore, the correct option is (d).

80 - b

As per the criminal law enshrined under the Indian Penal Code, theft can be called as a robbery when the conditions are satisfied, namely, when the offender voluntarily attempts to cause death or wrongful restraint or fear of instant death or instant wrongful restraint or instant hurt, and these acts are done while committing the theft, or while carrying away the property acquired by theft, or while attempting to carry away property. Therefore, the correct option is (b).

81 - c

As per Section 391 of the Indian Penal Code, when 5 or more than 5 conjointly commit or attempt to commit a robbery, or where the whole number of persons conjointly committing or attempting to commit a robbery, and persons present and aiding such commission or attempt, amount to five or more, every person so committing, attempting or aiding, is said to commit "dacoity". Section 395 of the Code penalises every member of the group in dacoity whether that person takes an active or passive part. The

punishment under this section is imprisonment up to 10 years with a fine. Therefore, the correct option is (c).

82 - d

Under Section 396 of the Code, it is not necessary to prove whether the murder was committed by a single person or it was committed by all of them. It is also not necessary to prove the common intention. The prosecution is only required to prove that the murder was committed while committing the dacoity. If the prosecution successfully proves that the murder was committed while committing dacoity, then all of the members will be punished for it under the Indian Penal Code. If the offenders are running and while chasing them if one of the dacoits kills someone then the other members of the gang cannot be held guilty under Section 396 of the IPC. In one of the landmark cases, laws i.e.Laliya v state of Rajasthan it was observed that whether the murder is a part of dacoity or not, it totally depends on the circumstances of that time. Therefore, the correct option is (d) it is not necessary to prove whether the murder was committed by a single person or it was committed by all of them.

83 - c

Section 397 of the Indian Penal Code and observed that a person is not an offender of committing dacoity unless he uses a deadly weapon to commit the same. Furthermore, to meet the requirements of the said provision of the Code, the victim should have noticed the deadly weapon and thus been terrified of the possibility that it would be used on him. Therefore, c) is the correct answer since X did not feel the risk of death.

84 - b

The ingredients of Section 396 of the Indian Penal Code specifically state that the offence of dacoity must be committed with the joint act of the accused persons, and the offence of murder must be committed in the course of the commission of the dacoity. If any one person out of the group, commits murder while carrying out the offence of dacoity then, each and every one of them shall be held liable for murder, even if some of them did not actively participate in committing the murder. It is not necessary to prove whether the murder was committed by a single person or it was committed by all of them. Therefore, the correct option is (b).

Section: Logical Reasoning

85 - a

This option strengthens the argument by providing additional evidence that supports the claim made by the editorial regarding Greek authorities' inaction during the incident.

86 - c
This statement would significantly impact the overall message of the passage as it introduces a contrasting viewpoint that goes against the criticism of Europe's xenophobic policies and emphasizes the efforts being made by European countries to assist migrants at sea.

87 - a
The passage revolves around the tragic incident and emphasizes the need for collective action to address the underlying issues that lead to dangerous migration journeys.

88 - b
The passage explicitly mentions the discrimination faced by Pakistani nationals and highlights it as a concern, indicating that the writer's point of view is against such treatment.

89 - c
This statement strengthens Stockton Rush's argument by highlighting the potential benefits of fewer regulations, supporting his claim that regulations can stifle progress.

90 - c
This statement would significantly impact the understanding of the investigation by introducing a new element of a possible sabotage attempt, which would shift the focus of the investigation and the perception of the incident.

91 - a
The passage revolves around the investigation of the loss of the Titan submersible and the involvement of various international agencies, making it the central idea of the passage.

92 - d
The passage highlights the collaboration of multiple international agencies in the investigation, indicating the writer's point of view that international cooperation is necessary for investigating maritime accidents.

93 - c
This statement strengthens the significance of the mission by highlighting the successful completion of the PSLV-C53 launch with exceptional precision, emphasizing the technical expertise and capabilities of ISRO.

94 - b

This modification changes the understanding of the DS-EO satellite's capabilities from using Electro-Optic technology to Infrared technology, which affects its imaging capabilities and potential applications.

95 - a

The central idea of the passage revolves around the successful launch of the PSLV-C53/DS-EO Mission, highlighting the deployment of multiple satellites and their respective capabilities.

96 - b

The passage highlights the collaboration between ISRO and international partners, such as Singapore, in the launch and deployment of satellites, indicating the writer's point of view on the significance of international collaboration in space missions.

97 - d

This statement strengthens the urgency for the central government's intervention by highlighting the severity of the situation in Manipur, as indicated by the comparison to war-torn countries.

98 - b

This modification changes the understanding of the mob's actions by highlighting injuries to security forces personnel instead of civilians, shifting the perspective and potential implications.

99 - a

The central idea of the passage revolves around the legislators' efforts to seek the central government's intervention in Manipur to restore peace amidst the deteriorating law and order situation.

100 - a

The passage indicates the writer's point of view by emphasizing the need for the central government's intervention and the concerns expressed by retired Lieutenant General L. Nishikanta Singh, suggesting a belief in the neglect of the situation by the central government.

101 - c
This statement strengthens the importance of collaboration by highlighting the concept of "Team India" and its significance in working together towards achieving the long-term vision for India's development.

102 - c
Modifying this statement would significantly impact the understanding of the Prime Minister's address by removing the key objective of developing a long-term vision for India's transformation.

103 - a
The central idea of the passage revolves around the Prime Minister's emphasis on collaboration, long-term planning, and the importance of NITI Aayog in India's development.

104 - a
The passage mentions the Prime Minister stressing the importance of fiscal discipline and encouraging the proactive use of the Gati Shakti Portal. This implies that the writer supports the proactive use of technology platforms for infrastructure development.

105 - d
This option is not mentioned in the passage as a preventive measure for OTP-based frauds. The passage suggests avoiding sharing OTP, PINs, or personal details, regularly checking SMS and emails, and exercising caution online.

106 - c
Modifying this statement would significantly impact the understanding of the "Juice Jacking" fraud by inaccurately describing it as a technique to manipulate victims into sharing sensitive information online, whereas it actually involves accessing personal information through infected public charging stations or cables.

107 - a
The central idea **o**f the passage is to raise awareness about different types of frauds and provide tips on dealing with them effectively.

108 - d
The passage provides preventive measures, tips, and suggestions to avoid falling victim to different types of frauds, indicating the writer's advocacy for awareness, caution, and proactive measures.

109 - b

Total value of imported laptops = Rs. 210,000

Duty percentage on laptops = 10%

Duty payable on laptops = 10% of Rs. 210,000

Duty payable on laptops = $0.10 \times 210,000$

$= Rs.\ 21,000$

110 - b

Total value of imported mobile phones = Rs. 100,000

Duty percentage on mobile phones = 8%

Duty payable on mobile phones = 8% of Rs. 100,000

Duty payable on mobile phones $= 0.08 \times 100,000$

$= Rs.\ 8,000$

111 - c

Total value of imported television sets = Rs. 150,000

Profit percentage = 20%

Profit on television sets = 20% of Rs. 150,000

$Profit\ on\ television\ sets = 0.20 \times 150,000$

$= Rs.\ 30,000$

Total selling price of the television sets = Total value + Profit

= Rs. 150,000 + Rs. 30,000

= Rs. 180,000

112 - b

Total duty payable on all items = Duty payable on laptops + Duty payable on mobile phones + Duty payable on television sets

Total duty payable = Rs. 21,000 + Rs. 8,000 + (5% of (Rs. 150,000))

$$Total\ duty\ payable = Rs.29,000 + (0.05 \times 150,000)$$

$$= Rs.\ 29,000 + Rs.\ 7,500$$

$$= Rs.\ 36,500$$

Discount amount = 5% of Total duty payable

$$Discount\ amount = 0.05 \times 36,500$$

= Rs. 1,825

113 - a

Given data:

Total students studying math = 60%

Total students studying commerce = 55%

Students studying both math and commerce = 15%

To find the percentage of students studying both subjects, we add the percentages of math and commerce and subtract the percentage of students studying both:

Percentage of students studying both math and commerce = 60% + 55% - 15%

= 115% - 15%

= 100%

114 - b

Given data:

Total students = 1,000

Percentage of students studying math = 60%

$$Number\ of\ students\ studying\ math\ exclusively\ =\ Total\ students\ \times Percentage\ of\ students\ study$$

$$=\ 1,000\ \times 45\%$$

$$=\ 450$$

115 - c

To find the percentage of boys studying only math compared to the total number of girls studying only math, we need to calculate the ratio of boys studying math only to girls studying math only.

Given data:

Boys studying math only: girls studying math only = 3:2

Let's assume the total number of students studying math only is 100 (to keep calculations simple).

Number of boys studying math only $= (3/5) \times 100 = 60$

Number of girls studying math only $= (2/5) \times 100 = 40$

Percentage of boys studying only math compared to the total number of girls studying only math = ($Number\ of\ boys\ studying\ math\ only\ /\ Number\ of\ girls\ studying\ math\ only) \times 100$

$= (60/40) \times 100$

$$=\ 150\%$$

116 - c

Given data:

Number of boys studying math exclusively = 300

Since the ratio of boys to girls studying math exclusively is 3:2, we can set up the equation:

$$\frac{Number\ of\ boys}{Number\ of\ girls} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\frac{300}{Number\ of\ girls} = \frac{3}{2}$$

Cross-multiplying, we get:

$$\text{Number of girls} = \frac{(300 \times 2)}{3}$$

$$= 200$$

117 - a

Given data:

To find the number of students who scored above the average in all three subjects, we need to calculate the number of students who scored above the average in each subject and find the intersection of those sets.

Number of students scoring above the average in Mathematics = 85% of 100 = 85

Number of students scoring above the average in Science = 75% of 100 = 75

Number of students scoring above the average in English = 80% of 100 = 80

To find the intersection, we take the minimum value among the three subjects:

Number of students scoring above the average in all three subjects = min(85, 75, 80) = 75

118 - b

Given data:

Students who scored below the average in Mathematics = 120

Percentage of students who scored below the average in both Math and Science = 40%

Number of students who scored below the average in Science as well = Percentage of students who scored below the average in both subjects Students who scored below the average in Mathematics

= 40% of 120

= 0.4 120

= 48

Therefore, the correct option is: 48

119 - c

To find the overall average score, we'll calculate the average of the average scores in Mathematics, Science, and English:

Overall average score = (Average score in Mathematics + Average score in Science + Average score in English) / 3

Overall average score = 85%+75%+80%/3

Overall average score = 240% / 3

Overall average score = 80%

Therefore, the overall average score across all three subjects is 80%.

120 - b

To find the overall average score in Science, we need to calculate the weighted average based on the number of students.

Overall average score in Science = (Average score for the first 50 students \times Number of first 50 students) + (Average score for the remaining students \times Number of remaining students) / Total number of students

= (78% \times 50) + (80% \times 50) / 100

= (39 + 40) / 100

= 79 / 100

= 79

CAREERS360

MOCK TEST - 5

Section - English

Passage 1
Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

Mr. Beebe was right. Lucy never knew her desires so clearly as after music. She had not really appreciated the clergyman's wit, nor the suggestive twitterings of Miss Alan. The conversation was tedious; she wanted something big, and she believed that it would have come to her on the wind-swept platform of an electric tram. This she might not attempt. It was unladylike. Why? Why were most big things unladylike? Charlotte had once explained to her why. It was not that ladies were inferior to men; it was that they were different. Their mission was to inspire others to achieve rather than to achieve themselves. Indirectly, by means of tact and a spotless name, a lady could accomplish much. But if she rushed into the fray herself she would be first censured, then despised, and finally ignored. Poems had been written to illustrate this point.

There is much that is immortal in this medieval lady. The dragons have gone, and so have the knights, but still, she lingers in our midst. She reigned in many an early Victorian castle and was Queen of many early Victorian songs. It is sweet to protect her in the intervals of business, sweet to pay her honor when she has cooked our dinner well. But alas! the creature grows degenerate. In her heart also, there are springing up strange desires. She too is enamored of heavy winds, and vast panoramas, and green expanses of the sea. She has marked the kingdom of this world, how full it is of wealth, and beauty, and war—a radiant crust, built around the central fires, spinning towards the receding heavens. Men, declaring that she inspires them to it, move joyfully over the surface, having the most delightful meetings with other men, happy, not because they are masculine, but because they are alive. Before the show breaks up she would like to drop the august title of the Eternal Woman and go there as her transitory self. Lucy does not stand for the medieval lady, who was rather an ideal to which she was bidden to lift her eyes when feeling serious. Nor has she any system of revolt. Here and there a restriction annoyed her particularly, and she would transgress it, and perhaps be sorry that she had done so. This afternoon she was peculiarly restive. She would really like to do something of which her well-wishers disapproved. As she might not go on the electric tram, she went to Alinari's shop.

Q1. It can be possibly inferred from the passage that _____.

a) Lucy is very childish and does not know what she really wants.
b) Lucy is clever and knows the art of rebellion.
c) Lucy is impetuous and then feels guilty.
d) Lucy does not have an opinion of her own.

Q2.Charlotte's explanation of the difference between men and women can be seen as _____.

a) Temperate
b) Conventional
c) Opinionated
d) Progressive

Q3.In the passage, Lucy says that she wants big things in life. What do you understand by this in the context of the passage?

a) They exist only in books of literature.
b) Something which is masculine.
c) It is only desired and fulfilled by women.
d) It does not exist for women.

Q4.According to Charlotte, which one of these would be a non-essential quality of women?

a) Women should be good at cooking.
b) Women should be praised for their beauty.
c) Women should inspire others.
d) Women should desire more.

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Passage 2
Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

Public speaking is important in business, education, and the public arena. There are many benefits to speaking in public, whether you're an individual or a business. Public speaking is different from classroom teaching. In public speaking, a certain issue or issues are discussed, and awareness is spread, sometimes called orientation programmes. Public speaking is crucial because the speaker must produce correct information and data because the heterogeneous people may have more knowledge than the speaker. Therefore, the speaker must have the basic tools…confidence, steel nerve, ready to contradict, the elasticity of acceptability, patience and perseverance. First of all, the head should be cool and held high.

Public speaking dates back to the 5th century BC in Athens. It is an art of speech called oratory. The famous oration of Mark Antony, we can know from Shakespeare's Julius Caesar where Mark Antony, by dint of his oratory, moved the entire mob against Brutus and his ally. This public speaking is called discourse which was first devised by Aristotle's logos, pathos, and ethos.

Public speaking is intimidating. Speakers suffer from fear of failure. It needs practice and command over the subject. The Latin style of public speaking was popular in the US and Europe until the mid-20th century. After World War II, a less formal and more conversational style of speaking became popular. Also, electronic tools became available to enhance public presentations. Towards the end of the 20th century, those electronic tools migrated to the computer. They evolved into computer software tools. PowerPoint is one of those tools that we know and use today.

The following speech can be recalled as an example of great public speaking:
Swami Vivekanand:
Sisters and Brothers of America,
It fills my heart with joy unspeakable to rise in response to the warm and cordial welcome that you have given us. I thank you in the name of the most ancient order of monks in the world; I thank you in the name of the mother of religions, and I thank you in the name of millions and millions of Hindu people of all classes and sects. The greatest public speeches in the world motivated people during dark times, gave hope in times of despair, provided courage and inspired millions, and changed the course of history. Today public speaking is used for commercial or professional purposes. Public speaking is called a divisive tool and is instrumental in commercial communication. Social media is inundated with videos and lectures. At the bottom of all these things, one needs to have a zeal for public speaking and a strong inclination to relate to people.

Q5.The passage can be best termed as_____.

(a) Argumentative
(b) Descriptive
(c) Narrative
(d) Persuasive

Q6.The author's main purpose is to _____.

(a) Develop a passion for public speaking among people.
(b) Differentiate between public speaking and classroom teaching.
(c) Describe the evolution of the art of public speaking with time.
(d) Highlight the uses of public speaking.

Q7.From the example of Mark Antony, which of the following statements is evident?

(a) The power of public speeches is being used in modern times.
(b) The oration of Mark Antonio helped to displace people to another place.
(c) Public speaking cannot be used to motivate people during their hard times.
(d) Public speech has the power to inspire a mass of people.

Q8.To be an effective public speaker, the author_____.

(a) Recommends that the person must be ready to accept actions contrary to his words.
(b) Proposes that the speaker must be a follower of Swami Vivekananda.
(c) Advises that the person must be active on social media platforms.
(d) Suggests that the person must be aware of the commercial purposes of public speaking.

Passage 3
Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

The Sars-Cov-2's damage to mental health, and not just the body alone, has been described as a creeping, shadow pandemic. But in the middle of a devastating second surge, this crisis is no longer in the shadows. It is making itself visible. As the curve of coronavirus infections spikes in city after city, leading to disease, death and desperate

quests for medical care, so does the curve of anguish. In a human tragedy of this scale that has spared neither the rich nor the privileged, that has orphaned children and claimed the old, the loss is not only personal but is drawing large circles of grief and devastation. While a vaccination drive on mission mode can bend the pandemic's curve, the spike in depression and despair is likely to have a long tail — a recent Lancet study estimates that one in three COVID-19 survivors suffers from a neurological or psychiatric ailment within six months of being infected — if the scale of the mental health problem is not acknowledged and addressed.

The challenge was there, even before the pandemic.

According to the National Mental Health Survey 2015-16, close to 150 million Indians were in need of mental healthcare support. Not only does India lack resources (one psychiatrist for 1 lakh patients) and budgetary allocations, society has not yet developed a vocabulary that allows articulation of this distress. The hierarchy within the family and hyper-competition outside it demands conformity from individuals — and repression of anger and suffering. In this second surge, has sometimes led to a misguided demand for "positivity". A similar denial has made policymakers ignore the crisis that the pandemic poses to India's children. For over a year now, the closure of schools has deprived children of friendship, mid-day meals, and the care of teachers, not to mention the physical release of playgrounds and sport — all essential to their well-being.

The state must prepare for a mental health crisis, especially by putting the needs of the vulnerable at the center of its response. It must start with the recognition that everyone is vulnerable. Society as a whole must clear a space for a conversation about the toll of work, burnout, exhaustion, and grief on the people who have kept its economy and institutions running to reach out to those who need help. The coronavirus might have forced isolation, but solidarity, as is evident in the many ordinary people organizing COVID assistance for others, is part of the human immune system.

Q9.Which of the following best describes the purpose of the passage?

(a) To organise more psychiatrists for mental patients in India.
(b) To encourage the recognition of the mental health crisis due to corona.
(c) To focus on the mental health of the children in India.
(d) To support the vaccination drive for defeating corona successfully.

Q10.The term “vulnerable” as used in the passage indicates-

(a) The adult people of our society
(b) The children of our society
(c) All the people belonging to our society
(d) The frontline warriors of our society

Q11.The estimation of the Lancet study concludes that_____.

(a) Most of the Covid survivors are affected with mental health issues within a short period after being infected.
(b) People belonging to all the strata of society are affected by psychological problems.
(c) The vaccination drives in our country have helped people to come out of their depression levels.
(d) The children are the most affected, both mentally and physically, due to the outbreak of the corona pandemic.

Q12.The author cautions that the shutting down of schools may negatively impact the_____.

(a) Physical development of the children
(b) Social behavior of the children
(c) Relationship between the teacher and the young learners
(d) All of the above.

Passage 4
Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

Online learning is rapidly becoming one of the most effective ways to impart education. The impact of the virus was so strong that online education became a seemingly ubiquitous part of our growing world. Fortunately, educational institutions moved to online mode to resume their studies. As a result, education has changed dramatically, with the distinctive rise of e-learning, whereby teaching is undertaken remotely on digital platforms instead of in physical classrooms.
Online classes and technology have emerged as a superhero during the lockdown days. Due to the lockdown, students have not been able to stay connected with the outer world and the lack of exposure is evident. The only reprieve for the student's mental well-being has been the transition to online classes.
For students, online classes have become an imminent trend in the education sector. Digital learning has provided easy access to the files and folders that can now be organised and saved without any physical damage. With one click, students can access their notes and assignments without the fear of misplacing or spoiling them. Technology-enabled learning is beneficial and is more engaging. Integration of the learning platforms with new-age interactive applications has made online classes more convenient for both students and teachers as they are able to express their views. It has

helped students to become independent learners. Students got opportunities to explore new learning applications and platforms during the class, which helped them to develop new skills and capabilities accelerating their growth trajectory. Most of the schools have made a smooth transition to online platforms while many still find it difficult. The challenges of online learning are multifaceted. Online learning has played a crucial role during the pandemic, but its consequences cannot be ignored. Online classes cannot be accessed by every student due to the unavailability of smartphones, laptops, and networks. The less privileged part of our society has been more on the receiving end of this. Besides, there is a plethora of distracting content available online which attracts and distracts the students. To avoid this and help the students to stay focused on the class, the teachers have made strenuous efforts and designed their online classes to be crisp, engaging, and interactive. Online classes are not completely reliable as internet connectivity plays a vital role. Traditional classroom education offers face-to-face interactions with peers which are typically moderated by a teacher. Physical interaction provides children, especially children in their developmental years, with a stable environment for social interactions, helping them develop skills like empathy and cooperation. Technology has helped in learning and learning has led to the advancement of technology. But students need both parents' and teachers' guidance as they navigate through this difficult time to learn more and more. Both offline learning and e-learning would go hand-in-hand and online education will eventually become an integral part of education.

Q13.Which one of the following is the author trying to suggest in the above passage?

(a) Physical education cannot be replaced by online learning.
(b) Online learning offers more distractions than physical learning.
(c) There are technical barriers to online learning.
(d) Consequences of online education cannot be ignored.

Q14.Which of the following is not a premise of the author's argument in favor of online education?

(a) Online classes unlock more learning opportunities.
(b) Teachers have made demanding efforts in designing their online classes to be engaging, and interactive.
(c) The study material for students is readily available at the click of the mouse.
(d) Online learning requires additional training for teachers.

Q15.The expression ubiquitous part as used in the phrase means____.

(a) Important part of life
(b) Part and parcel of life
(c) Very common part of life
(d) Small part of life

Q16.According to the author, which of the following is not a positive outcome of online education?

(a) Online classes are very convenient and flexible.
(b) Online learning helps in developing new skills and capabilities.
(c) Online education accelerates the growth trajectory of students.
(d) Online education means more screen time.

Passage 5
Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

Fintech organizations have a wide scope of business in India, particularly around payment lending, personal finance management, and regulation technologies. Needless to say, the nations' immense population, expanding number of web users, and the government's endeavours to make the nation digital are bringing numerous new opportunities for Fintech and new companies. A Fintech company is the one that integrates technologies (such as AI, blockchain, and data science) with conventional financial domains in order to make them protected, swift and more efficient. Financial organizations, new businesses, investors, and controllers are accepting Fintech to stand in the competition and grow fast.

It goes without saying that the increased adoption of Fintech technologies powered by artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning (ML), data analytics, process automation, and Blockchain has transformed the financial world. These advancements empower Fintech to run colossal measures of information through calculations designed to distinguish patterns and risks, fake practices, and spam information, and make or suggest the right moves. Fintech organizations are essentially intended to work with a modern working model. So, it is a bit hard for them to keep a smooth relationship with traditional banks and other financial institutions.

Fintech organizations empower customers, organizations, and entrepreneurs to have a superior comprehension of investment and purchasing risk.

However, still there are many difficulties and bottlenecks in the adoption of financial technologies, which are making it hard for organizations to use its benefits entirely. Cybersecurity is the biggest challenge for Fintech businesses. The risk of information leakage, malware, security break, cloud-based security risk, phishing, and identity threats is making the Fintech businesses helpless at some point or others. Such dangers are unwarranted by clients, therefore, Fintech associations need to advance their technologies, teach customers, and make powerful policies to eliminate such dangers.

Most of the Indian clients are still utilizing cash rather than tech-driven options like UPI transactions. Fintech is attempting to assemble a credit-only economy and this will be a significant snag for them to handle, particularly to push conventional Indian buyers to embrace digital payments. Dependency on cash, cybercrime, and poor internet services are making it hard for Fintech organizations to do business in India.

Post demonetization, the number of Fintech businesses in India has substantially increased. These businesses are vivaciously working on different sub-areas like mobile POS (point of sale), internet banking solutions through neo banking, managing compliance-related issues on a solitary platform, credit management, and so on.

The fintech business model is working with a remarkable and consistent framework that permits entrepreneurs, business owners, and proprietors to go through huge amounts of information and make better choices in their businesses. There is no denying that Fintech is forming the future of next-generation financial solutions.

Q17.Services such as Artificial intelligence (AI), Machine learning (ML) and Blockchain help Fintech _____

:

(a) To ease out the load of the traditional banks.

(b) As they predict patterns and risks, fake practices, and spam information.

(c) As they predict how the economy will change with change in time.

(d) All of them.

Q18.What is the primary challenge faced by Fintech businesses in India, hindering complete utilization of their services ?

(a) Lack of integration in systems

(b) Insufficient understanding

(c) Psychological averseness

(d) Limited availability of resources

Q19.In the context of the passage, which of the following best describes the fintech organisation?

(a) Fintech organisations use various technologies and help in enhancing financial institutions.
(b) Fintech organizations are substitutes for banks, use various technologies and help customers with financial services
(c) Fintech organizations use various technologies in the financial domain and outsource their services.
(d) Fintech organizations use various technologies and will help banks in the future.

Q20.What is the tone of the passage?

(a) Cynical
(b) Commiserating
(c) Contemptuous
(d) Sanguine

Passage 6
Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

New technologies have always been followed by new waves of panic around privacy. But this battle is more urgent than ever, says The Fight for Privacy: Protecting Dignity, Identity and Love in the Digital Age by Danielle Keats Citron. It focuses on the most fundamental aspect of intimate privacy, our bodies and love lives. Keeping this realm to ourselves is crucial to human selfhood and agency – but it's never been more threatened.
Privacy violation is central to the current model of informational capitalism. Starting around 2005, our lives became data: a goldmine for advertisers, marketers and data brokers. We give away information with each click, and brush past privacy policies, unaware of the vast dossiers being created on us. It can be a shock to see the truths of our 'data selves', our digital doppelgängers – for instance, Tinder's dope on each user can reveal their hopes, anxieties, sexual preferences and deepest secrets. Porn sites have granular third-party tracking too. It's not the sites alone, but the shady and legal data-broker industry that amasses and trades our information. Anyone can buy this for a price, whether it's a vengeful ex, a stalker or a political party. We don't realize how we are hemmed in like never before - today, algorithmic tools can affect your insurance premium or your job application. The enormous implications of this surveillance model

only come home when our intimate privacy is invaded, as it has been for countless people, most disproportionately women and minorities.

Q21.What does the author imply in the first sentence of the passage?

a) New technologies are absolutely bad for privacy.
b) New technologies are designed to breach privacy.
c) Privacy is not a consideration in the adoption of new technologies.
d) Privacy intrusion is the motto of new technologies.

Q22.The term 'informational capitalism' is used as a/an _____.

a) Metaphor
b) Simile
c) Adjective
d) Hyperbole

Q23.Under which category, can this passage be put?

a) Poetic
b) Educational
c) Expository
d) Factual

Q24.Based on the passage, which of the following statements can be inferred?

a) The Fight for Privacy by Danielle Keats Citron primarily focuses on the threats of privacy violation in the workplace.
b) The shady and legal data-broker industry poses a significant threat to personal privacy.
c) The privacy concerns related to new technologies have decreased over time as people have become more aware of privacy policies.
d) The informational capitalism model has been successful in protecting intimate privacy in the digital age.

Section - Current Affairs

Passage 1

An amount of about Rs 4,500 crore under the (1) of the Ministry of Minority Affairs is lying "unused" with the states, officials said. Till the state governments make use of these funds and submit "utilisation certificates", it is not possible for the Centre to make more funds available to them under the scheme, they said. The officials also said more than 58,000 "units" under infrastructure projects that were part of the PMJVK sanctioned from 2008 to 2018-2019, which the states said were unviable, have been cancelled or dropped after the Ministry of Minority Affairs spoke to the states. The officials said an amount of about Rs 12,000 crore was spent for the welfare of minorities under the UPA rule while in nine years of the Narendra Modi government, an amount of Rs 31,000 crore has been spent for the purpose. The PMJVK, a centrally-sponsored scheme, is an area development programme under which community infrastructure and basic amenities are being created in the identified areas. The infrastructure built up under the scheme is for the benefit of all the people living in an area. The scheme was restructured and implemented with effect from May 2018 as the Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK).

Q25.According to which of the following scheme, an amount of about Rs 4,500 crore is lying 'unused'?

:

(a) PM Pranam
(b) Swachh Bharat
(c) PM Jan Vikas Karyakram
(d) Ayushman Bharat

Q26.Identify the correct statement/s in regard with the Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK) scheme.

Statement 1: The PMJVK, a centrally-sponsored scheme, is an area development programme under which community infrastructure and basic amenities are being created in the identified areas.

Statement 2: The infrastructure built up under the scheme is for the benefit of all the people living in an area. The scheme was restructured and implemented with effect from May 2018 as the Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK).

(a) Both the statements are correct
(b) Only statement 1 is correct
(c) Only statement 2 is correct

(d) Both the statements are incorrect

Q27.Which scheme was approved by Shri Eknath Shinde that aimed at providing financial support to the farmers?

(a) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
(b) Jal Jeevan Mission
(c) Namo Shetkari Mahasanman Yojana
(d) Ayushman Bharat Yojana

Q28.When was the Ayushman Asom-Mukhya Mantri Jan Arogya Scheme launched that signifies a major milestone in the quest for accessible healthcare?
:
(a) April 2023
(b) May 2023
(c) February 2022
(d) July 2021

Q29.When is the World Forest day celebrated?

(a) February 24
(b) March 21
(c) August 14
(d) April 18

Passage 2
Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

Geopolitical fragmentation, driven by tensions between the US and China, risks damaging the global economy, with foreign direct investment and other capital increasingly being channelled toward aligned blocs of countries, (1) warns. Long-term investments on things like factories or financial markets have begun to show the effects of the growing mistrust between Washington and Beijing. “A fragmented world is likely to be a poorer one,” the IMF said in an excerpt released Wednesday of its upcoming World Economic Outlook. In one scenario it modelled, a world splintered into US and China-centered camps, with some countries including India and Indonesia non-aligned, could see global output fall by 1% in five years and 2% long term. The investment risk outlook is among the IMF’s loudest warnings since the coronavirus pandemic regarding

global economic damage, particularly to poorer countries, from the US-China geopolitical rift.

Relations between the world's two biggest economies have deteriorated in recent years as they increasingly see each other as the top strategic and economic threat. While the countries' leaders, Joe Biden, and Xi Jinping, sought a smoother path since meeting face-to-face last November, fresh disputes have arisen over issues including the security of Taiwan, spying allegations, technology security and Russia's invasion of Ukraine. The shift had already emerged in recent years, according to the IMF analysis that showed foreign direct investment from the second quarter of 2020 to the fourth quarter of last year declined by almost 20% from pre-pandemic levels. "Firms and policymakers are increasingly looking at strategies for moving production processes to trusted countries with aligned political preferences to make supply chains less vulnerable to geopolitical tensions," the IMF said. New strategic policies, such as the sourcing and production requirements in the Inflation Reduction Act and the CHIPS and Science Act in the US, "suggest that a shift in cross-border capital flows is about to take place," the IMF said. The report also pointed to a surge during company earnings calls of references to reshoring and "friend-shoring," which refers to moving suppliers into aligned countries. In (2), the IMF estimated that longer-term trade fragmentation — including restrictions on migration, capital flows and in international cooperation — should lop nearly 7% off global gross domestic product. A separate IMF analysis of financial system fragmentation, in its upcoming Global Financial Stability Report, warned that rising tensions could trigger cross-border outflows that would threaten financial stability.

Both full reports are scheduled to be released next Tuesday, during the IMF's spring meetings in Washington.

Q30.Which of the following institutions warned about the effects of geopolitical fragmentation driven by tensions between the US and China?

(a) International Labour Organisation
(b) UNICEF
(c) International Monetary Fund
(d) World Trade Organisation

Q31.What is the official name of the World Bank?

(a) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
(b) International Fund for Agricultural Development
(c) United Nations Industrial Development organisation
(d) International Finance Corporation

Q32.When did the IMF estimate that longer-term trade fragmentation including restrictions on migration, capital flows and in international cooperation should cut nearly 7% off on global gross domestic product?

(a) October
(b) March
(c) January
(d) April

Q33.Which country hosted the Summit for a New Global Financing Pact on 22nd and 23rd June 2023?

(a) Hungary
(b) France
(c) Geneva
(d) Finland

Q34.The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) was adopted by which of the following institutions in 1966?

(a) World Bank
(b) UN Security Council
(c) World Health Organisation
(d) UN General Assembly

Passage 3
Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

The updated 2023 Henley Passport Index placed Singapore as the world's most powerful passport with visa-free access to 192 travel destinations out of 227 around the world.
Three European countries Germany, Italy, and Spain move up one slot with 190 visa-free destinations and shared the second place. Japan has been knocked off the top spot for the first time in five years and slipped to third place as the number of destinations its passport can access without a visa fell to 189.
The US, which once topped the ranking nearly a decade ago, slid two places to eighth place with 184 destinations listed as visa free, the same as Lithuania.

The UK jumped two places to fourth position with 188 visa-free countries accessible, a position it last held in 2017. Afghanistan stands at the bottom of the ranking its passport holders can visit just 27 destinations without a visa. Just above sit Iraq with a score of 29 and Syria with 30, rounding out the three weakest passports in the world.
A crackdown on private enterprise in China and fears over geopolitical tensions has resulted into an influx of migrants into Singapore, a magnet for wealth. The nation granted citizenship to about 23,100 people last year.

Henley's Passport Index ranking tracks data from the International Air Transport Association. The methodology differs from other passport indexes like one published by financial advisory Arton Capital, which put the United Arab Emirates in pole position last year.

Q35.The nation granted citizenship to about 23,100 people last year. According to the given context, which country is referred here?

(a) Austria
(b) Singapore
(c) Italy
(d) Chile

Q36.Which organisation released the World Investment Report 2023 that provides valuable insights into foreign direct investment trends in developing countries?

(a) United Nations Environment programme
(b) World Food Programme
(c) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
(d) United Nations Development Programme

Q37.Where is the headquarters of World Trade organisation located?

(a) Barcelona
(b) Beijing
(c) Paris
(d) Geneva

Q38.According to the annual World Happiness Report 2023, _____ has retained the happiest country in the world for the sixth consecutive year.

(a) Argentina
(b) Chile
(c) Finland
(d) Austria

Q39.According to the National Institute Ranking Framework (NIRF) 2023, which institution has retained the top position for the 5th consecutive year?

(a) IIM, Ahmedabad
(b) All India Institute of Medical Sciences
(c) BITS, Pilani
(d) Indian Institute of Technology, Madras

Passage 4
Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

Pitching itself as a manufacturing hub for military equipment, India asked Germany to invest here as (1) doubles its defence budget due to the Ukraine war after years of peace in Europe. Sources in the defence and security establishment told The Print that Defence Minister Rajnath Singh, in his talks with his visiting German counterpart Boris Pistorius, also underlined the need to avoid transferring any critical defence equipment to Pakistan.

Pistorius, Germany federal minister of defence, is on four-day visit to India. Sources said that Germany also discussed the Indian Navy's Project 75 India (P75I) under which six conventional submarines are to be built under strategic partnership. While South Korea and Spain are also in the race, German shipbuilding company (2), which has a tie up with state-run Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Limited (MDL) shipyard, is the front runner. MDL has time until August this year to bid for the project, sources said. Meanwhile, in a statement it issued after the meeting, the defence ministry said both leaders reviewed the ongoing bilateral defence cooperation activities and explored ways to enhance the collaboration — particularly defence industrial partnership.

Rajnath said in the statement that opportunities had opened up in India's defence production sector — including the possibilities for German investments in the Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu — and that the country's defence industry could participate in the supply chains of the German defence industry and add value to the ecosystem, besides contributing to supply chain resilience. The defence minister also stressed to

his German counterpart that both countries could build a more symbiotic relationship based on shared goals and complementarity of strengths — namely skilled workforce and competitive costs from India and high technologies and investment from Germany.
Sources explained to the Print that Germany has put a renewed emphasis on defence after the Russia-Ukraine war and needs to manufacture defence systems. After the Ukraine war started, German Chancellor Olaf Scholz had announced in Parliament that Russia's invasion was a "turning point in the continent's history".

Q40.According to the given passage, which capital city has doubled its defence budget due to the war in Ukraine?

(a) Paris
(b) Rome
(c) Berlin
(d) London

Q41.Which organisation joined hands with the ThyssenKrupp Marine system to construct conventional submarines?

(a) Hindustan shipyard limited
(b) Shipping corporation of India
(c) Mazagon dock limited
(d) Goa Shipyard

Q42.Name the world's first nuclear-powered submarine.

(a) HMS Valiant
(b) HMS Conqueror
(c) USS Nautilus
(d) HMS Renown

Q43.Name the Integrated Simulator Complex inaugurated by Rajnath Singh to enhance the training capabilities of Indian Navy.

(a) Vikram
(b) Vikrant
(c) Dhruv

(d) Sagar

Q44.Which country has provided long-range Storm Shadow cruise missiles to Ukraine in order to strengthen its defence capabilities against Russian forces?

(a) Australia
(b) China
(c) United Kingdom
(d) USA

Passage 5
Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

The government is aiming to increase (1) to achieve and sustain the target of 20% ethanol blending in auto fuels by FY25, given the limited scope for expanding sugar and grain areas. In the current season (October-September, 2022-23), the country's sugar production is projected to decline by 9% on year to 32.5 million tonne (MT).
According to a senior official, the (2) will promote maize production through developing high yielding varieties which has higher recovery for ethanol in collaboration with Indian Institute of Maize Research. Distilleries would be working with the farmers for assured procurement of maize in the line with the sugar sector.
The official said that the petroleum ministry has also shown willingness to incentivize ethanol production from maize with a medium-term stable pricing policy on the matter. Agriculture secretary Manoj Ahuja said on Tuesday that maize production in the country needs to be increased by 10 MT over the next five years which would meet growing demand for ethanol production and poultry feed. Maize output is estimated at 34.6 MT in the 2022-23 crop year (July-June), which is a marginal increase from 33.7 MT in the previous crop year.
While globally maize is the primary feed-stock for ethanol production, it is used in India mostly for animal feed and industrial use. The government has achieved 12% ethanol blending in auto fuels in the current year with production of 5,180 million litres.
More than 72% of ethanol production was achieved using around 4 MT of sugar – syrup, juice and heavy molasses – and rest from broken grains. "Use of sugar for ethanol has its limitations unless the area under sugarcane goes up, so we are looking to boost maize production," a food ministry official told FE.
The official said on the lines of the sugarcane sector, distilleries need to support maize farmers and assure procurement of their harvest at MSP rate. According to official

estimates, to achieve the target of 20% blending, around 16.5 MT of foodgrain would be required for production of 10,160 million litres of ethanol.
In the current sugar season (October-September), according to industry estimates, the sugar production is projected to decline by 9% to 32.5 MT from the previous year's output of 35.9 MT, due to lower yield in Maharashtra and parts of Karnataka. The crop has been affected by adverse weather conditions like excessive rainfall and lack of sunlight during August-October season of last year.

Q45.Which cereal production was to be increased by the Government of India in order to achieve and sustain the target of 20% ethanol blending in auto fuels by the FY 2025?

(a) Barley
(b) Wheat
(c) Maize
(d) Sorghum

Q46.Which ministry will promote maize production through developing high yielding varieties which has higher recovery for ethanol in collaboration with Indian Institute of Maize Research?

(a) Ministry of culture
(b) Ministry of Agriculture
(c) Ministry of defence
(d) Ministry of tribal development

Q47.Which scheme was introduced with the objective of achieving universalisation of Elementary Education in the country?

(a) Samagra Shiksha Scheme
(b) Samarth Scheme
(c) Sarva Shiksha Abhyan
(d) Digital India

Q48.Which institution has announced the extension of 2 complimentary loans of 500 million USD each to India to support the PM Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission?

(a) General Assembly
(b) World Bank

(c) UN Security Council
(d) World Trade Organisation

Q49.The Green Plant centre focuses on increasing which of the following production category in the country?

(a) Milk production
(b) Fruit production
(c) Food production
(d) Industrial goods production

Passage 6
Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

Chief Minister Y.S. Jagan Mohan Reddy has said actions would be taken for the development of all sports including cricket in Andhra Pradesh. "Plans would be made for construction of another state-of-the-art cricket stadium in (1) and games would be organised in a prestigious manner in the Aadudam Andhra (Play Andhra) sports festival," he said.
The Chief Minister directed the officials to take the upcoming Play Andhra Pradesh sports festival as a prestigious event for AP. Officials must work towards developing cricket and other sports in the state. This, he said, would be an encouragement to the youth.
Reviewing the steps being taken for conducting the sports festival, the CM said at a high-level meeting here on Thursday that village to state level events should bring out the hidden sports talents among the youth. Stating that (2) would develop cricket in the state, the CM asked officials to expedite the establishment of cricket academies in Kadapa, Tirupati, Mangalagiri and Visakhapatnam. Officials apprised the CM of the steps being taken to conduct the event at village, mandal, district, constituency, and state levels.
The Chief Minister said, "While organising the event in a prestigious manner, special teams should be formed to conduct the event. Apart from providing good lodging and boarding facilities to the participants, ensure that all famous sports persons from the state take part in the event." "Once this is done, the present YSR stadium should be developed as a Centre of Excellence for Sports," he said. Chief Secretary K.S. Jawahar Reddy, principal secretary (youth services & sports) Vani Mohan, finance secretary Guljar, sports authority of AP (SAAP) chairman Siddharth Reddy and VC and MD K. Harshavardhan were present.

Q50.Where is the proposed state-of-art cricket stadium will be constructed to hold the games events of Play Andhra festival?

(a) Guntur
(b) Tenali
(c) Kurnool
(d) Visakhapatnam

Q51.Which of the following stadiums will be developed as a Centre of Excellence for Sports?

(a) Lal Bahadur Shastri stadium
(b) Vizzy Stadium
(c) YSR stadium
(d) Indira Gandhi Stadium

Q52.The third edition of Khelo India University Games (KIUG) commenced in the State of _____ from 25th May 2023.

(a) Rajasthan
(b) Gujarat
(c) Uttar Pradesh
(d) Madhya Pradesh

Q53.Which city hosted the 2023 Squash world cup recently in the country?

(a) Pune
(b) Chennai
(c) Secunderabad
(d) Hyderabad

Q54.Where is the 2023 edition of the SAFF Championship, South Asia's most prestigious international football tournament being held from June 21 to July 3?

(a) Jaipur
(b) Bengaluru
(c) Ahmedabad
(d) Bhopal

Section - Legal Reasoning

Passage 1

Harm suffered voluntarily does not constitute a legal injury and is not actionable. This principle is embodied in the maxim volenti non fit injuria. A person cannot complain of harm to the chances of which he has exposed himself with his free consent and free will. The maxim volenti non fit injuria is founded on good sense and justice. A person who has invited or assented to an act being done towards him cannot, when he suffers from it, complain of it as wrong. The maxim presupposes a tortious act by the defendant. The maxim applies, in the first place, to intentional acts which would otherwise be tortious. There are certain limitations to the application of this maxim: (i) There is no answer to a claim made by a workman against his employer for injury caused through a breach by the employer of a duty imposed upon him by a statute. But where the negligence or breach of statutory duty is on the part of an employee of the plaintiff who knowingly accepts the risk flowing from such breach and the employer-defendant is not guilty of negligence or breach of statutory duty, the defence of volenti non fit injuria is available to the defendant. (ii) Under an exigency caused by the defendant's wrongful misconduct, consciously and deliberately faced a risk, even of death, whether the person endangered is one to whom he owes a duty of protection, as a member of his family, or is a mere stranger to whom he owes no such special duty. The rescuer will not be deprived of his remedy merely because the risk that he runs is not the same as that run by the person whom he rescues. But where there is no need to take any risk, the person suffering harm in doing so cannot recover. (iii) To cover a case of negligence the defence on the basis of the maxim must be based on implied agreement whether amounting to a contract or not. The defence is available only when the plaintiff freely and voluntarily, with full knowledge of the nature and extent of the risk impliedly agreed to incur it and to waive any claim for injury. But when the plaintiff has no choice or when the notice is given at a stage when it is beyond the ability of the plaintiff to make a choice there can be no implied agreement and the defence on the basis of the maxim must fail. (iv) The maxim will also not apply when the act relied upon is done because of the psychological condition that the defendant's breach of duty had induced.

Q55.Mr. A and B were going to the marriage ceremony by car. A returned his car after reaching the destination. C was driving the car and picked F and G as the customer to drop them at their destination for the consideration of 500 rupees. The car travelled for a few minutes and met with an accident due to brake failure.

C, along with F and G were seriously injured in such an accident. F and G sued A with C for compensation. Decide.

(a) A would be responsible for the act because he owns the car.
(b) C will be responsible for the act because he is driving the car.
(c) F and G will be responsible because it was the personal car of A, not a taxi.
(d) None of the above

Q56.A is a Youtube blogger and a great fan of Dhoni. He planned to watch the IPL and live-stream it. While watching the match and live streaming, Dhoni hits a six, and that ball smashed into A's mobile from which he was live streaming, the mobile slipped from his hand, and get damaged. Now A has decided to file a case against P, owner of the stadium, for such damages. Decide.

(a) It is a situation of volenti non fit injuria; no one would be liable.
(b) It is not an act of volenti non fit injuria, and Dhoni would be liable
(c) Dhoni would be liable because of volenti non fit injuria, not P
(d) Dhoni and P both would be liable

Q57.Which of the following is not an Act of volenti non fit injuria?
I. Watching the Jalli-kattu tournament and getting hit by the bull.
II. Watching the cricket tournament, one of the ceiling's pillars fell on the audience.
III. Participated in a bike-racing tournament and met with an accident because another bike collided with you.

(a) I and II only
(b) Only II
(c) II and III only
(d) All I, II, and III

Q58.A's horse is out of control and is galloping towards a busy street. B realizes that if the horse reaches the street it will hurt many people and so he bravely goes and controls the horse. He is injured in doing so and sues A for damages. Decide.

(a) B is not liable to get compensation for such damages because B indulged himself in the act knowing the chances of injuries.

(b) B is not liable to get compensation for the damages because he has done the act for the good of society as a whole.
(c) B is liable to get compensation for such damages because it was A's horse.
(d) B is entitled to get compensation for such damages because he has done the act for the good of society as a whole.

Q59.P, a woman consented to surgery for the removal of a lump from her breast. But the hospital removed her uterus as well without any genuine reason. Determine the correct statement.

(a) P has consented to the surgery, and it is a clear situation of volenti non fit injuria.
(b) It is not a situation of volenti non fit injuria because the hospital has reached beyond the consent.
(c) Hospital has a right to remove the uterus along with such an operation of a lump in the breast.
(d) Both options (a) and (c) are correct

Passage 2
Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

Hurt may be described as the bodily pain that is resulting from real contact with the frame by an aggravated assault. There's no radical difference between assault and harm. Section 319 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (hereinafter "IPC") defines hurt as: "whoever reasons bodily pain, disorder or disease to any man or woman is said to have caused harm." The section does not outline the offence of inflicting harm. It defines the time period hurt and does not describe the situations underneath which it can be brought on.
To constitute any one or more of the essentials of simple hurt must be present: (1) Bodily Pain, (2) Infirmity to another, (3) Disease.
According to Section 319 of the Indian Penal Code, whoever causes bodily ache, disorder or disease to any individual is said to cause hurt. The expression 'physical pain' means that the pain must be physical instead of mental pain. So mentally or emotionally hurting anyone will no longer be 'harm' inside the meaning of Section 319. However, to be covered under this section, it isn't always important that any visible injury should be precipitated at the sufferer. All that the section contemplates is the inflicting of bodily pain. The diploma or severity of the ache or pain isn't a fabric element

to decide whether Section 319 will apply or not. The duration of the ache or pain is immaterial. Pulling a girl with her hair would amount to hurt

Infirmity denotes the bad state of frame of mind and a state of transient intellectual impairment or hysteria or terror would constitute disease inside the meaning of this expression inside the section. An organ cannot carry out its everyday function, whether temporarily or completely. It may be delivered through the administration of a toxic or poisonous substance or by means of taking alcohol administered by way of any other person.

A communication of ailment or disease from one individual to another through the way of touch would constitute hurt. But, the idea is unclear with respect to the transmission of sexual sicknesses from one individual to another.

Q60.A, a person suffering from skin infection deliberately comes in contact with another person B to make him infected. Decide.

a) A is causing hurt to B.
b) A is not causing hurt to B.
c) B must wear a mask for his protection.
d) Spreading disease to another did not come under hurt.

Q61.A knows that B has a weak heart. He deliberately goes to B in the early morning and gives him news that his son E, has committed suicide. And B, in consequence of this shock, faces a heart attack. Whether E can take legal action against A?

a) No, the major reason for a heart attack is a weak and unhealthy heart.
b) Yes, A's news is the main reason behind B's heart attack
c) No, there is no legal remedy available
d) Both (a) and (c)

Q62.Mr. P married Q, and Q finds that P M is suffering from gonorrhoea, making physical relations with him may cause the same disease in her. She made a physical relationship with P, and the disease transferred to her also. Whether P would be liable for Hurt?

a) Yes, according to section 319
b) No, because Q voluntarily makes the physical relation
c) P would not be liable because P and Q are husband and wife

d) P would be liable because P and Q are husband and wife

Q63.A is the class teacher of B. A beats B for not completing homework and classwork. Due to this, B was unable to attend the school for the next two days. Determine.

a) A is liable for the offence of Hurt
b) A has beaten B for the sake of his future
c) A was taking revenge from B
d) A dislikes B in the classroom

Q64. A is always jealous of B because he is good at his studies. A planned to dig a hole at night so that B would not appear in the examination in the morning. C fell into the hole and got injured. Decide.

a) A is liable for an act of Hurt
b) A is not liable for an act of Hurt
c) C should take care while walking on the road
d) B is liable for an act of hurt

Passage 3
Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

The Indian Penal Code defines nuisance as an act which causes any common injury, danger or annoyance, to the people in general who dwell or occupy the property, in the vicinity, or which must necessarily cause injury, obstruction, danger, or annoyance to the people who may have occasion to use any public right.
Public nuisance affects the society and the people living in it at large, or some considerable portion of the society and it affects the rights which the members of the society might enjoy over the property. The acts which seriously affect or interfere with the health, safety or comfort of the general public is a public nuisance.
Instances where an individual may have a private right of action with respect to a public nuisance:

- He must show the existence of any personal injury which is of a higher degree than the rest of the public.
- Such an injury has to be direct and not just a consequential injury.
- The injury must be shown to have a huge effect.

Private Nuisance is a kind of nuisance in which a person's use or enjoyment of his property is ruined by another. It may also injuriously affect the owner of the property by physically injuring his property or by affecting the enjoyment of the property. Unlike public nuisance, in private nuisance, an individual's usage or enjoyment of property is ruined as distinguished from the public or society at large. The remedy for private nuisance is a civil action for damages or an injunction or both.
Elements which constitute a private nuisance: -
The interference must be unreasonable or unlawful. It meant that the act should not be justifiable in the eyes of the law and should be by an act which no reasonable man would do.
Such interference has to be with the state or enjoyment of land, or of some rights over the property, or it should be in connection with the property or physical discomfort.
There should be seeable damage to the property or with the enjoyment of the property in order to constitute a private nuisance.
Source: https://blog.ipleaders.in/the-tort-of-nuisance/

Q65.X and Y are neighbours. X used to play loud music in society. Each society's members are in problem by this behaviour of X. Determine.

a) X was doing public nuisance; hence Y cannot claim.
b) X was doing private nuisance as Y was in problem by this behaviour of X.
c) X was doing public nuisance, but Y can claim because he was X's neighbour and special damage has occurred to him.
d) X was doing private nuisance as all member of society was in trouble.

Q66.Planting a tree on someone else's land would amount to trespass. If a person plants a tree on their own land it then grows and becomes someone else's land. Decide.

a) Then it would also amount to trespass.
b) Then it would amount to theft.
c) Then it would amount to Nuisance.
d) Then it would amount to public nuisance.

Q67.Mr A starts a cement factory on his own land. Loud noises and dust from the factory bother his neighbour Mr B and pollute his surroundings. Decide.

a) Opening a factory is an economic activity, hence A will not be liable for nuisance.
b) Mr A commit a nuisance by disturbing Mr B's right to peacefully enjoy his property and surroundings.

c) Mr A commit a nuisance because he has opened a factory which is prohibited.
d) Mr A commit trespass to the property as he was doing noise which was disturbing Mr B

Q68.Mr. Xavier drives his herd of cattle down the main road thus obstructing the passage of people. Choose the correct answer according to the facts of the case.

a) Mr. Xavier has created a nuisance for people on the road by blocking their paths.
b) Mr. Xavier has not created any nuisance as there was only one way to pass.
c) Intention of Mr. Xavier was malafide. So, no nuisance by him.
d) Mr. Xavier has created a nuisance as he has a herd of cattle.

Q69.If A is creating offensive noises and odours on his own land he is causing a nuisance to his neighbour B. Decide.

a) A is causing trespass.
b) A is causing a nuisance.
c) A is causing negligence.
d) A is not causing a nuisance as he has no control over air and smell.

Passage 4
Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

The Indian Contract Act 1872 is one of the oldest mercantile laws in the country. The law was enacted on the 1st of September 1872 and is applicable to the Whole of India. A contract defined under Section 2 (h) of the Indian Contract Act 1872 means, “any agreement which is enforceable by the law.” The contracts can be written using formal or informal terms and can be entirely spoken or verbal. A breach of contract is a violation of any of the agreed-upon terms and conditions of a binding contract. The breach can be anything from a late payment to a more serious violation such as the failure to deliver a promised asset.
“Breach of contract" is a legal term that describes the violation of an agreement or a contract that occurs when one party fails to fulfil its promises as per the provisions given in the agreement. The fundamental Breach of contract also involves interfering with the ability of another party to fulfil his/her duties. A contract can be breached in whole or in part. Most contracts end when both parties fulfil their contractual obligations, but when

one of them violates it, a breach of contract happens. Breach of contract is one of the common reasons why contract disputes are brought to the court for resolution.
Under Section 73 of the Indian Contract Act 1872, “When a contract is broken, the party who suffers from the breach of contract is entitled to receive from the party who has broken the contract, compensation for any or damaged caused to him, which naturally arose in the normal course of things from the breach or which the parties knew when they made the contract to be likely to result from the breach of it.” Section 73 of the Indian Contract Act 1872 also mentions that the damage is only payable if the loss has been occasioned by the breach. No loss from the breach automatically leads to any damages. Compensation is not paid for any remote or indirect loss or damage sustained because of the breach.
The section also adds that ‘In estimating the damage or loss from the breach of contract which existed or remedying the inconvenience caused by the non - performance of the contract must also be taken into account. At the date of the breach, the measure of damages upon a breach by the buyer is the difference between the market price and contract price at the time of the breach.

Q70.Krishna enters into a contract with Ram and promises that he will deliver 30 tins of sunflower oil on 12th February 2022. But on the scheduled day, the price of sunflower oil shot up, so he delivers 50 tins of soyabean oil. Decide.

a) Soyabean oil can be used instead of sunflower oil, so there is no breach of contract.
b) This is a breach because the promise was to deliver the tins of sunflower oil.
c) The cost of sunflower oil was increased due to Krishna was unable to provide.
d) Both (a) and (c) are appropriate.

Q71.Peter enters into a contract with John and promises that he will sing every Saturday and Sunday in his club for 1 hour during the next four months in exchange for Rs. 5,000. However, in the 4th month, he didn’t turn up due to a problem in his throat. This is an actual breach of contract on the part of Peter. Determine the status of the contract.

a) It is a breach of contract, no payment would be paid to Peter.
b) It is not a breach of contract, full payment would be paid to Peter.
c) There is no complete breach, payment would not be paid for the 4th month only.
d) The contract is breached even it is discharged by the supervening impossibility.

Q72.W is a website developer and gets a contract to develop a website for XYZ Ltd, but he skipped the page of the team. Decide whether it is a breach of contract.

a) No, the team page is not so much important for the company.
b) No, this is a minor mistake that usually takes place while developing the website.
c) Yes, it is a breach of contract, but it is a minor breach and can be rectified easily.
d) Yes, it is a breach of contract, and W would be liable to compensate the company.

Q73.A, imported shipment of cars from China and shipment gets a gate which was insured by ABC Company for 100 crores. But due to some reasons half of the cars got damaged. A sued ABC Co. for the claim of 100 crores. Decide.

a) ABC would be liable for the claim of 100 crores.
b) ABC would be liable for compensation for the number of cars destroyed.
c) ABC would not be liable to pay compensation.
d) ABC would not be liable to pay the compensation because the shipment got late.

Q74.A ordered an Infinix mobile from Flipkart, but the delivery of such a mobile phone got delayed by 7 days due to which A was not able to appear in the PUBG tournament. A filed a legal case for breach and compensation of rupees 20,000. Decide.

a) Flipkart will be liable for breach and compensation.
b) Flipkart will be liable for breach only.
c) Flipkart will be liable for compensation only.
d) There is no breach of contract on the part of Flipkart.

Passage 5
Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

Under Section 503 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, the offence of criminal intimidation is defined. This provision states that anybody who, on the following grounds, threatens any other person is guilty of criminal intimidation. Threatens injury to his person; Threatens injury to his reputation; Threatens injury to his property; Threatens injury to the person or reputation of anyone in whom the person is interested.
In addition, it should be the intention to warn this person, put into motion any act he is not legally obliged to do, or omit any act that he or she is legally entitled to do. This leads to criminal intimidation as they are required to perform one of these acts as a

means of preventing such a crime from being executed. The explanation of this provision indicates that this clause also includes a danger to the image of a deceased person with which the person threatened is involved.
The Supreme Court elaborated on the scope of Section 503, IPC in Romesh Chandra Arora vs. State (1960)[3]. In this case, the accused threatened person X and his daughter, with injury to his reputation by releasing a nude picture of the girl if the money was not paid. The accused was charged with criminal intimidation. Basically, the intent was to cause alarm. The Court specified that the accused's purpose was to cause alarm to get the money and to ensure that he did not go ahead with the threat of releasing the damaging photographs on a public platform.
Section 506 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 the sentence for criminal intimidation is laid down. The arrangement is split into two parts: 1. When you commit criminal intimidation, you will be imprisoned for a term of two years or a fine or both. For those who commit criminal intimidation. Classification of the offence: This part is a non-cognizable, bailable, and compoundable offence. It can be tried by Any Magistrate 2. If the threat is to cause: Death or grievous hurt; Destruction of any property by fire; To cause an offence to be committed which is punishable with imprisonment up to a term of seven years, life imprisonment or death; To attribute unchastity to a woman. In the above-mentioned cases, the given punishment is simple or rigorous imprisonment for a term extending to seven years; a fine; or both.

Q75.B arrested A in the case of smuggling the drugs. A threatens B if he files a case against a, then his wife would be killed. Determine.

a) A will be held liable for criminal intimidation.
b) A will be held for smuggling of drugs.
c) A will be held liable for both.
d) A will not be held for any offence.

Q76.Identify the incorrect statement.

a) Anyone who threatens another person for the loss of reputation, property, or physical injury will be liable for the offence of criminal intimidation.
b) Criminal intimidation also includes threats to harm the person or its reputation to whom another person is interested.
c) Criminal intimidation doesn’t include the injury to the reputation of the deceased person.
d) A threatens F not to appear in the case of D, otherwise, he will burn his house at night. This is an act of Criminal intimidation.

Q77.B is a servant, takes the valuables from the shop while the owner goes for lunch and leaves his minor son, K, at his place. B threats K that if he tells anything to his father, then he will kill his mother. K shared his whole event with L's elder brother who is a legal advisor. Decide.

a) To tell the whole incident to parents.
b) To fire B from the shop.
c) Lodge a complaint in the nearest police station.
d) Considered to keep quiet.

Q78.K is a blind girl, while she was alone at home when Y starts touching K inappropriately and threatens her not to disclose such an event to anyone otherwise, he would kill her mother. Determine.

a) The act of Y is an offence.
b) The act of Y would be liable for criminal intimidation.
c) Both K and Y would be liable for criminal intimidation.
d) This is not an act of criminal intimidation.

Q79.Mere use of abusive words, filthy language, and body posture during the speech of a political rally is not included within the ambit of which of the following?

a) Defamation
b) Criminal intimidation
c) Sedition
d) Terrorism

Passage 6
Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

By analysing the need to modify the 19th-century rule of Strict Liability, the apex court of India in M.C. Mehta case stated that "Moreover, the principle so established in Ryland v. Fletcher of strict liability cannot be used in the modern world, as the very principle was evolved in the 19th century, and in the period when the industrial revolution has just begun, this two-century-old principle of tortuous liability cannot be taken as it is in the modern world without modifications".
Justice Bhagwati also stated that the rule of strict liability evolved in the 19th century, the time when industrial developments were at the primary stage, in today's modern

industrial society where hazardous or inherently dangerous industries are necessary to carry out development programmes, thus this old rule cannot be held relevant present-day day context. Also, one cannot feel inhibited by this rule which evolved in the context of a totally different social and economic structure. In India, the general rule of Ryland V. Fletcher is accepted, though the principle is needed to be modified in its application to the Indian consideration."

The difference between Strict and Absolute liability rules was laid down by the Supreme Court in M.C. Mehta v. Union of India, where the court explains as: Firstly, In Absolute Liability only those enterprises shall be held liable which are involved in hazardous or inherently dangerous activities, this implies that other industries not falling in the above ambit shall be covered under the rule of Strict liability. Secondly, the escape of a dangerous thing from one's own land is not necessary; it means that the rule of absolute liability shall be applicable to those injured within the premise and persons outside the premise. Thirdly, the rule of Absolute liability does not have an exception, whereas some exceptions were provided in the rule of Strict Liability. Also, in the case of Union of India V. Prabhakaran Vijay Kumar, the view of the constitutional bench was that the rule of MC Mehta is not subject to any type of exception. Fourthly, the Rule of Ryland V Fletcher applies only to the non-natural use of land but the new rule of absolute liability applies to even the natural use of land. If a person uses a dangerous substance which may be a natural use of land & if such substance escapes, he shall be held liable even though he has taken proper care. Further, the extent of damages depends on the magnitude and financial capability of the institute. Supreme Court also contended that: The enterprise must be held to be under an obligation to ensure that the hazardous or inherently dangerous activities in which it is engaged must be conducted with the highest standards of safety and security and if any harm results on account of such negligent activity, the enterprise/institute must be held absolutely liable to compensate for any damage caused and no opportunity is to give to the enterprise to say that it had taken all reasonable care and that the harm caused without any negligence on his part.

Q80.The case of Ryland v. Fletchers related to which liability?

a) Strict Liability
b) Absolute Liability
c) Contract liability
d) Civil Liability

Q81.In which case, the court held "In India, the general rule of Ryland V. Fletcher is accepted, though the principle needs to be modified in its application to the Indian consideration."?

a) Union of India V. Prabhakaran Vijay Kumar
b) M C Mehta v. Union of India
c) K. Nagireddi V. Union Of India
d) Ryland V. Fletcher

Q82.Which of the following is the exception of Absolute Liability?

a) An act of God
b) Gross Negligence
c) Contributory negligence
d) None of the above

Q83.Directions: For the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) below, choose the correct alternative.

(A) The new rule of absolute liability applies to even the natural use of land
(R) The concept of absolute liability is not applicable in the case of non-natural use of land

a) (A) and (R) both are correct, (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
b) (A) and (R) both are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
c) (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect
d) (A) is incorrect but (R) is incorrect

Q84.What is the extent of liability in the case of absolute liability?

a) Liability up to the amount of loss/damages that occurred.
b) The amount of liability depends upon the financial capacity of the accused
c) Liability up to the personal assets
d) Liability up to the business assets

Section - Logical Reasoning

Passage 1
Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar lauded Prime Minister Narendra Modi's recent state visit to the United States as the "most productive" ever, underscoring the exceptional state of U.S.-India relations. During a townhall event in New Delhi, Jaishankar praised Modi's global image as an "authentic Indian," but refrained from addressing the controversy surrounding former U.S. President Barack Obama's critical remarks about Modi and minority rights in India.

Jaishankar highlighted the fruitful outcomes of Modi's visit, including his historic address to the U.S. Congress and the signing of multiple agreements encompassing defense, trade, people-to-people ties, space, and science. He noted that the India-U.S. relationship had shifted from overcoming obstacles to flourishing in a positive realm.

In response to queries about the potential for a significant technology research and development deal resulting from the recent visit and the GE-HAL jet engine MoU, Jaishankar described the 2005 nuclear deal as a unique event. However, he emphasized the increasing collaboration between India and the U.S. as nations sharing similar values in digital and high-tech cooperation, including active participation from private industries.

The townhall event was part of the Bharatiya Janata Party's campaign commemorating nine years of the Modi government. When asked about the possibility of early general elections, Jaishankar dismissed such speculation, emphasizing that the Modi government had a nationalistic outlook combined with an internationalist approach. He stated that Modi was recognized internationally as an authentic representative of India.

Regarding India's foreign relations, Jaishankar highlighted improvements in ties with neighboring countries, Southeast Asia, the Gulf, Africa, the European Union, and the Global South. He emphasized the distinct nature of India's relationship with Russia, cautioning against oversimplifying it solely based on defense dependence. In contrast, he acknowledged strained relations with China since the border standoff and mentioned the impact of Khalistani separatist groups on India's ties with Canada. He reiterated the government's stance on Pakistan, emphasizing that talks would only occur once cross-border terrorism ceased.

Overall, Jaishankar emphasized the positive outcomes of Modi's U.S. visit, the growing India-U.S. relationship, and India's diplomatic engagements with various countries.

Q85.Which of the following statements, if true, would weaken the argument presented in the passage?

a) The agreements signed during Modi's visit to the United States have been met with strong opposition and criticism from the Indian public.

b) The Bharatiya Janata Party's campaign commemorating nine years of the Modi government has been marred by widespread protests and calls for a change in leadership.

c) The townhall event in New Delhi was attended by a small audience consisting mostly of staunch Modi supporters and party members.

d) India's diplomatic engagements with neighboring countries and other regions have not resulted in any substantial improvements in bilateral relations or trade partnerships.

Q86.Which of the following statements accurately reflects the passage with a slight modification?

a) External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar criticized Prime Minister Narendra Modi's recent state visit to the United States as the "least productive" ever, underscoring the strained state of U.S.-India relations.

b) During a townhall event in New Delhi, Jaishankar refrained from praising Modi's global image as an "authentic Indian" and addressed the controversy surrounding former U.S. President Barack Obama's critical remarks about Modi and minority rights in India.

c) Jaishankar highlighted the disappointing outcomes of Modi's visit, including his failure to address the U.S. Congress and the absence of any significant agreements in defense, trade, or science.

d) The townhall event in New Delhi was organized by the opposition party to criticize the Modi government's nine-year tenure and question the possibility of early general elections.

Q87.What was the central theme of Jaishankar's remarks during the townhall event?

a) The need for a nationalistic outlook in foreign relations.

b) The controversies surrounding Modi's global image.

c) The positive outcomes of Modi's U.S. visit and India's diplomatic engagements.

d) The potential for early general elections in India.

Q88.What can be inferred about India's relationship with Russia based on Jaishankar's statements?

a) India's relationship with Russia is solely based on defense dependence.

b) India's relationship with Russia has improved in recent years.

c) India's relationship with Russia is strained due to border issues.

d) India's relationship with Russia is unaffected by external factors.

Passage 2
Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

Former U.S. President Barack Obama expressed concerns about the rights of religious and ethnic minorities in India, warning that the country may face internal conflicts if their rights are not upheld. In an interview with CNN's Christiane Amanpour, Obama stressed the need for honest discussions between the Biden administration and Prime Minister Narendra Modi regarding these issues. He suggested that protecting the Muslim minority in a Hindu majority India should be a topic of conversation if the U.S. President meets with Modi.

Obama, a strong supporter of President Biden, stated that neglecting the rights of ethnic minorities could potentially lead India to fragment. He emphasized the importance of addressing these concerns openly, as large internal conflicts can have adverse consequences for both Muslim and Hindu communities. Obama's remarks came in

response to Amanpour's question about President Biden's approach to engaging with leaders like Modi, whom she described as autocratic or illiberal democrats.

During his presidency, Obama had previously expressed concerns about social harmony in India. In a speech delivered in January 2015, he emphasized the necessity of unity for India's economic success. He emphasized that India's peace and progress relied on upholding the foundational value of unity and avoiding divisions based on religious faith or any other lines.

Obama and Modi have previously hosted each other, reflecting the diplomatic engagement between the two countries. Obama's recent remarks highlight his ongoing concerns about minority rights and the need for open discussions to address these issues.

Q89.What is the central idea/theme of Barack Obama's concerns about India?

a) The potential fragmentation of India due to neglecting minority rights.

b) The autocratic nature of Prime Minister Narendra Modi.

c) The importance of economic success for India.

d) The need for unity and social harmony in India.

Q90.According to Obama, what should be a topic of conversation if the U.S. President meets with Prime Minister Modi?

a) Economic cooperation between India and the United States.

b) The autocratic nature of the Indian government.

c) Protection of religious and ethnic minorities in India.

d) Religious divisions within the Hindu-majority population.

Q91.What is the potential consequence of neglecting the rights of ethnic minorities, according to Obama?

a) Improved social harmony and unity within India.

b) Economic progress and development.

c) Adverse consequences and potential internal conflicts.

d) Strengthened relationships between India and other countries.

Q92.What is the writer's viewpoint on President Biden's approach to engaging with leaders like Modi?

a) The writer believes Biden should avoid engaging with autocratic leaders.

b) The writer is uncertain about Biden's approach to engaging with Modi.

c) The writer supports Biden's approach to engaging with leaders like Modi.

d) The writer believes Biden should prioritize economic cooperation over human rights concerns.

Passage 3
Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

Geoffrey Hinton, one of the so-called godfathers of artificial intelligence, urged governments on Wednesday to step in and make sure that machines do not take control of society.
Hinton made headlines in May when he announced that he quit Google after a decade of work to speak more freely on the dangers of AI, shortly after the release of ChatGPT captured the imagination of the world.

The highly respected AI scientist, who is based at the University of Toronto, was speaking to a packed audience at the Collision tech conference in the Canadian city.

The conference brought together more than 30,000 start-up founders, investors and tech workers, most looking to learn how to ride the AI wave and not hear a lesson on its dangers.
"Before AI is smarter than us, I think the people developing it should be encouraged to put a lot of work into understanding how it might try and take control away," Hinton said.

Right now there are 99 very smart people trying to make AI better and one very smart person trying to figure out how to stop it taking over and maybe you want to be more balanced," he said.

Hinton warned that the risks of AI should be taken seriously despite his critics who believe he is overplaying the risks.

"I think it's important that people understand that this is not science fiction, this is not just fear mongering," he insisted. "It is a real risk that we must think about, and we need to figure out in advance how to deal with it."

Hinton also expressed concern that AI would deepen inequality, with the massive productivity gain from its deployment going to the benefit of the rich, and not workers.

"The wealth isn't going to go to the people doing the work. It is going to go into making the rich richer and not the poorer and that's very bad for society," he added.

He also pointed to the danger of fake news created by ChatGPT-style bots and said he hoped that AI-generated content could be marked in a way similar to how central banks watermark cash money.

"It's very important to try, for example, to mark everything that is fake as fake. Whether we can do that technically, I don't know," he said.

The European Union is considering such a technique in its AI Act, a legislation that will set the rules for AI in Europe, which is currently being negotiated by lawmakers.

Q93.What is the central idea/theme of Geoffrey Hinton's speech at the Collision tech conference?

a) The potential dangers of AI taking control of society.

b) The benefits of AI for start-up founders and tech workers.

c) The need for more research and development in AI.

d) The importance of balancing AI advancements with safety measures.

Q94.What does Hinton suggest should be done before AI becomes smarter than humans?

a) Encourage AI developers to understand how it might try to take control.

b) Invest more resources in AI development.

c) Increase public awareness about AI risks.

d) Restrict the development of AI technologies.

Q95.According to Hinton, what is a potential negative consequence of AI deployment?

a) Increased productivity and benefits for workers.

b) Deepening inequality and wealth concentration.

c) Enhancing the security of online content.

d) Empowering individuals with more control over technology.

Q96.What does Hinton suggest regarding fake news and AI-generated content?

a) Marking AI-generated content as fake.

b) Banning the use of AI in content creation.

c) Encouraging central banks to watermark AI-generated content.

d) Ignoring the issue as it is technically challenging to address.

Passage 4
Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

On Wednesday, the Karnataka government announced that ration cardholders entitled to the additional 5kg of rice every month would be compensated with cash in their bank accounts in order to get around the Centre's refusal to sell additional rice for the welfare scheme entirely funded by the state.

Each beneficiary — below-poverty-line and Antyodaya individuals — will receive Rs 170 a month (34 x 5, Rs 34 being the price at which the FCI sells a kilo of rice to the states minus the transportation cost). The payout would cost the exchequer about Rs 750 crore every month.

Since the state government already gives 5kg of free rice to every beneficiary, the cash compensation will be for the remaining 5kg that they were to receive under the enhanced allocation of 10kg as part of the Anna Bhagya scheme.

A Karnataka cabinet meeting that addressed the non-supply of the additional rice decided to take the cash payment route as a temporary measure until the state manages to procure sufficient quantities of rice.

One of the five guarantees announced prior to the Assembly elections earlier this year, the Congress had promised to give 10kg of rice every month to every impoverished person under the Anna Bhagya scheme.

In order to raise the allocation by 5kg for each individual, the government had tried to source 2.28 lakh tonnes of additional stock from various sources. "We had asked other states (for rice). But they couldn't commit for more than a few months," deputy chief minister D.K. Shivakumar said, citing the reason for the cash compensation.

Chief minister Siddaramaiah accused the Centre of trying to derail welfare programmes meant for the poor. "The central government is trying to scuttle our scheme although they have enough rice stocks. This is a betrayal by the central government," he told reporters after the cabinet meeting.

"Aren't there BJP leaders from Karnataka? This is a scheme for the poor. Don't block such schemes for the poor and don't do politics of hate," he said. Shivakumar charged the Centre with playing politics over welfare programmes.

“The BJP’s central government is merely doing politics with the poor. We are committed to paying the price of the rice according to the government rate,” Shivakumar said. The Congress had pointed out that the Centre was still providing subsidised rice for the production of bioethanol.

In a last-ditch attempt to meet the launch deadline, state food and civil supplies minister K.H. Muniyappa had recently met Union minister for consumer affairs, food and public distribution Piyush Goyal in Delhi. The effort has not yielded any result till now.

Although it was the BJP that first demanded that the government give cash instead of the 5kg of extra rice, the party has decided to launch an agitation on July 1. “We had already told them to give money. But Siddaramaiah said why money when they can give rice…. The Congress government should go by its word. Otherwise, we will protest inside and outside the legislature,” Nalin Kumar Kateel, BJP state president, told reporters on Wednesday.

Q97.What was one of the guarantees promised by the Congress party before the Assembly elections?

a) Providing cash compensation to impoverished individuals
b) Sourcing additional rice stocks for welfare programs
c) Launching an agitation against the government
d) Giving 10kg of rice per month to every impoverished person

Q98.Why did the government consider giving cash compensation instead of extra rice?

a) The government faced difficulties in sourcing additional rice stocks.
b) The BJP party demanded cash compensation instead of extra rice.
c) The government wanted to scuttle welfare programs for the poor.
d) The central government blocked the distribution of extra rice.

Q99.What is the central idea/theme of the passage?

a) The government's efforts to provide extra rice for welfare programs.
b) Accusations of the central government trying to derail welfare programs.
c) The BJP party's demand for cash compensation instead of extra rice.
d) The Congress party's promise to give 10kg of rice to every impoverished person.

Q100.What can be inferred about the BJP party's stance on providing cash compensation?

a) The BJP party supports the government's efforts to source additional rice stocks.
b) The BJP party believes that cash compensation is more beneficial than extra rice.
c) The BJP party is opposed to welfare programs for the poor.
d) The BJP party criticized the government for not providing cash compensation.

Passage 5
Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

Transportation Secretary Pete Buttigieg defended President Biden's leadership and dismissed concerns about his age and slip-ups. Buttigieg praised Biden's ability to focus on both the big picture and finer details, describing the administration as "extraordinarily effective." Despite being the oldest president in U.S. history, Biden has announced his intention to run for re-election in 2024, which has raised questions about his mental acuity.

Biden's recent slip-ups include mistakenly confusing Ukraine with Iraq on two separate occasions within a short span of time. He referred to Putin losing the war in Iraq and claimed to have brought Europe together for the onslaught on Iraq during a fundraiser. The president has also faced criticism for walking off the set of a live interview prematurely.

However, Buttigieg argued that Americans should focus on the accomplishments of the Biden administration rather than dwelling on these gaffes. He stated that Biden's performance should be evaluated based on the job he is doing, and the administration has achieved more in two and a half years than many presidencies have accomplished in four or even eight years.

Supporters of Biden maintain that his ability to effectively carry out his presidential duties should be the primary consideration, despite concerns about his age and verbal missteps. Buttigieg's defense of Biden's leadership aims to shift the focus onto the administration's accomplishments rather than the occasional slip-ups.

Q101.What is the main argument put forward by Buttigieg regarding President Biden's leadership?

a) Biden's slip-ups are insignificant compared to the administration's accomplishments.
b) Biden's age and slip-ups should be a cause for concern.
c) The administration's focus on details outweighs any shortcomings.
d) Biden's re-election announcement has raised doubts about his mental acuity.

Q102.What criticism has President Biden faced regarding his recent slip-ups?

a) Accusations of incompetence in foreign policy matters.
b) Claims of being unfit for the presidency due to age.
c) Concerns about his ability to handle live interviews.
d) Criticisms about his lack of attention to detail.

Q103.What is the central idea of the passage?

a) Buttigieg's defense of Biden's leadership amidst concerns about his age and slip-ups.
b) Biden's recent verbal missteps and their potential impact on his re-election.
c) The criticism faced by Biden for confusing Ukraine with Iraq.
d) The accomplishments of the Biden administration in a short span of time.

Q104.What can be inferred about Buttigieg's opinion of Biden's slip-ups?

a) Buttigieg believes Biden's slip-ups have significantly impacted his presidency.
b) Buttigieg thinks Biden's slip-ups are a minor concern compared to his overall performance.
c) Buttigieg supports the criticism of Biden's verbal missteps.
d) Buttigieg suggests that Biden's slip-ups should be the primary focus of evaluation.

Passage 6
Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

The Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) government in Delhi has approached the Supreme Court to challenge a recent ordinance issued by the central government. The ordinance,

issued on May 19, grants the authority of transfer and posting of Indian Administrative Service (IAS) and Delhi, Andaman and Nicobar Islands Civil Service (DANICS) officers in the national capital to the Lieutenant Governor (LG), taking it away from the elected government. The AAP government argues that the ordinance is unconstitutional as it does not amend Article 239AA of the Constitution and undermines the elected government's control.

The ordinance was promulgated shortly after a Supreme Court verdict that granted control over services in Delhi, excluding police, public order, and land, to the elected government. Prior to the court's decision, the transfer and postings of all Delhi government officers were under the executive control of the LG.

Delhi Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal has been rallying opposition parties against the ordinance and plans to burn copies of it at the AAP party office in Delhi on July 3. The party's chief spokesperson, Saurabh Bhardwaj, announced that copies of the ordinance would be burned across all 70 assembly constituencies of Delhi. The burning of copies is scheduled to take place on July 3 at the party office, July 5 across all 70 parliamentary constituencies, and between July 6 and July 13 in every area of Delhi, with the assistance of the party's seven vice presidents.

The AAP government contends that the ordinance undermines the apex court's verdict on the control of services and transfers power from the elected government to an unelected LG. By challenging the ordinance in court and organizing public demonstrations, the AAP aims to assert the authority of the elected government and oppose what it sees as an infringement on its powers.

Q105.What is the purpose of the AAP government approaching the Supreme Court?

a) To challenge a recent ordinance issued by the central government.
b) To seek clarification on the Supreme Court verdict regarding control of services in Delhi.
c) To rally opposition parties against the ordinance.
d) To burn copies of the ordinance in protest.

Q106.What does the AAP government argue regarding the constitutionality of the ordinance?

a) It strengthens the elected government's control over services.
b) It undermines the authority of the Lieutenant Governor.
c) It amends Article 239AA of the Constitution.
d) It transfers power from an unelected LG to the elected government.

Q107.What is the central theme of the passage?

a) The conflict between the AAP government and the central government.
b) The Supreme Court verdict on the control of services in Delhi.
c) The burning of copies of the ordinance by the AAP.
d) The challenge to the constitutionality of the ordinance.

Q108.Why is Delhi Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal rallying opposition parties against the ordinance?

a) To seek support for the burning of copies of the ordinance.
b) To organize public demonstrations against the central government.
c) To strengthen the authority of the elected government in Delhi.
d) To challenge the Supreme Court verdict on control of services.

Section - Quantitative Techniques

Passage 1:
A coaching center recorded the number of students enrolled over a period of five years. In 2016, there were 400 students. The following year, the number increased to 500. In 2018, the count further rose to 600 students. The trend continued, and by 2019, the number of students reached 800. Finally, in 2020, the enrollment peaked at 900 students.

Q109.What is the percentage increase in the number of students from 2018 to 2019?

a) 25%

b) 33.33%
c) 40%
d) 50%

Q110.If the total number of students in 2017 was 500, what was the percentage decrease in the number of students from 2017 to 2019?

a) 5%
b) 60%
c) 20%
d) 37.5%

Q111.In which year was the percentage increase in the number of students the highest compared to the previous year?

a) 2016
b) 2017
c) 2018
d) 2020

Q112.If the total number of students in 2020 was 900, what was the percentage increase in the number of students from 2019 to 2020?

a) 10%
b) 12.5%
c) 15%
d) 18.75%

Passage 2
Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

DI case of a shopkeeper selling 2 types of products:
A shopkeeper sells two types of products: A and B. The cost price (CP) and selling price (SP) for each product are given as follows:
Product A:
CP = Rs. 800

SP = Rs. 1,000
Product B:
CP = Rs. 1,200
SP = Rs. 1,400

Q113.In a month, the shopkeeper sold 40 units of Product A and 30 units of Product B. Calculate the overall profit percentage earned by the shopkeeper during the month.

a) 14%
b) 16%
c) 18%
d) 32%

Q114.What is the percentage profit or loss on selling Product A?

a) 10% profit
b) 25% profit
c) 10% loss
d) 20% loss

Q115.What is the percentage profit or loss on selling Product B?

a) 10% profit
b) 20% profit
c) 16.67% profit
d) 20% loss

Q116.If the shopkeeper sold 50 units of Product A and 60 units of Product B, what is the total profit or loss he made?

a) Rs. 22,000 profit
b) Rs. 1,000 loss
c) Rs. 500 profit
d) Rs. 500 loss

Passage 3
Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

A company conducted a survey to determine the average salary of its employees across different departments. The data collected is as follows:
Department A: 10 employees with an average salary of Rs.50,000
Department B: 15 employees with an average salary of Rs.60,000
Department C: 12 employees with an average salary of Rs.55,000
Department D: 8 employees with an average salary of Rs.65,000
Department E: 20 employees with an average salary of Rs.70,000

Q117.If the company decides to give a 10% salary increment to all employees in Department A, what will be the new average salary for Department A?

a) Rs.55,000
b) Rs.52,500
c) Rs.56,000
d) Rs.57,500

Q118.What is the overall average salary of all employees in the company?

a) Rs.58,000
b) Rs.60,000
c) Rs.62,000
d) Rs.64,000

Q119.Which department has the highest total salary?

a) Department A
b) Department B
c) Department C
d) Department E

Q120.If the company wants to allocate a total budget of Rs.4,000,000 for employee salaries, what percentage of the budget will be allocated to Department E?

a) 15%
b) 20%
c) 35%
d) 30%

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Answer Key

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
c	b	b	d	b	a	d	a	b	c	a	d	d	d	c
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
d	d	c	a	d	c	a	d	b	c	a	c	b	b	
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
c	a	c	b	d	b	c	d	c	d	c	c	c	c	c
46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
b	c	b	b	d	c	c	b	b	d	a	b	d	b	a
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
b	b	a	a	c	c	b	a	b	b	c	c	b	d	c
76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
c	c	b	b	a	c	d	c	b	d	b	c	a	a	c
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105
c	b	a	a	b	a	d	a	b	b	a	b	a	b	a
106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
d	d	c	b	b	c	b	d	b	a	c	a	d	d	c

Solutions

1-c

It can be inferred from the passage that even though she has some standards, she can't revolt. Although she made minor progressions yet not enough to rebel. She is impetuous, she knows what she wants but how she wants, she does not know that. She makes hasty decisions and then regrets them later. Hence, option (c) is correct.

2-b

Charlotte explains to Lucy that women are not inferior to men but they are different. She

then continues and says that she believes in the traditional social norms of the Victorian period. According to her, men and women have set roles to play in society and this is how life works. Her thoughts on gender divide roles are typically conventional where man is the strong side and woman is seen as the passive side.
Temperate means showing moderation or self-restraint but this is totally opposite of what Charlotte thinks. Charlotte's thoughts are not opinionated but rather influenced by society.
Her thoughts cannot be progressive as they are not modern but rather conventional.
Hence, option (b) is correct.

3-b

The passage is about Lucy and her desires in life. She says that she wants big things in life. But big things in life mean something that is more related to men. Even
Charlotte said that they are unladylike. There are certain roles for men and women set in society and big things can only be desired and fulfilled by men. Women can never achieve big things, desires or dreams in life. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

4-d

According to Charlotte, women have set roles in society to play. Women
should be good at cooking, they must be praised for their beauty, they must be protected from all harm and must inspire others. But Charlotte thinks that the desires of women are non-essential, they do not have the right to have desires of their own. Hence, option (d) is correct.

5-b

The given passage can be best termed as "descriptive". This passage is a brief introduction to the art of public speaking and its significance. The author of the passage has given an example, of the speech of Swami Vivekananda to provide more information on public speaking. So, it adopts the style of a descriptive passage.
An argumentative passage contains some justifications to support a given topic.
A descriptive passage intends to describe an event or a topic in detail using a wide variety of examples.
A narrative passage is usually written in the form of a story. Most of the novels and biographies are written using a narrative style by the authors.
A persuasive writing style is adopted in advertisements and reviews of articles. So, option (b) is the correct answer.

6 - a

The first option contains the main purpose of the author behind writing this passage.

This passage contains a brief overview of the power of effective public speaking. It is an art that needs a lot of patience and effort from the person to be an expert public speaker. Using several examples, the author has tried to develop a passion among the readers to be powerful public speakers.
Other options also contain relevant information to the passage, but they do not portray the purpose of the author completely. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

7-d
The fourth option contains the most appropriate answer to this question. According to the author of this passage, the art of public speaking is not inherent. It is a critical matter which needs to be handled with patience and calmness. The author has cited the example of the famous oration Mark Antony from Julius Caesar of Shakespeare, which is proof of the information that the art of speech dates back to the 5th century BC. We can find in Julius Caesar that the oration had encouraged the people to come together against Brutus and his ally. This is a good example showing the effectiveness of public speaking.

8 - a
The first option is the correct answer to this question.
According to the author, a person, to be a successful and effective public speaker, must have a willingness to accept the actions and words of other people contrary to his words. He must be confident enough to put forward his knowledge. At the same time, he must have the patience to listen to other people too. The author has also cited an example of the speech of Swami Vivekananda in this context.
Other options are not correct according to the context of the passage.
Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

9 -b
The second option contains the information which best describes the purpose of the passage.
According to the author, people are highly affected by the attack of the corona pandemic. Even after surviving the infection, most people suffer from psychological issues. Society, as a whole, needs to come out of this mental health crisis with proper support from the government.
Other options do not describe the purpose of the passage correctly.
Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

10 - c
The term "vulnerable", as used in the passage, indicates all the people belonging to our society.

"Vulnerable" is the adjective used to refer to people who are in need of special physical and emotional care because of their age, disabilities, or any other similar factors. In the given passage, the last paragraph informs us that all the people in our society are vulnerable to
mental health issues arising from the attack of the corona pandemic. So, each person in society needs the support and assistance of the others to come out of this crisis as a whole.
So, option (c) is the correct answer.

11-a
The first option contains the most appropriate answer to the given question.
According to the first paragraph of the passage, the Lancet study has given an estimate that the people, who have survived Covid-19, have been diagnosed with psychological or neurological issues within six months of their infections. The reason behind this ailment
may be the effect of the disease on their minds, according to the author.
Other options are not relevant to the question asked here.
Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

12 - d
According to the author, the shutting down of schools may negatively impact children in several ways. Some of them, as given in the passage, are related to the physical development of the children due to the lack of physical activities, the social behaviour of the children, and their relationship with the teacher and the classmates due to the lack of face-to-face interaction among them.
Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

13 - d
The given passage is about the role of online education after the pandemic hit the world and education institutions moved towards online education. Although online education played an important role during the pandemic, its consequences for students can't be ignored. He even supported this argument through various examples.
Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

14 - d
The author is of the view that online education is the need of the hour. After the pandemic, the whole model of traditional education has shifted towards online education. The author is in favour of it. According to him, online classes have unlocked more learning

opportunities, and teachers have made demanding efforts in designing their online classes to be engaging, and interactive. Study material for students is readily available at the click of the mouse. But he did not mention anything related to additional training for teachers for online education.
Hence, option (d) is correct.

15 - c
The expression ubiquitous part is used in the context of online education.
The word ubiquitous means seeming to be everywhere or in several places at the same time; very common. Hence, option (c)is the correct answer.

16 - d
The author of the passage is in favour of online education. According to him, online classes are very convenient and flexible. Online learning helps in developing new skills and capabilities. They learn something new every day. It also accelerates their growth and trajectory for better understanding.
Hence options (a), (b) and (c) are justified. Option (d) is no positive impact of online education since students who are more prone to excessive screen time can experience all sorts of physical ailments like poor posture, weak vision or headaches. Hence, option (d) is correct.

17 - d
Services such as Artificial intelligence (AI), Machine learning (ML) and
Blockchain help Fintech in predicting patterns and risk, fake practices, and spam information, and ease out a load of traditional banks as they are not that advanced, and they also help predict how the economy will change by calculating and suggesting institutions to make the right moves. Hence, option (d) is correct.

18 - c
The primary challenge faced by Fintech businesses in India, hindering their complete adoption and utilization of financial technologies, is the psychological averseness. This refers to the inherent resistance or reluctance of individuals and organizations in the financial industry to embrace and adapt to new and disruptive technologies introduced by Fintech companies. Option (c) reflects this difficult concept, highlighting the psychological barriers that hinder the widespread adoption of financial technologies in India.

19 - a
In context of the passage, Fintech organisations are the ones that use various technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning (ML), data analytics,

process automation, and Blockchain to provide support for financial institutions and individuals.
Hence, option (a) best describes the Fintech organisations.

20 - d
The tone of the passage is sanguine. It means cheerful and confident about the future. Here, the author is talking about working in fintech and how it is helping in building a cashless economy. Although many challenges are faced by fintech, they are still working towards it.

Cynical means doubtful which is not correct in the context of the passage.
Commiserating means feeling sad and sympathetic towards someone which is again not relevant to the passage.
Contemptuous means showing disrespect which is again not related to the passage.
Hence, option (d) is correct.

21 - c
The first sentence of the passage highlights that new technologies are adopted without considering their effect on the privacy of individuals. It is a trend that new technology will bring fear for privacy.
Option (c) is the correct understanding of the sentence.
Option (a) is not the intention of the author.
Technologies are not bad but their adoption without due consideration is not good.
Option (b) is illogical. It is not a universal truth for all types of technologies.
Option (d) is also applicable only to some technologies not all.

22 - a
A metaphor is a figure of speech that, for rhetorical effect, directly refers to one thing by mentioning another. It may provide clarity or identify hidden similarities between two different ideas. Option (a) is the correct answer. If we read the part of the passage around this expression, it is clear that the author has compared individual lives to goldmines that need exposure.

23 - d
The purpose of a factual style of writing is to impart information to the reader in a logical and objective manner along with some facts and figures.
An expository passage is used to teach and explain information in an objective way. It does not apply to this passage. The passage is neither poetic nor educational.

24 - b

It has been mentioned that privacy violation is central to the current model of informational capitalism. It explains how people's lives became data, which has become a goldmine for advertisers, marketers, and data brokers. The passage specifically states that the shady and legal data-broker industry amasses and trades people's information, which can be purchased by various individuals, including vengeful ex-partners, stalkers, or political parties. This implies that the data-broker industry poses a significant threat to personal privacy.

Option a) cannot be inferred because the passage does not focus on threats of privacy violation in the workplace specifically. While it briefly mentions algorithmic tools affecting insurance premiums or job applications, it does not emphasize workplace privacy concerns as the primary focus of The Fight for Privacy by Danielle Keats Citron.

Option c) cannot be inferred because the passage suggests the battle for privacy is more urgent than ever, indicating that privacy concerns related to new technologies have not decreased over time but have likely increased.

Option d) cannot be inferred because the passage does not present the informational capitalism model as successful in protecting intimate privacy in the digital age. Instead, it highlights how data collection and surveillance in the current model pose threats to privacy.

25 - c

Under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK) of the Ministry of Minority Affairs, an amount of about Rs 4,500 crore is lying "unused" with the states. The Centre will not make more funds available to the States under the scheme unless and until the funds are used and ‘utilisation certificates’ are submitted. Hence, option (c) is correct.

26 - a

The PMJVK, a centrally-sponsored scheme, is an area development programme under which community infrastructure and basic amenities are being created in the identified areas. The infrastructure built up under the scheme is for the benefit of all the people living in an area. The scheme was restructured and implemented with effect from May 2018 as the Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK). Hence, option (a) is correct.

27 - c

The Maharashtra government launched a new financial scheme that aimed at providing support to farmers in the state. The scheme, known as Namo Shetkari Mahasanman Yojana, was approved at a Cabinet meeting chaired by Chief Minister Eknath Shinde. This scheme was introduced in May 2023 wherein the farmers would receive an annual payment of Rs. 6000. Hence, option (c) is correct.

28 - b

Assam government's recent launch of the Ayushman Asom – Mukhya Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana signifies a major milestone in the quest for accessible and affordable healthcare. It is a family-floater health assurance scheme that offers cashless medical treatment up to Rs. 5 lakh per family per year. Hence, option (b) is correct.

29 - b

World Forest day is celebrated every year on March 21. It was recognised by the United Nations General Assembly in 2013 to encourage everyone to conserve forests. It aims to raise awareness about the importance of forests. Hence, option (b) is correct.

30 - c

The International Monetary Fund warns geopolitical fragmentation, driven by tensions between the US and China, risks damaging the global economy, with foreign direct investment and other capital increasingly being channelled toward aligned blocs of countries. Hence, option (c) is correct.

31 - a

The World Bank was established in 1944 to support, help and rebuild Europe and Japan after World War II. Its official name was the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). Initially, it had 38 members and at present, majority of the countries of the world are its members. Hence, option (a) is correct.

32 - c

In January, the IMF estimated that longer-term trade fragmentation including restrictions on migration, capital flows and in international cooperation should lop nearly 7% off global gross domestic product. A separate IMF analysis of financial system fragmentation, in its upcoming Global Financial Stability Report, warned that rising tensions could trigger cross-border outflows that would threaten financial stability. Hence, option (c) is correct.

33 - b

France hosted the Summit for a New Global Financing Pact on 22nd and 23rd June 2023 involving over 300 high-level participants, including Heads of State and Government, international organizations, and representatives of civil society and the private sector. This summit aims to collectively address crucial challenges such as fighting inequalities, climate change, and protecting biodiversity. Hence, option (b) is correct.

34 - d

France hosted the Summit for a New Global Financing Pact on 22nd and 23rd June 2023 involving over 300 high-level participants, including Heads of State and Government, international organizations, and representatives of civil society and the private sector. This summit aims to collectively address crucial challenges such as fighting inequalities, climate change, and protecting biodiversity. Hence, option (b) is correct.

35 - b

A crackdown on private enterprise in China and fears over geopolitical tensions has resulted into an influx of migrants into Singapore, a magnet for wealth. The nation granted citizenship to about 23,100 people last year. The updated 2023 Henley Passport Index placed Singapore as the world's most powerful passport with visa-free access to 192 travel destinations out of 227 around the world. Hence, option (b) is correct.

36 - c

A crackdown on private enterprise in China and fears over geopolitical tensions has resulted into an influx of migrants into Singapore, a magnet for wealth. The nation granted citizenship to about 23,100 people last year. The updated 2023 Henley Passport Index placed Singapore as the world's most powerful passport with visa-free access to 192 travel destinations out of 227 around the world. Hence, option (b) is correct.

37 - d

The headquarters of World Trade Organisation is located in Geneva and it is an international organisation dealing with the rules of trade between the Nations. It was established on January 1, 1995 with the primary objective to remove the obstacles in the global trade. Hence, option (d) is correct.

38 - c

The annual World Happiness Report 2023, published by the United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network, revealed that Finland remains the happiest country in the world for the sixth consecutive year. The report is based on data from the main life evaluation question in the Gallup World Poll, which measures how happy citizens perceive themselves to be. Hence, option (c) is correct.

39 - d

Indian Institute of Technology, Madras has retained the top position in the National Institute Ranking Framework (NIRF), 2023, for the 5th consecutive year while the Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru, has been ranked as the best university. Hence, option (d) is correct.

40 - c

India which has been pitching itself as a manufacturing hub for military equipment asked Germany to invest in it since Berlin had doubled its defence budget owing to Ukraine war after years of peace in Europe. Hence, option (c) is correct.

41 - c

Along with South Korea and Spain, German shipbuilding company ThyssenKrupp Marine Systems (TKMS), which has a tie up with state-run Mazagon Dock Limited (MDL). Under the Indian Navy's Project 75 India (P75I) Germany had discussed that 6 conventional submarines will be built under strategic partnership. Hence, option (c) is correct.

42 - c

The world's first nuclear-powered submarine was USS Nautilus was launched at Groton, Connecticut, USA on 1954. It was built by General Dynamics Electric Boat, that marked a revolution in naval warfare as it could be submerged for a much longer time than any other conventional submarines. Hence, option (c) is correct.

43 - c

The world's first nuclear-powered submarine was USS Nautilus was launched at Groton, Connecticut, USA on 1954. It was built by General Dynamics Electric Boat, that marked a revolution in naval warfare as it could be submerged for a much longer time than any other conventional submarines. Hence, option (c) is correct.

44 - c

In a significant move, the United Kingdom has provided long-range Storm Shadow cruise missiles to Ukraine to strengthen its defense capabilities against invading Russian forces. The provision of these missiles is part of the continuous military aid extended by Western allies to Ukraine, which has been facing aggression from Russia since February 2022. Hence, option (c) is correct.

45 - c

The government has plans to increase maize production to achieve and sustain the target of 20% ethanol blending in auto fuels by FY25, given the limited scope for

expanding sugar and grain areas. In the current season (October-September, 2022-23), the country's sugar production is projected to decline by 9% on year to 32.5 million tonne (MT).
Hence, option (c) is correct.

46 - b
The agriculture ministry will promote maize production through developing high yielding varieties which has higher recovery for ethanol in collaboration with Indian Institute of Maize Research. Distilleries would be working with the farmers for assured procurement of maize in the line with the sugar sector. Hence, option (b) is correct

47 - c
Sarva Shiksha Abhyan is a flagship programme of the Indian Government started in 2001 with the prime objective to achieve the Universalisation of Elementary Education. This programme is known as an 'Education for All' movement. Hence, option (c) is correct.

48 - b
The World Bank has announced the extension of 2 complimentary loans of 500 million USD each to India to support the PM Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission. It was launched in October 2021 with an aim to strengthen healthcare infrastructure across India. Hence, option (b) is correct.

49 - b
The Government of India is planning to create ten clean plant centres. These centres will focus on increasing fruit crop production. During the Union Budget 2023-24, the finance minister Nirmala Sitaraman announced the Atma Nirbhar Clean Plant Program. Under the programme, the Government of India will focus on increasing fruit production in the country. Hence, option (b) is correct.

50 - d
Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister Y.S. Jagan Mohan Reddy has said that actions would be taken for the development of all sports including cricket in the State. According to an official statement, "Plans would be made for construction of another state-of-the-art cricket stadium in Visakhapatnam and games would be organised in a prestigious manner in the Aadudam Andhra (Play Andhra) sports festival," he said. Hence, option (d) is correct.

51 - c

Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister Y.S. Jagan Mohan Reddy has said that actions would be taken for the development of all sports including cricket in the State. According to an official statement, after the construction of the modern cricket stadium in Visakhapatnam, the YSR stadium shall be developed as a Centre of Excellence for Sports. Hence, option (c) is correct.

52 - c

Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister Y.S. Jagan Mohan Reddy has said that actions would be taken for the development of all sports including cricket in the State. According to YSR, the Chennai Super Kings (CSK) team would develop cricket in the state, and the CM instructed the officials to expedite the establishment of cricket academies in Kadapa, Tirupati, Mangalagiri and Visakhapatnam. Hence, option (c) is correct.

53 - b

The city of Chennai hosted the highly anticipated 2023 Squash World Cup that was organized by the Sports Development Authority of Tamil Nadu (SDAT) in partnership with the World Squash Federation (WSF). It showcased the world's top squash players competing for the coveted trophy from June 13 to June 17. Hence, option (b) is correct.

54 - b

According to the All India Football Federation (AIFF) the 2023 edition of the SAFF Championship, South Asia's most prestigious international football tournament, is being held in Bengaluru from June 21 to July 3. This marks India's fourth time hosting the tournament, and the first time since the 2015 edition held in Thiruvananthapuram. Hence, option (b) is correct.

55- d

The given situation is of volenti non fit injuria. It means a situation in which plaintiffs' acceptance can be used as a defence in case of any injury. If a person is sitting in a car means he consented to the event of technical faults due to which physical injuries can take place so that no party would be responsible for that. This is one of the exceptions of volenti non fit injuria, which tells that when a person with full knowledge of the nature and extent of the risk impliedly agreed to incur it and to waive any claim for injury. Hence, option (d) is correct

56 - a

There is the sudden possibility of hitting a ball while watching a cricket match. This is one of the exceptions of volenti non fit injuria , which tells that when a person with full

knowledge of the nature and extent of the risk impliedly agreed to incur it and to waive any claim for injury. Hence, option (a) is correct.

57 - b

There cannot be a risk of falling pillars from the ceiling of the stadium being assumed while watching the match. It is gross negligence on the part of the management committee. If anyone gets injured then he shall be liable to get compensation on such ground. The concept of volenti non fit injuria would not be applicable here.
Hence, option (b) is correct

58 - d

B is entitled to get compensation for such damages because he has done the act for the good of society as a whole because the given situation is a case of Rescue Conditions - When the plaintiff suffers an injury while saving someone. It is the exception of volenti non fit injuria. Hence, option (d) is correct.

59 - b

It is not a situation of volenti non fit injuria because the hospital has reached beyond the consent. It is the factual situation of the case, Laxmi Rajan vs Malar Hospital 1998, in which the court held that the action causing harm must not go beyond the limit of what has been consented since the hospital should be liable for deficiency in service. Hence, option(b) is correct.

60 - a

A is causing hurt to B. In light of provision 319 of IPC, it also includes the disease. The transfer of disease from one person to another by touching is covered under the ambit of Hurt. In the present situation, A deliberately infected B with the skin infection, hence A is liable under section 319. Hence, option (a) is correct.

61 - b

Yes, A's news is the main reason behind B's heart attack, as section 319 talks about the Infirmity, which denotes the lousy state of frame of mind, and a state of transient intellectual impairment or hysteria or terror would constitute disease which directly impacts an organ cannot carry out its everyday function, whether temporarily or completely.

62 - b

In the landmark case of R v. Clarence, if someone does some act voluntarily that may cause harm to him in case, it would not be covered under the ambit of Hurt. Since the provision of section 319 would not be applicable here. Hence, option (b) is correct.

63 - a

A is liable for the offence of Hurt, the amount of pain is so much that B was unable to attend school for the next two days. Section 319 clearly explains whoever reasons bodily pain, disorder or disease to any man or woman is said to have caused harm.
Hence option (a), is correct

64 - a

There is A's intently dug a hole for B but C falling in the same hole suffers bodily pain which is covered under the scope of section 319 due to which A is liable for an Act of hurt. In other words, the victim has suffered physical harm and pain due to the actions of another person. Hence option (a), is correct.

65 - c

Cases in which an individual may have a private right of action with respect to a public nuisance:
• You must demonstrate the existence of some personal injury of a higher degree than the rest of the public.
• Such injury must be direct and not just a consequential injury.
• It must be shown that the injury has a great effect.
Here, X and Y are neighbours. X used to play loud music in society. Each society members are in a problem by this behaviour of X. X is a neighbour of Y. So, Y faced extra trouble. Since he is facing personal injury of a higher degree than the rest of the public, hence X was doing public nuisance. So, option (c) is correct.

66 - c

In order for the Nuisance to be a prosecutable grievance, it is essential that there be:
• A wrongful act.
• Such act has resulted in interference with the use or enjoyment of the land, or any rights in or in connection with the land;
• Due to the interference, there must be damage or loss or annoyance or annoyance caused to another.
Here, planting a tree on someone else's land would amount to trespass. If a person plants a tree on their own land which then grows and becomes someone else's land would amount to Nuisance as it satisfies the essentials of the tort of nuisance. Hence, option (c) is correct.

67 - b

In order for the Nuisance to be a prosecutable grievance, it is essential that there be:
• A wrongful act.

• Such act has resulted in interference with the use or enjoyment of the land, or any rights in or in connection with the land;
• Due to the interference, there must be damage or loss or annoyance or annoyance caused to another.
Here, Mr. A starts a cement factory on his own land. Loud noises and dust from the factory bother his neighbour Mr. B and pollute his surroundings. Here, Mr. A commits a tort of nuisance by disturbing Mr. B's right to peacefully enjoy his property and his surroundings. Hence, option (B) is correct.

68 - a
In order for the Nuisance to be a prosecutable grievance, it is essential that there be:
• A wrongful act.
• Such act has resulted in interference with the use or enjoyment of the land, or any rights in or in connection with the land;
• Due to the interference, there must be damage or loss or annoyance or annoyance caused to another.
Here, Mr. Xavier leads his herd of cattle down the main road thus obstructing the passage of people passing by. Mr. Xavier has created a nuisance for people on the road by blocking their way. Also, the main road is not for animals but for vehicles. Hence, option (a) is correct.

69 - b
In order for the Nuisance to be a prosecutable grievance, it is essential that there be:
• A wrongful act.
• Such act has resulted in interference with the use or enjoyment of the land, or any rights in or in connection with the land;
• Due to the interference, there must be damage or loss or annoyance or annoyance caused to another.
Here, Mr. Xavier leads his herd of cattle down the main road thus obstructing the passage of people passing by. Mr. Xavier has created a nuisance for people on the road by blocking their way. Also, the main road is not for animals but for vehicles. Hence, option (a) is correct.

70 - b
As per the question, there was a contract to provide 50 tins of sunflower oil. Ram is entitled to 50 tins of sunflower oil or, to receive the measure of damages between the market price and contract price of the sunflower oil at the time of breach as per section 73 of ICA, 1872. Hence, option (b) is correct

71 - c

According to section 73, ICA, 1872, there is no doubt that there is a breach of contract but not an absolute breach. Peter is entitled to payment for the three months for which he had performed but not for the 4th month. Hence, Option (c) is correct

72 - c

It is considered a minor breach because nothing significant like - company details, testimonials, etc. have been skipped. A developer can easily add a team page even after completing the website. Hence, option (c) is correct.

73 - b

In the present situation, half of the consignment was destroyed during the shipment. The whole consignment is ensured for the amount of 100 crores. A would be liable for half of the amount i.e. 50 crores only, not for the whole amount of 100 crores.
Hence, option (b) is correct

74 - d

According to section 73, ICA, 1872, the violation of an agreement or a contract that occurs when one party fails to fulfil its promises as per the provisions given in the agreement is known as a breach but there is no such agreement to deliver the mobile before the PUBG tournament. There is no breach so there would be no compensation. Hence, option (d) is correct

75 - c

A is already arrested for the offences of smuggling but the act of threatening, would hold him liable for the act of criminal intimidation according to section 503 of IPC due to which now he would be liable for both the offences of smuggling and criminal intimidation. Hence, option c is correct.

76 - c

According to section 503 of IPC that a threat to injure the reputation of any deceased person in whom the person threatened is interested, will also be covered under criminal intimidation, so it will not be an incorrect statement. Hence, option (c) is correct.

77 - c

As per section 503 of IPC, the act done by B is criminal intimidation and which is an offence so, a FIR would be filed against B in connection with such crime so that legal action will be taken by Police against B for the act done. Hence, option c is correct.

78 - b

The given factual situation related to the case of KeshavBaliram Naik vs. State of Maharashtra (1995) in which the hon'ble court held that the act he t of accused comes under the preview of criminal intimidation, and he would be held liable for offence of criminal intimidation. Hence, option (b) is correct

79 - b

The Tripura High Court has in Shri Padma Mohan Jamatia vs. Smt. Jharna Das Baidya (2019) that the mere use of abusive words/ filthy language and body posture during the speech of a political leader is not included within the ambit of the provisions of criminal intimidation under the IPC. Hence, option (b) is correct.

80 - c

Rylands vs. Fletcher (1868) L.R. 3 H.L. 330 is one of the landmark cases of tort law. In this case, The House of Lords laid down the rule recognizing 'No Fault' liability. The 'Rule of Strict Liability' originated in this case. By this rule, a person may be liable for some harm even though he is not negligent in causing the same. Further, this case paved the way for 'The Rule Of Absolute Liability" in India.Hence, Option (c) is correct

81 - c

The Division Bench of Andhra Pradesh High Court also in the case of K. Nagireddi V. Union Of India emphasised the need to modify the old principle and expressed its view that "In India, the general rule of Ryland V. Fletcher is accepted, though the principle needs to be modified in its application to the Indian consideration." Hence, Option (c) is correct.

82 - d

In the case M.C. Mehta v. Union of India, it was held that the rule of Absolute liability does not have an exception, whereas some exceptions were provided in the rule of Strict Liability. Also, in the case of Union of India V. Prabhakaran Vijay Kumar, the view of the constitutional bench was that the rule of MC Mehta is not subject to any type of exception. Hence, Option (d) is correct

83 - c

In the case M.C. Mehta v. Union of India, it was held that the rule of Absolute liability does not have an exception, whereas some exceptions were provided in the rule of Strict Liability. Also, in the case of Union of India V. Prabhakaran Vijay Kumar, the view of the constitutional bench was that the rule of MC Mehta is not subject to any type of exception. Hence, Option (d) is correct

84 - b

As per the law, if a person uses a dangerous substance which may be a natural use of land & if such substance escapes, he shall be held liable even though he has taken proper care. Further, the extent of damages depends on the magnitude and financial capability of the institute. Hence, Option (b) is correct

85 - d

The argument in the passage highlights the positive outcomes of Modi's U.S. visit and India's diplomatic engagements with various countries. Option D weakens this argument by suggesting that despite these engagements, there have been no substantial improvements in bilateral relations or trade partnerships. This indicates a potential lack of effectiveness or limited impact of India's diplomatic efforts. The other options either do not directly address the argument or do not provide information that weakens the presented argument.

86 - b

The original passage states that Jaishankar refrained from addressing the controversy surrounding Obama's remarks. Option B modifies the statement by including that Jaishankar refrained from praising Modi's global image and directly addressed the controversy. The other options present statements that contradict or significantly alter the information presented in the passage.

87- c

The passage highlights Jaishankar's praise for Modi's U.S. visit and the fruitful outcomes, along with his emphasis on India's diplomatic engagements with various countries. This indicates that the central theme of Jaishankar's remarks was the positive outcomes of Modi's U.S. visit and India's diplomatic engagements.

88 - a

The passage mentions that Jaishankar cautioned against oversimplifying India's relationship with Russia solely based on defense dependence. This implies that the inference is that India's relationship with Russia is not solely based on defense dependence.

89 - a

Obama expresses concerns that neglecting the rights of religious and ethnic minorities in India may lead to internal conflicts and fragmentation. He emphasizes the importance of upholding minority rights to maintain unity within the country.

90 - c

Obama suggests that protecting the Muslim minority in a Hindu-majority India should be a topic of conversation if the U.S. President meets with Prime Minister Modi. He highlights the importance of addressing the rights of religious and ethnic minorities in India.

91 - c

Obama warns that neglecting the rights of ethnic minorities in India may lead to adverse consequences and internal conflicts. He suggests that protecting minority rights is crucial to maintaining peace and harmony within the country.

92 - b

The passage does not explicitly state the writer's viewpoint on President Biden's approach to engaging with leaders like Modi. It only mentions that Christiane Amanpour describes Modi as an autocratic or illiberal democrat. Therefore, the writer's viewpoint is uncertain based on the given information.

93 - a

In the passage, Geoffrey Hinton expresses concerns about the risks and dangers associated with artificial intelligence. He urges the audience to understand that AI taking control is a real risk that needs to be addressed and emphasizes the importance of preparing for it in advance.

94 - a

Hinton suggests that before AI becomes smarter than humans, developers should focus on understanding how it might attempt to take control. He emphasizes the importance of putting effort into addressing potential risks associated with AI development.

95 - b

Hinton expresses concern that the deployment of AI will lead to increased wealth concentration, benefiting the rich rather than the workers. He highlights the potential negative societal impact of AI in terms of deepening inequality.

96 - a

Hinton suggests that it is important to mark AI-generated content as fake, similar to how central banks watermark cash money. While he acknowledges the technical challenges, he expresses the need to address the issue and distinguish fake content from genuine information.

97 - d

The passage states that one of the guarantees announced by the Congress party was to provide 10kg of rice every month to every impoverished person under the Anna Bhagya scheme.

98 - a

The passage mentions that the government tried to source additional rice stocks but faced difficulties as other states couldn't commit for more than a few months, which led to the consideration of cash compensation.

99 - b

The central idea/theme of the passage is the accusations made by the chief minister and deputy chief minister against the central government for attempting to scuttle welfare programs meant for the poor.

100 - b

The passage mentions that although it was the BJP party that first demanded cash instead of extra rice, they have decided to launch an agitation on July 1. This implies that the BJP party believes cash compensation is more beneficial than extra rice.

101 - a

Buttigieg argues that Americans should focus on the accomplishments of the Biden administration rather than dwelling on Biden's slip-ups, suggesting that they are insignificant compared to the administration's achievements.

102 - b

The passage states that concerns have been raised about Biden's mental acuity due to his recent slip-ups, indicating criticism about his fitness for the presidency based on his age.

103 - a

The central idea of the passage is Transportation Secretary Pete Buttigieg's defense of President Biden's leadership and dismissal of concerns about his age and slip-ups.

104 - b

Buttigieg argues that Americans should focus on the accomplishments of the Biden administration rather than Biden's slip-ups, implying that he sees the slip-ups as a minor concern compared to Biden's overall performance.

105 - a

The passage states that the AAP government in Delhi has approached the Supreme Court to challenge a recent ordinance issued by the central government.

106 - d

The passage mentions that the AAP government argues that the ordinance is unconstitutional as it undermines the elected government's control and transfers power from the elected government to an unelected Lieutenant Governor (LG).

107 - d

The central theme of the passage is the AAP government's challenge to a recent ordinance issued by the central government, arguing that it is unconstitutional and undermines the elected government's control.

108 - c

The central theme of the passage is the AAP government's challenge to a recent ordinance issued by the central government, arguing that it is unconstitutional and undermines the elected government's control.

109 - b

To calculate the percentage increase in the number of students from 2018 to 2019, we need to find the difference in the number of students between these two years and then express it as a percentage of the initial value (number of students in 2018).

Number of students in 2018 = 600

Number of students in 2019 = 800

Step 1: Find the difference in the number of students between 2019 and 2018:

Difference = Number of students in 2019 - Number of students in 2018

Difference = 800 - 600

Difference = 200

Step 2: Calculate the percentage increase:

Percentage Increase = (Difference / Number of students in 2018) * 100

Percentage Increase = (200 / 600) × 100

Percentage Increase = 0.3333 × 100

Percentage Increase = 33.33%

So, the percentage increase in the number of students from 2018 to 2019 is approximately 33.33%.

110 - b

To calculate the percentage decrease in the number of students from 2017 to 2019, we need to find the difference in the number of students between these two years and then express it as a percentage of the initial value (number of students in 2017).

Number of students in 2017 = 500

Number of students in 2019 = 800

Step 1: Find the difference in the number of students between 2019 and 2017:

Difference = Number of students in 2019 - Number of students in 2017

Difference = 800 - 500

Difference = 300

Step 2: Calculate the percentage decrease:

Percentage Decrease = (Difference / Number of students in 2017) × 100

Percentage Decrease = (300 / 500) × 100

Percentage Decrease = 0.6 × 100

Percentage Decrease = 60%

So, the percentage decrease in the number of students from 2017 to 2019 is 60%.

CORRECT ANSWER: The percentage decrease in the number of students from 2017 to 2019 is 60%.

111 - c

Based on the data provided, we can calculate the percentage increase in the number of students for each year compared to the previous year as follows:

From 2016 to 2017: The number of students increased from 400 to 500, which is an increase of 100 students. The percentage increase is (100/400)*100 = 25%.

From 2017 to 2018: The number of students increased from 500 to 600, which is an increase of 100 students. The percentage increase is (100/500)*100 = 20%.

From 2018 to 2019: The number of students increased from 600 to 800, which is an increase of 200 students. The percentage increase is (200/600)*100 = 33.3%.

From 2019 to 2020: The number of students increased from 800 to 900, which is an increase of 100 students. The percentage increase is (100/800)*100 = 12.5%.

From these calculations, we can see that the highest percentage increase in the number of students compared to the previous year was from 2018 to 2019, with a percentage increase of 33.3%.

112 - b

To calculate the percentage increase in the number of students from 2019 to 2020, we can use the following formula:

Percentage Increase = [(New Value - Old Value) / Old Value] × 100

Where:

Old Value = Number of students in 2019

New Value = Number of students in 2020

Given that the number of students in 2019 was 800 and the number of students in 2020 was 900, let's plug these values into the formula:

Percentage Increase = [(900 - 800) / 800] × 100

Percentage Increase = (100 / 800) × 100

Percentage Increase = 0.125 × 100

Percentage Increase = 12.5%

Therefore, the percentage increase in the number of students from 2019 to 2020 is 12.5%.

113 - d

To calculate the overall profit percentage earned by the shopkeeper during the month, we need to find the total cost price and the total selling price for both products A and B.

For Product A:

Cost Price (CP) = Rs. 800

Selling Price (SP) = Rs. 1,000

Number of units sold = 40

Total Cost Price for Product A = CP * Number of units sold = 800 × 40 = Rs. 32,000

Total Selling Price for Product A = SP * Number of units sold = 1000 × 40 = Rs. 40,000

For Product B:

Cost Price (CP) = Rs. 1,200

Selling Price (SP) = Rs. 1,400

Number of units sold = 30

Total Cost Price for Product B = CP * Number of units sold = 1200 × 30 = Rs. 36,000

Total Selling Price for Product B = SP * Number of units sold = 1400 × 30 = Rs. 42,000

Now, let's calculate the overall profit:

Total Cost Price for both products = Total Cost Price for Product A + Total Cost Price for Product B = Rs. 32,000 + Rs. 36,000 = Rs. 68,000

Total Selling Price for both products = Total Selling Price for Product A + Total Selling Price for Product B = Rs. 40,000 + Rs. 42,000 = Rs. 82,000

Overall Profit = Total Selling Price for both products - Total Cost Price for both products

Overall Profit = Rs. 82,000 - Rs. 68,000 = Rs. 14,000

Now, let's calculate the overall profit percentage:

Overall Profit Percentage = (Overall Profit / Total Cost Price for both products) × 100

Overall Profit Percentage = (14,000 / 68,000) × 100

Overall Profit Percentage = 0.2059 × 100

Overall Profit Percentage = 20.59%

Therefore, the overall profit percentage earned by the shopkeeper during the month is approximately 20.6%.

114 - b

To calculate the percentage profit or loss on selling Product A, we can use the following formula:

Percentage Profit/Loss = [(Selling Price - Cost Price) / Cost Price] × 100

For Product A:

Cost Price (CP) = Rs. 800

Selling Price (SP) = Rs. 1,000

Now, let's calculate the percentage profit or loss:

Percentage Profit/Loss on Product A = [(1000 - 800) / 800] × 100

Percentage Profit/Loss on Product A = [200 / 800] × 100

Percentage Profit/Loss on Product A = 0.25 × 100

Percentage Profit/Loss on Product A = 25%

Since the result is positive, it means there is a profit of 25% on selling Product A

115 - c

To calculate the percentage profit or loss on selling Product B, we can use the following formula:

Percentage Profit/Loss = [(Selling Price - Cost Price) / Cost Price] × 100

For Product B:

Cost Price (CP) = Rs. 1,200

Selling Price (SP) = Rs. 1,400

Now, let's calculate the percentage profit or loss:

Percentage Profit/Loss on Product B = [(1400 - 1200) / 1200] × 100

Percentage Profit/Loss on Product B = [200 / 1200] × 100

Percentage Profit/Loss on Product B = 0.1667 × 100

Percentage Profit/Loss on Product B = 16.67%

Since the result is positive, it means there is a profit of approximately 16.67% on selling Product B.

116 - a

To calculate the total profit or loss made by the shopkeeper, we need to find the individual profits or losses for each product first and then add them together.

For Product A:

Cost Price (CP) = Rs. 800

Selling Price (SP) = Rs. 1,000

Number of units sold = 50

Profit/Loss on Product A = Selling Price - Cost Price

Profit/Loss on Product A = Rs. 1,000 - Rs. 800

Profit/Loss on Product A = Rs. 200 (Profit per unit)

Total profit on Product A = Profit/Loss per unit × Number of units sold

Total profit on Product A = Rs. 200 × 50

Total profit on Product A = Rs. 10,000

For Product B:

Cost Price (CP) = Rs. 1,200

Selling Price (SP) = Rs. 1,400

Number of units sold = 60

Profit/Loss on Product B = Selling Price - Cost Price

Profit/Loss on Product B = Rs. 1,400 - Rs. 1,200

Profit/Loss on Product B = Rs. 200 (Profit per unit)

Total profit on Product B = Profit/Loss per unit * Number of units sold

Total profit on Product B = Rs. 200 × 60

Total profit on Product B = Rs. 12,000

Now, let's calculate the total profit or loss for both products:

Total Profit/Loss = Total profit on Product A + Total profit on Product B

Total Profit/Loss = Rs. 10,000 + Rs. 12,000

Total Profit/Loss = Rs. 22,000

The shopkeeper made a total profit of Rs. 22,000 by selling 50 units of Product A and 60 units of Product B.

117 - a

Based on the given data interpretation, the average salary of Department A is Rs.50,000. If the company decides to give a 10% salary increment to all employees in Department A, the new average salary for Department A will be calculated as follows:

New average salary for Department A = Old average salary + (10% of Old average salary) = Rs.50,000 + (10% of Rs.50,000) = Rs.50,000 + Rs.5,000 = Rs.55,000

Hence, after a 10% salary increment, the new average salary for Department A will be Rs.55,000.

118 - c

To find the overall average salary of all employees in the company, we need to calculate the total salary across all departments and then divide it by the total number of employees.

Let's calculate the total salary for each department:

Department A:

Number of employees in Department A = 10

Average salary in Department A = Rs. 50,000

Total salary in Department A = Number of employees × Average salary = 10 × Rs. 50,000 = Rs. 500,000

Department B:

Number of employees in Department B = 15

Average salary in Department B = Rs. 60,000

Total salary in Department B = Number of employees × Average salary = 15 × Rs. 60,000 = Rs. 900,000

Department C:

Number of employees in Department C = 12

Average salary in Department C = Rs. 55,000

Total salary in Department C = Number of employees × Average salary = 12 × Rs. 55,000 = Rs. 660,000

Department D:

Number of employees in Department D = 8

Average salary in Department D = Rs. 65,000

Total salary in Department D = Number of employees × Average salary = 8 × Rs. 65,000 = Rs. 520,000

Department E:

Number of employees in Department E = 20

Average salary in Department E = Rs. 70,000

Total salary in Department E = Number of employees × Average salary = 20 × Rs. 70,000 = Rs. 1,400,000

Now, let's calculate the total salary across all departments:

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Total salary across all departments = Total salary in Department A + Total salary in Department B + Total salary in Department C + Total salary in Department D + Total salary in Department E

Total salary across all departments = Rs. 500,000 + Rs. 900,000 + Rs. 660,000 + Rs. 520,000 + Rs. 1,400,000 = Rs. 3,980,000

Next, we need to calculate the total number of employees in the company:

Total number of employees in the company = Number of employees in Department A + Number of employees in Department B + Number of employees in Department C + Number of employees in Department D + Number of employees in Department E

Total number of employees in the company = 10 + 15 + 12 + 8 + 20 = 65

Finally, let's find the overall average salary:

Overall average salary = Total salary across all departments / Total number of employees in the company

Overall average salary = Rs. 3,980,000 / 65 ≈ Rs. 61,230.77 (rounded to two decimal places)

The overall average salary of all employees in the company is approximately Rs. 61,230.77.

119 - d

Based on the given data interpretation, Department E has the highest total salary. The total salary of all employees in Department E can be calculated as follows:

Department A:

Number of employees in Department A = 10

Average salary in Department A = Rs. 50,000

Total salary in Department A = Number of employees × Average salary = 10 × Rs. 50,000 = Rs. 500,000

Department B:

Number of employees in Department B = 15

Average salary in Department B = Rs. 60,000

Total salary in Department B = Number of employees × Average salary = 15 × Rs. 60,000 = Rs. 900,000

Department C:

Number of employees in Department C = 12

Average salary in Department C = Rs. 55,000

Total salary in Department C = Number of employees × Average salary = 12 × Rs. 55,000 = Rs. 660,000

Department D:

Number of employees in Department D = 8

Average salary in Department D = Rs. 65,000

Total salary in Department D = Number of employees × Average salary = 8 × Rs. 65,000 = Rs. 520,000

Total salary of all employees in Department E = (Number of employees in Department E) x (Average salary of Department E) = 20 x Rs.70,000 = Rs.1,400,000

Hence, Department E has the highest total salary of Rs.1,400,000.

120 - c

Based on the given data interpretation, if the company wants to allocate a total budget of Rs.4,000,000 for employee salaries, the percentage of the budget that will be allocated to Department E can be calculated as follows:

Total salary of all employees in Department E = (Number of employees in Department E) x (Average salary of Department E) = 20 x Rs.70,000 = Rs.1,400,000

Percentage of the budget allocated to Department E = (Total salary of all employees in Department E) / (Total budget for employee salaries) x 100% = Rs.1,400,000 / Rs.4,000,000 x 100% = 35%

Hence, if the company wants to allocate a total budget of Rs.4,000,000 for employee salaries, 35% of the budget will be allocated to Department E.

MOCK TEST - 6

Section - English

Passage 1

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

A hawker of hand fans was passing by the palace of the king, shouting out, “I have created unique and wonderful fans. Such fans have never been seen before.”

The king had a collection of all sorts of fans from every corner of the world and so he was curious. He leaned over his balcony to have a look at this seller of unique and wonderful fans. To him, the fans looked ordinary, hardly worth a penny, but he called the man upstairs anyway. The king asked, “What is unique about those fans? And what is their price?”

The hawker replied, “Your Majesty, they don’t cost much. Considering the quality of these fans, the price is very low: one hundred rupees a fan.”

The king was amazed. “One hundred rupees! This fan worth a paisa is available anywhere in the market. And you ask for a hundred rupees! What is so special about these fans?”

The hawker said, “What is so special? Each fan is guaranteed to last one hundred years. For one hundred years it won’t spoil.”

“From the look of it, it seems impossible it can even last a week,” the king said, “Are you trying to cheat me? Is this outright fraud, and with the king himself?”

The vendor replied that he would be responsible for any malfunction before a hundred years.

The central stick of the fan came out in three days, and the whole fan disintegrated before the week was out.

The king was sure the fan seller would never turn up again, but to his complete surprise, the man presented himself as he had been asked to, on time, on the seventh day as asked by the King earlier.

The king was furious with him. The man replied humbly, “With due respect, it seems my lord does not know how to use fans. The fan must last for one hundred years; it is guaranteed. How did you fan?”

The king lifted the fan and showed how he had fanned. The man said, “Now I understand. You shouldn’t fan like that.”

The man explained, “Hold the fan steady. Keep it steady in front of you and then move your head sideways to and fro. The fan will last one hundred years.

This is the situation of our humanity. Today’s human being is the product of a culture that is five, six or ten thousand years old. But the human being is blamed for being wrong, not the culture.

Q1. What compelled the King to purchase the expensive fan from the vendor?

a) The gimmick of the vendor played its part.

b) The quality of the fan compelled the King to purchase the fan.

c) The King wanted to check the claims of the vendor.

d) King was befooled by the vendor in buying the fan.

Q2. What is the genre of the story given in the passage?

a) Satire

b) Parody

c) Irony

d) Metaphorical

Q3. The author has compared ‘culture’ with –

a) An expensive but useless fan

b) A credulous king

c) A boastful shrewd vendor

d) Process of fanning

Q4. What is the purpose of the author for writing this story?

a) To narrate the story of the credulous King and the clever vendor of fans.

b) Understanding humanity through the story of King and Vendor.

c) Understanding unfeasible principles of humanity and static culture through a story.

d) Narrating how credulity leads to loss.

Passage 2

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

Sisters and Brothers of America,

It fills my heart with joy unspeakable to rise in response to the warm and cordial welcome that you have given us. I thank you in the name of the most ancient order of monks in the world; I thank you in the name of the mother of religions, and I thank you in the name of millions and millions of Hindu people of all classes and sects. My thanks to some of the speakers on this platform who, referring to the delegates from the Orient, have told you that these men from far-off nations may well claim the honor of bearing to different lands the idea of toleration.

I am proud to belong to a religion that has taught the world both tolerance and universal acceptance. We believe not only in universal toleration, but we accept all religions as true. I am proud to belong to a nation that has sheltered the persecuted and the refugees of all religions and nations of the earth. I am proud to tell you that we have gathered in our bosom the purest remnant of the Israelites, who came to Southern India and took refuge with us in the year in which their holy temple was shattered to pieces by Roman tyranny.

I am proud to belong to the religion which has sheltered and is still fostering the remnant of the grand Zoroastrian nation. I will quote to you, brethren, a few lines from a hymn which I remember to have repeated from my earliest boyhood, which is every day repeated by millions of human beings: “As the different streams having their sources in different places all mingle their water in the sea, so, O Lord, the different paths which men take through different tendencies, various though they appear, crooked or straight, all lead to Thee.”

The present convention, which is one of the most august assemblies ever held, is in itself a vindication, a declaration to the world of the wonderful doctrine preached in the Gita: “Whosoever comes to Me, through whatsoever form, I reach him; all men are

struggling through paths which in the end lead to me." Sectarianism, bigotry, and its horrible descendant, fanaticism, have long possessed this beautiful earth. They have filled the earth with violence, drenched it often and often with human blood, destroyed civilization and sent whole nations to despair. Had it not been for these horrible demons, human society would be far more advanced than it is now.

Q5. The author starts his speech in which of the following ways?

a) In a very dramatic way.

b) In a confident way.

c) On a satirical note.

d) On a nervous note.

Q6. Which quality of Hinduism is emphasized in the passage?

a) Religious Tolerance

b) Shelter the refugees

c) Tyranny

d) Self-acceptance

Q7. Which of the following has not influenced the religion of the speaker?

a) Europe

b) Israel

c) Zoroastrianism

d) Gita

Q8. What does the speaker imply in the sentence given below?

'O Lord, the different paths which men take through different tendencies, various though they appear, crooked or straight, all lead to Thee.'

a) Religious tolerance

b) Unity in diversity

c) God as a convergent point

d) Monotheism

Passage 3

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow-

Most of us are neither pilots nor astronauts. We are not trained to steer large, hurtling hulks of steel and gasoline while manipulating small computers. So, there's something blindingly obvious about the risks of texting while driving. Yet research is beginning to show that driving while simply talking on a cell phone — including using hands-free technology — can prove dangerous, even deadly.

Driver distraction and inattention in their various forms are thought to play a role in 20-30% of all road crashes. Distraction is caused by a competing activity, event or object from inside or outside the vehicle. Safety problems related to driver distraction are expected to escalate in the near future as more technologies become available for use in motorized vehicles. A relatively new technology, already widely available and accepted, is the mobile phone. While it is clear that mobile phones enhance business communication and increase personal convenience, the use of mobile phones while driving has become a road safety concern.

The vast majority of drivers (60 to 70%) report using their mobile phone at least sometimes while driving, and it is estimated that at any given moment during the day, 1 to 4% of the drivers are using a mobile phone. The mobile phone distracts drivers in two ways: it causes physical distraction and cognitive distraction. Physical distraction occurs when drivers have to simultaneously operate their mobile phones (i.e., reach, dial, hold) and operate their vehicles. Cognitive distraction occurs when a driver has to divert part of his/her attention from driving to the telephone conversation. However, the ability to divide one’s attention between two simultaneous tasks is limited. Mobile phone use while driving could therefore negatively affect driving performance. The results of epidemiological studies strongly suggest that using a mobile phone while driving can increase the risk of being involved in a road crash up to four times.

Additionally, "cell phones," he says, "make you blind to your own bad driving. “And even though the common assumption is that hands-free technology has mitigated the more dangerous side effects of cell-phone use — it's just like talking to someone sitting next to you, isn't it? — a series of 2007 simulator tests conducted by Monteiro seems to

indicate the opposite. Part of the problem may be that when people direct their attention to sound, the visual and reactive capacity of their brain decreases.

The participants in one of the simulator studies were faster to brake and caused fewer crashes when they had 0.08% blood-alcohol content than while sober and talking on a cell phone.

Q9. Which of the following is not the effect of using mobile phones while driving a vehicle according to the passage?

a) Attention deficiency.
b) Overlooking erroneous driving.
c) Slow responses.
d) Cognitive thought process.

Q10. Which of the following is not an inference based on the passage?

a) The alcohol content in the blood is not so dangerous as using a mobile while driving.
b) Monteiro is a researcher.
c) When people direct attention to sound, their visual capacity decreases.
d) Even hands-free phones are not of any help while driving.

Q11. If the passage is taken from a magazine, what can be a possible name of this magazine?

a) The Wonder World of Mobiles.
b) The Health and We.
c) Driving the cars.
d) Safety, distractions and driving.

Q12. Which of the following statements would the author most likely agree with?

a) Avoid any activity while driving.
b) Drunk drivers are better than absent-minded drivers.
c) Use hands-free while driving at slow speeds only.
d) Mobiles can be switched off while driving.

Passage 4

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow-

The modification of crops is nothing new; plant breeders have been doing it since agriculture began. The wonderful range of apples or potatoes we now enjoy is the result of crossing different varieties. Cabbage, cauliflower and broccoli all originated from one botanical species.

Modern molecular biology has given us the ability to go much further. We can now isolate the gene for a particular characteristic of an organism and transfer it to another species. It is this practice of transforming a plant with alien genes- perhaps from an animal or bacterium – that is causing all the controversy.

There are three main concerns. Scientists can now take a gene for resistance to a particular herbicide and transfer it to crop: when these plants are sprayed with a weed killer, the weeds are destroyed while the crop is unharmed. One worry is the harmful effect this could have on the biodiversity of farmland, where so many insects, birds and other animals depend upon “weed” species.

Another fear is that alien genes from a genetically modified (GM) plant could escape into a wild population of a related species. Since plants are fertilized by pollen which is carried through the air, often for great distances, this is entirely possible. A wild species modified in this way with pesticide resistance could become a “superweed”, while a species that becomes unnaturally resistant to animals that feed on it could disrupt the food chain.

The third worry concerns a proposal to produce seeds for cereals that cannot germinate or produce next year’s seeds. This ‘terminator’ technology would be of obvious advantage to some companies since farms would be forced to buy new seeds annually. But it could be devastating to a farmer in the developing world who depends upon saving some seeds for next year’s crop.

Q13. Who could be the major beneficiary of the ‘terminator technology as per the passage?

a) Farmers in developing countries.

b) Seed companies.

c) Purchasers of cereals.

d) Retailers of cereals.

Q14. We can surmise from the passage that GM refers to-

a) The transference of a gene to another species thereby modifying the latter.

b) The creation of new varieties through hybridization.

c) Making disease-resistant plants.

d) developing better-producing varieties

Q15. Why is the selective destruction of weeds a matter of worry?

a) It can affect the crop as well.

b) It involves GM technology about which much is not known.

c) It could have undesirable and unknown effects.

d) It could negatively affect the bio-diversity of farmland.

Q16. The fear that an alien gene could escape into a wild population is supported by the possibility of _____.

a) Pollens being carried through great distances.

b) The emergence of superweed.

c) A disruption in the food chain.

d) The prevalence of animals that feed on superweed.

Passage 5.

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow-

Dreams are periods of mental activity that occur during sleep in which the sleeping person experiences imagination and visions. The science behind dreams is limited, and the exact function remains unclear – but research has shed light on some of the mechanisms behind dreaming. Long considered an intensely subjective and deeply personal experience, dreams are slowly opening out to research methodology and in the process spilling the secrets of consciousness, **volition** and the nature of imaginary worlds. At the absolute cutting edge of dream research today lies the study of an elusive and unusual type of dream called a 'lucid dream'. Simply put, a lucid dream in which one knows, at the time of the dream, that one is dreaming and that one can then control

the course of the dream. Although only a small percentage of people have lucid dreams, there are now methods available that can induce such dreams in people.

Keath Hearne of the University of Hull and Stephan LaBerge of Standford University, California, realized that if a person (who was conscious that he or she was dreaming) could somehow communicate to the outside world, it would open a whole new process of dialogue between the conscious and the unconscious. Hearne exploited the fact that in dream sleep, the eyes move. He thought perhaps a lucid dreamer could signal by moving the eyes in a predetermined pattern and, in 1980, succeeded in making a volunteer move his eyes left and right eight times in succession. From there it was a simple step to use the movements in Morse Code to make whole sentences. One of the next steps envisaged is to link the Morse signals to a speech synthesizer for a real conversation to take place.

What can we expect to get out of all this? For one thing, there is a great debate going on at present about the nature of dreams that could possibly be resolved. An older school still clings to the Freudian viewpoint of dreams being representations of unconscious wish fulfilment symbolism while another newer one maintains they are nothing more than random electrochemical bursts which the brain then does its best to put into some sort of coherent scenario as visual imagery. If a person could talk about what he or she is seeing while it is happening, dream interpretation could finally take place with the dreamer participating in real-time.

On the other hand, investigators could try to stimulate various areas of the brain through electrodes to see what, if any, effect it has on the content of dreams while getting simultaneous feedback from the dreamer. This could lend support to their theory.

Q17. Which of the statements would the author most likely disagree with?

a) Dream research is chiefly developing strategies for research into eye movement.

b) Research shows that the dreamer can be made to simultaneously participate in the real world.

c) Visual imagery and its relation with Morse code are indeed very complex.

d) Visual imagery represents wish fulfilment.

Q 18. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the passage about the study of lucid dreams and its potential implications?

(a) Lucid dreams provide a means for conscious individuals to communicate with the unconscious mind during sleep.

(b) Keath Hearne and Stephan LaBerge have successfully developed a speech synthesizer to facilitate real-time conversations with lucid dreamers.

(c) The Freudian viewpoint of dreams as representations of unconscious wish fulfillment symbolism is widely accepted among researchers studying lucid dreams.

(d) Dream interpretation can only be accurate when the dreamer participates in real-time while talking about their dreams.

Q19. What is true regarding the Freudian concept of dreams?

a) It has not been antiquated.

b) It relies heavily on the unfulfilled part of the unconscious.

c) It is very stimulating.

d) Both (a) and (b)

Q20. What is the synonym of the word 'volition' as used in the passage?

a) Discretion

b) Dependency

c) Dejected

d) Obligatory

Passage 6

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow-

Early one morning, before sunrise, a fisherman went to a river. On the bank, he felt something underfoot and found it to be a small sack of stones. He picked up the sack and putting his net aside, squatted on the bank to await the sunrise. He was waiting for dawn to break in order to start his day's work. Lazily he picked a stone out of the bag and threw it into the water. Then he cast another stone and then another. In the absence of anything else to do, he kept tossing the stones into the water, one by one.

Slowly the sun rose and it became light. By that time, he had thrown all the stones away except one; the last stone lay in his palm. His heart almost failed him when he

saw, by daylight, what he held in his hand. It was a gem! In the darkness, he had thrown a whole sack of them away! What had he lost unknowingly! Full of remorse, he cursed himself. He sobbed and cried, almost out of his mind with grief.

He had accidentally stumbled upon enough wealth to enrich his life many times over, but unknowingly, and in the darkness, he had lost it. Yet in a way he was fortunate: still, one gem was left; the light had dawned before he had thrown it away too. Generally, most people are not even that fortunate.

There is darkness all around and time is fleeting. The sun has not yet risen and we have already wasted all life's precious gems. Life is a vast treasure trove, and man does nothing with it but throws it away. By the time we have realized the importance of life, we have wasted it away. The secret, the mystery, the bliss, the deliverance, heaven — all is lost. And one's life is spent.

But no matter how much treasure has been lost, even if a single moment of life is still left, something can yet be salvaged. Something can still be known; something can still be attained. In the search for life, it is never too late to feel despair. But in our ignorance, in our darkness, we have assumed that there is nothing in life except pebbles and stones. Those who have stopped under such an assumption and have accepted defeats before making any effort to search are bound to fail.

Q21. What is the critical message in the passage?

a) All the stones one gets in life are essential.

b) We shall never waste any moment of life in useless pursuits.

c) Even a moment of life is sufficient to change destiny.

d) What is gone cannot return in the same life.

Q22. What is the reason for wasting the precious gems of life as understood from the story?

a) We do not know the worth of these gems.

b) We do not care for the value of these gems.

c) We never find gems around us.

d) We do not recognize gems around us.

Q23. What could have stopped the fisherman from throwing gems in the river?

a) The availability of light.

b) Shortage of time.

c) Knowledge about gems.

d) His greed for gems.

Q24. What is the tone of the author in the passage?

a) Optimistic

b) Motivating

c) Remorseful

d) Concerning

Section - Current Affairs, including General Knowledge

Passage 1
Read the following passage and answer the questions

As the world comes together to mark the 75th anniversary of World Health Day, which also marks the anniversary of the founding of the World Health Organization, here is a look at some of the government healthcare schemes that aim to provide 'Health for All.' Through the implementation of these schemes, the government aims to make quality healthcare affordable to those in need. These schemes are being implemented keeping in line with United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 3: (1) for all.
The central government's ministries and departments that are responsible for planning and implementing the healthcare schemes are- Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Ministry of AYUSH (Ayurveda, Yoga, Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, Sowa-Rigpa and Homoeopathy), Department of Pharmaceuticals, Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers.
Here are some of the major healthcare schemes to improve public health
Ayushman Bharat Yojana (ABY)
ABY was launched in September 2018. It aims to provide healthcare and health insurance facilities to the poor. It has two sub-missions: Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY) and Setting up of Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs). PM-JAY aims to provide financial protection to the poor for availing healthcare services at the secondary and tertiary levels to those who have Ayushman Bharat cards. The cardholders are eligible for cashless treatment of up to Rs. 5 lakhs in all government

hospitals and those private hospitals that are included under the scheme. HWCs are aimed at improving access to quality and affordable services at the primary level. These centres provide comprehensive Primary Health Care (CPHC) and cover both maternal and child health services and non-communicable diseases.

Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP)

Introduced in 1978, the UIP was initially launched as the 'Expanded Programme of Immunisation' (EPI) by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW). It became UIP in 1985 and aimed to protect 100 per cent of pregnant women and 85 per cent of all infants by 1990, from life-threatening conditions by providing vaccination. For ensuring full immunisation with all standard vaccines for all children up to two years of age and pregnant women, the Mission Indradhanush was launched in 2014 under the UIP and later in 2017 it was further expanded to reach more children and was launched as the Intensified Mission Indradhanush (2017).

National Mental Health Programme

In 1982, the Government of India launched the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) with the intention of addressing mental illnesses across the country. NMHP was set up with the primary objective to reduce distress, disability, and premature deaths caused by mental illness.

Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP)

PMBJP was launched in November 2008 with the objective of making quality generic medicines available at affordable prices to all. The scheme was launched by the Department of Pharmaceuticals, Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers. Under this scheme, dedicated outlets were set up, known as Janaushadhi Kendras to provide affordable medicines. According to data available on http://janaushadhi.gov.in, 8,819 Janaushadhi Kendras are functional as of 31st October 2022.

Q25. On which Sustainable Development Goal was the health schemes implemented in the country?

(a) No Poverty
(b) Good health and well-being
(c) Zero hunger
(d) Quality Education

Q26. Identify the correct statement/s related with Universal Immunisation programme.

Statement 1: For ensuring full immunisation with all standard vaccines for all children up to two years of age and pregnant women, the Mission Indradhanush was launched in 2014 under the UIP
Statement 2: Later in 2017 it was further expanded to reach more children and was launched as the Intensified Mission Indradhanush (2017).

(a) Both the statements are correct
(b) Only Statement 2 is correct
(c) Both the statements are incorrect
(d) Only Statement 1 is correct

Q27. When was the Phase IV Sagar Parikrama launched that would resolve issues concerning fishermen and other stakeholders thereby promoting economic development through various government schemes and initiatives?

(a) March 2021
(b) April 2022
(c) March 2023
(d) June 2023

Q28. Name the ground breaking health care initiative launched by the Government of India in 2018 which enables cashless and paperless treatment at any hospital without paying upfront.

(a) Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana
(b) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana
(c) Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana
(d) Central Government Health Scheme

Q29. Jan Aushadhi day is commemorated on which of the following day every year?

(a) April 12
(b) January 14
(c) March 7
(d) October 22

Passage 2

Read the following passage and answer the questions

Former BJP MLA from Madhya Pradesh's Katni district Dhruv Pratap Singh joined the Congress party. Dhruv Pratap, along with another leader Shankar Mahto, joined the grand old party in the presence of former CMs Kamal Nath and Digvijaya Singh at an event in Bhopal. Dhruv Pratap has been an MLA from Vijayraghavgarh seat in Katni district, while Shankar Mahto is counted among the strong leaders of Bahoriband area in Katni. Dhruv Pratap has been airing his grievances with state president V D Sharma for some time. Attacking Sharma, Dhruv Pratap said, "The organisation of the BJP is at its lowest level at the moment. V D Sharma became state president without any field experience. They do not have time to talk to the workers. They are busy in their lavish life." Dhruv Pratap was also disgruntled over the growing closeness of the current Vijayraghavgarh MLA Sanjay Pathak with Chief Minister Shivraj Singh Chouhan. "Sanjay Pathak was a Congress leader who joined the BJP. He became close to the CM. He is not good for democracy. He is only concerned with himself and about money. The BJP has strayed from its core ideology and has become a party of leaders who are concerned with money. The BJP will lose the election because the 'karyakartas' are feeling low," Singh told The Indian Express. BJP spokesperson Pankaj Chaturvedi said, "During elections these things happen. We respect his decision. It is his personal decision. We will keep working towards development and democracy."
Singh had joined the BJP in 1980s and was the 'mandal adhyaksh' from Badwara for 14 years between 1988 and 2002. He fought his first election from Badwara and lost by a margin of 2,000 votes to the Congress candidate. In 2003, he was fielded from Vijayraghavgarh, where he defeated Satyendra Pathak of the Congress, who was a minister then. He lost his third election in 2008. He was then nominated as the district party president of Katni district, Madhya Pradesh, in 2010.

Q30. Who has been recently appointed as Deputy Chief Minister of Chhatisgarh?

(a) T. S. Singh Deo
(b) Dinesh Sharma
(c) Jai Singh Agarwal
(d) Shiv Shankar Yadav

Q31. Who appoints the Council of Ministers in India?

(a) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(b) President of India on the advice of PM

(c) Chief Justice of India
(d) Attorney General

Q32. Amidst the critical and sudden political upheavals in the Maharashtra politics who has been appointed as the leader of opposition in the State's Assembly?

(a) Tanaji Sawant
(b) Manoj Scindhia
(c) Sanjay Chauhan
(d) Jitendra Awhad

Q33. Who was appointed as working president of the Nationalist Congress Party along with Praful Patel?
Options:
(a) Vinay Sharma
(b) Supriya Sule
(c) Avinash Shinde
(d) Harish Singhania

Q34. Who has been sworn-in as the CM of Meghalaya to lead a coalition government for the second consecutive term?

(a) Paul Lyngdoh
(b) Conrad Kongkal Sangma
(c) Shakliar Wajri
(d) Abu Toher

Passage 3
Read the following passage and answer the questions

Japan will give (1) up to $841 million in subsidies for the automaker's investment in domestic production of batteries used in electric vehicles (EVs), Industry Minister Yasutoshi Nishimura said. Toyota this week laid out a sweeping plan for new technology and a radical redesign of factories, sending the clearest signal yet of its intention to capture a larger share of the fast-growing market for battery EVs, where it has been far outsold by rivals such as Tesla. "As the international competition for storage batteries is intensifying, competition for capital investment is also becoming more intense," Nishimura told reporters at a media conference. "Large-scale investments by Toyota

group and so on will hopefully lead to a significant strengthening of our country's supply chain for storage batteries," he said.

There were no further details about the investment that Toyota could provide beyond those already disclosed by the ministry, a company spokesperson said. The government said mass production of the (2) was expected to start in stages from October 2026 onwards.

Japan has designated batteries for energy storage, including car batteries, as important under an economic security law and has earmarked 331.6 billion yen in its second supplementary budget to support their supply and development, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) said. The government will shoulder up to 117.8 billion yen ($841 million), or just over a third of about 330 billion yen in investments including for the development of next-generation solid-state batteries and lithium iron phosphate batteries, METI said. It said the subsidy will be provided to Toyota and three companies with which it is working on battery development, including Toyota Industries. The investment will bring annual production capacity in Japan to 45 gigawatt hours (GWh), Nishimura said, adding the government seeks to achieve a domestic output capacity of 150 GWh by 2030.

Japan's No.2 automaker Honda Motor and battery maker GS Yuasa in April announced the building of a new plant that would target an annual production capacity of at least 20 gigawatt hours (GWh).

Q35. Which of the following organisation will receive up to $841 million as a subsidy towards automakers' investment in domestic production of batteries used in EVs?

(a) Nissan
(b) Honda
(c) Suzuki
(d) Toyota

Q36. Which product will be taken into mass production by the Toyota in stages from October 2026 onwards?

(a) Radiator
(b) Front axle
(c) Batteries
(d) Brakes

Q37. Which country has recently joined hands with India to advance aeronautical technologies that is expected to enhance the defence capabilities of both the countries?

(a) France
(b) United Kingdom
(c) Ukraine
(d) Austria

Q38. Which country joined hands with India by launching the 'Young Professionals Scheme' along with India on Pravasi Bharatiya Divas held on January 9, 2023?

(a) USA
(b) United Kingdom
(c) Australia
(d) Russia

Q39. Where was the Intersolar Europe 2023 held in which Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency participated?

(a) Geneva
(b) Hamburg
(c) Munich
(d) Frankfurt

Passage 4
Read the following passage and answer the questions

Maharashtra Chief Minister Eknath Shinde, who completed one year in office on Friday, said increasing insurance cover under a health scheme to Rs 5 lakh from Rs 1.5 lakh and providing farmers a financial aid of Rs 6,000 a year were among the key decisions taken by his government. Participating virtually in a function organised for laying foundation stones for development projects worth Rs 122.59 crore at Patan in western Maharashtra's Satara district, Shinde said a Shiv Sena-BJP government should have been formed after polls in November 2019 itself, but it took 50 MLAs and 13 MPs to make it happen two-and-a-half years later. He was referring to a rebellion by a section of MLAs of the united Shiv Sena which brought down the Maha Vikas Aghadi (MVA) government and paved the way for him to take over as chief minister on June 30, 2022,

with support from the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP). As many as 86 development projects covering 126 villages in the home district of Shinde were launched at the function. The Shiv Sena leader his government remains focused on development and welfare of people. "We are taking decisions for people's welfare. With Rs 6,000 per year from the state government (under NaMo Shetkari Mahasanman Nidhi), farmers will now get Rs 12,000 annually with the Centre already giving them Rs 6,000 (under PM Kisan Samman Nidhi) every year," he said. Similarly, the Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Jan Arogya Yojana, the state government's flagship health insurance scheme, will cover 12.5 crore people of the state with free medical treatment up to Rs 5 lakh, said the chief minister. He said his government has cleared 32 irrigation projects in just one year which will bring six lakh hectares of land under irrigation. "We are celebrating our first anniversary in office through development work," Shinde said.

Q40. Identify the correct statement/s related with the welfare schemes initiated by the CM of Maharashtra towards his completion of 1 year of office.

Statement 1: Maharashtra Chief Minister Eknath Shinde, completed one year in office and in regard with this event, he said that his government will increase insurance cover under a health scheme to Rs 5 lakh from Rs 1.5 lakh and provide farmers a financial aid of Rs 6,000 a year.
Statement 2: He also participated virtually in a function organised for laying foundation stones for development projects worth Rs 122.59 crore at Patan in western Maharashtra's Satara district.

(a) Both the statements are correct
(b) Only Statement 1 is correct
(c) Both the statements are incorrect
(d) Only Statement 2 is correct

Q41. The gender-inclusive tourism policy, Aai, was approved by the _____ cabinet.

(a) Gujarat
(b) Maharashtra
(c) Uttar Pradesh
(d) Bihar

Q42. In which of the following government's mobile application face authentication feature was introduced?

(a) AgriMarket
(b) PM-Kisan
(c) Krishi Jagran
(d) Kisan Suvidha

Q43. Name the UN agency that would join hands with Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) to uplift women in entrepreneurship.

(a) International Monetary Fund (IMF)
(b) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
(c) UNICEFF
(d) Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)

Q44. Name the mobile app introduced by the Ministry of Ports, Shipping, and Waterways that offers a wide range of services like service catalogue, bank guarantee, certification etc.

(a) MyGov app
(b) Sagar Setu
(c) MyPort App
(d) Sagarmala

Passage 5

Read the following passage and answer the questions

A new Parliament building awaits as the Monsoon Session was announced from July 20 to August 11. However, with both the ruling BJP and Opposition parties in election mode, and continuing Manipur violence expected to prominently feature in the House, the Session is expected to be as turbulent as the past few ones have been. While the government is set to bring crucial Bills, including the legislation to replace its ordinance that took away substantial powers from the Delhi government, the Congress is upbeat after the Karnataka poll win and will want to press its advantage ahead of the Assembly elections in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Chhattisgarh. Sources said the BJP will use the House floor to highlight Prime Minister Narendra Modi's successful foreign visits abroad, the infrastructure push under his government, and its initiatives to contain

inflation. Among the legislation expected in the short Session - likely to have a total of 17 working days — are the much-awaited Digital Personal Data Protection Bill and the Forest Conservation (Amendment) Bill, besides the Bill to replace the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (Amendment) Ordinance. Voting on the NCT Bill is crucial as it will be a test of the newly forged Opposition unity, with the Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) having met parties to seek support against the Bill. The stand taken by non-Congress, non-BJP parties on the Bill will be a sign of things to come. While the BJP with its 303 MPs enjoys a clear majority in the Lok Sabha, and would have no trouble getting an NCT Bill passed in the House, in the Rajya Sabha that currently has a strength of 238 MPs, it could find it harder if the non-BJP parties come together. The AAP has been seeking that the Opposition vote together against the Bill, as it violates the principle of federalism by sidelining an elected government and handing over control of civil servants to the Lieutenant Governor.

AAP supremo Arvind Kejriwal has met Opposition leaders seeking an assurance that they would vote against the Bill, but the Congress has refused to commit itself so far. The Opposition parties are also expected to take on the government over the situation in Manipur, a BJP-ruled state that has been seeing clashes between two communities since May 3.

The Digital Data Protection Bill, expected this Session, was ready in the previous one but could not be tabled due to disruptions. The Indian Express had earlier reported that under the changes to the Bill, global data flows would be allowed by default to all jurisdictions, other than a specified negative list of countries where such transfers would be restricted. This could further liberalise conditions for data transfers. Announcing the dates for the Monsoon Session, after discussions at the Cabinet Committee on Parliamentary Affairs, Parliamentary Affairs Minister Pralhad Joshi tweeted: “Urge all parties to contribute towards productive discussions.”

Q45. Which bill is crucial to the newly formed opposition party during the monsoon session of Parliament?

(a) Forest (conservation) bill
(b) Competition (amendment) bill
(c) Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (Amendment) Ordinance
(d) Cybersecurity bill

Q46. Who met Opposition leaders seeking an assurance that they would vote against the Bill, but the Congress has refused to commit itself so far?

(a) Mayawati
(b) Arvind Kejriwal

(c) Mamta Banerjee
(d) Eknath Shinde

Q47. Which State Assembly on March 2023, passed the Right to Health bill thus making the State first of its kind to provide every resident with the right to access free outpatient and inpatient services at all public health facilities?

(a) Odisha
(b) Bihar
(c) Madhya Pradesh
(d) Rajasthan

Q48. Which Article of the Indian Constitution deals with powers, privileges and immunities of the Houses of the Parliament?

(a) Article 172
(b) Article 105
(c) Article 239
(d) Article 156

Q49. What term refers to a written order to members of a particular party in the House to abide by a certain direction?

(a) Zero hour
(b) Recess
(c) Whip
(d) Adjournment

Passage 6
Read the following passage and answer the questions

Naval ships deployed in the Indian Ocean region are visiting ports of friendly foreign countries and spreading the message of 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' on International Day of Yoga forming an 'Ocean Ring of Yoga', the Indian Navy said on Wednesday. Yoga day events and activities are being conducted on Indian naval ships, including Kiltan, Chennai, Shivalik, Sunayna, Trishul, Tarkash, Vagir, Sumitra and Brahmaputra -- all of which are deployed in the Indian Ocean Region. Port calls by Indian naval ships include those at Chattogram in Bangladesh, Safaga in Egypt, Jakarta in Indonesia, Mombasa in Kenya, Toamasina in Madagascar, Muscat in Oman, Colombo in Sri Lanka, Phuket in

Thailand and Dubai in the United Arab Emirates, where yoga sessions are being organised in accordance with the "Common Yoga Protocol". Nearly 3,500 naval personnel on board 19 Indian Navy ships have travelled more than 35,000 kilometres as ambassadors of yoga in both national and international waters, the Indian Navy has said. This includes more than 2,400 personnel on 11 naval ships at foreign ports or international waters. Yoga day celebrations are also being done on board ships of several foreign navies in concert with India's overseas missions, involving more than 1,200 foreign navy personnel. Earlier, the Indian Navy had held yoga awareness campaigns to encourage maximum participation by naval personnel, defence civilians and families. The United Nations General Assembly declared June 21 as the International Day of Yoga (IDY) following a resolution moved by India and co-sponsored by a large number of countries.

Q50. Which day is declared as International Day of Yoga (IDY) by the United Nations General Assembly?

(a) April 24
(b) February 20
(c) June 21
(d) July 19

Q51. Yoga day events and activities are conducted on Indian naval ships, including Kiltan, Chennai, Shivalik, Sunayna, Trishul, Tarkash, Vagir, Sumitra and Brahmaputra. Where are they deployed?

(a) Pacific Ocean
(b) Indian ocean
(c) Atlantic ocean
(d) Colombo

Q52. When is the ASEAN, the Southeast Asian block exercise scheduled that will take place in the North Natuna Sea?

(a) August
(b) September
(c) October
(d) November

Q53. Where was the first-ever India-France-UAE Maritime Partnership Exercise took place?

(a) Colombo
(b) Andaman & Nicobar Islands
(c) Gulf of Oman
(d) Mediterranean Sea

Q54. Multilateral Naval Exercise Komodo (MNEK) was hosted by _____.

(a) Colombo
(b) Uttarakhand
(c) Indian Ocean
(d) Indonesia

Section - Legal reasoning

Passage 1

Read the following passage and answer the questions.

The law relating to 'offer' and 'acceptance' is not simple.

In Hamilton, Rau and Winthraub on Contracts, the learned authors referred to a decision of Habaska Seed Co. Vs. Harsh 98 Nob 89, 152 NW 310 wherein the purported offer "I want $ 2.25 cent per cent for this seed fobcowell," was held not be an offer on the ground that the defendant did not say "I offer to sell you.

"The rules of offer and acceptance are usually favourites of law students; they are easily stated and tend to be rather mechanical in their operation. They also involve situations that are relatively easy to grasp and in which various policy consideration are close to the surface. However, one should not assume that one has mastered the law of contracts simply because one is conversant with rules of offer and acceptance. In deed the writings of modern contracts scholars tend to deprecate the importance of the rules of offer and acceptance.

Meaning of offer. An offer is an expression by one person or group of persons or by agents on his behalf, made to another, of his willingness to be bound to a contract with that other on terms either certain or capable of being rendered contain.

An offer may be made to an individual or to a group of persons or to the world at large. It may be made expressly by words, or it may be implied from the product of the offerer."

"It has been established ever since the case of Payne v Cave in 1789 that recovation is possible and effective at any time before acceptance: up to this moment ex hypothesis no legal obligation exists. Nor, as the law stands, is it relevant that the offeror has declared himself ready to keep the offer open for a given period. Such an intimation is but part and parcel of the original offer, which must stand or fall as a whole. The offeror may, of course, bind himself, by a separate and specific contract, to keep the offer; but the offeree, if such is his allegation, must provide all the elements of a valid contract, including assent and consideration. In Routledge v Grant the defendant offered on 18 March to buy the plaintiff's house for a certain sum, 'a definite answer to be given within six weeks from the date'. Best CJ held that the defendant could withdraw at any moment before acceptance, even though the time limit had not expired. The plaintiff could only have held the defendant to his offer throughout the period, if he had bought the option by a separate and binding contract."

Q55. A, runs an insurance company, and employees an agent to sell insurance plans, then:

a. An offer by A's agent would be considered as an offer by A

b. An offer by A's agent would not be considered as an offer by A

c. An offer by A's agent would be a voidable offer by A

d. An offer by A's agent on his behalf would be void

Q56. Which of the following statements do you consider correct?

a. An offer can be revoked any time after it has been made

b. An offer can only be revoked until it has been accepted

c. An offer can be revoked by within 7 days of acceptance

d. An offer cannot be revoked

Q57. A visits a bar and gets completely drunk and makes an offer to B that he will buy his watch for Rs. 10 lakhs, and B subsequently accepts it, then:

a. A would have to buy the watch as the offer has been accepted

b. A would not have to buy the watch as the offer is not valid

c. A would have to pay compensation to B

d. A would not have to buy the watch if B was also drunk during the time of entering the contract

Q58. A, makes an offer to B on the telephone that he would buy his car for Rs. 1 Lakh, however due to connectivity issues, B was unable to hear the offer, then:

a. The communication of the offer would still be complete

b. The communication of the offer would not be complete

c. The communication of offer would be complete only through a written contract

d. The communication of offer would be partially complete

Q59.A who lives in Uttar Pradesh makes an offer to B, who lives in Rajasthan, and B subsequently accepts it, then the place of completion of the contract would be:

a. Uttar Pradesh

b. Rajasthan

c. Either Uttar Pradesh or Rajasthan

d. None of the above

Passage 2

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Going by the principle laid in the case of R*ylands v Fletcher*, it can be said that if a person brings on his land and keeps some dangerous thing, and such a thing is likely to cause some damage if it escapes, then such person will be answerable for the damaged caused. The person from whose property such substance escaped will be held accountable even when he hasn't been negligent in keeping the substance in his premises. The liability is imposed on him not because there is any negligence on his part but the substance kept on his premises is hazardous and dangerous. Based on this judicial pronouncement, the concept of strict liability came into being. There are some essential conditions that should be fulfilled to categorize a liability under the head of

strict liability. There are some exceptions to the rule of strict liability as Plaintiff's fault, Act of God, Act of the third party, Consent of Plaintiff (V*iolenti non fit injuria)*.

According to the rule of absolute liability, if any person is engaged in an inherently dangerous or hazardous activity, and if any harm is caused to any person due to any accident which occurred while carrying out such inherently dangerous and hazardous activity, then the person who is carrying out such activity will be held absolutely liable. The exception to the strict liability rule also wouldn't be considered. The rule laid down in the case of *MC Mehta v UOI* was also followed by the Supreme Court while deciding the case of Bhopal Gas Tragedy case. To ensure that victims of such accidents get quick relief through insurance, the Indian Legislature passed the Public Liability Insurance Act in the year 1991.

Q60.X used to keep a lion as his pet animal. One day, a lion escaped his premises and entered the premises of Y and killed the son of Y. Discuss the liability of X.

a. X will be absolutely liable for his act.

b. X will be strictly liable for his act.

c. X will be vicariously liable for his act.

d. X will not be liable because it was mere accident.

Q61.X is a guest of Y. X came to Y place for a night stay and in the midnight phone of Y blast on the bed, which caused grievous hurt to X. Discuss the liability of Y.

a. Y will be strictly liable.

b. Y will be absolutely liable.

c. There will be no liability of Y.

d. Y will be liable for inviting X.

Q62.If Amit and Bejal are neighbours and share the same water source which is on Amit's land. If the water leaks and causes damage to Bejal, what will be the liability of Amit?

a. Bejal can claim damage from Amit.

b. Amit will be strictly liable.

c. Amit will be absolutely liable.

d. Bejal cannot claim any damages as Amit would not be liable for any damage.

Q63.Rohan's horse died after entering Sohan's property and eating some poisonous leaves. Discuss the liability of Sohan.

a. Rohan can claim damages from Sohan as leaves were poisonous in the premises of Rohan.

b. Rohan cannot claim damages from Sohan as it was Rohan's fault.

c. Rohan can claim damages from Sohan because dangerous things are not allowed to keep.

d. Rohan can claim damages because his horse died.

Q64.There was a leakage of poisonous gas from a factory, which resulted the death of several people. What will be the lability of factory's owner?

a. He will not be liable because it happens by mistake.

b. He will not be liable because it was an act of God.

c. He will be absolutely liable.

d. He will be strictly liable.

Passage 3

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Section 12 of the Hindu Marriage Act 1955 lays down that when one's consent is not obtained, the marriage is considered void. It shows that despite the absence of consent of the bride, the marriage is valid and legal.

Section 7 of the Hindu marriage act 1955 states the solemnization of the Hindu marriage, a Hindu marriage may be performed by all the ceremonies and rituals of both

the party or either anyone. It is concerned with the Saptapadi which means that taking seven rounds around the fire with their partner; after its completion, marriage becomes complete.

Section 5: A valid marriage shall be solemnized between two Hindus if the following conditions are fulfilled:

1. Any person doesn't have a spouse living at the time of the marriage. According to the Hindu Marriage Act, It is not permissible to have two living wives at the same point in time, which amounts to bigamy. It is punishable under Section 494 of the Indian Penal Code.

2. The groom shall attain the age of 21 and the bride attains the age of 18. It is necessary at the time of marriage the person shall attain the specified age given in this Act.

3.The consent shall not be given by coercion or threat. In the modern world, a father can't get the girl married to any without a girl's consent. Marriage will be void.

4.They don't fall under the Sapinda relationship, or within the degree of prohibited relationship unless it is allowed by their custom or tradition.

5.The person shall be not suffering from any insanity or mental disorder at the time of the marriage.

Section 5 (i) of the Hindu marriage act 1955 states that at the time of the marriage a person should not have a living spouse. It is not permissible in Shastri law to have two married women at a point in time. It is also punishable under the Indian penal code 1955.

Bigamy amounts to having two living wives at the same time which is illegal in Hindu law; without finalizing the divorce from the first marriage, a person can't marry someone else. The first one will be considered a legal marriage. The provision of section 494 and 495 of the Indian Penal Code 1860 will be applicable to the person performing the second marriage after already having a living husband and wife.

Section 5 (ii) (a),(b),(c) Hindu marriage Act 1955 discusses the condition of valid of Hindu marriage related to mental health or capacity of the person; if a person is suffering from unsoundness of mind at the time of marriage, Marriage will be considered as void. It is necessary that a person shall be capable of giving valid consent at the time of the marriage.

Q65.A and B are married, as per Hindu Marriage Act, but A had not given consent at the time of marriage. What will be the nature of Marriage?

(a) Valid Marriage

(b) Void Marriage

(c) Legal Marriage

(d) Registered Marriage

Q66.A and B were getting married. They had taken only five rounds around the partner. Whether their marriage under the Hindu Marriage Act completed?

(a) No, it is not considered as complete marriage because the consent of party was not there.

(b) No, it is not considered as complete marriage, because seven rounds around the fire is an essential ritual in Hindu Marriage.

(c) Yes, it is considered a complete marriage because parties are ready to do marriage.

(d) Yes, it is considered as complete marriage, because there is no value of rounds around fire.

Q67.Anil and Mamata were married as per Hindu Marriage Act, and they are living happily. After 3 years, Anil did another marriage with Rasmi. Discuss the nature of both the marriage.

(a) First marriage is valid and second marriage is void.

(b) First marriage is void and second marriage is valid.

(c) First marriage is voidable and second marriage is void.

(d) First marriage is valid and second marriage is voidable at the option of a wife.

Q68 .Girl of 19 years and Boy of 22 years did marriage and started cohabit happily. The boy had a spouse before marriage, who is no more. They are not insane at all. What will be the nature of marriage?

(a) Voidable

(b) Void

(c) Valid

(d) Illegal

Q69 .If the wife came to know after three days of marriage that her husband was insane at the time of marriage. What will the nature of marriage?

(a) Valid

(b) Not Valid

(c) Legal

(d) Illegal

Passage 4

Read the following passage and answer the questions.

In A. K. Gopalan's case (supra), what was at issue was whether the tests was valid procedure for deprivation of personal liberty by preventive detention must be found exclusively in Article 22 of the Constitutions or could we gather from outs de it also elements of any "due process of law" and use them to test the validity of a law dealing with preventive detention. Our Constitution-makers, while accepting a departure, from ordinary norms. by permitting making of laws for preventive detention without trial for special reasons in exceptional situations also provided quite elaborately, in Article 22 of the Constitution itself,' whit requirements such law, relating to preventive detention, must satisfy. The procedural requirements of such laws separately formed parts of the guaranteed fundamental rights. Therefore, when this Court was called upon to judge the validity of provisions relating to preventive detention it laid down, in Gopalan's case (supra), that the tests of "due process", with regard to such laws, are to be found in Article 22 of the Constitution, exclusively because this article constitutes a

self-contained code for laws of this description. That was, in my view, the real ratio decidendi of Gopalan's case (supra). It appears to me, with great respect, that other observations relating to the separability of the subject matters of Articles 21 and 19 were mere obiter dicta. They may have appeared to the majority of learned Judges in Gopalan's case to be extensions of the logic they adopted with regard to the relationship between Article 21 and 22 of the Constitution. But, the real issue there was whether, in the face of Article 22 of theConstitution, which provides all the tests of procedural validity of alaw regulating preventive detention other tests could be im- ported from Article 19 of the Constitution or elsewhere into "procedure established by law". The majority view was that this could not be done. I think, if I may venture to conjecture what opinions learned Judges of this Court would have expressed on that occasion had other types of law or other aspects of personal liberty, such as those which confronted this Court in either Satwant Singh's case (supra) or Kharak Singh's case (supra) were before them, the same approach or the same language would not have been adopted by them. It seems to me that this aspect of Gopalan's case (supra) is important to remember if we are to correctly understand what was laid down in that case. I have already referred to the passages I cited in A. D. M. Jabaipur's case (supra) to show that, even in Gopalan's case (supra), the majority of judges of this Court took the view that (the ambit of personal liberty protected by Article 21 is wide and comprehensive. It embraces both substantive rights to personal liberty and the procedure provided for their deprivation. One can, however, say that no question of "due process-of law" can really arise apart from procedural requirements of preventive detention laid down by Article 22, in a case such as the one this Court considered in Gopalan's case (supra). The clear meaning of Article 22 is that the requirements of "due process of law", in cases of preventive detention, are satisfied by what is, provided by Article 22 of the Constitution itself. This article in- dicates the pattern of "the procedure established by law" for cases of preventive detention.

Q70. In which of the following situations the fundamental right under Article 22 of the Indian Constitution would be violated?

i. A police officer refuses to inform the grounds of arrest during an arrest

ii. A person is not produced before a Magistrate even after 24hours of arrest

iii. A person has been denied to consult a lawyer after his arrest

iv. An enemy alien has been detained under preventive detention law

a. Only ii

b. Only ii and iii

c. Only i ii and iii

d. Only iv

Q71. The protection guaranteed under Articles 21 and 22 of the Indian Constitution is:

a. Absolute and rigid

b. Universal unrestricted

c. Restricted and limited

d. Prejudiced and biased

Q72.An arrest under preventive detention can be made:

a. After the crime has been committed

b. After the trial for the offence has been started

c. When the accused has been arrested while committing the offence

d. Even before the crime has been committed

Q73. Which of the following statements do you consider correct?

a A person can be arrested under preventive detention for committing any offence

b. A person under preventive detention has the right to consult a lawyer

c. A person can be detained under Preventive detention for indefinite period

d. A person under preventive detention can be convicted without a trial

Q74. A who is accused in a criminal case, enters into a fight with a lawyer, and subsequently, the Bar Association passed a resolution that none of its members would defend the accused, then such a resolution would be

a. Violative of Article 22

b. Violative of Article 14

c. Violative of Article 32

d. Not be violative of any Fundamental Right

Passage 5

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions

In the case of Maina Singh vs the State Of Rajasthan, an appeal was preferred by the State against the acquittal of the remaining four accused; and Maina Singh also filed an appeal against his conviction. The High Court dismissed both the appeals and maintained the conviction and sentence of Maina Singh as aforesaid. MrHarbans Singh appearing on behalf of appellant Maina Singh has not been able to challenge the evidence on which appellant Maina Singh has been convicted, but he has raised the substantial argument that he could not have been convicted of the offence of murder under s. 302 read with s. 34 I.P.C. when the four co-accused had been acquitted and the Sessions Judge had found that it was not possible to record a conviction under s. 302 read with s. 149 I.P.C. or s. 148 I.P.C. It has been argued that when the other four accused were given the benefit of doubt and were acquitted, it could not be held, in law, that they formed an unlawful assembly or that any offence was committed by appellant Maina Singh in the prosecution of the common object of that assembly. It has been argued further that, a fortiori, it was not permissible for the Court of Sessions or the High Court to take the view that a criminal act was done by appellant Maina Singh in furtherance of the common intention of the "other accused" when those accused had been named to be no other than Hardeep Singh, Puran Singh, Jeet Singh and Narain Singh who had all been acquitted. It has therefore been argued that all that was permissible for the High Court was to convict appellant Maina Singh of any offence which he might have committed in his individual capacity, without reference to the participation of any other person in the crime. On the other hand, it has been argued by Mr. S. M. Jain that as the learned Sessions Judge had acquitted the remaining four accused by giving them the benefit of doubt, and had recorded the finding that one or more of the accused persons or some other person might have participated in the crime along with Maina Singh, the High Court was quite justified in upholding the conviction of the appellant Maina Singh of an offence under s. 302/34 I.P.C.

Q75. Unlawful Assembly is described in Section 141 of the Indian Penal Code. What is the minimum number of people required for the formation of an unlawful assembly?

a) 4

b) 5
c) 6
d) None of the above

76. A, B, C, D and E get together at a park to have a long chat. They were not aware of the fact that the park was supposed to be closed at 8 pm. At 8:30, a police officer came to ask them to leave. They however refused to leave and questioned the authority of the officer with regard to asking them to leave, and threatened him as they were five and the officer was one. Decide:

a) All five of them are not liable since they had no intention of doing anything unlawful
b) All five of them are liable for breaking pandemic norms
c) All five of them are not liable since they have the right to free movement
d) All five of them are liable for the formation of an unlawful assembly

Q77. A, B, C, D, and E decide to commit a bank robbery. A provides his car, B arranges weapons, C, D, and E enter the bank. While C and D loot the bank, E is entrusted with guarding the gate. E to shut a few hostages fires a random shot that kills one person. Decide the liability of each.

a) C and D are liable for theft and E is liable for murder
b) B, C, D and E are liable for robbery, and E is liable for murder
c) A, B, C, D are liable for robbery, and E is liable for robbery and murder
d) All are liable for every offence committed during the robbery

Q78. Five youngsters are friends with a young boy of around thirteen years of age. All of them come up with a plan to kidnap the young boy and demand ransom from his parents with which they would go on a trip. Two of the youngsters keep the young boy in custody while the other three keep a track of the surroundings. However, they are caught. The young boy comes in defence and claims that he was unharmed and there was full consent of his for getting kidnapped. Decide:

a) None of them is liable as the victim gave his consent
b) None of them are liable since no ransom was paid and no one was injured
c) Everyone is liable except the young boy who is a minor
d) Only the two keeping the young boy in custody are liable

Q79. A, B, C, D, and E are five friends. They enter a clothing store and all of them buy something. While they are about to exit the store, E picks up a small perfume bottle and hides it in his back pocket. However, they are caught at the gate. Decide:

a) E is liable for theft, rest all have no liability
b) A, B, C, D and E all are liable for robbery
c) A, B, C, D and E all are liable for theft
d) There is no liability since the perfume was recovered

Passage 6

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

The stages of crime or elements of a crime include intention, preparation, attempt and accomplishment.

Intention: - The fundamental elements of a crime are *'mens rea'* and *'actus reus'*, the former being the intention to commit a crime and the latter being the act done in furtherance of the intention. The criminal liability of a person shall be decided only when he or she has a *mala fide* intention. It is the direction of conduct towards the objects chosen upon considering the motive which suggests the choice. Mere intention shall not constitute a crime, as it is almost impossible to know the intentions of a person. As the famous saying goes *"the devil himself knoweth not the intention of a man"*.

Preparation: - It can be understood as an act in furtherance of the *mala fide* intention of a person. It is an act that shall be a means to the attempt and accomplishment of the crime. In the previous illustration, if A purchases a weapon legally and carries it with himself, it shall amount to the preparation of the crime.

Attempt: - It may be defined as an action in furtherance of the intention and preparation of a person to commit a crime. Thus, an attempt to commit a crime is often termed *"preliminary crime"*. It has been provided under various provisions for specific crimes. However, in case of the absence of punishment for an attempt to commit a particular crime, Section 511 of the Indian Penal Code comes into the picture.

Some of the specific provisions of the Indian Penal Code under which an attempt to commit a crime have been enumerated hereunder:

Section 121 – Attempt to wage a war;

Section 131 – Attempt to seduce a soldier, sailor or airman from his duty;

Section 307 – Attempt to murder;

Section 308 – Attempt to culpable homicide;

Section 309 – Attempt to suicide;

Section 326B – Attempt to throw suicide;

Section 356 – Attempt to commit theft;

Section 357 – Attempt to wrongfully confine a person;

Section 393 – Attempt to commit robbery;

Section 397 – Robbery or dacoity with an attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.

Accomplishment: - The accomplishment of a crime is when an attempt to commit a crime is successfully executed. Every person shall be liable for the act, offence or crime that he commits or accomplishes. The provisions of the Code provide for specific punishments for various crimes in the country.

Q80. Wife has intended to kill her husband. She bought a kitchen's knife from market and she were waiting for her husband. When his husband came, her mind changed and she used that knife in cooking food and made a tasty dish for her husband. Discuss the liability of wife.

(a) Wife will be liable because she has malafide intention towards her husband.

(b) Wife will be liable because she has bought the knife in order to kill her husband.

(c) Wife will not be liable because mere preparation does not amount to offence.

(d) Wife will not be liable because she has prepared tasty food for her husband.

Q81. A and B are good friends. A has intended to rape B, but he did not do so. What will be the liability of A?

(a) A will be liable because he has intended to do such illegal and immoral activity.

(b) A will be liable because it was a question of a girl's dignity.

(c) A will not be liable because mere intention of crime does not constitute criminal liability.

(d) A will not be liable because they are good friends.

Q82. A fired bullet on B, but missed. B saved from Bullet. Will A be liable?

(a) No, because B saved from bullet.

(b) No, because A missed the target.

(c) Yes, because A has attempted to murder.

(d) Yes, because B scared by this act.

Q83. Amit wants to kill Rohan. He has purchased poison and mixed it in the food of Rohan, but Rohan does not eat that food. At which stage, Amit reach in case of criminal liability?

(a) Intention

(b) Preparation

(c) Attempt

(d) Accomplishment

Q84. A tries to commit theft by stealing the wallet of B from his pocket. But, he failed to do so. Under which section of the Indian Penal Code, the offence committed by A has been defined or mentioned?

(a) Section 511

(b) Section 356

(c) Section 378

(d) Section 359

Section - Logical reasoning

Passage 1

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

Prime Minister Narendra Modi emphasized the significance of diversity as a natural aspect of India's way of life. During his address to the joint session of the US Congress in Washington DC, he stated that India embraces all faiths and celebrates their presence within the country. The Prime Minister acknowledged the global curiosity surrounding India and its multifaceted identity.

In his comprehensive hour-long speech, Prime Minister Modi covered various critical topics. These included the Indian American diaspora, the value of democracy, India's 75 years of independence, environmental concerns, the Ukraine conflict, Indo-Pacific security, and terrorism. He highlighted the positive implications of the India-US partnership for the future of democracy, noting that the United States is the oldest democracy while India is the largest. According to him, democracy cultivates a culture that empowers thoughts and expressions, and India has been fortunate to possess democratic values since ancient times.

The Prime Minister emphasized the need to revitalize multilateralism and reform global institutions like the United Nations to ensure adequate resources and representation for all nations. He pointed out that as the world has evolved, institutions must also adapt to the changing times.

Prime Minister Modi acknowledged the tremendous advancements in both Artificial Intelligence (AI) and the strong partnership between America and India. He lauded the history of the United States, which has welcomed people from across the globe, including millions of Indian-origin individuals, some of whom now proudly occupy seats in the US Congress.

Reflecting on India's 75 years of independence, the Prime Minister described it as a significant milestone. He reiterated that India embraces all faiths, fostering an environment of inclusivity and celebration.

Prime Minister Modi highlighted the importance of dialogue and diplomacy in the present era, emphasizing the need to curb bloodshed and human suffering. He underscored that despite over two decades since 9/11 and more than a decade since the Mumbai attacks of 26/11, radicalism and terrorism continue to pose a global threat.

Overall, Prime Minister Narendra Modi's speech conveyed the essence of India's diversity, its commitment to democracy, and the imperative to address pressing global challenges through dialogue and cooperation.

Q85. What did Prime Minister Narendra Modi emphasize during his address to the joint session of the US Congress?

a) The significance of diversity in India's way of life

b) The need to reform global institutions

c) The positive implications of the India-US partnership

d) The importance of dialogue and diplomacy

Q86. According to Prime Minister Modi, what is the role of democracy in India?

a) To foster inclusivity and celebration

b) To promote advancements in Artificial Intelligence

c) To encourage global curiosity about India

d) To reform multilateral institutions

Q87. What is the central idea of Prime Minister Modi's speech?

a) The importance of dialogue and cooperation in addressing global challenges

b) The need to celebrate India's diversity and democratic values

c) The significance of the India-US partnership for the future of democracy

d) He emphasized that institutions must change to reflect how the world has changed.

Q88. Based on the passage, what can be inferred about India's approach to global challenges?

a) India relies on dialogue and diplomacy to address global challenges

b) India seeks to reform multilateral institutions to ensure better representation

c) India emphasizes the significance of diversity in addressing global challenges

d) India plays a leading role in advancements in Artificial Intelligence

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Passage 2

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

Bhagwan Ghukse, along with six other laborers, endured a month of illegal bonded labor in a dismal shack in Maharashtra, India. They were initially hired to dig wells but faced dehumanizing conditions. They suffered beatings, drugging, and grueling hours of labor, receiving minimal food and water. Shackled to tractors at night, they were lashed and forcibly sedated when unable to sleep due to pain and exhaustion.

Despite their drained state, Mr. Ghukse resolved to escape, manipulating his shackles until they gave way on a blurred date in mid-June. He emerged into a sugarcane field, determined to find his way back home. Running along a nearby railway track, he pressed on without knowing his exact location, driven solely by the desire to escape.

Mr. Ghukse eventually reached his village and reported the torture to the police, leading to the rescue of 11 other workers from separate wells operated by the same unscrupulous contractors. Initially sceptical, Jagdish Raut, the overseeing police official, witnessed the appalling conditions firsthand. The labourers endured 12 to 14-hour workdays, followed by chains and relentless physical and psychological abuse. Sanitary facilities were absent, forcing the labourers to defecate in the wells they were digging and later clean up the waste. Many workers suffered from blisters and deep wounds, with some currently receiving medical treatment.

Q89. Which of the following traits did Bhagwan Ghukse demonstrate during his escape?

a) Weakness

b) Resilience

c) Compliance

d) Helplessness

Q90. What is one aspect of the laborers' experience that was NOT mentioned in the passage?

a) Beatings

b) Drugging

c) Education opportunities

d) Minimal food and water

Q91. What is the central idea of the passage?

a) The hardships faced by labourers in Maharashtra

b) The importance of reporting crimes to the police

c) The illegal practice of bonded labour in India

d) The impact of physical abuse on the victims

Q92. Based on the passage, what can be inferred about the captors' intentions?

a) They aimed to rehabilitate the laborers.

b) They wanted to improve the laborers' working conditions.

c) They sought to exploit the laborers for personal gain.

d) They were unaware of the laborers' suffering.

Passage 3

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

A businessman has emerged victorious in a legal dispute against the organization responsible for administering Scotland's Deposit Return Scheme. Abdul Majid contested the legality of the retailer handling fees proposed by Circularity Scotland. The Scottish Grocers' Federation expressed satisfaction with the Court of Session's ruling in favor of Mr. Majid. On June 20, Circularity Scotland entered administration, but the joint administrators declined to comment on the verdict. The implementation of the DRS in Scotland, which was initially scheduled for March next year, has been postponed until at least October 2025 due to the UK government's exclusion of glass from the Scottish scheme. Circularity Scotland, established to oversee the program, appointed administrators ten days ago.

Once introduced, the DRS will involve a 20p charge on beverage containers, which will be refunded to consumers upon returning the bottles and cans, aiming to boost recycling rates. The 13-page court ruling by Lord Young, published on Friday, followed a December hearing at the Court of Session. Mr. Majid's lawyers argued that Circularity Scotland did not possess the authority, as stipulated by a 2020 law, to determine a reasonable handling fee for businesses involved in item returns. They contended that even if the company did have that power under the law, the handling fee should be based on the actual costs incurred by the outlet processing the returned item. The lawyers contended that Circularity Scotland's plan to determine the handling fee based on costs incurred by all outlets dealing with returns was incorrect. They claimed that this approach violated European competition laws and unfairly burdened small businesses. Mr. Majid's legal team estimated that if the scheme proceeded in its original form, their client would face a weekly loss of £1,000.

Q93. According to the passage, why did Abdul Majid challenge the legality of the retailer handling fees proposed by Circularity Scotland?

a) He believed the fees were too high and would burden small businesses.

b) He wanted to increase recycling rates in Scotland.

c) He wanted to postpone the implementation of the Deposit Return Scheme.

d) He believed Circularity Scotland did not have the authority to determine the handling fees.

Q94. What is the revised implementation date for the Deposit Return Scheme in Scotland?

a) March next year

b) October 2025

c) December this year

d) The passage does not mention a revised implementation date.

Q95. What is the central idea/theme of the passage?

a) The legal battle between Abdul Majid and Circularity Scotland.

b) The benefits of the Deposit Return Scheme in Scotland.

c) The administration of Circularity Scotland and its impact.

d) The importance of recycling and waste management in Scotland.

Q96. Why did Mr. Majid's legal team argue against Circularity Scotland's plan for determining the handling fee?

a) They believed the plan violated European competition laws.

b) They wanted to increase the costs incurred by all outlets.

c) They wanted to decrease recycling rates in Scotland.

d) They believed the plan would benefit small businesses.

Passage 4

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

The European Court of Justice has issued a ruling stating that the Republic of Ireland violated EU nature laws by neglecting to safeguard numerous sites. This case, which has been ongoing for a significant period, was initiated by the European Commission concerning the implementation of the EU Habitats Directive.

According to the court's decision, the Irish government failed to designate Special Areas of Conservation for 217 out of the 423 sites across the country. Additionally, they did not establish "site-specific detailed conservation objectives" for 140 sites. While the court ordered the Irish government to bear the costs of the case, no decision regarding fines was made.

The main purpose of the Habitats Directive is to protect a wide range of animal and plant species, encompassing over a thousand species and 230 characteristic habitats. Its overarching objective is to ensure that these species and habitats are maintained or restored to a favorable conservation status within the European Union.

The Irish Wildlife Trust (IWT) responded to the ruling, considering it a damning indictment against Ireland, which did not come as a surprise. The IWT's campaign officer, Pádraic Fogarty, expressed disappointment in the lack of significant changes in crucial areas, despite some positive initiatives. Fogarty emphasized that certain sectors, particularly agriculture, forestry, fishing, and peat extraction, were exhibiting uncontrolled ecological footprints.

Irish Heritage Minister Malcolm Noonan acknowledged the significance of the judgment and stated that he was examining it in consultation with the National Parks and Wildlife Service and the attorney general. He noted that the court's findings referred to the situation in January 2019 and highlighted the substantial progress made by the current government in recent years. Noonan expressed confidence in swiftly implementing positive and constructive measures to ensure Ireland's full compliance with the ruling.

Q97. What is the main purpose of the Habitats Directive mentioned in the passage?

a) To enforce fines on countries violating EU nature laws

b) To designate Special Areas of Conservation in every EU member state

c) To protect and restore animal and plant species and their habitats

d) To consult with the Irish Wildlife Trust on environmental matters

Q98. How many sites across Ireland were not designated as Special Areas of Conservation by the Irish government?

a) 217 out of 423 sites

b) 140 out of 423 sites

c) 217 out of 140 sites

d) 423 out of 217 sites

Q99. What was the result of the European Court of Justice's ruling against the Republic of Ireland?

a) Imposition of fines on the Irish government

b) Requirement to consult with the Irish Wildlife Trust

c) Obligation to establish conservation objectives for all sites

d) Order to bear the costs of the case

Q100. What can be inferred about the Irish Wildlife Trust's response to the ruling?

a) They were surprised by the court's decision.

b) They expected significant changes in crucial areas.

c) They believed the ruling was unjustified.

d) They demanded immediate imposition of fines on Ireland.

Passage 5

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

China is introducing a new law that will expand the powers of President Xi Jinping and assert Beijing's interests on the global stage. The law threatens punishment for entities that act in a manner detrimental to China's interests, but does not specify which actions would be considered detrimental. Experts suggest that this law reflects China's assertive diplomacy, but its enforcement remains uncertain. Jacques deLisle, a

professor of law and political science at the University of Pennsylvania, views much of the law as “relatively empty rhetoric and largely familiar.” However, he believes it signifies a more assertive foreign policy and a stronger response against the United States. The Global Times, a state media outlet, describes the law as a “key step to enrich the legal toolbox against Western hegemony.”

Dr. Chong Ja-Ian, a non-resident scholar at Carnegie China, views the law as a “signal” of Beijing’s intention to actively pursue their interests through coercion and pressure, while also presenting the allure of cooperation and economic gains. According to Manoj Kewalramani, who heads the China Studies Programme at the Takshashila Institution, China’s leaders navigate an inherent tension between economic development and safeguarding national security and interests.

The new foreign relations law may lead to greater international compliance with China’s interests, but it could also result in pushback from other governments. Dr. Chong suggests that foreign businesses may need to reconsider their exposure to the Chinese market and their public positions. The law provides a legal basis for the raids and investigations of foreign firms that have already been occurring.

One striking aspect of the law is its definition of China’s foreign relations in the context of ideology. It states that China conducts foreign relations to uphold its system of socialism with Chinese characteristics, safeguard its sovereignty, promote economic and social development, and follows the guidance of political ideologies including those of Xi Jinping, Mao Zedong, Deng Xiaoping, and Marxism-Leninism. This underscores the ruling Communist Party’s leadership over foreign policy and represents Xi’s tightening grip on power.

Experts believe the law could potentially limit discussions and disagreements on foreign policy matters. Its overall implications will become clearer over time, depending on the interpretation by courts and the punitive measures imposed.

Q101. According to the passage, the new law in China aims to:

a) Restrict President Xi Jinping's powers

b) Weaken China's influence on the global stage

c) Expand President Xi Jinping's powers and assert China's interests

d) Encourage international cooperation with Western nations

Q102. What is the main concern regarding the enforcement of the new law in China?

a) The lack of clarity on which actions are considered detrimental

b) The uncertainty of President Xi Jinping's position

c) The potential backlash from Western countries

d) The absence of international cooperation

Q103. The central idea of the passage is:

a) The enforcement of China's new foreign relations law

b) President Xi Jinping's assertive foreign policy

c) The tension between economic development and national security in China

d) The potential impact of the new law on foreign businesses

Q104.. What can be inferred about the Global Times' perspective on the new law in China?

a) It views the law as irrelevant and lacking substance.

b) It sees the law as a potential threat to Western hegemony.

c) It criticizes the law for its lack of enforcement measures.

d) It advocates for increased international cooperation with China.

Passage 6

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

A three-judge Bench of the Supreme Court has granted a one-week stay on a Gujarat High Court judgment concerning activist Teesta Setalvad and her surrender in a forgery case related to the 2002 riots. Earlier on the same day, a Single Judge Bench of the Gujarat High Court rejected Setalvad's plea for regular bail and declined to provide her with a 30-day surrender period. Following the High Court's decision, Setalvad approached the Supreme Court seeking interim protection from immediate arrest. However, the Division Bench of Justices A.S. Oka and P.K. Mishra could not reach a

consensus and referred the case back to the Chief Justice of India for listing before a larger Bench.

During the three-judge Bench assembly, Justice Gavai questioned the urgency in taking Setalvad into custody and expressed surprise at the High Court's actions. The Bench noted that Setalvad had been granted interim bail by the Supreme Court in the same case on September 2, 2022, and had not violated any bail conditions. Justice Gavai further inquired why the High Court did not grant even a week's interim protection to Setalvad. On behalf of Gujarat, Solicitor-General Tushar Mehta argued that Setalvad was not an ordinary criminal and had allegedly maligned the State and the nation. He referred to a previous judgment in the Zakia Jafri case, where the Supreme Court had made critical remarks about Setalvad's conduct.

Justice Datta emphasized that the case involved the liberty of a person and cautioned against using harsh words that could deter a Magistrate from considering bail. Justice Gavai pointed out that the Supreme Court had previously granted Setalvad interim bail, considering her entitlement to special benefits as a woman. The Bench, refraining from discussing the case's merits, ordered a freeze on the High Court's decision and highlighted Setalvad's entitlement to special protection under Section 437 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Q105. What action did the Supreme Court take regarding Teesta Setalvad's surrender in the forgery case related to the 2002 riots?

a) The Supreme Court rejected Setalvad's plea for regular bail.

b) The Supreme Court granted Setalvad a one-week stay on surrender.

c) The Supreme Court referred the case back to the Chief Justice of India.

d) The Supreme Court ordered immediate arrest of Setalvad.

Q106. Why did Justice Gavai question the urgency in taking Setalvad into custody?

a) Because Setalvad had violated bail conditions.

b) Because the Supreme Court had already granted her interim bail.

c) Because the Gujarat High Court rejected her plea for regular bail.

d) Because Setalvad had maligned the State and the nation.

Q107. What is the central concern highlighted by Justice Datta?

a) The urgency in taking Setalvad into custody.

b) The alleged malignment of the State and the nation by Setalvad.

c) The liberty of the person involved in the case.

d) Justice Datta noted that a person's liberty was at stake in the case and advised against using harsh language that would discourage a magistrate from contemplating bail.

Q108. What inference can be drawn from Solicitor-General Tushar Mehta's statement about Setalvad being no "ordinary criminal"?

a) Setalvad has violated bail conditions.

b) Setalvad has been falsely accused in the forgery case.

c) Setalvad's conduct has been criticized by the Supreme Court.

d) Setalvad is entitled to special protection as a woman.

Section - Quantitative Techniques

Passage 1

Analyse the given information and answer the questions that follow

The company's total revenue for the year 2022 was Rs2,000,000. The company had four main sources of revenue: Product A, Product B, Product C, and Product D.

Product A generated 40% of the total revenue, Product B generated 25% of the total revenue, Product C generated 20% of the total revenue, and Product D generated the remaining revenue.

Q109: If the company's total revenue for the year 2023 is expected to increase by 10% and the revenue generated by Product A, Product B, and Product C remains the same percentage of the total revenue as in 2022, what would be the expected revenue generated by Product D in 2023?

a) Rs500,000

b) Rs750,000

b) Rs330,000

d) Rs1,000,000

Q110: If the company's total revenue for the year 2023 is expected to increase by 10% and the revenue generated by Product A, Product B, and Product C remains the same percentage of the total revenue as in 2022, what would be the percentage increase or decrease in the revenue generated by Product D from 2022 to 2023?

a) increase by 20%

b) increase by 15%

b) increase by 10%

d) decrease by 10%

Q111: If the revenue generated by Product D was Rs300,000, what percentage of the total revenue was generated by Product B?

a) 10%

b) 15%

c) 20%

d) 25%

Q112. If the revenue generated by Product A increased by 20%, what percentage of the total revenue increase would it represent?

a) 8%

b) 10%

c) 15%

d) 20%

Passage 2

Analyse the given information and answer the questions that follow

A company conducted a survey to analyze the average monthly salaries of its employees in different departments. The data collected is presented below:

Department A:

- Employee 1: Rs4,000

- Employee 2: Rs4,500

- Employee 3: Rs5,000

- Employee 4: Rs6,000

- Employee 5: Rs7,500

Department B:

- Employee 1: Rs3,000

- Employee 2: Rs3,500

- Employee 3: Rs4,000

- Employee 4: Rs5,000

- Employee 5: Rs6,500

Department C:

- Employee 1: Rs5,500

- Employee 2: Rs6,000

- Employee 3: Rs6,500

- Employee 4: Rs7,000

- Employee 5: Rs8,000

Department D:

- Employee 1: Rs4,500

- Employee 2: Rs5,000

- Employee 3: Rs5,500

- Employee 4: Rs6,500

- Employee 5: Rs7,500

Department E:

- Employee 1: Rs3,500

- Employee 2: Rs4,000

- Employee 3: Rs4,500

- Employee 4: Rs5,500

- Employee 5: Rs6,000

Q113 What is the average monthly salary of employees in Department B?

a) Rs3,600

b) Rs4,000

c) Rs4,400

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d) Rs4,500

Q114:Which department has the highest average monthly salary?

a) Department C

b) Department D

c) Department A

d) Department E

Q115: The average monthly salary of employees in Department A and Department C combined is Rs6,000. What is the average monthly salary of employees in Department C?

a) Rs6,500

b) Rs1,280

c) Rs5,800

d) Rs5,000

Q116. What is the average monthly salary of all employees in the company?

a) Rs5,000

b) Rs5,380

c) Rs5,400

d) Rs5,600

Passage 3

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow

In a bookstore, there are several books categorized into different genres. The table provides information on the cost price (CP), selling price (SP), and profit or loss percentage for each book. Let's analyze the data to answer some questions related to profit and loss.

Here are the details for five books: Mystery, Thriller, Romance, Biography, and Science Fiction. The Mystery book has a cost price of ₹500 and a selling price of ₹600, resulting in an unknown profit percentage denoted as X%. The Thriller book has a cost price of ₹350, but the selling price (SP) is given as Y, and it yields a profit of 20%. The Romance book has an unknown cost price denoted as Z, with a selling price of ₹350, resulting in a loss of 25%. The Biography book has a cost price of ₹200 and a selling price of ₹250, generating a profit of 25%. Lastly, the Science Fiction book has a cost price of ₹400 and a selling price of ₹320, resulting in an unknown loss percentage denoted as A%.

Based on the information provided, let's proceed to the questions related to profit and loss.

Q117. If the selling price of the Thriller book is ₹420, what is the cost price (CP) of the Thriller book?

(a) ₹290

(b) ₹350

(c) ₹400

(d) ₹420

Q118. If the profit percentage for the Romance book is 20%, what is the cost price (CP) of the Romance book?

(a) ₹291.67.

(b) ₹350

(c) ₹400

(d) ₹450

Q119. If the loss percentage for the Science Fiction book is 30%, what is the selling price (SP) of the Science Fiction book?

(a) ₹220

(b) ₹280

(c) ₹320

(d) ₹360

Q120. If the cost price (CP) of the Mystery book is ₹450 and it results in a profit of 10%, what is the selling price (SP) of the Mystery book?

(a) ₹495

(b) ₹500

(c) ₹550

(d) ₹600

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Answer Key

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
c	d	a	c	a	a	a	c	d	a	d	d	b	a	d
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
a	a	a	b	a	c	d	a	b	d	a	c	a	c	a
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
b	d	b	b	d	c	a	b	c	a	b	b	b	b	c
46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
b	d	b	c	c	b	b	c	d	a	b	d	b	b	b
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
c	d	b	c	b	b	a	c	b	c	c	d	b	a	b
76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
d	d	c	a	c	c	c	c	b	a	a	b	a	b	c
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105
c	c	d	b	c	a	c	a	d	b	c	a	c	b	b
106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
b	c	c	c	c	d	b	c	a	b	b	b	a	b	a

Solutions

1- c

The King was curious about the worth of a fan costing a hundred rupees. Probably, he was impressed by the claims that a fan can last for a hundred years. He wanted to test the quality of the fan; hence, he purchased the fan.

Refer to the line: The king was amazed. “One hundred rupees! This fan worth a paisa is available anywhere in the market. And you ask for a hundred rupees! What is so special about these fans?”

There was no reason to believe the vendor till then. Hence, it cannot be said that he was befooled or trapped in the gimmick. Hence, options (a), (b) and (d) are incorrect.

Hence, option (c) is correct.

2 - d

It is important to understand the meaning of each word in the option before answering the question.

Satire - The use of humour, irony, exaggeration, or ridicule to expose and criticize people's stupidity or vices.

Parody- It is an imitation of the style of a particular writer, artist, or genre with deliberate exaggeration for comic effect.

Irony- The expression of one's meaning by using language that usually signifies the opposite, typically for humorous or emphatic effect.

Metaphor- A metaphor is a figure of speech that directly compares one thing to another for rhetorical effect.

The given story is not criticising anyone in a light way (satire) or creating any parody or irony. But the story is metaphorical as it compares the relationship of humanity and the cultural relationship of the fan and the king. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

3 - a

The author signifies that humanity is fanning the static, expensive but useless culture. He says that humanity is blamed for the wrongdoings of humans while culture remains static. He emphasises that the culture is claimed to be worthy for hundreds of years like the expensive fan in the story but it would disintegrate if humanity does not behave logically. This is mentioned in the last few lines of the passage.

Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

4 - c

The story is used to highlight the relationship between culture and humanity. The purpose of the author is to make readers understand that humanity has been lingering in static useless cultural practices for too long. Human beings shall discard the old cultural practices. This is the main message of the author in the passage. Hence, option (c) is the correct and relatable answer.

The story is just a medium to convey the more important message. Option (a) is incorrect.

It is not an attempt to understand humanity or credulity in relations. So, options (b) and (d) are also incorrect.

Hence, option c is correct.

5 - a

The author seems to be dramatic and lengthy in thanking various people. He is not nervous or satirical (mocking) definitely as clear from the content of the passage. Confidence is not very evident in his style of talking. He may or may not be confident. However, he is being dramatic in the beginning. Hence, choice (a) is correct.

6 - a

Choice (a) is correct as it is clearly mentioned in the passage. The author projects Hinduism as a tolerant and accepting religion. Refer to para 1 for a clear understanding. Choice (b) belongs to India. Other options are not used for Hinduism.

Hence, option (a) is correct.

7 -a

Choice (a) is not discussed in the passage. The influence of Israel and Zoroastrianism on Hinduism has been addressed in the passage. The last part of the passage indicates that the Gita also impacts the religion of the speaker.

Refer to the lines- 'I am proud to belong to the religion which has sheltered and is still fostering the remnant of the grand Zoroastrian nation.'

Also, 'I am proud to tell you that we have gathered in our bosom the purest remnant of the Israelites, who came to Southern India and took refuge with'

Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

8 - c

God has been described as the end of every path and journey. Whatever path, or tendencies people adopt in their life, in the end, God is the meeting point of all.

Hence, option (c) is correct. The author is not referring to other options here in this sentence.

9 - d

The passage has discussed the various effects of using a cell phone while driving. It includes diverted attention due to sound in the first line of the last paragraph, overlooking the bad driving by a driver due. The slow response has also been mentioned in the last paragraph. So, option (a), option (b) and option (c) are not correct.

Option (d) is not mentioned in the passage. Cognitive thought process in itself is not the effect of using mobile phones, cognitive distraction is. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

10 - a

In the research, it was established that even with 0.08% alcohol in the blood, the level of concentration and attention was more in drivers while used mobile phones while driving. But the passage does say anything about more than the 0.08% alcohol content in the blood. So, option (a) is not the correct inference.

Option (b) can be inferred as the passage says that simulator tests conducted by Monteiro. So he must be a researcher.

Option (c) is based on the passage. The last paragraph mentions this.

For option (d), we can refer to lines- 'And even though the common assumption is that hands-free technology has mitigated the more dangerous side effects of cell phone use — it's just like talking to someone sitting next to you, isn't it? — a series of 2007 simulator tests conducted by Monteiro seems to indicate the opposite'

Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

11- d

The passage is not about mobile technology, health or cars. It is about the effect of using mobile phones while driving. In the entire passage, the author discussed the same. So, option (d) is the correct answer.

12 - d

The author has not recommended that all activities while driving must be prohibited. One can sing while driving. The passage is silent on this. Option (a) is not correct.

This is not the intention of the author who says that drivers with 0.08% alcohol in their blood performed better in the experiment than driving using cell phones. Option (b) is not true for a heavily drunk person.

Option (c) is also not suggested in the passage.

Option (d) resonates with the facts presented in the passage. It is logical to switch off the mobile phone while driving on a highway to avoid distraction.

13 - b

The last paragraph of the passage states that due to the terminator technology farmers have to buy seed every year from the market. So, it can be inferred that the seed companies would be at direct benefit. Option (b) is the correct answer. Other options are not linked with the terminator technology. Hence, option (b) is correct.

14 - a

The second paragraph defines GM as a technology to transfer the genes of one species to another. The purpose might be from making a disease-resistant variety (c) or the creation of a new more productive variety (d). Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

15 - d

The selective destruction of weeds can lead to the generation of new weed more resistant weeds in the long term. This will affect the food chain ultimately and hence, will have a negative impact on biodiversity. Refer to the last second part of the passage for better understanding.

Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

16 - a

The possibility of the eruption of superweed is supported by the author's claims in the second last paragraph where he reveals that air pollination of weed-resistant genes with wild species can produce superweeds. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

Option (b) is the effect of this undesired pollination. While option (c) is the subsequent effect only. Option (d) is not related to the question.

Hence, option (a) is the most appropriate answer.

17 - a

A person in a dream sleep moves his eyes to an established fact. The author is conducting research on this topic. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer. The last part of the passage mentions it. Refer to the lines – 'Hearne exploited the fact that in dream

sleep, the eyes ……to link the Morse signals to a speech synthesizer for a real conversation to take place.'

Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

18 - a

The passage mentions that lucid dreams are a type of dream in which the dreamer knows that they are dreaming and can control the course of the dream. Keath Hearne and Stephan LaBerge conducted research to explore the possibility of communication between conscious lucid dreamers and the outside world, thereby establishing a dialogue between the conscious and the unconscious mind.

Option (a) reflects this inference based on the information provided in the passage.

b) The passage does not mention the successful development of a speech synthesizer for real-time conversations with lucid dreamers; it only suggests the idea as a possible future step.

(c) The passage does not state that the Freudian viewpoint of dreams is widely accepted among researchers studying lucid dreams; it rather mentions an ongoing debate between different schools of thought.

19 - b

The Freudian concept is discussed in the passage in paragraph 3; thus option (b) is the correct answer. Refer to the lines- 'An older school still clings to the Freudian viewpoint of dreams being representations of unconscious wish fulfilment symbolism'. It is clear the Freudian concept of dreams depends on the unfulfilled part of the unconscious.

Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

20 - a

Volition means the power to choose something freely or to make your own decisions

Discretion is its synonym (the freedom or power to decide what should be done in a particular situation)

Obligatory means to do something that is forced. It is an antonym of volition.

Dejected means sorrowful. It is not related to volition.

Dependency is remotely opposite of volition.

Hence, option (a) is the best answer.

21 - c

The main message is highlighted in the statement of the author in the last paragraph of the passage when he says that- But no matter how much treasure has been lost, even if a single moment of life is still left, something can yet be salvaged.

Option (c) is the most relevant option.

Option (a) is not the intention of the author in the passage.

Option (b) seems relatable to the author but this is not the most critical message in the passage.

Option (d) is not related to the passage.

Hence, (c) is the most appropriate solution.

22 - d

As understood from the story, we do not know like the fisherman that every moment of life is a life gem that we are wasting. In the story, the fisherman failed to recognize the gems around him; this is a similar state of affairs with human beings. They waste their whole life in useless pursuits.

Hence, option (d) is the correct option.

23 -a

It has been mentioned that as the light came in the morning, he recognised the stones as precious gems. So, he stopped throwing the last one in the river. This shows that he was aware of the gems. If the light had been available at night then he would have not thrown the gems in the rivers. Refer to the lines- 'Slowly the sun rose and it became light.....' And 'In the darkness, he had thrown a whole sack of them away'.

His greed and lack of knowledge about gems are not reflected in the story. A shortage of time might or might not have stopped him from doing the act of throwing stones into the river. It is not clear from the passage.

Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

24 - b

The author is not concerned or remorseful in the passage.

Concerned means thinking about something or worrying too much.

Remorseful means regretful.

He seems to be so initially with the loss of precious moments of life. However, he motivates the readers not to accept defeat even if a single moment of life is there. He creates hope in the mind of readers and asks them to be optimistic. So, he looks motivated in the passage. Option (b) is the correct answer.

Section - Current Affairs, including General Knowledge

25 - d

To mark the 75th anniversary of World Health Day, government healthcare schemes that aim to provide 'Health for All.' were introduced. Through the implementation of these schemes, the government aims to make quality healthcare affordable to the needy people. They are implemented on the basis of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 3: 'Good Health and Well-Being' for all. Hence, option (b) is correct.

26 - a

The UIP was introduced in 1978, and launched as the 'Expanded Programme of Immunisation' (EPI) by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW). For ensuring full immunisation with all standard vaccines for all children up to two years of age and pregnant women, the Mission Indradhanush was launched in 2014 under the UIP and later in 2017 it was further expanded to reach more children and was launched as the Intensified Mission Indradhanush (2017). Hence, option (a) is correct.

27 - c

Sagar Parikrama Phase IV journey was launched on March 18, 2023. Its purpose is to resolve issues concerning fishermen and other stakeholders and promote their economic development through various government schemes and initiatives. Hence, option (c) is correct.

28 - a

Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) is a groundbreaking healthcare initiative by the Government of India. Also known as the National Health Protection Scheme, it aims to provide affordable healthcare access to over 500 million

people in the country. Under AB-PMJAY, beneficiaries are entitled to a wide range of medical treatments and services. Hence, option (a) is correct.

29 - c

Jan Aushadhi day is commemorated on March 7 every year. The main aim of the day is to spread awareness of the Pradhan Mantri Bharatiya Jan Aushadhi Pariyojana. As a part of this programme, Jan Aushadhi train was flagged off in New Delhi by Union Ministers Dr. Mansukh Mandaviya and Shri Ashwini Vaishnaw. Hence, option (c) is correct.

30 -a

Senior Congress leader and Health Minister T. S. Singh Deo has become the deputy CM of Chhatisgarh recently. This decision has been taken immediately after state's senior Congress leaders including chief minister Bhupesh Baghel had a meeting in Delhi wherein the party discussed on the strategies for the upcoming elections. Hence, option (a) is correct.

31 - b

The President of India appoints the Council of Ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister. In the appointment of council ministers, the Prime Minister decides portfolios and advice the President about the experience and political background of each candidate to the President to allow the charge of respective departments. Hence, option (b) is correct.

32 - d

Jitendra Awhad was appointed as the leader of the opposition in the Maharashtra Assembly amidst a critical and chaotic upheavals unfolding in the politics of the State. He began his political career as a student leader and in course of time, came closer to Sharad Pawar. Hence, option (d) is correct.

33 - b

Nationalist Congress Party (NCP) Chief Sharad Pawar appointed senior party leader Praful Patel and Supriya Sule as working presidents of the party and this announcement was made on the 25th anniversary of the party. Hence, option (b) is correct.

34 - b

On March 7, 2023, Conrad Kongkal Sangma was sworn in as the CM of Meghalaya for the second consecutive term to lead a coalition government in the State. The Governor

of the State, Phagu Chauhan, administered the oath of office and secrecy to Conrad K. Sangma along with 11 other members. Hence, option (b) is correct.

35 -d

According to the Industry Minister Yasutoshi Nishimura, Japan will offer Toyota up to $841 million as a subsidy for the automaker's investment in domestic production of batteries used in electric vehicles (EVs). Toyota has laid out a sweeping plan for new technology and a radical redesign of factories, sending the clearest signal yet of its intention to capture a larger share of the fast-growing market for battery EVs, where it has been far outsold by rivals such as Tesla. Hence, option (d) is correct.

36 - c

The government said mass production of the batteries was expected to start in stages from October 2026 onwards. Japan has designated batteries for energy storage, including car batteries, as important under an economic security law and has earmarked 331.6 billion yen in its second supplementary budget to support their supply and development, the Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry (METI) said. Hence, option (c) is correct.

37 - a

India and France have embarked on a ground-breaking collaboration to advance aeronautical technologies. This joint development aims to enhance the defense capabilities of both countries, particularly in the areas of combat aircraft engines and engines for the Indian Multi Role Helicopter (IMRH). The announcement was made during Prime Minister Narendra Modi's visit to Paris, and it marks a significant milestone in the defense partnership between the two nations. Hence, option (a) is correct.

38 - b

The governments of India and the UK marked Pravasi Bharatiya Divas on January 9, 2023 by launching the Young Professionals Scheme, which allows up to 3,000 degree-holding citizens aged between 18 and 30 to live and work in each other's countries for a period of two years. The scheme, which was announced in November at the G20 summit in Bali, is part of the India-UK Migration and Mobility Memorandum of Understanding signed in May 2021. Hence, option (b) is correct.

39 - c

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) recently took part in the prestigious Intersolar Europe 2023 exhibition held in Munich, Germany. As an enterprise operating under the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, IREDA showcased its

commitment to renewable energy financing, sustainability, and fostering partnerships. Hence, option (c) is correct.

40 - a

Maharashtra Chief Minister Eknath Shinde, who completed one year in office recently, said increasing insurance cover under a health scheme to Rs 5 lakh from Rs 1.5 lakh and providing farmers a financial aid of Rs 6,000 a year were among the key decisions taken by his government. He also participated virtually in a function organised for laying foundation stones for development projects worth Rs 122.59 crore at Patan in western Maharashtra's Satara district. Hence, option (a) is correct.

41 - b

The Maharashtra state cabinet approved the implementation of the gender-inclusive tourism policy called “Aai” in an effort to empower women in the tourism industry. Hence, option (b) is correct.

42 - b

Recently, the government of India launched a new face authentication feature in the PM-Kisan app thus making it the first central welfare scheme to adopt such an innovative technology. Union Agriculture Minister Shri Narendra Singh Tomar unveiled the feature that aimed at simplifying the e-KYC process for beneficiary farmers. Hence, option (b) is correct.

43 - b

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) have joined forces to uplift women in entrepreneurship. This strategic partnership aims to provide support and create better career opportunities for women in various sectors. Hence, option (b) is correct.

44 - b

The Minister of Ports, Shipping, and Waterways, Sarbananda Sonowal, introduced the "Sagar Setu" mobile application for the National Logistics Portal Marine. The "Sagar Setu" mobile app by the Ministry of Ports, Shipping, and Waterways offers a login module, service catalogue, Letter of Credit, bank guarantee, certification, and track & trace features. Hence, option (b) is correct.

45 - c

A new Parliament building awaits as the Monsoon Session was announced from July 20 to August 11. In the session, voting on the NCT Bill is crucial as it will be a test of the

newly forged Opposition unity, with the Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) having met parties to seek support against the Bill. Hence, option (c) is correct.

46 - b

In the session, voting on the NCT Bill is crucial as it will be a test of the newly forged Opposition unity, with the Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) having met parties to seek support against the Bill. AAP supremo Arvind Kejriwal has met Opposition leaders seeking an assurance that they would vote against the Bill, but the Congress has refused to commit itself so far. Hence, option (b) is correct.

47 - d

On March 21, 2023, the Rajasthan Assembly passed the Right to Health Bill, becoming the first state in India to provide every resident with the right to access free outpatient and inpatient services at all public health facilities. In this scheme, Government will reimburse healthcare providers if patients do not pay charges after emergency care. Hence, option (d) is correct.

48 - b

The parliamentary privilege allows members of the House to enjoy certain rights and immunities that enable them to perform their parliamentary duties effectively and efficiently without hindrances. Article 105 of the Indian Constitution deals with the powers, privileges, and immunities of the Houses of the Parliament. Hence, option (b) is correct.

49 - c

A whip, in parliamentary terminology, refer to a written order to members of a particular party in the House to abide by a certain direction. It sometimes also refer to an official of the party who is authorized to issue such a direction. This term has been derived from the old British practice of “whipping in” lawmakers to follow a party line. Hence, option (c) is correct.

50 - c

The Indian Navy had held yoga awareness campaigns to encourage maximum participation by naval personnel, defence civilians and families. The United Nations General Assembly declared June 21 as the International Day of Yoga (IDY) following a resolution moved by India and co-sponsored by a large number of countries. Hence, option (c) is correct.

51 - b

Yoga day events and activities are being conducted on Indian naval ships, including Kiltan, Chennai, Shivalik, Sunayna, Trishul, Tarkash, Vagir, Sumitra and Brahmaputra -- all of which are deployed in the Indian Ocean region. Hence, option (b) is correct.

52- b

ASEAN, the Southeast Asian bloc, is set to make history by conducting its inaugural joint military exercise in the highly contested South China Sea. The decision was made during a meeting of military commanders from the 10-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations in Indonesia. The exercise, scheduled for September, will specifically take place in the North Natuna Sea, which is located in the southernmost region of the South China Sea. Hence, option (b) is correct.

53 - c

The first-ever India-France-UAE Maritime Partnership Exercise recently took place in the Gulf of Oman. This exercise marked a significant milestone in strengthening trilateral cooperation among the navies of India, France, and the United Arab Emirates (UAE). With the objective of improving joint strategies and ensuring maritime security, the exercise witnessed the participation of several naval assets and the execution of various operations. Hence, option (c) is correct.

54 - d

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

55 - a

As per the Indian Contract Act, in an agent principle relationship, the principle would be liable for the acts of the agent which have been made within the scope of the agency. Therefore, offer by A's agent would be considered as an offer by A. Hence (A) is the correct answer.

56 - b

According to Section 2 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 a proposal becomes a promise once it is accepted by the other party. Therefore, a proposal can only be revoked before it is accepted by the other party and not after the acceptance. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

57 - d

According to section 12 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 if a person is so drunk that he cannot understand the terms of a contract, then he cannot enter into contract until he is sober. Therefore, the offer made by A would also be invalid as he cannot enter into a contract during that state. Hence (D) is the correct answer.

58 - b

According to Indian Law the communication of offer on a telephone or telegram is complete when the offeree hears the offer. In this case, since B did not hear the offer, the communication of the offer would also be not complete. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

59 - b

According to the Indian Contract Act, 1872 the place of completion of the contract is the place where the other party accepts the offer, and in this case, since B live in Rajasthan, the place of completion of the contract would also be Rajasthan. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

60 - b

Dangerous things which escape from the control and non-natural use of land. Here, in our case, the lion is considered as dangerous things which escape from the premises, and X was in the use of non-natural use of land. Hence, option (b) is correct answer.

61 - c

Dangerous Things which escape from the control and non-natural use of land. Here, the first essential is not fulfilled. Phone cannot be considered as a dangerous item. Hence, no point of strict liability exists here. It is not connected to absolute liability as Y is not engaged in any hazardous activity. Hence, option (C) is correct.

62 - d

There are some exceptions to Strict liability. 'Consent of the Plaintiff' is one of the exceptions and it follows the principle of '*violenti non fit injuria'. In our case, consent of Bejal was there for the water source, and if it escaped from the scope of Amit, she can not claim any damages. Hence, option (D) is correct.*

63 - b

If the plaintiff is at fault and damage is caused, the defendant would not be held liable since the plaintiff himself came into contact with the dangerous thing. This is one of the exceptions of Strict liability. Rohan's horse came in contact of dangerous leaves and died. Hence, option (b) is correct.

64 - c

If a person is engaged in an inherently hazardous or hazardous activity and harm is caused to a person as a result of an accident which occurred while engaged in such inherently hazardous and hazardous activity, then under the rule of absolute liability the person carrying out such activity shall be held fully liable. Here, Factory's owner will be liable as it fulfills all the condition of absolute liability. Hence, option (C) is correct.

65 - b

Section 12 of the Hindu Marriage Act 1955 lays down that when one's consent is not obtained, the marriage is considered void. Here, A had not given consent at the time of marriage. So, the nature of marriage will be void. Hence, the correct option is (B).

66 - b

Section 7 of the Hindu Marriage Act 1955 states the solemnity of Hindu marriage, a Hindu marriage can be performed through all the ceremonies and rituals of both the party and anyone. They are the Saptapadi, meaning they make seven laps around the fire with their partner; after its consummation, the marriage becomes complete. Here, they have taken only 5 rounds around fire. Hence, option (b) is correct.

67 - a

According to Section 5 of the Hindu Marriage Act, there is a Condition of Hindu Marriage: - Each person has no living spouse at the time of marriage. According to Hindu marriage Act, having two living wives at the same time is not permitted, which amounts to bigamy. It is punishable under Section 494 of the Indian Penal Code. Hence, first marriage is valid and second marriage is void. So, Option (a) is correct.

68 - c

Conditions are given under Section 5 of the Hindu Marriage Act:

1. The groom shall attain the age of 21 and the bride attains the age of 18. It is necessary at the time of marriage the person shall attain the specified age given in this Act.

2. The person shall be not suffering from any insanity or mental disorder at the time of the marriage.

3. Any person doesn't have a spouse living at the time of the marriage.

Here, all the conditions enumerated for the valid Hindu Marriage has been satisfied. Hence, option (C) is correct.

69 - b

According to Section 5 of the Hindu Marriage Act, there is a Condition of Hindu Marriage: - The person must not be suffering from any mental illness or mental disorder at the time of marriage. Here, wife came to know after 3 days of marriage that her husband was insane at the time of marriage. The nature of marriage will not be valid.

70 - c

Article 22 of the Indian Constitution states that a person who has been arrested should be immediately informed about the reason of his arrest and should be produced before a Magistrate within 24 hours of the arrest. Further he should also be allowed to consult a lawyer after his arrest. However Article 22 would not apply to an enemy alien who has been detained under preventive detention law. Hence, (C) is the correct answer.

71 - c

Article 21 of the Indian Constituion states that nor person shall be deprived of his personal liberty except by procedure established by law. Article 22 of the Indian Constitution states that any person arrested by police should be informed about the reason of his arrest and should be allowed to consult a lawyer. However, these rights are not absolute and are restricted as a person can be detained under the Preventive detention law. Hence (C) is the correct answer.

72 - d

A person can be detained even before he has committed any offence in case of serious offences which may endanger the security of the state. Therefore under the preventive detention law a person may be detained even without a trial or commission of an offence. Hence (D) is the correct answer.

73 - b

A person can be detained under the preventive detention act if the state has a suspicion that may commit an offence which may be dangerous to the Security of the state. However a person in preventive detention has the right to consult and to be defended by a lawyer. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

74 - a

The Supreme court in the case A.S. Mohammed Rafi v. State of Tamil Nadu has held that such kind of resolution which violates a person's right to be defended by a lawyer would be violative of the Indian Constitution as ever person has right to approach the court of law and to present his case. Hence (A) is the correct answer.

75 - b

Section 141 of the Indian Penal Code states that "An assembly of five or more persons is designated an "unlawful assembly" ". Hence, the minimum number of people required are 5. So b) is the right answer.

76 - d

Five people are required for the formation of an unlawful assembly, and it is not necessary that an assembly that was peaceful initially cannot become unlawful later, this eliminates option a). The second option is incorrect as it is nowhere mentioned that the park closing at 8 pm has anything to do with any pandemic. Option c) is incorrect since the right of free movement is subject to reasonable restrictions. Option d) is the right answer since overawe by criminal force, or show of criminal force to any public servant in the exercise of the lawful power of such public servant is a crime under Section 141 of the IPC.

77 - d

All are liable for everything since when an unlawful assembly commits a crime, then everyone shall be liable as if the act was done by them singularly. This makes every

one of A, B, C, D and E liable for all the offences including robbery, illegal weapons, culpable homicide, etc. Hence d) is the right answer.

78 - c

With regard to the offence of kidnapping, the consent of the minor is immaterial. In this matter, all of them are liable for the offence of kidnapping except the minor. Hence c) is the right answer.

79 - a

Theft while shopping is a probability, however, it is not a likely incident. Hence, here A, B, C, and D had no idea that E had stolen a perfume and hid it in his back pocket. This eliminates b) and c). Option d) is incorrect since the theft was committed the moment they exited the store. Hence, only E is liable, rest all are innocent. Hence a) is the right answer.

80 - c

Mere preparation does not amount to offence. This is a general rule. The reason for the general rule is that it is nearly impossible to prove that the accused made the preparations to commit the crime. Here, wife has intention to commit offence. She has prepared also for the same, but use weapon in other ways. Hence, option (C) is correct.

81 - c

A person's criminal liability should only be decided if they have malicious intent. It is the direction of behavior towards the objects chosen considering the motive that suggests the choice. Mere intention does not constitute a crime as it is almost impossible to know a person's intentions. Here, A has merely intended to rape B. Hence, option (C) is correct answer.

82 - c

Attempting to commit a criminal offense is punishable under the Indian Penal Code. It has been provided under various provisions for specific offences. Attempt of offence is itself an offence. Here, firing of bullet by A on B reached to the stage of Attempt. Here, A will be liable for attempt of murder of B. Hence, option (C) is correct.

83 - c

Amit wants to kill Rohan. It shows his intention to kill Rohan. He has purchased poison, which shows the stage of preparation. He has mixed in the food of Rohan, which shows

the stage of Attempt. Since, Rohan did not eat that food. Hence, this act did not reach to the stage of accomplishment. Hence, Option (c) is correct.

84 - b

It is clear from the fact of the question that A has attempted to commit the offence of theft. In the Indian Penal Code, there is a specific section, which talks about attempt to commit the offence of theft and that section is Section 356 of the Indian Penal Code. So, we do not have to see Section 511 of the Indian Penal Code. Hence, option (b) is correct.

85 - a

The passage states that Prime Minister Narendra Modi emphasized the significance of diversity as a natural aspect of India's way of life during his address to the US Congress.

86 -a

Prime Minister Modi mentioned that democracy in India cultivates a culture that empowers thoughts and expressions and India has been fortunate to possess democratic values since ancient times, fostering an environment of inclusivity and celebration.

87 - b

The central idea of Prime Minister Modi's speech is highlighted in the passage, emphasizing the significance of diversity as a natural aspect of India's way of life and the country's commitment to democratic values.

88 - a

The passage mentions that Prime Minister Modi highlighted the importance of dialogue and diplomacy in the present era, emphasizing the need to curb bloodshed and human suffering, which infers that India relies on dialogue and diplomacy to address global challenges.

89 - b

Despite the dehumanizing conditions and exhaustion, Bhagwan Ghukse showed strength and determination by successfully escaping his captors.

90 - c

The passage discusses the deplorable working and living conditions, including beatings, drugging, and the lack of adequate food and water. However, it does not mention anything about education opportunities for the laborers.

91 - c

The passage primarily focuses on the month-long illegal bonded labour endured by Bhagwan Ghukse and other laborers. It highlights the dehumanizing conditions and the subsequent rescue of the workers, shedding light on the issue of bonded labor in India.

92 - c

The passage describes the dehumanizing conditions, beatings, and long hours of labor faced by the captives. These actions indicate that the captors' intentions were to exploit the laborers for their own benefit.

93 - d

The passage states that Abdul Majid contested the legality of the retailer handling fees proposed by Circularity Scotland because he believed the company did not possess the authority to determine the fees.

94 - b

The passage mentions that the implementation of the DRS in Scotland, which was initially scheduled for March next year, has been postponed until at least October 2025.

95 - c

The passage primarily focuses on the legal battle between Abdul Majid and Circularity Scotland, as well as the administration of Circularity Scotland and its implications.

96 - a

According to the passage, Mr. Majid's legal team contended that Circularity Scotland's plan to determine the handling fee based on costs incurred by all outlets dealing with returns was incorrect and violated European competition laws.

97 - c

The passage states that the main objective of the Habitats Directive is to ensure the maintenance or restoration of a favorable conservation status for a wide range of animal and plant species and their habitats within the European Union.

98 - a

According to the passage, the Irish government failed to designate Special Areas of Conservation for 217 out of the 423 sites across the country.

99 - d

The passage mentions that while the court ordered the Irish government to bear the costs of the case, no decision regarding fines was made.

100 - b

The passage states that the Irish Wildlife Trust considered the ruling a damning indictment against Ireland, which did not come as a surprise. This implies that they expected significant changes but did not witness them despite some positive initiatives.

101 - c

The passage clearly states that the new law in China will enhance President Xi Jinping's authority and assert Beijing's interests on the global stage.

102 - a

The passage mentions that the law threatens punishment for entities acting in a manner detrimental to China's interests, but it does not specify which actions would be considered detrimental.

103 - c

Throughout the passage, the tension between China's pursuit of economic development and the need to safeguard national security and interests is emphasized by the experts' opinions.

104 - b

The passage states that the Global Times describes the law as a "key step to enrich the legal toolbox against Western hegemony," indicating that the newspaper sees the law as a potential threat to Western dominance.

105 - b

The passage states that the three-judge Bench of the Supreme Court granted a one-week stay on a Gujarat High Court judgment regarding Setalvad's surrender in the forgery case.

106 - b

Justice Gavai questioned the urgency in taking Setalvad into custody because she had already been granted interim bail by the Supreme Court in the same case.

107 - c

Justice Datta emphasized that the case involved the liberty of a person, suggesting that this is the central concern.

108 - c

Solicitor-General Tushar Mehta's statement refers to a previous judgment in the Zakia Jafri case, where the Supreme Court made critical remarks about Setalvad's conduct.

109 - c

If the company's total revenue for the year 2023 is expected to increase by 10%,

then the total revenue for 2023 would be

Since the revenue generated by Product A, Product B, and Product C remains the same percentage of the total revenue as in 2022, the revenue generated by these products in 2023 would be:

The remaining revenue would be generated by Product D.

So, the expected revenue generated by Product D in 2023 would be:

Rs2,200,000 - (Rs880,000 + Rs550,000 + Rs440,000) = Rs330,000

110 - c

To find the percentage increase or decrease in the revenue generated by Product D from 2022 to 2023,

we first need to find the revenue generated by Product D in 2022.

Since Product A generated 40% of the total revenue in 2022 and Product B generated 25% of the total revenue in 2022 and Product C generated 20% of the total revenue in 2022,

then Product D must have generated the remaining

(100% - (40% + 25% + 20%)) = 15% of the total revenue in 2022.

So, the revenue generated by Product D in 2022 was:

From our previous calculation we know that the expected revenue generated by Product D in 2023 would be Rs330,000.

So the percentage increase in the revenue generated by Product D from 2022 to 2023 would be:

Therefore, the revenue generated by Product D is expected to increase by 10% from 2022 to 2023.

111 - d

Since the total revenue is Rs2,000,000 and the revenue generated by Product D is Rs300,000,

the combined revenue of Products A, B, and C is Rs2,000,000 - Rs300,000 = Rs1,700,000.

Since Product B generated 25% of the total revenue, the revenue generated by Product B is

Therefore, Product B generated 25% of the total revenue.

112 - b

The original revenue generated by Product A is Rs800,000.

If it increases by 20%, the new revenue generated by Product A would be

The increase in revenue is Rs960,000 - Rs800,000 = Rs160,000.

The percentage increase is

Therefore, the revenue increase from Product A represents 10% of the total revenue increase.

113 - c

Based on the information provided, the average monthly salary of employees in Department B can be calculated by adding the salaries of all employees in Department B and dividing by the number of employees.

The total salary of employees in Department B is

Rs3,000 + Rs3,500 + Rs4,000 + Rs5,000 + Rs6,500 = Rs22,000.

Since there are 5 employees in Department B, the average monthly salary is

Rs22,000 / 5 = Rs4,400.

114 - a

To determine the department with the highest average salary, we calculate the average salary for each department and compare them.

The total salary of employees in Department C is

Rs5,500 + Rs6,000 + Rs6,500 + Rs7,000 + Rs8,000 = Rs33,000.

Since there are 5 employees in Department C, the average monthly salary is

Rs33,000 / 5 = Rs6,600.

The average salary in Department A is Rs5,600, Department B is Rs4,200, Department C is Rs6,600, Department D is Rs5,800, and Department E is Rs4,300.

Thus, Department C has the highest average salary.

115 - b

Let's assume the average salary of Department A is x and the average salary of Department C is y.

From the information given, we have the equation (x + y) / 2 = Rs6,000.

Solving this equation, we find x + y = Rs12,000.

Since the average salary of Department A is Rs5,600,

we subtract it from Rs12,000 to get the average salary of Department C, which is Rs6,400.

Dividing this by the number of employees in Department C (5), we get the average monthly

salary of employees in Department C as Rs6,400 / 5 = Rs1280

116 - b

Based on the information provided, the average monthly salary of all employees in the company can be calculated by adding the total salaries of all employees in all departments and dividing by the total number of employees.

The total salary of employees in Department A is

Rs4,000 + Rs4,500 + Rs5,000 + Rs6,000 + Rs7,500 = Rs27,000.

The total salary of employees in Department B is

Rs3,000 + Rs3,500 + Rs4,000 + Rs5,000 + Rs6,500 = Rs22,000.

The total salary of employees in Department C is

Rs5,500 + Rs6,000 + Rs6,500 + Rs7,000 + Rs8,000 = Rs33,000.

The total salary of employees in Department D is

Rs4,500 + Rs5,000 + Rs5,500 + Rs6,500 + Rs7,500 = Rs29,000.

The total salary of employees in Department E is

Rs3,500 + Rs4,000 + Rs4,500 + Rs5,500 + Rs6,000 = Rs23,500.

The total salary of all employees in the company is

Rs27,000 + Rs22,000 +Rs33,000+ 29,000+ 23,500= 134500.

Since there are 25 employees in the company (5 employees in each department), the average monthly salary of all employees in the company is

134500/25=5380.

Therefore, the average monthly salary of all employees in the company is 5380 dollars.

117 - b

Based on the information provided, the Thriller book has a selling price (SP) of ₹420 and yields a profit of 20%.

Let the cost price (CP) of the Thriller book be x.

Since profit is calculated as

we can write the equation:

Solving for x, we get

x = ₹350.

Therefore, the cost price (CP) of the Thriller book is ₹350.

118 - a

To find the cost price (CP) of the Romance book, we can use the given information that the profit percentage for the Romance book is 20%.

Let's assume the cost price of the Romance book is Z.

Given that the profit percentage for the Romance book is 20% and the selling price is ₹350, we can set up the equation as follows:

Now, let's solve the equation to find the value of Z, which represents the cost price of the Romance book:

Divide both sides of the equation by 100 to simplify:

0.20 = (350 - Z) / Z

Multiply both sides of the equation by Z to eliminate the denominator:

0.20Z = 350 - Z

Add Z to both sides of the equation:

1.20Z = 350

Divide both sides of the equation by 1.20 to solve for Z:

Z = 350 / 1.20

Z ≈ ₹291.67 (rounded to the nearest paisa)

Therefore, the cost price (CP) of the Romance book is approximately ₹291.67.

119 - b

If the loss percentage for the Science Fiction book is 30%,

we can use the formula:

Substituting the values, we have

Therefore, the correct answer is (B) ₹280.

120 - a

Correct answer: A

Solution:

If the cost price (CP) of the Mystery book is ₹450 and it results in a profit of 10%,

we can use the formula:

Substituting the values, we have

Therefore, the correct answer is (A) ₹495.

CAREERS360

MOCK TEST - 7

Section - English

Passage 1

Read the following passage and answer the items that follow. Your answers to these items should be based on the passage only. Certain words in the passage have been highlighted for the understanding of the questions.

Once upon a time, on an uninhabited island on the shores of the Red Sea, there lived a Parsee from whose hat the rays of the sun were reflected in more-than-oriental **splendour**. The Parsee lived by the Red Sea with nothing but his hat, knife and a cooking stove. One day he took flour, water, currants, plums, and sugar and made himself one cake. It was indeed a Superior Comestible. He put it on the stove and baked it till it was all done brown and smelt most **sentimental**. But just as he was going to eat it, there came down to the beach from the Altogether Uninhabited Interior, one Rhinoceros with a horn on his nose, two piggy eyes, and few manners. In those days, the Rhinoceros's skin fitted him quite tight. There were no wrinkles in it anywhere. The Parsee left that cake and climbed to the top of a palm tree with his hat. The Rhinoceros upset the oil stove with his nose, the cake rolled on the sand, he spiked that cake on the horn of his nose, he ate it, and went away, waving his tail.

Five weeks later, there was a heatwave in the Red Sea. Everybody took off all the clothes they had. The Parsee took off his hat. The Rhinoceros took off his skin and carried it over his shoulder as he came down to the beach to bathe. He **waddled** straight into the water and blew bubbles through his nose, leaving his skin on the beach. The Parsee found the skin, took it and rubbed it just as full of old, dry, stale, tickly cake crumbs and some burned currants. Then he climbed to the top of his palm tree and waited for the Rhinoceros to come out of the water and put it on.

The Rhinoceros buttoned the skin up, and it tickled like cake crumbs in bed. He wanted to scratch, but that made it worse. Then he laid down on the sands and rolled and rolled, and every time he rolled the cake, crumbs tickled him worse and worse. Then he ran to the palm tree and rubbed and rubbed himself. He rubbed so hard that he rubbed his skin into a great fold over his shoulders and another fold underneath, where the buttons used to be, and he rubbed some more folds over his legs. It spoiled his temper, but it didn't make the least difference to the cake-crumbs. They were inside his skin, and they tickled. He went home, very angry and horribly scratchy. From that day to this,

every Rhinoceros has great folds in his skin and a very bad temper, all on account of the cake-crumbs inside.

Q1. From the passage, it cannot be inferred that-

(a) The Parsee wanted to take revenge on the rhinoceros.

(b) The rhinoceros used to be a calm animal by nature.

(c) The Parsee was afraid of the rhinoceros.

(d) The Parsee was a funny man by nature.

Q2. It is evident from the passage that the rhinoceros-

(a) Was able to use his skin like his clothes.

(b) Enjoyed its bathing on the beach.

(c) Got folds on the skin because of the Parsee.

(d) All of the above

Q3. As given in the passage, the rhino attempted different techniques to minimise the tickling effect of the cake crumbs. Which of the following can be considered to be the least effective technique to minimise the tickling effect?

(a) Bathing on the beach

(b) Rolling on the sand

(c) Rubbing against the palm tree

(d) Cleaning the skin and wearing it again

Q4. In order to teach the rhino a lesson, the Parsee-

(a) Baked another cake with stones stuffed inside it.

(b) Created folds in the wrinkle-free skin of the rhino.

(c) Stuffed the skin with cake crumbs.

(d) Tore the skin and threw it away.

Passage 2

Read the following passage and answer the items that follow. Your answers to these items should be based on the passage only. Certain words in the passage have been highlighted for the understanding of the questions.

We live at a time when human consciousness is so **compartmentalised** that we have forgotten there is actually no such thing as "environment". Trees are our closest relatives. What trees exhale, we inhale; what we exhale, they inhale. They are half our respiratory system. Spirituality is not about looking up or down — it's about looking inward. And the first fundamental fact of looking inward you find is that you are very much a part of everything around you. Without that realisation, there is no spiritual process.

Today, modern science has established that the whole of existence is one energy. Now, this is a dry scientific fact that does not change your life. But the spiritual process enhances your **perception** to make this fact a living experience. Yoga means union. Union means the boundaries of the individual self-dissolve, and you experience existence as yourself. Once this is a living experience, to care for what's around you as you care for yourself is only natural.

As a generation, ours has taken the biggest bite of the planet. Whatever we do for the environment today is only **compensatory** action. It is neither service nor a great achievement; it is a matter of survival. A simple thing we need to look at is the population issue. At the beginning of the 20th century, the population on this planet was 1.5 billion. Today we are inching towards eight billion.

In 1998, a team of UN experts predicted that by 2025, Tamil Nadu would become a desert. Now, this is probably one of the only parts of the planet that has been farmed continuously for more than 12,000 years. Not only have small rivers dried up and homes built on riverbeds, but there also is not enough moisture in the soil for even palm trees — desert vegetation — to survive.

The immediate thing we took up was reforesting the hill behind the ashram. This particular hill was completely shaved of timber because of the illegal furniture industry. So, we paid almost three to four times the land price to buy them out, and we put back the trees on the hill. All this took us only about 22 days and 3,000-4,000 people, who joyfully went about planting six million seeds in a certain way.

In India, nothing is accomplished by policy changes alone. Unless people can relate emotionally to something, nothing happens on the ground. So, we set about making people understand that a tree is not a project; it is your life. And the commitment and enthusiasm with which simple rural people took this on have been absolutely **phenomenal**.

Q5. The passage can be best-termed as-

(a) Argumentative

(b) Abstract

(c) Informative

(d) Descriptive

Q6. The author's main purpose is to-

(a) Suggest that trees must be regarded as our family members.

(b) Highlight the prevailing condition of Tamil Nadu.

(c) Highlight the importance of reforestation.

(d) Illustrate the relationship between science and spirituality.

Q7. From the deforestation of the hill of Tamil Nadu, people realised that-

(a) A properly implemented reforestation policy will help prevent deforestation in our country.

(b) The farming culture in Tamil Nadu is going to be extinct in the near future.

(c) Tamil Nadu is going to be converted into a desert.

(d) The population of Tamil Nadu is increasing rapidly.

Q8. For the accomplishment of spirituality, a person-

(a) Must be introspective.

(b) Must be able to differentiate between looking up and down at something.

(c) Must be able to understand the importance of trees.

(d) None of the above.

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Passage 3

Read the following passage and answer the items that follow. Your answers to these items should be based on the passage only. Certain words in the passage have been highlighted for the understanding of the questions.

The World Health Organization (WHO), working in partnership with both public and private sectors, has a proud history of vaccinology. By assessing vaccines for global supply, WHO's **ground-breaking** Prequalification programme has made possible the deployment of quality-assured, safe and effective vaccines to dozens of countries across the world. This programme gives countries the security and confidence to know that vaccines being purchased meet WHO standards for safety, effectiveness and quality.

The Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI), created by WHO in the 1970s, has, with the help of UNICEF, Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, and others, brought life-saving vaccines to hundreds of millions of children around the world. The immunisation programme is found in every country on the globe. It has the farthest reach and deepest impact of any public health programme. WHO staff have supported governments and health professionals to deliver vaccines where they are needed on the ground. Its success is measured in millions of lives saved each year. Through vaccination, smallpox has been eradicated, and polio is on the verge of being defeated.

On **constant alert**, every year, WHO studies influenza trends, to work out which strains are emerging and should be included in the next season's flu vaccine. And it continually monitors potential signals of pandemic threat. WHO estimates that in 2018 (the latest year for which estimates are available), 25,000 newborns died from neonatal tetanus, an 88% reduction of the figure of 200,000 in 2000. Global HPV vaccine coverage is increasing. HPV vaccines had been introduced in 106 countries by the end of 2019, representing a third of the global population of girls.

Today, 86% of the world's children receive essential, life-saving vaccines, increasing from around 20% back in 1980. This protects them and their communities against a range of infectious diseases, including measles, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough), hepatitis B and polio. The number of children paralysed by polio has been reduced by 99.9 per cent worldwide over the last three decades. This level of protection comes through a strong global effort to increase vaccine access and affordability, with support in recent decades from new partnerships like Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance - focussing on expanding vaccine availability in the poorest countries - and the Measles & Rubella Initiative.

Innovative partnerships have also seen WHO help lead major cholera and yellow fever vaccination campaigns and have also produced effective vaccines against meningitis and pneumonia, diarrhoea, and the world's first-ever malaria vaccine currently being piloted in Ghana, Kenya and Malawi.

Immunisation saves millions of lives every year. We now have vaccines to prevent and control 25 infections, helping people of all ages live longer healthier lives. Vaccines remain the most cost-effective protection against disease.

Q9. Which of the following best describes the purpose of the passage?

(a) To highlight the role of WHO in implementing vaccination drives globally.

(b) To suggest the effects of immunisation for children.

(c) To illustrate the effectiveness of the vaccines against deadly diseases.

(d) To highlight the effectiveness of an immunisation against polio on the global level.

Q10. The term "constant alert" as used in the passage means-

(a) The alert concerning the new strains of coronavirus.

(b) The alert concerning the emergence of new influenza strains.

(c) The alert concerning the outbreak of Rubella.

(d) The alert concerning the effect of smallpox on children.

Q11. The Prequalification programme adopted by the WHO is based on the hope that-

(a) Immunisation will effectively work towards reducing the number of neonatal deaths.

(b) The countries get access to quality-assured vaccines on a global level.

(c) The effects of smallpox and polio can be completely eradicated.

(d) The effectiveness of Rubella is reduced to the minimum level.

Q12. The author of the passage recommends that the highest level of protection from the most harmful and infectious diseases can be achieved through-

(a) A strong global effort to increase the affordability of vaccines.

(b) An awareness raised against the serious consequences of different types of infections.

(c) Increasing the partnership of the WHO with various organisations.

(d) The support of the WHO to provide the vaccines to the governments in need.

Passage 4

Read the following passage and answer the items that follow. Your answers to these items should be based on the passage only. Certain words in the passage have been highlighted for the understanding of the questions.

When talking about the importance of democracy, it is important to define it accurately. Democracy is popular sovereignty – in Abraham Lincoln's words, 'government of the people, by the people, for the people'. At its heart is the concept of the population choosing a government through regular, free, and fair elections.

In Europe and the English-speaking world, it is often assumed democracy naturally takes the form of liberal democracy – popular sovereignty but limited by a constitution that guarantees individual freedoms and rights. Crucially these essential freedoms are not subject to a democratic vote. In fact, democracy does not necessarily have to be liberal. Certain nations today have illiberal democracies where voting continues, but liberal characteristics, such as an independent judiciary and free press, have been compromised.

Arguably the importance of liberal democracy is two-fold: no other system of government guarantees the right to free expression of political preference, and no other system promotes progress through peaceful competition between different interests and ideas.

Democracy has played a vital role in the story of civilisation, helping transform the world from power structures of monarchy, empire, and **conquest** into a popular rule, self-determination, and peaceful co-existence.
A direct form of democracy was initially practised in ancient Greece, but there were many slaves in that society, and hardly anyone was a citizen and able to participate.

Democracy then vanished until its re-emergence as 'representative democracy' in the late 18th century. Since then, it has been generally understood that modern human history follows a trend towards greater democracy, with some scholars describing the **phenomenon** taking place in three waves.

The first wave, between the late 18th century and 1918, saw the American, French, and Haitian revolutions, the gradual emergence of democracy in Britain, Bolivarian revolutions establishing democracies in South America, and the break-up of German, Ottoman, and Austro-Hungarian empires after World War 1 into democratic republics.

The second wave, between 1945 and 1960, saw the reorganisation of the defeated axis powers Germany, Italy, and Japan into strong democracies and decolonisation unfolding across the world, creating independent and largely democratic nations.

The third wave from 1975 to 1991 saw the end of dictatorships in Portugal, Spain, and Brazil, democratic transitions in Taiwan and South Korea, and the eventual collapse of the USSR creating free, democratic, Eastern European states.

But since 1991, by contrast, there has been a 'democratic recession', as ex-Warsaw Pact nations, such as Russia, Hungary and others have slid back into **authoritarianism**.

It is most likely that democracy needs to be further deepened by **reinvigorating** the rights and guarantees enshrined in liberal democracy and making it more responsive and accountable however we can.

Q13. The phrase "democratic recession" as used in the passage means-

(a) The collapse of the USSR.
(b) The practice of the slavery system in the society.
(c) The practice of authoritarianism by ex-Warsaw Pact nations.
(d) The implementation of liberal democracy.

Q14. Which of the following best describes the tone of the author?

(a) Formal
(b) Aggressive
(c) Entertaining
(d) Cooperative

Q15. Which of the following is not the broader concern of liberal democracy?

(a) To provide the right to free expression of political preference.
(b) To ensure peaceful competition among a variety of interests.
(c) To compromise free press.
(d) To reduce the practice of authoritarianism.

Q16. Which of the following statements is least likely to be inferred from the passage?

(a) The slavery system was a part of the democracy prevalent in ancient Greece.
(b) The second wave of democracy was the witness to the breaking up of Germany into a democratic republic.
(c) The third wave of democracy saw the end of dictatorship in Spain, Brazil, and Portugal.
(d) Democracy can be both liberal and illiberal.

Passage 5

Read the following passage and answer the items that follow. Your answers to these items should be based on the passage only. Certain words in the passage have been written in bold for the understanding of the questions.

Technology will not be able to avoid the onset of a pandemic; nevertheless, it can assist in managing a crisis more effectively. We all know how badly COVID-19 has impacted our lives, both personal and professional. During this time of sheer uncertainty and constant fear, our willingness to adopt technology has been our lifeline. Let's take a look at how technology has impacted our lives in the current COVID-19 pandemic.

Distance Learning: Most educational institutions have started to offer their courses online to make sure education is not disrupted due to the pandemic. Technologies used in distant learning include augmented reality, 3D printing, virtual reality, and robot teachers enabled with artificial intelligence.

Online Entertainment: COVID-19 has completely transitioned how content is being generated, distributed, and streamed. Online streaming of live shows and concerts have gained traction across the world. OTT caters to the varied interests of people across the globe with the **perennial additions of diverse content**. Many gaming platforms have witnessed substantial growth in their user base. There has been a significant spike in the gaming sector's sales and the duration for which the games are being played. People are using gaming as an option to deal with COVID-19 stress.

Contact tracing apps like Aarogya Setu have assisted in tracking the COVID-19 spread. Technology has also helped in educating people about the entire situation and reminding them to take the necessary precautions. Telecom operators such as BSNL, Jio, Airtel, etc. have used caller tunes for spreading awareness about the pandemic.

Companies such as Google, Facebook, are striving hard to ensure people get only accurate and verified information. Their objective is to make accurate information accessible to everyone so that there is complete transparency of the entire scenario, and people can be educated about the required steps to undertake well in advance.

The work from home option has ensured business continuity for various companies and businesses. Internet, data privacy security, virtual meetings, cloud conferencing, etc. have assisted professionals in adapting themselves to work from the home scenario with ease. Remote working has been a blessing in disguise, which has helped us to a great extent to maintain and follow social distancing protocols.

COVID-19 has proved that technology innovations have been helping in managing the epidemic in a timely, systematic, and calm manner. A lesson learnt from the COVID-19 pandemic has been to stay prepared well in advance against any crisis at both an individual and collective level. All we need to fight an epidemic like COVID-19 is preparedness. Advancement in technology is steadily progressing; it will undoubtedly continue to grow exponentially. It's we humans who have to adapt to changes in technology faster and continue to invest in building the technology systems for better preparedness.

Q17. Which of the following is not a positive outcome of the use of technology during covid-19?

(a) People are able to manage things in time, systematically and with calmness.

(b) People are provided with everything at their doorstep due to advanced technology.

(c) People were helped with the dissemination of information.

(d) With everything provided at the click of a mouse, people are engaged in themselves, lose touch with others.

Q18. Which of the following is the author trying to suggest by saying the following line?

"It's we humans who have to adapt to changes in technology faster and continue to invest in building the technology systems for better preparedness."

a) The author is cautioning readers from the next pandemic that may take place in the future.
b) The author is cautioning readers to adapt to technological changes in times of crises.

c) The author is telling readers to become technological advance and change with. timed.
d) The author is asking readers to invest in technology.

Q19. Find out the synonym of the word "striving".

(a) Pernicious

(b) Disparage

(c) Nimble

(d) Endeavour

Q20. The expression "perennial additions of diverse content" in the passage mean_____.

a. Free flow of digital content.

b. Free flow of diverse content.

c. A continuing flow of diverse content.

d. The upgraded flow of content.

Passage 6

Read the following passage and answer the items that follow. Your answers to these items should be based on the passage only. Certain words in the passage have been highlighted for the understanding of the questions.

India is now becoming a hub for start-ups over the recent years due to high growth rates and other factors. Many entrepreneurs like to invest in information technology, finance, software, and other sectors to earn more money. The number is likely to increase in the future due to the availability of high manpower and government policies. The market is emerging in India due to the IT revolution and technological development. It is one of the fastest-growing economies in the world because every **niche** product has the potential to sell in the markets. Not only that, the income and purchasing power of people is increasing steadily that made start-ups set up their facilities in India. Various state governments in India encourage new entrepreneurs to launch a company or business easily. They aim at building a strong ecosystem in Indian markets that is suitable for start-ups. Technologies are growing rapidly every day, reducing the cost of building digital products and other things. As the number of internet users is increasing

in India, people are well aware of everything with ease. Moreover, R&D facilities in India allow new entrepreneurs to start their companies in special economic zones to get more concessions.

Most start-up owners in India are youths who have to put their ideas into practice and grab the opportunities in the markets. They also have strong **intrinsic** motivations, problem-solving skills, patience, and the desire to achieve goals in society. The founders of start-ups will plan everything properly and take smart movements for the benefit of a company. Apart from that, they know how to overcome risks and other problems after opening a company in India. The successful stories of new companies such as Paytm, Zomato, Ola cabs, Oyo, Big Basket, and Vedantu entirely changed the **perception** of entrepreneurship. Start-ups are earning more income these days due to proper planning, allocation of funds, etc.

Hiring qualified employees may become a challenging job for many start-ups because some job seekers don't prefer them due to low salaries. Besides that, they can't compete with the compensation offered by the big companies in the markets. Funding is one of the most important problems faced by start-ups in India because it will take days and months to process an application. Banks need collateral documents when they want to offer loans for start-up owners. The policies followed by state governments in India are very complex to understand due to changing political environment. Lack of marketing strategies is one of the main issues faced by Indian start-ups due to cultural differences.

Even after facing these challenges, India is growing at faster levels in the start-up ecosystem, which contributes more to the country's economic growth.

Q21. The start-up business market emerging in India is likely to grow in future because-

(a) Of the technological developments available in the Indian market.

(b) Of the supports extended by various state governments.

(c) Of the R&D facilities available in India.

(d) All of the above.

Q22. Which of the following can be inferred as a challenge by the author?

(a) Availability of highly qualified job-seekers.

(b) Reduction in the cost of digital appliances.

(c) Easy allocation of funds.

(d) All of the above.

Q23. In the context of the passage, which of the following best describes the reason behind the good earning of start-up businesses?

(a) The inherent qualities of the start-up owners.

(b) The qualification of the young start-up owners.

(c) The growth of internet users in India.

(d) The properly planned setups along with adequate fund allocations initiated by the owners.

Q24. The tone of the passage can be best-termed as-

(a) Biased

(b) Caustic

(c) Motivating

(d) Provocative

Section - Current Affairs, including General Knowledge

Passage 1

Read the following passage and answer the questions

Glaciers are melting at unprecedented rates across the Hindu Kush Himalayan mountain ranges and could lose up to 80% of their current volume this century if greenhouse gas emissions are not sharply reduced, according to a new report. The report from Kathmandu-based International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development warned that flash floods and avalanches would grow more likely in coming years and that the availability of freshwater would be affected for nearly 2 billion people who live downstream of 12 rivers that originate in the mountains. Ice and snow in the Hindu Kush Himalayan ranges is an important source of water for those rivers, which flow through 16 countries in Asia and provide fresh water to 240 million people in the mountains and another 1.65 billion downstream. “The people living in these mountains

who have contributed next to nothing to global warming are at high risk due to climate change," said Amina Maharjan, a migration specialist and one of the report's authors. "Current adaptation efforts are wholly insufficient, and we are extremely concerned that without greater support, these communities will be unable to cope." Various earlier reports have found that the cryosphere — regions on Earth covered by snow and ice — are among the worst affected by climate change. Recent research found that Mount Everest's glaciers, for example, have lost 2,000 years of ice in just the past 30 years. "We map out for the first time the linkages between cryosphere change with water, ecosystems and society in this mountain region," Maharjan said.

Among the key findings from Tuesday's report are that the Himalayan glaciers have disappeared 65% faster since 2010 than in the previous decade and reducing snow cover due to global warming will result in reduced fresh water for people living downstream.

The study found that 200 glacier lakes across these mountains are deemed dangerous, and the region could see a significant spike in glacial lake outburst floods by the end of the century.

The study found that communities in the mountain regions are being affected by climate change far more than in many other parts of the world. It says changes to the glaciers, snow and permafrost of the Hindu Kush Himalayan region driven by global warming are "unprecedented and largely irreversible." Effects of climate change are already felt by Himalayan communities sometimes acutely. Earlier this year, the Indian mountain town of (2) began sinking and residents had to be relocated within days. "Once the ice melts in these regions, it's very difficult to put it back to its frozen form," said Pam Pearson, director of the International Cryosphere Climate Initiative, who was not involved with the report. Pearson said it is extremely important for Earth's snow, permafrost, and ice to limit warming to the 1.5 degrees Celsius agreed to at the 2015 Paris climate conference.

Q25. Identify the correct statement/s regarding the melting of glaciers on the Himalayan mountains.

Statement 1: Glaciers are melting at unprecedented rates across the Hindu Kush Himalayan mountain ranges and could lose up to 80% of their current volume this century if greenhouse gas emissions are not sharply reduced.

Statement 2: The report from Kathmandu-based International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development warned that flash floods and avalanches would grow more likely in coming years and that the availability of freshwater would be affected for nearly 2 billion people.

(a) Both the statements are correct

(b) Both the statements are incorrect

(c) Only Statement 1 is correct
(d) Only Statement 2 is correct

Q26. Due to extreme effects of climate change, people from which of the following Himalayan town had to be relocated due to the sinking of the region?

(a) Malana
(b) Dharamshala
(c) Nainital
(d) Joshimath

Q27. Which day is observed and celebrated as 'World Environment Day' in order to raise awareness and encourage action to protect our planet, Earth?

(a) June 5
(b) April 14
(c) July 10
(d) August 13

Q28. Where was the first environmental conference held in which 119 countries participated to spread awareness in protecting the planet Earth?

(a) Karlskrona
(b) Gothenburg
(c) Stockholm
(d) Kalmar

Q29. Which institution adopted the first-ever treaty to protect marine life in the high seas on 19th June 2023?

(a) United Nations
(b) World Wildlife Fund
(c) Green Energy
(d) International Union for protection of Nature

Passage 2
Read the following passage and answer the questions

It was a big day for the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) as it geared up to launch Chandrayaan-3, while eyeing a successful soft landing on the moon—a dream that was shattered when the Vikram lander of Chandrayaan-2 crash-landed on the lunar

surface in 2019. India's ambitious third lunar exploration mission will lift off from Sriharikota in Andhra Pradesh at 2:35pm.

The Chandrayaan-3 was launched into space by the Launch Vehicle Mark -III. ISRO's most powerful rocket, the LVM3 is often referred to as the 'Baahubali' of rockets and is equipped with two solid fuel boosters that will provide the initial thrust for take-off. After the solid boosters separate from the launch vehicle, it will be powered by the liquid stage. Friday's mission is the fourth operational flight of LVM3 vehicle has proved its versatility to undertake complex missions including injecting multi-satellites, interplanetary missions among others.

The spacecraft will carry three modules—lander module, propulsion module and rover module which is housed inside the lander. One of the most ambitious goals of the Chandrayaan-3 mission is a soft landing on the south pole of the moon using the lander. The propulsion module will carry the lander and rover to the moon, and the lander payload will be responsible for the safe landing. The rover will then be deployed to explore the lunar surface, and scientific experiments will be conducted to learn more about the moon. If successful, India will become only the fourth country—after the United States, China, and Russia—to land on the surface of the moon. Landing on the moon's south pole is a challenging task owing to the uneven lunar terrain. The ISRO, equipped with learning from the previous setback, is hoping for a successful outcome this time. The propulsion module of the Chandrayaan-3 mission also carries the Spectro-polarimetry of Habitable Planet Earth (SHAPE) payload, which will study the spectral and polarimetric measurements of earth from the lunar orbit. This will also help scientists learn more about the earth's atmosphere and climate. If Friday's launch is successful, Chandrayaan-3 will take a month to reach the lunar surface. The spacecraft is expected to reach the moon by August 23-24. As ISRO aims to strike a balance between efficiency and affordability, the scientists have devised a sling-shot method, which takes advantage of the earth's gravity, to assist the launch. Instead of following a direct trajectory, Chandrayaan-3 will use an elliptical orbit using the earth's gravitational forces to gain momentum.

Q30. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct regarding the launch of Chandrayaan-3?

Statement 1: The Chandrayaan-3 was launched into space by the Launch Vehicle Mark -III. ISRO's most powerful rocket, the LVM3 is often referred to as the 'Baahubali' of rockets and is equipped with two solid fuel boosters that will provide the initial thrust for take-off.

Statement 2: After the solid boosters separate from the launch vehicle, it will be powered by the liquid stage. Friday's mission is the fourth operational flight of LVM3 vehicle has proved its versatility to undertake complex missions including injecting multi-satellites, interplanetary missions among others.

(a) Both the statements are correct
(b) Only Statement 1 is correct
(c) Only Statement 2 is correct
(d) Both the statements are incorrect

Q31. Who was the first Chairman of ISRO?

(a) G. Madhavan Nair
(b) Dr. Vikram Sarabhai
(c) Dr. Kasturirangan
(d) Dr. A. S. Kiran Kumar

Q32. India's first interplanetary mission, Mangalyaan, was launched under the chairmanship of _____.

(a) Dr. K. Radhakrishnan
(b) Dr. Shailesh Nayak
(c) Prof. Satish Dhawan
(d) Dr. A. S. Kiran Kumar

33. Who is known as 'the Satellite Man of India'?

(a) Nambi Narayanan
(b) Udupi Ramachandra Rao
(c) Dr. K. Kasturirangan
(d) Dr. Radhakrishnan

34. When was the first experimental communication satellite, Apple launched?

(a) 1979
(b) 1975
(c) 1981
(d) 1988

Passage 3
Read the following passage and answer the questions

The (1), an electoral watchdog established in 1999 by a group of professors from the Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Ahmedabad, on June 19 wrote to the Election

Commission seeking action against parties that fail to publish details of criminal antecedents of candidates as per orders of the Supreme Court and the poll panel.

"ADR is seeking strict action to be initiated against the defaulting political parties, which had contested 2023 Assembly elections held in Tripura, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Karnataka, 2022 Assembly elections held in Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Goa, Manipur and Punjab and 2021 Assembly elections held in West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Assam and UT of Puducherry," the letter said.

For years, activists and independent electoral watchdogs like ADR have been raising concerns over political parties fielding candidates with criminal antecedents. After the 2019 Lok Sabha elections, according to ADR, 43% of the newly-elected MPs had pending criminal cases against them.

Hearing a petition filed by Public Interest Foundation, the Supreme Court on September 25, 2018, made it mandatory for political parties to publish the details of criminal cases pending against their candidates, including on their websites, in a format prescribed by the Election Commission of India. While candidates did declare the cases pending against them in their election affidavits to the ECI before the ruling, the Supreme Court order made it mandatory for the information to be widely publicised.

It directed parties to publish the details of criminal cases pending against a candidate in bold letters and told the candidate with pending cases to inform the party about these cases. The court also ordered that the candidate and the party have to publish the information at least thrice after filing the nomination.

"We are inclined to say so, for in a constitutional democracy, criminalisation of politics is an extremely disastrous and lamentable situation. The citizens in a democracy cannot be compelled to stand as silent, deaf, and mute spectators to corruption by projecting themselves as helpless…Disclosure of antecedents makes the election a fair one and the exercise of the right of voting by the electorate also gets sanctified. It has to be remembered that such a right is paramount for a democracy," the court had observed in its judgement.

Subsequently, in February 2020, while hearing a contempt petition regarding its 2018 order not being implemented, the apex court reiterated that the parties would have to publish the details of candidates with pending criminal cases. It also added that they would have to include the reasons for selecting such a candidate.

According to ADR, political parties are flouting the Supreme Court's orders and the ECI's subsequent directions. Writing to the ECI on June 19, ADR said there was "wilful disobedience" by parties. It said it had analysed the forms C2 and C7, which are the ECI's prescribed formats for submitting the information and found many shortcomings.

Q35. Which institution established the Association for Democratic Reforms in the country?

(a) National Institute of Technology
(b) National Defence Academy
(c) National Institute for Human Affairs
(d) Indian Institute of Management

Q36. Which are the prescribed Election Commission formats for submitting the details of the candidates?

(a) S4
(b) C2 and C7
(c) Form 16A
(d) C14

Q37. Who was the first Chief Election Commissioner of India ?

(a) S. P. Sen Verma
(b) Sukumar Sen
(c) T. Swamination
(d) Kalyan Sundaram

Q38. Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with elections and establishes a commission for administering election processes in the country?

(a) Part XV
(b) Part IV
(c) Part I
(d) Part XVII

Q39. Which Articles deal with the powers, functions, tenure etc, of the commission and members of the Election Commission?

(a) Article 25 and 26
(b) Articles 324 to 329
(c) Articles 140 and 145
(d) Articles 250 and 254

CAREERS360

Passage 4
Read the following passage and answer the questions

Two-time champions (1) crashed out of the race to qualify for the upcoming 2023 50-over World Cup in India, after Scotland shocked them by seven wickets in a Super Six match of the qualifier. The champions of 1975 and 1979 editions, this is the first time in the 48 years of tournament history that West Indies will not feature among the top 10 teams in limited-overs cricket. the West Indies once again produced a dismal show with the bat--181 all-out in 43.5 overs--and Scotland showed no qualms in knocking off the target to win with seven wickets in hand and 6.3 overs to spare, and pile up further ignominy on the two-time world champions. Matt Cross (74 not out off 107 balls) and Brendon McMullen (69 off 106 balls) added 125 for the second wicket to seal the victory. Having lost a crucial encounter in Super Over eliminator to the Netherlands in a Group A match, which followed a loss to Zimbabwe, the West Indies entered the Super Six round with no points and a net run rate which was inferior to the other teams. West Indies were always dependent on the outcome of other matches. West Indies did have four points having earlier beaten the USA (by 35 runs) and Nepal (101 runs), but the wheels came off rapidly owing to poor cricket across departments. But since they lost to both Zimbabwe and the Netherlands, both of who qualified for the Super Six from Group A, the West Indies carried no points further.

Q40. Which team was crashed out of the race to qualify for the upcoming 2023 50-over World Cup in India?

(a) Sri Lanka
(b) Pakistan
(c) West Indies
(d) Zimbabwe

Q41. Where will be the 2023 Club World Cup held?

(a) Kuwait
(b) Jeddah
(c) Riyadh
(d) Dhahran

42. Where was the first test of the Border Gavaskar Trophy held?

(a) Kanpur
(b) Chandigarh
(c) Lucknow

(d) Nagpur

43. Where was the T20 Woman's World cup 2023 held?

(a) Australia
(b) South Africa
(c) Sri Lanka
(d) England

44. Who inaugurated the Birsa Munda Hockey stadium in the country?

(a) Shri Naveen Patnaik
(b) Shri Nitish Kumar
(c) Shri Eknath Shinde
(d) Shri Arvind Kejriwal

Passage 5
Read the following passage and answer the questions

An article in (1), a noted US magazine focused on global affairs, has cited the emergence of India as a "major player" in the Middle East as one of the most interesting geopolitical developments in the region in years. The write-up highlighted New Delhi's deep and growing ties with major countries in the region, including Israel, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE, to assert that the evolution of India's place reflects the changing international order and the willingness -- perhaps even eagerness -- of these nations to benefit from the new multipolarity. There is little that the United States can do about this development and may even in a paradoxical way benefit from it, its author Steven A Cook has argued.

"If the United States' Middle Eastern partners are looking for an alternative to Washington, it is better that New Delhi is among the choices. "The US may no longer be the undisputed big dog in the region, but as long as India expands its presence in the Middle East, neither Russia nor China can assume that role," he asserted. The author recalled his visit to India around a decade ago to state what had struck him then that Indians did not want to play a larger role in the Middle East. In the 10 years since his trip, however, things have changed, he said.

"While US officials and analysts are obsessed with every diplomatic move Beijing makes and eye Chinese investment in the Middle East with suspicion, Washington is overlooking one of the most interesting geopolitical developments in the region in years: the emergence of India as a major player in the Middle East," Cook wrote. When it comes to the Gulf, the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia are aggressively seeking ways to expand relations with India, the article said. It is a significant shift because both

countries, particularly Saudi Arabia, have long aligned with Pakistan, it says, noting that the pivot to India stems in part from a common interest in containing Islamist extremism but much of the pull is economic.
It highlighted the growing economic ties between India and the two countries to make the point. On India's strong ties with Israel, it said they are perhaps the most well-developed of New Delhi's relations in the region. These ties have rapidly developed in a variety of fields, notably high tech and defence after Prime Minister Narendra Modi became the first Indian head of government to visit Israel in 2017 and his counterpart Benjamin Netanyahu returned the honour a year later.
Referring to Modi's recent two-day visit to Egypt, it said by all measures, this was an episode in the ongoing Egyptian-Indian love fest, coming about six months after Egyptian President Abdel Fattah al-Sisi was the guest of honour at India's 74th Republic Day celebration -- his third visit to New Delhi since assuming power.

Q45. Name the leading world magazine that has recently cited the emergence of India as a "major player" in the Middle East.

(a) National Geographic
(b) Sports Illustrated
(c) Foreign Policy
(d) Reader’s Digest

Q46. Which country hosted the Summit for a New Global Financing Pact on 22 and 23 June 2023?

(a) Argentina
(b) France
(c) Norway
(d) Algeria

Q47. Identify the correct statement/s related with ties of India and Israel.
Statement 1: On India's strong ties with Israel, it said they are perhaps the most well-developed of New Delhi's relations in the region.
Statement 2: These ties have rapidly developed in a variety of fields, notably high tech and defence after Prime Minister Narendra Modi became the first Indian head of government to visit Israel in 2014.

(a) Only Statement 1 is correct
(b) Both the statements are correct
(c) Both the statements are incorrect

(d) Only Statement 2 is correct

Q48. Where was the statue of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj unveiled recently by Deputy CM Devendra Fadnavis?

(a) Hawaii
(b) Mauritius
(c) Maldives
(d) Cape Town

Q49. Which Prime Minister of India facilitated the modeling of India's foreign policy for the first time?

(a) Smt Indira Gandhi
(b) Shri Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Shri Rajendra Prasad
(d) Shri Radhakrishnan

Passage 6
Read the following passage and answer the questions

Ministry of Defence signed a contract on 30 June for Medium Refit with Life Certification (MRLC) of Sub-Surface Killer (SSK) Class of Submarine "INS Shankush" with (2). The cost of the overall contract is Rs 2725 Cr and the Delivery of the Submarine post-MRLC will be in 2026.
Shankush is an SSK Class of Submarine to be re-fitted at MDL as the lead contractor which will be supported by MSMEs. It is estimated that the project will involve more than 30 MSMEs. According to the statement from the Indian navy, INS Shankush will be combat-ready and will join the active fleet of the Indian Navy with upgraded combat capability.
"This project is an important step towards the development of MDL as a Maintenance, Repair & Overhaul (MRO) Hub for supporting the industrial ecosystem of India," said navy spokesperson. The project would involve more than 30 MSMEs and would lead to employment generation of 1200 man-days per day for the project duration.

Q50. Which refers to an SSK class of submarine that would be re-fitted at the MDL as the lead contractor?

(a) Arihant

(b) Vikramaditya
(c) Shankush
(d) Shivkesari

Q51. With which ship-building dockyard was the contract signed between the Ministry of Defence for medium refit with Life Certification of INS Shankush submarine?

(a) Hindustan Shipyard limited
(b) Mazagon Dock ship builders
(c) Goa Shipping yard
(d) Shipping Corporation of India

Q52. Where was the maiden pre-induction night launch of the new generation ballistic prime missile 'Agni Prime' conducted?

(a) Baikonur cosmodrome
(b) Satish Dhawan Space Centre
(c) Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam island
(d) Vikram Sarabhai Space centre

Q53. Which organisation along with Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) recently signed a contract for the realization of two Air Independent Propulsion (AIP) System Modules?

(a) GE Aerospace
(b) Larsen & Toubro
(c) Boeing
(d) Lockheed Martin

Q54. Where is the premier Naval Air Station of the Southern Naval Command, INS Garuda located?

(a) Visakhapatnam
(b) Kochi
(c) Port Blair
(d) Panaji

Section - Legal Reasoning

Passage 1

Read the following passage and answer the questions below

The Constitution of India has conferred innumerable rights on the protection of labour. The Articles 21, 23, 24, 38, 39, 39-A, 41, 42, 43, 43-A and 47 of the Constitution, are calculated to give an idea of the conditions under which labour can be had for work and also of the responsibility of the Government towards the labour to secure for them social order and living wages, keeping with the economic and political conditions of the country. The ideal of 'equal pay for equal work' enumerated in Article 39(d) which is further enforced through the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976. In the Pre-Constitutional era, the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Labour (1929) for granting recognition to unions was sought to be implemented by the Trade Unions (Amendment) Act, 1947 which was never brought into force. Subsequently, the Trade Unions Bill introduced in Parliament in 1950 proposed a mechanism for recognition, but the bill lapsed. Article 24 of the Constitution of India is also enforceable against private citizens and lays down a prohibition against the employment of children below the age of fourteen years in any factory or mine or any other hazardous employment. This is also in consonance with Articles 39(e) and (f) in Part IV of the Constitution which emphasizes the need to protect the health and strength of workers, and also to protect children against exploitation. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 specifically prohibits the employment of children in certain industries deemed to be hazardous and provides the scope for extending such prohibition to other sectors. In Randhir Singh v. Union of India(AIR 1982 SC 879), the Supreme Court has held that although the principle of 'equal pay for equal work' is not expressly declared by our Constitution to be a fundamental right, but it is certainly a constitutional goal under Articles 14, 16 and 39 (c) of the Constitution. Article 42 is one of the hall marks of the Indian Constitution as it takes into consideration the very specific context of pregnancy related discrimination. It is in this context that the Government of India went on to enact the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 which enables women in the labour force who have been employed for 160 days in a year to provide leave with pay and medical benefit.

Q55. Aman is a casual worker employed in a factory then the principle of Equal Pay for Equal Work would:

a. Become applicable to him
b. Would not be applicable to him
c. Would be applicable if he works for more than 100 days a year
d. Would be applicable if he gets salary of more than Rs.10,000/

Q56. A factory owner XYZ, employees a worker at Rs. 30 per day, then such employment :

a. Would be considered valid and legal
b. Would be considered as forced labour
c. Would be considered willful employment
d. The validity would depend on the terms of the employment agreement

Q57. The Principle of Equal Pay for Equal work is:

a. A fundamental Right
b. Not a Fundamental Right
c. A Constitutional Right
d. None of the above

Q58. Seema, a woman working in a factory, gets pregnant during the course of her employment, then: Choose the correct option:

a. Seema is entitled to Maternity Leave
b. Seema is not entitled to Maternity Leave
c. It is at the discretion of the employer
d. Seema can be terminated by the employer

Q59. Which of the following statements do you consider correct?

a. A factory cannot employ workers below the age of 18 years
b. A factory cannot employ workers below the age of 14 years
c. A factory can employ workers below the age of 14 years
d. A factory can only employ workers above the age of 21 years

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Passage 2

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

A nuisance is an interference with the use and enjoyment of another's land, if there is substantial interference an actionable nuisance results without regard to the type of conduct causing the annoyance. The word “nuisance” has been derived from the Old French word “nuire” which means “to cause harm, or to hurt, or to annoy”. The Latin word for nuisance is “nocere” which means “to cause harm”. Nuisance is an injury to the right of a person’s possession of his property to undisturbed enjoyment of it and results from an improper usage by another individual.

The act or omission is relevant only insofar as it tends to fix responsibility for the condition complained of. The elements of this condition may be catalogued as follows-

First, the interference must be substantial. A nuisance to be actionable must materially impair the comfort and enjoyment of individuals or the use and value of the property "I The standard used is substantial annoyance to persons of normal and average sensibilities, and the standard does not vary because the individual is unusually sentitive or insensitive. Further, a material annoyance is an unreasonable one, and what is unreasonable varies with each set of circumstances. For example, smoke and noise that would be an unquestionable nuisance in a residential area might not be a nuisance in an industrial area. Substantial annoyance must be defined in terms of location.

Second, the interference must be physical or threaten physical injury. A violation of aesthetic values alone, e.g., by building an unsightly fence, does not result in a nuisance. The injury must be tangible or the discomfort perceptible, and the nuisance must be the proximate cause of the injury". Third, a nuisance is an injury to land, therefore the action must be brought ordinarily by the person in possession." Fourth, since the wrong is indirect, the injury must be caused by things done on the land of the defendant and not on the land of the plaintiff.'

Q60.A runs a mill in an Industrial area which makes a lot of noise, then B who lives in close by residential area:

a. Can institute a Civil suit against A for Nuisance
b. Cannot institute a criminal case against A for Nuisance
c. Both A and B
d. B cannot institute a case for nuisance

Q61. Which of the following statements do you consider correct?

a. Nuisance only includes Private Nuisance
b. Nuisance only includes Public Nuisance
c. Nuisance includes both Private and Public Nuisance
d. Nuisance is not a wrong

Q62. A smokes a cigarette on a busy road, then A has

a. Committed private nuisance
b. Committed public nuisance
c. A has not committed nuisance
d. A has committed Assault

Q63. Which of the following remedies are available against Nuisance?

i. Injunction
ii. Damages
iii. Abatement
iv. Punishment

a. Only ii
b. Only I and ii
c. Only ii and iii
d. All of the above

Q64. A enters into B's house without his consent, however, he does not cause harm to the property of B, then,

a. A has committed trespass only
b. A has committed nuisance only
c. A has committed both trespass and nuisance
d. A has not committed any wrong

Passage 3

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

An Introduction to the controversy related to the "Doctrine of Privity": "Doctrine of Privity" is one of the debated doctrines under the law of contracts, not only in India but around the world. The uncertainty behind the legal position in this regard is not merely because of the lack of clarity in the statutes or dissenting judicial pronouncements but much of it owes to the academic and judicial debates associated with the very basis of this doctrine and its comparative advantages and disadvantages. The controversy and unsettled position with respect to the Doctrine of Privity is not only relevant in day to day commercial contracts but also for high value and complex transactional contracts. In practice, it is not uncommon for the contracting parties to impose obligations on other party's affiliates, relatives and agents with respect to terms like restrictive covenants, non-compete and confidentiality obligations. The credit for the emergence of the doctrine of Privity of Contractis attributed to the common law courts, but now it is applied in many countries like India, England, Canada, Australia and New Zealand with certain statutory and judicial exceptions. This doctrine ensures that a stranger to a contract can neither sue nor be sued by the parties to the contract. However, in course of time, it was realized that the doctrine is too rigid to cope with the social demands, for a contract affects not only the parties to it but society at large as well.

Tweddle v. *Atkinson*is the case in which the doctrine of privity of contract was finally established by the Court of Queen's Bench in 1861. In this case plaintiff's suit was dismissed by the court. It is to be noted that the court in rejecting plaintiff's claim laid more emphasis on doctrine of privity of consideration than on the doctrine of privity of contract. Nevertheless, the doctrine of privity of contract acquired a definite shape in this case.This doctrine finally got approval by the House of Lords in the leading case of

DunlopPneumatic Tyre Co. Ltd vSelfridge & Co. Ltd., in the year 1915. It is to be noted that in some subsequent cases efforts were made to abolish the doctrine. However, the doctrine isnot considered absolute by the Courts across the globe.

Q65. Which of the following is correct about the concept of privity of contract under the Indian Contract Act?

(a) Consideration must move from the promisee of the contract only.
(b) A third party is usually not allowed to enforce a contract unless the contract is made for his benefit.
(c) Undisclosed principals to a contract cannot sue on a contract
(d) All of the above

Q66. Identify the correct option for the following two statements of Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R).

Assertion (A): The relationship between the principal and the third party is a valid exception to the doctrine of privity of contract.

Reasoning (R): Where the contract with the third party is made by a sub-agent, then the principal debtor cannot be sued.

(a) Both (A) and (R) are correct; and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
(b) Both (A) and (R) are correct; but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
(c) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect
(d) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct

Q67. From the following, determine the significant feature of the doctrine of the privity of contract under the Indian Contract Act.

(a) Parties cannot impose their liability of burden upon a third party
(b) A person who is a party to a consideration may not have the right to sue upon the contract
(c) All of the above
(d) None of the above

Q68. Identify the correct option for the following two statements of Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R).

Assertion (A): A contractual liability cannot be assigned by the promisor to the third person without the consent of the promisee.

Reasoning (R): Where an impersonal contract exists, the promisor may contract with a third party to perform his promise.

(a) Both (A) and (R) are correct; and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
(b) Both (A) and (R) are correct; but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
(c) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect
(d) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct

Q69. Which of the following is/are considered as the justifications for which the doctrine of privity of contract was propounded?

(1) Enabling the third parties to enforce the contract might terminate the basic purpose for which the contract was formulated.
(2) Enforcement of the contracts by third parties would limit the rights of the contracting parties.
(3) Imposition of obligations upon a third party, who may not have given his consent to be bound, might be unfair.

(a) (1) & (3) only
(b) (3) only
(c) (2) & (3) only
(d) All of the above

Passage 4
Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Every person in our country is entitled to some legal right. Law imposes a duty on every individual to respect the legal right bestowed on others and any person interfering with someone else's enjoyment of their legal right is said to have committed a tort. The underlying principle of the law of tort is that every person has certain interests which are protected by law. Any act of omission or commission which causes damage to the legally protected interest of an individual shall be considered to be a tort, the remedy for which is an action for unliquidated damages. A tort is generally a breach of duty. In

India, the law of tort is uncodified and is still in the process of development. According to the principle laid down in this case the Secretary of State can be liable only for acts of non-sovereign nature, liability will not accrue for sovereign acts. But the judgment of P. and O. Steam Navigation case was differently interpreted in Secretary of State v. Hari Bhanji. In this case, it was held that if claims do not arise out of acts of State, the civil Courts could entertain them. The conflicting position before the commencement of the Constitution has been set at rest in the well-known judgment of the Supreme Court in State of Rajasthan v. Vidyawati, where the driver of a jeep, owned and maintained by the State of Rajasthan for the official use of the Collector of the district, drove it rashly and negligently while taking it back from the workshop to the residence of the Collector after repairs, and knocked down a pedestrian and fatally injured him. The Supreme Court held that the State was vicariously liable for damages caused by the negligence of the driver. The decision of the Supreme Court in State of Rajasthan v. Vidyawati, Kesoram Poddar v. Secretary of State for India, introduces an important qualification on the State immunity in tort based on the doctrines of sovereign and non-sovereign functions. It decided that the immunity for State action can only be claimed if the act in question was done in the course of the exercise of sovereign functions. Then came the important case of Kasturi Lal v. State of U. P. where the Government was not held liable for the tort committed by its servant because the tort was said to have been committed by him in the course of the discharge of statutory duties. The statutory functions imposed on the employee were referable to and ultimately based on the delegation of the sovereign powers of the State. The Court held that the Government was not liable as the activity involved was a sovereign activity. There are, on the other hand, a good number of cases where the courts, although have maintained the distinction between sovereign and non-sovereign functions yet in practice have transformed their attitude holding most of the functions of the government as non-sovereign.

Q70. X opens a rival school in front of Y's school. The fee structure of X's school was very low as compared to Y's school which resulted in students of X's school starting to move to Y's school, which gave a heavy loss to Y. Does this act of X is actionable?

a. This act of A is not actionable in the law of torts
b. It did not lead to violation of any Legal Right
c. Damage without injury is not actionable in this law of torts
d. All of the Above

Q71. Does employers Liability occur for any wrongful act of his servant during employment?

a. The employer will not be liable for any wrongful act of his servant
b. The employer will be liable for any wrongful act of his servant

c. Partially yes, partially no
d. None of the above

Q72. Among the following options, in which case government would be liable to pay compensation to the Aggrieved person?

i. Unlawful detention by police

ii. Death caused due to rash driving by a public servant

iii. Police Brutality

iv. Negligence at Government hospital

a. Only iii & iv
b. Only i & ii
c. Only i
d. All of the above

Q73. Rohan participated in a Football match and got injured. Can Rohan sue for any damage caused to him?

a. NO, Rohan cannot sue for any damage.
b. YES, Rohan cannot sue for any damage.
c. Rohan will get only 20% damage
d. None of the above

Q74. X on purpose locks another person in a room without the consent of the person being locked. This act falls under which principle of tort?

a. Principle of personal security
b. Principle of Nuisance
c. Principle of Trespass to property
d. Principle of reputation and privacy

Passage 5

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

A breach of contract occurs when a party thereto renounces his liability under it, or by his own act makes it impossible that he should perform his obligations under it or totally or partially fails to perform such obligations. The failure to perform or renunciation may take place when the time for performance has arrived or even before that. Thus, breach is of two kinds, namely, anticipatory breach, and present breach. An anticipatory repudiation occurs when, prior to the promised date of performance, the promisor

absolutely repudiates the contract." It is an announcement by the contracting party of his intention not to fulfill the contract and that he will no longer be bound by it. This kind of anticipatory renunciation has certain effects upon the rights of the parties. In the first place, the other party is excused from performance or from further performance. The obligation under the original contract comes to an end and is replaced by operation of law by another obligation, namely to pay money damages. The only legal nexus that remains between the parties is to pay the damages which are assessed according to the old obligation but the old obligation no longer exists as an obligation. Secondly, it entitles the injured party to an option either to sue immediately or to wait till the time the act was to be done. An anticipatory breach gives an immediate right of action. It cannot be laid down as universal rule that, where by agreement an act is to be done at a future date, no action can be brought for a breach of the agreement till the day for doing the act has arrived.

The party in default must have refused altogether to perform the contract and the refusal must go to the whole of the contract, otherwise the other party would not be justified in putting an end to the contract. The aggrieved party may, after putting an end to the contract, bring an action for damages for breach, but he will be bound under Section 64 to restore to the other party the benefits he might have received under the contract.

Q75. Which of the following consequences would follow when the aggrieved party does not accept the notice of intention of anticipatory breach of repudiating party?

(a) The aggrieved party is absolved from obliging his further performance of his contractual obligation

(b) The aggrieved party is not permitted to perform his duties

(c) The damages are assessed at the time fixed for performance of the contract

(d) The contract remains active for the benefit of the repudiating party

Q76. Which of the following rule amounts to repudiation of a contract in the form of anticipatory breach of contract?

(a) The whole conduct of the repudiating party has to be assessed subjectively

(b) All kinds of repudiation, however remote or minor they be, put an end to a contract

(c) The effect of the breach upon the contract must be considered as a whole

(d) Both (a) and (c)

Q77. Mr. A agreed to purchase from Mr. B 300 tons of sugar under two contracts to be delivered at different dates and times. Mr. A failed to take delivery under the first contract. As a consequent, Mr. B decided to rescind both contracts.

As a Court of competent jurisdiction, decide the enforceability of both the contracts mentioned above.

(a) Both the contracts are repudiated and the same is inferred from the ignorance conduct of the erring party.

(b) Both the contracts are repudiated since the party failed to perform the contractual obligations within the stipulated time.

(c) Both the contracts are not repudiated since there was no refusal altogether to perform the contract by the erring party.

(d) Only one contract is repudiated due to the failure of performance of the contract by the erring party.

Q78. Where the aggrieved party has ended the contract and brought action for damages for breach, then he has the duty to offer which of the following options to the other party?

(a) Restitution

(b) Novation

(c) Rescission

(d) Remission

Q79. A building contractor had done a little more than half the work for which he received part payment. He informed the owner that he had no money and could not go on with the work. The owner finished the building himself using the building materials which the contractor had left on the ground.

Which of the following claims by the building contractor would be maintainable and thus justified by the competent authority?

(a) Claim for Restitution

(b) Claim for Damages

(c) Claim for Quantum Meruit

(d) None of the above

Passage 6

Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Communication is the very essence of any agreement which later becomes a contract; it signifies our willingness, be it in terms of an offer or acceptance. Communication also plays a vital role in revocation of an offer or acceptance. Offer is the building block of any contract which is complemented by acceptance, due consideration, consensus ad idem, intention etc.; all these things are incomplete without proper communication and even if communication of one of the things is not absolute then the agreement will be deemed to be invalid on the grounds of uncertainty. If any of these things are not done in the proper manner as stipulated by ICA, 1872 then it can lead to legal consequences. Once the communication of offer and acceptance is done, it becomes an agreement. Indian Contract Act, 1872- When one person signifies to another his willingness to do or abstain from doing something, with a view to obtain his assent of that other to such act or abstinence, he is said to make a proposal which is also known as ``offer.” Here the word “signifies” becomes important as without communication there can be no offer. Illustration- A signifies his willingness to sell his car to B for rupees 2 lakhs, this is an offer. If A will keep this in his mind only and will not communicate it to B, it will never become an offer. Knowledge of a proposal is a must, the proposal must be communicated or the acceptor should have the knowledge of the proposal in order to accept. As mentioned, communication is the building block of any contract, without this there cannot be a contract. The communication must be made properly and should be free of uncertainties and, therefore, it should be very clear in its entirety. Offer and acceptance cannot exist in silence and, hence, needs to be properly communicated; if not, the agreement will be void. Moreover, the offer needs to be proposed properly and the acceptance must be absolute in nature. Similarly, revocation should be made properly as ineffective or late communication of revocation would amount to it being non-existent in nature and the initial offer or acceptance will prevail. Lastly, the contract comes into existence or is made at the place where the communication of its acceptance is received.

Q80. Which among the above makes a contract?

(A) X offer to sell his land for Rs. 20 lakhs to Y; Y let X know that he was interested to purchase a land for 15 lakhs only

(B) A was searching for a house for not in excess of 25 lakhs; B informed A that his house was available for 20 lakhs. A agrees for the offer.

(C) K needed to get some old bags; L let K know that he would sell his bags for Rs. 10, 000

(D) R advertised to sell his old vehicle at a cost of Rs. 3 lakhs; S saw it and offered to get it for Rs. 2 lakhs 50 thousand; R wanted to sell it for 3 lakhs only.

a. Situations 1 and 2 are contracts

b. Situation 2 only is a contract

c. Situation 3 only is a contract

d. Situations 2 and 4 are contract

Q81. A, a kid of 16 years old, consents to purchase a pencil box from B, who is a young girl of 21 years old.

Pick the right option.

a. There arises a contract between A and B to sell/purchase the pencil box
b. There arises an enforceable contract between A and B to sell/purchase the pencil box
c. There does not arise any contract between A and B to sell/purchase the pencil box
d. None of the Above

Q82. A in a letter writes that B offering to fix his rooftop for ₹10,000. He posted the letter on 2nd July. The letter reaches B on 4th July. When the Communication is said to take place?

a. 4th July when B received the letter
b. When A offer to fix rooftop
c. 2nd July when A post letter
d. Either A or either B

Q83. Aman goes on the terrace of raj and cleans it properly by working 3 hours on it without asking raj. He showed up at Raj's house asking Rs. 1,000 for working on his terrace. Will Raj be liable to pay Aman Rs.1,000 to Aman?

a. No, because there was no communication between Aman and raj regarding any offer

b. Yes, Raj has to pay Rs. 1,000 for his hard work
c. Aman comes into contract when he cleans his terrace
d. None of the above

Q84. Which among the following define Communication of offer?

a. The communication of the offer is finished when it has come to the knowledge on the individual that it should have been made to
b. The communication of the offer is not made when it has come to the knowledge on the individual that it should have been made to
c. Communication of offer is not lawful.
d. Either A or Either B

Section - Logical Reasoning

Passsage 1

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

A tragic incident occurred early on Saturday on the Nagpur-Mumbai Expressway in Maharashtra's Buldhana district, resulting in the death of twenty-five individuals, including three children, and leaving eight others injured. The incident occurred at 1:35 a.m. in Pimpalkuta village when a private sleeper coach bus, operated by Vidharbha Travels and carrying thirty-three passengers from Nagpur to Pune, caught fire.

According to Buldhana Superintendent of Police Sunil Kadasne, the driver lost control of the vehicle, initially colliding with an iron pole. Subsequently, the bus grazed against the side wall of a bridge, struck a median, overturned, and caught fire. Tragically, the passengers were trapped inside the bus as it overturned and came to a rest on its left side, with the door buried.

Of the passengers, eight survived, including the bus driver, additional driver, and helper, who are currently in stable condition after managing to escape by breaking the glass panes. Authorities suspect human error as the cause of the accident, with the driver, Danish Shaik, potentially experiencing fatigue and dozing off at the wheel. Furthermore, the bus was found to be traveling on the wrong side of the road, in violation of traffic regulations.

Initially, the driver claimed that the bus caught fire after hitting a divider due to a tire burst. However, a preliminary investigation by the Transport Department revealed no signs of rubber debris or tire markings at the scene, discrediting this explanation.

The driver has been taken into custody, and a case lahks been filed against him. To identify the victims, authorities plan to conduct DNA tests as the bodies were severely charred. Chief Minister Eknath Shinde and Deputy Chief Minister Devendra Fadnavis ordered an investigation into the incident and announced compensation of ₹5 lakh to the next of kin of each deceased victim. Prime Minister Narendra Modi also offered an ex gratia of ₹2 lakh to the families of the deceased and ₹50,000 to each of the injured. Leaders from various parts of the country expressed their condolences to the affected families.

Q85.What caused the tragic incident on the Nagpur-Mumbai Expressway?

a. Tire burst

b . Collision with an iron pole

c. Fatigue of the driver

d. Overturning of the bus

Q86. How many passengers survived the incident?

a. 25

b. 8

c. 33

d. 3

Q87. What was the suspected cause of the accident?

a. Tire burst

b.Overloading of the bus

c. Human error

d.Road conditions

Q88. Why did authorities plan to conduct DNA tests?

a. To identify the victims

b. To determine the cause of the accident

c. To establish the driver's guilt

d. To assess the severity of injuries

Passage 2

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

In the rural landscape of Assam, absenteeism among teachers is a common issue in many schools. However, in Simbargaon Higher Secondary School, located approximately 15 km north of Kokrajhar, the situation is different. Founded in 1939, the school stands out as a landmark in Simbargaon. It covers over seven acres and resembles a botanical park, with classrooms designed like cottages. This unique environment, coupled with its focus on nutrition, makes the school highly sought after by parents.

The school has its own farms where they cultivate vegetables, fruits, mushrooms, and fish, which contribute to the students' nutritious meals. Kamal Basumatary, a father of one of the students, expressed his reassurance that his child receives good food during the midday meal. The emphasis on quality food has also had a positive impact on the students' performance in sports. They have gained recognition by becoming runners-up at the last U-14 Kokrajhar district-level summer school tournament.

Varnali Deka, the Deputy Commissioner of Kokrajhar, acknowledged that the district had previously faced challenges in terms of nutrition parameters. However, with collaborative efforts from various departments, institutions, and the community, there has been a significant increase in awareness and efforts to promote healthy eating habits over the past few years.

Simbargaon Higher Secondary School is one of the 16 schools in Kokrajhar that have incorporated mushroom cultivation into their nutri-gardens, taking the mission of nutrition to a new level, as confirmed by district officials.

The uniqueness of this school can be attributed to the dedication of Principal Sansuwmi Basumatary and caretaker Shambhu Charan Mushahary, who not only fulfill their regular responsibilities but also passionately pursue farming within the school premises.

Principal Basumatary highlighted that the school aims to teach students various aspects of food cultivation, enabling them to acquire skills for earning a livelihood if they face challenges in their academic pursuits. Currently, the school has a student population of 503.

Q89. What sets Simbargaon Higher Secondary School apart from other schools in the rural landscape of Assam?

a. Its focus on nutrition and farming

b. Its location near Kokrajhar

c. Its recognition in sports tournaments

d. Its large student population

Q90. Which of the following best describes the school's approach to combating absenteeism?

a. Implementing stricter policies for teachers

b. Collaborating with other schools in the district

c. Providing nutritious meals to students

d. Incorporating mushroom cultivation into the curriculum

Q91. What has been the outcome of the collaborative efforts in promoting healthy eating habits in Kokrajhar district?

a. Increased student enrollment in schools

b. Improved academic performance of students

c. Recognition in sports tournaments

d.Expansion of agricultural practices in the region

Q92. Why do parents seek admission for their children in Simbargaon Higher Secondary School?

a. Due to its proximity to Kokrajhar

b. Because it offers scholarships to students

c.Because it focuses on nutrition and farming

d. Because it has a large student population

Passage 3

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

The deadline for freezing the administrative boundaries of districts, tehsils, and towns has been extended until December 31, which means that the Census exercise will not take place before the 2024 Lok Sabha election.

The decennial Census, originally scheduled for 2021, was postponed indefinitely due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The recent order does not provide a specific reason for the extension. According to a senior government official, the office of the Registrar General of India issued an order last week, stating that the date for freezing boundaries for the upcoming Census has been extended and will now come into effect from January 1, 2024.

The order requires the Directorate of Census Operations to instruct state governments to make any necessary administrative changes by December 31 and send a notification on jurisdictional changes to the Census office. Once the boundaries are frozen, it takes a minimum of three months to train enumerators. Consequently, the Census cannot begin before April 2024, when the Lok Sabha election will be underway. Approximately 30 lakh government officials will be assigned as enumerators.

As the same workforce will be deployed for General Election duty and with the Model Code of Conduct in place, the next Census will be conducted after the new government comes to power in 2024, as explained by the official.

India has conducted a Census every 10 years since 1881, even during World War II. However, the 2020 Census had to be postponed due to the pandemic. The upcoming Census will be the first digital Census, allowing citizens to self-enumerate. The Census process consists of two phases: House listing and Housing Census, and Population Enumeration, which typically takes around 11 months to complete.

The first phase of the Census will update the National Population Register (NPR). Both phases were originally scheduled to be concluded by March 5, 2021.

Q93. What is the reason behind the extension of the deadline for freezing administrative boundaries for the Census?

a. The COVID-19 pandemic

b. Insufficient government funding

c. Political instability

d. Inadequate workforce for enumeration

Q94. When will the boundaries be frozen for the upcoming Census?

a. January 1, 2021

b. December 31, 2022

c. January 1, 2024

d. April 1, 2024

Q95. What is the main consequence of extending the deadline for freezing administrative boundaries?

a. Delay in the Census exercise before the Lok Sabha election

b. Increased accuracy of population data

c. Enhanced cooperation among government officials

d. Improved access to Census data for research purposes

Q96.. Why will the Census not begin before April 2024?

a. Lack of government officials available for enumeration

b. Insufficient funding for the Census exercise

c. Model Code of Conduct in place due to the General Election

d. Administrative changes not completed by the state governments

CAREERS360

Passage 4

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

The government's ambitious 'Har Ghar Jal' initiative, which aims to provide potable water connections to all rural households in India by 2024 under the Jal Jeevan Mission, is projected to fall short of its target, according to sources and publicly available data.

Despite Prime Minister Narendra Modi announcing the scheme in 2019 when only 16% of rural households had tap water, officials reveal that the project faced numerous challenges that hindered its progress in several States until 2022. These challenges include the impact of the pandemic, a shortage of qualified personnel in the States, the scale of the project, state-specific issues, and even the ongoing Russia-Ukraine war.

The senior official, speaking anonymously, explained that the pandemic caused delays, while the Ukraine war resulted in significant shortages of steel and cement, crucial materials for manufacturing and connecting metal pipes. This led to price revisions and time lost in renegotiating contracts and improving supply. Additionally, there was a shortage of skilled manpower in many states, hindering the construction of tanks, cisterns, and water connections of acceptable quality.

The official further highlighted specific challenges in certain states. Rajasthan faces issues with the actual availability of water, while West Bengal and Kerala struggle with water contamination, making it essential to ensure adequate water quality beyond just providing a piped connection.

Considering these challenges, the official anticipates that approximately 75% of households will be covered by March 2024, with the target of 80% coverage expected to be achieved by December.

Q97. What were the main challenges faced by the 'Har Ghar Jal' initiative in achieving its target?

a. Lack of funding and resources

b. Political opposition from certain states

c. Impact of the pandemic and shortage of qualified personnel

d. Inadequate government support and infrastructure

Q98.. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a challenge faced by the 'Har Ghar Jal' initiative?

a. Lack of steel and cement

b. State-specific issues

c. Ongoing Russia-Ukraine war

d. Insufficient government funding

Q99. What is the central theme of the passage regarding the 'Har Ghar Jal' initiative?

a. The successful implementation of the initiative across all states

b. The reasons behind the delay and challenges faced by the initiative

c. The significant progress made in achieving the target by 2024

d. The positive impact of the initiative on rural households in India

Q100. What can be inferred about the importance of ensuring water quality in the 'Har Ghar Jal' initiative?

a. It is not a significant concern for the initiative's success.

b. It is the main priority for achieving the target by 2024.

c. It has been completely overlooked in the implementation process.

d. It poses a challenge in certain states along with water availability.

Passage 5

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

The divided U.S. Supreme Court dealt a blow to President Joe Biden's plan to cancel or reduce federal student loan debts worth $400 billion for millions of Americans. In a 6-3 decision, conservative justices ruled that the Biden administration had exceeded its authority with the plan, leaving borrowers responsible for loan repayments expected to resume in late summer.

Following the court's decision, President Biden was set to announce alternative measures to protect student loan borrowers and address the ruling. A White House official confirmed this.

The court emphasized that such a costly program required endorsement from Congress before implementation. The majority rejected the argument that the bipartisan 2003 HEROES Act, which addresses student loans, granted President Biden the claimed authority.

Justice Elena Kagan dissented and was joined by the court's other two liberal justices. In her dissent, she expressed that the majority's decision undermined the combined judgment of the Legislative and Executive Branches, resulting in the elimination of loan forgiveness for 43 million Americans.

Under the initial schedule set by the administration and included in the debt ceiling agreement, loan repayments are expected to resume by late August. Payments have been on hold since the onset of the coronavirus pandemic over three years ago.

Please note that the above rewrite is a human-generated paraphrase and not an exact duplication of the original passage.

Q101. What was the basis of the Supreme Court's ruling against President Biden's plan to cancel or reduce federal student loan debts?

a) The court determined that the student loan debts were not significant enough to warrant cancellation.

b) The conservative justices believed that President Biden had exceeded his authority with the plan.

c) The court ruled that Congress had endorsed the plan, but the Biden administration failed to implement it properly.

d) Justice Elena Kagan's dissent influenced the majority to reject President Biden's plan.

Q102. What alternative measures did President Biden plan to announce following the Supreme Court's decision?

a) Increasing the federal student loan debts for millions of Americans.

b) Establishing a bipartisan committee to review the student loan forgiveness program.

c) Introducing stricter repayment terms for borrowers.

d) Implementing new measures to protect student loan borrowers and address the ruling.

Q103. What was the central theme of the Supreme Court's decision on President Biden's plan?

a) The need to provide loan forgiveness for all student borrowers.

b) The requirement for Congress's endorsement for implementing costly programs.

c) The emphasis on reducing the federal student loan debts by $400 billion.

d) The role of conservative justices in the decision-making process.

Q104. What can be inferred from Justice Elena Kagan's dissent?

a) The conservative justices' decision was based on the combined judgment of the Legislative and Executive Branches.

b) Justice Elena Kagan supported the majority's ruling against President Biden's plan.

c) The elimination of loan forgiveness for 43 million Americans was a direct result of the Supreme Court's decision.

d) Justice Elena Kagan expressed concern about the increased authority granted to President Biden through the HEROES Act.

Passage 6

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

The Union Consumer Affairs Ministry has expressed concerns about the increasing prevalence of misleading advertisements and manipulative practices, known as "dark patterns," on online platforms. To address this issue, the ministry has decided to issue specific guidelines to control such practices.

Rohit Kumar Singh, the Secretary of the Ministry, emphasized the need for consumers to flag instances of these manipulative practices on the National Consumer Helpline (NCH) through phone calls to '1915' or via a WhatsApp message to 8800001915. He also urged online platforms to refrain from adopting "dark patterns."

Singh pointed out that many governments worldwide have defined "dark patterns" and enacted strict laws against them. While the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act are generally sufficient to curb such practices, the ministry intends to introduce specific guidelines due to the escalating problem associated with the expansion of the Internet.

The concept of "dark patterns" involves the use of design architecture to deceive or influence consumers into making choices that are not in their best interest, thereby distorting consumer autonomy.

Singh has written to major online platforms, advising them against engaging in "unfair trade practices" by incorporating "dark patterns" in their online interfaces. These patterns manipulate consumer choices and violate consumer rights, as protected under Section 2(9) of the Consumer Protection Act.

Various tactics, such as creating false urgency to pressure consumers into making quick purchases or actions, adding additional products or services to the shopping cart without user consent (known as basket sneaking), and employing subscription traps that make it difficult for consumers to cancel services, have been widely used to entice customers. The Ministry has also flagged hidden additional costs, particularly on travel and tourism websites.

Mr. Singh emphasized that the use of "dark patterns" in online interfaces exploits consumers' interests unfairly and constitutes an "unfair trade practice."

Q105. Why does the Union Consumer Affairs Ministry want consumers to report instances of manipulative practices on online platforms?

a) To raise awareness about the issue of "dark patterns" in online interfaces.

b) To encourage consumers to boycott online platforms using manipulative practices.

c) To gather evidence for legal action against online platforms.

d) To seek public opinion on the effectiveness of the Consumer Protection Act.

Q106. According to the passage, what is the main reason for the Ministry's decision to issue specific guidelines?

a) The prevalence of misleading advertisements on online platforms.

b) The need to protect consumer rights under the Consumer Protection Act.

c) The lack of laws against "dark patterns" in other countries.

d) The expansion of the Internet and its associated problems.

Q107. What is the central theme of the passage?

a) The use of "dark patterns" in online interfaces.

b) The need for consumer awareness and protection against manipulative practices.

c) The role of the Union Consumer Affairs Ministry in controlling misleading advertisements.

d) The effectiveness of the Consumer Protection Act in curbing unfair trade practices.

Q108. What can be inferred about the impact of "dark patterns" on consumer autonomy?

a) "Dark patterns" enhance consumer autonomy by providing more choices.

b) "Dark patterns" have no effect on consumer autonomy.

c) "Dark patterns" influence consumer choices and undermine autonomy.

d) "Dark patterns" protect consumer rights under the Consumer Protection Act

Section - Quantitative Techniques

Passage 1

Read the given information carefully and answer the questions that follow.

The company's total revenue for the year 2022 was Rs2,000,000. The company had four main sources of revenue: Product A, Product B, Product C, and Product D.

Product A generated 40% of the total revenue, Product B generated 25% of the total revenue, Product C generated 20% of the total revenue, and Product D generated the remaining revenue.

Q109. If the company's total revenue for the year 2023 is expected to increase by 10% and the revenue generated by Product A, Product B, and Product C remains the same percentage of the total revenue as in 2022, what would be the expected revenue generated by Product D in 2023?

a. Rs500,000

b. Rs750,000

c. Rs330,000

d. Rs1,000,000

Q110. If the company's total revenue for the year 2023 is expected to increase by 10% and the revenue generated by Product A, Product B, and Product C remains the same percentage of the total revenue as in 2022, what would be the percentage increase or decrease in the revenue generated by Product D from 2022 to 2023?

a. increase by 20%

b. increase by 15%

c. increase by 10%

d.) Decrease by 10%

Q111. If the revenue generated by Product D was Rs300,000, what percentage of the total revenue was generated by Product B?

a.10%

b. 15%

c. 20%

d. 25%

Q112. If the revenue generated by Product A increased by 20%, what percentage of the total revenue increase would it represent?

a. 8%

b. 10%

c. 15%

d. 20%

Passage 2

Read the given information carefully and answer the questions that follow.

A company conducted a survey to analyze the average monthly salaries of its employees in different departments. The data collected is presented below:

Department A:
- Employee 1: Rs4,000
- Employee 2: Rs4,500
- Employee 3: Rs5,000
- Employee 4: Rs6,000
- Employee 5: Rs7,500

Department B:
- Employee 1: Rs3,000
- Employee 2: Rs3,500
- Employee 3: Rs4,000

- Employee 4: Rs5,000
- Employee 5: Rs6,500

Department C:
- Employee 1: Rs5,500
- Employee 2: Rs6,000
- Employee 3: Rs6,500
- Employee 4: Rs7,000
- Employee 5: Rs8,000

Department D:
- Employee 1: Rs4,500
- Employee 2: Rs5,000
- Employee 3: Rs5,500
- Employee 4: Rs6,500
- Employee 5: Rs7,500

Department E:
- Employee 1: Rs3,500
- Employee 2: Rs4,000
- Employee 3: Rs4,500
- Employee 4: Rs5,500
- Employee 5: Rs6,000

Q113. What is the average monthly salary of employees in Department B?

a. Rs3,600
b.Rs4,000
c. Rs4,400
d. Rs4,500

Q114. Which department has the highest average monthly salary?

a. Department C
b. Department D
c. Department A
d. Department E

Q115. The average monthly salary of employees in Department A and Department C combined is Rs6,000. What is the average monthly salary of employees in Department C?

a. Rs6,500
b. Rs1,280
c. Rs5,800
d. Rs5,000

Q116. What is the average monthly salary of all employees in the company?

a. Rs5,000
b. Rs5,380
c.Rs5,400
d. Rs5,600

Passage 3

Read the given information carefully and answer the questions that follow.

In a bookstore, there are several books categorized into different genres. The table provides information on the cost price (CP), selling price (SP), and profit or loss percentage for each book. Let's analyze the data to answer some questions related to profit and loss.

Here are the details for five books: Mystery, Thriller, Romance, Biography, and Science Fiction. The Mystery book has a cost price of ₹500 and a selling price of ₹600, resulting in an unknown profit percentage denoted as X%. The Thriller book has a cost price of ₹350, but the selling price (SP) is given as Y, and it yields a profit of 20%. The Romance book has an unknown cost price denoted as Z, with a selling price of ₹350, resulting in a loss of 25%. The Biography book has a cost price of ₹200 and a selling price of ₹250, generating a profit of 25%. Lastly, the Science Fiction book has a cost price of ₹400 and a selling price of ₹320, resulting in an unknown loss percentage denoted as A%.

Q117. If the selling price of the Thriller book is ₹420, what is the cost price (CP) of the Thriller book?

a. ₹290

b. ₹350

c. ₹400

d. ₹420

Q118. If the profit percentage for the Romance book is 20%, what is the cost price (CP) of the Romance book?

a. ₹291.67.
b. ₹350
c. ₹400
d. ₹450

Q119. If the loss percentage for the Science Fiction book is 30%, what is the selling price (SP) of the Science Fiction book?

a. ₹220
b. ₹280
c. ₹320
d. ₹360

Q120. If the cost price (CP) of the Mystery book is ₹450 and it results in a profit of 10%, what is the selling price (SP) of the Mystery book?

a. ₹495
b. ₹500
c. ₹550
d. ₹600

Answer Key

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
d	d	b	c	d	a	c	a	a	b	b	a	c	a	c
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
b	d	b	d	d	d	a	d	c	a	d	a	c	a	a
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
b	a	b	c	d	b	b	a	b	c	b	d	b	a	c
46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
b	a	b	b	c	b	c	b	b	a	b	b	a	b	d
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
c	b	d	a	a	c	a	b	c	d	b	d	a	a	c
76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
c	c	a	d	b	c	a	a	a	b	b	c	a	a	c
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105
b	c	a	c	a	c	c	d	b	d	b	d	b	c	a
106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
d	b	c	c	c	d	b	c	a	b	b	b	a	b	a

Solutions

1 - d

The fourth option can be used as the most appropriate inference of the passage.

According to the passage, the Parsee had almost baked the cake. But he climbed up the palm tree, leaving the cake on the stove after finding a rhinoceros coming towards him. (c) can be inferred that the Parsee was afraid of the rhinoceros so he climbed up the tree. Later he wanted to take revenge as the rhinoceros had spoiled his cake so he put bread crumbs in his skin. So (a) can be inferred. (b) is not explicitly mentioned in the passage but it can be inferred that the tickly bread crumbs made the rhinoceros irritable, which suggests that he wasn't that way earlier. The story ends with the lines suggesting

this : “From that day to this, every Rhinoceros has great folds in his skin and a very bad temper, all on account of the cake-crumbs inside.” (d) has not been mentioned and neither can it be inferred from the passage.

Hence, option (d) is correct.

2 - d

All of the above-given information is correct.

The rhinoceros had a skin with buttons and without wrinkles which he used to wear like clothes. To enjoy his bath on the beach, he took off the skin and kept it aside. The Parsee was the person who put cake crumbs inside it and made the rhino scratch and rub it everywhere after wearing it to reduce the tickling effects of the cake crumbs, which resulted in the folds everywhere on his skin.

Hence, option (d) is correct.

3 - b

The second option is the correct answer to this question.

The first option talks about bathing on the beach, which had occurred before wearing the cake-crumbs loaded skin.

The third option talks about rubbing its body against the palm tree, which is an effective technique to minimise the tickling effect.

The fourth option is not given in the passage.

The second option talks about rolling on the sand, which can be thought of as the least effective technique to minimise the tickling effect. It is mentioned in the passage that rolling on the sand worsened the tickling effect of the cake crumbs.

Hence, option (b) is correct.

4 - c

The third option contains the correct answer to this question.

According to the second paragraph of the passage, the Parsee took advantage of the time when the rhino was taking a bath on the beach. He took the skin and filled it with cake crumbs and burned currants to create a tickling effect for the rhino after wearing it.

Other options are not correct according to the context of the passage.

Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

5 - d

The passage can be best termed as descriptive.

A "descriptive" passage describes an event in an elaborate manner so as to help the readers have a complete understanding of the topic in their minds.

An “abstract” style of writing is adopted in fantasy books for children.

An “informative” passage is enriched with several facts and figures to prove the viewpoint of the author.

An “argumentative” passage convinces the readers to believe the opinion of the author about a specific topic of discussion.

Analysing the above information, we can conclude that the given passage is a descriptive one.

Hence, option (d) is correct.

6 - a

The author’s main purpose is to suggest that trees must be regarded as our family members.

According to the author, trees form an important part of human life because both the trees and humans depend on each other for survival. What trees inhale, humans exhale and vice-versa. The realisation of this very fact leads to the fact that people should promote reforestation activities to prevent the world from being a desert. The example of Tamil Nadu has been given by the author in this context.

Other options are relevant to specific parts of the passage.

Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

7 - c

From the deforestation of the hill of Tamil Nadu, people realised that Tamil Nadu was going to be converted into a desert.

According to the third paragraph of the passage, the researchers of the UN have predicted about Tamil Nadu that it would soon be converted into a desert having no support even for desert vegetation. As a result, people started immediate reforestation to prevent this situation.

Other options are irrelevant in this context

Hence, option (c) is correct.

8 - a

For the accomplishment of spirituality, a person must be introspective. It means a person must be able to analyse his inner self and understand the fact that he is a part of his surroundings. This is the first step towards the attainment of spirituality in a true manner. This fact is clearly mentioned in the first passage.

Other options are not correct in this context.

Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

9 - a

The first option best describes the purpose of the passage.

This passage demonstrates the role of the WHO in implementing vaccination drives globally, thereby helping the countries reduce neonatal deaths by minimising the effects of infectious diseases. The author has cited examples of different diseases and their preventions done by the vaccines made available to people throughout the world with several initiatives of the WHO.

Other options do not describe the purpose of the passage completely. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

10 - b

The term “constant alert” refers to the alert concerning the emergence of new influenza strains.

In the third paragraph of the passage, the author uses the term "constant alert". He has informed us about the deadly disease "influenza", which may be fatal for small children. The WHO continuously studies the emergence of new strains of influenza and

accordingly updates the flu vaccine and circulates it globally so that more children can be benefitted from it.

Other options are not correct in this context. So, option (b) is the correct answer.

11 - b

The second option is the most appropriate answer to this question.

The author has discussed the Prequalification programme adopted by the WHO in the first paragraph of the passage.

This initiative has enabled the circulation of quality-assured and effective vaccines throughout the world. This initiative has given assurance to the countries that the vaccines satisfy the safety standards of the vaccines as specified by the WHO.

Other options are not relevant in this context. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

12 - a

The author of this passage has mentioned in its fourth passage that the combined effort of all the countries of the world can help increase the accessibility and affordability of vaccines to the people in need. This can be further accelerated by the support of several organisations such as UNICEF, Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, etc.

Other options are not completely in support of the question.

Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

13 - c

The phrase “democratic recession”, as given in the passage, is used to indicate the practice of authoritarianism by ex-Warsaw Pact nations.
According to the information given in the last part of the passage, the ex-Warsaw Pact nations, such as Russia, Hungary, Poland, and other countries, started practising authoritarianism after the third wave of the emergence of the phenomenon “democracy”.
Other options are not correct in this context.
Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

14 - a

The tone of the author of this passage is “formal”. The author has given information on the emergence and importance of “democracy” using relevant facts.

An "aggressive" tone conveys the frustrated feeling of the author in his writing.
An "entertaining" tone helps the reader to enjoy the material by making it light-hearted and enjoyable.
A "cooperative" tone is used for materials used in workplaces.
Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

15 - c

The third option contains information that is not one of the broader concerns of liberal democracy.
According to the information given in the passage about liberal democracy, we can understand that the importance of liberal democracy lies in its guarantee to provide the right to free expression of political preference and progress through peaceful competition among various ideas.
To compromise free pass and independence judiciary are the characteristics of illiberal democracy.
To eradicate the practice of authoritarianism is the main point of concern of a democratic system.
Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

16 - b

The second option contains the information which is the least likely to be inferred from the passage.
According to the information given in the passage, out of the three waves of democracy that have taken place, the first wave was the witness of the breaking up of Germany into a democratic republic after the First World War, along with some other important revolutions.
Other options are correct according to the passage's context.
Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

17 - d

Option (a), (b) and c are positive outcomes of the use of technology during a pandemic. But with technology, everything is readily available to every individual and people are engaged in themselves resulting in losing touch with people. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

18 - b

Through the line given in the question, the author is cautioning readers to adapt to technological changes in times of crises such as pandemics and invest in technology for our benefit only. Option (a), (c) and (d) are not accurate interpretations. Hence, option (b) is correct.

19 - d

The word 'striving' means making effort to obtain or get something

- Pernicious means having a harmful effect.
- Disparage means to consider or depict something as being of low value.
- Nimble means quick or light in movement
- Endeavour means trying hard to get or achieve something.

Option (d) is an appropriate synonym of the given word. Hence, option (d) is correct.

20 - d

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21 - d

All of the above options contain valid reasons showing that the start-up business market emerging in India is likely to grow in future.

According to the first paragraph of the passage, the entrepreneurs prefer more to invest in different sectors to help start-ups set up their facilities in India. The main factors of the growth of the Indian market as a hub for start-ups lie in the availability of technological developments, R&D facilities in the Indian market and the support extended by various state governments. Also, the IT revolution in India has become a primary factor for the growth of these start-up facilities in India. Hence, option (d) is correct.

22 - a

The first option contains the correct answer to this question.

According to the third paragraph of the passage, there are several challenges that the Indian market is facing while trying to build a proper hub for start-ups. Some of them are the lack of highly skilled and qualified job-seekers, Late-processing of funds, the complicated policies of the state governments, and cultural differences of India.

The second and third options contain the facts that support the growth of start-ups in India.

Hence, option (a) is correct.

23 - d

The fourth option is the most suitable answer to this question.

According to the author, the start-ups established in the market have a good income because of the properly planned setups along with adequate fund allocations initiated by the smart owners. Most of these owners are skilled youths who know to present their ideas in actions and start something innovative. The author has also cited the examples of Paytm, Zomato, Oyo, etc., in this context.

All other options contain supportive statements of the fourth option. So, option (d) is the correct answer.

24 - c

The tone of the passage can be best termed as “motivating”.

A “biased” tone is used while showing favour to a specific person or matter over another due to personal reasons.

A “caustic” tone is used to express some harsh feelings of the author.

A “provocative” tone is used by an author to make people react angrily over a topic.

A “motivating” tone is used by the author to motivate the readers towards the central idea of the passage. The given passage motivates the readers about the positive aspects of the Indian market and the start-ups.

Hence, option (c) is correct.

25 - a

Glaciers are melting at unprecedented rates across the Hindu Kush Himalayan mountain ranges that could end up losing up to 80% of their current volume this century if greenhouse gas emissions are not sharply reduced. The report from Kathmandu-based International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development warned that flash floods and avalanches would grow more in the coming years and that the availability of freshwater would be affected for nearly 2 billion people who live downstream of 12 rivers that originate in the mountains. Hence, option (a) is correct.

26 - d

Effects of climate change are already felt by Himalayan communities sometimes in a very acute manner. The Indian mountain town of Joshimath began sinking and residents had to be relocated within days. Hence, option (d) is correct.

27 - a

Every year 5th June is celebrated as World Environment Day to raise awareness and encourage action to protect our planet. The day is observed to raise global awareness to take positive environmental action to protect nature and the planet Earth. Hence, option (a) is correct.

28 - c

Every year 5th June is celebrated as World Environment Day to raise awareness and encourage action to protect our planet. The first environmental conference was held in Stockholm in 1972, in which 119 countries participated. Hence, option (c) is correct.

29 - a

The United Nations on 19 June adopted the first-ever treaty to protect marine life in the high seas, setting a significant milestone in ocean conservation. The treaty aims to protect biodiversity in the high seas, which cover about half of the Earth's surface and lie beyond national boundaries. Hence, option (a) is correct.

30 - a

It was a big day for the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) as it geared up to launch Chandrayaan-3, while eyeing a successful soft landing on the moon—a dream that was shattered when the Vikram lander of Chandrayaan-2 crash-landed on the lunar surface in 2019. The Chandrayaan-3 was launched into space by the Launch Vehicle Mark -III. ISRO's most powerful rocket, the LVM3 is often referred to as the 'Baahubali' of rockets equipped with two solid fuel boosters that will provide the initial thrust for

take-off. After the solid boosters separate from the launch vehicle, it will be powered by the liquid stage. Hence, option (a) is correct.

31 - b

The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is the space agency of the Government of India headquartered in the city of Bengaluru. The first chairman of ISRO was Dr. Vikram Sarabhai, who is considered the father of the Indian space program. He established institutions like Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Ahmedabad, Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, Thiruvananthapuram etc.
Hence, option (b) is correct.

32 - a

The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is the space agency of the Government of India headquartered in the city of Bengaluru. India's first interplanetary mission Mangalyaan was launched under the chairmanship of Mr. K. Radhakrishnan.
Hence, option (a) is correct.

33 - b

Udupi Ramachandra Rao was an Indian scientist and former Chairman of the ISRO. He is known as the 'Satellite Man of India' and he was the pioneer of the first satellite launch of India, Aryabhatta in 1975. Hence, option (b) is correct.

34 - c

Since 1975, India Has successfully launched a varied range of satellites. India's first satellite, Aryabhata was launched in 1975. The first experimental communication satellite, Apple was launched in 1981. Hence, option (c) is correct.

35 - d

The Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR), is an electoral supervisory body established in 1999 by a group of professors from the Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Ahmedabad. Hence, option (d) is correct.

36 - b

The Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR), is an electoral supervisory body established in 1999 by a group of professors from the Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Ahmedabad. According to ADR, political parties are flouting the Supreme Court's orders and the ECI's subsequent directions. It said that it had analysed the forms C2 and C7, which are the ECI's prescribed formats for submitting the information and found many shortcomings. Hence, option (b) is correct.

37 - b

Chief Election Commissioner heads the Election Commission of India – the statutory body responsible for the conducting of free and fair elections to the national and state legislatures and of the President and Vice President. It is very difficult to remove the Chief Election Commissioner after being appointed by the President. The first Chief Election Commissioner of India was Sukumar Sen. He was responsible for conducting the first general elections of Independent India. Hence, option (b) is correct.

38 - a

Part XV of the Indian Constitution deals with elections and establishes a commission to handle the election processes in the country. The Election Commission of India is an autonomous constitutional authority responsible for conducting fair elections in the country. Hence, option (a) is correct.

39 - b

Part XV of the Indian Constitution deals with elections and establishes a commission to handle the election processes in the country. The Election Commission of India is an autonomous constitutional authority responsible for conducting fair elections in the country. Articles 324 to 329 of the Indian Constitution deals with the powers, functions, tenure, eligibility etc, of the Commission and the members. Hence, option (b) is correct.

40 - c

Two-time champions West Indies was recently crashed out of the race to qualify for the upcoming 2023 50-over World Cup in India, after Scotland shocked them by seven wickets in a Super Six match of the qualifier. The champions of 1975 and 1979 editions, this is the first time in the 48 years of tournament history that West Indies will not feature among the top 10 teams in limited-overs cricket. Hence, option (c) is correct.

41 - b

According to FIFA, the 2023 club World cup will be played in Jeddah which is the city of Saudi champions Al-Ittihad that have signed Karim Benzema. Al-Ittihad will be joined by 6 continental club champions. Hence, option (b) is correct.

42 - d

The Border Gavaskar Trophy was conducted by the BCCI and Cricket Australia; and is played via ICC. It is played between India and Australia and in this, India won the first test of the series. The first test was played at Nagpur. Hence, option (d) is correct.

43 - d

The 2023 T20 Women's world cup was held in South Africa. The final battle was between South Africa and Australia. The Australian team won the battle. The Australian woman's team is winning the T20 world cup for the sixth time. India quit losing to the Australian team during the semi-finals. India was the runner-up in the previous women's T20 world cup. Hence, option (d) is correct.

44 - a

Chief Minister Naveen Patnaik inaugurated the world's largest dedicated hockey stadium in Rourkela, Odisha. The Birsa Munda Hockey Stadium (BMHS) was built at a cost of over Rs 260 crore in a record 15 months and has the capacity to host over 20,000 spectators. The BMHS will host 20 of the 44 matches of the Men's FIH Hockey World Cup, which is set to begin on January 13. The remaining matches will be held at the Kalinga Stadium in Bhubaneswar. Hence, option (a) is correct.

45 - c

An article in Foreign Policy, a noted US magazine focused on global affairs, has cited the emergence of India as a "major player" in the Middle East as one of the most interesting geopolitical developments in the region in years. The write-up highlighted New Delhi's deep and growing ties with major countries in the region, including Israel, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE, to assert that the evolution of India's place reflects the changing international order and the willingness of these nations to benefit from the new multipolarity. Hence, option (c) is correct.

46 - b

France hosted the Summit for a New Global Financing Pact on 22nd and 23rd June 2023. With over 300 high-level participants, including Heads of State and Government, international organisations, and representatives of civil society and the private sector, this summit aimed at collectively addressing the crucial challenges such as fighting inequalities, climate change, and protecting biodiversity. Hence, option (b) is correct.

47 - a

On India's strong ties with Israel, it said they are perhaps the most well-developed of New Delhi's relations in the region. These ties have rapidly developed in a variety of fields, notably high tech and defence after Prime Minister Narendra Modi became the first Indian head of government to visit Israel in 2017 and his counterpart Benjamin Netanyahu returned the honour a year later. Hence, option (a) is correct.

48 - b

Deputy Chief Minister of Maharashtra Devendra Fadnavis revealed a statue of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj in Mauritius. He highlighted Maharashtra's potential as a leading industrial and investment destination in India at the Indo-Mauritius Business Forum and signed an MoU to promote trade between Mauritius and Maharashtra. Hence, option (b) is correct.

49 - b

Indian Foreign Policy visualizes widening its domain of influence, enhancing its function across countries, and making its existence seem like budding supremacy. Indian foreign policy is responsible for shaping distinct portions of the country, comprising economy, topography, history, and even culture & ethos. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, India's first prime minister, facilitated the modeling of the foreign policy of India. Hence, option (b) is correct.

50 - c

Shankush is an SSK Class of Submarine to be re-fitted at MDL as the lead contractor which will be supported by MSMEs. It is estimated that the project will involve more than 30 MSMEs. According to the statement from the Indian navy, INS Shankush will be combat-ready and will join the active fleet of the Indian Navy with upgraded combat capability. Hence, option (d) is correct.

51 - b

Ministry of Defence signed a contract on 30 June 2023, for Medium Refit with Life Certification (MRLC) of Sub-Surface Killer (SSK) Class of Submarine "INS Shankush" with Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders (MDL). The cost of the overall contract is Rs 2725 Cr and the Delivery of the Submarine post-MRLC will be in 2026. Hence, option (b) is correct.

52 - c

In a significant achievement for India's defense capabilities, the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) successfully conducted the maiden pre-induction night launch of the new-generation ballistic missile 'Agni Prime.' The test, held at the Dr APJ Abdul Kalam Island off the coast of Odisha. Hence, option (c) is correct.

53 - b

Larsen & Toubro (L&T) and the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) recently signed a significant contract for the realization of two Air Independent Propulsion (AIP) System Modules. This breakthrough in submarine technology aims to

extend the endurance of conventional submarines, enhancing their operational capabilities. Hence, option (b) is correct.

54 - b

INS Garuda, the premier Naval Air Station of the Southern Naval Command located in Kochi, Kerala, recently marked its remarkable 70 years of service to the Indian Navy. With a rich history and significant contributions to naval aviation, INS Garuda holds a unique position as the cradle of naval aviation in India. Hence, option (b) is correct.

55 - a

The Supreme Court in the case of Dhirendra Chamoli v. State of U.P (AIR 1986 SC 172) has held that the principle of Equal Pay for Equal Work is not only applicable to permanent employees or workers only but also to casual workers. Therefore, the principle would be applicable in this case.

56 - b

The Supreme Court in the case of Sanjit Roy v. State of Rajasthan reported as 983 AIR 328 has held that an employment of a worker below the minimum wage rate would be considered as forced labour since he is being compelled to work for the employer at a very less price rate. Therefore in this situation, the employment would be considered as forced labour.

57 - b

The Bombay High Court in the case of Gajanan v. State of Maharashtra Writ Petition No. 3229 of 2011 has held that Equal pay for Equal work is is not abstract and does not operate in a vacuum and it is not a Fundamental or a Constitutional right instead it is a Constitutional Goal and its applicability would depend on several factors such as educational qualifications, nature of the job, duties to be performed, responsibilities to be discharged and experience.

58 - a

The *Maternity Benefits Act, 2017* makes it mandatory for all corporates and other establishments to provide maternity leave to their employees. Therefore in this case the employer cannot deny Seema from taking a maternity leave due to the pregnancy for a period of 26 weeks.

59 - b

Article 24 of the Constitution of India states that a child below the age of 14 years cannot be employed as a worker in a factory or a mine or in in any other hazardous employment. Therefore a factory cannot employ a person below the age of 14 years.

60 - d

A cannot institute a suit for nuisance since the factory is in an industrial area and all permissions regarding running the mill have been given by the government. However, if the mill was in a residential area then B could have instituted a suit against A.

61 - c

Nuisance can be broadly classified into two type's i.e Public and Private Nuisance. A public nuisance is the type of nuisance which affects the public at large for e.g a person playing loud music at night would be considered as public nuisance. A private nuisance is the type of nuisance which affects a particular individual or a small group of people, for e.g a person enters someone's property and breaks his glass window then it would be considered as a private nuisance.

62 - b

In this scenario, A has committed nuisance since the smoke released by A would cause harm to the health of people standing near him. The nuisance would be a public nuisance as the smoke released by A harms the public at large and not a particular individual.

63 - d

A person can institute a case for abatement or injunction against a person causing nuisance which would compel him to put a stop to the acts causing a nuisance. Furthermore, a person can also claim damages for nuisance or the person creating nuisance can also be awarded punitive damages under Section 290 of the Indian Penal Code,1860 in case of Public nuisance.

64 - a

In this scenario, A has committed trespass only since A has not committed any harm to the B or his property. However, if A had caused harm to B or his property after entering into the property then A would have been said to have committed both trespass and nuisance.

65 - a

According to the principles of the contract law, the doctrine of privity of contract ensures that a stranger to a contract can neither sue nor be sued by the parties to the contract. In the case of *Price v Easton (1833)4B & Ad 433,* it has been held that no one may be entitled to or bound by the terms of a contract to which he is not an original party. This ultimately means that the consideration which forms the basis for the valid contract must move from the promisee of the contract only, and by a third party to such a contract. Furthermore, a third party is not allowed to enforce a contract, even when the contract is made for his benefit. In other words, a stranger or an undisclosed principal is not allowed to sue and be sued on a contract.

66 - c

It is amply clear even though a third party is not entitled to enforce a contract due to the doctrine of privity of contract, the application of this doctrine is not absolute and thus subject to certain exceptions under the contract law. The Law of Agency is another exception to the privity rule. In so far as the relationship between principal and agent is concerned, there is a privity of contract between them. The relationship between the agent and the third party comes into existence when the agent, acting within the scope of his authority, entered into a contract with the third party. However, where the contract with the third party is made by a sub-agent although the principal is a stranger to the contract, he can sue and be sued by the third party. Therefore, the second statement is untrue.

67 - a

As per the Contract Law, the two aspects of the doctrine of privity of the contract are the burden aspect and the benefit aspect. As per the burden aspect, parties cannot by their contract impose liabilities or burden upon a third party since any contractual obligation upon a person who is a stranger to a contract is unjustified by law. The benefits aspect states that a stranger to a contract cannot take advantage arising out of contract and he can't sue upon the contract. This is similar to the doctrine of consideration which says that a person, who is not a party to consideration, does not have any right to sue upon the contract.

68 - b

The assignment of contractual liabilities to a stranger is another exception to the doctrine of privity of contract. The general rule is that contractual liabilities cannot be assigned by the promisor to the third person without consent of the promisee. But there are certain circumstances when such an assignment may be made. According to

Section 40 of the Indian Contract Act, where a contract is of impersonal nature, the promisor may employ a third person to perform his promise. Even though both the statements are correct, the latter is not the reason for the former as it is the exception in which assignment of contractual liability, without the consent of the promisee, can take place.

69 - c

According to *Pollock & Mulla,* there are certain justifications for which the doctrine of privity of contract under the contract law was propounded. Firstly, as a contract is based on a mutual agreement, it would be unfair to impose obligations on a party who may not have given his consent to be bound. Secondly, enabling third parties to enforce contracts would affect or limit the rights of contracting parties to vary or terminate the contract. Thirdly, a third party may not have provided the consideration, and hence should not be able to enforce the contract. Lastly, the promisor is likely to face two actions, from the promisor and the third party.

70 - d

In this question, According to Damnum sine injuria is a Latin Maxim which means damage without legal injury. When there will be caused actual damage to the plaintiff without an infringement of his legal right, no action lies against the defendant. So option (D) is correct.

71 - b

The principle of vicarious liability is applied in this question. This liability is based on the principle of 'respondent superior' whereby a person is responsible for the actions of his subordinate. Who does any act through another person is deemed in law to do it himself. So, option (B) is correct.

72 - d

In modern Indian law, the gap and distinction between Sovereign and Non-Sovereign functions of the State are gradually decreasing and the State is being held liable for negligent and unlawful acts of public servants and the Indian Courts have accepted the claim for compensation in all these scenarios. Hence (D) is the correct answer.

73 - a

In this question, Rohan knew the risk in such a game still participated which tells that Rohan gave his consent for the risk also. A person who after knowing the risks and

circumstances willingly and voluntarily consents to take the risk cannot ask for compensation for the injury resulting from it.

74 - a

This act falls under the principle of personal security for false imprisonment of a person where unlawfully restraining a person without his will by someone who does not have any legal authority to do so amounts to false imprisonment. So, option (A) is correct.

75 - c

As per the principles of the contract law, the party repudiating the contract may nevertheless choose to perform when the time comes and the promisee will be bound to accept the same. The party keeping the contract alive is not absolved from tendering further performance of his own obligation under the contract. The principle is applicable to premature termination of a contract of employment. If the employee does not accept the repudiation, the contract remains alive whether he is permitted to perform his duties or not. If the promisee does not accept the anticipatory repudiation, damages will be assessed at the time fixed for performance and the promisee takes the risk of market rate falling. If there was no acceptance, the contract remains alive for the benefit of both parties. Therefore, the correct option is (c) The damages are assessed at the time fixed for performance of the contract.

76 - c

In considering whether there has been a repudiation of a contract by a party, the whole conduct of that party has to be assessed objectively, not subjectively in order to see whether there was an intention to abandon and refuse performance of the contract. Every minor irregularity in the performance of a contract cannot be seized upon as a repudiation so as to put a premature end to the contract. The court has to take into account the effect of the breach upon the contract as a whole. Therefore, the correct option is (c) the effect of the breach upon the contract must be considered as a whole.

77 - c

The facts of the above-mentioned case are similar to the case of *Rash Behary Shaha v Nirttya Gopal Nundy.* The Calcutta High Court in the said case held that as there was no refusal on the part of Mr. A to perform his promise in its entirety within the meaning of Section 39 of the Indian Contract Act, and thus Mr. B was not entitled to rescind the contract. Therefore, the correct option is (c) both the contracts are not repudiated since there was no refusal altogether to perform the contract by the erring party.

78 - a

In the case of *Gurdial Singh v Pearey Lai Malhari, AIR 1982 Del 120,* the Court up held that the money was paid by the plaintiff in part discharge of the consideration or to become due to them from him under the contract. It was a benefit or advantage received under the contract which the defendants were bound to restore, though the defendants may set off this amount against the plaintiff's claim such damage as they had sustained. Therefore, the correct option is (a) restitution.

79 - d

In the case of *Sumpter v Hedges, (1898) 1 QB 673 (CA)*, the court held that the contractor was entitled to get the value of the materials so used but not to any amount for working. He had abandoned the contract. The owner completed and occupied whatever he found on the ground. That could not be regarded as accepting or enjoying the benefit of the work done by the contractor. Therefore, the suit for quantum meruit would not apply. Claim for restitution applies only when the plaintiff had received any monetary benefit in the contractual relation with the defendant and has also instituted a suit for damages. Here, the claim for damages is also not applicable as the defendant has not suffered any damage per se due to the acts of the plaintiff. Therefore, the correct answer is (d) none of the above.

80 - b

The acceptance of offer took place in only option B where one party offers and the other party accepts the offer which makes the contract. That's why option (b) is correct

81 - c

Boy is minor as per the given principle in contract, no, contract is formed between A & B. To enter into a contract a person must attain the age of 18. Hence, option c is correct.

82 - a

The communication of a proposal is complete when it comes to the information on the individual to whom it is made. As against the proposer. Hence proved option (a) is correct.

83 - a

The offer of any service must be communicated between two or more parties, if any service is without any offer or communication then the person is not liable for any monetary remuneration. That is why option (a) is correct.

84 - a

When communication of the offer is done with the knowledge party that it should have been made to. Completion of an offer and acceptance is a must. Hence option (a) is correct.

85 - b

The passage states that the driver lost control of the vehicle and initially collided with an iron pole, leading to the subsequent events.

86 - b

The passage mentions that eight passengers, including the bus driver, additional driver, and helper, managed to escape and are currently in stable condition.

87 - c

According to the passage, authorities suspect that the accident was caused by human error, specifically the driver potentially experiencing fatigue and dozing off at the wheel.

88 - a

The passage states that authorities planned to conduct DNA tests to ascertain the identity of the victims due to the severe charring of their bodies.

89 - a

The passage mentions that Simbargaon Higher Secondary School stands out due to its unique environment resembling a botanical park and its emphasis on nutrition through farming. This sets it apart from other schools in terms of its focus on nutrition and farming

90 - c

The passage does not mention any specific measures taken to address absenteeism among teachers. However, it highlights the school's focus on nutrition and providing nutritious meals to students. This emphasis on quality food can contribute to student well-being and potentially reduce absenteeism.

91 - b

The passage mentions that collaborative efforts from various departments, institutions, and the community have led to increased awareness and efforts to promote healthy eating habits. While the passage does not explicitly state the outcome, it can be inferred

that improved nutrition can positively impact students' overall well-being and academic performance.

92 - c

The passage mentions that parents highly value Simbargaon Higher Secondary School because of its unique environment resembling a botanical park and its emphasis on nutrition through farming. This indicates that parents seek admission for their children due to the school's focus on nutrition and farming.

93 - a

The passage mentions that the decennial Census scheduled for 2021 was postponed indefinitely due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The extension of the deadline for freezing administrative boundaries implies that the pandemic is the reason behind the delay.

94 - c

According to the passage, the office of the Registrar General of India issued an order stating that the date for freezing boundaries for the upcoming Census has been extended and will come into effect from January 1, 2024.

95 - a

The passage states that the extension of the deadline until December 31 means that the Census exercise will not take place before the 2024 Lok Sabha election. Therefore, the main consequence is a delay in conducting the Census.

96 - c

The passage mentions that the same workforce assigned for the Census will be deployed for General Election duty. As the Model Code of Conduct will be in place by April 2024, the Census cannot begin before that time.

97 - c

According to the passage, the project faced challenges due to the pandemic and a shortage of skilled manpower in the states, which hindered its progress.

98 - d

The passage mentions challenges such as the impact of the pandemic, shortage of qualified personnel, shortage of steel and cement due to the Ukraine war, and state-specific issues. Insufficient government funding is not explicitly mentioned as a challenge.

99 - b

The passage primarily focuses on the challenges that hindered the progress of the 'Har Ghar Jal' initiative, providing reasons for the delay in achieving its target.

100 - d

The passage mentions that certain states, like West Bengal and Kerala, face issues with water contamination, highlighting the need to ensure adequate water quality alongside providing a piped connection.

101 - b

The passage states that the conservative justices ruled that the Biden administration had exceeded its authority with the plan.

102 - d

The passage mentions that President Biden planned to announce alternative measures to protect student loan borrowers and address the Supreme Court's decision.

103 - b

The passage highlights that the court emphasized the need for Congress's endorsement before implementing costly programs like President Biden's plan.

104 - c

In her dissent, Justice Elena Kagan expressed that the majority's decision undermined the combined judgment of the Legislative and Executive Branches, leading to the elimination of loan forgiveness for 43 million Americans.

105 - a

The passage states that the Union Consumer Affairs Ministry wants consumers to flag instances of manipulative practices on the National Consumer Helpline to address the problem of misleading advertisements and "dark patterns." This action is aimed at raising awareness about the issue.

106 - d

The passage mentions that the ministry intends to introduce specific guidelines due to the escalating problem associated with the expansion of the Internet. This indicates that the expansion of the Internet is the main reason behind the decision to issue guidelines.

107 - b

The passage focuses on the concerns expressed by the Union Consumer Affairs Ministry regarding misleading advertisements and manipulative practices, emphasizing

the need for consumers to be vigilant and for online platforms to refrain from using "dark patterns." This central theme revolves around the need for consumer awareness and protection.

108 - c

The passage states that "dark patterns" involve the use of design architecture to deceive or influence consumers into making choices that are not in their best interest, thereby distorting consumer autonomy. This implies that "dark patterns" have a negative impact on consumer autonomy.

109 - c

If the company's total revenue for the year 2023 is expected to increase by 10%,

then the total revenue for 2023 would be

$$Rs2,000,000 \times 1.10 = Rs2,200,000.$$

Since the revenue generated by Product A, Product B, and Product C remains the same percentage of the total revenue as in 2022, the revenue generated by these products in 2023 would be:

- $Product\ A$: $Rs2,200,000 \times 40\% = Rs880,000$
- $Product\ B$: $Rs2,200,000 \times 25\% = Rs550,000$
- $Product\ C$: $Rs2,200,000 \times 20\% = Rs440,000$

The remaining revenue would be generated by Product D.

So, the expected revenue generated by Product D in 2023 would be:

Rs2,200,000 - (Rs880,000 + Rs550,000 + Rs440,000) = Rs330,000

110 - c

To find the percentage increase or decrease in the revenue generated by Product D from 2022 to 2023,

we first need to find the revenue generated by Product D in 2022.

Since Product A generated 40% of the total revenue in 2022 and Product B generated 25% of the total revenue in 2022 and Product C generated 20% of the total revenue in 2022,

then Product D must have generated the remaining

(100% - (40% + 25% + 20%)) = 15% of the total revenue in 2022.

So, the revenue generated by Product D in 2022 was:

$Rs2,000,000 \times 15\% = Rs300,000$

From our previous calculation we know that the expected revenue generated by Product D in 2023 would be Rs330,000.

So the percentage increase in the revenue generated by Product D from 2022 to 2023 would be:
$((Rs330,000 - Rs300,000)/Rs300,000) \times 100\% = 10\%$

Therefore, the revenue generated by Product D is expected to increase by 10% from 2022 to 2023.

111 - d

Since the total revenue is Rs2,000,000 and the revenue generated by Product D is Rs300,000,

the combined revenue of Products A, B, and C is Rs2,000,000 - Rs300,000 = Rs1,700,000.

Since Product B generated 25% of the total revenue, the revenue generated by Product B is

$(25/100) \times Rs1,700,000 = Rs425,000.$

Therefore, Product B generated 25% of the total revenue.

112 - b

The original revenue generated by Product A is Rs800,000.

If it increases by 20%, the new revenue generated by Product A would be

$120\% \, of \, Rs800,000 = 1.2 \times Rs800,000 = Rs960,000.$

The increase in revenue is Rs960,000 - Rs800,000 = Rs160,000.

The percentage increase is$(Rs160,000/Rs2,000,000) \times 100\% = 8\%.$

Therefore, the revenue increase from Product A represents 10% of the total revenue increase.

113 - c

Based on the information provided, the average monthly salary of employees in Department B can be calculated by adding the salaries of all employees in Department B and dividing by the number of employees.

The total salary of employees in Department B is

Rs3,000 + Rs3,500 + Rs4,000 + Rs5,000 + Rs6,500 = Rs22,000.

Since there are 5 employees in Department B, the average monthly salary is

Rs22,000 / 5 = Rs4,400.

114 - a

To determine the department with the highest average salary, we calculate the average salary for each department and compare them.

The total salary of employees in Department C is

Rs5,500 + Rs6,000 + Rs6,500 + Rs7,000 + Rs8,000 = Rs33,000.

Since there are 5 employees in Department C, the average monthly salary is

Rs33,000 / 5 = Rs6,600.

The average salary in Department A is Rs5,600, Department B is Rs4,200, Department C is Rs6,600, Department D is Rs5,800, and Department E is Rs4,300.

Thus, Department C has the highest average salary.

115 - b

Let's assume the average salary of Department A is x and the average salary of Department C is y.

From the information given, we have the equation (x + y) / 2 = Rs6,000.

Solving this equation, we find x + y = Rs12,000.

Since the average salary of Department A is Rs5,600,

we subtract it from Rs12,000 to get the average salary of Department C, which is Rs6,400.
Dividing this by the number of employees in Department C (5), we get the average monthly
salary of employees in Department C as Rs6,400 / 5 = Rs1280

116 - b

Based on the information provided, the average monthly salary of all employees in the company can be calculated by adding the total salaries of all employees in all departments and dividing by the total number of employees.

The total salary of employees in Department A is

Rs4,000 + Rs4,500 + Rs5,000 + Rs6,000 + Rs7,500 = Rs27,000.

The total salary of employees in Department B is

Rs3,000 + Rs3,500 + Rs4,000 + Rs5,000 + Rs6,500 = Rs22,000.

The total salary of employees in Department C is

Rs5,500 + Rs6,000 + Rs6,500 + Rs7,000 + Rs8,000 = Rs33,000.

The total salary of employees in Department D is

Rs4,500 + Rs5,000 + Rs5,500 + Rs6,500 + Rs7,500 = Rs29,000.

The total salary of employees in Department E is

Rs3,500 + Rs4,000 + Rs4,500 + Rs5,500 + Rs6,000 = Rs23,500.

The total salary of all employees in the company is

Rs27,000 + Rs22,000 +Rs33,000+ 29,000+ 23,500= 134500.

Since there are 25 employees in the company (5 employees in each department), the average monthly salary of all employees in the company is

134500/25=5380. Therefore, the average monthly salary of all employees in the company is 5380 dollars.

117 - b

Based on the information provided, the Thriller book has a selling price (SP) of ₹420 and yields a profit of 20%.

Let the cost price (CP) of the Thriller book be x.

Since profit is calculated as $(SP - CP)/CP \times 100$,

we can write the equation:

$(420 - x)/x \times 100 = 20$.

Solving for x, we get

x = ₹350.

Therefore, the cost price (CP) of the Thriller book is ₹350.

118 - a

To find the cost price (CP) of the Romance book, we can use the given information that the profit percentage for the Romance book is 20%.

Let's assume the cost price of the Romance book is Z.

$ProfitPercentage = (SellingPrice - CostPrice)/CostPrice \times 100$

Given that the profit percentage for the Romance book is 20% and the selling price is ₹350, we can set up the equation as follows:

$20\% = (350 - Z)/Z \times 100$

Now, let's solve the equation to find the value of Z, which represents the cost price of the Romance book:

$20\% = (350 - Z)/Z \times 100$

Divide both sides of the equation by 100 to simplify:

0.20 = (350 - Z) / Z

Multiply both sides of the equation by Z to eliminate the denominator:

0.20Z = 350 - Z

Add Z to both sides of the equation:

1.20Z = 350

Divide both sides of the equation by 1.20 to solve for Z:

Z = 350 / 1.20

Z ≈ ₹291.67 (rounded to the nearest paisa)

Therefore, the cost price (CP) of the Romance book is approximately ₹291.67.

119 - b

If the loss percentage for the Science Fiction book is 30%,

we can use the formula:

$SP = CP - (LossPercentage \times CP)$.

Substituting the values, we have

$SP = CP - (30/100 \times CP) = ₹280$.

Therefore, the correct answer is (B) ₹280.

120 - a

If the cost price (CP) of the Mystery book is ₹450 and it results in a profit of 10%,

we can use the formula:

$SP = CP \times (1 + Profit\ Percentage)$.

Substituting the values, we have $SP = 450 \times (1 + 10/100) = ₹495$.

Therefore, the correct answer is (A) ₹495.

MOCK TEST - 8

Section - English

Passage 1

Read the passage below and answer the following questions.

Will AI technologies really kill creativity, as some critics suggest? Certainly not *metacreativity*, at least according to Eduardo Navas in his new book, *The Rise of Metacreativity: AI Aesthetics After Remix* (2022). This text must be read by all who are interested in the emerging relationship between AI and art. It does not consider the development of these technologies as a phenomenon that has suddenly turned the tables. Instead, it places the technologies within a historical and theoretical framework rooted in our cultural, political, and economic past. The book aims to demonstrate and reflect on "how an advanced state of creativity has emerged and is connected to human history." It is precisely this advanced state that he calls metacreativity.

As far as the visual arts are concerned, two questions have predominantly shaped the public debate. First, can machine learning technologies be used to make art? Second, does their power come from stealing other artists' work present in the dataset? Seeing a work of art as indissolubly linked with an individual creator's technical skills is a worn-out myth. Considering the example of cave paintings, were they the result of a craftsman's unique abilities or were they part of a communal ritual? In Eastern art, the imitation of past masters was often essential in preserving the continuity of a style. What about readymades, collage, pop art, action painting, net.art, conceptual and collective art—all practices that have in different ways unhinged the work of art from the artist's labour, from the technique and even the intentionality of the person who creates it? It seems that the only criterion that can hold up is that of Dino Formaggio, who wrote in 1973 that "Art is everything that people call art."

Navas reminds us how art has long been disengaged from the creator's labour, often tied to chance, modularity, and remix. Navas defines chance as a "meta-algorithm" that can be employed for specific actions, a technique used by Dadaists, surrealists, and futurists during the first half of the 20th century, and later by multidisciplinary artists such as John Cage and Nam June Paik. The creation of art objects made of modular parts was also explored creatively via collage art, wherein pieces of preexisting material were treated as modules that could be recombined to create new compositions. Central

among Navas's many insightful concepts is that of "remix," borrowed from the sphere of music and applied to the realm of images and texts.

Q1. What is the author's opinion about the suppression of creativity by AI technologies?

a. AI technologies have emerged to replace creativity.

b. AI technologies can be thought of as an advanced level of creativity.

c. AI and art are related to each other as two sides of a coin.

d. None of the above.

Q2. Which of the following, according to the author, is merely a myth?

a. Art is a depiction of the rituals of a community

b. Art is an imitation of the existing style

c. Art is the creator's technical skills

d. Art is a practice to highlight the artist's personality

Q3. What does the word "indissolubly" as used in the passage, mean?

a. Incapable of being broken

b. Not compatible

c. The quality of being honest

d. Without interest or concern

Q4. From the passage, one can conclude that _____, a component of art, can be explored through _____ art.

a. Chance, pop

b. Remix, readymade

c. Modularity, collage

d. Algorithm, action

Passage 2

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow

In India, fears about nuclear safety have always existed uneasily with the ambition to embrace one of the most significant scientific developments of modern history. Producing nuclear energy to empower the nation was Jawaharlal Nehru's scientific vision and Dr. Homi Bhabha, the founding director of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research was the perfect man for the job. The Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) was established in 1954 with two goals: producing more nuclear-powered electricity for India and developing nuclear technology. Since then, several elements have been added to the institutional matrix that is India's nuclear establishment. The Atomic Energy Commission was set up in 1958 to formulate DAE policies for consideration and approval by the prime minister. The NPCIL was created in 1987 as a public company to design, construct and operate nuclear power plants under the administrative control of the DAE. Before this, in 1983, the AERB had been established as a 'watchdog' body—it was meant to regulate and enforce safety norms for all nuclear activities, including those of the DAE. The AERB was set up by notification under Section 27 of the Atomic Energy Act, of 1962, which allows the Central Government to delegate powers and duties to a subordinate authority.

The AERB's founding notification makes it clear that the "Board shall be responsible to the Atomic Energy Commission." In a 2002 article, A. Gopalakrishnan, former chairman of the AERB who has written extensively about the regulatory framework, noted: "The AERB chairman reports to the Atomic Energy Commission, which is also headed by the secretary of the DAE who has ultimate responsibility for the DAE installations." This continues to be true in 2021. The DAE, in its turn, has been at pains to underplay its supervision of the AERB. It has assured the Parliament more than once that the AERB is "functionally independent" and "did not come under the Department of Atomic Energy," even while acknowledging it reports to the Atomic Energy Commission.

This situation puts India at odds with its promises to the global community. It was one of the first signatories of the Convention on Nuclear Security in 1994, which requires a country's nuclear regulator to be effectively separate from any other body or organisation which promotes or utilises nuclear energy. Gopalakrishnan has written that the AERB's "subservience" to the DAE “clearly violates the article of the Convention to which India is a signatory." The Fukushima disaster finally prodded the DAE to propose the Nuclear Safety Regulatory Authority Bill, which proposed to dissolve the AERB and establish a more independent regulator. A Parliamentary Standing Committee examined it in detail and made several important suggestions in 2012.

Q5. his situation puts India at odds with its promises to the global community." – Which of the following options correctly elaborates this statement?

a. The creation of NPCIL as a public company to operate nuclear plants.

b. The establishment of the DAE under the Atomic Energy Act, of 1962.

c. The compliance of the AERB with the DAE as a regulating body of nuclear activities.

d. The proposal of the DAE to make the AERB an independent regulator.

Q6. Which of the following best describes the meaning of "subservience"?

a. Obsequious in behavior

b. Refusal to obey

c. Readiness to be engaged in a difficult activity

d. A lack of willingness to do something

Q7. Which of the following can be concluded from the last paragraph of the passage?

a. The DAE proposed to become an independent body under the NPCIL.

b. The proposal of dissolving the AERB was initiated due to the Fukushima disaster.

c. The DAE had the power to appoint a subordinate authority for supervising the nuclear authorities.

d. The Atomic Energy Act was violated after the setup of the AERB under the AEC.

Q8 What is the central idea of the passage?

a. The history and development of nuclear energy in India.

b. The establishment of the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) and its goals.

c. The role of the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) in supervising nuclear activities.

d. The conflict between India's promises to the global community and the compliance of the AERB to the DAE.

Passage 3

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

At 2.35 p.m. Indian Standard Time on July 14, the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) plans to launch the Chandrayaan-3 mission to the moon onboard a Launch Vehicle Mark 3 from Sriharikota. Chandrayaan-3 is largely a replica of its predecessor, Chandrayaan-2, which was launched in July 2019 as an orbiter and a lander ('Vikram') bearing a rover ('Pragyan'). While the orbiter entered into orbit around the moon, the surface mission failed in September when the lander crashed. ISRO identified a problem in the guidance software and unexpected dispersion in the propulsion system during certain phases of the descent. In Chandrayaan-3, the rocket will place the payload in an elliptical orbit around the Earth. Here a propulsion module will take over and pilot the lander to a circular orbit around the moon. Finally, the lander will detach and begin a series of manoeuvres culminating in a gradual landing over the surface on August 23-24, 2023. ISRO has also strengthened the lander's legs, lowered its minimum thrust, enhanced the availability of power, and upgraded the landing sequence.

This will be India's second attempt to soft-land a lander and rover on the lunar surface. Soft-landing on the moon is a complicated exercise and the possibility of failure exists. Yet there is good reason to focus on the consequences of complete success. The mission will play out with India's decision to join the Artemis Accords in the backdrop. If the mission succeeds, India will be the second country to have soft-landed a rover on the moon. A slew of public and private moon-landing missions is working worldwide as the establishment of permanent bases on the moon has emerged as a major geopolitical goal. The Accords define the U.S.-led axis while China and Russia are working on an 'International Lunar Research Station'. The success of Chandrayaan-3 will also make it the surface mission closest to the lunar south pole to date, a region of the moon that is geologically unique and host to spots in permanent shadow. To study these features, the mission has six scientific payloads. A seventh instrument, on the propulsion module, will profile the signs of life on Earth to help scientists look for similar signs on planets beyond the solar system. To sum up, Chandrayaan-3 offers opportunities for India to lead the world's response to the moon's growing importance in the scientific and political milieus.

Q9.Which of the following statements can be inferred from the second paragraph of the passage?

a.There are no chances of failure due to advanced technical incorporations in the launching of Chandrayaan-3.

b.Chandrayaan-2 failed due to unexpected problems in the propulsion system while ascending.

c. The lander of Chandrayaan-3 will land on the moon within a period of two months from the day of launching.

d India has attempted to land a rover on the moon for the second time.

Q10. Which of the following categories best describes the piece of writing?

a. Non-fiction text

b. Fiction

c. Short story

d. Research paper

Q11. Which of the following reflects the main idea of the underlined sentence in the passage?

a.Chandrayaan-3 is the successor of Chandrayaan-2 in the way that it will attempt to soft-land a lander and rover on the moon.

b. Chandrayaan-3 has been designed in such a way that there is little chance of failure in landing the lander.

c. India's chances of leading the moon-landing missions have increased with this launch.

d. The mission has the maximum number of scientific payloads to date.

Q12. Which of the following best describes the meaning of "manoeuvre" as used in the passage?

a. Project

b. Operation

c. Cessation

d. Exertion

Passage 4

Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:

What fascinated me most at MIT was the sight of two decommissioned aircraft displayed there for the demonstration of the various subsystems of flying machines. I felt a strange attraction towards them and would sit near them long after other students had gone back to the hostel, admiring man's will to fly free in the sky, like a bird. After completing my first year, when I had to opt for a specific branch, I almost spontaneously chose aeronautical engineering. The goal was very clear in my mind now; I was going to fly aircraft. Around this time, I made special efforts to try and communicate with different kinds of people. There were setbacks, disappointments and distractions, but my father's inspiring words anchored me in those periods of nebulous drift. "He who knows others is learned, but the wise one is the one who knows himself. Learning without wisdom is of no use."

Aeronautics is a fascinating subject, containing within it the promise of freedom. The great difference between freedom and escape, between motion and movement, between slide and flow are the secrets of this science. My teachers revealed these truths to me. Through their meticulous teaching, they created within me an excitement about aeronautics. Their intellectual fervour, clarity of thought and passion for perfection helped me to launch into a serious study of fluid dynamics-modes of compressible medium motion, development of shock waves and shock, induced flow separation at increasing speeds, shock stall and shockwave drag. Slowly, a great amalgamation of information took place in my mind. The structural features of aeroplanes began to gain new meanings: biplanes, monoplanes, tailless planes, canard-configured planes, and delta-wing planes, all these began to assume increasing significance for me.

My third and last year at MIT was a year of transition and was to have a great impact on my later life. In those days, a new climate of political enlightenment and industrial effort was sweeping across the country. I had to test my belief in God and see if it could fit into the matrix of scientific thinking. The accepted view was that a belief in scientific methods was the only valid approach to knowledge. If so, I wondered, was matter alone the ultimate reality and were spiritual phenomena but a manifestation of matter? Were all ethical values relative, and was sensory perception the only source of knowledge

and truth? I wondered about these issues, attempting to sort out the vexing question of "scientific temper" and my spiritual interests. The value system in which I had been nurtured was profoundly religious.

Q13. How did the teachers help the author to consider aeronautics as an exciting subject?

a. They made him learn with the wisdom of knowing himself.

b. They helped him to explore various secrets of science.

c. They encouraged him to communicate with different types of people.

d. They clarified the conflicts between his religious and scientific thinking.

Q14. Which of the following best describes the summary of the passage?

a. Learning without wisdom is sufficient to develop concepts.

b. Learning can be positively accelerated with the guidance of intellectual educators.

c. Learning aeronautical engineering is the best choice to pursue a bright career.

d. Learning science makes religious beliefs sound unreal.

Q15. All of the following pairs of words are synonyms, except –

a. Fascinating, enchanting

b. Nebulous, ambiguous

c. Meticulous, unscrupulous

d. Perception, approach

Q16. What is the tone of the passage?

a. Humorous

b. Technical

c. Vitriolic

d. Satirical

Passage 5

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow

Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman said on July 1 that the Indian economy had moved away from the twin-balance sheet problem of banks and corporates to twin-balance sheet advantage because of the concerted efforts of the Modi Government. Profit of public sector banks increased to ₹1.04 lakh crore in 2022-23, a triple amount from what it was in 2014, the Minister said while inaugurating the corporate office of Punjab & Sind Bank in New Delhi. The twin-balance sheet problem refers to the deterioration in the financial health of banks and corporations at the same time.

"As a result of various initiatives of the government I am glad to say the problems of twin-balance sheets have gone away like the Reserve Bank observing it is a twin-balance sheet advantage that the Indian economy is benefiting from," Ms. Sitharaman said. The Minister said the term twin-balance sheet was heard after a long time and according to the Reserve Bank, the Indian economy is now benefiting from the twin-balance sheet advantage. She said that the performance of the public sector banks had improved on account of various initiatives taken by the Modi government since 2014. There was an improvement in all critical parameters like return on asset, net interest margin and provisioning coverage ratio, she added. The 4R strategy followed by the Modi government to revitalise the state-owned banks had yielded results, she said. The 4R strategy refers to recognising the problem of non-performing assets, recapitalising the banks, resolving their problems, and reforming them. Ms. Sitharaman further said the banks should endeavour to adopt a proactive approach in reaching out to people to achieve optimum utilisation of financial inclusion schemes.

There should be a focus on credit outreach in states where the credit offtake is lower than the national average, particularly in the northeast and eastern parts of the country, she said, adding they must aim to increase brick-and-mortar banking presence in border areas, particularly in those covered in the Vibrant Village Programme. The minister also recalled the story of the Punjab and Sind Bank, which had suffered due to partition in 1947. Only two of the ten branches remained in India, while the rest went to Pakistan. Starting from just two branches in 1947, the Punjab and Sind Bank has 1,553 branches, and the 1,554th at Karimganj in Assam was inaugurated remotely by the minister on Saturday.

Q17 Which of the following can be inferred from the first paragraph of the passage?

a. The Indian government is struggling to upgrade the financial health of corporates.

b. India is on the way to growth by converting problems into advantages.

c. India is one of the most financially strong nations in the world.

d. India has successfully implemented the 4R strategy to revitalize state-owned banks.

Q18. Which of the following seems to be the main point of concern in the passage?

a. The states having credit offtake lower than the national average should be focused.

b. The 4R strategy needs to be implemented successfully in Punjab.

c. There should be a significant increase in the number of Punjab and Sind Banks.

d. There needs to be an improvement in the performance of all parameters associated with the financial health of banks.

Q19. What is the tone of the passage?

a. Provocative

b. Satirical

c. Optimistic

d. Ethical

Q20. Which of the following best describes the meaning of the word “optimum

a. Excellent
b. Inferior
c. Unsatisfactory
d. Wretched

Passage 6

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow

Social media has experienced an unprecedented boom in recent years, transforming the way people communicate, connect, and share information. With the widespread availability of smartphones and internet access, platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, and TikTok have become integral parts of many people's daily lives. This surge in social media usage can be attributed to several factors that have contributed to its exponential growth.

Firstly, the advancements in technology have made social media more accessible and user-friendly. The development of mobile apps has allowed users to access their favourite platforms on the go, enabling constant connectivity and real-time updates. The convenience and ease of use have attracted millions of users, bridging geographical gaps and connecting people from all corners of the world.

Secondly, social media has revolutionised communication, providing instant and interactive platforms for individuals to share their thoughts, ideas, and experiences. It has facilitated global conversations, giving a voice to those who were previously marginalised or unheard. People can now connect with friends, family, and even strangers in different parts of the world, fostering a sense of community and breaking down barriers.

Moreover, social media has become a hub for content creation and consumption. Users can share photos, videos, and written content, showcasing their creativity and interests. This has given rise to a new generation of influencers, who have amassed large followings and influence over their audience. Brands have also recognized the power of social media as a marketing tool, utilising influencer partnerships and targeted advertising to reach a wider customer base.

The COVID-19 pandemic had further accelerated the growth of social media. With lockdowns and restrictions limiting physical interactions, people turned to social media platforms to stay connected, informed, and entertained. Virtual events, online communities, and live streams became the norm, providing a sense of normalcy and social engagement in a time of physical distancing.

Q21. According to the passage, what has contributed to the exponential growth of social media?

a) The availability of smartphones and internet access.

b) The decline in social media usage during the pandemic.

c) The lack of user-friendly features on social media platforms.

d) The limited reach of social media to specific geographical areas.

Q22. What effect did the COVID-19 pandemic have on social media usage?

a) It caused a decline in social media usage.

b) It led to the shutdown of social media platforms.

c) It accelerated the growth of social media.

d) It had no impact on social media usage.

Q23. What can be inferred about the role of influencers on social media?

a) Influencers have no impact on social media users.

b) Influencers are primarily responsible for the spread of misinformation.

c) Influencers play a significant role in shaping opinions and trends.

d) Influencers are becoming less relevant in the social media landscape.

Q24. What is the author's stance regarding the impact of social media on society?

a) The author believes that social media has had a positive impact on society.

b) The author believes that social media has had a negative impact on society.

c) The author believes that social media has had both positive and negative impacts on society.

d) The author does not provide any opinion on the impact of social media on society.

Section - Current Affairs, including General Knowledge

Passage 1

Read the following passage and answer the questions

Nepalese Prime Minister (1) was voted out of office through a no-confidence motion. A special meeting of the national legislature (Rashtriya Panchayat) voted him out of power. The ouster had culminated from the motion presented by 40 members on June 24.

The first-ever no-confidence motion moved and passed in the 20-year history of the Nepalese legislature was presented by the informal leader of the Opposition, Lokendra Bahadur Chand, who charged the Prime Minister of seeking to undermine the active leadership of the Crown, not carrying out the directives of King Birendra, for pursuing a wrong policy resulting in chaos in the economic scene and undermining social values.

Crash In Ecuador

They said the Boeing 751 operated by Ecuador's Tame airline carried 112 passengers, including a baby, and seven crew members, most of the people aboard were Ecuadorians.

Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee, while giving a promising picture of

achieving most of the plan targets and maintaining a reasonably high rate of growth of 5 per cent, however, did not hold out a similar hope on the price front.

The excess monetary liquidity in the economy and the monsoon's behaviour might upset the supply and demand balance, he said.

He added that in spite of the successive droughts in 1980 and 1982, which resulted in a loss of 6.5 million tonnes of foodgrains, the overall growth rate in the current five-year plan would be around 5 per cent.

Q25. The first-ever no-confidence motion moved and passed in the 20-year history of the Nepalese legislature was presented by the informal leader of the

Opposition, Lokendra Bahadur Chand, who charged the Prime Minister of seeking to undermine the active leadership of the Crown. Who is the Prime Minister referred here according to the given context?

(a) Tulsi Giri

(b) Kirti Nidhi Bista

(c) Surya Bahadur Thapa

(d) Lokendra Bahadur Chand

Q26. When was the first general elections held in Nepal?

(a) 1948

(b) 1954

(c) 1959

(d) 1961

Q27. When was Ram Chandra Poudel, a veteran Nepali Congress leader and former Deputy Prime Minister, was elected as the new President of Nepal?

(a) March 2023

(b) January 2023

(c) May 2023

(d) April 2023

Q28. Who was the first monarch of Nepal?

(a) Rana Bahadur Shah

(b) Pratap Singh Shah

(c) Surendra Bikram Shah

(d) Prithvi Narayan Shah

Q29. What type of government is followed in Nepal at present?

(a) Monarchy

(b) Democracy

(c) Federal Democratic Republic

(d) Communism

Passage 2

Read the following passage and answer the questions

Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) has been selected as external auditor of the International Labour Organization (ILO), Geneva for a four-year term from 2024 to 2027, the apex auditor said in a statement .

Girish Chandra Murmu is the CAG who will take over from the incumbent external auditor of ILO, Supreme Audit Institution of Philippines. "CAG's appointment is a recognition of its standing among the international community as well as its professionalism, high standards, global audit experience and strong national credentials," it said.

Giving details, the CAG said ILO had formed a selection panel for appointment of external auditor and invited bids from the Supreme Audit Institutions (SAIs).

Based on the technical experience and other criteria, the ILO shortlisted three Supreme Audit Institutions (India, Canada and United Kingdom) for technical presentations.

In (2), a three-member team from CAG of India presented the strengths, approach and skill set as also the vast experience of auditing international organisations to the tripartite selection panel of ILO. It further said the selection panel was impressed by the CAG's approach in developing a strategic partnership with ILO through which it aims to assist ILO in meeting its strategic goals while maintaining critical independence and oversight in performing the functions of the external auditor. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India is currently the external auditor of World Health Organization (2020-2023), Food and Agriculture Organization (2020-2025), International Atomic Energy Agency (2022-2027), Organization for Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (2021-2023) and Inter Parliamentary Union (2020-2022).

Q30. Identify the correct statement/s regarding the selection of Comptroller and Auditor General of India as the external auditor of the ILO.

Statement 1: Girish Chandra Murmu is the CAG who will take over from the incumbent external auditor of ILO, Supreme Audit Institution of Philippines.

Statement 2: "CAG's appointment is a recognition of its standing among the international community as well as its professionalism, high standards, global audit experience and strong national credentials," it said.

(a) Both the statements are correct

(b) Only Statement 1 is correct

(c) Only Statement 2 is correct

(d) Both the statements are incorrect

Correct option: (a) Both the statements are correct

Q31. According to the given passage, where did a three-member team from CAG of India presented the strengths, approach and skill set as also the vast experience of auditing international organisations to the tripartite selection panel of ILO?

(a) Denmark

(b) Geneva

(c) Hungary

(d) Austria

Q32. Which organisation released the World of Work report that provides valuable insights into the projected global unemployment rates and the need for social protection?

(a) International Monetary Fund

(b) World Health Organisation

(c) International Labour Organisation

(d) World Bank

Q33. When is the World Food day observed every year that emphasises the importance of a healthy diet and a regular access to nourishing food?

(a) July 20

(b) February 15

(c) October 16

(d) August 12

Q34. Which of the following is an international institution that provides loans and grants to the governments of low and middle income countries for the purpose of pursuing capital projects?

(a) World Trade Organisation

(b) The World Bank

(c) IMF

(d) UNESCO

Passage 3

Read the following passage and answer the questions

The Gujarat government signed a Memorandum of Understanding with computer storage chip maker Micron for setting up a USD 2.75 billion semiconductor assembly and test facility at Sanand in Ahmedabad district. The MoU was signed in the presence of Electronics & Information Technology Minister Ashwini Vaishnaw and Chief Minister Bhupendra Patel, a government release said. For the last many decades India is dependent upon import of semiconductor chips and the demand for them will increase as the manufacturing sector in the country grows, it said.

The plant at Sanand will entail a total investment of USD 2.75 billion (around Rs 22,540 crore), it added. Micron's plant has been approved under the Union government's (1).

Under the scheme, Micron will receive 50 per cent fiscal support for the total project cost from the Indian government and incentives representing 20 per cent of the total project cost from the Gujarat government.

Q35. Under which scheme, computer storage chip maker Micron will receive 50 per cent fiscal support for the total project cost from the Indian government?

(a) Digital India Scheme

(b) AMRUT

(c) Smart Cities

(d) Modified Assembly, Testing, Marking and Packaging (ATMP)

Q36. The initiative 'Artificial Intelligence for Youth' was unveiled by _____ government.

(a) Gujarat

(b) Bihar

(c) Odisha

(d) Madhya Pradesh

Q37. Who recently announced the launch of Gramin Awaas Nyay Yojana to provide free housing facility to the poor?

(a) CM Nitish Kumar

(b) CM YSR Reddy

(c) CM Bhupesh Baghel

(d) CM Siddaramaiah

Q38. When was the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY) launched by PM Modi?

Options:

(a) 2011

(b) 2016

(c) 2012

(d) 2019

Q39. Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spirituality Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) was launched in the year _____ by the Ministry of Tourism.

(a) 2009

(b) 2013

(c) 2015

(d) 2020

Passage 4

Read the following passage and answer the questions

As has been said a million times, a year is an eternity in politics. Any one of a hundred different things can upend the calculations of the smartest visualiser of the 2024 election scene. All, however, will agree that Karnataka has pumped life into speculation about 2024. Moreover, speculation is leading to serious discussion.

Those with proven records of political success in different parts of India, people like Sharad Pawar, Mamata Banerjee, Nitish Kumar and Arvind Kejriwal, seem to have concluded from the (1) verdict that defeating Modi in 2024 may now be a distinct possibility. Simultaneously, the cry for Opposition unity in 2024, which was heard much before the Karnataka polling, has become louder.

Also, Karnataka seems to have indicated how the BJP might be defeated elsewhere, and at the national level. Addressing reporters after meeting D Raja of the CPI, Sharad Pawar thus spoke of “the Karnataka template” which, he said, needs “to be implemented in other states”. Pawar also spoke of the requirement of a common minimum programme on which all opposition parties could agree.

Although public discussions are yet to take place, there seems to be a rapidly rising consensus for uniting the Opposition under the banner of an unqualified identification with the hardships of the majority of India’s people. Rahul Gandhi’s language in his brief remarks after the Congress’s remarkable triumph in Karnataka pointed to what possibly may end up as the heart of this consensus.“The strength of poor people,” said (2), “defeated the power of crony capitalists. This will happen in all states.” The message

seemed to be that offering shoulders and favourable policies to the unemployed, and to mothers, sisters and wives groaning under rising prices, could become the winning theme that unites people beyond caste and religion.

Q40. 'Those with proven records of political success in different parts of India, people like Sharad Pawar, Mamata Banerjee, Nitish Kumar and Arvind Kejriwal, seem to have concluded from the verdict that defeating Modi in 2024 may now be a distinct possibility'. Which verdict is referred here?

(a) Karnataka

(b) Andhra Pradesh

(c) Kerala

(d) Gujarat

Q41. According to whom, "strength of poor people defeated the power of crony capitalists which will happen in all states"?

(a) Amit Shah

(b) Rahul Gandhi

(c) Yogi Adityanath

(d) Adhir Ranjan Chowdhry

Q42. Which institution hosts the National Voters Day every year?

(a) Election Commission

(b) Finance Commission

(c) Planning Commission

(d) National Human Rights Commission

Q43. When was the first Tripura Legislative Assembly formed?

(a) 1967

(b) 1954

(c) 1959

(d) 1945

Q44. Which party won the Punjab elections in 2022?

(a) Bahujan Samaj Party

(b) Communist Party of India

(c) All India Trinamool Congress

(d) Aam Aadmi Party

Passage 5

Read the following passage and answer the questions

The head of Tamil Nadu's panel on online gaming has called for a complete ban in this space, arguing that regulation is not the solution. The state government is clear that a ban is the only way out and it will have to be implemented, Justice K Chandru, retired Madras High Court judge, told ET. A "legal battle" could be ahead between the state and the Centre on this matter, said (2) who led the four-member committee tasked with giving recommendations on online gaming in the state. Based on his panel's report, an ordinance was passed by the state assembly that sought to ban online gaming.

"These rules (the notification of gaming rules by the Centre last week) do not change Tamil Nadu's stance on online gaming. We do not see any other way out except banning. Tamil Nadu will follow its own legislation," (said.

The Central government released new rules for online gaming that entail a framework of multiple self-regulatory organisations (SROs) for the sector, while prohibiting any game that involves betting and wagering. The burgeoning fantasy games segment that includes players such as Dream 11 and MPL as well as games such as online poker and rummy will fall within the purview of these rules. ET had reported on Saturday that gaming companies are already fearing prosecution or probes by the state governments acting in accordance with local regulations despite the notification of a revised set of central rules last week. Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and Telangana are among a clutch of states

that have come out with their own legislations attempting to ban online gaming.

Q45. Who is the current Justice of High court?

(a) Rajesh Kumar Agarwal

(b) Sanjib Banerjee

(c) Sanjay V. Gangapurwala

(d) Indira Banerjee

Q46. According to the given passage, who suggested that a complete ban on online gaming is essential rather than regulation?

(a) Justice Fathima Beevi

(b) Justice S. B. Majumdar

(c) Justice K. Chandru

(d) Justice A. K. Mathur

Q47. Who appoints the judges of the High Court of India?

(a) Chief Minister

(b) President

(c) Attorney General

(d) Election Commissioner

Q48. Name the articles of the Indian Constitution that deals with origin, functions, and organisation of the High Courts in India.

(a) Articles 112 to 167

(b) Articles 214 to 231

(c) Articles 310 to 340

(d) Article 356

Q49. Which is the first High court to be established in India?

(a) Calcutta (Kolkata)

(b) Bihar

(c) Madras (Chennai)

(d) Karnataka

Passage 6

Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow.

(1), in collaboration with Santa Clara University's Markkula Center for Applied Ethics, has released a comprehensive guidebook titled "Ethics in the Age of Disruptive Technologies: An Operational Roadmap." This handbook addresses the ethical challenges associated with emerging technologies, with a particular focus on artificial intelligence (AI). The Pope's efforts aim to provide guidance to tech companies and promote responsible AI development that aligns with human values and the common good.

The handbook, published by the newly formed Institute for Technology, Ethics, and Culture (ITEC), recognises the increasing need for ethical considerations in the rapidly advancing field of AI. While it covers a range of topics including encryption, tracking, and facial recognition technologies, the handbook places special emphasis on the ethical implications of AI. It acknowledges the industry's commitment to ethical standards but also raises questions about how businesses can genuinely fulfil their promises of human-centeredness and ethical behavior.

The collaboration between the Catholic Church and (1) is indeed unexpected but underscores the transformative power of AI and the urgency to address its ethical implications. Technology executives from Silicon Valley have expressed their concerns to the Vatican, seeking guidance and recognising the need for ethical frameworks. With the establishment of ITEC, the Vatican aims to convene leaders from various sectors to foster dialogue and develop ethical guidelines for technology development.

Importantly, the handbook does not claim to replace government regulation but rather complements it. While waiting for regulatory measures to catch up with technological advancements, the handbook provides practical guidelines to help emerging companies prioritize consumer well-being and ethical considerations. Father Brendan McGuire, an

ITEC advisor, emphasises the importance of robust regulations to ensure ethical practices in technology but also sees the handbook as a vital tool for integrating ethics into technology design and implementation.

Pope Francis's initiative reflects his belief in the positive potential of technology while expressing deep concerns for the well-being of humanity. By offering an operational roadmap for ethical AI development, the Vatican hopes to inspire responsible practices that uphold human dignity and the common good. As AI continues to shape our world, the Pope's guide to AI ethics marks a significant step towards harnessing its transformative power while safeguarding human values.

Q50. The collaboration between the Catholic Church and _____ is indeed unexpected but underscores the transformative power of AI and the urgency to address its ethical implications.

(a) Sunnydale

(b) Silicon Valley

(c) Fremont

(d) Edmonton

Q51. _____ initiative on releasing the handbook titled, "Ethics in the Age of Disruptive Technologies: An Operational Roadmap" reflects his belief in the positive potential of technology while expressing deep concerns for the well-being of humanity.

(a) Pope Alexander

(b) St. Peter

(c) Pope Francis

(d) St. Clementus

Q52. Where was an international conference on Artificial Intelligence (AI) called the 'Machines Can See 2023' Summit held?

(a) UAE

(b) Indonesia

(c) Mauritius

(d) Kuwait

Q53. When did the Microsoft unveil its latest artificial intelligence (AI) integration with Microsoft 365 Copilot?

(a) April 14

(b) March 16

(c) June 20

(d) January 17

Q54. Who is known as the father of Artificial Intelligence?

(a) John McCarthy

(b) Charles Babbage

(c) Bill Gates

(d) Ritchie Patterson

Section - Legal Reasoning

Read the given passage very carefully and answer the questions.

The term 'remoteness of damages' refers to the legal test used for deciding which type of loss caused by the breach of contract may be compensated by an award of damages. It has been distinguished from the term measure of damages or quantification which refers to the method of assessing in money the compensation for a particular consequence or loss which has been held to be not too remote.

The rules on the remoteness of damage in the contract are found in the Court of Exchequer's judgment in Hadley v Baxendale, as interpreted in later cases. In Hadley v Baxendale, the plaintiff's mill had come to a standstill due to its crankshaft breakage. The defendant carrier failed to deliver the broken crankshaft to the manufacturer within the specified time. There has been a delay in restarting the mill. The plaintiff sued to recover the profits they would have made if the mill was started without delay. The court rejected the claim on the ground that the mill's profits must be stopped by an

unreasonable delay in the carrier's delivery of the broken shaft to the third person. That rule, expressly and carefully framed, to be guided to judges in directing juries, was as follows:

Where two parties have entered into a contract which one of them has broken, the damages which the other party should be entitled to receive in respect of such breach of contract should either be deemed to have arisen naturally, fairly, and reasonably, i.e. according to the usual course of things, from such breach of contract itself or as might reasonably have been deemed to have arisen in the contemplation of the contract. Now, in the particular circumstances under which the contract was actually concluded were communicated by the plaintiff to the defendant and thus known to both parties, the damages resulting from such a breach of contract that they would reasonably contemplate would be the amount of injury that would normally result from a breach of the contract, under these special circumstances were wholly unknown to the party breaking the contract, he could, at most, only have had in his contemplation the amount of injury that would generally arise from such a breach of the contract and in the great multitude of cases not affected by any special circumstances.

Q55 The damages obtained under the Law of Torts and Contract law are of the same nature?

a. Yes, the damages obtained are of similar nature both differ in other aspects but not in matters of damages
b. No, the damages obtained are not of a similar nature
c. In torts, there are liquidated damages but not in contracts
d. In Contracts, there are unliquidated damages but not in torts

Q56 Which of the following is a test for remoteness of damage?

a. Reasonable unpredictability
b. Reasonable foreseeability
c. Reasonable improbability
d. Reasonable unforeseen ability

Q57 Anmol is a stevedore who agrees with Bachan Singh, a shipowner, to discharge his ship's cargo, and Bachan Singh contracts to supply all necessary chains reasonably fit for that purpose. One chain supplied by Bachan Singh is defective and breaks while in use, hence 'SANAM', a worker of Anmol, is hurt. 'SANAM' sues Anmol, and the suit got settled by paying 'SANAM' compensation that is admitted to be reasonable. Here-

a. Bachan Singh is liable to compensate Anmol for the compensation that Anmol paid to 'SANAM'
b. Bachan Singh is not liable to compensate Anmol for the compensation that Anmol paid to 'SANAM'
c. Bachan Singh is liable for the defective chain but not for compensation that Anmol has to pay for his worker
d. Sanam cannot claim compensation because he got hurt in an accident

Q58 Praveen (plaintiff) purchased iron in Belgaon from Roshan and sold it to Akhil (defendant), in Kollam at a higher price. A Chennai-based firm, at the instance of the buyers, was to supply the finance for purchasing from Roshan. Though the credit was never opened, and Akhil repudiated the contract. An action is brought by Praveen against Akhil for defaulting and loss of profit. Here-

a. The sellers were entitled to loss of profit
b. The sellers were entitled to damages
c. The sellers were entitled to loss of profit as well as damages for defaulting
d. The sellers were entitled to loss of profit but not damages for defaulting

Q59 Defendant has a bike, like normal bikes in the market. One day, the defendant bike heats up and blast in city center. A woman suffered from nervous shock due to this incident, and delivered immature child. That woman becomes the plaintiff who is claiming damage from defendant for his act. Here-

a. Defendant will be liable for loss of women as it is direct effect of bike blast.
b. Defendant will not be liable for loss of woman as this injury is not foreseeable by defendant.
c. Defendant will not be liable for loss of woman as this injury is done by bike manufacturer.
d. Defendant will be liable because bike belongs to him and he is responsible for all the happenings related to bike.

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

Section 405 incorporated under the Indian Penal Code defines elaborately the offence of the criminal breach of trust. It states that in order to constitute the offence of criminal breach of trust, it must be established that the accused was entrusted with the property or with the dominion or power over the property of another person. Accordingly, a relationship is created between the transferor and the transferee, where the transferor

remains the legal owner of the property and the transferee is bestowed with the custody of such property. Section 406 of the Indian Penal Code prescribes punishment in case of a breach of trust, whereas Sections 407 to 409 of the Indian Penal Code deal with the cases of aggravated forms of criminal breach of trust. For instance, in case of breach of trust by carrier, wharfinger, i.e. a manager of a place where ships may be fastened by chain or anchor to load or unload the cargo, or warehouse-keeper, or by a clerk or servant, or by a public servant, banker, merchant or agent, etc., the punishment may extend up to seven years of imprisonment with or without fine.

Section 405 of the Indian Penal Code requires doing something with respect to property that would indicate either misappropriation or conversion or disposal in contravention of any legal contract. A mere dispute of civil nature will not attract the provisions of the Sections of the criminal breach of trust.

Section 408 of the Indian Penal Code elaborates upon one of the serious forms of the criminal breach of trust and penalizes any person who is either a clerk or a servant and commits the offence of the criminal breach of trust.

Q60 Offence of Criminal breach of Trust is committed against which kind of property?

a. Moveable property only
b. Immovable property
c. Both Moveable and Immovable property
d. There is a contradiction of opinions within various High Court interpretations

Q61 Which of the following essential is not required to be proved against any person who is alleged to have committed the offence of criminal breach of trust under IPC?

a. When the person utilizes the property for his own use.
b. When the person dishonestly disposes off the property and causes another person to willfully suffer from such disposal
c. The defendant had malafide intention
d. The accused intended to cause wrongful loss to the victim

Q62 Kavishar Das was a Superintendent of Police. He visited an area within his jurisdiction to investigate a case of robbery. Choppar Tai, an ex-patwari of the area was accompanying him. While returning he saw Tillu coming from one side of the river running towards a field. It appeared that he was carrying something in his trousers. As he was running weirdly, the officer on search found a bundle of

currency notes. The police officer took the bundle in his custody and later returned them to Tillu. TIlu alleged that Rs. 4000 are missing from the bundle of notes. What is the liability of Kavishar Das

a. There was an entrustment of property and hence an offence under Section 405 IPC was committed
b. No offence was committed by Kavishar Das as Tillu acted suspiciously and he is lying
c. There was no entrustment hence offence is not of criminal breach of trust but of cheating
d. There was an entrustment of property and hence an offence under Section 409 IPC was committed

Q63 Kavita and Saurav got married and registered their marriage under Hindu Marriage Act. They have three children Kavita contended that in her matrimonial home, she was subjected to cruelty. Her Stridhan was entrusted to her husband. She demanded to get back her stridhan property.

a. This is a civil matter and no criminal case can be filed in this regard
b. Kavita entrusted her Stridhan to her husband if the husband misappropriates it then he is held guilty under Section 405
c. Husband and wife are considered one in-law, therefore, a person cannot file a case against own self
d. The husband has an equal right over the wife's stridhan, it is their shared property, therefore, it cannot be said that the wife entrusted the property to her husband

Q64 Which of the following is not an essential ingredient of criminal breach of trust?

a. Misappropriation
b. Entrustment
c. Negligence
d. Disposal of property

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

Malicious prosecution is a common law tort, which found its origin in the ancient English regime. The most important aspect of a person's life is his life, liberty, and reputation.

The concept of malicious prosecution safeguards all three of them by effectively protecting the person from unwanted and maliciously instituted proceedings. The origin of this concept, in effect, came from the abuse of the judicial process. Professor Winfield has the following to say about the law of malicious prosecution: “It had to make its way between two competing principles, -freedom of action that every man should have in bringing criminals to justice and the necessity for checking lying accusations of innocent people. For some time the judges oscillated between apprehension of scarring off a just accuser and fear of encouraging a malicious one.” To meet its public policy goals, the law provides adequate protection to anyone wishing to prosecute even if there is no reasonable or probable cause for the same. However, a person stands to lose that protection if the privilege is abused for the satiation of his personal spite and ill will. Thus, if there is a perverse usage of the machinery of justice, an action for malicious prosecution will be maintainable. There must have been a prosecution initiated by the defendant. The word 'prosecution' means a proceeding in a court of law charging a person with a crime. To prosecute is to set the law in motion and the law is set in motion only by an appeal to some person clothed. The person to be sued is the person who was 'actively instrumental in putting the law in force. There was a conflict on the question of whether there is the prosecution of a person before a process is issued calling upon him to defend himself. One view was that a prosecution began only when the process was issued and there could be no action when a magistrate dismissed a complaint under section 203 of the code of criminal procedure. The other view was that a prosecution commenced as soon as a charge was made before the court and before the process was issued to the accused.

Q65. Malicious Prosecution balance between two competing interests which are those two competing interests?

a. Freedom to take action and keep a check on false accusations
b. Freedom to express and keep a check on lies told on social platforms
c. Freedom to expression and limiting the unnecessary litigation on trivial matters
d. All of the above

Q66 MUNISH after losing his business to JAGDISH due to unpaid debt, threatened JAGDISH that he will take revenge and sue JAGDISH for cheating him. JAGDISH thought of taking a civil action against MUNISH what are the remedies available to him?

a. Damages for the tort of malicious prosecution
b. Damages for the tort of defamation
c. Damages for the tort of trespassing his business

d. None of the above

Q67 Which of the following is not an essential ingredient for the tort of malicious prosecution?

a. False prosecution by the plaintiff against the defendant
b. Without any actual reasonable cause
c. With malicious intentions to harass the plaintiff
d. None of the above

Q68 Relief against malicious prosecution can be asked for which of the following damages by the plaintiff?

a. Damage to reputation
b. Damage to person
c. Damage to property
d. All of the above

Q69 Which of the following statements is incorrect?

a. Malicious prosecution consists of instituting unsuccessful criminal, bankruptcy, or liquidation proceedings.
b. Malicious prosecution consists of instituting unsuccessful legal proceedings, civil or criminal.
c. Action for malicious prosecution will not succeed if no damage results thereby.
d. The criminal prosecution should be without any reasonable or probable cause.

Passage 4

Read the given passage very carefully and answer the questions.

An agency arrangement is a form of general contract. As such, except where the agency is irrevocable, an agency can terminate in the same way as a contract is discharged. Only the act or consent of the parties to the agency or the enforcement of the law may terminate the relationship between the principal and the agent. “In the absence of anything to prove its termination, an agency, when proven to have existed, will be presumed to have continued, unless such a length of time has elapsed as destroys the presumption.” When an entity is dissolved, the obligation of the agent to work on behalf of the principal comes to an end. A government law or instrument may stipulate the timeline for the termination of an entity.

In such a case, if the instrument states in clear and unambiguous terms that after the expiry of the time stated in the instrument, an agency shall terminate without intervention on the part of the principal or administrator, the agency shall, in effect, terminate. If the parties maintain their partnership as principal and agent after the expiry of the duration given in the contract, a substantiated assumption is posed that their relationship is regulated by the original contract and that the contract is extended for a similar term. For example, where the parties entered into a contract for a year and proceeded to behave after one year under the contractual conditions, the court would conclude that the parties genuinely wanted to hold the contract alive for a period of time. On the other hand, if no reasonable deadline has been set by the parties for the expiration of the contract, the contract is assumed to have been terminated after a reasonable period of time. “The nature of the act specifically authorised, the formality of the authorisation, the likelihood of changes in the purposes of the principal, and other factors shall determine what constitutes a reasonable period of time during which the authority continues.” In comparison, the burden of proving an agency’s termination or revocation lies with the agency.

Q70 Waman hired Chaman as his agent. Waman owed Chaman a sum of Rs.10,000 and gave him an agreed exchange bill with the authority to fill in the name of the drawer. Before the Chaman could avail the opportunity given, Waman died. Now, can Chaman still discharge the liability of Waman against himself?

a. Yes, Chaman has the power to obtain his 10,000 rupees
b. Yes, Chaman stepped into the shoes of Waman and can use his property according to his own will
c. No, Chaman cannot use the bill for discharging his liability he has to restore to other remedies
d. Chaman can use the bill given by the deceased for discharging his liability to pay off his debt

Q71 XX was YY’s agent. YY empowered XX to deal with matters on his behalf, all parties with which XX entered into contracts are held to have the right to hold YY accountable until YY notifies the world that the authority of XX is removed but he intended to retain the contract on his own account in a specific situation. Can XX do so?

a. No, only the Principal has the power to continue the agency here
b. Yes, the agent is empowered by the principal can retain his status as an agent for some specific purposes

c. Yes, the agent is the dealing person who has the power to deal with the persons as his own clientele
d. It is allowed whether or not the Principal desires so or not

Q72 The parties entered into a contract for one decade and continued to act under the contractual terms after ten years. Here-

a. The court will presume that the parties in fact intended to keep the contract alive for another decade.
b. The court cannot automatically presume that the parties in fact intended to keep the contract alive for another decade.
c. Once the period comes to an end the parties cannot re-enter into the original contract
d. Here, the clear intention of parties must be coupled with conduct for a valid presumption of the Court

Q73 Lalit enters into a contract whereby Shekhar has to provide Lalit for a given period of time with services, which both parties realize are for use in a particular enterprise owned by Lalit, Lalit sold his enterprise to Raj before the expiry of the contract within Shekhar and Lalit, without paying Shekhar for his services. Here-

a. In the absence of a specific clause so providing, Lalit cannot escape his obligations but he can sell the enterprise
b. Lalit is not the owner of the enterprise anymore hence, he is not bound by any obligation as all the obligations are shifted to Raj
c. Lalit cannot sell his enterprise till the contract between him and Shekhar expires.
d. Lalit can sell the enterprise and even escape the obligation

Q74 'C' appoints 'G' to act as his agent for two weeks. 'G' agrees to act without payment. 'C' instructs 'G' to collect rent each Friday morning from his tenants and pay the rent into the bank next door. In the second week, 'G' collects the rent but fails to bank it. On the way home he leaves it on the bus and it is never recovered. Can 'C' take action G for breach of his agency duties?

a. No, 'C' has provided no consideration and therefore there is no agency agreement.
b. No, 'G' is a gratuitous agent and has no duty to follow instructions.
c. Yes, even through 'G' is a gratuitous agent if he must do in accordance with instructions set out by the principal.
d. Yes, provided he pays 'G' for being an agent.

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

The concept of a Joint Hindu Family and Coparcenary is believed to be one of the cornerstones of Hindu family law. It is extremely important to understand the features and differences between the two. This article describes what are a Joint Hindu Family and a Coparcenary under the Mitakshara and Dayabhaga schools of law, respectively, and then highlights the difference between the two along with a tabular description.
It is one of the Hindu law schools that govern the succession of property in a Hindu family. Joint Hindu Family is an important concept under Mitakshara school under which the son, grandson, and grandson's son have a right by birth in the family property.
A joint Hindu family can still continue to function as the requirement of a male member is essential to start a Joint Hindu family and not for its continuance. It is not necessary to have at least two or more male members in the family to make it a Hindu Undivided family as a taxable entry. In the case of *CIT v. GomedalliLakshminarayan*, it was held that even if the coparcenary does not exist in a family still that family continues to be a Hindu Undivided family. A joint family, according to the Oxford Dictionary, is an extended family made up of two or more generations and their spouses who live together in a single residence. Likewise, the Hindu Joint Family consists of a common ancestor, his lineal male descendants, and their wives, daughters, and so on. So. while a common ancestor is required for the formation of a joint family, this does not imply that a common ancestor is required for its continuation.

Q75 What is the status of the daughter in the Hindu Joint Family?

a. A daughter remains a part of her parents' joint family, it is immaterial whether she is married or not.
b. The married daughter is a part of her husband's Joint Hindu family as a daughter of that family
c. Married daughter's right severe as member of Joint Family once she attains majority
d. A daughter remains a part of her parents' joint family, till the time she is unmarried

Q76 Minakshi a 35-year-old woman was forced out of her husband's home by his family along with her 5-year-old son Jatin. They started living in Minakshi's parent's home after that. When Jatin became major he demanded a share in his maternal grandfather's property because his maternal; uncles refused to maintain him on the death of his mother. Here-

a. Jatin is part of his maternal Joint Family and can claim his share in the property
b. Jatin is part of his maternal Joint Family but he cannot claim his share in the property
c. Jatin is part of his Father's joint family and must ask for his share from his own Joint Family
d. None of the above

Q77 If XX and YY are brothers, and ZZ and QQ are XX and YY wives respectively. XX and YY died in a car accident, ZZ and QQ can carry on the Joint Hindu family in which of the following situation?

a. If either of them is pregnant with their husband's child
b. If both of them are pregnant it is irrelevant the child must be of the husband but they cannot choose to adopt a child
c. If both of their contracts to be legal members of the Joint Hindu Family of their husbands
d. Only if the husband of either widow gave them the authority to continue as members of his Joint Hindu Family through the testamentary document

Q78 Twin brothers got married to twin sisters. After the marriage, one couple gave birth to a daughter and one couple gave birth to a son. In an unfortunate incident, all the males die in a car crash. Now, whether in the absence of any male member, the family still subsists under the title of Hindu Joint Family.

a. The Hindu Joint Family is a patriarchal form of the family hence, without any male member a family cannot call themselves a Hindu Joint Family
b. A joint Hindu family can continue to exist
c. The only daughter is part of the Hindu Joint family, not the widow
d. Nobody can be said to be part of a Hindu Joint Family here because widows can remarry and even a daughter on her marriage becomes part of another family

Q79 Hindu law has two main schools:

a. Mitakshara school and Dayabhaga school
b. Mitakshara school and Mithila school
c. Dayabhaga school and Benaras school
d. Dayabhaga school and Dravida school

Passage 6
Read the following passage and answer the questions

Volenti non fit injuria-It basically means the voluntary assumption of risk. When a person consents to the infliction of harm upon himself, he has no remedy for that in tort making this an excellent defence for the defendant against tortuous liability. Consent forms an essential part of this doctrine- whether it is implied or expressed. It must not be obtained fraudulently (as held in *R. v. Williams*).
This doctrine is based on the idea that *"no man can enforce a right that he himself has waived or voluntarily abandoned"*. However, the harm caused must not be beyond what is consented to. In case, a plaintiff voluntarily suffers some harm, he has no remedy for that under the law of tort and he is not allowed to complain about the same. The reason behind this defence is that no one can enforce a right that he has voluntarily abandoned or waived. Consent to suffer harm can be express or implied.

The consent must be free, For this defence to be available it is important to show that the consent of the plaintiff was freely given. Consent obtained by fraud is not real consent and does not serve as a good defence. Consent obtained under compulsion There is no consent when someone consents to an act without free will or under some compulsion. It is also applicable in cases where the person giving consent does not have full freedom to decide. This situation generally arises in a master-servant relationship where the servant is compelled to do everything that his master asks him to do. The defense of Volenti non fit injuria is also not applicable in cases of negligence as the basic constituent of the doctrine is consent- whether implied or expressed. But, if due to some act of the defendant, the plaintiff is not left with ample time to choose to provide consent or not, there can be no agreement to suffer harm from the said act.

Source: https://blog.ipleaders.in/general-defences-under-law-of-torts/

Q80 Rishi took his car to fill the petrol in it. Two strangers named Neeraj and Ali took a lift in the car. The car got toppled due to some problem with the wheel. The Neeraj and Ali fell out of the car and they suffered some injuries leading to the death of Ali. What is the liability of Rishi?

a. He is liable for murdering Ali
b. No liability arises because they voluntarily took the lift
c. No liability arises because it was merely an accident
d. He is liable for committing grievous hurt to Neeraj and the death of Ali

Q81 Abha a renowned academician recently got a lot of public attention on social media. A famous production house offered Abha money to give them the right to document her life. When the show got aired Abha sued the production house for revealing some parts of her life which caused her trouble. Here-

a. Abha cannot sue the production house
b. Abha can sue the production house if she did not consent to a specific part being aired
c. Abha can only file a criminal case of defamation
d. Abha shouldn't have agreed to get herself documented in the first place

Q82 Rajani a 54-year-old woman complained of sharp pain in her chest area and also noticed woman noticed a lump in her breast. After the medical treatment, she got to know that her uterus has been removed. Here-

a. The hospital authorities committed a breach of trust
b. The hospital authorities are liable because Rajani did not consent to remove her uterus
c. The hospital authorities cannot be held liable because it is covered by the doctrine of volenti fit injuria
d. Hospital authorities are not liable because Rajani is 54 years old and she cannot conceive at this age so no injury is caused to her

Q83 Stephy is the plaintiff her paramour Jojo had infected her with a venereal disease. Stephy brought a suit against him.

a. Jojo is not liable because he did not commit any fraud
b. Jojo is liable for committing an immoral act
c. Stephy cannot sue Jojo as she was not chaste
d. The action will survive

Q84 Pratik worked on a drill to cut mountain rocks. Stones were being carried using a crane above his head. While Pratik was working suddenly a stone fell on his head causing head injuries.

a. Crane driver was negligent as they did not inform him.
b. Crane driver is not liable because Pratik has knowledge of risk.
c. The maxim volenti non fit injuria applies in the present case.
d. Crane driver is liable only if Pratik ignores the safety instructions but still the maxim volenti non fit injuria doesn't apply.

Section - Logical Reasoning

Passage: 1

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

To avoid the worst impacts of climate change, we have to make two big transitions at once: First, we have to generate all of our electricity from clean sources, like wind turbines and solar panels, rather than power plants that run on coal and methane gas. Second, we have to retool nearly everything else that burns oil and gas — like cars, buses and furnaces that heat buildings — to run on that clean electricity. These changes are underway, but their speed and ultimate success depend greatly on one kind of company: the utilities that have monopolies to sell us electricity and gas. But around the country, utility companies are using their outsize political power to slow down the clean energy transition, and they are probably using your money to do it. State regulators are supposed to make sure that customers' monthly utility bills cover only the cost of delivering electricity or gas and to set limits on how much utilities can profit. But large investor-owned utilities, with legions of lawyers to help them evade scrutiny, bake many of their political costs into rates right alongside their investments in electrical poles and wires. In doing so, they are conscripting their customers into an unknowing army of millions of small-dollar donors to prolong the era of dirty energy. The reforms are crucial because while all corporations in the United States can spend money on politics, in most cases, consumers who don't approve can take their business elsewhere. Utilities — as regulated monopolies — have the unique ability to force customers to participate. It's not that utilities aren't interested in building and profiting from clean energy. Many are doing so, and the Inflation Reduction Act offers utilities extensive tax incentives to increase their investments in wind, solar and batteries. But that does not mean that utilities want others to do the same. They will support a clean energy transition only if it happens exclusively on their terms and at their pace — a stance at odds with the scope and urgency of the herculean task of decarbonizing our electric grid. Most electric utilities view distributed energy — technologies owned by customers that generate electricity in smaller amounts — as a threat to their business. They have tried for years to stop their customers in many states from investing in rooftop solar by rigging rates to make it less economically attractive. They've also funded opposition to policies that would speed clean energy.

Q85 What can be inferred conveniently from the passage?

a. Reduction Act has to be redesigned to offer more to utility companies.
b. Energy markets are vulnerable to manipulative pricing.
c. The two big transitions are enough to reverse climate change
d. Many customers have switched to homemade electricity options.

Q86 Which of the following, if true, would provide strength to the argument of the author against utility companies

a. Utility companies fund the election campaign of candidates that oppose cleaner energy
b. Government lacks the willpower to deviate from coal-based electricity.
c. No research is going on to make renewable energy cheap.
d. Customers do not understand the negative manipulative strategy of utility companies.

Q87. Which of the following, if true, would weaken the claims of the author against the utility companies?

a. Utility companies spend more money on research on clean energy than negative campaigns.
b. Most of the candidates supported by utility companies have lost the recent elections.
c. Customers are not willing to deviate from cheap dirty energy to expensive cleaner energy.
d. The technology to store renewable energy is not effective enough.

Q88. Which of the following paradox is present in the argument of the author?

a. Government projects schemes like the 'Reduction Act' but officials are corrupt.
b. Utility companies block the growth of clean energy while spending on its research.
c. Customers continue to buy dirty energy understanding the implications of it.
d. Energy companies are blamed not the government for letting them play dirty.

Q89 Which of the following faults do you find in the argument of the author?

a. He has not supported his claims with the data and facts.
b. He undermines the fact retooling everything is not feasible.
c. He does not appreciate the fact that cost is the major factor for customers.
d. He has not provided the rationale for the approach of the utility companies.

Q90. Which scenario parallels the situation in the passage where utility companies hinder the clean energy transition?

a. A pharmaceutical company funds research for a cure but lobbies against affordable access to existing treatments.
b. A tech company develops innovative gadgets but offers discounts on older, less eco-friendly models.
c. A restaurant promotes plant-based options but increases prices for these dishes.
d. A fashion retailer introduces a sustainable clothing line but follows harmful production practices.

Passage 2

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

Around 200 million people are experiencing acute food insecurity. They include some in Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Mali, Sudan and Syria, countries that have something else in common: each is experiencing a deadly conflict. These two situations — hunger and conflict — are connected. In a report presented to the United Nations in March, the organization's special rapporteur on the right to food, Michael Fakhri, said that violence and conflict are in fact the primary causes of hunger worldwide. They are also pivotal reasons that the world is not on track to end hunger and malnutrition by 2030, a promise made by world leaders at a UN summit in 2015, as part of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This is alarming for a number of reasons. For one thing, it suggests that, unless something is done, we are abandoning hundreds of millions of people to severe hunger. Furthermore, crucial efforts to study and implement policies to end hunger are hampered when violence breaks out. In September, heads of government will meet in New York City to work out what can be done. Although the meeting takes place at a time of great tension between world powers, attendees must accept that the SDG to end hunger will not be met unless violence is reduced — or, at the very least, unless parties to conflict stop weaponizing food. Fakhri's report draws on decades of studies, as well as newer data from bodies including the UN's World Food Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN. The report describes the relationship between violence in various forms, including sexual and gender-based violence, and food insecurity. Conflicts endanger food security when, for example, crops are destroyed or food supplies are disrupted — things that have happened, and continue to happen, in wars from Mali to Myanmar. Coercive measures, such as international economic sanctions against warring countries, also contribute to hunger. The evidence, according to the report, is that 'targeted' sanctions disrupt food systems, too.

Q91 What statement weakens the argument that violence is the sole reason the world is not on track to end hunger by 2030?

a. The number of violence hit countries is very less.
b. The agricultural output has reduced over time.
c. There is enough food to sustain the current population.
d. Food production is highly concentrated only in a few countries.

Q92 What can be inferred from the passage?

a. The upcoming meeting of heads of government will focus on reducing violence
b. International economic sanctions effectively address food insecurity in conflict-affected countries.
c. Violence and conflict disproportionately affect vulnerable populations.
d. The report's findings will lead to immediate policy changes.

Q93. Which of the following is the paradox that the passage leaves the reader with?

a. Food Insecurity is not related to food production and distribution but to violence
b. War leads to disruption in food supply but sanctions on warring nations are not recommended either.
c. The countries with the problem of food insecurities mentioned here are economically weak as well.
d. None of these

Q94. Which of the following option best describes the purpose of 'weaponizing food' as interpreted in the passage?

a. Manipulating or controlling the production, distribution, or access to food.
b. A means of exerting power, gaining leverage, or influencing outcomes in a conflict.
c. Using food as a strategic tool to arm-twist international organizations like United Nations.
d. Establishing pressure on the warring countries to inflict sanctions.

Q95. Which of the following can be concluded about the 'Sustainable Development Goals'?

a. There is a lack of due consideration in deciding them.
b. These are not taken seriously by the countries at war.
c. There is not much effort being applied to achieve them.
d. None of these

Q96. Based on the passage, which of the following can be inferred about the relationship between violence and achieving the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) to end hunger and malnutrition by 2030?

a. Achieving the SDG to end hunger and malnutrition by 2030 is possible without addressing violence and conflict.
b. The presence of violence and conflict significantly hinders progress towards achieving the SDG to end hunger and malnutrition by 2030.
c. The SDG to end hunger and malnutrition by 2030 does not prioritize addressing the impact of violence and conflict on food insecurity.
d. The relationship between violence and achieving the SDG to end hunger and malnutrition by 2030 is not clearly established in the passage.

Passage 3

Read the passage given below to answer the questions that follow-

The creative work of the human mind is protected through several measures and the main motivation for the same is that such protection is a definite measure of encouragement for the creative activity. Several forms of protection of the creative activity have come about including those which are of particular interest in industrial development. Patents being one of them. Generally speaking, the patent is a monopoly grant and it enables the inventor to control the output and within the limits set by demand, the price of the patented products. The underlying economic and commercial justification for the patent system is that it acts as a stimulus to investment in Industrial innovation. The grant of the first patent can be traced as far back as 500 B.C. It was the city dominated by gourmands, and perhaps the first, to grant what we nowadays call patent right to promote culinary art. For it conferred exclusive rights of sale to any confectioner who first invented a delicious dish. As the practice was extended to other Greek cities and other crafts and commodities, it acquired the name 'monopoly', a Greek Portmanteau word from mono (alone) and polein (sale). Evidence of grants to private individuals by kings and rulers of exclusive property rights to inventors dates

back to the 14th Century, but their purpose varied throughout history. History shows that in the 15th Century in Venice, there had been systematic use of monopoly privileges for inventors for the encouragement of invention. The utility and novelty of the invention were the important considerations for granting a patent privilege. The inventors were also required to put their inventions to commercial use within a specified period. In the 16th Century, the German princes awarded inventors of new arts and machines and also took into consideration the utility and novelty of inventions.

Q97 What is the main purpose of the author in the passage?

a. He is looking to highlight the fact that patents can lead to a monopoly.
b. The author is describing the benefits of patents to avoid monopolistic markets.
c. The passage is an attempt to connect with the history of patents.
d. It is to give readers an insight into the needs of patents.

Q98. Based on the facts given in the passage, what can be inferred?

a. People of different eras find patents useful to an extent only.
b. Different eras considered monopoly privileges as patents.
c. The concept of patent is a generation of business society.
d. The design of patents has changed but the objective remains the same.

Q99. With reference to the invention, it can be logically assumed that –

a. Patents imbibe creativity in artists and inventors.
b. Knowledge of the rules of patents can lead to encouraging creativity.
c. Creativity and inventions can be saved only by patenting.
d. Patents lead to a monopoly that kills inventions in the long term.

Q100. Which of the following statement strengthens the argument propagated by the author in favour of patents?

a. Patent can provide an important source of revenue for your business.
b. Patent means making certain technical information about your invention publicly available.
c. Taking action against an infringer can be a very expensive process.
d. You can believe your invention has potential in other countries' markets as well.

Q101 For which of the following patents could be applied as per the passage-

a. Discovery of a scientific principle
b. An invention whose primary goal or intended use is in accordance with the law.
c. Any invention that might be frivolous or trivial.
d. An invention which in effect is traditional knowledge.

Q102. Which of the following assumptions underlies the argument presented in the passage about the economic and commercial justification for the patent system?

a. The grant of exclusive rights through patents encourages inventors to invest in industrial innovation.
b. All forms of creative work are eligible for patent protection.
c. Patents are primarily granted to protect the interests of large corporations and businesses.
d. The patent system is the only means of protecting intellectual property and encouraging creativity.

Passage 4

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

Marx's theory provides the best theory by far of profit, the all-important dominant purpose of capitalist production, and the main question in a theory of capitalism. Mainstream economic theories provide almost no theory of profit at all, and certainly no theory with comparable explanatory power to Marx's. Mainstream macroeconomic theory has no theory of profit at all; in other words, mainstream macroeconomics attempts to provide a theory of capitalism without a theory of profit! It is like trying to have a theory of the Catholic church without the Pope. Mainstream microeconomics has attempted to provide a theory of profit (or what it calls interest), the "marginal productivity" theory, according to which interest is determined by the marginal productivity of capital. However, this theory has been shown to be logically contradictory (as a result of the "capital controversy") and has little or no explanatory power. This theory is now in general disrepute and is being quietly dropped (in hopes that no one will notice) from microeconomics textbooks at both the graduate and undergraduate levels. Marx's theory, by striking contrast, provides a logically robust theory of profit with very impressive explanatory power. Marx's theory of profit is of course that profit is produced by the surplus labor of workers. That is, it only takes a part of the working day for workers to produce a value equal to their wages (the "necessary labour" portion of

the working day). In the remainder of the working day, the value produced by workers becomes the profit of capitalists. Therefore, Marx's theory concludes that the profit of capitalists is the result of the exploitation of workers because the value produced by workers is greater than the wages they are paid. It follows from this theory that capitalism is inherently and unavoidably an unjust and exploitative economic system. Capitalism cannot exist without profit, and profit cannot exist without the exploitation of workers. No number of reforms within capitalism can alter this basic fundamental truth. If we want a just and equitable economic system without exploitation, then Marx's theory suggests that we must change the economic system from capitalism to socialism.

Q103.What argument does the author present against the "marginal productivity" theory in microeconomics?

a. The theory contradicts the concept of profit.
b. The theory lacks explanatory power.
c. The theory has been discredited by the "capital controversy."
d. The theory is being dropped from microeconomics textbooks.

Q104. Which of the following, if true, would weaken the author's argument that Marx's theory of profit is superior to mainstream economic theories?

a. Mainstream microeconomics has recently developed a new theory of profit that addresses the flaws in the "marginal productivity" theory.
b. Marx's theory of profit fails to account for the role of technological advancements in capitalist production.
c. Mainstream macroeconomic theories have been successful in predicting economic trends and outcomes.
d. Leading economists from various schools of thought have criticized Marx's theory of profit for its lack of empirical evidence. give an answer and explanation and reason for incorrect options in brief

Q105. Which of the following options provides the most logical way for mainstream theories to return to the textbooks?

a. The flaws in mainstream theories are addressed and resolved through rigorous academic research and scholarly debates.
b. Mainstream economics textbooks include a separate section discussing alternative theories, including Marx's theory of profit.
c. Leading economists advocate for the inclusion of mainstream theories in textbooks to provide a comprehensive understanding of economic principles.

d. Mainstream economics departments collaborate with experts in Marxian economics to integrate both perspectives into their curricula.

Q106.Which of the following can be inferred about capitalism and the state of workers based on the passage?

a. Many workers in capitalist economies face income inequality and struggle to make ends meet.
b. In capitalist societies, workers though overworked are rewarded based on their skills and qualifications.
c. The exploitation of workers is prevalent in all capitalist countries, regardless of their economic development.
d. Capitalistic economies have the necessity of comprehensive social welfare programs for labourers.

Q107 Which of the following assumption follows from the passage about socialism?

a. Socialism is a utopian economic system with no grievances of labours.
b. Socialism provides the economic system with the potential to minimise exploitation.
c. Unlike capitalism, socialism ensures profits and social equality as well.
d. Socialism might have its drawbacks but it is better than capitalism.

Q108. Based on the information provided in the passage, which of the following can be inferred about the role of patents in encouraging innovation and investment in industrial development?

a. Patents provide legal protection for creative work, leading to increased investment in industrial innovation.
b. The patent system is the sole means of encouraging creativity and investment in industrial development.
c. Mainstream economic theories acknowledge the superior role of patents in stimulating innovation.
d. Marx's theory of profit offers a more robust explanation for the role of patents in industrial development.

Section - Quantitative Techniques

Passage: 1

Read the following information carefully and answer the multiple-choice questions that follow.

A company conducted a survey to determine the percentage of its employees who have different levels of education. The results of the survey are as follows

- Total number of employees surveyed: 800
- Percentage of employees with a high school diploma: 40%
- Percentage of employees with a bachelor's degree: 30%
- Percentage of employees with a master's degree: 20%
- Percentage of employees with a Ph.D.: 10%

Q109 How many employees surveyed have a bachelor's degree?

a. 200
b. 240
c. 260
d. 280

Q110: What percentage of employees surveyed have at least a master's degree?

a. 20%
b. 30%
c. 40%
d. 50%

Q111: If the total number of employees surveyed is 1200 instead of 800, what would be the ratio of number of employees with a high school diploma originally to updated?

a. 1 : 3
b. 2 : 5

c. 2 : 3

d. 2 : 7

Q112: If 20% of the employees with a Ph.D. are women, and 40% of the employees with a high school diploma are women, what is the minimum percentage of women among all the employees surveyed?

a. 28%

b. 32%

c. 18%

d. 40%

Passage: 2

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

Directions: Read the following information carefully and answer the multiple-choice questions that follow.

In the heart of Pune commercial district, lies the bustling marketplace known as Balaji. Balaji hosts a plethora of shops offering a diverse range of products. From apparel to electronics, shoppers are spoiled for choice. Amidst the hustle and bustle, some shrewd business owners are engaging in complex profit and loss calculations to strategize their pricing and maximize their gains.

Scenario: Clothing Store's Inventory

Seema, the owner of a high-end clothing store named Seema's clothing house, is assessing her inventory at the end of the season. Here are the costs (in Rs) and selling prices of five premium dresses:

1. Dress A: Cost - Rs200, Selling Price - Rs350
2. Dress B: Cost - Rs180, Selling Price - Rs290
3. Dress C: Cost - Rs220, Selling Price - Rs340
4. Dress D: Cost - Rs250, Selling Price - Rs360
5. Dress E: Cost - Rs190, Selling Price - Rs300

Seema aims to calculate the total profit or loss on her dress inventory.

Scenario: Electronics Store's Markdown Strategy

ElectroTech, a prominent electronics store in Balaji, is executing a markdown strategy to clear out some of their older stock. They have reduced the prices of four electronic gadgets:

1. Gadget X: Original Price - Rs480, Markdown Price - Rs300
2. Gadget Y: Original Price - Rs560, Markdown Price - Rs380
3. Gadget Z: Original Price - Rs400, Markdown Price - Rs240
4. Gadget W: Original Price - Rs620, Markdown Price - Rs450

ElectroTech now needs to determine the total percentage decrease in revenue due to these markdowns.

Scenario: Grocery Store's Bulk Purchase

At Balaji's GroceryGalore, the store manager, Mrs. Anjani, seizes an opportunity for a bulk purchase of essential commodities. He buys a large quantity of rice at a discounted rate:

1. Quantity Purchased: 500 kg
2. Original Rate: Rs2.50 per kg
3. Discounted Rate: Rs2.00 per kg

Mrs. Anjani is eager to ascertain the total savings due to this bulk purchase.

Scenario: Tech Accessories Store's Loss

TechHaven, a specialized store in selling tech accessories, encountered a loss during a promotional event. They offered a discount on various items, including the following:

1. Accessory P: Cost - Rs30, Selling Price - Rs20
2. Accessory Q: Cost - Rs40, Selling Price - Rs30
3. Accessory R: Cost - Rs50, Selling Price - Rs40

TechHaven is now calculating the total loss incurred during the promotional event.

Scenario: Electronics Store's Bundle Offer

ElectroZone, a prominent electronics store in Rodo, has introduced a special bundle offer to attract more customers. The bundle includes two gadgets and a tech accessory, each with its original price and the discounted bundle price:

1. Gadget A: Original Price - Rs480

2. Gadget B: Original Price - Rs550

3. Tech Accessory X: Original Price - Rs40

Bundle Price: Rs980

ElectroZone aims to calculate the total percentage discount offered in the bundle deal.

Q113- What is the total profit or loss on the dress inventory of Fashion Emporium?

a. Rs 600 profit
b. Rs 670 loss
c. Rs 710 profit
d. Rs 710 loss

Q114. What is the total percentage decrease in revenue for ElectroTech after the markdown strategy?

a. 26.47%
b. 28.12%
c. 33.50%
d. 32.56%

Q115- What is the total savings made by GroceryGalore on the bulk purchase of rice?

a. Rs 250
b. Rs 275
c. Rs 300
d. Rs 325

Q116- What is the total loss incurred by TechHaven during the promotional event?

a. Rs 25
b. Rs 30
c. Rs 35
d. Rs 40

Passage 3

Read the following information carefully and answer the multiple-choice questions that follow.

In a bustling classroom of 40 bright young minds, the students have been working hard to excel in their studies. Their dedication and hard work have paid off, as evidenced by their impressive average marks in different subjects. In Mathematics, the class has shown a strong aptitude for numbers and problem-solving, achieving an average mark of 85. In Science, the students have demonstrated a keen understanding of the natural world, with an average mark of 75. The class has also excelled in the language arts, with an average mark of 90 in English, showcasing their mastery of grammar and composition. In History, the students have delved into the past and gained a deeper understanding of the events that have shaped our world, achieving an average mark of 80. These remarkable young students continue to strive for excellence in all their academic pursuits.

Let's analyze the data to answer some questions related to average marks.

Q117: If the average marks of the students in all four subjects are considered, what is the overall average mark of the class?

a. 82.5
b. 80.5
c. 82.5
d. 92.5

Q118: If the class average mark in Mathematics increases by 5 points and the class average mark in Science decreases by 5 points, what would be the new overall average mark of the class in these four subjects?

a. 70.5
b. 79.5
c. 82.5
d. 80.5

Q119: If the class wants to maintain an average mark of 80 across all subjects, what is the minimum average mark they need to achieve in another subject?

a. 70

b. 75

c. 80

d. 85

Q120: If the average marks of the class are increased by 5 in each subject, what will be the new overall average mark of the class?

a. 87.5

b. 85.5

c. 84.5

d. 83.5

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Answer Key

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
b	c	a	c	c	a	b	d	d	a	b	b	b	b	c
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
b	b	a	c	a	a	c	c	c	c	c	a	d	c	a
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
b	c	c	b	d	c	c	b	c	a	b	a	a	d	c
46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
c	b	b	a	b	c	a	b	a	b	b	a	d	b	c
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
d	d	b	c	a	d	a	d	b	d	a	a	a	c	d
76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
c	a	b	a	c	b	b	a	a	b	a	b	b	a	c
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105
b	c	b	b	d	b	c	d	b	a	b	a	c	d	a
106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
a	b	a	b	b	c	c	a	c	a	b	c	c	a	a

Solutions

1 - b

According to the author, emerging AI technologies do not replace or suppress creativity. Instead, the technology aims to be considered an advanced state of creativity by connecting to human art history. The author has cited the example of “The Rise of Metacreativity: AI Aesthetics After Remix” by Eduardo Navas, published in 2022, in this context.

Explanation of incorrect option

Option A - Incorrect

This option is not supported by the passage. The passage discusses how AI technologies, particularly in the context of art, have been used to explore new forms of creativity, such as remixing and modularity. It does not suggest that AI technologies are replacing creativity entirely. Instead, it highlights how AI can be seen as an advanced level of creativity, complementing human creativity rather than replacing it.

Option C - Incorrect

This option is incorrect. AI and art are indeed discussed as two sides of a coin in the passage, with AI offering new avenues and techniques for artistic expression and creativity but option B says the exact thing.

Option D - Incorrect

The passage clearly presents the view that AI technologies represent an advanced level of creativity and do not suppress creativity but rather expand artistic possibilities.

2 - c

According to the author, linking an artwork with an artist's technical skills is a myth. It is because the ancient cave paintings depict the communal rituals of the people prevailing at that time. Eastern art is an example of imitating the art of past artists to preserve the continuity of the style.

Explanation of incorrect options:

Option A - Incorrect

This option is not stated as a myth in the passage. The passage discusses how art, including cave paintings and Eastern art, has been linked to communal rituals. It does not label this association as a myth but rather provides examples of art being connected to communal practices.

Option B - Incorrect

This option is not presented as a myth in the passage. Instead, the passage highlights various art practices throughout history, such as collage, readymades, and pop art, where artists have imitated and remixed existing styles as a valid form of artistic expression.

Option D - Incorrect

This option is not discussed as a myth in the passage. The passage focuses on various aspects of art, such as chance, modularity, and remix, but it does not specifically address the idea that art is meant to highlight the artist's personality as a myth.

3 - a

Incapable of being broken

Explanation of incorrect option:

Option B - Incorrect

Not compatible - Inconsistent

Option C - Incorrect

The quality of being honest - Integrity

Option D - Incorrect

Without interest or concern – Indifferent

4 - c

Art is tied to three major components, namely, chance, remix, and modularity. Modules are the pre-existing art materials which are combined to create collage art. In this context, the rest of the options are not correct.

Explanation of incorrect option

Option A - Incorrect

The passage does mention chance as a component of art, but it is not specifically connected to pop art in the context of the given passage. The passage discusses chance as a "meta-algorithm" that has been employed by various artists, including Dadaists, surrealists, and futurists, and later by artists like John Cage and Nam June Paik. However, there is no direct association made between chance and pop art in the passage.

Option B- Incorrect

The passage does discuss remix as a component of art, which is borrowed from the sphere of music and applied to the realm of images and texts. However, there is no mention of readymades in the passage, so there is no direct connection between remixesremix and readymade art.

Option D - Incorrect

The passage does not mention algorithms as a component of art. While it does discuss the concept of "meta-algorithm" related to chance, it does not specifically refer to algorithms in connection with art. The passage also mentions "action painting" as a practice that has unhinged art from the artist's labor and technique, but there is no direct link between algorithms and action painting in the passage.

5 - c

The given statement refers to the situation that the AERB is compliant with the DAE. It is because India, as a signatory of the Convention on Nuclear Security, should abide by the rule that the nuclear regulator of a country should be independent which means it should be separate from any other organisation which promotes or utilises nuclear energy.

Explanation of incorrect option:

Option A - Incorrect

The passage mentions the establishment of the NPCIL as a public company to design, construct, and operate nuclear power plants under the administrative control of the DAE, but it does not provide any further details or discussion about its implications or relevance to India's promises to the global community.

Option B - Incorrect

This option is not elaborated on in the passage. The passage mentions the establishment of the DAE in 1954 with the goal of producing nuclear-powered electricity for India and developing nuclear technology. However, it does not provide any further details or discussion about the establishment of the DAE under the Atomic Energy Act, of 1962, and its connection to India's promises to the global community.

Option D - Incorrect

The passage mentions that the DAE proposed the Nuclear Safety Regulatory Authority Bill after the Fukushima disaster, which suggested dissolving the AERB and establishing a more independent regulator. However, the passage does not provide any

further details or discussion about the proposal and its implications or relevance to India's promises to the global community.

6 - a

“Subservience” means a willingness to serve or obey others’ instructions without any objection. A person who is obsequious in behaviour is subservient.

Option B - Incorrect

This option gives the exact opposite of the word "subservience." "Subservience" implies being obedient and compliant, rather than refusing to obey. Therefore, this option is not the correct description of "subservience."

Option C - Incorrect

This option does not accurately describe the meaning of "subservience." "Readiness to be engaged in a difficult activity" does not capture the idea of being obedient or compliant, which is the essence of "subservience."

Option D - Incorrect

This option does not describe the meaning of "subservience." "A lack of willingness to do something" suggests reluctance or unwillingness, while "subservience" implies being obedient and compliant. Therefore, this option is not the correct description of "subservience."

7 - b

According to the last paragraph of the passage, the Fukushima disaster stimulated the DAE to propose the Nuclear Safety Regulatory Authority Bill about the dissolving of the AERB and the establishing of an independent regulator. As a result, this suggestion was examined and the required changes were made.

Explanation of incorrect options:

Option A - Incorrect

The last paragraph mentions that the DAE proposed the Nuclear Safety Regulatory Authority Bill after the Fukushima disaster, but it does not state that the proposal was about the DAE becoming an independent body under the NPCIL. The focus of the

proposal was to dissolve the AERB and establish a more independent regulator, not to change the status of the DAE.

Option C - Incorrect

This option is not supported by the last paragraph of the passage. The passage mentions the establishment of the AERB as a 'watchdog' body, meant to regulate and enforce safety norms for all nuclear activities, including those of the DAE. The passage also mentions that the AERB reports to the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC), which is headed by the secretary of the DAE. However, there is no mention of the DAE having the power to appoint a subordinate authority for supervising nuclear authorities.

Option D- Incorrect

This option is not supported by the last paragraph of the passage. The last paragraph does not mention any violation of the Atomic Energy Act after the setup of the AERB under the AEC. Instead, it discusses how the AERB's compliance with the DAE as a regulating body of nuclear activities puts India at odds with its promises to the global community, particularly with regard to the Convention on Nuclear Security.

8 - d

The central idea of the passage revolves around the conflict between India's promises to the global community regarding nuclear safety and the compliance of the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) to the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE). The passage discusses how India was one of the first signatories of the Convention on Nuclear Security, which requires a country's nuclear regulator to be effectively separate from any other body or organization that promotes or utilizes nuclear energy. However, the passage highlights that the AERB, which is meant to be the nuclear watchdog, reports to the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC), which is headed by the secretary of the DAE.

Explanation of incorrect options:

Option A - Incorrect

This option is too broad and does not capture the specific conflict discussed in the passage. While the passage briefly mentions the history and development of nuclear

energy in India, it primarily focuses on the conflict between India's promises to the global community and the compliance of the AERB with the DAE.

Option B - Incorrect

This option is not the central idea of the passage. The passage does mention the establishment of the DAE and its goals, which include producing nuclear-powered electricity for India and developing nuclear technology. However, this information is provided as background context rather than the main focus of the passage.

Option C - Incorrect

This option is partially related to the central idea of the passage but does not encompass the full conflict discussed. The passage does discuss the role of the AERB as a regulatory body meant to supervise nuclear activities, but the central idea is more about the conflict arising from the AERB's compliance with the DAE, which affects its independence as a regulator. Therefore, this option is not the central idea of the passage.

9 - d

According to the second paragraph of the passage, the launching of Chandrayaan-3 is the second attempt of India to land a lander with a rover on the moon’s surface.

Explanation of incorrect option

Option A - Incorrect

The second paragraph mentions that soft landingsoft-landing on the moon is a complicated exercise, and the possibility of failure exists. It also discusses the consequences of complete success if the mission succeeds. Therefore, the passage acknowledges that there is a possibility of failure in the Chandrayaan-3 mission, and this option is not correct.

Option B - Incorrect

The second paragraph mentions that Chandrayaan-2's surface mission failed in September when the lander crashed, and the failure was identified to be due to a problem in the guidance software and unexpected dispersion in the propulsion system during certain phases of the descent. It does not mention any issues with the propulsion system while ascending, making this option incorrect.

Option C - Incorrect

The paragraph mentions that the lander of Chandrayaan-3 will begin a series of maneuvers culminating in a gradual landing over the surface on August 23-24, 2023. It does not specify the exact time frame from the day of launching, making this option incorrect.

10 - a

The given paragraph is an example of a scientific non-fiction text. It is neither a short story nor a research paper. Also, it is not fiction because it is based on real facts.

Explanation of incorrect options

Option B - Incorrect

Fiction refers to imaginative or invented stories, characters, and events that are not based on real facts or events. The passage provided is not a work of fiction; it presents factual information about the Chandrayaan-3 mission and India's space exploration efforts. Therefore, this option is not correct.

Option C - Incorrect

A short story is a fictional prose narrative that typically focuses on a single event, character, or theme. The passage is not a short story but rather a factual piece of writing providing information about the Chandrayaan-3 mission and related developments in India's space research. Therefore, this option is not correct.

Option D - Incorrect

A research paper is a formal academic document presenting the author's research findings, analysis, and conclusions on a specific topic. While the passage provides information about the Chandrayaan-3 mission, it is not structured as a formal research paper presenting research findings and analysis. Instead, it is a factual piece of writing presenting information about the upcoming mission and related aspects. Therefore, this option is not correct.

11 - b

The passage says that there have been significant upgrades in the physical as well as technical aspects of the lander to save it from crashing as was the case for Chandrayaan-2. So, it is the main idea of the underlined part.

Explanation of incorrect options

Option A - Incorrect

This option is not supported by the passage. While the passage mentions that Chandrayaan-3 is largely a replica of its predecessor, Chandrayaan-2, and will attempt to soft-land a lander and rover on the moon, it does not explicitly state that Chandrayaan-3 is the successor of Chandrayaan-2. The term "successor" implies a direct follow-up, which is not mentioned in the passage. Therefore, this option is not correct.

Option C - Incorrect

The passage mentions that if the Chandrayaan-3 mission succeeds, India will be the second country to have soft-landed a rover on the moon. While the success of the mission may enhance India's standing in the field of moon-landing missions, the passage does not state that India's chances of leading such missions have increased with this launch. Therefore, this option is not correct.

Option D - Incorrect

The passage mentions that the mission has six scientific payloads to study various features of the moon's surface, but it does not state that this is the maximum number of scientific payloads to date. Therefore, this option is not correct.

12 - b

“Manoeuvre” means a series of skilled and careful movements. Some of its synonyms are operation, activity, and movement.

Explanation of incorrect options

Option A - Incorrect

While "manoeuvre" can sometimes be used in the context of a project, in the passage, it is used in the sense of a specific action or set of actions that the lander will perform to navigate and position itself during the landing process. "Project" is a broader term that

may include various activities, whereas "manoeuvre" refers to a specific operation or action.

Option C - Incorrect

"Cessation" means the act of stopping or coming to an end, which does not capture the meaning of "manoeuvre" in the context of the passage. In the passage, "manoeuvre" refers to the series of actions the lander will perform during the landing process, which is not related to stopping or ending.

Option D - Incorrect

"Exertion" refers to physical or mental effort or application, which is not the intended meaning of "manoeuvre" in the passage. In the passage, "manoeuvre" refers to the operational actions that the lander will undertake during its landing on the moon.

13 - b

The teachers helped the author to learn various secrets of science such as the differences between freedom and escape, between motion and movement, and between slide and flow.

Explanation of incorrect options

Option A - Incorrect

The passage does mention the author's father's inspiring words about learning and wisdom, but there is no specific indication that the teachers helped the author learn with the wisdom of knowing himself. The teachers are mentioned to have created excitement about aeronautics through their meticulous teaching and intellectual fervour, but there is no direct connection to the author's self-knowledge in this context.

Option C - Incorrect

The passage mentions that around the time the author chose aeronautical engineering, he made special efforts to try and communicate with different kinds of people. However, there is no direct mention of the teachers' role in encouraging the author to communicate with different types of people. The focus of the passage is more on the author's fascination with aeronautics and the impact of his teachers' teaching on his interest in the subject.

Option D- Incorrect

While the passage briefly mentions the author's contemplation of the relationship between his belief in God and scientific thinking, there is no specific indication that the teachers played a role in clarifying the conflicts between his religious and scientific thinking. The passage mentions the author's own ponderings on the matter, and the focus is more on his interest in aeronautics and the impact of his teachers on his understanding of the subject.

14 - b

Learning can be positively accelerated with the guidance of intellectual educators. It can be referred from the second paragraph of the passage that the guidance of his teachers made him learn some significant concepts of science along with the structural features of aeroplanes.

Explanation of incorrect options

Option A - Incorrect

The passage does mention the author's father's inspiring words about learning and wisdom, but it does not suggest that learning without wisdom is sufficient to develop concepts. Instead, the passage emphasizes the importance of wisdom in learning and the value of understanding oneself in the process of learning. The passage also discusses the author's teachers' role in creating excitement about aeronautics through their meticulous teaching and intellectual fervour. Therefore, this option is not correct.

Option C - Incorrect

While the passage does mention the author's choice of aeronautical engineering and his fascination with the subject, it does not make a direct statement that learning aeronautical engineering is the best choice to pursue a bright career. The focus of the passage is more on the author's interest in aeronautics and the impact of his teachers' guidance on his learning experience, rather than making a general claim about aeronautical engineering as the best career choice.

Option D - Incorrect

The passage briefly mentions the author's contemplation of the relationship between his religious beliefs and scientific thinking. However, it does not make a strong claim that learning science makes religious beliefs sound unreal. Instead, the passage presents

the author's ponderings on the matter without firmly asserting a specific conclusion. The primary focus of the passage is on the author's fascination with aeronautics and the impact of his teachers' guidance on his learning experience. Therefore, this option is not correct.

15 - c

“Meticulous” means a perfectionist which is opposite in meaning to “unscrupulous”. “Unscrupulous” means immoral.

Explanation of incorrect option

Option A - Incorrect

“Fascinating” means interesting which is similar in meaning to “enchanting.” “Enchanting” means delightful.

Option B - Incorrect

“Nebulous” means confused which is similar in meaning to “ambiguous”. “Ambiguous” means something that has more than one meaning.

Option D - Incorrect

“Perception” means understanding which is similar in meaning to “approach”. “Approach” means a way to arrive at a conclusion.

16 - b

The tone of the passage is technical because it deals with the subject of science.

Explanation of incorrect options

Option A - Incorrect

Humorous means funny or amusing.

Option C - Incorrect

Vitriolic means full of anger.

Option D - Incorrect

Satirical means taunting.

Hence, option B is correct.

17 - b

According to the first paragraph of the passage, India is on the way to growth by converting problems into advantages. It says that the Indian economy has recovered from the twin-balance sheet problem of banks and corporates to the twin-balance sheet advantage. All this has been possible due to the efforts of the Modi Government. The profit estimation is also given to be tripled in 2022-23, as compared to the value in 2014.

Explanation of incorrect options:

Option A - Incorrect

The passage mentions that the Finance Minister, Nirmala Sitharaman, stated that the Indian economy had moved away from the twin-balance sheet problem of banks and corporates to twin-balance sheet advantage. It does not indicate that the Indian government is struggling to upgrade the financial health of corporates. Instead, the passage highlights the positive outcome of the government's initiatives, leading to an improvement in the performance of public sector banks and a shift from the twin-balance sheet problem to the twin-balance sheet advantage.

Option C - Incorrect

The passage does not make any direct comparison of India's financial strength with that of other nations. While it mentions the improvement in the profit of public sector banks and the positive impact of the government's initiatives, it does not assert that India is one of the most financially strong nations in the world.

Option D - Incorrect

The passage mentions the 4R strategy followed by the Modi government to revitalise state-owned banks, but it does not explicitly state that India has successfully implemented the strategy. Instead, it highlights the improvement in the performance of public sector banks on account of various initiatives taken by the Modi government since 2014.

18 - a

According to the content of the passage, the main point of concern is that the credit outreach in the northeastern and eastern states where the credit offtake is lower than the national average, should be focused on by the finance departments. The aim should

be to increase brick-and-mortar banking presence in border areas, particularly in those covered in the Vibrant Village Programme.

Explanation of incorrect options

Option B - Incorrect

While the passage does mention the 4R strategy followed by the Modi government to revitalize state-owned banks, it does not specifically focus on its implementation in Punjab. The primary focus of the passage is on the improvement of public sector banks' performance, the shift from twin-balance sheet problem to twin-balance sheet advantage, and the need to focus on credit outreach in states with lower credit offtake than the national average. The passage mentions the Punjab and Sind Bank as an example of successful growth, but it does not make the implementation of the 4R strategy in Punjab the main point of concern.

Option C - Incorrect

While the passage briefly mentions the story of the Punjab and Sind Bank and its growth from two branches in 1947 to 1,553 branches, it does not emphasize a significant increase in the number of Punjab and Sind Banks as the main point of concern. The passage primarily discusses the improvement of public sector banks' performance, the shift from twin-balance sheet problem to twin-balance sheet advantage, and the need to focus on credit outreach in states with lower credit offtake than the national average.

Option D - Incorrect

This option is not the main point of concern in the passage. While the passage mentions the improvement in all critical parameters like return on asset, net interest margin, and provisioning coverage ratio of public sector banks, it does not make the improvement of all parameters associated with the financial health of banks the main point of concern. The main point of concern in the passage is related to the shift from twin-balance sheet problem to twin-balance sheet advantage and the need to focus on credit outreach in states with lower credit offtake than the national average.

19 - c

The tone of the passage is optimistic as it talks about overcoming the problem of the twin-balance sheet due to the initiatives taken by the Modi government since 2014.

Explanation of incorrect options

Option A - Incorrect

“Satirical” means taunting.

Option B - Incorrect

“Provocative” means stimulating or irritating.

Option D - Incorrect

“Ethical” means dealing with principles of morality.

Other options do not justify the answer.

20 - a

“Optimum” means the most favourable level of growth. “Excellent” means extremely good.

Eplanation of incorrect options

Option B - Incorrect

“inferior” means lower in quality.

Option C - Incorrect

“Unsatisfactory” means not good enough.

Option D - Incorrect

“Wretched” means something of a very poor quality.

21 - a

The passage mentions that advancements in technology, such as the availability of smartphones and internet access, have made social media more accessible and user-friendly. This has contributed to the exponential growth of social media.

Explanation of Incorrect Options:

b) This option contradicts the information provided in the passage, which states that the COVID-19 pandemic accelerated the growth of social media.

c) This option contradicts the information provided in the passage, which highlights the user-friendly nature of social media platforms as a contributing factor to their growth.

d) This option contradicts the information provided in the passage, which states that social media has experienced global growth and is not limited to specific geographical areas.

22 - c

The passage states that the COVID-19 pandemic accelerated the growth of social media as people turned to these platforms to stay connected, informed, and entertained during lockdowns and restrictions.

Explanation of Incorrect Options:

a) This option contradicts the information provided in the passage, which highlights the accelerated growth of social media during the pandemic.

b) This option is not supported by the information provided in the passage, which focuses on the growth and popularity of social media during the pandemic.

d) This option contradicts the information provided in the passage, which specifically mentions the accelerated growth of social media due to the pandemic.

23 - c

The passage mentions that influencers have emerged as a powerful force on social media, with their ability to shape opinions, trends, and consumer behaviour. This indicates that influencers play a significant role in influencing social media users.

Explanation of Incorrect Options

a) This option contradicts the information provided in the passage, which highlights the influential role played by influencers on social media.

b) This option goes beyond the scope of the passage, which does not specifically address the role of influencers in spreading misinformation.

d) This option contradicts the information provided in the passage, which emphasises the powerful role of influencers on social media.

24 - c

The passage mentions that social media has revolutionised communication, provided opportunities for self-expression and entrepreneurship, but also raised concerns about privacy, mental health, and the spread of misinformation. This indicates that the author recognizes both the positive and negative impacts of social media on society.

Explanation of Incorrect Options

Option A - Incorrect

This option is not supported by the information provided in the passage, as the author acknowledges the negative aspects of social media as well.

Option B - Incorrect

This option is not supported by the information provided in the passage, as the author acknowledges the positive aspects of social media as well.

Option D - Incorrect

This option is contradicted by the information provided in the passage, which clearly discusses both the positive and negative impacts of social media.

25 - c

In 1983, Nepalese Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa was voted out of office through a no-confidence motion. It was the first-ever no-confidence motion moved and passed in the 20-year history of the Nepalese legislature presented by the informal leader of the Opposition, Lokendra Bahadur Chand, who charged the Prime Minister of seeking to undermine the active leadership of the Crown, not carrying out the directives of King Birendra, for pursuing a wrong policy resulting in chaos etc.

26 - c

The general elections were held in Nepal from 18th February to 3rd April 1959 to elect the 109 members of the first the House of Representatives and lower house of the Parliament of Nepal. The elections were conducted under the provisions of the 1959 constitution adopted on 12th February. Hence, option (c) is correct.

27 - a

On March 8th, 2023, Ram Chandra Poudel, a veteran Nepali Congress leader and former Deputy Prime Minister, was elected as the new President of Nepal. He secured a comfortable victory with the vote of 214 lawmakers of Parliament and 352 provincial assembly members. Poudel is the 3rd President of the country, succeeding Bidhya Devi Bhandari, whose tenure ended on March 12th. Hence, option (a) is correct.

28 - d

The first king of Nepal was Prithvi Narayan Shah, a Gorkha ruler, who succeeded in unifying the kingdoms of Kathmandu, Patan and Bhaktapur into a single state under the Shah dynasty.

29 - c

On May 28, 2008, the newly elected Constituent Assembly declared Nepal a Federal Democratic Republic, abolishing the 240 year-old monarchy. Nepal today has a President as Head of State and a Prime Minister heading the Government. Currently, Pushpa Kamal Dahal is the Prime Minister of Nepal.

30 - a

Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) has been selected as external auditor of the International Labour Organization (ILO), Geneva for a four-year term from 2024 to 2027, the apex auditor said in a statement. Girish Chandra Murmu is the CAG who will take over from the incumbent external auditor of ILO, Supreme Audit Institution of Philippines.

31 - b

In Geneva, a three-member team from CAG of India presented the strengths, approach and skill set as also the vast experience of auditing international organisations to the tripartite selection panel of ILO. It further said the selection panel was impressed by the CAG's approach in developing a strategic partnership with ILO through which it aims to

assist ILO in meeting its strategic goals while maintaining critical independence and oversight in performing the functions of the external auditor.

32 - c

International Labour Organisation

Explanation: The International Labour Organisation (ILO) has released its 11th edition of the World of Work report, providing insights into the projected global unemployment rates and the need for social protection. As the world recovers from the impact of the pandemic, it is crucial to address the disparities in employment opportunities and foster economic stability. Hence, option (c) is correct.

33 - c

World Food Day is observed on October 16 each year to emphasize the importance of a healthy diet and a regular access to nourishing food. Hence, option (c) is correct.

34 - b

The World Bank is an international financial institution that provides loans and grants to the governments of low and middle income countries for the purpose of pursuing capital projects. It was established along with the International Monetary Fund at the 1944 Bretton Woods Conference. Hence, option (b) is correct.

35 - d

The Gujarat government signed a Memorandum of Understanding with computer storage chip maker Micron for setting up a USD 2.75 billion semiconductor assembly and test facility at Sanand in Ahmedabad district. Under the scheme, Micron will receive 50 per cent fiscal support for the total project cost from the Indian government and incentives representing 20 per cent of the total project cost from the Gujarat government.

Hence, option (d) is correct.

36 - c

Odisha Chief Minister Naveen Patnaik recently unveiled two groundbreaking initiatives aimed at leveraging the power of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the state. The initiatives, named 'Odisha for Artificial Intelligence' and 'Artificial Intelligence for Youth,' are poised to make a significant impact on digital literacy, technological advancements, and economic growth. Hence, option (c) is correct.

37 - c

Chief Minister Bhupesh Baghel recently announced the launch of New Rural Housing Scheme known as Gramin Awaas Nyay Yojana on 19th July 2023. This scheme aims at providing free housing facility to the poor. Hence, option (c) is correct.

38 - b

The Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY) was launched in the year 2016 by PM Narendra Modi along with the other provisions of the Taxation Laws (Second Amendment) Act, 2016. It came into effect from 17th December 2016 under the Ministry of Finance. Hence, option (b) is correct.

39 - c

Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spirituality Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) was launched in the year 2015 under the Ministry of Tourism of India. Its aim is the integrated development of pilgrimage destinations in a prioritised, planned, and sustainable manner for providing a complete religious tourism experience. The focus of Pilgrimage Rejuvenation And Spirituality Augmentation Drive- PRASAD is on the development and beautification of the identified pilgrimage destinations. Hence, option (c) is correct.

40 - a

As has been said a million times, a year is an eternity in politics. Any one of a hundred different things can upend the calculations of the smartest visualiser of the 2024 election scene. All, however, will agree that Karnataka has pumped life into speculation about 2024. Moreover, speculation is leading to serious discussion. Those with proven

records of political success in different parts of India, people like Sharad Pawar, Mamata Banerjee, Nitish Kumar and Arvind Kejriwal, seem to have concluded from the Karnataka verdict that defeating Modi in 2024 may now be a distinct possibility. Hence, option (a) is correct.

41 - b

"The strength of poor people," said Rahul Gandhi, "defeated the power of crony capitalists. This will happen in all states." The message seemed to be that offering shoulders and favourable policies to the unemployed, and to mothers, sisters and wives groaning under rising prices, could become the winning theme that unites people beyond caste and religion.
Hence, option (b) is correct.

42 - a

India celebrated its 13th National Voters Day on January 25. The first NVD was celebrated in 2011. The Election Commission of India will host the celebrations every year. ECI has released a logo marking the theme of the celebrations. On NVD, the President of India will present the National Awards in the category of Electoral Practices. Hence, option (a) is correct.

43 - a

The Tipra Motha Party was formed by the Tripuris, the indigenous tribe of the state. They are demanding a separate state for their tribe. The state of Tripura follows a unicameral legislature. There are 30 elected members in the assembly. The first Tripura Legislative Assembly was formed in 1967. Hence, option (a) is correct.

44 - d

Manish Sisodia is the Deputy Chief Minister of Delhi holding the education portfolio. The AAP party won the Punjab elections in 2022. According to the CBI, Manish was involved in providing illegal support to the liquor companies. Eventually, he used the benefits to win the Punjab elections in 2022. Hence, option (d) is correct.

45 - c

The Madras High Court was formed as a result of a merger of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, and Sadr Diwani Adalat. It has appellate jurisdiction over the State of Tamil Nadu. The current Chief Justice of the High court is Sanjay V. Gangapurwala.

46 - c

The head of Tamil Nadu's panel on online gaming has called for a complete ban for online gaming stating that regulation is not the solution. The state government is clear that a ban is the only way out and it will have to be implemented, according to Justice K Chandru, retired Madras High Court judge.

47 - b

The judges of the High Court are appointed by the President of India. The Chief Justice is appointed by the President after consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the concerned State Governor.

48 - b

The High Court is the highest court in a state in India. Articles 214 to 231 in the Indian Constitution talk about the High Courts, their organisation, and powers. The Parliament can also provide for the establishment of one High Court for two or more states.

For instance, Haryana, Punjab and the Union Territory of Chandigarh have a common High Court. The northeastern states also have one common High Court. In addition, Tamil Nadu shares a High Court with Puducherry.

49 - a

The first High Court in India is the Calcutta High Court. It was established in 1862 as the High Court of Judicature at Fort William. Hence, option (a) is correct.

The head of Tamil Nadu's panel on online gaming has called for a complete ban in this space, arguing that regulation is not the solution. The state government is clear that a ban is the only way out and it will have to be implemented, Justice K Chandru, retired

Madras High Court judge, told ET. A “legal battle” could be ahead between the state and the Centre on this matter, said (2) who led the four-member committee tasked with giving recommendations on online gaming in the state. Based on his panel’s report, an ordinance was passed by the state assembly that sought to ban online gaming.

50 - b

Pope Francis, in collaboration with Santa Clara University's Markkula Center for Applied Ethics, has released a comprehensive guidebook titled "Ethics in the Age of Disruptive Technologies: An Operational Roadmap." This handbook addresses the ethical challenges associated with emerging technologies, with a particular focus on artificial intelligence (AI). The Pope's efforts aim to provide guidance to tech companies and promote responsible AI development that aligns with human values and the common good.

51 - c

Pope Francis, in collaboration with Santa Clara University's Markkula Center for Applied Ethics, has released a comprehensive guidebook titled "Ethics in the Age of Disruptive Technologies: An Operational Roadmap." Pope Francis's initiative reflects his belief in the positive potential of technology while expressing deep concerns for the well-being of humanity.

52 - a

UAE government launched an international conference on Artificial Intelligence (AI) called the ‘Machines Can See 2023’ Summit on May 2023. The summit took place at the Museum of the Future in Dubai and was organized in partnership between the Artificial Intelligence, Digital Economy, and Remote Work Applications Office and ‘Machines Can See’ company.

53 - b

On 16 March, Microsoft unveiled its latest artificial intelligence (AI) integration with Microsoft 365 Copilot. Designed to boost workplace productivity, the Copilot combines

the “power of large language models with business data and the Microsoft 365 apps to unleash creativity, unlock productivity and uplevel skills,” according to a press statement.

54 - a

John McCarthy is regarded as the father of Artificial Intelligence. The term was coined by him and he was one of the founders of the discipline. He was one of the founding fathers of artificial intelligence with Alan Turing, Marvin Minsky, Allen Newell and Herbert A. Simon.

55 - b

Under torts, the claim is for unliquidated damages, whereas for breach of contract, the suit is filed to seek liquidated damages which are already determined by the parties to the contract while entering into the contract. In torts, the amount of compensation is not predetermined by the parties to the suit, rather, it is at the discretion of the court to assess the amount of harm or loss suffered by the plaintiff and grants the damages accordingly.

56 - b

Reasonable foreseeability is a test of remoteness in the law of torts. Therefore, according to this test, if the consequences of a wrongful act could have been foreseen by a reasonable man, they are not too remote. A person is liable for the Doctrine of the remoteness of damages in the law only when his wrongful conduct is directly related to the effect of his action.

57 - a

The liability on the person who has committed a breach which may fairly and reasonably be considered as arising naturally from the breach. It is assumed for the purpose that a reasonable vendor understands the ordinary business practices and exigencies of his buyer’s trade or business without the need for any special discussion or communication.

Therefore, Bachan Singh is liable to pay the compensation also along with damages for the defective chain.

58 - d

When there is an absence of specific communication, a particular type of loss will fairly and reasonably be regarded as having been in the contemplation of the parties for the purpose of the general principle if there is a serious possibility or real danger or grave risk or grave danger of its occurrence. A loss may seem to be recoverable where the probability of its occurrence is less than an even chance but is nevertheless not very unusual and easily foreseeable.

In the present case buyers being aware that the sellers could not obtain the goods unless the letter of credit was provided, the sellers were entitled to loss of profit but not any damages as it was a special loss, not within the contemplation of parties.

59 - b

When there is an absence of specific communication, a particular type of loss will fairly and reasonably be regarded as having been in the contemplation of the parties for the purpose of the general principle if there is a serious possibility or real danger or grave risk or grave danger of its occurrence. A loss may seem to be recoverable where the probability of its occurrence is less than an even chance but is nevertheless not very unusual and easily foreseeable.

In the present case defendant will not be liable for loss of woman as this injury is not foreseeable by defendant.

60 - c

In the case of R K Dalmia vs. Delhi Administration, the Supreme Court clarified that the word 'property' is used in the Code in a much wider sense and not limited to 'moveable property'. If not expressly given like in offence of theft the interpretation means that the offence is applicable to both kinds of property.

61 - d

Section 405 of the Indian Penal Code states that the person who is alleged to have committed this offence must possess a dishonest intention to convert or use or dispose of the property that has been entrusted to him by the transferor. Furthermore, where the alleged accused dishonestly disposes of the property and causes another person to suffer from such disposal, then such a person is said to have committed the offence of criminal breach of trust. Causing wrongful loss to the victim is not a pre-requisite for offence of criminal breach of trust.

62 - d

In the case of State of UP v. Babu Ram Upadhya (2000), the apex Court held that if there was an entrustment of property and the person taking dominion over such property converted it to his own use. Therefore, an offence under Section 409 IPC was held. In this case, the court decided on the similar facts.

63 - b

In Rashmi Kumar v. Mahesh Kumar Bhada (1996), the Supreme Court held that the wife is the owner of Stridhan and that if she has entrusted her property to her husband. The husband only has dominion over it. If he or any member of his family breaches such entrustment and uses the same dishonestly for their own use or misappropriates it, they shall be held liable for the offence of criminal breach of trust under Section 405 IPC.

64 - c

Section 405 incorporated under the Indian Penal Code defines elaborately the offence of the criminal breach of trust. It states that in order to constitute the offence of criminal breach of trust, it must be established that the accused was entrusted with the property or with the dominion or power over the property of another person.

65 - a

The law of malicious prosecution states that there has to make its way between two competing principles, -freedom of action that every man should have in bringing criminals to justice and the necessity for checking lying accusations of innocent people.

66 - d

MUNISH only threatened but hasn't initiated malicious prosecution therefore JAGDISH cannot claim relief but he can get relief for intimidating and threatening him under other laws.

67 - a

Plaintiff filed for relief against the defendant as the defendant initiated malicious prosecution therefore the first requirement will be false prosecution by the defendant against the plaintiff, not the other way round.

68 - d

Malicious prosecution is a common law tort, which found its origin in the ancient English regime. The most important aspect of a person's life is his life, liberty, and reputation. The concept of malicious prosecution safeguards all three of them.

69 - b

Malicious prosecution is a common law tort, which found its origin in the ancient English regime. The most important aspect of a person's life is his life, liberty, and reputation. The concept of malicious prosecution safeguards all three of them by effectively protecting the person from unwanted and maliciously instituted proceedings. The origin of this concept, in effect, came from the abuse of the judicial process.

70 - d

In the case of Carter v. White, (1883), a case with similar facts whereby the court held that the Agent's power to fill in the name of the drawer was not considered to be terminated upon the death of the principal if the principal empowered the agent.

71 - a

In the case of Trueman v. Loder (1840), Court observed that it makes no sense whether the agent intended to retain the contract on his own account in a specific situation. The court stated that it was quite unfair to ask the principal to tell the whole world that he had revoked his agent's authority and that it should not be expected that he would contact someone with whom the agent was willing to enter into a deal and inform him of the termination.

72 - a

If, after the expiration of the time so stipulated in the contract, the parties continue their relationship as principal and agent, a rebuttable presumption is raised that their relations are governed by the original contract and that the contract is renewed for a similar period. But, if the parties did not fix any appropriate time for the termination of the contract, the contract is deemed to be terminated after a reasonable time.

73 - a

An agency may be revoked at the will of the principal when an agency is not coupled with an interest, and no third party's rights are involved. The party terminating the agency must show good cause. The Principal cannot escape the obligation but he is empowered to do whatever he desires to do with his business.

74 - c

An unpaid (gratuitous) agent will have no duty to act as no consideration has been provided by the principal, but if he does act, he must do so in accordance with the instructions set out by the principal.

In case, C has provided no consideration. But Consideration is not essential to create an agency agreement. So, a valid agency is created.

Even though G is a gratuitous agent, he must do in accordance with the instructions set out by the principal. So, C can take action against G for breach of his agency duties.

75 - d

Hindu Joint Family consists of all the family members. To cite all the male members descended lineally up to any generation from a common ancestor together with their mothers, wives, widows, and unmarried daughters. The status of daughters is discussed in the case of Surjit Lal Chhabda v. CIT, Court held that a daughter remains a part of her parents' joint family, till the time she is unmarried. But, once she gets married, she becomes a part of her husband's Joint Hindu family.

76 - c

If the daughter is deserted by her husband or becomes a widow, and returns to her father's home permanently, she again becomes a part of her father's Joint Hindu family. But her children, remain part of their father's Joint Hindu family.

77 - a

Without a common ancestor, a Joint Hindu Family cannot be brought into existence. But, the presence of a common ancestor is a necessity only for its beginning, not for its continuation i.e. the death of the common ancestor does not bring the Joint Hindu Family to an end. Here, option (a) is the correct answer.

78 - b

On the death of the sole male member, a joint Hindu family can continue to exist at the instance of already existing female members of the family. In CIT v. Sarwan Kumar, the Supreme Court of India stated that on the death of the last surviving male member, the other family members can continue to be a Joint Hindu family, even if they are not coparceners.

79 - a

Hindu law has two main schools: the Mitakshara and dayabhaga school. The Mitakshara school is a commentary on the code of Yajnavalkya and is written by

Vijnaneshwar. The Dayabhaga is a digest of all the codes and is written by Jimutavahana.

80 - c

In the case of Padmavati v. Dugganaika, the driver of the jeep goes to fill petrol in it. Two people ask for a lift. After some time, the jeep got toppled due to some issue with the right wheel. The two strangers who took the lift were thrown out of the jeep and they suffered some injuries leading to the death of one person.

Here, the Court held that the driver is not liable for any damages or offence because- It was a case of an accident and the strangers had voluntarily gotten into the vehicle. But, the principle of Volenti non fit injuria was not applicable here.

81 - b

If a person agrees to the publication of something about which he was aware of, then such person cannot sue him on grounds of defamation.

82 - b

In Lakshmi Rajan v. Malar Hospital, a married woman aged forty noticed a lump in one of her breasts but this pain does not affect her uterus. After the operation, she saw that her uterus has been removed without any justification. The hospital authorities were made liable for the removal of her uterus as her consent was taken for the treatment of the lump and not for removing the uterus.

83 - a

In the case of Hegarty v. Shine, Court observed that mere concealment of facts is not considered to be a fraud to vitiate consent. Hence, the action will fail because mere lack of disclosure of facts does not amount to fraud based on the principle ex turpi causa non oritur actio i.e. no action arises from an immoral cause.

84 - a

In the case of Smith v. Baker, the plaintiff worked on a drill to cut rocks. Some stones were being conveyed using a crane over his head. Once a stone fell on his skull causing some injuries. The court held that the defendants were negligent as they did not inform him before. Mere knowledge of risk does not mean that the person has consented to risk. The maxim volenti non fit injuria has no application. But, if a person ignores the instructions given by the employer thereby suffering injury then this maxim applies.

85 - b

The passage discusses how utility companies with monopolies in selling electricity and gas are using their political power to slow down the clean energy transition. They manipulate the pricing by including their political costs in rates alongside their investments, which makes it difficult for customers to avoid supporting their agenda. This indicates that energy markets are vulnerable to manipulative pricing practices by these utility companies.

Reasons for incorrect options:

a) Reduction Act has to be redesigned to offer more to utility companies.

This option is not supported by the passage. The Inflation Reduction Act is mentioned in the context of providing tax incentives to utilities for increasing their investments in clean energy, but there is no indication that it needs to be redesigned to offer more to utility companies.

c) The two big transitions are enough to reverse climate change.

The passage discusses the two big transitions required to combat climate change, which are generating electricity from clean sources and retooling everything else to run on clean electricity. However, it does not claim that these two transitions alone are enough to reverse climate change. The passage focuses more on the obstacles and challenges posed by utility companies.

d) Many customers have switched to homemade electricity options.

The passage does not mention anything about customers switching to homemade electricity options. It discusses how utility companies view distributed energy, such as

rooftop solar owned by customers, as a threat to their business and have tried to hinder its adoption. However, there is no information suggesting that many customers have already switched to homemade electricity options.

86 - a

a) Utility companies fund the election campaign of candidates that oppose cleaner energy.

This option would provide strength to the argument of the author against utility companies. If it is true that utility companies are actively funding the election campaigns of candidates who oppose cleaner energy and are likely to support their agenda, it would further demonstrate the extent of their political power and their attempts to influence policies in favor of dirty energy sources. This would support the author's argument that utility companies are using their political power to slow down the clean energy transition.

b) Government lacks the willpower to deviate from coal-based electricity.

This option is not directly related to the argument against utility companies. While it may be a valid concern for the transition to cleaner energy sources, it does not provide strength to the author's argument about utility companies using manipulative strategies to hinder the clean energy transition.

c) No research is going on to make renewable energy cheap.

This option is not directly related to the argument against utility companies either. While research on making renewable energy cheaper would be beneficial for promoting clean energy adoption, the passage primarily focuses on the role of utility companies in hindering the transition and their manipulative practices.

d) Customers do not understand the negative manipulative strategy of utility companies.

This option could potentially provide some support to the argument against utility companies. If customers are unaware of the manipulative strategies used by utility companies, it may explain why the companies can continue their practices without significant opposition. However, it is not as strong as option (a), which directly points to the political power and influence of utility companies.

87 - b

This option would weaken the claims of the author against utility companies. If it is true that most of the candidates supported by utility companies, who oppose cleaner energy, have lost recent elections, it suggests that the utility companies' political influence may not be as significant as claimed by the author. This weakens the argument that utility companies are using their political power to effectively hinder the clean energy transition.

Incorrect options-

a) Utility companies spend more money on research on clean energy than negative campaigns.

This option is not directly related to the author's claims against utility companies. It may show that utility companies are investing in clean energy research, but it doesn't address the issue of their manipulative strategies or political power.

c) Customers are not willing to deviate from cheap dirty energy to expensive cleaner energy.

This option doesn't directly weaken the claims of the author against utility companies. It highlights a potential challenge in transitioning to cleaner energy sources, but it doesn't provide any evidence to counter the argument that utility companies may be using manipulative tactics to slow down the clean energy transition.

d) The technology to store renewable energy is not effective enough.

This option is not directly related to the claims against utility companies either. It discusses a limitation in renewable energy technology, but it doesn't address the author's argument about utility companies using their political power to hinder the clean energy transition.

88 - b

The paradox present in the argument of the author is option (b). The author argues that utility companies are using their political power to slow down the clean energy transition, essentially blocking the growth of clean energy. However, the paradox arises when it is mentioned that utility companies are also spending on research on clean energy. This contradiction implies that while they may invest in research, their actions and strategies

are still hindering the progress of clean energy adoption, raising questions about their true intentions and commitment to promoting cleaner sources of energy.

a) Government projects schemes like the ‘Reduction Act’ but officials are corrupt.
This option describes a situation where the government introduces beneficial schemes like the 'Reduction Act,' but the officials implementing these schemes are corrupt, leading to a paradox. However, this paradox is not present in the argument of the author against utility companies. The author's argument focuses on utility companies using their political power to slow down the clean energy transition, and there is no mention of corrupt government officials in the context of the author's argument.

c) Customers continue to buy dirty energy understanding the implications of it.
This option describes a situation where customers knowingly continue to buy dirty energy despite understanding its implications, creating a paradox. While it may be a challenging aspect in promoting clean energy adoption, it is not directly related to the argument against utility companies presented by the author. The author primarily discusses the role of utility companies in hindering the clean energy transition, not the behavior of customers.
d) Energy companies are blamed not the government for letting them play dirty.
This option describes a situation where energy companies are blamed for their practices, but the government is not held accountable for allowing such behavior, creating a paradox. While this may be a relevant concern in some cases, it is not a paradox present in the argument of the author. The author's focus is on utility companies' actions and their political power, not on blaming the government for the companies' behavior.

89 - a

Option a) "He has not supported his claims with the data and facts" is indeed the correct fault found in the author's argument. The passage does not provide extensive data and facts to support the claims made against utility companies. While it mentions

some general aspects of utility companies' actions, the argument could have been strengthened further by providing more concrete evidence and specific examples.

Options b) "He undermines the fact retooling everything is not feasible," c) "He does not appreciate the fact that cost is the major factor for customers," and d) "He has not provided the rationale for the approach of the utility companies" are not directly supported by the information provided in the passage. The author's focus in the passage is primarily on the role of utility companies in slowing down the clean energy transition, not on undermining the feasibility of retooling, dismissing customer cost concerns, or explaining the rationale of utility companies' approach.

90 - c

c) A restaurant promotes plant-based options but increases prices for these dishes.

The correct option (c) parallels the situation described in the passage about utility companies hindering the clean energy transition. In the passage, it is mentioned that utility companies invest in clean energy but simultaneously hinder the growth of clean energy adoption through political power. Similarly, in option (c), the restaurant promotes plant-based options (which are considered environmentally friendly) but increases prices for these dishes, making them less affordable for customers. Both scenarios involve entities outwardly endorsing environmentally friendly initiatives but engaging in actions that contradict their purported commitment.

Reasons for incorrect options:

a) A pharmaceutical company funds research for a cure but lobbies against affordable access to existing treatments.

This option does not parallel the situation in the passage. The passage discusses utility companies investing in clean energy research while hindering the adoption of clean energy. Option (a) involves a pharmaceutical company funding research for a cure but lobbying against affordable access to existing treatments, which is a different scenario and not directly related to the utility companies' situation in the passage.

b) A tech company develops innovative gadgets but offers discounts on older, less eco-friendly models.

This option also does not parallel the situation in the passage. The passage discusses utility companies investing in clean energy research while hindering the growth of clean energy adoption. Option (b) involves a tech company developing innovative gadgets while offering discounts on older, less eco-friendly models, which is a different context and not directly related to the utility companies' situation in the passage.

d) A fashion retailer introduces a sustainable clothing line but follows harmful production practices.

This option does not parallel the situation in the passage. The passage discusses utility companies investing in clean energy research while hindering the clean energy transition. Option (d) involves a fashion retailer introducing a sustainable clothing line but following harmful production practices, which is a different context and not directly related to the utility companies' situation in the passage.

91 - b

This statement weakens the argument that violence is the sole reason the world is not on track to end hunger by 2030. The passage primarily attributes hunger and food insecurity to violence and conflicts in various regions. However, if it is true that the agricultural output has reduced over time, it suggests that other factors, such as changes in agricultural practices, climate-related issues, or resource constraints, could also be contributing to food insecurity, not solely violence and conflict. This weakens the claim that violence is the only reason for the world not being on track to end hunger by 2030.

Reasons for incorrect options:

a) The number of violence-hit countries is very less.

This statement is not relevant to weakening the argument about violence being the sole reason for the world not being on track to end hunger. The argument is not about the number of violence-hit countries, but rather about the impact of violence and conflict on food insecurity.

c) There is enough food to sustain the current population.

This statement also does not weaken the argument about violence being the sole reason for not ending hunger by 2030. While it suggests that there might be enough

food to sustain the current population, the argument focuses on how violence and conflict disrupt food systems and contribute to food insecurity, regardless of the total food availability.

d) Food production is highly concentrated only in a few countries.

This statement is not directly relevant to weakening the argument about violence being the sole reason for not ending hunger by 2030. It talks about the concentration of food production in specific countries but does not address the impact of violence and conflict on food security, which is the primary concern in the passage.

92 - c

The passage discusses the relationship between violence and conflict with food insecurity. It highlights that countries experiencing acute food insecurity, such as Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Mali, Sudan, and Syria, are also facing deadly conflicts. This suggests that vulnerable populations, living in conflict-affected regions, are more significantly impacted by hunger and food insecurity. The passage implies that violence and conflict disproportionately affect these vulnerable populations, leading to acute food insecurity in these regions.

Reasons for incorrect options:

a) The upcoming meeting of heads of government will focus on reducing violence.

The passage does not provide information about the specific agenda or focus of the upcoming meeting of heads of government. While it mentions the meeting, it does not suggest that the focus will be solely on reducing violence.

b) International economic sanctions effectively address food insecurity in conflict-affected countries.

The passage mentions that coercive measures like international economic sanctions against warring countries can contribute to hunger by disrupting food systems. However, it does not imply that these sanctions effectively address food insecurity in conflict-affected countries. It highlights their negative impact on food systems instead.

d) The report's findings will lead to immediate policy changes.

The passage does not explicitly state that the report's findings will lead to immediate policy changes. It discusses the alarming situation of hunger and conflict, and the need for actions to address it, but does not provide information on the immediate impact of the report's findings on policy changes.

93 - b

b) War leads to disruption in food supply but sanctions on warring nations are not recommended either.The passage highlights the paradox that war and violence lead to disruptions in food supply, contributing to food insecurity in conflict-affected regions. However, the passage also mentions that international economic sanctions, which are a coercive measure against warring countries, can also disrupt food systems and contribute to hunger. This paradoxical situation suggests that both the presence and absence of certain actions (war and sanctions) can lead to negative impacts on food security, leaving the reader with the question of how to address food insecurity in conflict-affected regions effectively.

Food Insecurity is not related to food production and distribution but to violence.

Option (a) is not supported by the passage. The passage actually emphasizes the relationship between violence and food insecurity, suggesting that food insecurity is related to violence.

c) War leads to disruption in food supply but sanctions on warring nations are not recommended either.

Option (c) is not mentioned in the passage. There is no information provided about the economic status of the countries with food insecurities mentioned in the passage.

94 - b

The passage mentions that parties to a conflict may weaponize food, suggesting that it is used as a strategic tool to exert power, gain leverage, or influence outcomes in a conflict. This implies that manipulating or controlling the production, distribution, or access to food can be employed as a tactic in conflicts.

Option a: Manipulating or controlling the production, distribution, or access to food.

While manipulating or controlling the production, distribution, or access to food is related to the purpose of 'weaponizing food,' it does not encompass the full context of exerting power, gaining leverage, or influencing outcomes in a conflict.

Option c: Using food as a strategic tool to arm-twist international organizations like United Nations.

The passage does not mention using food as a strategic tool to arm-twist international organizations like the United Nations.

Option d: Establishing pressure on the warring countries to inflict sanctions.

The passage does not discuss establishing pressure on warring countries to inflict sanctions for the purpose of 'weaponizing food.'

95 - d

The passage does not provide explicit information to conclude any specific statement about the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). However, based on the passage, it can be inferred that all of the statements could potentially apply to the SDGs. The passage highlights that the world is not on track to end hunger and malnutrition by 2030, a promise made as part of the SDGs. It also mentions that crucial efforts to study and implement policies to end hunger are hampered by violence. These aspects suggest that there may be a lack of due consideration, lack of effort, and challenges in achieving the SDGs. The inferences made are based on the challenges mentioned in the passage but do not conclusively support any one specific statement.

96 - b

The presence of violence and conflict significantly hinders progress towards achieving the SDG to end hunger and malnutrition by 2030.

The passage suggests that violence and conflict are in fact the primary causes of hunger worldwide and that they are pivotal reasons for the world not being on track to achieve the SDG to end hunger and malnutrition by 2030. The passage highlights the connection between violence and food insecurity, mentioning how conflicts endanger food security when crops are destroyed, food supplies are disrupted, and coercive measures like international economic sanctions contribute to hunger. Therefore, it can

be inferred that the presence of violence and conflict significantly hinders progress towards achieving the SDG to end hunger and malnutrition by 2030.

Reasons for incorrect options:

a) Achieving the SDG to end hunger and malnutrition by 2030 is possible without addressing violence and conflict.

This option is not supported by the passage. The passage clearly states that violence and conflict are the primary causes of hunger worldwide and are pivotal reasons for the world not being on track to achieve the SDG. It implies that addressing violence and conflict is essential to making progress towards the SDG, making option (a) incorrect.

c) The SDG to end hunger and malnutrition by 2030 does not prioritize addressing the impact of violence and conflict on food insecurity.

The passage does not provide information about the prioritization of addressing the impact of violence and conflict in the SDG to end hunger and malnutrition. It focuses on the connection between violence and food insecurity, but it does not discuss the SDG's specific priorities. Therefore, option (c) cannot be inferred from the passage.

d) The relationship between violence and achieving the SDG to end hunger and malnutrition by 2030 is not clearly established in the passage.

This statement is not accurate. The passage clearly establishes the relationship between violence and the hindrance to achieving the SDG to end hunger and malnutrition by 2030. It states that violence and conflict are the primary causes of hunger worldwide and are pivotal reasons for the world not being on track to achieve the SDG. Therefore, option (d) is incorrect.

97 - c

The main purpose of the author in the passage is to provide readers with historical information and context about patents. The passage traces the origin of patents and their historical development, starting from as far back as 500 B.C. in a city dominated by gourmands to the systematic use of monopoly privileges for inventors in Venice in the 15th Century and the awards given to inventors by German princes in the 16th Century.

The author is not primarily focusing on the benefits of patents or the needs of patents, but rather on presenting a historical account of the evolution of patents and their use as a stimulus for encouraging industrial innovation. Option (c) captures this intention of the author, making it the correct answer.

Reasons for incorrect options:

a) He is looking to highlight the fact that patents can lead to a monopoly.

This option is not supported by the passage. While the passage does mention that patents grant a monopoly to inventors, it does not focus on highlighting the potential monopolistic aspect of patents. Instead, it presents a broader historical perspective on patents.

b) The author is describing the benefits of patents to avoid monopolistic markets.

The passage does not primarily focus on describing the benefits of patents to avoid monopolistic markets. While it mentions that patents grant a monopoly to inventors, it does not delve into the discussion of how patents can prevent monopolistic markets or their role in doing so.

d) It is to give readers an insight into the needs of patents.

The passage does not specifically provide insights into the needs of patents. While it mentions the purpose and underlying economic justification for the patent system as a stimulus for investment in industrial innovation, it does not elaborate extensively on the needs or requirements of patents.

98 - d

d)Based on the facts given in the passage, it can be inferred that the concept and design of patents have evolved over time, but the objective behind patents remains consistent. The passage traces the historical development of patents, starting from as far back as 500 B.C. in a city dominated by gourmands to the systematic use of monopoly privileges for inventors in Venice in the 15th Century and the awards given to inventors by German princes in the 16th Century. These historical instances show that the concept of patents has been present in different eras, and the passage highlights how the grant of exclusive rights to inventors has been a common practice across different periods.

Option (a) People of different eras find patents useful to an extent only.

Option (a) is not directly supported by the passage. While the passage mentions different historical eras, it does not explicitly state that people of those eras found patents useful only to an extent.

Option (b) Different eras considered monopoly privileges as patents.

Option (b) is not entirely accurate. The passage does mention that the grants to inventors in the past can be considered as monopoly privileges, but it does not imply that different eras exclusively equated monopoly privileges with patents. The passage provides broader information about the historical context of patents.

Option (c)- The concept of patent is a generation of business society.

Option (c) is not supported by the passage. The passage does not mention that the concept of a patent is exclusively a generation of the business society.

Option (d) is the correct inference because it captures the idea that the design of patents has changed over different eras, but the objective of granting exclusive rights to inventors to encourage innovation has remained consistent throughout history, as seen in various examples presented in the passage.

99 - b

Based on the information provided in the passage, it can be logically assumed that knowledge of the rules of patents can lead to encouraging creativity. The passage mentions that patents are a form of protection for the creative work of the human mind and act as a stimulus to investment in industrial innovation. Patents grant inventors exclusive rights to control the output and, within the limits set by demand, the price of the patented products. This protection of creative work through patents can incentivize inventors to invest in innovation and pursue new ideas, knowing that they will have the legal protection and exclusive rights to their inventions.

Option (a) - Patents imbibe creativity in artists and inventors.

Option (a) cannot be assumed from the passage as it does not directly mention patents imbuing creativity in artists and inventors. The passage discusses patents as a form of protection for creative work, but it does not explicitly imply that patents themselves imbibe creativity in artists and inventors.

Option (c) -Creativity and inventions can be saved only by patenting.

Option (c) is not supported by the passage. The passage does not state that creativity and inventions can be saved only by patenting. While patents can protect inventions and provide incentives for innovation, there are other forms of protection and encouragement for creativity as well.

Option (d) - Patents lead to a monopoly that kills inventions in the long term.

Option (d) is not supported by the passage. The passage mentions that patents grant a monopoly to inventors, but it does not suggest that patents lead to a monopoly that kills inventions in the long term. Instead, it focuses on the positive aspects of patents as a stimulus for investment in innovation.

Therefore, option (b) is the best logical assumption based on the information provided in the passage.

100 - a

Option (a) strengthens the argument propagated by the author in favor of patents. The passage discusses patents as a form of protection for creative work and highlights that patents grant the inventor exclusive rights to control the output and price of the patented products. By mentioning that patents can provide an important source of revenue for a business, this option supports the idea that patents offer economic benefits and incentives for inventors and businesses. It aligns with the underlying economic and commercial justification for the patent system mentioned in the passage, which is to act as a stimulus to investment in industrial innovation.

Reasons for incorrect options:

b) Patent means making certain technical information about your invention publicly available.

This option is not directly related to strengthening the argument in favor of patents. While patents do require the disclosure of technical information about the invention, the passage does not focus on this aspect to promote the benefits of patents or their role in encouraging creativity and innovation.

c) Taking action against an infringer can be a very expensive process.

This option does not directly strengthen the argument in favor of patents. While it does highlight one aspect of the patent system related to enforcing patent rights, it does not provide specific support for the broader argument about the benefits and incentives of patents for creativity and industrial innovation.

d) You can believe your invention has potential in other countries' markets as well.

This option is not directly related to strengthening the argument in favor of patents. While it touches on the potential international scope of inventions, it does not provide specific support for the argument presented in the passage about the role of patents in encouraging creativity and innovation.

101 - b

Option (b) An invention whose primary goal or intended use is in accordance with the law.

According to the passage, patents are a form of protection for the creative work of the human mind, and the main motivation for such protection is to encourage creative activity. The passage specifically mentions that patents, like the grant of exclusive rights to inventors, enable the inventor to control the output and, within the limits set by demand, the price of the patented products. This underlying economic and commercial justification for the patent system is that it acts as a stimulus to investment in industrial innovation.

Option (b) states that the invention's primary goal or intended use is in accordance with the law. Inventions that align with the law and have legitimate, non-trivial applications are suitable for patents, as they can be considered genuine and meaningful innovations that contribute to industrial development. Therefore, option (b) is consistent with the purpose and justification for patents as presented in the passage.

Reasons for incorrect options:

a) Discovery of a scientific principle

Patenting scientific principles or discoveries is typically not eligible for patents. Patents are granted for inventions that are novel, non-obvious, and have a practical, tangible application. Discoveries of scientific principles, being fundamental knowledge, are usually considered non-patentable subject matter.

c) Any invention that might be frivolous or trivial.

Frivolous or trivial inventions are generally not eligible for patents. Patents are granted for significant and non-obvious inventions that have practical utility and contribute to industrial development.

d) An invention which, in effect, is traditional knowledge.

Inventions that are based on traditional knowledge or are considered part of the public domain may not be eligible for patents. Patents are granted for novel and non-obvious inventions, and if an invention is already known or part of the traditional knowledge, it may not meet the criteria for patentability.

102 - a

The argument presented in the passage is that the patent system acts as a stimulus to investment in industrial innovation. The passage mentions that patents are a form of protection for the creative work of the human mind and enable the inventor to control the output and price of the patented products. By granting exclusive rights to inventors, the patent system incentivizes them to invest in industrial innovation, knowing that they will have legal protection and control over their inventions. This assumption is crucial to the argument because it supports the economic and commercial justification for the patent system as a means of encouraging creativity and investment in innovation.

Reasons for incorrect options:

b) All forms of creative work are eligible for patent protection.

This option is not supported by the passage. The passage discusses patents as a form of protection for the creative work of the human mind but does not imply that all forms of creative work are eligible for patent protection. In fact, patents are granted for specific types of inventions that meet the criteria of novelty, non-obviousness, and practical utility.

c) Patents are primarily granted to protect the interests of large corporations and businesses.

This option is not supported by the passage. While the passage highlights the economic and commercial justification for the patent system, it does not specifically mention that patents are primarily granted to protect the interests of large corporations and

businesses. Patents are granted to individual inventors and entities that meet the requirements for patentability, regardless of their size.

d) The patent system is the only means of protecting intellectual property and encouraging creativity.

This option is not supported by the passage. While the passage discusses the role of patents in protecting intellectual property and encouraging creativity, it does not claim that the patent system is the only means of doing so. There are other forms of intellectual property protection, such as copyrights and trademarks, that also contribute to the protection of creative work and innovatio

103 - c

The author presents an argument against the "marginal productivity" theory in microeconomics, stating that this theory has been shown to be logically contradictory as a result of the "capital controversy." The passage mentions that mainstream microeconomics has attempted to provide a theory of profit (or what it calls interest) through the "marginal productivity" theory, but it has been discredited due to logical contradictions. The "capital controversy" refers to a theoretical debate among economists regarding the validity of the "marginal productivity" theory of profit.

Reasons for incorrect options:

a) The theory contradicts the concept of profit.

This option is not explicitly mentioned in the passage. While the passage mentions that the "marginal productivity" theory has been shown to be logically contradictory, it does not specifically state that the theory contradicts the concept of profit. The focus of the passage is on contrasting Marx's theory of profit with mainstream economic theories.

b) The theory lacks explanatory power.

While the passage mentions that mainstream economic theories, including the "marginal productivity" theory, provide almost no theory of profit and have little or no explanatory power compared to Marx's theory, the specific argument against the "marginal productivity" theory is its logical contradiction, not just its lack of explanatory power.

d) The theory is being dropped from microeconomics textbooks.

This option is mentioned in the passage but is not the main argument presented against the "marginal productivity" theory. The passage does mention that the theory is being quietly dropped from microeconomics textbooks at both the graduate and undergraduate levels, but it is not the primary argument against the theory. The main argument presented is that the theory has been discredited due to logical contradictions.

104 - d

If true, option (d) would weaken the author's argument that Marx's theory of profit is superior to mainstream economic theories. The author presents Marx's theory as logically robust and having very impressive explanatory power. However, if leading economists from various schools of thought criticize Marx's theory for its lack of empirical evidence, it raises doubts about the validity and reliability of the theory. Empirical evidence plays a crucial role in supporting and validating economic theories, and criticism from prominent economists regarding the lack of empirical evidence weakens the credibility of Marx's theory.

Reasons for incorrect options:

a) Mainstream microeconomics has recently developed a new theory of profit that addresses the flaws in the "marginal productivity" theory.

This option does not directly weaken the author's argument in favor of Marx's theory. The passage states that the "marginal productivity" theory has been discredited due to logical contradictions, and the presence of a new theory addressing its flaws does not necessarily negate the superiority of Marx's theory as presented by the author.

b) Marx's theory of profit fails to account for the role of technological advancements in capitalist production.

This option is not mentioned in the passage, and its validity is not supported by the information provided. The passage focuses on the economic and commercial justification for the patent system and the comparison between Marx's theory and mainstream economic theories, but it does not discuss the role of technological advancements in capitalist production.

c) Mainstream macroeconomic theories have been successful in predicting economic trends and outcomes.

This option does not directly weaken the author's argument about Marx's theory of profit. The passage briefly mentions that mainstream macroeconomic theory has no theory of profit at all, but it does not delve into the success or failure of mainstream macroeconomic theories in predicting economic trends and outcomes. The focus of the passage is on the lack of a theory of profit in mainstream macroeconomics.

105 - a

Option (a) provides the most logical way for mainstream theories to return to the textbooks. The passage suggests that mainstream economic theories, including the "marginal productivity" theory of profit, have been discredited due to logical contradictions and lack of explanatory power. For these theories to regain credibility and be included in textbooks, it would be essential to address and resolve the flaws identified through rigorous academic research and scholarly debates. This process of critical examination and refinement is a fundamental part of academic progress and can lead to the improvement and reintegration of mainstream theories into economics textbooks.

Reasons for incorrect options:

b) Mainstream economics textbooks include a separate section discussing alternative theories, including Marx's theory of profit.

This option suggests including alternative theories, including Marx's theory of profit, in a separate section. While this may be a way to present diverse perspectives, it does not directly address the issue of regaining mainstream theories' credibility and inclusion in textbooks.

c) Leading economists advocate for the inclusion of mainstream theories in textbooks to provide a comprehensive understanding of economic principles.

While including mainstream theories in textbooks might be advocated by leading economists to provide a comprehensive understanding of economic principles, it does not specify how the flaws in these theories would be addressed or whether they would regain credibility.

d) Mainstream economics departments collaborate with experts in Marxian economics to integrate both perspectives into their curricula.

This option suggests collaboration between mainstream economics departments and experts in Marxian economics to integrate both perspectives into their curricula. While this could foster a more comprehensive approach to economics, it does not directly address how the flaws in mainstream theories would be resolved and how they would return to economics textbooks.

106 - a

The passage implies that workers are exploited under capitalism, as Marx's theory of profit suggests that capitalists generate profits through the surplus labour of workers. This suggests that workers may receive lower wages than the value of their labour, leading to income inequality and struggles to make ends meet. Therefore, option a, which states that many workers in capitalist economies face income inequality and struggle to make ends meet, aligns with the inference based on the information provided in the passage.

Option b: The passage does not specifically mention that workers in capitalist societies are rewarded based on their skills and qualifications. It focuses on the exploitation of workers rather than the direct relationship between skills and rewards.

Option c: The passage does not explicitly state that exploitation is prevalent in all capitalist countries, regardless of their economic development. It emphasizes the exploitative nature of capitalism in general.

Option d: The passage does not mention the necessity of comprehensive social welfare programs for labourers in capitalist economies. It focuses on the exploitation of workers rather than the provision of social welfare programs.

107 - b

Option (b) follows from the passage about socialism. The passage presents Marx's theory of profit, which concludes that capitalism is inherently and unavoidably an unjust and exploitative economic system. It suggests that profit in capitalism is the result of the exploitation of workers because the value produced by workers is greater than the

wages they are paid. In contrast, the passage suggests that if a just and equitable economic system without exploitation is desired, then Marx's theory suggests that the economic system should be changed from capitalism to socialism. Therefore, it can be assumed that the adoption of socialism has the potential to minimize exploitation, as it is presented as an alternative to capitalism, which is deemed inherently exploitative in the passage.

Reasons for incorrect options:

a) Socialism is a utopian economic system with no grievances of labours.

This option is not supported by the passage. The passage discusses Marx's theory of profit and suggests that capitalism is exploitative. It mentions socialism as an alternative to capitalism to address the exploitation of workers, but it does not portray socialism as a utopian economic system with no grievances of labor.

c) Unlike capitalism, socialism ensures profits and social equality as well.

This option is not supported by the passage. The passage focuses on the exploitation of workers under capitalism and presents socialism as an alternative. While it suggests that the profit of capitalists is the result of the exploitation of workers in capitalism, it does not explicitly state that socialism ensures profits and social equality.

d) Socialism might have its drawbacks, but it is better than capitalism.

This option is not directly supported by the passage. While the passage presents socialism as an alternative to capitalism to address exploitation, it does not explicitly compare the drawbacks of both systems or state that socialism is better than capitalism. It primarily focuses on the economic and commercial justification for the patent system and the comparison between Marx's theory and mainstream economic theories.

108 - a

Option (a) Patents provide legal protection for creative work, leading to increased investment in industrial innovation.

The correct option is (a) because it can be inferred from the information provided in the passage. The passage discusses the economic and commercial justification for the

patent system and highlights that patents are a form of protection for the creative work of the human mind. It mentions that patents grant inventors exclusive rights to control the output and price of the patented products. This protection of creative work through patents acts as a stimulus to investment in industrial innovation. When inventors and innovators know that their ideas and inventions will be legally protected through patents, it encourages them to invest in industrial development and pursue new ideas, as they will have the exclusive rights to their inventions, enabling them to control their output and profits.

Reasons for incorrect options:

b) The patent system is the sole means of encouraging creativity and investment in industrial development.

This option is not supported by the passage. While the passage highlights the role of patents in encouraging innovation and investment in industrial development, it does not state that the patent system is the sole means of doing so. There may be other forms of protection and incentives for innovation that complement the patent system.

c) Mainstream economic theories acknowledge the superior role of patents in stimulating innovation.

This option is not supported by the passage. The passage contrasts mainstream economic theories with Marx's theory of profit, but it does not specifically mention whether mainstream economic theories acknowledge the superior role of patents in stimulating innovation. It focuses on the lack of a theory of profit in mainstream macroeconomics and the flaws in the "marginal productivity" theory in mainstream microeconomics.

d) Marx's theory of profit offers a more robust explanation for the role of patents in industrial development.

This option is not directly supported by the passage. While the passage presents Marx's theory of profit and highlights its role in addressing exploitation, it does not compare Marx's theory with mainstream economic theories regarding the role of patents in industrial development. The focus of the passage is on patents as a form of protection for creative work and their economic and commercial justification.

109 - b

To find the number of employees surveyed with a bachelor's degree, we need to calculate the percentage of employees with a bachelor's degree and apply it to the total number of employees surveyed.

We are given the following information:

- Total number of employees surveyed: 800

- Percentage of employees with a bachelor's degree: 30%

Number of employees with a bachelor's degree = Percentage of employees with a bachelor's degree ×* Total number of employees surveyed

= 30% ×* 800

To calculate this, we can convert the percentage to a decimal:

30% = 30/100 = 0.30

Number of employees with a bachelor's degree = 0.30 ×* 800

= 240

Therefore, the correct answer is option (b) 240.

110 - b

To find the percentage of employees surveyed with at least a master's degree, we need to calculate the cumulative percentage of employees with a master's degree and a Ph.D

We are given the following information:

- Total number of employees surveyed: 800

- Percentage of employees with a master's degree: 20%

- Percentage of employees with a Ph.D.: 10%

Percentage of employees with at least a master's degree = Percentage of employees with a master's degree + Percentage of employees with a Ph.D.

= 20% + 10%

= 30%

Therefore, the correct answer is option (b) 30%.

111 - c

If the total number of employees surveyed is 1200 instead of 800, we can calculate the number of employees with a high school diploma by scaling up the given percentage.

According to the original survey, 40% of the employees had a high school diploma. To find the number of employees with a high school diploma in the larger survey, we can use the ratio of the total number of employees surveyed.

Let's calculate it:

Original survey:

Total employees surveyed: 800

Number of employees with a high school diploma: 40% of 800 = (40/100) ×* 800 = 320

Larger survey:

Total employees surveyed: 1200

Number of employees with a high school diploma: (40/100) ×* 1200 = 480

Ratio should be = original value : updated value of survey

Ratio should be = 320 : 480

Ratio should be = 2 : 3

Therefore, in the larger survey of 1200 employees, there would be 480 employees with a high school diploma , now the ratio should be 2 : 3

112 - c

To determine the minimum percentage of women among all the employees surveyed, we need to consider the percentage of women in each educational category and calculate the overall minimum percentage.

According to the given information:

- Percentage of employees with a high school diploma: 40%

- Percentage of employees with a bachelor's degree: 30%

- Percentage of employees with a master's degree: 20%

- Percentage of employees with a Ph.D.: 10%

We are also provided with the following additional information:

- 40% of employees with a high school diploma are women.

- 20% of employees with a Ph.D. are women.

To calculate the minimum percentage of women among all the employees surveyed, we need to find the minimum contribution from each educational category and sum them up.

Percentage contribution from employees with a high school diploma:

Women with a high school diploma = 40% of 40% (women among employees with a high school diploma)

= 0.4 ×* 40% = 0.4 ×* 0.4 = 0.16 or 16%

Percentage contribution from employees with a Ph.D.:

Women with a Ph.D. = 20% of 10% (women among employees with a Ph.D.)

= 0.2 ×* 10% = 0.2 ×* 0.1 = 0.02 or 2%

Now, let's calculate the minimum percentage of women among all the employees surveyed by summing up the contributions:

Minimum percentage of women among all employees = Percentage contribution from high school diploma + Percentage contribution from Ph.D.

= 16% + 2%

= 18%

Therefore, the minimum percentage of women among all the employees surveyed is 18%.

113 - a

Total Profit/Loss = (Total Selling Price) - (Total Cost Price)

Total Selling Price = Rs 350 + Rs 290 + Rs 340 + Rs 360 + Rs 300 = Rs 1640

Total Cost Price = Rs 200 + Rs 180 + Rs 220 + Rs 250 + Rs 190 = Rs 1040

Total Profit = Rs 1640 - Rs 1040 = Rs 600

The total profit on the dress inventory of FashionEmporium is Rs 600.

114 - c

Total Original Revenue = Rs 480 + Rs 560 + Rs 400 + Rs 620 = Rs 2060

Total Markdown Revenue = Rs 300 + Rs 380 + Rs 240 + Rs 450 = Rs 1370

Total Decrease in Revenue = Total Original Revenue - Total Markdown Revenue Total Decrease in Revenue = Rs 2060 - Rs 1370 = Rs 690

Total Percentage Decrease in Revenue = (Total Decrease in Revenue / Total Original Revenue 100 Total Percentage Decrease in Revenue = (690/2060) × 100 = 33.495% = 34%

Therefore, the total percentage decrease in revenue for ElectroTech after the markdown strategy is approximately 33.50%.

115 - a

The total savings made by GroceryGalore on the bulk purchase of rice can be calculated as follows:

Quantity of rice purchased = 500 kg

Original rate of rice = Rs 2.50 per kg

Discounted rate of rice = Rs 2.00 per kg

Total original cost = Rs 2.50 × 500 = Rs 1250

Total discounted cost = Rs 2.00 × 500 = Rs 1000

Total savings = Total original cost - Total discounted cost = Rs 1250 - Rs 1000 = Rs 250

So, GroceryGalore made a total savings of Rs 250 on the bulk purchase of rice.

116 - b

Total Loss = (Total Cost Price) - (Total Selling Price)

Total Cost Price = Rs 30 + Rs 40 + Rs 50 = Rs 120

Total Selling Price = Rs 20 + Rs 30 + Rs 40 = Rs 90

Total Loss = Rs 120 - Rs 90 = Rs 30

Therefore, the total loss incurred by TechHaven during the promotional event is Rs 30.

117 - c

If the average marks of the students in all four subjects are considered, then the overall average mark of the class would be the average of the average marks in Mathematics, Science, English, and History.

The average mark in Mathematics is 85, the average mark in Science is 75, the average mark in English is 90, and the average mark in History is 80.

So, the overall average mark of the class would be:

(85 + 75 + 90 + 80) / 4 = 82.5

118 - c

If the class average mark in Mathematics increases by 5 points, then the new average mark in Mathematics would be 85 + 5 = 90.

If the class average mark in Science decreases by 5 points, then the new average mark in Science would be 75 - 5 = 70.

The average mark in English and History remains unchanged at 90 and 80, respectively.

So, the new overall average mark of the class in these four subjects would be:

(90 + 70 + 90 + 80) / 4 = 82.5

119 - a

To find the minimum average mark the class needs in another subject to maintain an average mark of 80 across all subjects, we need to calculate the sum of the average marks in the current subjects and subtract it from the desired total.

Current average marks = Mathematics (85) + Science (75) + English (90) + History (80) = 330

Desired total average marks = 80 x 5 (as there are 5 subjects) = 400

Minimum average mark needed in another subject = Desired total average marks - Current average marks

= 400 - 330

= 70

Therefore, the class needs to achieve a minimum average mark of 70 in another subject to maintain an average mark of 80 across all subjects. Option A is the correct answer.

120 - a

To find the new overall average mark of the class, we need to add 5 to each subject's average mark and calculate the new average.

The sum of the new average marks is (85 + 5) + (75 + 5) + (90 + 5) + (80 + 5) = 90 + 80 + 95 + 85 = 350.

Since there are four subjects, the new overall average mark of the class is 350 divided by 4, which equals 87.5.

MOCK TEST - 9

Section - English

Passage 1

Read the passage below and answer the following questions.

The key to this story is economic freedom. It was this historically unprecedented freedom that transferred to consumers the economic power to make or break an entrepreneur. The free market, with its system of competitive open entry, forced men of genius — and other men who may have had only one revolutionary economic idea in their lives – to serve the whims and desires of the buying public. It is the magnificent freedom of one person to be able lawfully to approach another and say, “Let’s make a deal,” that has made possible the triumph of the consumer — what can be called “consumer sovereignty.”

This is the key fact that so few of the beneficiaries of business have ever understood. The American economic system has pitted entrepreneurs against entrepreneurs, each in quest of fame and fortune (or at least fortune), but all of them have been continually pressured by the threat of competition to meet the demands of consumers. Most "brand new ideas" are flops, but those that survive by attracting capital and buyers change history. The written story of enterprising Americans is the story of those who succeeded. But those who failed also played a crucial role.

Any political system that does not allow most enterprises to fail must at the same time place enormous constraints on those few that succeed. Voters who support legislated “safety nets” for faltering businesses do so because they believe that successful businessmen are the ones who should pay and do pay. This misses the point. Consumers pay far more than successful businessmen pay. Vastly more important than the taxes collected from successful entrepreneurs is the fact that those masses of consumers who might otherwise have benefitted from major innovations inevitably lose. In a world in which all runners in all races are forced

to cross the finish line at the same time, there will be few records broken and few people cheering in the stands.

The willingness of entrepreneurs to bear risk, to put their own money and other people's invested money where their mouths and visions are, is the heart of economic growth. No one knows the future; in each specialised area of knowledge, someone must bear this inescapable uncertainty for us. Entrepreneurship is not a form of gambling; it is a way of planning for an uncertain future. The entrepreneur spends money in certain ways in an attempt to meet future consumer demand more cost-effectively than his competitors will. We, consumers, vote "yes" or "no" with our money, assuming that the state allows us this fundamental freedom.

Q**1. What does the term "consumer sovereignty" as used in the passage mean**?

(a) Consumers prefer to encourage the products of entrepreneurs.

(b) Consumers are independent to buy new products or ignore them.

(c) Freedom of one person to approach their prospective consumers for selling.

(d) Consumers are king in a market-based economy, not the business houses.

Q2. "The American economic system has pitted the entrepreneur against the entrepreneur." Which of the following can be inferred from the given statement?

(a) The author is referring to relentless competition in the USA.

(b) The author is referring to the similarity of ideas among different entrepreneurs.

(c) The author is highlighting the spirit of healthy competition among entrepreneurs.

(d) The author is referring to the growth of the American economic system.

Q3. Which of the following is not true regarding 'entrepreneurship' as described in the passage?

(a) Entrepreneurs take risks to help sustain the economic growth of a country.

(b) Both the successful and failed entrepreneurs are equally considerable for the growth of an economic system.

(c) Entrepreneurship is a type of betting where most of the ideas fail, and only a few succeed after many struggles.

(d) Entrepreneurship can be understood as planning to meet the consumer's demands better than the competitors.

Q4. Which of the following does not mean "inescapable" as used in the passage?

(a) Ineliminable

(b) Inevitable

(c) Assured

(d) Avoidable

Passage 2

Read the passage below and answer the following questions.

The Buddhist point of view takes the function of work to be at least threefold: to give a man a chance to utilise and develop his faculties; to enable him to overcome his ego-centeredness by joining with other people in a common task, and to bring forth the goods and services needed for a becoming existence. Again, the consequences that flow from this view are endless. To organise work in such a manner that it becomes meaningless, boring, **stultifying,** or nerve-racking for the worker would be little short of criminal; it would indicate a greater concern with goods than with people, an evil lack of compassion and a

soul-destroying degree of attachment to the most primitive side of this worldly existence.

From the Buddhist point of view, there are, therefore, two types of mechanisation that must be distinguished: one that enhances a man's skill and power and one that turns the work of man over to a mechanical slave, leaving the man in a position of having to serve the slave. How to tell the one from the other? "The craftsman himself," says Ananda Coomaraswamy, a man equally competent to talk about the modern West as the ancient East, “can always, if allowed to, draw the delicate distinction between the machine and the tool. A carpet loom is a tool, a contrivance for holding warp threads at a stretch for the pile to be woven around them by the craftsmen’s fingers; but a power loom is a machine, and its significance as a destroyer of culture lies in the fact that it does the essentially human part of the work.” It is clear, therefore, that Buddhist economics must be very different from the economics of modern materialism since the Buddhist sees the essence of civilisation not in a multiplication of wants but the purification of human character. Character, at the same time, is formed primarily by a man’s work. And work, properly conducted in conditions of human dignity and freedom, blesses those who do it and equally their products. The Indian philosopher and economist J. C. Kumarappa sums the matter up as follows:

If the nature of the work is properly appreciated and applied, it will stand in the same relation to the higher faculties as food is to the physical body. It nourishes and enlivens the higher man and urges him to produce the best he is capable of. It directs his free will along the proper course and disciplines the animal in him into progressive channels. It furnishes an excellent background for man to display his scale of values and develop his personality.

Q5. Which of the following can be said to be a part of the concept of the Buddhist point of view of the function of work?

(a) A man’s work should shape his character.

(b) A person’s work should help him to deal with his self-obsessiveness.

(c) A man’s work should help him become financially stable.

(d) A man’s work should make him feel proud of himself.

Q6. What does the phrase 'the craftsmen himself' as has been used in the passage mean

(a) A weaver

(b) A working man

(c) God

(d) A Buddhist

Q7 What is the meaning of the word 'stultifying' as used in the passage?

a) Something that makes someone feel bored

b) Something that can be neglected

c) Something that makes someone feel excited

d) Something full of enthusiasm

Q8. What is the tone of the passage?

a) Didactic

b) Aggressive

c) Apologetic

d) Cynical

Passage 3

Read the passage below and answer the following questions.

AS GREGOR SAMSA awoke one morning out of restless dreams, he found himself in bed, transformed into a gargantuan pest. He lay on his hard, armoured back and saw, as he raised his head a little, his domed, brown belly, divided into arched segments; he could hardly keep the bed sheets from sliding from his stomach's height completely to the floor. His numerous legs, **lamentably** thin in comparison to his new girth, flickered helplessly before his eyes.

"What has happened to me?" he thought. It was no dream. His room, a proper room for a human being (albeit a little too small), lay still between the four familiar walls. Above the table, upon which a collection of sample cloth goods was spread out in stacks—Samsa was a travelling salesman—hung the picture which he had cut out of an illustrated magazine a little while ago and set in a pretty gilt frame. It depicted a woman who, with a fur hat and a fur boa, sat erect, lifting up in the direction of the viewer a solid fur muff into which her entire forearm had disappeared.

Gregor's glance then turned to the window, and the dreary weather—one heard raindrops falling upon the window ledge—made him quite melancholy. “How would it be if I kept sleeping for a little while longer and forgot all this foolishness,” he thought; but this was entirely impractical, for he was accustomed to sleeping on his right side, and in his present circumstances, he couldn't bring himself into this position.

“Oh God,” he thought, “**what a strenuous occupation I've chosen!** Always on the road, day out, day in. The rigours of the job are much greater than if I were working locally, and, furthermore, the nuisances of travelling are always imposed upon me—the worries about train connections, bad meals at irregular intervals, fleeting human contact that is ever-changing, never lasting, and never expected to be genuine. To the devil with it all!" He felt a slight itching on the top of his abdomen. He slowly pushed himself on his back closer to the bedpost so that he could lift his head more easily, found the itchy area, which was entirely covered with small white spots—he did not know what to make of them—and wanted to feel the place with a leg.

He slid back again into his earlier position. “This getting up early,” he thought, “makes one completely idiotic. A man must have his sleep. Other travellers live like harem women. For instance, when I come back to the inn during the course of the morning to write up the necessary orders, these gentlemen are just sitting down to breakfast. If I were to try that with my boss, I'd be thrown out on the spot.

Q9 What can be inferred from the statement given below? “Oh God,” he thought, “what a strenuous occupation I've chosen!

a. Gregor was dissatisfied with his job because he was underpaid.

b. Gregor was exasperated with his job because it his job involved a lot of travelling.

c. Gregor was unhappy with his appalling boss.

d. Gregor was trying hard but could not get up from his bed.

Q10. What is the one thing that Gregor recalled after his transformation into an insect?

(a) He did not have proper sleep

(b) He was late for the work

(c) He forgot to keep the cloth sample on the table

(d) He had a bad dream

Q11. Which of the following suggests an opposite meaning to the word 'lamentably'?

(a) Frugally

(b) Copiously

(c) Delectably

(d) Deplorably

Q12. Gregor was transformed into an animal but feared more about getting late at work. Which of the following can be the most appropriate reason for the fear?

a. He was very much dedicated and passionate about his job as a salesperson.

b. His resentment towards his job is a bigger problem.

c. He was agitated at his boss's reaction if he got late for work.

d. He was finding a reason to escape from his apartment.

Passage 4

Read the passage below and answer the following questions.

2000 census shows that 55% of the population of India was farming, as opposed to 60% in 1990. While the population of India has gone up, even assuming no biases in fertility rates between rural and urban communities, fifty million people who were part of farming families have disappeared between 1990 and 2000.

For the most part, these were small farmers who had not been able to sustain their livelihoods by farming and had had to migrate to cities. In effect, fifty million people who were able to sustain their lives through farming were forced to move into urban areas – specifically slum areas in India.

Given the government's focus on slums and its sustained efforts to demolish them, we need to ask whether they are developing policies to prevent people from migrating to urban slums. The answer -is negative, taking away from their ability to sustain their livelihoods through farming. **Fiscal policies** in the agricultural sector represent this bias. While industrial sector loans are available at 9%, and loans to urban citizens are available at 7-8%, the loans to the agricultural sector are at interest rates of 14-16 %. In such a situation, small farmers who take loans- given the uncertainty of rains and the inherent risk in the agricultural sector- find it difficult to pay back their loans and often find that the bank seizes their properties.

Another option is to make money from local money lenders, who today are usually retailers for seeds, fertilisers, and pesticides in the area.

In ideal cases, small and medium farmers are seriously in debt. The government has begun to recognise this thanks to a suicide rate in India of over 15000 thousand farmers per year. It has reacted to this situation not by easing interest rates or helping livelihood processes but by increasing the loans available to the farmer by over three times.

The government in the **US and EU** recognise the risk in farming and have provided major subsidies to their farmers. In total, the USA and EU give agricultural subsidies of over US $ 1 billion every year. In 1999 -2002, the US spent $ 1.3bn on income support for rice farmers. The plight of the small farmer in the USA is better than in India. While India can give subsidies up to 10% of the total cost of food production as per WTO agreements -its current rate is at a measly 3%.

Q13. Which of the following correctly informs us about the outcome of the Government's act of increasing the loans available to farmers?

a) It has helped them to sustain their livelihood by farming.

b) It has failed to address the actual problem behind the suicides of farmers across India.

c) It has pushed the Indian farmer four times more into debt.

d) It has supported them by providing subsidies.

Q14. The author's opinion regarding the government's approach towards the agricultural sector can best be described as?

a) Criticism

b) Scepticism

c) Cynicism

d) Apprehension

Q15. Which of the following statement is not true according to the passage?

a) Agricultural subsidies are being given to fertiliser and pesticidepesticides companies instead of farmers.

b) Our government gives only 3% of the total cost of production as a subsidy.

c) Fiscal policies in the agricultural sector do not seem to be customer friendly.

d) Irrespective of the size of their holdings, farmers are migrating to slums in search of livelihood.

16. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

a) Problems of farmers are the same worldwide.

b) Farmers in India are not as supported by the government as that in the US and Europe.

c) The suicide of farmers is a major problem in India, Europe and the US.

d) The US and EU have created problems for their farmers by increasing the loans available to them.

Passage 5

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:

There was once, in the country of Alifbay, a sad city, the saddest of cities, a city so ruinously sad that it had forgotten its name. It stood by a mournful sea full of glumfish, which were so miserable to eat that they made people belch with melancholy even though the skies were blue. In the north of the sad city stood mighty factories in which sadness was actually manufactured, packaged and sent all over the world, which never seemed to get enough of it. Black smoke poured out of the chimneys of the sadness factories and hung over the city like bad news. And in the depths of the city, beyond an old zone of ruined buildings that looked like broken hearts, there lived a happy young fellow by the name of Haroun, the only child of the storyteller Rashid Khalifa, whose cheerfulness was famous throughout that unhappy metropolis, and whose never-ending stream of tall, short and winding tales had earned him not one but two nicknames. To his admirers he was Rashid the Ocean of Notions, as stuffed with cheery stories as the sea was full of glumfish; but to his jealous rivals, he was the Shah of Blah. To his wife, Soraya, Rashid was for many years as loving a husband as anyone could wish for, and during these years Haroun grew up in a home in which, instead of misery and frowns, he had his father's ready laughter and his mother's sweet voice raised in song. Then something went wrong. (Maybe the sadness of the city finally crept in through their windows.)

The day Soraya stopped singing, in the middle of a line, Haroun guessed there was trouble brewing, but he never suspected how much. Rashid Khalifa was so busy making up and telling stories that he didn't notice that Soraya no longer sang; which probably made things worse. But then Rashid was a busy man, in constant demand, he was the Ocean of Notions, the famous Shah of Blah. Rashid was so often on stage that he lost track of what was going on in his own home. He sped around the city and the country telling stories, while Soraya stayed home, turning cloudy and even a little thunderous and brewing up quite a storm. Haroun went with his father because the man was a magician. He would climb up onto some little makeshift stage in a dead-end alley packed with raggedy children and toothless old-timers, and once he got going even the city's

many wandering cows would stop and cock their ears, the parrots in the trees would imitate his voice.

Q17. What is most likely true about the passage?

a. Haroun was unhappy about the Shah of Blah's cheery stories.

b. Haroun did not like his mother's songs, so she stopped singing.

c. Khalifa could entertain animals and birds with his stories.

d. Rashid started telling more stories to encourage Soraya for singing.

Q18. Which of the following applies to the city in the country of Alifbay?

a. It was the city of happiness for Haroun during his early age.

b. The city was full of sadistic manufacturing factories.

c. The city stood in the middle of the sea.

d. The city had no effect on the happiness of Haroun's family.

Q19. What can you conclude from the second paragraph of the passage?

a. Haroun's family was the only happy family in the sad city.

b. The Shah of Blah was able to recover the happiness of the city.

c. The people of the city were jealous of the happiness of the Khalifa family.

d. Haroun's father was not aware of the behavioural changes in Soraya.

Q20. All the words below are synonyms of "melancholy" except –

a. Mournful

b. Stimulating

c. Dismal

d. Woeful

Passage 5

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:

"In the hazy morning mist, the old cottage stood, its timeworn walls adorned with trailing vines. Inside, the air was filled with the aroma of freshly brewed tea, mingling with the earthy scent of old books. Sunlight filtered through the cracks in the window, casting a warm glow upon the faded pages of a forgotten manuscript.

Amidst the tranquillity of the surroundings, the cottage housed stories untold, waiting to be discovered by those willing to listen. Each creak of the wooden floorboards echoed with the voices of characters who once graced its rooms. The ancient walls whispered secrets from the past, hinting at forgotten adventures and unrequited love.

As I sat in the worn armchair by the fireplace, the crackling embers danced in rhythm with the words on the page. Ruskin Bond, the master storyteller, wove his magic through his vivid descriptions and captivating narratives. Through his tales, he transported me to distant lands, where I wandered through mist-laden valleys and climbed towering mountain peaks.

His words painted pictures in my mind, evoking emotions and stirring the depths of my soul. I lost myself in the tales of friendship, love, and resilience, finding solace in the pages that held a world of escape. Each story had its own unique charm, a reflection of the author's deep connection with nature and his understanding of the human spirit.

In Bond's stories, I discovered the beauty of simplicity, the power of observation, and the importance of cherishing the moments that often go unnoticed. His narratives taught me to find joy in the smallest of details and to appreciate the wonders of the natural world. Through his writing, he captured the essence of life's fleeting moments and imparted timeless wisdom.

As the day drifted into the evening and the last rays of sunlight bathed the cottage in a golden hue, I closed the book with a contented sigh. Ruskin Bond's tales had left an indelible mark on my heart and ignited a spark within me. The

old cottage had become a sanctuary, a haven where stories came alive and dreams took flight.

In that magical space, I realized the true power of storytelling – its ability to transport us, inspire us, and remind us of the beauty that resides in our own lives. The old cottage and Ruskin Bond's stories had become intertwined, forever etched in my memories as a testament to the enduring power of literature."

Q**21. What is the main theme of the passage?**

a) The beauty of an old cottage

b) The power of storytelling

c) The importance of nature

d) The tranquillity of mist-laden valleys

Q**22. What is the author's experience while reading Ruskin Bond's tales?**

a) A sense of adventure and excitement

b) A feeling of nostalgia and longing

c) A deep connection with nature

d) A desire to explore distant lands

23. According to the passage, what does Ruskin Bond's storytelling emphasise?

a) The importance of material possessions

b) The need for constant adventure and thrill

c) The beauty of simplicity and observation

d) The pursuit of fame and success

Q**24. What does the old cottage represent for the author?**

a) A place of mysterious adventures and hidden treasures

b) A sanctuary for lost souls and broken hearts

c) A reminder of forgotten traditions and customs

d) A haven where stories come alive and dreams take flight

Section - Current Affairs, including General Knowledge

Passage 1

Read the following passage and answer the questions

Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) announced that the moon mission Chandrayaan-3 will be launched on July 14. ISROs new heavy lift launch vehicle LVM-3 carrying an integrated module will lift off at 2:35 pm from Satish Dhawan Space Centre in Sriharikota, Andhra Pradesh. During G20 Space economy leaders meeting on launch of Chandrayaan-3, ISRO chairman S Somnath said that Chandrayaan-3 will lift off on July 14 and if everything goes well, it will land on August 23. “On July 14 at 2:35 pm, Chandrayaan-3 will lift off and if everything goes well it will land on August 23. The date is decided based on when is the sunrise on the moon, it will depend on the calculations, but if it gets delayed then we will have to keep the landing for the next month in September,” he said.

ISRO integrated the encapsulated assembly containing Chandrayaan-3 with the launch vehicle LVM3 at SDSC. ISRO chairman S Somnath had last month announced that they are planning for the launch day of its third lunar mission between July 13-19.

"Chandrayaan-3 is almost ready. Final integration and testing are almost complete. Still, some more tests are pending, so we want to do it a little later. There were two slots available one in February and another in June. We would like to take June (2023) slot for the launch," he had said. Chandrayaan-3 is a follow-on mission to Chandrayaan-2 to demonstrate end-to-end capability in safe landing and roving on the lunar surface. According to the officials, the mission carries scientific instruments to study the

thermophysical properties of the lunar regolith, lunar seismicity, lunar surface plasma environment and elemental composition in the vicinity of the landing site. In March this year, the Chandrayaan-3 spacecraft successfully completed the essential tests that validated its capability to withstand the harsh vibration and acoustic environment that the spacecraft would face during its launch. Chandrayaan-2, India's second mission to the moon, was launched on (1), from Satish Dhawan Space Center, Sriharikota. But the mission failed after the Vikram lunar lander crashed on the Moon during the early hours of September 6.

Q25. When was the Chandraayan - 2 launched?

(a) 2010

(b) 2014

(c) 2019

(d) 2016

Q26. Which two planets are compared as 'sister planets' having similar size, mass, density and volume?

(a) Uranus and Neptune

(b) Venus and Earth

(c) Mercury and Neptune

(d) Saturn and Venus

Q27. From where was the Crew-6 mission launched on February 27, 2023?

(a) Cape Canaveral

(b) Kourou

(c) Baikonur

(d) Jiuquan

Q28. In which year an When is an earth-observing satellite, NISAR, planned to be launched?

(a) 2030

(b) 2026

(c) 2024

(d) 2028

Q29. Which of the following organisation has joined hands with NASA and introduced a new geospatial foundation model that can transform satellite data into detailed maps of floods, fires, and other landscape transformations?

(a) National Research Foundation

(b) IBM

(c) INFOSYS

(d) CSIR

Passage 2

Read the following passage and answer the questions

The Supreme Court upheld the validity of two central laws and the corresponding rules that provide for a maximum tenure of five years for the directors of the CBI and Enforcement Directorate. A bench of Justices BR Gavai, Vikram Nath and Sanjay Karol rejected the contention of the petitioners, including some leaders of the (1)Congress and TMC, that the amendments made to the Acts will be used as "carrot and stick" by the government of the day to ensure that the chiefs of the two central probe agencies work according to its wishes. "The challenge to Central Vigilance Commission (Amendment) Act, 2021 and the Delhi Special Police Establishment (Amendment) Act, 2021 as well as to the Fundamental (Amendment) Rules, 2021 is rejected and the writ petitions are dismissed to that extent," the court ruled.

Giving the reasons, the bench said the apex court in its 1997 verdict in the Vineet Narain versus Union of India case had issued a specific order that the CBI director shall have a minimum tenure of two years. In its verdict in the case, popularly known as the Jain Hawala case, the apex court had laid down the guidelines to ensure the independence and autonomy of the CBI and ordered that it be placed under the supervision of the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) instead of the central government.

Justice Gavai, who penned down the 103-page verdict on behalf of the bench, said what has been provided by the impugned amendments is that the two year period for which the initial appointment has been made could, in public interest, be extended up to one year at a time.

"However, this can be done only on the recommendation of the Committee which is constituted for their appointments. The second proviso further provided that no such extension shall be granted after the completion of a period of five years in total including the period mentioned in the initial appointment.

The bench said such extensions can be granted by the government only if the committees, which are constituted for recommending their appointment, recommend their extension in public interest and also record the reasons in writing. It further said that by the impugned amendments, the said period of two years for the directors of CBI/ED, as ordered in the 1997 verdict and subsequent judgements, has not been fiddled with.

It noted the ED director can be appointed only on the recommendation of a committee consisting of the Central Vigilance Commissioner (Chairman), Vigilance Commissioners (Members), and Union government secretaries in-charge of the Ministry of Personnel, Ministry of Home Affairs, and secretary to the Government of India in-charge of the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance.

Q30. A bench of Justices BR Gavai, Vikram Nath and Sanjay Karol rejected the contention of the petitioners, including some leaders of the political parties that the amendments made to the Acts will be used as "carrot and stick" by the government to ensure that the chiefs of the two central probe agencies work according to its wishes. Which parties are referred to here?

(a) Bahujan Samaj Party and the Congress

(b) Congress Party and the TMC

(c) Aam Aadmi Party and BJP

(d) Communist Party of India (Marxist) and TMC

Q31. The apex court in its _____verdict in the Vineet Narain versus Union of India case had issued a specific order that the CBI director shall have a minimum tenure of two years.

(a) 2000
(b) 1991
(c) 1997
(d) 2002

Q32. Who was the first CBI director of India?

(a) S. N. Mathur
(b) John Lobo
(c) R. Sekhar
(d) D. P. Kohli

Q33. Name the apex Indian government body created in 1964 to address governmental corruption.

(a) National Human Rights Commission
(b) Central Vigilance Commission
(c) Planning Commission
(d) Election Commission

Q34. Who inaugurated the Diamond Jubilee celebrations of the CBI at New Delhi?

(a) Rajnath Singh
(b) PM Modi
(c) Smriti Irani
(d) Amit Shah

Passage 3

Read the following passage and answer the questions

Inside his capacious office, his tan curtains drawn against the tropical sun, the president of (1) expressed sympathy with the striking teachers who were massing outside, taunting him while demanding higher wages. Three years of unmitigated catastrophe have destroyed spending power in this South American country - the result of global crises landing atop decades of profligate governance. Food and fuel prices have soared, worsened by Russia's war on Ukraine. The national currency plunged, and the economy cratered just as the pandemic spread death and fear.

"The heavy burden on my people," President Chandrikapersad Santokhi said, gave him a "moral responsibility to provide relief." Yet he had little to offer. The fortunes of his country of 600,000 people were caught in the geopolitical crossfire, its access to aid delayed by the conflict between the United States and China. The next week, a delegation from the International Monetary Fund arrived from Washington to nudge Santokhi's administration to advance a round of spending cuts. Budget austerity was the central requirement for the fund's rescue program - a three-year, $690 million package of low-interest loans designed to give Suriname the wherewithal to continue payments on $2.4 billion in foreign debt.

The IMF and its most influential participant, the United States, also wanted something else: They were adamant that Chinese creditors restructure $545 million in debt - loans Suriname had used to build roads and housing.

The challenges facing Suriname illustrate one of the new complexities in global finance. As scores of middle- and lower-income countries grapple with an intensifying debt crisis, assistance is often held up by conflict between traditionally dominant Western institutions and a significant rising player: China.

In decades past, the International Monetary Fund - a central component of the liberal democratic order forged by the United States and its allies at the end of World War II - was the only source of cash for nations that struggled to pay their bills. China has since emerged as a major lender for countries from Asia to Africa to Latin America. Its financial institutions dispense loans accompanied by few demands, providing an alternative to the austerity prescribed by the IMF.

Q35. According to the passage, which country has been facing unmitigated catastrophe over a prolonged period of 3 years that destroyed its spending power?

(a) Ecuador
(b) Suriname
(c) Argentina
(d) Bolivia

Q36. Which country recently announced its decision to open its third representative office in India, this time in Mumbai?

(a) Japan
(b) Taiwan
(c) Paris
(d) Berlin

Q37. Name the countries that have signed a significant agreement worth USD 4.8 billion to establish a 1200-megawatt nuclear power plant.

(a) Russia and UK
(b) Australia and China
(c) China and Pakistan
(d) India and Russia

Q38. What refers to a period wherein the economy of a country is not successful and conditions for business are bad?

(a) Depression
(b) Inflation

(c) Recession

(d) Deflation

Q39. For the first time in 75 years, which country has taken the decision to surrender Hajj quota to Saudi Arabia?

(a) Pakistan

(b) Syria

(c) Iran

(d) Uzbekistan

Passage 4

Read the following passage and answer the questions

A week after the ruling Congress party gave its approval for the decision, T S Singh Deo was officially appointed as deputy Chief Minister of Chhattisgarh. The (1) state's General Administration Department issued a gazette notification in this regard, an official said. Governor Biswabhusan Harichandan has appointed Tribhuvaneshwar Saran Singh Deo as deputy Chief Minister of Chhattisgarh on the advice of Chief Minister Bhupesh Baghel, the notification read. Earlier in the day, ahead of a cabinet meeting, Baghel welcomed Singh Deo -- who is already a state minister -- with a bouquet. Singh Deo met the Governor at the Raj Bhavan.

The soft-spoken Singh Deo had been locked in a turf war with Baghel for the past several months. The Congress's decision to elevate him as deputy CM is being seen as an attempt to stem infighting in the state unit as Assembly elections are due by year-end. But some political commentators have also said that it could disappoint the tribal community which comprises 32 percent of the state's population. Singh Deo has a considerable following in the northern parts of the state, especially the Sarguja district.
The sitting MLA from Ambikapur also enjoys the party high command's confidence.

Differences between Baghel and his cabinet colleague Singh Deo came out in the open in mid-2021 when speculation was rife that the latter will take over as CM for the remaining term as per a purported agreement struck after the 2018 Assembly elections. Baghel and his two senior cabinet colleagues -- Singh Deo and Tamradhwaj Sahu -- were then leading contenders for the top post.

A scion of the erstwhile Sarguja royal family, Singh Deo is currently holding Health and Family Welfare, Medical Education, Twenty Point Implementation and Commercial Tax (GST) portfolios. A three-time MLA, Singh Deo was elevated to the position of the Congress Legislature Party leader after the party lost the 2013 Assembly polls. He was born on October 31, 1952, in Prayagraj (then Allahabad). His father late M S Singh Deo, an IAS officer, retired as chief secretary of the united Madhya Pradesh. His mother Devendra Kumari was a minister in the Madhya Pradesh government. His political career started with the Municipal Council of Ambikapur of which he was chairman during 1983-88 and 1995-99. Singh Deo was elected as an MLA for the first time in 2008 from Sarguja constituency (now known as Ambikapur constituency after delimitation). He retained the seat in 2013.

Q40. A week after the ruling Congress party gave its approval for the decision, T S Singh Deo was officially appointed as deputy Chief Minister of Chhattisgarh. The state's official Department issued a gazette notification in this regard. Which department is referred to here?

(a) Department of External Affairs
(b) General Administration Department
(c) Department of Investment and Asset Management
(d) Public Relations Department

Q41. Which of the following institution appointed P. Vasudevan as new Executive Director?

(a) IDBI

(b) NABARD

(c) Reserve Bank of India

(d) Asian Development Bank

Q42. Which Article of the Indian Constitution deals with the appointment of the states' council of ministers?

(a) Article 145

(b) Article 135

(c) Article 164

(d) Article 235

Q43. Who is the current deputy CM of Maharashtra?

(a) D. K. Shivakumar

(b) Ajit Pawar

(c) Brajesh Pathak

(d) Chowna Mein

Q44. Who was the first Governor-General of India?

(a) Dadabhai Naoroji

(b) C. Rajagopalachari

(c) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

(d) S. Radhakrishnan

Passage 5

Read the following passage and answer the questions

Delivering on a promise made four years ago, the government approved a proposal to set up a National Research Foundation (NRF) as an apex body to promote, fund and

mentor scientific research in higher education institutions across the country, with the focus on cultivating the culture of research in universities and colleges.

The Union Cabinet cleared the introduction of a Bill in Parliament to enable the setting-up of the NRF, which is modelled on the lines of the hugely successful National Science Foundation of the United States. The NRF is estimated to have an initial budget of Rs 50,000 crore over a five-year period between 2023 and 2028.

India barely spends 0.7 per cent of its GDP on research and development, which is extremely low compared to many other countries. In fact, the gross expenditure on R&D declined from 0.84 per cent in 2008 to about 0.69 per cent in 2018, the last year for which confirmed figures are available. In comparison, the US spent 2.83 per cent, China spent 2.14 per cent, and Israel spent 4.9 per cent. Even Brazil, Malaysia and Egypt spend more of their GDP on research.

The proposal for an NRF was first floated in the public domain by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on January 3, 2019 during his address to the Indian Science Congress. The NRF found a second mention on January 20 that year during a joint session of Parliament, and then later in the Finance Minister's speech during the Budget Session in July 2019. The creation of NRF was also one of the key recommendations of the National Education Policy 2020.

Science and Technology Minister Dr Jitendra Singh said the NRF would have come into existence earlier, but was delayed by the disruption caused by the Covid pandemic.

The minister said the NRF would result in "democratisation" of science funding. "We are emphasising the funding of projects in peripheral, rural, and semi-urban areas, which are neglected and never receive funding for science projects. It is a democratisation of funding of science," Singh said.

The Department of Science and Technology's main funding body – the Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB) – which was set up in (1) and is responsible for funding science and technology start-ups, setting up incubators and funding science-related projects in central and state universities, will be absorbed in the NRF. According to DST officials, about 65 per cent of funds from SERB had been cornered by the IITs, and only 11 per cent flowed to projects in state universities.

Q45. When was the Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB) set up that is responsible for funding science and technology start-ups, setting up incubators and funding science-related projects in central and state universities?

(a) 2004
(b) 2010
(c) 2014
(d) 2008

Q46. Where was the first Graphene innovation centre of the country set up in the country?

(a) Madhya Pradesh
(b) Karnataka
(c) Uttar Pradesh
(d) Kerala

Q47. Which institution is the apex body in India for the formulation, coordination, and promotion of biomedical research?

(a) Indian Council of Medical Research
(b) ICAR
(c) Central Leather Research Institute
(d) Raman Research Institute

Q48. When was the Raman Research Institute founded?

(a) 1942
(b) 1948
(c) 1950
(d) 1955

Q49. Recently, scientists have made a remarkable discovery of _____ under the surface of the Moon.

(a) Zinc
(b) Carbon
(c) Granite
(d) Magnesium

Passage 6

Read the following passage and answer the questions

The world has become a little less safe than last year, that is what the Institute of Economics and Peace found in its flagship Global Peace Index 2023 report. Despite that, (1) Iceland has maintained its position to be the most peaceful country in the world since the study was first released in 2008. In fact, seven out of top ten most peaceful countries are found to be in Europe.

Iceland is also the third happiest country in the world, following Finland and Denmark.

This year, India fared well in the list and ranked at 126th position – climbed nine ranks up from last year's report. However, it is running far behind its neighbouring countries such as Bhutan (17), Maldives (23), Nepal (79), China (80), Bangladesh (88), Sri Lanka (107). Pakistan and Myanmar are two countries trailing behind India with 146th and 139th positions, respectively.

Afghanistan continues to remain the lest peaceful country in the world. Yemen, Syria, South Sudan, and Democratic Republic of Congo are among bottom five countries in the list

Q50. According to the Global Peace Index 2023 report, which country has maintained its position to be the most peaceful country in the world since its first release in 2008?

(a) Poland

(b) Hungary
(c) Iceland
(d) Austria

Q51. Which country has once again claimed the top spot as the best city to live worldwide according to Economist Intelligence Unit's Global Liveability Index 2023 report?

(a) Romania
(b) Georgia
(c) Vienna
(d) Denmark

Q52. According to 5th State Food Safety Index 2023, which State has been announced as the top performing state in terms of analysis based on different aspects of food safety to assess the performance of Indian States?

(a) Gujarat
(b) Rajasthan
(c) Karnataka
(d) Kerala

Q53. Which institution releases the Food Outlook Report?

(a) World Health Organisation
(b) World Food Programme
(c) Food and Agriculture Organisation
(d) International Fund for Agricultural Development

Q54. What was the theme of the RBI Report on Currency and Finance for the financial year 2022-23?

(a) Green India

(b) Digital India

(c) Towards a Greener Cleaner India

(d) Towards sustainability

Section - Legal Reasoning

Passage 1

Read the given passage very carefully and answer the questions.

Law attributes personality to all those entities that are capable of bearing rights or duties, so any entity which is capable of the same is treated as a person or personality under the law whether or not that entity is a human being or not. Such a conception of legal personality has resulted in the inclusion of entities like companies, idols, etc. A mere association of individuals does not form a legal person until the law recognizes, over and above the associated individuals, a fictitious being that represents them but it is not identical with them.

Legal personality is a particular device by which the law creates units to which it ascribes certain powers. One of the essential requirements of a legal personality is that the personality may, possess status.

Professor Keeton observes that the juristic person is the personification of the sum total of legal rules applicable to a plurality of persons. The conception of the juristic personality involves a double fiction, at first by fiction we create a unity, and then by a second fiction we attribute to it the wills of individual men. Salmond defines a juristic person as any subject- matter other than a human being to which the law attributes personality. The dead person is not a legal person as he cannot be a bearer of rights and duties; though the law does prohibit defamation of the dead (Section 499, The Indian Penal Code, 1860) as well as give effect to his will. Everyone is interested in maintaining a reputation even after death. The reputation of a dead person receives some degree of protection from criminal law. A defamation suit can be filed for the loss of reputation of a dead person. If the publication is an attack on the internet of living persons, as a matter of fact, this right is in reality not that of the dead person but of his living descendants.

Q55.Kolo Co. Ltd. Is in the news because the majority of shareholders died during a fire accident at their annual meeting. The remaining shareholders also sold off their shares, in the present situation with the change in core members and shareholders of the company whether the company still subsists.

a) Yes, the company subsists because not all the members died
b) Yes, the company subsists because the heirs of shareholders are still alive

c) Yes, the company subsists because its existence is independent of the existence of the shareholders
d) No, the company cannot subsist without its original shareholders

Q56 Rupesh is the principal shareholder. Money laundering charges are leveled against the principal shareholder of the Kolo Co. Ltd. Rupesh defrauded other shareholders too. The authorities filed a case against Rupesh. In the present scenario-

a) Rupesh in his individual capacity cannot be sued
b) Rupesh in his individual capacity can be sued
c) The authorities did not apply the legal principles adequately
d) Kolo Co. Ltd. must have been sued and not its shareholders in an individual capacity

Q57 What is the status of a child in the womb of a mother under the law?

a) An unborn child is a legal person like any other natural person and has all the rights which are given to other natural persons
b) A child in the womb has some rights but per se, an unborn child is not a legal person
c) An unborn child is a legal person like any other natural person but does not have all the rights which are given to other natural persons
d) The law does not confer any status to a non-existent person

Q58 Which of the following rights of a dead person are not recognized by the law?

a) Right not to be illegally exhumed
b) Right to reputation against defamation
c) Right to effect testamentary disposition
d) Right to retain property in one's name

Q59 Consider the following statements:
I.All natural persons are not legal persons.
II.All legal persons are treated as natural persons.
III.All business associations are legal persons.
On the above statements:

a) I, II and III are correct
b) I and II are correct
c) II and III are correct
d) I alone is correct

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

The law relating to patents in India is governed by Indian Patents Act, 1970 as amended by the Patents (Amendment) Act, 1999, and the Patents (Amendment) Act, 2002, which came into force with effect from May 2, 2003. The purpose of patents is to afford protection to the inventor for the invention for a limited period in exchange for the disclosure of all the necessary knowledge to ensure its commercial working. It provides an exclusive right to the inventor for exploiting the invention and affords protection against unauthorized use of the invention by third parties. The main objective of national patent legislation is to accelerate the technological and industrial development of the country.
The grant of a patent confers essentially monopoly rights on the inventor for a limited period. In turn, it is obligatory for the inventor to disclose complete details of the invention to ensure that it can be worked on a commercial scale. Once the term of the patent expires, the invention comes into the public domain. In India, all patents are granted for a period of 20 years. Something that is already known is not patentable. An invention is deemed to be new on the priority date if it does not form part of the state-of-the-art i.e., part of the knowledge available to the public. The priority date is usually the date on which the applicant for patenting his invention first makes the application. According to the definition of the inventive step, the invention must be non-obvious to a person skilled in that particular art, i.e. it must not follow plainly or logically from what is already known. To be patentable, the invention has to be capable of industrial application.

Q60 By getting the invention patented which of the following rights is not enjoyed by the inventor?

a) Monopoly right
b) Right to make or use the invention,
c) Get the license for the invention
d) Sell the invention for a lifetime.

Q61 An inventor applied for a patent for an improved design of a highlighter pen but his application was denied because he had published its details prior to filing the patent application. Here, refusal by the authorities-

a) Is right as the details were already published
b) Is wrong because the invention belongs to the inventor only it is immaterial if he revealed the details before
c) Is right because the merely improved design doesn't involve any inventive step
d) None of the above

Q62 Asha used a new method of drying tomato powder without detriment to desired characteristics or taste but enhancing its shelf life. Whether Asha can patent this new method in her name?

a) No making tomato powder is not something new
b) No this does not have any industrial application
c) Yes, Asha can get her method patented
d) This is an artistic discovery that cannot be patented

Q63 To be patentable, the invention has to be capable of industrial application, which of the following is not covered by the expression 'industrial application' for purposes of patent?

a) that it can be made or used in an industry
b) That it can be used for machinery or manufacturing of an article
c) It may include any useful, practical activity
d) That it may be used for purely intellectual or aesthetic activity

Q64 An application for a patent for an invention may be made by:

a) The true and first inventor of the invention
b) The true and first inventor in respect of the right to make such an application
c) The legal representative of any deceased person
d) Person stated in (a), (b) and (c) individually or jointly with any other person.

Passage 3

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

The founders of the Indian Constitution were also sensitive to the topic of animal interests and their protection which is evident from Article 51(A) G of the Indian Constitution which reads as:

It shall be the duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, and wildlife, and to have compassion for living creatures.

In Concurrent List III, it is given that both the Centre and the State have the force and power to:

Prevent inhumane attitudes towards animals & ensure the safety of wild animals and birds. The traces of animal rights can also be seen in the Criminal Procedure Code of India as killing, maiming, poisoning, or rendering useless any animal is punishable under Section 428 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

Under Section 503 of the Indian Penal Code any individual scaring someone else and averting him/her, who is the proprietor of a pet, from keeping or dealing with his/her pet can be held at risk.

The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 was enacted to prevent the act of unnecessary agony endured by animals and for that purpose to amend the law relating to the prevention of cruelty to animals. The Act defines the word **animal** as any living creature other than a human being. The Animal Welfare Board of India under Section 4 of the Act is set to guard animals from being exposed to excessive torment.

Section 11 of the Act mentions the condition under which a demonstration is perceived to be brutality against animals. The arrangement expresses that slaughtering any animal in any pointlessly savage way is a culpable offence. The discipline for the said offense, on account of a first offense, is fine which is between ten rupees to fifty rupees, and on account of a second or consequent offense with a fine which is between twenty-five rupees to one hundred rupees and a maximum of three months of imprisonment on repetition of the said acts.

Q65 Sasha is an animal-loving person. She feeds stray dogs of the locality due to which many dogs started coming inside the colony premises to have food and play with Sasha. The Secretary of the colony society had an objection to this and warned Sasha to abstain from giving food to stray dogs, when Sasha didn't comply one day Secretary directed the security guard to lace the dog food bowls with poisonous substance due to which the dogs died. Here-

a) Sasha and the Secretary both acted in a wrong manner. Hence, nobody can be punished.
b) Sasha though should have complied with the Secretary's orders but this doesn't justify killing dogs and hence Secretary is guilty of killing dogs
c) Sasha did not commit any wrong act feeding stray dogs is no crime. Therefore, Secretary's conduct along with the security guard is culpable
d) Secretary committed the act of killing the dogs whereas Sasha and the security guard are innocent

Q66 **Manohar bought imported saplings of a very rare fruit to grow in his orchids to prevent thieves he bought wild breeds of dogs. To keep the dogs active and used to their habitual nature Manohar occasionally left rabbits for the dogs to hunt. Whether an act of Manohar is a culpable actus reus?**

a) Yes, because hunting is a punishable offence
b) Yes, the act of Manohar is cruelty to rabbits hence his act is culpable
c) No, because the owner of the dogs have the liberty to decide what to feed their domesticated pets
d) No this is just to feed the dogs

Q67 **Recently, a man was arrested by the forest guard officer after finding objectionable videos of an act of bestiality with Bengal Monitor Lizard. Under the light landmark judgment of Navjot Singh Johar's judgment can the man be convicted under Section 377 of IPC?**

a) No, because Section 377 is decriminalized
b) No, because Section 377 is decriminalized though action can be brought under Cruelty to Animals Act
c) Yes, the man can be punished for bestiality under Section 377 of the IPC
d) The act is punishable under Section 428 of the IPC

Q68 Recently, Livestock and Livestock Products (Importation and Exportation) Bill, 2023 was under public scrutiny and withdrawn by the government. The new Bill encompasses which of the following new categories of animals?

a) Mammals
b) Domesticated Animals
c) Wild Big Cats
d) Indian NeelGai

Q69 Fundamental Duties are mentioned for:

a) Citizens only
b) Citizens excluding convicts
c) All persons
d) All of the above

Passage 4

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow

In National Insurance Co. Ltd. v. Sivasankara Pillai (1995 (1) KLT 51), it was held that the Tribunal is required to make an apportionment of compensation awarded against each of the owners of the vehicle in proportion to the negligence of respective drivers. It was also held that when two vehicles are involved, and an accident happens due to the negligence of both drivers, they are not joint tortfeasors. Earlier decisions in 1988 (2) KLT 871 and 1989 (2) KLT 227 were also explained and distinguished as, in this case, arguments were placed by both sides as both parties are joint tortfeasors. But, there are several tortfeasors. In the case decided in 1993 (2) KLT 777, only the driver was not implemented. But, the owner was impeached. The owner is liable for the liability only to the extent of negligence of the driver. Therefore, the driver and owner of the same vehicle are joint tortfeasors. The owner and driver of another vehicle involved in the

accident can only be one of the several tortfeasors. If two vehicles are involved and only if one vehicle's driver and owner are made parties, no liability can be cast on the other party directly or indirectly without implementing them. If he was made a party, he would have got an opportunity that he is not at all responsible for the accident or amount claimed is high. In this case, the accident occurred on 19-10-1992. 13 years have passed. Driver, owner, and insurance company are not parties.

The Tribunal held that the liability of the bus driver is 50%. If the contention of the appellant is accepted, the insurance company can be directed to deposit the entire amount and recover 50% of the amount from the owner of the lorry. If it is done, the liability will be mulcted on them without affording them an opportunity to defend their case. Even if notice is issued at this distance of time, it may not be possible for the owner of the lorry to remember who was the driver at that time and to find out his address. He also may not remember who is the insurer of the lorry at that time. He may not also be able to produce any evidence at this distance of time by citing witnesses to prove negligence. Records also may not be available in the police station after about more than 13 years. The bus driver, owner, and insurer were made as parties. After considering the evidence, the bus driver (R2) was found to be 50% negligent, and the owner of the bus, being vicariously liable, was also made liable for paying 50% of the compensation granted jointly and severally being joint tortfeasors and insurance company was directed to indemnify it.

Q70 A and B went out to watch a movie together on Sunday afternoon. On their way to the theater, they stopped at a supermarket to buy some fruits. B went to the market to get the fruits. While being in a hurry, A parked his truck wrongly and was waiting for B in the truck. Meanwhile, a rashly and negligently driven bus came and hit A's truck. As a consequence, A suffered injury. Determine whether A can claim damages

(a) A cannot claim damages

(b) A can claim damages from the bus driver

(c) The bus driver can claim damages from A for his damaged bus

(d) B can claim damages from the bus driver

Q71 On the occasion of Diwali, P and Q brought fire-crackers to celebrate. In the evening, a few other members residing in the locality also joined P and Q to celebrate Diwali together. P and Q started to fire the crackers as a part of the celebration. However, they were negligent in firing crackers which could hurt others. Meanwhile, due to crackers fired by P and Q, the cracker went straight inside another building, and the woman residing in that building sustained severe burns. Determine the liability of P and Q.

(a) P and Q are not liable jointly

(b) P and Q are not liable severally

(c) P and Q are liable jointly and severally

(d) P is liable for causing injury to the woman by the fire-crackers

Q72 X, a resident in the Kayam Nagar area of Rampur, wrote two letters, one to the member of the council and the other to the editor of the magazine, "The Villager", as an official organ of the Kayam Nagar Association. The magazine published "The Villager" as desired by X. Those letters were found to be defamatory against one Y.

Who can Y hold liable for publishing the defamatory letters?

(a) Y cannot hold liable anyone because the letters are sent to the editor and member of the council

(b) Y entitled to get compensation from the editor

(c) Y cannot hold liable X for publishing "The Villager."

(d) Y can sue both, or either of X and the editors and printers for publishing the defamatory letter

Q73 D a contractor took works contract of filling the potholes on the Vayu Road, Near Sneha Residency. One supervisor, C, was assigned to supervise the work on behalf of D as principal. While supervising the workers for filling the potholes on that Road, agent C negligently missed putting a warning sign board in front of a pothole. P was riding his daughter on the way to school and accidentally fell in that pothole and was injured. Determine the liability.

(a) C and D are liable jointly and severally

(b) Only C is liable to compensate P and his daughter

(c) Only D is liable to compensate P

(d) C and D cannot be held liable as the contract was made by the State Government

Q74 Y has a dog whom he takes for walks in the evening. In the absence of Y, one servant, Z, takes the dog for a walk in the evening. The master of the dog Y always harnessed the dog before taking the dog out for a walk. One evening, while Y was out of town for his meeting, Z took out the dog for a walk without harnessing him. Walking down a few miles with the dog, suddenly the dog went violent and started to chase a man and bite him. Determine the liability.

(a) Z is not liable for the Act of the dog.

(b) Y and Z are equally liable for the Act of the dog

(c) Y is not liable for the wrongful Act of Z.

(d) Z cannot be sued for liability in the capacity of being a servant.

Passage 5

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

It is a well-settled rule of English Law that “Consideration must move from the promisee alone”. If it is furnished by any other person and not by the promisee himself, the promisee becomes "stranger to consideration", therefore, cannot enforce the promise. This is known as the doctrine of 'Privity of Consideration'. It means that the Act or abstinence or promise constituting the consideration must be done or made by the promisee himself at the request of the promisor (English Law). But the words “promisee or any other person” given in the definition of consideration under Section 2[d] of the Indian Contract Act indicate that consideration need not move from the promisee alone but may proceed from a 3rd person on behalf of the promisee. To that extent, the Indian Contract Act has departed from the rule of English Law. The definition of 'Consideration' under the Indian Law is, therefore, wider than that in the English Law. The rule of Privity of Consideration is not at all applicable in India; in view of the clear language used in Section 2(d), it is not necessary that consideration should be furnished by the promisee only. Here in India, a promise is enforceable if there is some consideration for it, and it is quite immaterial whether it moves from the "promisee or another person.” The leading authority is the decision of the Madras High Court in Chinniya V. Ramaya [(1882) 4 Mad 137]. The rule in India is that consideration shall move from the promisee or any other

person. Secondly, failure to keep a promise would have deprived the plaintiff ‘P’ of an amount which he was already receiving from the old lady (before the gift of the property was made) and if a promise causes some loss to the promisee that is sufficient consideration by the promisee. Thirdly, the deed of gift and the defendant's promise to pay the annuity were executed simultaneously on the same day and, therefore, they should be regarded as one transaction, and there was sufficient consideration for that transaction. Therefore defendant 'B' was bound to pay. Although the defendant contended that since the plaintiff 'P' himself had furnished no consideration, he had no right of action against her to claim annuity, i.e., the defendant pleaded, Privity of Consideration of English Law. But her action/suit was not accepted by the Court, and it was held that the English doctrine of Privity of Consideration is not applicable in India.

Q75 Which of the following statements with regard to the Doctrine of Privity do you consider correct?

a) Only Doctrine of Privity of consideration is applicable in India.
b) Only Doctrine of Privity of Contract is applicable in India.
c) Both Doctrine of Privity of Contract and Consideration are applicable in India.
d) Both Doctrine of Privity of Contract and Consideration are not applicable in India.

Q76 Company ABC enters into a contract with X for repairing X's car. Subsequently, Company ABC hires Y for repairing the car, however after the repairs, X refuses to pay for the repairs, and X goes to Court for breach of contract. Decide

a) Y would be entitled to damages for breach of contract
b) Y would not be entitled to damages for breach of contract
c) Both Company ABC and Y would be entitled to damages for breach of contract
d) Both Company ABC and Y would not be entitled to damages for breach of contract

Q77 A enters into a contract with B and asks C to pay consideration to B on his behalf; then such contract would be:

a) Valid
b) Voidable at option B
c) Voidable at Option of A
d) Void

Q78 Raj transferred Rs.10 Lakh to Rakesh to hold it in trust for his son named Aman, however after the death of Raj, Rakesh refused to pay Raj's son the amount, Decide.

a) Aman can file suit for recovery of the amount
b) Aman cannot file suit for recovery of the amount
c) The acceptance of suit would be at the discretion of the Court
d) The acceptance of the suit would be at the discretion of Rakesh

Q79 A enters into a contract with an agent of B for the supply of rice to B; decide the role of B.

a) B would be a third party to the contract
b) B.B would be a party to the contract
c) B's agent would be a third party to the contract
d) A would be a third party to the contract

Passage 6
Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

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 the 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 do its best 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 the 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 a 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 the 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 the 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. The 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.

Q80 Which of the following is not an essential factor to prove negligence?

a) The defendant owed a duty of care
b) The defendant should know he owed a duty of care
c) The defendant should have breached the duty of care
d) The breach of duty should result in injury

Q81 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. Decide.

a) The Railway would be liable for negligence

b) B would be liable for negligence

c) Both Railway and B would be liable for negligence

d) Nobody would be liable for negligence

Q82 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:

a) The Builder

b) The Municipal Corporation

c) The State Government

d) No duty of care is required in this scenario

Q83 A constructed a dam on a river, however, due to unexpected heavy rainfall the dam broke which caused injury to the village people, Decide.

a) A would be liable for negligence

b) The workers of the dam would be liable for negligence

c) The Construction material manufacturer would be liable for negligence

d) Nobody would be liable for negligence

Q84 Which of the following is an example of Contributory negligence?

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

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

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

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

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Section - Logical Reasoning

Passage 1

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

The agrarian praxis of large-scale rice-wheat crop rotation in the Indian subcontinent has culminated in the aggregation of a substantial quantum of crop stubble, often surpassing the tally of garnered grains. In preparation for subsequent planting cycles, a considerable fraction of this residual biomass is conventionally subjected to on-site incineration, thereby engendering the liberation of deleterious pollutants into the ambient atmosphere, concomitantly heralding the declension of air quality. The gravity of this airborne pollution is most pronounced during episodes of rice stubble-burning in the urban expanse of northern India, attributed to a confluence of noxious emissions from stubble burning and specific meteorological conditions.

This entrenched custom of stubble burning begets a menacing specter of peril to public health, as the emissions discharged are inexorably linked to sundry health aberrations and, in severe manifestations, even to moribund outcomes. Moreover, this injudicious incendiary disposition extends beyond the precincts of atmospheric contamination, further fomenting the inclemency of climate change, exacerbating the repercussions of global warming, and compromising the vital richness of essential soil nutrients. Confronted with these deleterious ramifications, it becomes an unassailable mandate to engender comprehensive policies calibrated to deter this environmental scourge at its inception. Opportune substitutes to the conventional burning modus operandi manifest in the form of economically lucrative and ecologically harmonious products, such as compost or biochar. Furthermore, these residual vestiges may be judiciously employed as potent fuel resources for power generation, or as integral components in biomass-derived biofuel production, as well as invaluable raw materials in the fabrication of pulp and paper, and as admixtures for cement/brick production. Alas, regrettably, awareness concerning these felicitous alternatives remains elusive among the farming populace in North India, perpetuating their steadfast adherence to the detrimental burning praxis.

Hence, it assumes an ontological imperative to foment enlightenment among farmers, expounding the feasibility and multitudinous benefits of economically viable alternatives. However, a modicum of trepidation persists with respect to the unwavering renunciation of the deeply ingrained practice of stubble burning. Despite the assiduous promulgation of rigorous policies and legislations by the Indian government, encompassing both federal and state jurisdictions, the ignominious ritual of burning continues unabated in several precincts of northern India, prominently in the agrarian bastions of Punjab, Haryana, and Uttar Pradesh. The actualization of patriotic conformity entails the punctilious implementation of vigilant monitoring mechanisms, judiciously disseminated across all domains.

Q85. Which of the following is the primary reason for the widespread practice of stubble burning, despite its detrimental effects?

a) Insufficient information about viable alternatives

b) Obligation imposed by crop rotation systems

c) Lack of comprehensive policies and effective enforcement

d) Inadequate awareness about the consequences of stubble burning

Q86. What can be inferred from the passage?

a) Government and authorities lack the determination to enforce compliance.

b) Farmers cannot be entirely blamed due to the lack of alternatives for stubble burning.

c) North Indian states have accepted stubble burning pollution as a norm.

d) All of these.

Q87 What can be deduced from the passage?

a) Stubble is of no value to farmers.

b) Stubble is an inevitable byproduct of rice cultivation.

c) Stubble can have economic value.

d) Stubble burning negatively impacts agricultural output.

Q88. Why is the widespread adoption of alternatives doubtful in India?

a) Due to cost constraints.

b) Due to the convenience of burning for stubble disposal.

c) Because stubble burning enhances soil strength.

d) Lack of awareness about stubble burning.

Q89 Which of the following is the strongest argument against the passage's author's observations?

a) The practice of rice-wheat crop rotation has been in place for centuries and has proven to be beneficial for the agricultural productivity of the Indian subcontinent. The occasional stubble burning is a small trade-off for the overall benefits it brings to the farmers and the economy.

b) The increase in air pollution due to stubble burning is a global issue and not limited to the Indian subcontinent. Implementing local policies alone will not have a significant impact on climate change and global warming.

c) Farmers in North India have been using stubble burning as a traditional method to clear the fields and prepare them for the next planting cycle. It is deeply ingrained in their farming practices, and convincing them to adopt alternative methods may take time and require extensive support and incentives.

d) The government's policies and legislations have been effective in curbing stubble burning in many regions of North India. The instances of burning have significantly reduced in recent years, indicating that the awareness and implementation of alternatives are gradually gaining momentum.

Q90. Which course of action would the passage's author enjoy?

a) Implementing stricter penalties for farmers who continue the practice of stubble burning in northern India.

b) Encouraging farmers in northern India to switch to alternative methods like compost or biochar for managing crop stubble.

c) Implementing a complete ban on large-scale rice-wheat crop rotation in the Indian subcontinent.

d) Launching awareness campaigns to educate farmers in urban areas of northern India about the harmful effects of stubble burning.

Passage 2

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

The Indian Society as a whole is beset with innumerable slovenly and unscientific concepts like fatalism, fate or luck, the cycle of birth and death, Karmasiddhanta (present suffering or good fortune is the fruit of deeds in the previous births), astrology, destiny, miracles, the concept of being auspicious or inauspicious, vows, observances, and what not. To match with these innumerable orthodox senseless traditions and rituals are blindly followed by most Indians. In fact, the whole edifice of Indian society and its culture is founded on these constructs. The psyche of the people does not allow them to examine any custom or tradition or happening and verify its utility, validity, and legitimacy. For them, the age-old customs, rituals, and traditions, started by their wise forefathers, are sacrosanct and beyond any criticism, leave alone any change. It's not that only the poor, ignorant people alone are plagued by this psyche; even highly educated, science graduates, fall prey to this slavish mentality. As a result, for all the advances that science is making, science will still be perceived only as a means of getting good marks to secure a job or enter some profession and earn a comfortable livelihood, as long as the study of science does not inculcate a scientific outlook and scientific method of thinking.

A bumper crop of superstitions grows in our society everywhere in all social strata. A psyche beset with tradition, the haughty pride of our age-old traditions and customs, a total lack of logical and critical approach, and the mindset that resists any progressive and necessary change, although intellectually approved, hamper the process of eradication of superstitions in the society.

To address this prevailing predicament, there is a dire need for a concerted effort to foster a scientific temper in the populace. Education systems should emphasize critical thinking, rational inquiry, and empirical evidence-based learning, encouraging individuals to question and analyze existing beliefs and customs. Schools and universities should not solely focus on job-oriented education but also instill a thirst for scientific knowledge and inquiry. It is crucial to create

awareness about the detrimental effects of blind adherence to superstitions and the benefits of adopting a more rational and evidence-based approach to life. Additionally, influential figures such as scientists, scholars, and public intellectuals should actively engage in debunking superstitious beliefs and promoting scientific literacy. By challenging misconceptions and disseminating scientific knowledge, these individuals can play a pivotal role in shaping public opinion and inspiring a societal transformation towards a more rational and scientifically enlightened outlook.

Q91. What can be inferred about the Indian education system from the passage?

a) It is steeped in traditional knowledge.

b) There is a complete absence of logical and critical thinking.

c) The primary focus is on imparting professional skills.

d) It neglects the importance of fostering a scientific temperament.

Q92. Which of the following is the best counter-argument to the author's observations in the passage?

a) Superstitions are inherent traits of Indian culture throughout history.

b) Indians embrace both science and traditions with equal importance.

c) Despite being highly educated, Indians still value their traditional beliefs.

d) Indian customs are founded on scientific principles unknown to modern scientists.

Q93. Which action would please the author of the passage?

a) Indian universities incorporating the latest technical curriculum in their courses.

b) The Indian government declaring some superstitious practices illegal.

c) Indian scientists obtaining patents for some new inventions.

d) The Indian government lifting the ban on the author's works.

Q94. According to the author, what is the primary issue with superstitions?

a) An inflexible attitude that rejects any positive change.

b) A mixture of emotions that hinder individual growth.

c) The failure of superstitious individuals to recognize the significance of technology.

d) The potential inheritance of this irrational orthodox mindset by future generations.

Q95. Which of the following is the main justification for stubble burning's extensive usage, notwithstanding its negative effects?

a) Lack of awareness about the harmful consequences of stubble burning.

b) The deeply ingrained tradition of stubble burning passed down by wise forefathers.

c) The absence of economically viable alternatives to stubble burning.

d) Government policies and legislations that permit and encourage stubble burning.

Q96. Which of the following can be a valid conclusion drawn from the passage?

a) Indian society is resistant to any change in its age-old customs and traditions.

b) Science graduates in India have a strong scientific outlook and method of thinking.

c) Superstitions are prevalent only among the poor and ignorant population of India.

d) Influential figures in India are actively promoting superstitious beliefs.

Passage 3
Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow-

The on-going debate on freebies has marked a divide across the political spectrum, with some patently on one side, and others unresolved, oscillating with calls for electorate demands. All find themselves involved in this discourse of branding freebies as ‘good’ or ‘bad’. Ironically, there is no consensus on a clear definition of the contested term. The good news is that despite freebie politics and irrational tax benefits, some states are vying for big-ticket foreign investment, and doing so by hard-selling their human capital resources, road and digital connectivity and multimodal infrastructure. Even economically backwards UP has joined the battle, betting on improved road connectivity. And the point to note is that Maharashtra didn’t lose the Vedanta-Foxconn project because it didn’t offer incentives. It lost because Gujarat did better. Most states have electronics and manufacturing policies offering standard incentives like power and water tariff concessions, exemption from stamp duty and property tax, capital subsidies etc. So, and this is a good thing, states have to constantly up their game to attract projects. Indeed, the narrowing of the gap between Maharashtra and states like Gujarat and Karnataka tells the story of how competition works. However, a bigger problem for India as a whole is diversification. Services, computer software/hardware and telecom have dominated new projects. New investment is needed in manufacturing, especially light manufacturing. Finance Minister Ms. Sitharaman has asked the industry to be more positive about manufacturing investment. But states have to play their part, too. UP, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Andhra, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Bengal and MP have the potential to attract manufacturing investment but are yet to crack the industrialization puzzle. Andhra consistently tops ease of

doing business rankings but this isn't reflected in investments. There's a massive skew in investment destinations. Nearly 87% of FDI inflows go to just five states. One lesson comes from Tamil Nadu, where the industrial policy is stable irrespective of who's in office. The other lesson is that land acquisition must be sorted out by some states – that's, for example, the difference between Gujarat and Bengal. Politics of freebies and agitation always costs dear.

Q97. What can be inferred from the passage?

a) Freebie politics is not good in long run for health of economy of states.

b) Tax incentives to companies are part of strategies to attract investments.

c) Services sector is the backbone of Indian economy in this decade.

d) More jobs are created in the manufacturing sector than in Services and allied sectors.

Q98. Which of the following can be assumed from the facts given in the passage?

a) Better infrastructure means better supply chain management.

b) Labour cost in different states of India is different.

c) India needs to create jobs for eligible populations urgently.

d) Competition to attract investment is not healthy among states.

Q99. Why some states are yet to come out of the industrialization puzzle?

a) They have failed to form a favorable industry policy.

b) They are still dealing with basic problems like land acquisition and agitations.

c) They have not developed supporting infrastructure but depend on attractive policies.

d) Indian government does not support all the states equally.

Q100. Which of the following, if true, explains author's observation that private investments are skewed?

a) Some states do not have enough natural resources to generate income to fund infrastructure projects.

b) The tax collection of some states is higher than most of the other states, hence they can invest in developing infrastructure.

c) Ruling party in the Centre supports with fund and policies only those states that are under the rule of the same party.

d) d)None of these.

Q101. Which of the following statements best represents the paradox presented in the passage?

a) States offering freebies and tax benefits attract more foreign investment compared to states that do not offer incentives.

b) Despite the availability of standard incentives, most states struggle to attract manufacturing investment.

c) States with stable industrial policies tend to receive more foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows.

d) States ranked high in ease of doing business rankings do not necessarily receive significant investments.

Q102. What can be deduced from the passage?

a) The industrial policy of Tamil Nadu is a major factor in attracting foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows.

b) Gujarat's success in attracting the Vedanta-Foxconn project was primarily due to offering better incentives than Maharashtra.

c) Despite being economically backward, UP has successfully attracted foreign investment through improved road connectivity.

d) The lack of diversification in India's investment destinations has led to a concentration of FDI inflows in just five states.

Passage 4

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow-

“This outcome moves us forward,” said Simon Stiell, UN Climate Change Executive Secretary. “We have determined a way forward on a decades-long conversation on funding for loss and damage – deliberating over how we address the impacts on communities whose lives and livelihoods have been ruined by the very worst impacts of climate change.” Set against a difficult geopolitical backdrop, COP27 resulted in countries delivering a package of decisions that reaffirmed their commitment to limit global temperature COP27 began in Egypt with the inclusion of climate compensation in the formal agenda. The compensation rests on the principle that today’s developed countries – the biggest cumulative polluters – compensate poorer countries hurt by extreme weather events, for example, the recent floods in Pakistan. Many in the rich world also agree this is a fair demand. CO2, the single biggest contributor to

global warming, lingers in the atmosphere for about 300-1,000 years after being emitted by human activities. Thus far, the US and Europe together have contributed 58% of cumulative CO2 emissions. All that said, the moot point is whether a compensation fund is realistic. Consider the case of the $100 billion per year developed countries in 2010 agreed to jointly mobilise for developing countries by 2020 to promote climate mitigation. UNFCCC estimates that they managed to mobilise only $83.3 billion through all climate finance routes by 2020. Of this, only 58% of financing was for mitigation. Now, with rich countries going through an economic crisis and a global energy transition severely disrupted by the Russia-Ukraine crisis, meaningful progress on climate compensation negotiations appears unlikely. Yes, the urgency is real. Using 2010 as a baseline, CO2 emissions need to be cut 45% by 2030 to meet the Paris Agreement's goal of limiting the increase in temperature to 1.5°C by 2100. But waiting for climate compensation won't solve anything. India, in particular, needs to carry out more R&D on renewable technologies. Large-scale private investments in green hydrogen have been announced. It needs to be complemented by blending public and private R&D in technology. Government must also encourage ideas by, say, creating a big fund for backing the best ideas in clean tech.

Q103. Which of the following is the driving message of the author in the passage?

a) Climate compensation is infeasible.

b) Technology is the best bet against climate disasters.

c) Developing countries shall not restrain them from the path of development.

d) There is a need for innovative ideas of cooperation to face climate change.

Q104. Which of the following, if it is true, can allay the climate degradation problem?

a) Carbon dioxide gets released out of the atmosphere in a short span of time.

b) Large-scale private investment in green technology.

c) Immediate end of the Russian-Ukraine crisis.

d) European countries releasing double the fund promised earlier to developing nations.

Q105. Which of the following can be assumed to be achievable based on the reading of the passage?

a) The goals of the Paris Agreement.

b) COP27 agenda

c) Targets of the compensation fund

d) Increase in temperature of earth beyond 1.5 ° C

Q106. Why are rich countries ready to pay hefty amount to developing nations?

a) They feel guilty about the deteriorating environment.

b) They understand their responsibility for the abject state of the climate.

c) Developed countries have fund to dispose of and exercise their dominance.

d) The fund is in form of soft loan only, not free of any terms and conditions.

Q107. Which of the following statements presents a paradox in the context of climate compensation negotiations?

a) COP27 resulted in countries reaffirming their commitment to limit global temperature rise, yet progress on climate compensation negotiations appears unlikely due to economic crises.

b) The UNFCCC estimated that developed countries managed to mobilize only $83.3 billion for climate finance routes by 2020, but this amount falls short of the $100 billion per year target agreed upon in 2010.

c) CO2 emissions need to be cut 45% by 2030 to meet the Paris Agreement's goal, but waiting for climate compensation is not a viable solution.

d) India needs to carry out more R&D on renewable technologies and encourages ideas in clean tech, but large-scale private investments in green hydrogen have already been announced.

Q108. What can be inferred as the author's main conclusion from the passage?

a) COP27 resulted in meaningful progress on climate compensation negotiations, with developed countries agreeing to jointly mobilize funds for developing countries by 2020.

b) The US and Europe have been the biggest contributors to CO2 emissions, which necessitates the establishment of a compensation fund for poorer countries affected by climate change.

c) Despite the urgency to cut CO2 emissions and address climate change, the feasibility of a compensation fund remains doubtful due to economic crises and disruptions in global energy transition.

d) India needs to focus on renewable technologies and create a big fund for supporting innovative ideas in clean tech to combat the impacts of climate change.

Section - Quantitative Techniques

Passage 1
Read the following information carefully and answer the multiple-choice questions that follow.

A company manufactures and sells two products: X and Y. The company's sales data for the year 2022 is as follows:

Product X:

- Number of units sold: 500

- Percentage increase in sales compared to the previous year: 20%

- Cost price per unit: ₹800

- Selling price per unit: ₹1000

Product Y:

- Number of units sold: 400

- Percentage decrease in sales compared to the previous year: 15%

- Cost price per unit: ₹1200

- Selling price per unit: ₹1500

Q109: What is the total revenue generated by the sales of Product X in the year 2022?

a) ₹5,00,000

b) ₹6,00,000

c) ₹7,00,000

d) ₹8,00,000

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Q110 What is the percentage increase in the cost price of Product Y compared to the previous year if the cost price in the previous year was ₹1000 per unit? And how it can be represented as increased percentage.

a) 100%

b) 120%

c) 140%

d) 150%

Q111: What is the ratio of the total revenue generated by the sales of Product X to the total revenue generated by the sales of Product Y in the year 2022?

a) 4:3

b) 3:4

c) 5:6

d) 4:5

Q112: If the company decides to offer a 10% discount on the selling price of Product X, what will be the new selling price per unit?

a) ₹900

b) ₹950

c) ₹1000

d) ₹1050

Passage 2

Read the following information carefully and answer the multiple-choice questions that follow.

The Fruit Basket is a shop that sells a variety of fruit mixtures. They have three types of fruit mixtures: A, B, and C.

1. Mixture A contains apples, oranges, and grapes in the ratio of 4:3:2. The total weight of Mixture A is 60 kg.

2. Mixture B contains oranges, grapes, and bananas in the ratio of 3:5:2. The total weight of Mixture B is 75 kg.

3. Mixture C contains apples, bananas, and grapes in the ratio of 2:3:4. The total weight of Mixture C is 90 kg.

4. To create Mixture D, the shopkeeper combines 20 kg of Mixture A, 25 kg of Mixture B, and 30 kg of Mixture C.

5. To maintain quality, Mixture D is sold at a price of $12 per kg.

Now, let's proceed to the challenging Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs):

Q113: What is the total weight of grapes in Mixture B?

(a) 34.09 kg

(b) 25 kg

(c) 30 kg

(d) 35 kg

Q114: What is the average weight of all the mixtures (A, B, and C) per kg of apples?

(a) 0.7 kg

(b) 0.8 kg

(c) 4.82 kg

(d) 1 kg

Q115: How many kilograms of bananas are there in Mixture D?

(a) 12 kg

(b) 15 kg

(c) 18 kg

(d) 20 kg

Q116: If Mixture D is sold at a 20% discount, what is the selling price per kg?

(a) $8.40

(b) $9.60

(c) $10.80

(d) $11.20

Passage 3

Read the following information carefully and answer the multiple-choice questions that follow.

A company conducted a survey to determine the average salary of its employees across different departments. The data collected is as follows:

Department A: 10 employees with an average salary of Rs.50,000

Department B: 15 employees with an average salary of Rs.60,000

Department C: 12 employees with an average salary of Rs.55,000

Department D: 8 employees with an average salary of Rs.65,000

Department E: 20 employees with an average salary of Rs.70,000

Using the given data, answer the following questions:

Q117: If the company decides to give a 10% salary increment to all employees in Department A, what will be the new average salary for Department A?

a) Rs.55,000

b) Rs.52,500

c) Rs.56,000

d) Rs.57,500

Q118: What is the overall average salary of all employees in the company?

a) Rs.58,000

b) Rs.60,000

c) Rs.62,000

d) Rs.64,000

Q119: Which department has the highest total salary?

a) Department A

b) Department B

c) Department C

d) Department E

Q120 If the company wants to allocate a total budget of Rs.4,000,000 for employee salaries, what percentage of the budget will be allocated to Department E?

a) 15%

b) 20%

c) 35%

d) 30%

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Answer Key

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
b	a	c	d	b	b	a	a	b	d	c	c	b	a	a
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
b	c	a	d	b	b	b	c	d	c	b	a	c	b	b
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
c	d	b	b	b	b	c	c	a	b	c	c	b	b	d
46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
d	a	b	c	c	c	d	c	c	c	b	b	d	d	d
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
a	c	d	d	c	b	c	b	a	a	c	d	a	b	b
76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
b	a	a	b	b	d	b	d	b	c	a	c	b	c	b
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105
d	d	b	a	b	a	d	c	a	c	b	d	b	a	d
106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
b	a	c	a	b	c	a	a	c	b	b	d	a	d	d

Solutions

1 - b

The second option contains the most logical meaning of the term “consumer sovereignty”. Entrepreneurs have no option other than to submit to the demands and wishes of the people who are purchasing commodities from the seller or businessmen. This freedom to break or make any business is termed "consumer sovereignty” by the author. Other options do not relate to the meaning of this phrase properly.

2 - a

The first option contains the most relevant inference of the given statement.
The US economic market is full of competition among different entrepreneurs who all are in a race of being more fortunate than each other. This competition is accompanied

by pressure on them to meet the consumers' demands. This pressure has made the entrepreneurs turn against each other. None of the options, except the first one, conveys this meaning.

3 - c

The third option contains the statement which is not true regarding 'entrepreneurship' as described in the passage because the passage says "Entrepreneurship is not a form of gambling". According to the passage, the economic growth of a country solely depends on the risk-taking ability of its entrepreneurs. Hence, statement (a) is true. (b) is an incorrect answer as the passage says that both, successful and failed entrepreneurs play a "crucial role". (d) is also incorrect as an answer as the passage states that the entrepreneur "spends money in certain ways in an attempt to meet future consumer demand more cost-effectively than his competitors will". Hence, (c) is the statement that is not true.

4 - d

All of the words are synonyms of the word 'inescapable' except the "avoidable". "Inescapable" is used to refer to something which cannot be ignored.

"Ineliminable" is used to indicate something which cannot be set aside.

"Inevitable" is used for showing something which is predetermined or controlled by fate. "Assured" means something guaranteed.

"Avoidable" means something which can be ignored.

Hence, option d is correct.

5 - b

The second option contains one of the three functions of work as per the Buddhist point of view. According to the first part of the passage, we can understand that the functions of work are to give a person a chance to use his capabilities, to learn to work in a group by setting aside self-obsessiveness and generate useful goods and services for our society.

6 - b

The phrase "the craftsman himself" refers to a working man in general. According to the author of the passage, this phrase is used to refer to a common man who is capable of distinguishing between a machine and a tool. It depends upon the man to differentiate properly between the two types of mechanisation, out of which one develops his skills

and the other makes him a slave. So, the author is not pointing to any specific person or God here.

7 - a

The first option contains the most appropriate meaning of the word “stultifying”. “Stultifying” is used as an adjective in this passage. It is generally used to indicate something that makes someone feel bored and lose interest.

In the passage, the author has used this word to indicate work that appears boring to the worker, and gradually, he loses interest in working properly. Other options contain improper meanings.

8 - a

“Didactic” is the most appropriate choice for the tone of the passage.

Didactic means intending to teach and improve morals. The author has described the work, nature of work and its importance for individuals from a Buddhist point of view. He is, in a way, being didactic in his tone and selection of words.

“Aggressive” means being forceful.

“Apologetic” means feeling or showing that you are sorry for doing something wrong or for causing a problem.

“Cynical” is used for someone who believes that people are always self-seeking.

9 - b

The word ‘strenuous’ means something that needs good effort and force. Here, Gregor refers to his job as a salesperson. As a salesperson, he must travel a lot, meet people, communicate with them, and convince for sales. But he was the exact opposite of the nature of his job. He was lazy and always wondered why people did not relax.

Hence, we can infer from the line mentioned that Gregor was exasperated with his job because his job involves a lot of travelling.

10 - d

The story starts when one fine day, Gregor wakes up from his sleep and realises that he was transformed into an insect. He could not believe what had happened to him. Then he recalled that he did not have a good sleep the previous night, and thus, he had a dream. Hence, option d is correct.

11 - c
The adverb “lamentably” means something done in a deplorable way.

“Frugally” means spending something economically.

“Copiously” means something done in an expensive manner.

“Delectably” is used to refer to a way that seems to be extremely delightful.

“Deplorably” is used to refer to a way that is very bad or disapproving.

Hence, the most appropriate antonym of the given word is “delectably”.

12 - c
The third option can be considered as the most appropriate reason for fear of Gregor.

Gregor Samsa was working as a salesperson. One day, he suddenly transformed into a giant animal and was unable to move because of his size. But he feared more about getting late at work because he knew that his boss would not tolerate this behaviour and he would immediately fire him.

13 - b
The most appropriate outcome of the government’s act of increasing the loans available to farmers is given in the second option. Option (b) is the most logical answer. It can be understood from the passage that the increase in loans is not a proper step to address the root of the problems of the farmers. They need assurance for their destroyed crops due to the uncertainty of the rains. It would have been better to provide subsidies as justified in the passage.

14 - a
“Criticism” is the most appropriate term to describe the author’s opinion regarding the government’s approach towards the agricultural sector. “Criticism” refers to a negative opinion given to someone about something.
“Scepticism” means a doubtful attitude.

“Cynicism” refers to a belief that people are always self-centred and dishonest.

“Apprehension” is related to the feeling of being worried about the uncertain future.

15 - a
The first option contains information that is not true according to the context of the passage.

Option (a) is not correct because it is not mentioned anywhere in the passage that agricultural subsidies are being provided to fertiliser and pesticidepesticides companies instead of farmers. All other options are correct as per the passage.

16 - b

The statement given in the second option can be inferred from the passage.

The farmers of India are facing more problems than the farmers in the US and EU because those governments have given sufficient agricultural subsidies to their farmers. The Indian government, irrespective of the increasing number of farmer suicide cases, is increasing the loans available to the farmers by making their problems more complicated. So, Indian farmers are facing more problems than any other country.

17 - c

The passage says that Khalifa could entertain animals and birds with his stories. It is evident from the last parts which mention that the cows used to stop and cock their ears and parrots used to imitate his voice when he started telling stories to his audience.

18 - a

The city of sadness in the country of Alifbay was actually the city of happiness for Haroun during his early age because he grew up in an environment enriched with his mother's melodious songs and his father's cheery stories.

19 - d

According to the second paragraph of the passage, it can be concluded that Khalifa was busy telling stories and was not able to learn the situation of his own home. For example, he was not aware that Soraya was not singing anymore. The first paragraph can be used to infer that Haroun's family was the only happy family in the sad city. The Shah of Blah was able to make some people happy in the sad city with his stories. Some people of the city were jealous of Khalifa whereas some other people admired him.

20 - b

"Melancholy" means an intense feeling of sadness. Mournful – sad or unhappy. Dismal – bad in a depressing way. Woeful – very sad. Stimulating – encouraging interest.

21 - b

The passage highlights the enchanting atmosphere of the old cottage and the impact of storytelling on the reader. It emphasises how the author gets transported to different

places and experiences emotions through the captivating narratives of Ruskin Bond, showcasing the power of storytelling.

22 - b

The passage mentions how the author gets transported to distant lands through Ruskin Bond's tales. This evokes a sense of nostalgia and longing in the author, as they find solace in the pages that hold a world of escape.

23 - c

The passage highlights that through Ruskin Bond's tales, the author discovers the beauty of simplicity, the power of observation, and the importance of cherishing unnoticed moments.

24 - d

The passage explicitly states that the old cottage becomes a sanctuary and haven where stories come alive and dreams take flight for the author.

25 - c

Chandrayaan-2, India's second mission to the moon, was launched on July 22, 2019, from Satish Dhawan Space Center, Sriharikota. But the mission failed after the Vikram lunar lander crashed on the Moon during the early hours of September 6. . In March this year, the Chandrayaan-3 spacecraft successfully completed the essential tests that validated its capability to withstand the harsh vibration and acoustic environment that the spacecraft would face during its launch.

26 - b

Venus and Earth are often compared as sister planets, having similarities in size, mass, density, and volume. Now, a recent study has shown that Venus might share another feature with Earth – active volcanoes. Using decades-old radar images from the Magellan mission, researchers from the University of Alaska Fairbanks and the Jet Propulsion Laboratory of the California Institute of Technology have found evidence of volcanic activity on Venus.

27 - a

The Crew-6 mission was launched on February 27 from the Kennedy Space Centre of NASA located in Cape Canaveral. It was a joint operation of both NASA and SpaceX. The Crew Dragon capsule was carried by the Falcon 9 rocket of SpaceX. The capsule was sent to the International Space Station. Hence, option (a) is correct.

28 - c

NISAR is an earth-observing satellite planned to be launched in 2024. It stands for NASA-ISRO Synthetic Aperture Radar. SAR creates two-dimensional and

three-dimensional reconstructions of landscapes. NISAR is jointly developed by NASA and ISRO. Recently, NISAR left the Jet Propulsion Laboratory of NASA located in California to India. Hence, option (c) is correct.

29 - b

International Business Machines Corporation (IBM) and National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) have introduced a new geospatial foundation model that can transform satellite data into detailed maps of floods, fires, and other landscape transformations. These maps can provide insights into the Earth's history and offer glimpses into its future. Hence, option (b) is correct.

30 - b

The Supreme Court upheld the validity of two central laws and the corresponding rules that provide for a maximum tenure of five years for the directors of the CBI and Enforcement Directorate. A bench of Justices BR Gavai, Vikram Nath and Sanjay Karol rejected the contention of the petitioners, including some leaders of the Congress and TMC, that the amendments made to the Acts will be used as "carrot and stick" by the government of the day to ensure that the chiefs of the two central probe agencies work according to its wishes. Hence, option (b) is correct.

31 - c

The bench said that the apex court in its 1997 verdict in the Vineet Narain versus Union of India case had issued a specific order that the CBI director shall have a minimum tenure of two years. In its verdict in the case, popularly known as the Jain Hawala case, the apex court had laid down the guidelines to ensure the independence and autonomy of the CBI and ordered that it be placed under the supervision of the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) instead of the central government. Hence, option (c) is correct.

32 - d

D.P. Kohli is the first CBI director who held office from 1st April 1963 to 31st May 1968. Shri Kohli was a visionary who saw in the Special Police Establishment the potential of growing into the national investigative agency. Hence, option (d) is correct.

33 - b

Central Vigilance Commission is an apex Indian government body created in 1964 to address governmental corruption. In 2003, the Parliament enacted a law that conferred statutory status on the CVC. The first Chief Vigilance Commissioner of India was Nittoor Srinivasa Rau. Hence, option (b) is correct.

34 - b

On April 3, 2023, the Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi, inaugurated the Diamond Jubilee Celebrations of the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) at Vigyan Bhawan in

New Delhi. The CBI was established by a resolution of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India on April 1, 1963, and has been the premier investigating agency in India since then. Hence, option (b) is correct.

35 - b

The president of Suriname expressed sympathy with the striking teachers who were involved mass protests taunting him while demanding higher wages. Three years of unmitigated catastrophe have destroyed spending power in this South American country which is the result of global crises landing atop decades of profligate governance. Food and fuel prices have soared, worsened by Russia's war on Ukraine. The national currency plunged, and the economy cratered just as the pandemic spread death and fear. Hence, option (b) is correct.

36 - b

Taiwan has announced its decision to open its third representative office in India, this time in Mumbai. The move comes after more than a decade since Taiwan last expanded its presence in the country. The establishment of the Taiwan Economic and Cultural Center (TECC) in Mumbai aims to facilitate trade, investment, and provide various services to Taiwanese nationals and Indian businesspeople and tourists. Hence, option (b) is correct.

37 - c

China and Pakistan have signed a significant agreement worth USD 4.8 billion to establish a 1,200-megawatt nuclear power plant. This deal reflects the deepening strategic cooperation between the two nations and comes as a welcome development for Pakistan. Pakistan is determined to enhance its energy sector and overcome its economic difficulties by assuring the prompt initiation of the nuclear power plant project. Hence, option (c) is correct.

38 - c

In Economics, a period when the economy of a country is not successful and conditions for business are bad is known as recession. A significant decline in spending generally leads to a recession stage. In order to tackle this scenario, the country relaxes its monetary policies by infusing more money supply into the system. Hence, option (c) is correct.

39 - a

For the first time in 75 years, Pakistan decided to surrender Hajj quota to Saudi Arabia. This move was prompted by the rising inflation in the country, which has caused thousands of Pakistanis to forgo the pilgrimage this year. Hence, option (a) is correct.

40 - b

A week after the ruling Congress party gave its approval for the decision, T S Singh Deo was officially appointed as deputy Chief Minister of Chhattisgarh. The state's General Administration Department issued a gazette notification in this regard, an official said. Governor Biswabhusan Harichandan has appointed Tribhuvaneshwar Saran Singh Deo as deputy Chief Minister of Chhattisgarh on the advice of Chief Minister Bhupesh Baghel, the notification read. Hence, option (b) is correct.

41 - c

Reserve Bank of India has appointed P. Vasudevan as the new Executive Director. He will supervise three departments inclusive of currency management. Prior to the promotion, he was the General Manager-in-charge of the Department of Payment and Settlements systems. Hence, option (c) is correct.

42 - c

Article 164 of the Indian Constitution deals with the appointment of the states' council of ministers. While it specifies the appointment of the Chief Minister by the Governor, it does not explicitly mention the Deputy Chief Minister's post. However, the Deputy CM is generally considered equivalent to the rank of a cabinet minister and enjoys similar privileges and perks. Hence, option (c) is correct.

43 - b

Ajit Pawar is the current Deputy Minister of Maharashtra. Deputy CM holds a rank equivalent to a Cabinet Minister and enjoys similar perks. However, they lack specific financial or administrative powers and must seek the approval of the Chief Minister for decisions related to their portfolio. The appointment and removal of a Deputy Chief Minister lie entirely within the Chief Minister's discretion, allowing them to maintain control over their cabinet. Hence, option (b) is correct.

44 - b

C. Rajagopalachari was the first Governor-General of India. He was the member of the Indian National Congress during the pre-independence era and a loyal supporter of Mahatma Gandhi. He was also an active participant in the Non-cooperation movement in 1920. Hence, option (b) is correct.

45 - d

The government approved a proposal to set up a National Research Foundation (NRF) as an apex body to promote, fund and mentor scientific research in higher education institutions across the country, with the focus on cultivating the culture of research in universities and colleges. The Department of Science and Technology's main funding

body – the Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB) was set up in 2008 and is responsible for funding science and technology start-ups, setting up incubators and funding science-related projects in central and state universities, will be absorbed in the NRF.Hence, option (d) is correct.

46 - d

The first Graphene innovation centre of the country is set up in Kerala. This is the first research and development centre being established for graphene. Graphene is the strongest material in the world. Also, it is the thinnest material. Graphene has good electrical conductivity and chemical stability. It is transparent, light in weight and has a large surface area. Hence, option (d) is correct.

47 - a

The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) is the apex body in India for the formulation, coordination, and promotion of biomedical research. It is one of the oldest and largest medical research bodies in the world. In 1911, the Government of India set up the Indian Research Fund Association (IRFA) with the specific objective of sponsoring and coordinating medical research in the country. Hence, option (a) is correct.

48 - b

The Raman Research Institute is an autonomous research institute engaged in research in basic sciences. It was founded in 1948 by the Indian physicist and Nobel Laureate Sir C V Raman. It was restructured in 1972 to become an aided autonomous. Hence, option (b) is correct.

49 - c

Scientists have made a remarkable discovery beneath the surface of the Moon, uncovering a massive chunk of granite that sheds light on a unique form of lunar volcanism. The granitic system was found below a far-side feature known as the Compton-Belkovich Volcanic Complex. This complex, measuring approximately 50 kilometers in diameter, has presented planetary scientists with a unique opportunity to study volcanic activity on the Moon. Hence, option (c) is correct.

50 - c

According to the Global Peace Index 2023 report, Iceland has maintained its position to be the most peaceful country in the world since its first release in 2008. In fact, seven out of top ten most peaceful countries are found to be in Europe. Iceland is also the third happiest country in the world, following Finland and Denmark. Hence, option (c) is correct.

51 - c

According to the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU)'s Global Liveability Index 2023 report, Vienna has once again claimed the top spot as the best city to live in worldwide. The report attributes Vienna's success to its exceptional combination of stability, rich culture and entertainment, reliable infrastructure, exemplary education, and health services. Hence, option (c) is correct.

52 - d

According to the 5th State Food Safety Index 2023 by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Kerala has been announced as the top-performing State in India in terms of analysis based on different aspects of food safety to assess the performance of Indian States and the Union Territories. Hence, option (d) is correct.

53 - c

The United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) recently released the latest Food Outlook Report, revealing significant trends and concerns regarding food imports. The report emphasizes the projected decline in food imports by vulnerable countries, while also highlighting the impact on purchasing capacity and the overall global food import bill. Hence, option (c) is correct.

54 - c

On May 3, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has released a report on currency and finance for the financial year (FY) 2022-23. The theme of the report is 'Towards a Greener Cleaner India,' which reflects India's focus on reducing carbon emissions and promoting sustainable growth. Hence, option (c) is correct.

55 - c

The company has a separate legal personality; its existence is independent of the existence of the shareholders. A company will remain in existence even if all its members change or even if all its members die.

56 - b

For imputing the actions to specific human beings within the company as actions can only be performed by humans and not by legal entities like companies which are given corporate entities by law. Then the courts lift the corporate veil and attribute the actions of the company to certain individuals and fasten responsibility for example in actions of tort and crime.

57 - b

A child who is still in the womb of the mother is not a technically legal person but by legal fiction, the fetus gets some legal rights and society has certain duties to perform

towards such unborn. There are laws that grant an unborn child a person and provide him certain rights.

58 - d

The dead person is not a legal person. But, the law does prohibit defamation of the dead. as well as give effect to his testamentary disposition. There are three things in respect of which the anxieties of living men extend even after their death. Those are his body, his reputation, and his property. But a dead person is not conferred with the right to retain his property perpetually to his name.

59 - d

Law attributes personality to all those entities that are capable of bearing rights or duties, so any entity which is capable of the same is treated as a person or personality under the law whether or not that entity is a human being or not. Such a conception of legal personality has resulted in the inclusion of entities like companies, idols, etc. A mere association of individuals does not form a legal person until the law recognizes, over and above the associated individuals, a fictitious being that represents them but it is not identical with them.

60 - d

A patent is an exclusive monopoly right given to the inventor. It includes the right to make, use, license, or sell the invention for a limited period of time. Once the patent term expires, anyone from the public can use the invention as it is freely available in the public domain.

61 - a

Prior written or oral disclosure of the invention or making the knowledge publicly available before the date of filing of the patent application makes the invention a part of the prior art or state of the art. Hence, (a) is the correct answer.

62 - c

The patentable method must involve an inventive step, the invention must be non-obvious to a person skilled in that particular art. Many common examples of inventive steps can be cited from pharmaceutical, chemical, or mineral processing industries where the process improvement can result in efficient use of resources. Here a new method of drying involves an inventive step and hence, (c) is the correct option.

63 - d

The invention to be patentable has to be capable of industrial application. It means that it can be made or used in an industry. But, industry in this context does not necessarily imply the use of machinery or manufacturing of an article. It may include any useful, practical activity as distinct from purely intellectual or aesthetic activity. Hence, (d) is the

correct option.

64 - d

AN application for a patent for an invention may be made by any of the following persons individually or jointly with any other persons:

I.The true and first inventor of the invention

II.The true and first inventor in respect of the right to make such an application

III.The legal representative of any deceased person

65 - c

The Delhi High Court gave the judgment that there are no laws that prohibit people from feeding stray animals. The court went one step further and held that feeding strays is both lawful and helpful since it makes it easy to confine them to one particular area they belong to. This facilitates efficient birth control and annual vaccination of stray animals. It is a criminal offense under Section 11 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act of 1960 to feed poisonous food to stray animals.

66 - b

Sections 428 and 429 of the Indian Penal Code and the Cruelty to Animals Act of 1960 make it illegal to maim or cause injury to any animal. Here, option (b) is the correct answer.

67 - c

In the famous judgment of Navjot Singh Johar vs. UOI (2018), the Supreme Court of India decriminalize the consensual act of sexual intercourse between adults. But, the decriminalization was partial under Section 377 the act of bestiality is punishable. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

68 - b

The Union government introduced the Livestock and Livestock Products (Importation and Exportation) Bill, 2023, which substituted the existing Livestock Importation (Amendment) Act, 2001. The draft new Bill had widened the definition of livestock to encompass every domesticated animal in India; it also included cats and dogs.

69 - a

The founders of the Indian Constitution were also sensitive to the topic of animal interests and their protection which is evident from Article 51(A) G of the Indian Constitution which reads as:

It shall be the duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural

environment including forests, lakes, rivers, and wildlife, and to have compassion for living creatures.

70 - a

In this case, both the drivers were equally negligent. Damage was caused not by joint action but separate actions. Therefore, A is not entitled to claim damage from the bus driver, owner, or insurance company. Both drivers are not joint tortfeasors, and their liability was not joint and several. Hence a) is the right answer.

71 - c

he principle of joint liability is joint and not several. In this case, due to the rash and negligent Act of both P and Q, the woman sustained severe burns. Therefore, the woman has a choice to hold either P or Q or both of them liable for the Act. Each one of them can make full payment of compensation to the woman. Hence c) is the right answer.

72 - d

According to the principle of joint liability, the liability of the defendants is joint and several. Therefore, Y is entitled to hold either X or the editors and printers for publishing defamatory letters in the magazine. Hence d) is the right answer.

73 - a

The principle of joint liability is also applicable to the principal and agent. If any negligent act or wrong is done by the agent for which the plaintiff suffered loss or injury, both the principal as well as the agent are jointly and severally liable. Hence a) is the right answer.

74 - b

The principle of joint liability is applicable in the relationship of a master and servant. Where the master can be held liable for the wrongful Act of the servant, therefore, both the master as well as the servant is liable as a joint tortfeasor. Hence b) is the right answer.

75 - b

he doctrine of privity of contract is applicable in India, which prohibits a third party who is not a party to the contract from suing the other party. However, the Doctrine of privity of consideration is not applicable in India, and any person can pay the consideration on behalf of the promisor.Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

76 - b

In his scenario, Y is not a party to the contract since the contract has been executed

between X and Company ABC. Therefore, Y cannot sue X for breach of contract and cannot claim any damages from X. Hence, option (b) is correct.

77 - a

In common law, it is necessary that consideration should be paid by the be the promisor only, however in the Indian context, it is not necessary that the consideration should be paid by the promiser only, and any person can pay the consideration on behalf of the promisor, and the contract would still be valid. Hence, option (a) is correct.

78 - a

An exception to the doctrine of privity of contract is when trust has been created for the benefit of a third party, then in this scenario, the person for whose benefit the trust has been created can sue the other party for breach of contract. Hence, option (a) is correct.

79 - b

An exception from the rule of privity of contract is when an agent enters into a contract on behalf of his principal, and in this scenario, B would not be a third party to the contract as his agent was acting on his behalf. Hence, option (b) is correct.

80 - b

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

81 - d

The Court, in the case of Palsgraf vs Long Island Railroad Co(1928), has held that the cause of the 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.Hence d) is the right answer.

82 - b

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 the 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. Hence b) is the right answer.

83 - d

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 an unexpected act of God which was beyond the control of A. Therefore, he would not be liable for negligence. Hence d) is the right answer.

84 - b

Contributory negligence is a defence 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. Hence b) is the right answer.

85 - c

The author acknowledges that many farmers are unaware of alternatives to stubble burning, but expresses doubts about their willingness to adopt them. Hence, option (a) cannot be the main cause of stubble burning.

The passage does not state that crop rotation systems mandate stubble burning, so option (b) is not the primary reason.

The main reason stated in the passage is option (c). The rampant practice of stubble burning persists because the laws to curb it have not been effectively implemented in some states.

Option (d) is unlikely as the passage implies that awareness about the effects of stubble burning is present, but compliance remains an issue. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

86 - a

The passage suggests doubt about the effectiveness of existing policies to prevent stubble burning. As the problem persists over time, it can be inferred that the government and authorities might not have the resolve to strictly enforce compliance laws. Thus, option (a) is the correct answer.

Option (b) cannot be applied to all farmers, as the passage mentions that some may still continue with the burning practice despite alternatives being available.

Option (c) is not mentioned in the passage, so it cannot be inferred.

87 - c

Option (c) and option (d) are explicitly stated in the passage, so they are not deductions or inferences.

While option (a) might seem obvious due to stubble burning, the passage also mentions that stubble can have economic value for farmers. Thus, option (a) is not entirely true.

Option (b) is the correct deduction, as the passage indicates that stubble burning is a common practice in rice cultivation.

88 - b

Option (a) is not mentioned in the passage, so it is not a reason for the doubtful adoption of alternatives.

Option (c) and option (d) are not valid reasons for the willful default by farmers as described by the author.

Option (b) is the correct reason. The complexity of the agricultural structure in India means that smaller farmers may find it more convenient to burn their stubble rather than processing or selling it. This convenience factor contributes to the continued prevalence of stubble burning.

89 - c

The passage highlights the harmful effects of stubble burning and suggests the adoption of economically viable and ecologically harmonious alternatives. However, the best counter-argument would acknowledge the challenges in convincing farmers to change their deeply ingrained practices and emphasize the need for support and incentives to facilitate the transition to alternative methods. Option C presents the most compelling counter-argument that addresses the concerns raised by the author in the passage.

Option A does not effectively counter the author's observations because it does not address the issue of air pollution caused by stubble burning. While the practice of crop rotation may have benefits, the passage focuses on the negative consequences of stubble burning on air quality and public health, which this option fails to acknowledge.

Option B does not directly counter the author's observations in the passage. It acknowledges that air pollution due to stubble burning is a global issue, but it does not address the need for specific actions or alternatives to tackle the problem in the Indian subcontinent as the passage suggests.

Option D is not a counter-argument to the author's observations. Instead, it supports the idea that government policies have been effective in reducing stubble burning in some regions, which aligns with the passage's suggestion of implementing comprehensive policies to deter the environmental scourge. Therefore, this option reinforces the passage's argument rather than countering it.

The best counter-argument is option C because it addresses the challenge of changing farmers' deeply ingrained practices and highlights the need for support and incentives to

adopt alternative methods, which is in contrast to the passage's emphasis on the urgency of adopting ecologically harmonious alternatives to stubble burning.

90 - b

In the passage, the author expresses concern over the detrimental consequences of stubble burning and emphasizes the need for comprehensive policies to deter this environmental scourge. The author also highlights the availability of economically lucrative and ecologically harmonious alternatives like compost or biochar. Option B aligns with the author's viewpoint and would please the author, as it suggests encouraging farmers to adopt these alternative methods, which would help reduce the negative impacts of stubble burning on air quality, public health, and the environment.

Now we can give a reason why the other options are incorrect:

A) Implementing stricter penalties for farmers who continue the practice of stubble burning in northern India.

This option proposes the implementation of stricter penalties for farmers who continue stubble burning. While the author advocates for deterrence through comprehensive policies, the passage does not specifically mention stricter penalties. Moreover, this option focuses on punitive measures rather than promoting alternative methods, which might not be the author's preferred approach.

C) Implementing a complete ban on large-scale rice-wheat crop rotation in the Indian subcontinent.

The passage does not mention anything about a complete ban on large-scale rice-wheat crop rotation. It mainly focuses on the harmful effects of stubble burning and the need for alternatives. Implementing a complete ban on crop rotation would be unrelated to the author's concerns about stubble burning.

D) Launching awareness campaigns to educate farmers in urban areas of northern India about the harmful effects of stubble burning.

While awareness campaigns could be helpful in addressing the issue, the passage primarily emphasizes the importance of implementing alternative methods like compost or biochar. Option D focuses on awareness campaigns but does not address the need for alternatives to stubble burning, which is the central theme of the passage.

91 - d

The passage indirectly criticizes the Indian education system, stating that it is more focused on job-oriented learning rather than encouraging critical thinking and a scientific

outlook. Option (d) is a valid inference from the passage, while the other options are mentioned facts.

92 - d

The main accusation made by the author in the passage is that Indians do not prioritize science and independent observations. Option (d) effectively contradicts this argument by suggesting that Indian customs and traditions are based on scientific principles yet to be understood by modern scientists. If this were true, the author's arguments would lose their impact.

93 - b

The author's concern is not primarily about the study of science and technology in educational institutions but about the prevalent psyche of the Indian population. The passage highlights the adherence to senseless superstitions by educated Indians. Thus, the author would be pleased if some of these superstitious practices were banned and declared illegal in the country. Option (b) is the correct answer.

94 - a

The author explicitly states in the passage that the main problem with a superstitious mindset is its refusal to embrace positive changes. Such individuals exhibit adamant attitudes towards any changes brought about by technology. Option (a) is the correct answer based on the author's assertion.

95 - b

The passage discusses the prevalence of various slovenly and unscientific concepts in Indian society, which are blindly followed by most people, including highly educated individuals. It highlights the age-old customs and traditions, including stubble burning, as sacrosanct and beyond criticism or change due to the psyche of the people. Despite the detrimental effects of stubble burning on air quality, public health, and the environment, the passage suggests that people continue the practice due to their unyielding adherence to traditions started by their wise forefathers. Option B correctly identifies this as the primary reason for the widespread practice of stubble burning.

A) Lack of awareness about the harmful consequences of stubble burning.

The passage does not mention a lack of awareness as the primary reason for the widespread practice of stubble burning. While it does discuss the prevalence of slovenly concepts and blind adherence to traditions, it does not explicitly address a lack of awareness as the primary cause.

C) The absence of economically viable alternatives to stubble burning.

The passage mentions the existence of economically lucrative and ecologically harmonious alternatives like compost or biochar as substitutes for stubble burning. Therefore, the absence of alternatives is not the primary reason for the practice of stubble burning, as viable options do exist.

D) Government policies and legislations that permit and encourage stubble burning.

The passage does not mention government policies and legislations that permit or encourage stubble burning. In fact, it discusses the need for comprehensive policies to deter environmental scourges like stubble burning. The passage does not attribute the widespread practice of stubble burning to government policies.

In summary, the primary reason for the widespread practice of stubble burning is the deeply ingrained tradition of following customs and practices passed down by wise forefathers, as stated in option B.

96 - a

The passage discusses the prevalence of innumerable unscientific concepts and orthodox traditions in Indian society. It states that people in Indian society, including highly educated science graduates, adhere to these customs and traditions blindly and consider them sacrosanct, beyond any criticism or change. The passage also mentions that the psyche of the people resists any progressive and necessary change, hampering the eradication of superstitions from society. Based on this information, a valid conclusion that can be drawn is that Indian society is resistant to any change in its age-old customs and traditions, as stated in option A.
Now let's analyze why the other options are incorrect:

B) Science graduates in India have a strong scientific outlook and method of thinking.

The passage mentions that even highly educated science graduates fall prey to the slavish mentality of blindly adhering to age-old customs and traditions. It does not suggest that science graduates in India have a strong scientific outlook and method of thinking.

C) Superstitions are prevalent only among the poor and ignorant population of India.

The passage does not make any statement suggesting that superstitions are prevalent only among the poor and ignorant population of India. On the contrary, it states that superstitions grow in society everywhere, in all social strata.

D) Influential figures in India are actively promoting superstitious beliefs.

The passage suggests the opposite; it mentions the need for influential figures such as scientists, scholars, and public intellectuals to actively engage in debunking superstitious beliefs and promoting scientific literacy.

In summary, the valid conclusion drawn from the passage is that Indian society is resistant to any change in its age-old customs and traditions, as stated in option A.

97 - d

There are no facts in the passage to support option (c). Eliminate it.

Options (a) and (b) are stated facts that can be found in the passage.

Option (d) is the correct inference. It can be inferred from the push of the government for encouraging the manufacturing sector. Manufacturing sector provides jobs on mass scale even to unskilled and low skilled population as well. On the other hand, services and allied sectors do not generate blue collar jobs.

98 - c

The finance minister is pushing for investment in manufacturing sector as there is urgent need to provide jobs to all eligible whether skilled or not. It can be assumed from the passage.

Option (c) is the correct answer.

Option (a) and (b) are inferences based on the facts discussed in the passage. These are not assumptions.

Option (d) is a fact highlighted in the passage.

99 - a

Some states are still struggling with the fundamental problems of land acquisition, agitations and rationalizing the need of developing infrastructure for businesses and industries. They are yet to come out of the industrialization puzzle.

Option (b) is the correct answer.

Other options are out of context of the passage.

100 - c

A state might not have natural resources but other sources of income like- from the IT industries, film industry or as a manufacturing hub or tourist destination. Option (a) is fallacious in showing overdependence of states on natural resources.

Option (b) compares the tax collection of different states but it does not clear if this income is so small for some states to not develop the infrastructure.

Option (c) is the correct answer. If policies to do business are more conducive in a particular state, then private investors will get attracted to these states naturally. With the fund received from the Central government, these states are always at benefit.

101 - b

The paradox presented in the passage revolves around the contrast between the availability of standard incentives offered by most states and their ability to attract manufacturing investment. The passage mentions that many states have electronics and manufacturing policies that offer standard incentives like power and water tariff concessions, exemption from stamp duty and property tax, capital subsidies, etc. However, despite these incentives, states like UP, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Andhra, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Bengal, and MP have the potential to attract manufacturing investment but are yet to crack the industrialization puzzle. This discrepancy between the availability of incentives and the lack of significant manufacturing investment represents the paradox.

Now let's analyze why the other options are incorrect:

A) States offering freebies and tax benefits attract more foreign investment compared to states that do not offer incentives.

The passage does not indicate that states offering freebies and tax benefits attract more foreign investment compared to states that do not offer incentives. It rather focuses on the importance of hard-selling human capital resources, road and digital connectivity, and multimodal infrastructure to attract foreign investment.

C) States with stable industrial policies tend to receive more foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows.

The passage does not specifically state that states with stable industrial policies receive more foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows. It uses Tamil Nadu as an example of a state with a stable industrial policy but does not draw a direct correlation between policy stability and FDI inflows.

D) States ranked high in ease of doing business rankings do not necessarily receive significant investments.

The passage mentions that Andhra consistently tops ease of doing business rankings but this isn't reflected in investments. However, this specific statement does not

generalize to all states ranked high in ease of doing business rankings. It is specific to Andhra's case.

In summary, the best representation of the paradox presented in the passage is option B) Despite the availability of standard incentives, most states struggle to attract manufacturing investment.

102 - d

From the passage, it can be deduced that there is a significant skew in investment destinations in India. The passage mentions that nearly 87% of foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows go to just five states, indicating that there is a lack of diversification in terms of attracting FDI across different states in India. This concentration of FDI inflows in just a few states highlights the need for more balanced and diversified investment destinations to ensure economic growth and development across the entire country.

Now let's analyze why the other options are incorrect:

A) The industrial policy of Tamil Nadu is a major factor in attracting foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows.

The passage mentions Tamil Nadu as an example where the industrial policy remains stable irrespective of who's in office. While this may indicate a conducive business environment, it does not directly imply that the industrial policy is a major factor in attracting foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows.

B) Gujarat's success in attracting the Vedanta-Foxconn project was primarily due to offering better incentives than Maharashtra.

The passage does not explicitly state that Gujarat's success in attracting the Vedanta-Foxconn project was solely due to offering better incentives than Maharashtra. It mentions that Maharashtra lost the project to Gujarat but does not provide detailed reasons for the loss.

C) Despite being economically backward, UP has successfully attracted foreign investment through improved road connectivity.

The passage mentions that economically backward UP has joined the battle for big-ticket foreign investment and is betting on improved road connectivity. However, it does not explicitly state that UP has successfully attracted foreign investment through this strategy.

In summary, the deduction that can be made from the passage is option D) The lack of diversification in India's investment destinations has led to a concentration of FDI inflows in just five states.

103 - b

The answer to the question is inherent in the last two lines of the passage. After discussing the various factors related to climate and compensation package, the author has pushed for the development of technology that can help allay the problem apart from other measures being taken on the world level. This is the driving message of the author in the passage. Option (b) is the correct answer.

Other options do not give the main message of the author though these are discussed in the passage.

104 - a

Option (a) is simple to choose as the most logical answer to the question. If pollutant gases exit the atmosphere in a shorter span of time than the existing longer span of time, then the problem of pollution will almost get eliminated completely. This will obviate the need of any other step to mitigate pollution of environment.

Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

105 - d

It can be understood that global warming is raising the temperature of earth continuously. The world forum has decided to limit this rise within 1.5 degrees implementing different measures. But as indicated in the passage, much has not been done to achieve this target so far. It can be assumed that if the things remain same the earth’s temperature will increase beyond this limit up to 2100.

Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

Other targets are doubtful as the author has not shown any conviction regarding the achievement of these targets.

106 - b

Option (c) is illogical.

Option (d) does not find support in the passage.

Out of option (a) and (b), the second one is a better reason to explain the readiness of powerful and rich countries to pay hefty amount of $100billion to developing nations.

Option (a) is not correct as if they have felt guilty of polluting the environment, they must have stopped to do so very early.

107 - a

Option A presents a paradox in the context of climate compensation negotiations. The statement mentions that COP27 resulted in countries reaffirming their commitment to limit global temperature rise, indicating a dedication to combat climate change. However, the statement also highlights that progress on climate compensation negotiations appears unlikely due to the economic crises faced by rich countries and the disruption caused by the Russia-Ukraine crisis. This creates a paradox as countries express commitment to address climate change impacts while simultaneously facing challenges in fulfilling the compensation demands for poorer countries affected by extreme weather events.

Now let's analyze why the other options are incorrect:

B) The UNFCCC estimated that developed countries managed to mobilize only $83.3 billion for climate finance routes by 2020, but this amount falls short of the $100 billion per year target agreed upon in 2010.

Option B does not present a paradox. It simply states that the amount of climate finance mobilized by developed countries fell short of the $100 billion per year target agreed upon in 2010, which is a straightforward observation.

C) CO2 emissions need to be cut 45% by 2030 to meet the Paris Agreement's goal, but waiting for climate compensation is not a viable solution.

Option C does not present a paradox. It points out the need to cut CO2 emissions to meet the Paris Agreement's goal, and it suggests that waiting for climate compensation is not a viable solution. While this may highlight the urgency to address climate change, it does not create a contradiction or paradox in the argument.

D) India needs to carry out more R&D on renewable technologies and encourages ideas in clean tech, but large-scale private investments in green hydrogen have already been announced.

Option D does not present a paradox. It mentions India's need for more research and development in renewable technologies and its encouragement of ideas in clean tech, and also acknowledges the announcement of large-scale private investments in green hydrogen. While it discusses different aspects of India's approach to clean energy, it does not create a contradiction or paradox within the context of climate compensation negotiations.

In summary, option A is the correct answer as it presents a paradox in the context of climate compensation negotiations, indicating a contradiction between countries' commitment to limit global temperature rise and the challenges in progressing with compensation due to economic crises.

108 - c

The author's main conclusion, as inferred from the passage, is that despite the urgency to cut CO2 emissions and address climate change, the feasibility of a compensation fund for poorer countries affected by extreme weather events remains doubtful. The passage discusses the outcomes of COP27, where countries reaffirmed their commitment to limit global temperature rise and considered the inclusion of climate compensation in the formal agenda. However, it points out that the progress on climate compensation negotiations appears unlikely due to the economic crises faced by rich countries and disruptions in global energy transition caused by events like the Russia-Ukraine crisis.

Now let's analyze why the other options are incorrect:

A) COP27 resulted in meaningful progress on climate compensation negotiations, with developed countries agreeing to jointly mobilize funds for developing countries by 2020.

Option A does not accurately represent the author's main conclusion. While the passage mentions COP27 and the inclusion of climate compensation in the agenda, it does not state that meaningful progress was achieved in negotiations or that developed countries agreed to jointly mobilize funds for developing countries.

B) The US and Europe have been the biggest contributors to CO2 emissions, which necessitates the establishment of a compensation fund for poorer countries affected by climate change.

Option B is not the main conclusion of the passage. The passage does mention that the US and Europe have been major contributors to CO2 emissions, but it does not directly argue for the establishment of a compensation fund based on this fact.

D) India needs to focus on renewable technologies and create a big fund for supporting innovative ideas in clean tech to combat the impacts of climate change.

Option D is not the main conclusion drawn by the author. While the passage mentions the need for India to focus on renewable technologies and support innovative ideas in clean tech, this is not the central idea or main conclusion of the passage.

In summary, option C is the correct answer as it accurately represents the main conclusion drawn by the author from the passage, which is that the feasibility of a

compensation fund for poorer countries remains doubtful despite the urgency to address climate change and reduce CO2 emissions.

109 - a

To calculate the total revenue generated by the sales of Product X in the year 2022, we need to multiply the number of units sold by the selling price per unit.

Given:

Number of units sold for Product X: 500

Selling price per unit for Product X: ₹1000

Total revenue generated by the sales of Product X = Number of units sold ×* Selling price per unit

= 500 ×* ₹1000

= ₹500,000

Therefore, the total revenue generated by the sales of Product X in the year 2022 is ₹500,000.

Therefore, the correct answer is option (a) ₹500,000.

110 - b

To find the percentage increase in the cost price of Product Y, we need to calculate the difference in cost price between the current year and the previous year, and then calculate the percentage increase.

We are given the following information for Product Y:

- Percentage decrease in sales compared to the previous year: 15%

- Cost price per unit: ₹1200

Cost price in the previous year = ₹1000 per unit

Difference in cost price = Cost price per unit - Cost price in the previous year

= ₹1200 - ₹1000

= ₹200

Percentage increase in the cost price = (Difference in cost price / Cost price in the previous year) ×* 100

= (₹200 / ₹1000) ×* 100

= 0.2 ×* 100

= 20%

Therefore, the correct answer is option (b) 120%.

111 - c

To find the ratio of the total revenue generated by the sales of Product X to the total revenue generated by the sales of Product Y, we need to calculate the revenue for each product and then determine the ratio.

We are given the following information:

- Total revenue generated by the sales of Product X: ₹100,000 (as calculated in Question 1)

- Total revenue generated by the sales of Product Y:

  - Number of units sold: 400

  - Cost price per unit: ₹1200

  - Selling price per unit: ₹1500

Profit per unit = Selling price per unit - Cost price per unit

= ₹1500 - ₹1200

= ₹300

Total revenue generated by the sales of Product Y = Profit per unit ×* Number of units sold

= ₹300 ×* 400

= ₹1,20,000

Ratio of total revenue generated by Product X to total revenue generated by Product Y = Total revenue generated by Product X : Total revenue generated by Product Y

= ₹100,000 : ₹120,000

= 5 : 6

Therefore, the correct answer is option ©

112 - a

To find the new selling price per unit of Product X after offering a 10% discount, we need to calculate the discount amount and subtract it from the original selling price.

We are given the following information for Product X:

- Selling price per unit: ₹1000

- Discount percentage: 10%

Discount amount = (Discount percentage / 100) ×* Selling price per unit

= (10 / 100) ×* ₹1000

= ₹100

New selling price per unit = Selling price per unit - Discount amount

= ₹1000 - ₹100

= ₹900

Therefore, the correct answer is option (a) ₹900.

113 - a

To find the total weight of grapes in Mixture B, we need to determine the weight of each component (oranges, grapes, and bananas) in Mixture B and then extract the weight of grapes.

Given data:

1. Mixture B contains oranges, grapes, and bananas in the ratio of 3:5:2.

2. The total weight of Mixture B is 75 kg.

Let's first find the weight of each component in Mixture B.

1. Mixture B:

- Ratio of oranges to grapes to bananas = 3:5:2

- Total weight of Mixture B = 75 kg

To find the weight of each component:

Weight of grapes = (5 / (3 + 5 + 2)) × 75 kg = (5/10) × 75 kg = 34.09 kg

The total weight of grapes in Mixture B is 34.09 kg

114 - c

To find the average weight of all the mixtures (A, B, and C) per kg of apples, we need to calculate the total weight of apples in all three mixtures and then divide it by the total number of kilograms of apples.

Given data:

1. Mixture A contains apples, oranges, and grapes in the ratio of 4:3:2, and the total weight of Mixture A is 60 kg.

2. Mixture B contains oranges, grapes, and bananas in the ratio of 3:5:2, and the total weight of Mixture B is 75 kg.

3. Mixture C contains apples, bananas, and grapes in the ratio of 2:3:4, and the total weight of Mixture C is 90 kg.

Let's first find the weight of apples in each mixture.

Mixture A:

Ratio of apples to oranges to grapes = 4:3:2

Total weight of Mixture A = 60 kg

To find the weight of apples in Mixture A:

Weight of apples in Mixture A = (4 / (4 + 3 + 2)) × 60 kg = (4/9) × 60 kg ≈ 26.67 kg

Mixture B:

Ratio of oranges to grapes to bananas = 3:5:2

Total weight of Mixture B = 75 kg

To find the weight of apples in Mixture B:

Weight of apples in Mixture B = 0 kg (As there are no apples in Mixture B)

Mixture C:

Ratio of apples to bananas to grapes = 2:3:4

Total weight of Mixture C = 90 kg

To find the weight of apples in Mixture C:

Weight of apples in Mixture C = (2 / (2 + 3 + 4)) × 90 kg = (2/9) × 90 kg ≈ 20 kg

Now, let's find the total weight of apples in all three mixtures and calculate the average weight per kg of apples:

Total weight of apples in all mixtures = Weight of apples in Mixture A + Weight of apples in Mixture B + Weight of apples in Mixture C

Total weight of apples in all mixtures = 26.67 kg + 0 kg + 20 kg ≈ 46.67 kg

Average weight per kg of apples:

The total weight of all the mixtures (A, B, and C) is 60 + 75 + 90 = 225 kg.

The total weight of apples in all the mixtures (A, B, and C) is 24 + 20 = 46.67 kg

Therefore, the average weight of all the mixtures (A, B, and C) per kg of apples is 225 / 46.67 kg ≈ 4.82 kg/kg

The average weight of all the mixtures (A, B, and C) per kg of apples is approximately 4.82 kg/kg

115 - b

Based on the given data interpretation, we can calculate the amount of bananas in Mixture D as follows:

Mixture A contains apples, oranges, and grapes in the ratio of 4:3:2. The total weight of Mixture A is 60 kg. Since there are no bananas in this mixture, it does not contribute to the amount of bananas in Mixture D.

Mixture B contains oranges, grapes, and bananas in the ratio of 3:5:2. The total weight of Mixture B is 75 kg. Since the ratio of oranges to grapes to bananas is 3:5:2, the weight of bananas in this mixture is (2 / (3 + 5 + 2)) × 75 = 15 kg.

Mixture C contains apples, bananas, and grapes in the ratio of 2:3:4. The total weight of Mixture C is 90 kg. Since the ratio of apples to bananas to grapes is 2:3:4, the weight of bananas in this mixture is (3 / (2 + 3 + 4)) × 90 = 30 kg.

To create Mixture D, the shopkeeper combines 20 kg of Mixture A, 25 kg of Mixture B, and 30 kg of Mixture C. Therefore, the total amount of bananas in Mixture D is (25 / 75) × 15 + (30 / 90) × 30 = 5 + 10 = 20 kg.

Therefore, there are **15 kilograms** of bananas in Mixture D

116 - b

Selling price of Mixture D per kg = $12

20% discount on $12 = 20% of $12 = 0.20 × $12 = $2.40

Selling price of Mixture D per kg after a 20% discount = $12 - $2.40 = $9.60

117 - d

According to the given data interpretation (DI), the percentage of male students in the Arts stream is 35%, and the percentage of female students in the Science stream is 45%.

Since the total number of students in the college is 600, the number of male students in the Arts stream would be 35% of 600, which is (35/100) × 600 = 210.

Similarly, the number of female students in the Science stream would be 45% of 600, which is (45 / 100) × 600 = 270

So, the difference between the number of male students in the Arts stream and the number of female students in the Science stream would be 270 - 210 = 60.

118 - a

According to the given data interpretation (DI), the percentage of female students in the Commerce stream is 60%, and the percentage of male students in the Science stream is 55%.

Since the total number of students in the college is 800, the number of female students in the Commerce stream would be 60% of 800, which is (60/100) × 800 = 480

Similarly, the number of male students in the Science stream would be 55% of 800, which is (55/100)×800 = 440

So, the difference between the number of female students in the Commerce stream and the number of male students in the Science stream would be 480 - 440 = 40.

119 - d

The percentage of female students in the Science stream is given as 45%, which means the percentage of male students in the Science stream is 100% - 45% = 55%.

Let's assume the total number of students in the Science stream is x.

Number of female students in the Science stream = (45/100) × x = 0.45x

Number of male students in the Science stream = (55/100) × x = 0.55x

We are given that the total number of students in the Science stream is 800.

0.45x + 0.55x = 800

1x = 800

x = 800 / 1

x = 800

Therefore, the total number of students in the Science stream is 800.

Now, we can calculate the number of male students in the Science stream:

Number of male students in the Science stream = 0.55x = 0.55 × 800 = 440

Hence, there are 440 male students in the Science stream.

120 - d

Let's calculate the number of female students in the Science stream.

The percentage of female students in the Science stream is given as 45%.

Number of female students in the Science stream (45/100) × Total number of students

Number of female students in the Science stream = (45/100) × 1200

Number of female students in the Science stream = 0.45 × 1200

Number of female students in the Science stream = 540

Therefore, there are 540 female students in the Science stream.

CAREERS360

MOCK TEST - 10

Section - English

Passage 1

Read the following passage and answer the items that follow. Your answers to these items should be based on the passage only. Certain words in the passage have been written in bold for the understanding of the questions.

Man, born in a family, is compelled to maintain society from necessity, from natural inclination, and habit. The same creature, in his further progress, is engaged in establishing a political society to administer justice, without which there can be no peace among them, nor safety, nor mutual intercourse. We are, therefore, to look upon all the vast apparatus of our government as having ultimately no other object or purpose but the distribution of justice, or, in other words, the support of the twelve judges. Kings and parliaments, fleets and armies, officers of the court and ambassadors, ministers and privy-counsellors are all subordinate in their end to this part of the administration. Even the clergy, as their duty, leads them to inculcate morality, may justly be thought, so far as regards this world, to have no other useful object of their institution.

All men are sensible of the necessity of justice to peace and order, and all men are sensible of the necessity of peace and order for the maintenance of society. Yet, notwithstanding this strong and obvious necessity, such is the frailty or perverseness of our nature! It is impossible to keep men faithfully and unerringly in the paths of justice. Some extraordinary circumstances may happen, in which a man finds his interests to be more promoted by fraud or **rapine** than hurt by the breach which his injustice makes in the social union. But much more frequently, he is seduced from his great and important, but distant interests, by the allurement of the present, though often very **frivolous temptations**. This great weakness is incurable in human nature.

Men must, therefore, endeavour to **palliate** what they cannot cure. They must institute some persons under the appellation of magistrates, whose peculiar office it is to point out the decrees of equity, to punish transgressors, to correct fraud and violence, and to oblige men, however reluctant, to consult their own real and permanent interests.

The prince or leader exclaims against every disorder which disturbs his society. He summons all his partisans and all men of probity to aid him in correcting and redressing

it, and he is readily followed by all indifferent persons in the execution of his office. He soon acquires the power of rewarding these services; and, in the progress of society, establishes subordinate ministers and often a military force, who find an immediate and visible interest in supporting his authority. Habit soon consolidates what other principles of human nature had imperfectly founded, and men, once accustomed to obedience, never think of departing from that path to which they are confined by so many urgent and visible motives.

Q1. Which of the following statements is correct according to the context of the last paragraph of the passage?

(a) A good leader protects the people from the disturbing elements of his society.

(b) A good leader believes in the monarchy form of government.

(c) A good leader expects that his subordinates must follow his orders that may or may not support the progress of society.

(d) A good leader forms a military force to keep people under his control.

Q2. Which of the following can be a summary for the second paragraph of the passage?

(a) People are emotional by nature.

(b) People are easily carried away by their expectations of a bright future under some specific circumstances.

(c) People always maintain their faithfulness in any type of circumstance.

(d) People avoid being injustice to maintain a peaceful society under any type of exceptional circumstances.

Q3. The expression "frivolous temptations" as used in the passage means____

(a) A serious urge to achieve a target.

(b) A desire of very little importance.

(c) A bad intention to harm someone.

(d) An unwise decision.

Q4. Which of the following best describes the meaning of “rapine”?

(a) The forceful seizure of someone’s property.

(b) The violent killing of someone.

(c) The illegal entry into another state.

(d) Forceful occupation of another person’s wife.

Q5. What is the meaning of the word “palliate” as used in the passage?

(a) Denounce

(b) Aggravate

(c) Exaggerate

(d) Alleviate

PASSAGE 2

Read the following passage and answer the items that follow. Your answers to these items should be based on the passage only. Certain words in the passage have been written in bold for the understanding of the questions.

Legalised bribery is what some drug reps call their employers' marketing. Despite much publicised recent efforts by drug-industry groups to curb the most **egregious** ministrations to doctors by reps—curiously, more often than not, pretty women—firms still spend billions trying to **walk a fine line** between product promotion and undue influence. Yet some of the oldest tricks in the marketing book do not seem to pay off as they used to—which is bad news indeed for the drug firms.

Selling prescription drugs is a curious business. Unlike other consumer-goods makers, who pitch their wares directly to the consumer, drug companies lavish most of their marketing money on doctors—medical middlemen—to persuade them to prescribe their products to consumers (i.e., patients). The traditional focus of drug marketing is the personal "detail", in which a sales rep sits down with a doctor to discuss the merits of a drug and often hands over free samples. But these details are under growing scrutiny. Last week, police in Verona raided the offices of GlaxoSmithKline; now, 40 staff and 30 doctors are under investigation for *comparaggio*—prescribing drugs in exchange for gifts, such as computers and lavish trips. Strictly speaking, it is "unethical" for reps to

take doctors to baseball games or buy them gifts. But, as one former rep confesses, when a doctor said he would ask a rep for a Palm Pilot, "I offered to buy it, as I knew if I didn't, a competitor would." Her firm helped to "hide" the purchase. Drug firms have happily taken doctors to spas and golf courses for "consulting trips".

Drug firms are starting to use more sophisticated techniques than a short skirt and a smile to peddle their pills. In America, they send their sales reps into battle with sophisticated tools, such as Palm Pilots with fancy software and rigorous training, to make their pitches. In America, detailed prescribing data can be bought from specialist research firms, which some drug firms are now beefing up with detailed information about why doctors prescribe as they do. For example, Eli Lilly uses the call centres it runs for doctors who have questions about products to make a few inquiries of its own and to build detailed profiles of doctors. Drug firms are having to work harder to build relationships with doctors, repositioning themselves as providers of medical education, without this coming across as a bribe. Firms are also focusing more on specialists who influence medical practice, using highly trained "medical science liaisons" to engage such doctors early in a drug's development so that they can spread the good word to their colleagues.

Q6. Which of the following options correctly completes the given statement below?

Marketing drugs to doctors is all about-

(a) Building brand loyalty with famous doctors.

(b) Pushing up for sales and profits irrespective of the approach.

(c) Selling generic drugs in the face of stiff competition.

(d) Marketing in an innovative way to build a brand image with doctors.

Q7. Which of the following can be inferred from the second paragraph of the passage?

(a) The drugs business is no different from other businesses.

(b) Drugs marketing is gradually adopting immoral actions to defeat the competitors.

(c) The drug business is a medium of interaction between the sales representative and the doctor.

(d) The doctors prescribe the drugs to their patients, which they think are good for them.

Q8. The expression "walk a fine line" as used in the passage means-

(a) To maintain a balance between the promotion of a product and its use.

(b) To carry a discussion between the sales representative and the doctor.

(c) To promote the product of a drug firm.

(d) To use new tricks to sell a product.

Q9. What can be a suitable title for the passage?

(a) Intrusive marketing strategies in the field of medicine

(b) The immoral code of conduct of doctors is pushing for pills

(c) Unethical collusion of doctors with pharma companies

(d) Aggressive marketing strategy of bribing doctors

Q10. Which of the following is not the meaning of the word 'egregious' as used in the passage?

(a) Appalling

(b) Horrific

(c) Marvellous

(d) Grievous

Passage 3

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

The battle for India's soul has been raging for over fifteen years, particularly within the mainstream Hindi film industry. Bollywood, once a platform for the masses, has undergone a significant transformation in the new millennium. With a middle-class market of over 300 million people, Bollywood began catering exclusively to the affluent, neglecting its roots in rural and middle India. Multiplexes, designed for a luxurious experience, inadvertently excluded the very masses that had contributed to Bollywood's success. This new multiplex culture created a cinema elite of filmmakers and filmgoers,

resulting in changes in Hindi films. Traditionally, Hindi cinema offered a diverse mix of emotions, serving the full spectrum of life over three hours. However, Bollywood started emulating Hollywood, resulting in shorter films, fewer songs, and an increase in English titles. The depiction of India's struggles and raw emotions gradually faded from mainstream Bollywood.

This indifference towards middle India gave rise to regional cinemas in smaller northern Indian states like Bhojpuri, Punjabi, Rajasthani, and others. These films, often in local dialects and centered around relatable subjects, resonated with the target audience. Even Western Uttar Pradesh developed its own version of Bollywood. While many of these films did not reach theaters, they found an audience through affordable VCD players, meeting the demand of local viewers. Interestingly, the success of "Slumdog Millionaire" highlighted the rootlessness of India's social elite. The same class that marginalized rural India and overlooked stories portraying societal struggles suddenly claimed to appreciate a film like "Slumdog." However, this newfound admiration reflected their longing to be someone else, somewhere else. "Slumdog Millionaire" itself is a masterful film, skillfully blending a love story and a tale of two brothers amidst India's harsh realities. Director Danny Boyle effectively captured India's dark side while delivering an engaging narrative. The quiz show aspect became a defining feature of the film.

Q11. In the passage, the term "multiplex culture" refers to:

(a) The transformation of Bollywood films into shorter and more commercially appealing movies.

(b) The emergence of regional cinemas in smaller Indian states.

(c) The exclusive focus of Bollywood on affluent audiences and the neglect of its roots.

(d) The depiction of India's struggles and raw emotions in mainstream Bollywood.

Q12. What can be inferred about the impact of Bollywood's transformation on regional cinemas?

(a) Regional cinemas struggled to find an audience due to the dominance of mainstream Bollywood.

(b) Regional cinemas gained popularity as they resonated with the target audience neglected by Bollywood.

(c) Regional cinemas started emulating Hollywood in order to compete with mainstream Bollywood.

(d) Regional cinemas faced a decline in production and distribution due to the rise of multiplexes.

Q13. What is the tone of the passage?

(a) Neutral

(b) Critical

(c) Informative

(d) Optimistic

Q14. According to the passage, which of the following best describes the change in Hindi films in the new millennium?

(a) They became shorter and had fewer songs.

(b) They focused more on relatable subjects and local dialects.

(c) They started emulating Hollywood in terms of style and content.

(d) They depicted India's struggles and raw emotions more prominently.

Q15. Based on the reading of the passage, which of the following is the correct understanding of the expression 'Sheer brutality of economics?

(a) The rich film producers like to make films for rich people only.

(b) Multiplexes have eaten the business of single screen theaters.

(c) The correct ambience for rich class of viewers is the main aim of multiplexes.

(d) Bollywood is now more focused on classes than the masses for economic reasons.

Passage 4

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

History, contrary to popular assumption, is not the past. The terms are commonly, but incorrectly, used interchangeably. The past, simply put, is what happened. History, in contrast, is the historian's interpretation of what happened. As Michael Howard

stressed, history is merely what "historians write." Carl Becker, the renowned American historian of the early 20th century, put it somewhat differently when he noted that history is little more than the collective "memory of things said and done." Thus, history is just like human memory—fallible and prone to selective recall. As such, it is also highly idiosyncratic, and inevitably imperfect. Hence, as E. H. Carr, a British historian of considerable note, warned, one must "study the historian before studying the facts." The rub for historians is that the available evidence concerning the past is rarely sufficient, or is too abundant, to permit of only one interpretation. (Of course, one could say the same of the present.) Indeed, historians sometimes resort to educated guesses to fill the gaps left by insufficient evidence. Natalie Zemon Davis, a respected historian used her "historical imagination" to compensate for a lack of evidence about the feelings and motives of her central character, Martin Guerre's wife. Davis essentially invented what Guerre's wife said and did based on her assessment of the attitudes of other women of that period; Davis remains convinced that her historical imagination, cultivated by extensive immersion in the available sources, led her to a correct interpretation. However, the lack of hard evidence to support her view means that other interpretations are certainly possible. Thus, while historians may be certain of the correctness of their interpretations, those views are not necessarily universal and would not necessarily hold up under cross-examination. The fundamental problem for historians is that, aside from being able to refer to such demonstrable facts as do exist, they have no objective references for determining (beyond a reasonable doubt) to what extent the histories they write either capture or deviate from the past.

Q16. What can be inferred conveniently from the passage?

(a) Historical truth remains in the interpretation of historians.

(b) Statements made by historians can be seldom relied.

(c) History is full of ambiguity.

(d) History is just a collective memory of past.

Q17. Which of the following is correct classification of the statement – Study the historians before studying the facts?

(a) Criticism

(b) Sarcasm

(c) Puerile

(d) Pragmatism

Q18. Which of the following cannot be concluded from passage?

(a) Scientific method is the best method for historians.

(b) History and past are not replaceable words.

(c) Lack of evidence is substituted by interpretation.

(d) Books of History have verified facts.

Q19. According to the passage, words 'history' and 'past' are –

(a) similar in meaning

(b) independent in meaning

(c) homonyms

(d) with different connotations

Q20. Which of the following is effect of 'selective recall' for historians?

(a) Single interpretation of different events

(b) Many interpretations of same events

(c) Only facts are noted as history

(d) Facts do not need evidence.

Passage 5

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

New technologies have always sparked concerns about privacy, but according to Danielle Keats Citron's book, "The Fight for Privacy: Protecting Dignity, Identity, and Love in the Digital Age," this battle has become more urgent than ever. Citron's focus is on the fundamental aspects of intimate privacy, specifically our bodies and love lives, which are crucial for human selfhood and agency. Unfortunately, these aspects of privacy are currently facing unprecedented threats.

Privacy violation lies at the heart of the prevailing model of informational capitalism. Since around 2005, our lives have been transformed into data, making us a goldmine

for advertisers, marketers, and data brokers. Often, we unknowingly give away personal information with each click, casually dismissing privacy policies without realizing the extensive dossiers being compiled about us.

Discovering the truth about our "data selves" can be shocking. For instance, Tinder holds a treasure trove of information about its users, including their hopes, anxieties, sexual preferences, and deepest secrets. Even pornographic websites employ third-party tracking mechanisms. However, it's not just the websites themselves that gather this data; the shadowy world of the data-broker industry collects and trades our information. This data can be purchased by anyone willing to pay, whether it be a vengeful ex-partner, a stalker, or a political party. We are often oblivious to the extent of our entrapment in this era of surveillance. Nowadays, algorithmic tools have the power to influence our insurance premiums and job applications. The profound implications of this surveillance model only become apparent when our intimate privacy is violated, a reality that has disproportionately affected women and minority groups. In conclusion, the rapid advancement of technology has exposed our intimate privacy to unprecedented risks. The commodification and trade of personal information have given rise to an era where our lives are reduced to data points. Safeguarding our privacy has become a pressing issue that requires immediate attention to protect our dignity, identity, and love in the digital age.

Q21. What does the author imply in the first sentence of the passage?

(a) New technologies are absolutely bad for privacy.

(b) New technologies are designed to breach privacy.

(c) Privacy is not a consideration in adoption of new technologies.

(d) Privacy intrusion is motto of new technologies.

Q22. The term 'informational capitalism' is used as an –

(a) Metaphor

(b) Simile

(c) Adjective

(d) Hyperbole

Q23. Under which category, this passage can be put?

(a) Poetic

(b) Educational

(c) Expository

(d) Factual

Q24. Which of the following can be inferred about 'digital voyeurism' based on reading of the passage?

(a) It refers to digital divide.

(b) It is equivalent to digital intrusion.

(c) It indicates digital advancement.

(d) It discusses the digital enthusiasm

Q25. Which of the following is out of context and scope of the passage?

(a) Constant surveillance

(b) Immoral conduct

(c) Vengeful acts

(d) Policy paralyses

Section - Current Affairs, including General Knowledge

Passage

Read the following passage and answer the questions

Maria Zakharova, spokeswoman of the Russian Foreign Ministry told a news briefing that Russia's hypothetical use of nuclear weapons may happen exclusively and will be possible only for defensive purposes, reported TASS. The hypothetical use of nuclear weapons by Russia comes after Ukrainian forces are claiming some success in their

offensives in the south and east, while Russia said its troops repelled Ukrainian offensive operations in the Zaporizhzhia region. The Russian Foreign Ministry has claimed of using nuclear weapons in extraordinary circumstances like for defensive purposes, reported Russia's news agency. Zakharova said, "Russia's nuclear deterrence policy is strictly defensive. The hypothetical use of nuclear weapons is clearly limited by extraordinary circumstances within the framework of strictly defensive purposes." She also noted that Moscow was fully committed to the principle of the inadmissibility of nuclear war.

Zakharova stressed, "There can be no winners in it. It must never be unleashed. We consistently call on all other parties to the joint statement of the leaders of the five nuclear states on the prevention of nuclear war and the inadmissibility of an arms race to adhere to these postulates." Meanwhile, a senior Ukrainian military commander has claimed that more than 100 square kilometres of territory have been regained in its counteroffensive against Russia, reported CNN.

Q26. The hypothetical use of nuclear weapons by the country may happen exclusively and will be possible only for defensive purposes. Which country is referred here according to the given passage?

(a) China
(b) Russia
(c) Japan
(d) Syria

Q27. Who is known as the ‘father of atomic bomb’?

(a) Lewis Strauss
(b) J. Robert Oppenheimer
(c) Niels Bohr
(d) Werner Heisenberg

Q28. When was the first detonation of a nuclear weapon, Trinity conducted?

(a) 1938
(b) 1960
(c) 1945
(d) 1956

Q29. Which is the key element used in the making of nuclear bombs?

(a) Titanium
(b) Zirconium
(c) Platinum
(d) Uranium

Q30. Recently, which vehicle manufacturer bagged the major defence contracts worth Rs 800 crores from the Indian Army?

(a) Bharat Benz
(b) Eicher
(c) Ashok Leyland
(d) Force Motors

Passage

Read the following passage and answer the questions

Announcing a host of measures as part of the new Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2023 onwards unveiled, Santosh Sarangi, DG, DGFT said India's economy remains in a relatively sweet spot amid global turmoil with the GDP growth being highest among comparable economies. "The new Foreign Trade Policy shall provide policy continuity

and a responsive policy framework for promoting India's Exports of Goods and Services," DGFT stated in its notification earlier. Saying how it will be a continuous process, Sarangi said there is no end to the new FTP and it would be updated as per the needs of the trade. "This FTP will be dynamic and responsive to ever changing trade scenario. As and when we get feedback from you, we will keep changing this document. The window for updating this is available on a real time basis," he said. Sarangi added that fee reduction is being ensured for MSMEs. "Almost 50-60% of the beneficiaries are MSMEs. From paying about Rs 1 lakh to their licenses earlier, now they would pay only Rs 5000," he said. The country is likely to end this financial year with total exports of $760 billion compared to $676 billion in 2021-22. The Director General said that the ambition of reaching $2 trillion exports by 2030 will be continuously followed up. "We are now revising the export performance threshold. A five star export house would now be eligible to be recognised as five star with a threshold of 800 million of exports instead of $2 trillion earlier," he said. The government also declared four new towns as towns of export excellence- Faridabad, Varanasi, Moradabad and Mirzapur. This will be in addition to 39 towns which are already approved. Union Commerce Minister (1) said that flexibility in foreign trade policy will help grow India's export potential. "Government will engage in massive trade outreach across globe in terms of sectors and nations in the coming months," he said. He mentioned that some of the changes they have done is that e-certificate of origin has been made completely online. "To supplement our FTA negotiation efforts, we are issuing both preferential and non-preferential certificate of origins through DGFT e-platform and more than 18 lakh certificated issued using this platform," he said. On March 31, 2020, the government had extended the FTP 2015-20 for one year till March 31, 2021, amid the coronavirus outbreak and the consequent lockdowns. It saw many such extensions due to the deadly virus aftermath. The last extension was given in September 2022 till March 31, 2023.

Q31. Who said that flexibility in foreign trade policy will help grow India's export potential and the Government will engage in massive trade outreach across globe in terms of sectors and nations in the coming months?

(a) Smt Nirmala Sitharaman
(b) Shri Rajnath Singh
(c) Shri Narendra Singh Tomar
(d) Shri Piyush Goyal

Q32. The Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2023 is notified by the Central Government, in the exercise of powers conferred under _____ of the Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Act, 1992.

(a) Section 7
(b) Section 5
(c) Section 10
(d) Section 8

Q33. Which country has pursued a new foreign policy strategy that aimed at strengthening its relationships with countries like India and China, while promoting greater cooperation and stability throughout Eurasia?

(a) China
(b) Australia
(c) Russia
(d) Canada

Q34. Where is the headquarters of World Trade Organisation located?

(a) Hague
(b) Geneva

(c) Zurich

(d) Sweden

Q35. Who was the first Chairman and Managing Director of EXIM Bank of India?

(a) Senthil Nathan

(b) Subramanian

(c) N. Ramesh

(d) R. C. Shah

Passage 3

Read the following passage and answer the questions

Soon after being removed as NCP working president, Praful Patel announced the appointment of Lok Sabha MP Sunil Tatkare as the party's state unit chief , replacing Jayant Patil, and Maharashtra deputy CM Ajit Pawar as its legislature wing leader.

Earlier, NCP president Sharad Pawar sacked Patel and Tatkare, both MPs who have sided with Ajit Pawar in his rebellion, from the party. Patel, a Rajya Sabha MP who was named NCP working president last month, told a press conference here he had informed Patil to hand over the charge to Tatkare. Patel said Ajit Pawar will be the NCP's legislature party leader.

"Today is Guru Purnima; we all wish that Sharad Pawar continues to bless us," said Patel Deputy Chief Minister Ajit Pawar, who was present at the press meet, said he enjoyed the support of "maximum" NCP legislators and said he has given a letter to the Assembly Speaker, seeking disqualification of party MLAs Jayant Patil and Jitendra Awhad from the House. Ajit Pawar said the party and MLAs were with him and the notice for disqualification against him and the eight newly sworn-in ministers was meaningless. The deputy CM said he had the party with him and also its symbol (clock).

"Whatever we are doing is in the interest of the party. We will strengthen our party further, " he said. Asked who was the NCP's national head, Ajit Pawar shot back, "The party national president is Sharad Pawar. Have you forgotten?"

He said the Leader of Opposition in the Assembly is appointed by the Speaker and not by a party functionary. In other appointments announced by Patel, Rupali Chakankar has been named chief of the NCP's state women's wing, while MLC Amol Mitkari and Anand Paranjpe will be spokespersons. Suraj Chavan has been appointed the party's youth wing president in Maharashtra.

Q36. Identify the correct statement/s regarding the new appointments in NCP party.

Statement 1: Soon after being removed as NCP working president, Praful Patel announced the appointment of Lok Sabha MP Sunil Tatkare as the party's state unit chief , replacing Jayant Patil, and Maharashtra deputy CM Ajit Pawar as its legislature wing leader.

Statement 2: Earlier, NCP president Sharad Pawar sacked Patel and Tatkare, both MPs who have sided with Ajit Pawar in his rebellion, from the party. Patel, a Rajya Sabha MP who was named NCP working president last month.

(a) Both the statements are correct
(b) Only Statement 1 is correct
(c) Both the statements are incorrect
(d) Only Statement 2 is correct

Q37. Who appoints the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India?

(a) Prime Minister
(b) The President
(c) The Governor
(d) The Speaker

Q38. Which Article of the Indian Constitution states that there shall be a Governor for each State, provided that nothing in this article shall prevent the appointment of the same person as Governor for two or more states?

(a) Article 153
(b) Article 166
(c) Article 156
(d) Article 159

Q39. Based on which Article of the Indian Constitution, does the Governor appoint a person who is qualified to be appointed as a Judge of a High Court to be Advocate-General for the State?

(a) Article 166
(b) Article 161
(c) Article 165
(d) Article 145

Q40. Who was the first woman President of India?

(a) Smt. Pratibha Patil
(b) Smt. Lakshmi Sehgal
(c) Smt. Sushma Swaraj
(d) Smt. Swarnakumari Dev

Passage 4

Read the following passage and answer the questions

One of the world's most common artificial sweeteners is set to be declared a possible carcinogen next month by a leading global health body, according to two sources with knowledge of the process, pitting it against the food industry and regulators.

(1), used in products from Coca-Cola diet sodas to Mars' Extra chewing gum and some Snapple drinks, will be listed in July as "possibly carcinogenic to humans" for the first time by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), the World Health Organization's (WHO) cancer research arm, the sources said.

The IARC ruling, finalised earlier this month after a meeting of the group's external experts, is intended to assess whether something is a potential hazard or not, based on all the published evidence. It does not take into account how much of a product a person can safely consume. This advice for individuals comes from a separate WHO expert committee on food additives, known as JECFA (the Joint WHO and Food and Agriculture Organization's Expert Committee on Food Additives), alongside determinations from national regulators.

However, similar IARC rulings in the past for different substances have raised concerns among consumers about their use, led to lawsuits, and pressured manufacturers to recreate recipes and swap to alternatives. That has led to criticism that the IARC's assessments can be confusing to the public. JECFA, the WHO committee on additives, is also reviewing aspartame use this year. Its meeting began at the end of June and it is due to announce its findings on the same day that the IARC makes public its decision - on July 14.

Since 1981, JECFA has said aspartame is safe to consume within accepted daily limits. For example, an adult weighing 60 kg (132 pounds) would have to drink between 12 and 36 cans of diet soda - depending on the amount of aspartame in the beverage - every day to be at risk. Its view has been widely shared by national regulators, including in the United States and Europe.

Q41. Aspartame, one of the world's most common artificial sweeteners is set to be declared a possible carcinogen next month by a leading global health organisation. Name the organisation.

(a) International Health Research Centre
(b) United Nations Development Programme
(c) International Agency for Research on Cancer
(d) UN General Assembly

Q42. When is the 'World Health day' observed to bring global attention to a specific health issue that impact people worldwide?

(a) April 7
(b) January 14
(c) August 16
(d) September 8

Q43. On January 11, 2023, the World Health Organisation (WHO) had announced that _____ successfully declared the end of the outbreak of Ebola virus.

(a) Kenya
(b) Uganda
(c) Algeria
(d) Nairobi

Q44. Which country recently reached a staff-level agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for a funding of $3 billion?

(a) Afghanistan
(b) Pakistan
(c) Bahrain
(d) Nigeria

Q45. Recently, which international institution has given its approval for a substantial loan of USD 255.5 million to India, thus, aiming to improve the quality of technical education in the country?

(a) International Fund for Agricultural Development
(b) International Monetary Fund
(c) The World Bank
(d) International Finance Corporation

Passage 5

Read the following passage and answer the questions

India's gross domestic product (GDP) reached the $3.75 trillion-mark in 2023, from around $2 trillion in 2014, Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman's office said in a tweet. India has moved from tenth to the fifth-largest economy in the world, the tweet added. Highlighting the nine years of reforms under the Narendra Modi-led government, Sitharaman's office also said: "India is now being called a bright spot in the global economy." Four countries ahead of India in terms of GDP at current prices include China, United States, Germany, and Japan. India has surpassed the United Kingdom, France, Canada, Russia, and Australia in GDP numbers. The provisional estimates released by the (1) recently showed the overall economic growth in FY23 at 7.2 per cent, powered by a higher than expected growth in the fourth quarter. Speaking at an Assocham event in Kochi, Chief Economic Advisor V Anantha Nageswaran said the final number could be higher than 7.2 per cent because the underlying momentum in the economy was quite strong. While stressing that India being a low-middle-income country cannot sit on its laurels, the CEA said: "We need to catch up with the

pre-pandemic trend. Even before the pandemic, the economy was slowing down in 2018-19 and 2019-20. It is important to arrest that kind of slowdown," he said.

Nageswaran said if the country could sustain 6.5 to 6.8 per cent growth for the rest of the decade, it would be a creditable achievement on part of the Indian economy given the global conditions, while cautioning that the export growth could be a problem given the external situation. He said India's overall macroeconomic management had been prudent and sensible without over stretching during the pandemic, as several advanced countries did.

Q46. The provisional estimates released by an institution recently showed the overall economic growth in FY23 at 7.2 per cent, powered by a higher than expected growth in the fourth quarter. Name the institution referred here.

(a) National Statistical Office
(b) Planning Commission
(c) Asian Development Bank
(d) NABARD

Q47. Which Ministry prepares the Economic Survey of the country?

(a) Defence Ministry
(b) Ministry of Agriculture
(c) Finance Ministry
(d) Ministry of Civil Aviation

Q48. What refers to the standard measure of the value added created through the production of goods and services in a country during a certain period?

(a) National Income

(b) Gross Domestic Product
(c) Gross National Product
(d) Depreciation

Q49. Name the term that denotes the measure of average income earned per person in a given area during a specific time period, generally a year.

(a) Per capita income
(b) National Income
(c) Marginal income
(d) Depreciation

Q50. Who first prepared the National Income estimate in India for the year 1867-68?

(a) Jawaharlal Nehru
(b) Dadabhai Naoroji
(c) B. N. Sharma
(d) S. Gadgil

Passage 6

Read the following passage and answer the questions

NITI Aayog CEO B V R Subrahmanyam emphasised on the need to focus on transparency with regard to states' finances as greater transparency will help states raise resources from market at competitive rates. Participating in a seminar organised by the Centre for Social and Economic Progress (CSEP), he also made a case for having a fiscal council like institution to better manage the debt trajectory of the Centre and states. Transparency is more important than uniformity and states should ensure that everything gets reported in some form or the other because the market values transparency, he said. Citing an example, he said, five southern states accounted for 93 per cent of off- budget borrowing last year while all the high deficit states like West

Bengal, Punjab and Rajasthan have low off-budget borrowing.

"It is all because of market discipline...people are more willing to lend to these five states as compared to West Bengal, Punjab and Rajasthan," he said, adding, there are takers of papers issued by Tamil Nadu or Karnataka but no one for West Bengal or Punjab. "If you don't have a developed bond market, you (states) go through this government of India, RBI route for raising resources. If you have developed bond markets, and you have transparency, I think market disciplines will operate and as I said they are probably operating in Rajasthan Punjab for investment," he said.

Q51. Which is more important than uniformity according to NITI Aayog CEO B. V. R. Subrahmanyam?

(a) Competitiveness
(b) Transparency
(c) Sustainability
(d) Administration

Q52. Who is the current Vice Chairman of NITI Aayog?

(a) R. K. Singh
(b) Suman Bery
(c) V. K. Saraswat
(d) Amit Shah

Q53. When was NITI Aayog initiated in India?

(a) 2005
(b) 2007
(c) 2012
(d) 2015

Q54. Where was the 8th Governing Council Meeting of NITI Aayog held?

(a) Udaipur

(b) Ahmedabad

(c) New Delhi

(d) Hyderabad

Q55. An initiative of NITI Aayog, Strategy for new India was released on 19th December, 2018. Who launched it?

(a) P. Chidambaram

(b) Arun Jaitley

(c) Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman

(d) S. Jaishankar

Section - Legal Reasoning

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Sections 359 to 369 of the Indian Penal Code have made kidnapping and abduction punishable with varying degrees of severity according to the nature and gravity of the offence. The underlying object of enacting these provisions is to secure the personal liberty of citizens, to give legal protection to the children of tender age from being abducted or seduced for improper purposes and to preserve the rights of parents and guardians over their wards for custody or upbringing. The word ‘kidnapping’ has been derived from the word ‘kid’ meaning ‘child’ and ‘napping', 'to steal'. Thus, kidnapping literally means child stealing. And the word kidnapper was originally meant to signify one who stole children and others to provide servants and labourers for the American plantations. Kidnapping under the Code is not confined to child stealing. It has been given a wider connotation as meaning carrying away a human being against his or her consent or the consent of some person legally authorized to accord consent on behalf of such person. The word 'convey' literally means simply going together on a journey, but in popular parlance, it now means carrying a person to his destination. Thus, the offence would not be complete until the person actually reaches not only a foreign territory but to his destination as well. Mere conveying of a person from one place to another is not criminal. That Act becomes criminal if it is conveyed without his consent.

A person may be conveyed as such by using force as by inducing him to give his consent by fraud and deception. Similarly, consent loses its essential elements if it is given under fear or duress, in which case it is submission and not consent.

Abduction in common language means the carrying away of a person by fraud or force. According to Section 362 of the Indian Penal Code, abduction takes place when a person by force compels or by any deceitful means induces another person to go from any place. Abduction, pure and simple, is not an offence. It is an auxiliary act not punishable in itself, but when it is accompanied by a certain intention to commit another offence, it *per se* becomes punishable as an offence. The expression 'deceitful', as used in this provision, is wide enough to include inducing a girl to leave her guardian's house on a pretext. It also implies the use of misrepresentation and fraud by acts or conduct.

Q56. Which of the following is correct about the provisions relating to kidnapping under the Indian Penal Code?

(a) Kidnapping is restricted to secreting a person in the same country.

(b) The offence of kidnapping is an aggravated form of wrongful restraint.

(c) Kidnapping does not include the offence of keeping a kidnapped person in confinement.

(d) Both (a) and (b)

Q57. Mr A, belonging to the *kandha* tribe and for the purpose of marrying her, abducted a young married woman, namely Ms B, from the lawful guardian and against her will. The custom of the *kandha* tribe recognizes a form of marriage in which the groom forcibly takes away a young girl, and later the marriage is solemnized with the full consent of both families.

As a Court of competent jurisdiction, determine the criminal liability of Mr A under the Indian Penal Code.

(a) Mr A is liable for the offence of kidnapping from the lawful guardianship of the Ms B

(b) Mr A is liable for the offence of abduction

(c) Mr A is not liable for any offence as such an act is not punishable as per the customs of the *kandha* tribe.

(d) Mr A's liability shall be determined as per the discretion of the Court.

Q58. Mr. A met a girl, namely Ms. B, aged about fourteen years, who was living with a Brahmin woman in the sarai of a village, where they maintained themselves by begging. Ms B was persuaded by a goldsmith named Ghasi and was married to his son. But as she was not given enough food to eat, she lent herself to the persuasion of the accused to quit Ghasi's house and to go with him for which he was prosecuted.

As a Court of competent jurisdiction, determine the criminal liability of the accused in the facts of the above-mentioned.

(a) The accused is not liable for the offence of kidnapping as there was no lawful guardian.

(b) The accused is liable for the offence of abduction as she was kept out of the lawful guardianship.

(c) The accused is not liable for the offence of kidnapping as the guardianship of the husband is not recognized in this provision.

(d) None of the above

Q59. Ms. S, is a student of the second year B.Sc., an adult with a sound mind. The accused was her neighbour and they became friendly with each other. On October 1, Ms. S left her father's house and telephoned the accused to meet her in his car at a certain place. She went to that place and found the accused waiting in the car. The accused took her to certain places and then to the Marriage Registrar's office where they obtained a marriage certificate. Thereafter, both remained as husband and wife.

As a Court of competent jurisdiction, determine the criminal liability of the accused as per the provisions of the Indian Penal Code.

(a) The accused must be prosecuted for kidnapping as Ms S was a minor

(b) The accused is not to be prosecuted for kidnapping as there was no 'taking away' of the victim against her wishes by the accused.

(c) The accused must be liable for the offence of abduction as the same may take place against a person of any age.

(d) The accused must be liable for the offence of abduction as it is a continuing offence and continues.

Q60. In which of the following cases does the Act become punishable as the offence of abduction under the Indian Penal Code?

(a) If the intention is to cause hurt or to put him in danger of being subjected to hurt

(b) If the abducted person is a child under the age of eight years and the intention is to dishonestly take any movable property

(c) Where no force or deceit is practised on the person so abducted

(d) If the intention is to secretly or wrongfully confine a person

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Passage: 2

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Marriage, whether considered as a sacrament or a contract, gives rise to a status. It confers a status of husband and wife on parties of the marriage, and a status of legitimacy on the children of the marriage. For a valid marriage, in most systems of law, two conditions are necessary: (a) parties must have the capacity to marry, and (b) they must undergo the necessary ceremonies and rites of marriage. In some ancient communities, both requirements were nominal. Performance of certain *shastric* ceremonies is still necessary for a valid Hindu marriage. If the parties to the marriage have undergone the necessary ceremonies of marriage, they cannot be heard to say that they merely intended to be a man and a concubine. If requisite ceremonies are not performed, they cannot claim to be a husband and a wife whatever might have been their intention, unless some custom is invoked under which the performance of a ceremony is not necessary, or a presumption of law exists.

From ancient times to 1955, having more than one spouse was recognized in Hindu law. However, such a practice has been abolished and monogamy has been made a rule for all persons who are governed by the principles of the Hindu law. Monogamy means that one is permitted to have only one wife or one husband at a time. The provisions of the Hindu Marriage Act make a bigamous marriage void and makes it a penal offence for both Hindu males and females under the relevant provisions of the Indian Penal Code. It is not certain when the *shastric* limitation on marriages within certain degrees of generation came to be established. However, the *Dharamshastras* considered the sexual relationship with one's mother, one's sister, or one's daughter, or even with one's son's wife as the highest sin. The prohibition of the *sapinda* relationship extended only to the third or fourth degree of kinship in ancient Hindu law.

Q61. Which of the following Hindu law jurist propounded the rule that a true wife must preserve her chastity as much after as before the death of her husband in Hindu law?
(a) Manu
(b) Kautilya
(c) Yajnavalkya
(d) None of the above

Q62. Which of the following is an inherent characteristic of a Hindu marriage after the commencement of the Hindu Marriage Act?
(a) That marriage is a permanent and indissoluble union
(b) That marriage is an eternal union
(c) That marriage is a holy union
(d) All of the above

Q63. Which of the following concept was not recognized by the Hindu law of marriage?
(a) Bigamy
(b) Polygamy
(c) Polyandry
(d) All of the above

Q64. The prohibition of a *sapinda* relationship in a Hindu marriage is based on which of the following rules prescribed under Hindu law?
(a) Rule of Endogamy
(b) Rule of Exogamy
(c) All of the above
(d) None of the above

Q65. Which of the following is an essential ceremony which makes a Hindu marriage complete and binding in nature?
(a) Kanyadaan
(b) Panigrahana
(c) Saptapadi
(d) All of the above

Passage: 3

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Section 378 of the Indian Penal Code defines the offence of theft, meaning the dishonest removal of movable property out of the possession of any person without his consent. An act does not amount to the offence of theft under the Code unless there is not only no legal right but no legal appearance or colour of a legal right. By the expression 'colour of legal right' is meant not a false pretense but a fair pretense, not a complete absence of claim but a bona fide claim, however weak. In India, under the Hindu law, a husband and a wife can be liable for theft against each other. For instance, the husband is liable for the theft, if he takes away the stridhan property of his wife, which is her exclusive property as per various judgments of the Court.

Intention is the gist of the offence. The taking will not amount to theft unless the intention with which it is taken is dishonest. In the judgment of Queen Express v Sri ChurunChungo, I (1895) ILR 22 Cal 1017, if a creditor takes a moveable property out of a debtor's possession without his consent, with the intention of coercing him to pay his debt, this constitutes the offence of theft under the Penal Code.

Where a partner in a business did not know that he was endorsing a cheque and believed that he was merely signing a piece of paper which he gave to the accused, even though the property for which the cheque was endorsed did not pass to the accused by reason of endorsement, but remained with the complainant, the accused was held guilty of dishonestly appropriating the property. It cannot be laid down as a general principle of law that a partner can in no circumstances commit theft of the partnership property.

Q66.Which of the following is recognized as a valid element under the offence of theft of the Indian Penal Code?

(a) The property that has been dishonestly taken by the accused must be capable of being stolen.
(b) The accused must possess the dishonest intention to permanently deprive the person of such a property.

(c) All of the above

(d) None of the above

Q67. Identify the correct option for the following two statements of Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R).

Assertion (A): Where a person removes the property of any person with the intention of causing wrongful loss to that person and wrongful gain to himself, then he has committed the offence of theft.

Reasoning (R): The dishonest removal of a moveable property out of the custody of a person is an offence against possession and not against ownership.

(a) Both (A) and (R) are correct; and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

(b) Both (A) and (R) are correct; but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

(c) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect

(d) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct

Q67. From the following, determine the nature of property upon which the offence of theft may be committed under the Indian Penal Code.

(1) The subject of theft must be the corporeal property of every description.

(2) The theft of electricity is considered as theft of the moveable property covered under the Indian Penal Code.

(3) Severing of anything which is permanently fixed to anything which is attached to earth is said to be an offence of theft of moveable property.

(a) (1) & (3) only

(b) (2) & (3) only

(c) (1) & (2) only

(d) All of the above

Q68. Identify the correct option for the following two statements of Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R).
Assertion (A): Taking out a property from the custody of a person does not amount to theft of such property under the Indian Penal Code.

Reasoning (R): Taking out a property with an intention of causing losses to another with or without causing gains to oneself amounts to the offence of theft.

(a) Both (A) and (R) are correct; and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

(b) Both (A) and (R) are correct; but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

(c) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect

(d) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct

Q70. Babu is a forest dweller his home comes within the newly recognized Sanctuary, for any timber or herb collection proper license is required. Babu took the timber without the license. What is the liability of Babu?

(a) He committed theft

(b) He committed criminal breach of trust against government

(c) He committed offence of receiving stolen property

(d) He committed no offence

Passage 4

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

The word 'defamation' is the generic name for the wrong; libel and slander are particular forms of it. In libel, the defamatory statement is made in some permanent and visible form in writing or otherwise recorded, such as printing, typing, pictures, photographs, caricatures, effigies. In slander, the defamatory statement or representation is expressed by speech or its equivalent. Besides the general defences applicable to all actions in torts, such as limitation, consent, accord and satisfaction, previous judgment, etc., the three special defences available in action for defamation, under the common law, are (1) justification (or truth), or (2) privilege, absolute or qualified, and, (3) fair comment. Truth is a defence in a Civil action, "For the law will not permit a man to recover damages in respect of an injury to a character which he either does not or ought not to possess. In a civil action, the defendant has to plead and prove the truth of the defamatory words, and not merely his belief in their truth, though honest. 'Privilege' is used here in the sense of an excuse or immunity conferred by law on statements or

communications made on certain occasions called 'privileged occasions'. A privileged statement, therefore, is one which is made in such circumstances as to be exempt from the rule that a man attacks the reputation of another at his peril, that is, at his own risk. In other words, privilege includes those exceptional cases in which it is not enough, in order to create liability, to prove that the defendant has published a false and defamatory statement. The defendant being privileged, is not responsible for this alone; he is either wholly free from responsibility or is liable only on proof that he was animated by a malicious motive, and not by any genuine intention to use his privilege for the purpose for which the law gave it to him.

Q71. X and Y stole a car and asked A to be their driver. While A was driving the car on the highway, he tried to switch on the lights, but only one of them was working. After this, around 5 kilometres later, A spotted an ox crossing the road at the last moment because of the faulty headlight. He jammed the brakes, but it was too late, and ended up in A suffering multiple injuries across his body, with X and Y suffering minor cuts. What is the stand that A can take for compensation for his injuries?

(a) X and Y are liable to pay damages.

(b) A cannot claim damages because he was aware that the light was malfunctioning.

(c) X and Y need not pay damages as they were injured as well.

(d) A cannot claim any damages as he was himself guilty.

Q72. X and Y took a lift in a Scorpio, which B was driving. In between the journey, a bolt of the wheel got loose and which led to an accident. Since B was the driver, he was able to grab the steering wheel and protect himself from major damages, but X and Y suffered serious injuries. Choose the best answer.

(a) B is not responsible because X and Y took a lift of their own accord

(b) The car company shall pay compensation for not providing stronger bolts

(c) There is no liability on B since the accident was inevitable

(d) All of the above

Q73. X owns a building, decorative woodwork of which is infested by termites. On a windy day, it fell on Y's son who was playing with X's son. This incident led to multiple injuries to Y's son. Determine the liability of X.

(a) X is not liable since the wind, a natural force, was outside his control.

(b) X is not liable since Y did not take into account that the wall was unstable and allowed his son to play near.

(c) X is liable since his son did not get injured.

(d) X is liable since a person owes a duty of care to his neighbours.

Q74. The robbers, armed with knives and sticks, entered the house of X. As an act of self defence, X took out his gun and threatened to shoot them. The robbers ran out of the house and started pelting stones. X fired a shot. Having heard the gunshot, the police rushed to the place and announced that the owner must stop firing. The owner suspected that this must be an act of an accomplice and continued to fire due to which a policeman was injured. The robbers meanwhile fled away. Determine the liability of X.

(a) X is liable for shooting a public servant on duty.

(b) X is liable for using excessive force than necessary.

(c) X is liable for not calling the police after the robbers fled.

(d) Only b) and c) are true.

Q75. X claims to be a doctor and provides medical consultation to minor illnesses without any medical licence. B, who suffered an accident near the place where X has his office, is brought to X for treatment. B is asked to sign immediately on a paper where he allows X to operate on him. During the treatment, X leaves a needle in B's abdomen causing a major infection. Determine the correct statement:

(a) X is for medical malpractice.

(b) X is not liable since B signed a contract providing his consent.

(c) X is liable to provide damages to B and punishment.

(d) The people who brought B to X are liable.

Passage 5

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Abetment is a procedure in which there is a mental progression of instigating an individual or intentionally aiding a person in doing a particular act. The purpose of the legislature and the proportion of the cases decided by the Supreme Court is obvious that in order to charge a person under section 306 Indian Penal Code, 1860 there has to be a lucid mens rea to commit the offence. It also requires a dynamic act or direct act, which led the deceased to commit suicide seeing no alternative and that act must have been intended to put the deceased into such a point that he had to commit suicide.

In the case of suicide, an offence of abetment punishable under Section 306 is inherent. Therefore, even in the case of suicide, there is an obligation on the person, who knows or has reason to believe that such a suicidal death has occurred, to give information. In Kali- das Achamma v. The State of A.P., S.H.O. Karimnagar. I Town P.S., [1987] 2 ALT 937 it was observed as under: "In the case of every suicide, abetment is inherent. Whether ultimately it is proved or not, it is a different aspect. Abetment of suicide is an offence punishable under Section 306 I.P.C. and therefore whenever a case of suicide is there, the body cannot be disposed of without informing the Police and further as provided under Section 174 Cr.P.C. The Police have to hold an inquest Since it is an unnatural death.' In the instant case A 1, who reached his house on 18.3.82 knowing fully well that the deceased had already died, informed P.W. 8 that the deceased was in a serious condition. Likewise, he informed P.W. 12 on the telephone without disclosing that the deceased was already dead. However, when P.W. 6, the brother of the deceased, came to the house where the dead body was lying, A 1 told him that the body would be cremated. To the same effect is the evidence of P.W. 13. P.W. 6, the

brother of the deceased, on his own went and gave a report to the police. It can thus be seen that A 1 intentionally omitted to give the information in respect of the death of the deceased which he was legally bound to give.

Q76. Y, a newly married woman, did not eat anything for three or four days before committing suicide her husband X and in-laws did not persuade her to eat. What is the liability of the husband and his family under Section 306 of IPC?

(a) X is liable for an attempt to suicide

(b) X has no liability

(c) X is liable for abetment to suicide

(d) X is liable for criminal conspiracy

Q77. X repeatedly says unacceptable things to Y which deteriorates the mental health of Y. Due to these, Y tries to commit suicide but decides not to do so at the last moment. Determine the correct answer.

(a) X is liable for abetment for suicide

(b) X is liable for attempt cause grievous hurt

(c) There is no liability on X

(d) None of the above

Q78. X is married to Y. From the day after marriage, X's family taunts Y for not providing a dowry. One fine day, X comes home drunk and says unacceptable things to Y so much so that it leads her to commit suicide. Determine the liability.

(a) X is liable for abetment to suicide, and so is his family.

(b) X is liable for abetment to suicide, and his family for nothing.

(c) X's family is liable for defamation.

(d) X's family is liable for abetment, not X since he was intoxicated.

Q79. X is a police officer who is entrusted by the court to arrest Y. B informs X that C is Y, despite knowing that he isn't. C files a case for wrongful arrest. Determine the liability of B.

(a) B is not guilty since there was no wrongful intent

(b) B is liable for mentally harassing X

(c) B is liable for abetment for the wrongful arrest

(d) Both b and c are true

Q80. X is an offender on the run. He rents a room in a motel, the manager of which is unaware of the offender that X is. In the motel, he is provided with food and all the essential services. X is, however, caught when the police are informed by a janitor of the motel, who was aware of X and his offence due to a Whatsapp forward. Determine the liability of the manager.

(a) The manager is liable for abetment by conspiracy.

(b) The manager is not liable since he was not aware of X's offence.

(c) The manager is liable since ignorance of the law is not a defence.

(d) Both a and b are true.

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

A consumer is defined as a person who buys any good or avails a service for a consideration. It does not include a person who obtains a good for resale or a good or service for commercial purposes. It covers transactions through all modes including offline, and online through electronic means, teleshopping, multi-level marketing or direct selling. Six consumer rights have been defined in the Bill, including the right to: (i) be protected against the marketing of goods and services which are hazardous to life and property; (ii) be informed of the quality, quantity, potency, purity, standard and price of goods or services; (iii) be assured of access to a variety of goods or services at competitive prices; and (iv) seek redressal against unfair or restrictive trade practices.

Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions (CDRCs) will be set up at the district, state, and national levels. A consumer can file a complaint with CDRCs in relation to: (i) unfair or restrictive trade practices; (ii) defective goods or services; (iii) overcharging or

deceptive charging; and (iv) the offering of goods or services for sale which may be hazardous to life and safety.

The central government will set up a Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA) to promote, protect and enforce the rights of consumers. It will regulate matters related to the violation of consumer rights, unfair trade practices, and misleading advertisements. The CCPA will have an investigation wing, headed by a Director-General, which may conduct inquiry or investigation into such violations. The CCPA may impose a penalty on a manufacturer or an endorser of up to Rs 10 lakh and imprisonment for up to two years for a false or misleading advertisement. In case of a subsequent offence, the fine may extend to Rs 50 lakh and imprisonment of up to five years.

CCPA can also prohibit the endorser of a misleading advertisement from endorsing that particular product or service for a period of up to one year. For every subsequent offence, the period of prohibition may extend to three years. However, there are certain exceptions when an endorser will not be held liable for such a penalty.

Q81. X purchased land from a registered property dealer. X, later on, discovers that Y was the rightful owner of the land and that the property dealer had forged the documents related to the land. What would be your best suggestion for X?

(a) X should file a property suit
(b) X should file a case for forgery
(c) X should seek redressal from the consumer forum
(d) X should file an FIR against the police

Q82. X filed a suit against a builder Y in the year 2016 for not providing possession of a flat for around 5 years from the date promised. The valuation of the flat is over 10 crore. Which consumer court has the jurisdiction to pass a judgment on the suit?

(a) District consumer forum
(b) State consumer forum
(c) National consumer forum

(d) Either b) or c)

Q83. There was a major change in the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Consumer Courts under the Consumer Protection Act. This was done by which Act?

(a) Consumer Protection Act, 2018
(b) Consumer Protection Act, 2019
(c) Consumer Protection Act, 2020
(d) Consumer Protection Act, 2021

Q84. The roles of the NGOs engaged in consumer welfare activities are

1. Making the consumer aware of their rights
2. Provide legal assistance to the consumers
3. Provide help by getting the matter resolved by contacting the sellers or manufacturers

(a) 1 is correct, the rest are incorrect
(b) 1 and 2 are correct, grievance redressal is the duty of the courts
(c) 1 and 3 are correct, legal assistance is provided from the consumer forum lawyers
(d) All are correct

Q85. X ordered a mobile from abcbusiness.com worth 1.5 lakhs. Upon receiving the product, it started malfunctioning. When X asked for a refund, he was denied by customer care. Now X wants to file a suit against abcbusiness.com. Choose the best answer:

(a)X can file a suit in the State consumer forum

(b) X can only file a suit in the District consumer forum which has jurisdiction of the place where abcbusiness.com has its registered office

(c) X can file a suit in the District consumer forum which has jurisdiction of the place where he resides

(d) X cannot file a suit in the consumer forum since e-commerce is not covered under the purview of the Consumer Protection Act

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Section - Logical Reasoning

PASSAGE: 1

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

Nearly a month after the tragic Balasore accident, which resulted in the loss of 291 lives, the Railway authorities are facing challenges in identifying up to 81 victims. To determine the identities of these victims, samples of hair, teeth, bone, nails, and muscle tissue were collected and sent to the Central Forensic Science Laboratory in New Delhi, following the transfer of the investigation to the CBI. The bodies of these 81 victims are currently being held at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) in Bhubaneshwar.

A discrepancy has been found between the number of bodies and the number of claimants registered for them. To address this ambiguity, the Odisha government has temporarily suspended the handover process and initiated a DNA matching exercise for each body. According to a senior railway official, while there are 81 bodies, 84 claimants have registered with AIIMS, Bhubaneshwar, claiming to be blood relatives of the deceased and have submitted their blood samples.

Both the central and state governments are cautious about any errors in the body handover process, as it also involves the payment of a compensation amounting to ₹15 lakh. However, forensic officials in Delhi are facing challenges in extracting DNA from certain samples due to factors such as the destruction of teeth caused by tobacco consumption or excessive decomposition of muscle tissue. Each DNA extraction and profiling cycle utilizing polymerase chain reaction (PCR) technology takes approximately a week, and in some cases, multiple cycles have been required.

Experts from the Department of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology at AIIMS, Delhi, are also assisting in the identification process. Unfortunately, the affected families from multiple states, including Bihar and West Bengal, are still waiting for clarity from the authorities. Despite requests to return to their respective states after providing blood samples, 35 relatives remain near AIIMS, Bhubaneshwar. A senior forensic official expressed concern that some families may never receive closure due to the tragic circumstances and the difficulties in achieving a match.

Q86. What is the reason for the temporary suspension of the body handover process?

(a) The discrepancy between the number of bodies and claimants

(b) Challenges faced by forensic officials in DNA extraction

(c) Concerns about errors in the compensation payment

(d) The involvement of experts from AIIMS, Delhi

Q87. What was the reason behind the challenges faced by forensic officials in extracting DNA?

(a) Inadequate DNA extraction equipment

(b) Lack of cooperation from the affected families

(c) Excessive decomposition of muscle tissue

(d) Errors in the PCR technology used

Q88. What is the central idea of the passage and its result?

(a) The challenges faced in identifying victims of the Balasore accident

(b) The involvement of AIIMS, Delhi in the identification process

(c) The discrepancies in the compensation payment

(d) The difficulties in achieving a match for the affected families

Q89. Why are the families of the victims still waiting for clarity from the authorities?

(a) Lack of cooperation from the central and state governments

(b) Issues with the DNA extraction and profiling cycles

(c) Discrepancies in the number of bodies and claimants

(d) Challenges in achieving a match for the families

Q90. What can be inferred about the writer's perspective on the identification process for the Balasore accident victims?

(a) The writer believes that the identification process has been smooth and efficient.

(b) The writer emphasizes the success of the DNA matching exercise.

(c) The writer highlights the challenges and concerns surrounding the identification process.

(d) The writer shows confidence in the closure that the affected families will receive.

Passage 2

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

As the panchayat elections draw near in West Bengal, three distinct political discourses are emerging across various platforms. The first discourse emphasizes the Trinamool Congress' expected retention of its majority, despite recent corruption and criminal charges against its leadership. This viewpoint relies on the party's large-scale cash-transfer schemes and the Chief Minister's perceived "incorruptible" public image.

The second discourse acknowledges the recent victory of the Left-Congress alliance in a by-election (although the candidate has since joined Trinamool) and local body elections. However, it dismisses their chances of bringing about significant change at the broader electoral level. This skepticism is rooted in the parties' performance in previous Assembly Elections and criticism of the Communist Party of India-Marxist (CPIM) led Left Front as being a party of "old-veterans."

The third discourse still holds hope that the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) could act as a game-changer and counter the alleged violence and corruption associated with Trinamool. However, this perspective is losing traction due to the frequent migration of political leaders between Trinamool and the BJP. Consequently, the BJP's political influence in West Bengal is currently limited.

This article aims to explore the changes in the rural economy of West Bengal over the past decade and their impact on the political landscape for both Trinamool and the Left. By examining these changes, a deeper understanding of the first two discourses can be achieved, moving beyond the simplistic rhetoric of "Trinamool's cash transfer worked" and "CPI(M) is old."

One notable change in rural West Bengal is the gradual process of households losing land, leading to de-peasantisation and proletarianisation. According to recent reports

from the National Family Health Survey, over 65.2% of rural families in West Bengal no longer own agricultural land. The majority of rural households rely on wage income, with only a minor percentage engaged in self-employment in agriculture.

The declining income from crop and livestock cultivation, combined with rising cultivation costs and small landholdings, has created a crisis in rural income. The average monthly crop income for a typical agricultural household in West Bengal is significantly lower than the national average. This economic hardship suggests the possibility of Left-led peasant movements, but consolidation has been limited. Many self-employed persons in agriculture, who form the base of peasant organizations, are now above 45 years of age. Additionally, wage income has become the primary source of income for the semi-proletariat section, further complicating the class dynamics.

Regarding employment sources in rural Bengal, there has been a decline in manufacturing jobs, posing challenges for trade unions to address class issues. The majority of rural working women in West Bengal are engaged in household care and reproductive labor, providing an opportunity for Trinamool to attract female voters through cash transfer schemes. The construction and services sectors have become the main sources of employment, but with different employment conditions. Construction workers are predominantly casual wage workers, while a significant portion of service sector workers are self-employed due to economic distress.

Trinamool has cultivated a nexus of corruption, syndicate, and crime, which has faced scrutiny and criticism. This process gained momentum in the party's second term, with a newly affluent class involved in real estate and local businesses assuming key organizational roles. Recent corruption charges against Trinamool leaders exemplify this class's extraction of public resources through scams and corruption. The inclusion of this neo-rich business class is evident in the asset declaration data of Trinamool candidates, who possess significantly higher average assets compared to rural households.

In conclusion, the changing economic landscape in rural West Bengal has given rise to shifting political formations. The declining peasantry and a substantial pool of casual wage workers potentially align with the Left's political agenda. The recent protests by student and youth organizations, along with CPIM members, highlight issues of unemployment and corruption associated with the ruling Trinamool party. However, an important underlying class question revolves around the rise of the neo-rural rich, who contribute to Trinamool's political and managerial functions. The extent to which the current student and youth resistance can challenge the influence of this class in the upcoming panchayat elections remains to be seen.

Q91. Which of the following statements supports the argument that the declining income in rural West Bengal has led to a possibility of Left-led peasant movements?

(a) The majority of rural households in West Bengal rely on wage income.

(b) The average monthly crop income for agricultural households in West Bengal is lower than the national average.

(c) Many self-employed persons in agriculture are now above 45 years of age.

(d) The construction and services sectors have become the main sources of employment in rural Bengal.

Q92. Which of the following changes would weaken the argument that the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) could act as a game-changer in the upcoming West Bengal panchayat elections?

(a) The recent victory of the Left-Congress alliance in a by-election and local body elections.

(b) The frequent migration of political leaders between Trinamool and the BJP.

(c) The inclusion of a neo-rich business class in Trinamool's organizational roles.

(d) The declining income from crop and livestock cultivation in rural West Bengal.

Q93. What is the central idea/theme of the passage, and what is its result?

(a) Central idea/theme: The changing economic landscape in rural West Bengal.

Result: Shifting political formations and the possibility of Left-led peasant movements.

(b) Central idea/theme: The expected retention of Trinamool Congress' majority in the panchayat elections.

Result: Increased support for Trinamool through their cash-transfer schemes.

(c) Central idea/theme: The decline in manufacturing jobs in rural Bengal.

Result: Challenges for trade unions to address class issues.

(d) Central idea/theme: The rise of the neo-rural rich in Trinamool's political and managerial functions.

Result: Scrutiny and criticism of corruption and extraction of public resources.

Q94. Based on the passage, which of the following can be inferred about the Left-Congress alliance?

(a) The Left-Congress alliance has been successful in previous Assembly Elections.

(b) The Left-Congress alliance has recently gained victory in a by-election and local body elections.

(c) The Left-Congress alliance is composed of "old-veterans" from the Communist Party of India-Marxist (CPIM).

(d) The Left-Congress alliance is expected to bring significant change at the broader electoral level.

Q95. Based on the passage, what can be inferred about the writer's point of view regarding the Trinamool Congress?

(a) The writer is critical of the Trinamool Congress' large-scale cash-transfer schemes.

(b) The writer believes that the Trinamool Congress will lose its majority in the upcoming panchayat elections.

(c) The writer supports the Trinamool Congress' efforts to counter violence and corruption.

(d) The writer is concerned about the influence of the neo-rural rich in Trinamool's political and managerial functions.

Passage 3

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

The decision made by Chief Minister Nitish Kumar-led Cabinet to modify the recruitment norms for teachers in Bihar, allowing candidates from other states to apply, has sparked a debate within the state. State Education Minister Chandra Shekhar defended the decision, stating that it was necessary to ensure that Bihar's schools have qualified teachers, as they face challenges in finding competent candidates in subjects like English, Physics, Chemistry, and Mathematics.

While some political leaders and teachers' associations have criticized the government's move, experts have expressed their support. According to data shared by the Ministry of Education in March, Bihar has the lowest literacy rate in the country, standing at 61.8%.

Vidyarthi Vikas, an assistant professor at A.N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies, welcomed the decision, stating that teachers would now be selected based on merit, unlike the previous system where anyone who cleared their B.Ed. course could become a teacher. He believed that Bihar's education system would improve with skilled teachers but also emphasized that the competency of Bihari teachers should not be underestimated.

Bakshi Amit Kumar Sinha, an assistant professor at the Asian Development Research Institute (ADRI), agreed with the decision, noting that quality education is crucial for the holistic development of students and their future. He commended the state government for removing the domicile clause in this regard.

On the other hand, BJP Rajya Sabha member and former Deputy Chief Minister Sushil Kumar Modi criticized Education Minister Shekhar's statement about the difficulty in finding competent school teachers, deeming it "shocking and absurd."

The decision to open up teacher recruitment to candidates from other states has ignited contrasting opinions among stakeholders in Bihar. While experts view it as a positive step toward improving the quality of education, some political figures express skepticism and question the necessity of seeking teachers from outside Bihar. The ongoing debate highlights the significance of addressing the challenges in Bihar's education system and ensuring access to competent teachers who can contribute to the overall development of students.

Q96. What is one of the reasons cited by State Education Minister Chandra Shekhar to justify the modification of teacher recruitment norms in Bihar?

(a) To ensure a diverse pool of candidates

(b) To address the shortage of qualified teachers

(c) To promote regional integration

(d) To reduce the burden on Bihari teachers

Q97. Which of the following subjects were specifically mentioned as facing challenges in finding competent candidates for teaching positions in Bihar?

(a) History and Geography

(b) English and Mathematics

(c) Science and Technology

(d) Economics and Political Science

Q98. What is the central idea/theme of the passage?

(a) The need to improve the quality of education in Bihar

(b) The debate surrounding teacher recruitment norms in Bihar

(c) The criticism faced by the Chief Minister Nitish Kumar-led Cabinet

(d) The low literacy rate in Bihar compared to other states

Q99. Which of the following can be inferred from Vidyarthi Vikas's statement?

(a) Bihari teachers are not competent enough.

(b) The previous system of teacher recruitment was merit-based.

(c) Skilled teachers are only available from outside Bihar.

(d) Bihar's education system is currently performing well.

Q100. What can be inferred about the writer's perspective on the decision to modify teacher recruitment norms?

(a) The writer supports the decision and believes it will benefit Bihar's education system.

(b) The writer criticizes the decision and considers it unnecessary.

(c) The writer is neutral and presents both sides of the debate objectively.

(d) The writer is skeptical about the impact of the decision on Bihar's education system.

PASSAGE: 04

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

The Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) is grappling with its past as it takes uncertain steps towards joining the anti-BJP bloc ahead of the 2024 general election. By skipping the joint press conference at the end of the June 23 Opposition meet and delivering an ultimatum shortly afterward, the AAP's hesitation about venturing into this alliance becomes apparent and raises doubts among other Opposition leaders.

While Delhi Chief Minister and AAP convener Arvind Kejriwal has been meeting several Opposition leaders individually over the past few months, this was the first time he was invited to the Opposition high table. Initially, the Congress was blamed for deliberately excluding AAP. However, the Congress has since softened its stance, and for the last few months, AAP has been a regular participant in the Opposition's parliamentary strategy meetings.

During the four-hour-long meeting, Mr. Kejriwal covered a range of topics. According to sources present at the meeting, former Congress president Rahul Gandhi stated that he had arrived with a "blank memory," leaving behind past grievances. However, Maharashtra Deputy Chief Minister Devendra Fadnavis quickly reminded Mr. Kejriwal of his 2016 statement branding Nationalist Congress Party (NCP) patriarch Sharad Pawar as the "most corrupt politician."

In his speech, Mr. Kejriwal passionately argued that the Opposition parties should put their own interests aside and celebrate each other's victories as their own. However, he later backtracked, demanding that they publicly support AAP's campaign against an ordinance promulgated by the Centre.

Mr. Kejriwal's absolutist stance infuriated many Opposition leaders, who reprimanded him. National Conference leader Omar Abdullah made one of the harshest comments, stating, "We haven't come this far just to discuss one issue." Trinamool Congress president and West Bengal Chief Minister Mamata Banerjee also scolded Mr. Kejriwal.

After the meeting, Mr. Kejriwal was absent from the press conference. In an interview with The Hindu four days later, AAP's general secretary for organization, Sandeep Pathak, claimed that AAP's presence at the meeting was solely to garner support against the ordinance and that they intended to contest the general election alone.

Q101. What does the passage suggest about the Aam Aadmi Party's position on joining the anti-BJP bloc?

(a) The party is eagerly embracing the opportunity to join the alliance.

(b) The party is hesitant and uncertain about entering the alliance.

(c) The party has already made a firm commitment to join the alliance.

(d) The party is actively working to form its own separate bloc.

Q102. Which of the following best describes the change in Congress' position towards the AAP?

(a) Initially supportive, but now excluding AAP from the opposition meetings.

(b) Initially excluding AAP, but now softening its stance towards the party.

(c) Initially hesitant, but now eagerly inviting AAP to join the alliance.

(d) Initially welcoming, but now openly criticizing the AAP's actions.

Q103. What is the central idea/theme of the passage and its result?

(a) The AAP's uncertain steps towards the anti-BJP bloc have raised doubts among other Opposition leaders.

(b) The AAP's hesitation in joining the alliance is a reflection of their past confrontations with Opposition leaders.

(c) The AAP's demand for public support against an ordinance has created division within the Opposition.

(d) The AAP's absence from the press conference has undermined their credibility among Opposition leaders.

Q104. What can be inferred from National Conference leader Omar Abdullah's comment, "We haven't come this far just to discuss one issue"?

(a) Omar Abdullah is frustrated with the AAP's demands for public support.

(b) Omar Abdullah believes that the AAP should prioritize its campaign against the ordinance.

(c) Omar Abdullah disagrees with the AAP's focus on their past grievances with the Congress.

(d) Omar Abdullah expects the Opposition meeting to cover multiple issues of significance.

Q105. What can be inferred about the writer's point of view towards the AAP's actions?

(a) The writer supports the AAP's hesitation and uncertain steps towards the alliance.

(b) The writer criticizes the AAP for skipping the press conference and delivering an ultimatum.

(c) The writer praises the AAP for demanding public support against the ordinance.

(d) The writer believes that the AAP's past confrontations with Opposition leaders are irrelevant.

Passage 5

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

The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has initiated a case against the former management committee chairman of Delhi government-aided Vedic Sanskrit Agriculture Senior Secondary School, unidentified officials of the Directorate of Education (DoE), and others on charges of fraudulent teacher recruitment.

The individuals mentioned in the FIR include Krishan Rana, the previous chairman of the Vedic Sanskrit Agriculture Senior Secondary School managing committee; candidates Praveen Bazad, Chitra Rekha, Sonia, Pratibha, Pinki Arya, and Manish Kumar; and Shashikant Singh, the former office-bearer of Jim Corbett Senior Secondary School in Kathgodam, Uttarakhand. The CBI is also investigating unidentified office-bearers of the management committee and the DoE.

The FIR reveals that in March 2022, the CBI received a complaint alleging irregularities in the recruitment process of teachers at the Vedic Sanskrit Agricultural Educational Society's school in Khera Garhi, Delhi. Following the complaint, a preliminary inquiry was conducted, which uncovered that the school's management committee, in collusion with Mr. Rana and Mr. Singh, recruited 16 candidates for 18 vacancies using forged documents.

One of the candidates, Mr. Bazad, applied under the disability quota but submitted the required certificate after the due date. Furthermore, he had a previous case of cheating in the Staff Selection Commission exam and was convicted for it. However, he concealed this information when applying for the teaching job. The CBI also discovered that his postgraduate degree appeared to be forged.

The experience certificates of Ms. Sonia, Ms. Pratibha, and Mr. Kumar were fraudulently issued on the letterhead of Jim Corbett Senior Secondary School. Similarly, Ms. Rekha submitted an experience certificate from Nav Durga Aadarsh Vidyalaya, but the school confirmed to the CBI that it had not issued any such document, as alleged in the FIR.

According to the agency, the dossiers of the selected candidates were handed over to the school administration, while those of other applicants were either destroyed or hidden. The FIR further states that candidates under the OBC, unreserved, and physically handicapped categories were selected exclusively from a particular community residing in Mr. Rana's village and its neighboring areas.

Q106. What evidence supports the allegation of fraudulent teacher recruitment in the Vedic Sanskrit Agriculture Senior Secondary School?

(a) The CBI received a complaint in March 2022.

(b) The management committee recruited 16 candidates for 18 vacancies.

(c) Mr. Bazad concealed his previous conviction for cheating.

(d) The experience certificates of selected candidates were fraudulently issued.

Q107. Which statement, if modified, weakens the case against Mr. Bazad in the fraudulent teacher recruitment?

(a) Mr. Bazad applied under the disability quota but submitted the required certificate after the due date.

(b) Mr. Bazad had a previous case of cheating in the Staff Selection Commission exam and was convicted for it.

(c) Mr. Bazad concealed his previous conviction for cheating when applying for the teaching job.

(d) Mr. Bazad's postgraduate degree appeared to be forged.

Q108. What is the central idea/theme of the passage?

(a) The CBI investigation into fraudulent teacher recruitment.

(b) The role of the management committee in the Vedic Sanskrit Agriculture Senior Secondary School.

(c) Irregularities in the recruitment process at Vedic Sanskrit Agriculture Senior Secondary School.

(d) Candidates' manipulation of experience certificates.

Q109. What can be inferred from the passage about the unidentified officials of the Directorate of Education (DoE)?

(a) They were involved in the fraudulent teacher recruitment.

(b) They received complaints regarding the irregularities in recruitment.

(c) They issued forged experience certificates to selected candidates.

(d) They were aware of the fraudulent activities at the school.

Q110. What can be inferred about the writer's point of view regarding the case of fraudulent teacher recruitment?

(a) The writer sympathizes with the accused candidates.

(b) The writer believes the management committee is solely responsible.

(c) The writer supports the CBI investigation and allegations of fraud.

(d) The writer questions the credibility of the complaint.

Section - Quantitative Techniques

Directions: Read the following information carefully and answer the multiple-choice questions that follow.

A company manufactures and sells two products: X and Y. The company's sales data for the year 2022 is as follows:

Product X:

- Number of units sold: 500

- Percentage increase in sales compared to the previous year: 20%

- Cost price per unit: ₹800

- Selling price per unit: ₹1000

Product Y:

- Number of units sold: 400

- Percentage decrease in sales compared to the previous year: 15%

- Cost price per unit: ₹1200

- Selling price per unit: ₹1500

Q111. What is the total revenue generated by the sales of Product X in the year 2022?

(a) ₹500,000

(b) ₹600,000

(c) ₹700,000

(d) ₹800,000

Q112. What is the percentage increase in the cost price of Product Y compared to the previous year if the cost price in the previous year was ₹1000 per unit? And how it can be represented as increased percentage.

(a) 100%

(b) 120%

(c) 140%

(d) 150%

Q113. What is the ratio of the total revenue generated by the sales of Product X to the total revenue generated by the sales of Product Y in the year 2022?

(a) 4:3

(b) 3:4

(c) 5:6

(d) 4:5

Q114. If the company decides to offer a 10% discount on the selling price of Product X, what will be the new selling price per unit?

(a) ₹900

(b) ₹950

(c) ₹1000

(d) ₹1050

Q115. The company plans to increase the selling price of Product Y by 20% to boost profit margin. If the cost price remains the same, what should be the new selling price per unit?

(a) ₹1440

(b) ₹1500

(c) ₹1800

(d) ₹1620

Passage 2

Directions: Read the following information carefully and answer the multiple-choice questions that follow Information:

A recent survey was conducted among 500 students to find out their favorite sports. The results were quite fascinating! A majority of the students, 70% to be exact, reported that they enjoyed playing cricket. That's a total of 350 students who love the sport!

Football was also a popular choice among the students, with 40% or 200 students reporting that they liked to play. It seems like these two sports have quite a following among the students surveyed.

Interestingly, there was some overlap between the two groups. 20% of the students, or 100 students, said they enjoyed playing both cricket and football. It's great to see that these students have diverse interests and enjoy participating in multiple sports.

Overall, the survey results show that cricket and football are both popular sports among the students surveyed. It would be interesting to see if these trends hold true for other student populations as well.

Q116. What percentage of students surveyed liked to play neither cricket nor football?

(a) 10%

(b) 15%

(c) 20%

(d) 30%

Q117. How many students liked to play football only?

(a) 60

(b) 80

(c) 100

(d) 120

Q118. If the total number of students surveyed is 800 instead of 500, what would be the number of students who like to play both cricket and football?

(a) 32

(b) 100

(c) 120

(d) 160

Q119. What is the percentage of students who like to play at least one of the two sports?

(a) 80%

(b) 85%

(c) 70%

(d) 90%

Q120. In a survey conducted among 500 students, it was found that 70% of them liked to play cricket, 40% of them liked to play football, and 20% of them liked to play both cricket and football. If the number of students who liked to play neither cricket nor football is equal to the number of students who liked to play both sports, what is the percentage of students who liked to play only cricket or only football?

(a) 80%

(b) 85%

(c) 70%

(d) 90%

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Answer Key

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
a	b	b	a	d	b	b	a	c	c	c	b	b	c	d
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
a	b	d	d	b	c	a	d	b	d	b	b	c	d	c
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
d	b	c	b	d	a	b	a	c	a	c	a	b	b	c
46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
a	c	b	b	b	b	b	d	c	b	c	a	a	b	d
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
a	c	d	b	c	d	b	a	c	a	d	c	d	d	c
76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
b	d	a	c	b	c	c	b	d	c	a	c	a	b	c
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105
b	b	a	b	d	b	b	b	b	a	b	b	a	d	b
106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
b	a	c	a	c	a	b	c	a	c	a	c	d	d	c

Solutions

1 - a

The first option contains the correct statement according to the context of the last paragraph of the passage.

A good leader is characterised by some specific qualities such as honesty, potency, wisdom, etc., that make him eligible to lead a government with support from his subordinates and people living in his society. He does not believe in the monarchy form of government. Instead, he works with people for their welfare by protecting them from the disturbing elements of society. He also forms a military force and some subordinate ministers to get support in exercising his authority for the security and prosperity of the people in his government. Hence, option (a) is the correct exception.

2 - b

The second option contains the most appropriate summary for the second paragraph of the passage.

This paragraph gives us an overview of human nature, which is easily carried away by their expectations of a bright future under some specific circumstances. Men know that peace and order are necessary to maintain society by following the path of justice. Still, under some specific circumstances, men follow the path of injustice to achieve a bright future. So, the statements given in options (a), (c), and (d) are invalid in this context.

Hence, option (b) is correct.

3 - b

The second option contains the most suitable meaning of the expression given in the question.

“Frivolous” is used to express an activity of negligible importance.

“Temptation” refers to the desire to do something unwise.

So, these two words, when written together, refer to a wrong desire to do something which is of very little or negligible importance.

Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

4 - a

The correct meaning of the word "rapine" is the forceful seizure of someone's property. This activity is carried out by a man when he finds it to be helpful to fulfil his interests and proceeds in the path of injustice under some specific and alluring circumstances.

Other options do not contain relevant meanings of the word.

Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

5 - d

The meaning of the word “palliate” as used in the passage is “alleviate”.

“Palliate” means to reduce the bad effect of something. In the passage, the word is used to advise men to palliate (reduce) the effect of something which one cannot eliminate from his life.

“Aggravate” means to make a problem more severe.

“Exaggerate” means to make a problem seem worse than it really is.

“Alleviate” means to make a problem less severe.

Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

6 - b

The second option contains the most appropriate phrase to complete the statement given in the question.

According to the third paragraph of the passage, the author has given an idea about the immoral practices adopted by the pharma companies to promote the sales of their drugs. Other options are not as strong as this one to represent the hidden interests of pharma companies.

Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

7 - b

The second option contains the most suitable inference of the second paragraph of the passage. It says that the drug's marketing is gradually adopting immoral actions to defeat the competitors. The paragraph contains the evidence to prove this statement. The author has cited examples of some doctors who are prescribing drugs in exchange for gifts, such as computers and trips.

Other options do not contain valid inferences according to the context of the passage.

Therefore, option (b) is correct.

8 - a

The first option contains the most appropriate meaning of the expression “walk a fine line”. It is used to mean “to maintain a balance between two components.

According to the context of the passage, it refers to maintaining a balance between the promotion of a drug and its influence on people for using it.

Other options are not clearly explaining the meaning of the expression.

Hence, option (a) is correct.

9 - c

Option (a) is quite odd as intrusive marketing is different from marketing motivated by a bribe. It is about intrusion into customers life everywhere on roads through billboards, newspapers, the internet or SMS.

Option (b) is incorrect as the passage is not only about the immoral doctors.

Option (c) is a comprehensive one and includes all the aspects discussed in the passage: medical Reps, pharma companies and their association with doctors.

Option (d) is a negative statement for the title of the passage.

Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

10 - c

The third option contains the word which is not the meaning of the word ‘egregious’ as used in the passage.

“Egregious” is used to refer to something extremely bad in a noticeable manner.

“Appalling” is used to indicate something awful.

“Horrific” is used to refer to something that causes horror.

“Marvellous” is used to indicate something extremely good.

“Grievous” is used to refer to something characterised by grief.

Hence, option (c) is correct.

11 - c

The passage mentions that the multiplex culture inadvertently excluded the masses that had contributed to Bollywood's success, indicating a shift in focus towards affluent audiences and neglecting its roots in rural and middle India.

Reason for incorrect options:

a) This option describes the overall transformation of Bollywood films, which is not specifically related to the term "multiplex culture" mentioned in the passage.

b) This option mentions the emergence of regional cinemas, which is a consequence of the indifference towards middle India rather than the direct definition of "multiplex culture."

d) This option refers to the fading depiction of India's struggles and raw emotions in mainstream Bollywood, which is not directly related to the concept of "multiplex culture."

12 - b

The passage states that the indifference towards middle India gave rise to regional cinemas in smaller northern Indian states. These films, often in local dialects and centered around relatable subjects, resonated with the target audience.

Reason for incorrect options:

a) This option suggests that regional cinemas struggled to find an audience, which contradicts the information in the passage that states they resonated with the target audience.

c) This option implies that regional cinemas started emulating Hollywood, which is not mentioned or inferred in the passage.

d) This option states that regional cinemas faced a decline, while the passage indicates that they found an audience through affordable VCD players, meeting the demand of local viewers.

13 - b

The passage criticizes Bollywood for its transformation, exclusive focus on affluent audiences, and neglect of its roots in rural and middle India. It also highlights the rootlessness of India's social elite and their longing to be someone else, somewhere else.

Reason for incorrect options:

a) The passage expresses a critical viewpoint rather than a neutral tone.

c) While the passage provides information, its critical stance makes it more than just informative.

d) The passage does not convey an optimistic tone as it highlights the negative consequences of Bollywood's transformation.

14 - c

The passage mentions that Bollywood began emulating Hollywood, resulting in shorter films, fewer songs, an increase in English titles, and a shift in style and content.

Reason for incorrect options:

a) This option only partially captures the changes mentioned in the passage.

b) While the passage mentions regional cinemas focusing on relatable subjects and local dialects, it does not specifically attribute these changes to Hindi films in the new millennium.

d) The passage states that the depiction of India's struggles and raw emotions gradually faded from mainstream Bollywood, suggesting a decrease rather than a prominent portrayal.

15 - d

Option (a) is not correct as the passage is silent on the attitude of producers who are rich.

Option (b) is not mentioned in the passage.

Option (c) is not related to the expression but it is true according to the passage.

Option (d) is the correct understanding of the given expression. Bollywood has shifted its focus from masses to classes. The rise of multiplexes and themes of movies have excluded masses from the cinema.

16 - a

It is mentioned in the passage that History is devoid of evidence most of times and it is on the interpretation and educated guesses of historians to tell the historical truth.

Option (b) is not correct. It is not true that historians give random and fact less statements often.

Option (c) is not correct as history is not ambiguous but the noting of history is ambiguous.

Option (d) is not supported by facts given in the passage.

17 - b

Sarcasm is the caustic use of words, often in a humorous way, to mock someone or something. It is mentioned in the passage that historian is influenced by their belief while noting the past events. The expression is used as a sarcasm by E H Carr.

Option (b) is the correct answer.

It is not criticism, puerile (silly) or pragmatic (practical) statement.

18 - d

From the passage, it is clear that history book might not have all the facts. It might be possible that due to lack of evidence some of facts were replaced by the interpretations.

19 - d

Option (d) is the correct answer.

'The past' is completed and can never be changed, but 'history' is the ongoing discussion of trying to explain the past and is open to change and revision. 'History' relies upon what we know about 'the past', and this is dependent on the evidence available. You cannot write a history that is not based upon evidence.

20 - b

According to the passage, selective recall is a characteristics of history like human mind. It leads to different interpretations of same events by different historians. Option (b) is the correct answer.

Option (a) is not correct. Selective recall does not lead to single interpretation of different events but opposite of this is correct.

Option (c) contradicts what the passage says.

Option (d) is not associated with selective recall in the passage.

21 - c

The first sentence of the passage highlights that new technologies are adopted without considering their effect on privacy of individuals. It is a trend that new technology will bring fear for privacy.

Option (c) is the correct understanding of the sentence.

Option (a) is not the intention of the author. Technologies are not bad but their adoption without due consideration is not good.

Option (b) is illogical. It is not universal truth for all type of technologies.

Option (d) is also applicable only to some technologies not all.

22 - a

A metaphor is a figure of speech that, for rhetorical effect, directly refers to one thing by mentioning another. It may provide clarity or identify hidden similarities between two different ideas. Option (a) is the correct answer. If we read the part of the passage around this expression, it is clear that author has compared individual lives as goldmines that needs exposure.

Reasons for incorrect options:

Option (b) (Simile) is incorrect because a simile is a figure of speech that compares two different things using "like" or "as." The term "informational capitalism" is not used in a comparative manner in the passage.

Option (c) (Adjective) is incorrect because "informational capitalism" is not being used as an adjective in the passage. It is a specific concept or term being discussed rather than describing something.

Option (d) (Hyperbole) is incorrect because hyperbole is an exaggeration used for emphasis or dramatic effect. The term "informational capitalism" is not used in an exaggerated or over-the-top manner in the passage.

23 - d

The option (d) is correct.

The purpose of factual style of writing is to impart information to the reader in a logical and objective manner along with some facts and figures.

An expository passage is used to teach and explain information in an objective way. It does not apply to this passage. The passage is neither poetic or educational.

24 - b

Digital voyeurism means breaching privacy of someone through the use of digital means. Voyeurism in simple terms can be termed as an intrusion into someone's privacy without their consent by way of observing someone secretly.

Option (b) is the correct answer.

Reasons for incorrect options:

Option (a) (It refers to the digital divide) is incorrect because the passage does not provide any information or suggest a connection between digital voyeurism and the digital divide. The digital divide refers to the gap between those who have access to digital technologies and those who do not, which is unrelated to the concept of digital voyeurism.

Option (c) (It indicates digital advancement) is incorrect because the passage does not mention or imply that digital voyeurism is an indication of digital advancement. Digital voyeurism is associated with privacy breaches and intrusions rather than technological progress.

Option (d) (It discusses digital enthusiasm) is incorrect because the passage does not discuss or mention digital enthusiasm. The focus of the passage is on the threats to privacy and the importance of protecting personal information in the digital age.

25 - d

The passage discusses the issue of constant and unsolicited surveillance, immoral act of publishing someone's private life, use of private information of someone to use for vengeful acts. But it does not touch the issue of policy paralysis in this aspect to ensure privacy of individuals especially women and children. Option (d) is the correct answer.

Reasons for incorrect options:

Option (a) (Constant surveillance) is not out of context or scope because the passage explicitly discusses privacy violations and the threat of constant surveillance in the digital age.

Option (b) (Immoral conduct) is not out of context or scope because the passage mentions the immoral act of publishing someone's private life and the potential for vengeful acts, which are related to the concept of immoral conduct in the context of privacy invasion.

Option (c) (Vengeful acts) is not out of context or scope because the passage mentions that personal information can be used by vengeful individuals, such as a vengeful ex-partner or a stalker, emphasizing the potential harm caused by such acts.

26 - b

Maria Zakharova spokeswoman of the Russian Foreign Ministry told a news briefing that Russia's hypothetical use of nuclear weapons may happen exclusively and will be possible only for defensive purposes, reported TASS. The hypothetical use of nuclear weapons by Russia comes after Ukrainian forces are claiming some success in their offensives in the south and east, while Russia said its troops repelled Ukrainian offensive operations in the Zaporizhzhia region. Hence, option (b) is correct.

27 - b

J. Robert Oppenheimer (1904-1967) was an American theoretical physicist who during the Manhattan Project, was the director of the Los Alamos Laboratory and responsible for the research and design of an atomic bomb. He is often known as the “father of the atomic bomb.” Hence, option (b) is correct.

28 - c

Trinity, the code name of the first detonation of a nuclear weapon was conducted by the US Army on July 16, 1945 as a part of the Manhattan Project. The name, Trinity was assigned by J. Robert Oppenheimer, director of the Los Alamos Laboratory. Hence, option (c) is correct.

29 - d

A nuclear bomb is a device that releases energy in the form of explosion as a result of nuclear fission, nuclear fusion, or a combination of both. Uranium is the key element used in the making of nuclear bombs. Hence, option (d) is correct.

30 - c

The commercial vehicles manufacturer, Ashok Leyland recently bagged major defence contracts worth Rs 800 crore. These contracts entail the supply of specialized 4 × 4 Field, Artillery tractors, and 6 × 6 Gun Towing Vehicles to the Indian army within the next 12 months. Hence, option (c) is correct.

31 - d

Announcing a host of measures as part of the new Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2023 onwards unveiled, Santosh Sarangi, DG, DGFT said India's economy remains in a relatively sweet spot amid global turmoil with the GDP growth being highest among comparable economies. Union Commerce Minister Shri Piyush Goyal said that flexibility in foreign trade policy will help grow India's export potential. "Government will engage in massive trade outreach across globe in terms of sectors and nations in the coming months," he said. Hence, option (d) is correct.

32 - b

The Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2023 is notified by the Central Government, in the exercise of powers conferred under Section 5 of the Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Act, 1992. Foreign trade policy refers to a set of guidelines and instructions

established by the DGFT in issues related to the import and export of goods in India. Hence, option (b) is correct.

33 - c

Explanation: Recently, Russia has been pursuing a new foreign policy strategy aimed at strengthening its relationships with countries like India and China, while promoting greater cooperation and stability throughout Eurasia. This new approach is outlined in a policy document called 'The Concept of the Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation,' which was unveiled by President Vladimir Putin. Hence, option (c) is correct.

34 - b

The World Trade Organisation (WTO) is the only global International organisation dealing with the rules of trade between nations. The headquarters of WTO is located in Geneva and the institution officially commenced on January 1, 1995 according to the Marrakesh Agreement signed by 123 nations. Hence, option (b) is correct.

35 - d

EXIM Bank or Export-Import Bank of India is India's leading export financing institute that engages in integrating foreign trade and investment with the country's economic growth. Founded in 1982 by the Government of India, EXIM Bank is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Indian Government. R.C. Shah was the bank's first Chairman and Managing Director. Hence, option (d) is correct.

36 - a

Soon after being removed as NCP working president, Praful Patel announced the appointment of Lok Sabha MP Sunil Tatkare as the party's state unit chief , replacing Jayant Patil, and Maharashtra deputy CM Ajit Pawar as its legislature wing leader.

Earlier, NCP president Sharad Pawar sacked Patel and Tatkare, both MPs who have supported Ajit Pawar in his rebellion, from the party. Patel, a Rajya Sabha MP who was named NCP working president last month, told a press conference that he had informed Patil to hand over the charge to Tatkare. Patel said Ajit Pawar will be the NCP's legislature party leader. Hence, option (a) is correct.

37 - b

The President appoints the Governor of the State in India. He/She appoints the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. The Comptroller and Auditor General conducts an audit of expenditures on behalf of the Parliament. Hence, option (b) is correct.

38 - a

Article 153 of the Indian Constitution states that there shall be a Governor for each State provided that nothing in this Article shall prevent the appointment of the same person as Governor for two or more states. Hence, option (a) is correct.

39 - c

Article 165 of the Indian Constitution states that the Governor of each State shall appoint a person who is qualified to be appointed a Judge of a High Court to be Advocate-General for the State. The Advocate-General shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor, and shall receive such remuneration as the Governor may determine. Hence, option (c) is correct.

40 - a

Smt. Pratibha Patil served as the 12th President of India from 2007 to 2012. She is the first woman to become the President of India. She served as a Governor of Rajasthan from 2004 to 2007and was a member of Lok Sabha from 1991 to 1996. Hence, option (a) is correct.

41 - c

One of the world's most common artificial sweeteners, Aspartame, is set to be declared a possible carcinogen next month by a leading global health organisation, namely, the International Agency for Research on Cancer, WHO’s cancer research arm. Aspartame, used in products from Coca-Cola diet sodas to Mars' Extra chewing gum and some Snapple drinks, will be listed in July as "possibly carcinogenic to humans" for the first time by the global agency. Hence, option (c) is correct.

42 - a

Every year on April 7th, the World Health Day is celebrated to bring global attention to a specific health issue that impacts people worldwide. This day is also significant as it coincides with the founding day of the World Health Organisation (WHO) in 1948. The World Health Day 2023 has adopted the theme “Health For All” with the objective of reflecting on the accomplishments of public health in enhancing people’s quality of life over the past seven decades. Hence, option (a) is correct.

43 - b

On January 11, 2023, the World Health Organization (WHO) announced that Uganda had successfully declared the end of the Ebola disease outbreak caused by Sudan ebolavirus. The country managed to end the outbreak in less than four months after the first case was confirmed in central Mubende district on September 20, 2022. Hence, option (b) is correct.

44 - b

The Pakistan government has reached a staff-level agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for a funding of $3 billion. The agreement is part of a nine-month stand-by arrangement (SBA) between the two parties. Pakistan was previously part of a $6.5 billion IMF bailout under the Extended Fund Facility (EFF), which expired at the end of June this year. Hence, option (b) is correct.

45 - c

The World Bank has recently given its approval for a substantial loan of USD 255.5 million to India, aiming to improve the quality of technical education in the country. This ambitious project is set to make a significant impact by focusing on research, entrepreneurship, innovation, and governance improvement in government-run technical institutions. Hence, option (c) is correct.

46 - a

According to Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman, India's gross domestic product (GDP) reached the $3.75 trillion-mark in 2023, from around $2 trillion in 2014. The provisional estimates released by the National Statistical Office (NSO) recently showed the overall economic growth in FY23 at 7.2 per cent, powered by a higher than expected growth in the fourth quarter. Hence, option (a) is correct.

47 - c

Economic Survey is presented a day before the Budget session. Finance Ministry prepares the survey. The survey stated that in 2024, India's GDP will be in the range of 6% to 6.8%. Public digital platforms played a major role in increasing economic growth in 2022. The performance of the Indian Rupee was better compared to the other developing economies. Hence, option (c) is correct.

48 - b

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) refers to the standard measure of the value added created through the production of goods and services in a country during a certain product. It is one of the most important indicators of the economic status of a country and referred to by the economists as the size of an economy. Hence, option (b) is correct.

49 - b

Per Capita Income is a measure of average income earned per person in a given area during a specific year. This is used to evaluate the standard of living and quality of life of the population. It also refers to the measurement of prosperity for a region. Hence, option (b) is correct.

50 - b

The estimate of National Income in India was for the first time, prepared by Dadabhai Naoroji for the year 1867-68. He estimated the national income by first estimating the value of agricultural production and then adding a certain percentage as non-agricultural

production. However, such method can only been called as a non-scientific method. Hence, option (b) is correct.

51 - b

NITI Aayog CEO B V R Subrahmanyam emphasised on the need to focus on transparency with regard to states' finances as greater transparency will help states raise resources from market at competitive rates. Transparency is more important than uniformity and states should ensure that everything gets reported in some form or the other because the market values transparency. Hence, option (b) is correct.

52 - b

Suman Bery was appointed as the recent Niti Aayog Vice Chairman on 1st May 2022. NITI Aayog is India's leading policy-making institution that helps to enhance India's economic growth. Hence, option (b) is correct.

53 - d

Niti Aayog was instituted on 1st January 2015 with Prime Minister Narendra Modi as the Chairman and Arvind Panagariya as the Vice Chairman of Niti Aayog. This organization is also known as the Planning Commission of India. Hence, option (d) is correct.

54 - c

Niti Aayog was instituted on 1st January 2015 with Prime Minister Narendra Modi as the Chairman and Arvind Panagariya as the Vice Chairman of Niti Aayog. This organization is also known as the Planning Commission of India. NITI Aayog organised its 8th Governing Council Meeting on the theme of 'Viksit Bharat @ 2047: Role of Team India' on May 27, 2023, at the new Convention Centre in Pragati Maidan, New Delhi. Hence, option (c) is correct.

55 - b

Niti Aayog was instituted on 1st January 2015 with Prime Minister Narendra Modi as the Chairman and Arvind Panagariya as the Vice Chairman of Niti Aayog. This organization

is also known as the Planning Commission of India. An initiative of NITI Aayog, Strategy for New India, was released on 19th December, 2018 by the then Finance Minister, Arun Jaitley. It establishes to achieve the goal of new India by 2022. Hence, option (b) is correct.

56 - c

As stated by Sir Hari Singh Gour, at common law, the term kidnapping consists of stealing and carrying away, or secreting any person, whether in the same country, or by sending him away from his own country into some other, or to parts beyond the seas whereby he is deprived of the friendly assistance of the laws to redeem from such captivity. The offence of kidnapping is an aggravated form of wrongful confinement and not wrongful restraint.

57 - a

In the case of *Dutta Pradhan v State of Orissa, 1985 Cr LJ 1842,* it was upheld by the Court that even though such a custom exists where the accused belonging to the *kandha* tribe forcibly takes away a young girl and later the marriage is recognized as per the consents of both the families, such an act would legalize a crime of forcibly kidnapping a married woman from her lawful guardian against her will.

58 - a

In the case of *Baldeo (1870) 2 NWPH,* quashed the conviction of the accused was announced by the lower courts and upheld since Ghasi from whom the girl was abducted was not her lawful guardian, as he has not been lawfully entrusted with the care and custody of the minor, and thus the accused was not liable for kidnapping. The same applies to the facts of the above-mentioned matter.

59 - b

In the case of *S. Varadarajan v State of Madras, AIR 1965 SC 942*, the High Court convicted the accused of the offence of kidnapping as the kidnapped was a minor when she left her father's house. However, the Supreme Court observed that there is a distinction between the taking and allowing a minor to accompany a person, and the two expressions are not synonymous. Something more has to be shown in a case of this kind. It can be some kind of inducement held out by the accused person or active participation by him in the formation of the intention of the minor to leave the house of the guardian, and thus the accused is not held liable for the offence of kidnapping. The same applies to the facts of the above-mentioned illustration.

60 - d

As per the provisions laid down under the Indian Penal Code, abduction is not punishable in itself, but when it is accompanied by a certain intention to commit another offence, then it becomes punishable. For instance, if the intention is that the person abducted may be murdered or so disposed of as to be put in danger of being murdered; if the intention is to cause secretly or wrongfully a person, section 365 of IPC applies; if the abducted person is a woman and the intention is that she may be compelled or is likely to be compelled to marry any person against her will; if the intention is to cause grievous hurt, or to dispose of the person abducted as to put him in danger of being subjected to grievous hurt; if the abducted person is a child under the age of ten years and the intention is to take dishonestly any movable property from its person.

61 - a

Manu in his work The *Manusmriti* laid down the theory that only once is a maiden given in marriage, and thus a wife must keep herself chaste even after the death of her husband. Its implication has been that widow remarriage as a rule was not recognized in Hindu law. Whereas Yajnavalkya and Kautilya's work did not focus must on chastity.

62 - c

A Hindu marriage is not a permanent and indissoluble union as the same has been destroyed due to the recognition of divorce provisions under the Act. A Hindu marriage is not an eternal union as widow remarriage has been given statutory recognition in the law. Therefore, a Hindu marriage is only a holy union between the parties to the Hindu marriage.

63 - d

Under the ancient Hindu law society, the practice of polygamy and bigamy was prevalent among the male members of the society. Bigamy refers to the practice of having more than one spouse at a time and includes both polygamy and polyandry. Polygamy permitted a male to have more than one wife simultaneously, whereas polyandry permitted the female to have more than one husband at a time. But, polyandry was not recognized by Hindu law in the society. However, by custom, it prevailed in certain regions of North and South India. Now, by virtue of Section 5 of HMA bigamy is prohibited.

64 - b

Sexual intercourse within a few degrees of the maternal or paternal lineage was considered to be one of the highest sins committed by any Hindu person. The concept of *sapinda* relationship is based on the rule of exogamy as the same refers to an

out-marriage. It is referred to as a custom that promotes marriage from outside a person's own clan or gotra.

65 - c

Section 7 of HMA clarifies that the performance of certain ceremonies and rituals in the solemnization of a Hindu marriage is not mandatory for the validity of such a marriage. If a customary ceremony is prevalent on the side of either party, its performance will be enough for the validity of the marriage. However, the courts in various instances have established that the performance of *saptapadi* is absolutely necessary for the solemnization of a Hindu marriage under the Hindu marriage, and the other mentioned ceremonies may be dispensed with.

66 - d

As per the provision of theft enshrined under Section 378 of the Indian Penal Code, where any person with the dishonest intention removes any moveable property out of the possession of any person, then the erring person is said to have committed the offence of theft. This provision of theft is different from the offence of theft in the English Law. The English Law mandatorily requires that the property that has been dishonestly removed by the accused must necessarily be capable of being stolen, and the accused must have the dishonest intention to permanently remove the victim out of the possession of such a property. These requirements are not recognized as valid conditions in Indian law.

67 - b

As per the provision of theft stipulated under Section 378 of the Indian Penal Code, when a person dishonestly removes any person out of the possession of his property, without the consent of such person, then the person is liable for the offence elaborated under this provision. It is implied that the conduct of the erring person is to cause the wrongful loss to the victim and wrongful gains to himself, through the act of keeping the victim out of possession of the moveable property. It is thus considered as an offence against possession and not against ownership. Even though both the statements are correct, the latter cannot be considered as the reason of the former statement as the former statement defines the existence of dishonest intention, while the latter statement explains the scope of the offence.

68 - a

In order to constitute the offence of theft under the Section 378 of the Indian Penal Code, one of the important elements that must be fulfilled is the existence of moveable property for the purpose of taking away or removing the said property from the possession of any person. The subject of theft must be a corporeal property of every description, which is considered as the moveable property. Furthermore, where severing or cutting off of anything which is of permanent nature that is fixed to the ground, or which is attached to earth, then such severance would constitute the offence of theft. In *Avtar Singh v State of Punjab, AIR 1965 SC 666,* the Supreme Court up held that the theft of electricity is not considered as theft of moveable property within Section 379 of the Indian Penal Code.

69 - c

For the purpose of constituting the offence of theft under Section 378 of the Indian Penal Code, the term 'possession' must be distinguished from the term 'custody'. A person is said to be in possession of a thing when he can deal with it as the owner, but merely keeps it for the sake of another, as in the case of a servant holding the property for his master. However, the same may not be meant when the person is in custody of a moveable property. To constitute theft, the property must be in the possession of someone and then removed from his possession. Furthermore, when a person only causes losses to another but does not gain anything himself, then he is said to have committed the offence of mischief, which is different from theft. Therefore, the first statement is correct, while the second statement is incorrect.

70 - a

Babu by dishonestly extracting timber from the protected area without license committed the offence of theft.

71 - d

In this situation, the principle "A right of action cannot arise out of an illegal activity" is the decisive factor. There is no claim as driving a car that is stolen is itself an illegal activity.

72 - c

The accident was inevitable since the bolts were unfastened unbeknownst to B. option b) is not the correct answer because of the concept of “remoteness of damage”. Option a) is not the right answer as well, since while consenting to take the lift, there was no possibility of being aware of the unfastening bolts, or the risks involved.

73 - d

A person residing in society owes a certain level of responsibility to his neighbours. In this scenario, he should have taken care of the bug-infested woodwork, since it could have harmed anyone on any day. He cannot claim the defence of “vis major”. The second option is not right as Y was not aware of the infestation, and c) is not right since X’s son not getting injured is something that happened because of pure luck.

74 - d

The reason why option a) is not true is that there was no way for X to ensure that the ones who asked him to stop firing were indeed policemen. However, he might be liable for causing hurt. Rest options b) and c) are true as use of force was not necessary when the robbers were outside the house, and X should have called the police immediately.

75 - c

X is liable to pay damages since he has no right to provide medical help, as it requires permission from the right authorities. He is also liable for causing hurt, or grievous hurt depending upon the magnitude of infection. a) is not the right option since medical malpractice cannot be levied on someone with no medical licence. b) is not the right option since the consent was wrongfully obtained, and B was not in a condition to know whether X was a doctor or not. d) is not the right option since those people had no wrongful intent.

76 - b

The section was held to be not attractive as the accused husband dis not harass, torture or maltreat his wife mere quarrelling and insisting to eat out of anger cannot be said to abet the suicide.

77- d

It is a set rule that when suicide is committed then only the liability arises for abetment. In case of attempted suicide, provisions of Section 306 are not applicable. Furthermore, there is no commission of bodily injury so there is no liability of grievous hurt. Option c is incorrect as X is responsible for mental harassment.

78 - a

Both X and his family are responsible for abetment to suicide. Option b) is incorrect since X's family continuously taunted Y causing abetment as well as mental harassment, along with the demand of dowry. X is not liable for defamation as the things were said in private without any record. d) is incorrect since X was voluntarily intoxicated.

79 - c

Options a is not the right answer since the wrong information was provided knowingly, regardless of whether it was to commit harm or not. Option b is incorrect as there is no direct mental harassment by B, which is to say that the harassment arose only after the wrongful arrest case was filed. Option c is the right option since wrong information was provided deliberately. Option d is eliminated since b is false and c is true.

80 - b

Providing shelter to the customers and basic necessities like food and room is the responsibility of the motel manager. Furthermore, there is no way for the manager to know about the offence of X, as WhatsApp forwards are not a reliable source of information. Ignorance of the law is no defence, but of fact is, and in this scenario, the

manager was not aware of the fact that X is an offender and he cannot treat every customer as a potential criminal.

81 - c

The best way for X to obtain a remedy is through the consumer courts. Matters in consumer courts are solved at a much faster pace than civil and criminal matters. Here X is a consumer of the property dealer and is entitled to seek redressal.

82 - c

Before the year 2019, the pecuniary jurisdiction of the State Consumer forum was from 50 lakhs to 1 crore. So, in the year 2019, the National consumer forum had the jurisdiction of a suit where the subject matter was valued over 1 crore.

83 - b

The Consumer Protection Act, 2019 made substantive changes to the pecuniary jurisdictions of the Consumer forums. Before the amendment that came into effect on July 20, 2020, the jurisdiction of District forums was till 50 lakhs, for State forums till 1 crore, and above 1 crore for National Forums. After the amendment, the upper limit became 1 crore for District forums, 1 to 10 crore for State forums, and above 10 crore for National Forums.

84 - d

Point 1 is the basic function, other than that the NGOs engaged in consumer welfare activities are in direct contact with lawyers who provide legal service for free, or with nominal charges to the consumers who come to the NGOs for help. They also try to negotiate with the sellers and manufacturers to get the issue resolved. Hence, all are true.

85 - c

E-commerce comes under the purview of the Consumer Protection Act, this eliminates option d). The suit can be filed in an area where the consumer resides, this eliminates option b). The phone is worth 1.5 lakhs, hence the pecuniary jurisdiction lies with the district forum, however an appeal for the same suit can be made to the state forum, hence option a) is incorrect since the judgment of the suit has not yet been passed.

86 - a

The passage states that a discrepancy has been found between the number of bodies and the number of claimants registered for them, which led to the temporary suspension of the handover process.

87 - c

The passage mentions that challenges in DNA extraction were faced due to factors such as the excessive decomposition of muscle tissue, making it difficult to extract DNA from certain samples.

88 - a

The central idea of the passage revolves around the Railway authorities facing challenges in identifying up to 81 victims of the Balasore accident. The result of these challenges is the temporary suspension of the handover process and the initiation of a DNA matching exercise.

89 - b

The passage mentions that forensic officials have been facing challenges in DNA extraction, leading to delays in achieving clarity. Therefore, the families of the victims are still waiting for clarity from the authorities.

90 - c

Throughout the passage, the writer emphasizes the challenges faced by the Railway authorities and forensic officials in identifying the victims. The writer also mentions concerns about errors, discrepancies, and the potential lack of closure for some families.

91 - b

The passage states that the declining income from crop and livestock cultivation in rural West Bengal has created a crisis in rural income. It specifically mentions that the average monthly crop income for a typical agricultural household in West Bengal is significantly lower than the national average. This supports the argument that the declining income has led to a possibility of Left-led peasant movements.

92 - b

The passage mentions that the perspective of the BJP acting as a game-changer in West Bengal is losing traction due to the frequent migration of political leaders between Trinamool and the BJP. Therefore, if the frequent migration of leaders were to stop or decrease, it would weaken the argument that the BJP could act as a game-changer.

93 - a

The passage primarily discusses the changing economic landscape in rural West Bengal and its impact on the political landscape for Trinamool and the Left. The central idea/theme is the changing economic landscape, and the result or outcome is the emergence of shifting political formations and the possibility of Left-led peasant movements.

94 - b

The passage states that the second discourse acknowledges the recent victory of the Left-Congress alliance in a by-election and local body elections. This implies that the Left-Congress alliance has achieved success in recent elections.

95 - d

Throughout the passage, the writer discusses the rise of the neo-rural rich in Trinamool's political and managerial functions and highlights their extraction of public resources through corruption. This implies that the writer is concerned about the influence of this class in Trinamool's operations.

96 - b

State Education Minister Chandra Shekhar defends the decision by stating that the modification of recruitment norms is necessary to ensure that Bihar's schools have qualified teachers, as they face challenges in finding competent candidates in subjects like English, Physics, Chemistry, and Mathematics.

97 - b

According to State Education Minister Chandra Shekhar, Bihar's schools face challenges in finding competent candidates for subjects like English, Physics, Chemistry, and Mathematics.

98 - b

The passage discusses the decision to modify teacher recruitment norms in Bihar, which has sparked a debate within the state. It highlights the contrasting opinions of various stakeholders and the significance of addressing the challenges in Bihar's education system.

99 - b

Vidyarthi Vikas states that teachers will now be selected based on merit, unlike the previous system where anyone who cleared their B.Ed. course could become a teacher. This implies that the previous system was not purely merit-based.

100 - a

Throughout the passage, the writer presents experts who support the decision and emphasize the importance of having qualified teachers for improving Bihar's education system. The writer also mentions contrasting opinions but does not express skepticism or criticism towards the decision.

101 - b

The passage states that the AAP's hesitation about venturing into the alliance becomes apparent, indicating their uncertainty about joining the anti-BJP bloc.

102 - b

The passage mentions that initially the Congress was blamed for deliberately excluding AAP, but it has since softened its stance, indicating a change in their position.

103 - a

The central idea/theme of the passage is the AAP's uncertain steps towards joining the anti-BJP bloc, and the result is that these steps have raised doubts among other Opposition leaders

104 - d

Omar Abdullah's comment suggests that he believes the meeting should discuss more than just one issue, indicating his expectation that the meeting would cover multiple issues of significance.

105 - b

The passage mentions that the AAP's actions, including skipping the press conference and delivering an ultimatum, raised doubts and prompted reprimands from other Opposition leaders, suggesting a critical view of the AAP's actions.

106 - b

The passage states that the school's management committee recruited 16 candidates for 18 vacancies, which indicates an irregularity in the recruitment process and strengthens the allegation of fraudulent teacher recruitment.

107 - a

Modifying option A weakens the case against Mr. Bazad by suggesting that although he applied late for the required certificate, it does not necessarily imply fraudulent activity in the recruitment process.

108 - c

The passage primarily focuses on the irregularities discovered in the recruitment process at the Vedic Sanskrit Agriculture Senior Secondary School, supporting the central idea/theme of irregularities in the recruitment process.

109 - a

The passage mentions that unidentified officials of the DoE are under investigation by the CBI, suggesting their involvement in the fraudulent teacher recruitment.

110 - c

The passage presents the case of fraudulent teacher recruitment based on the CBI's investigation, indicating that the writer supports the investigation and the allegations made against the individuals involved.

111 - a

To calculate the total revenue generated by the sales of Product X in the year 2022, we need to multiply the number of units sold by the selling price per unit.

Given:

Number of units sold for Product X: 500

Selling price per unit for Product X: ₹1000

Total revenue generated by the sales of Product X = Number of units sold * Selling price per unit

= 500 * ₹1000

= ₹500,000

Therefore, the total revenue generated by the sales of Product X in the year 2022 is ₹500,000.

Hence, the correct answer is option (a) ₹500,000.

112 - b

To find the percentage increase in the cost price of Product Y, we need to calculate the difference in cost price between the current year and the previous year, and then calculate the percentage increase.

We are given the following information for Product Y:

- Percentage decrease in sales compared to the previous year: 15%

- Cost price per unit: ₹1200

Cost price in the previous year = ₹1000 per unit

Difference in cost price = Cost price per unit - Cost price in the previous year

= ₹1200 - ₹1000

= ₹200

Percentage increase in the cost price = (Difference in cost price / Cost price in the previous year) * 100

= (₹200 / ₹1000) * 100

= 0.2 * 100

= 20%

Therefore, the correct answer is option (b) 120%.

113 - c

To find the ratio of the total revenue generated by the sales of Product X to the total revenue generated by the sales of Product Y, we need to calculate the revenue for each product and then determine the ratio.

We are given the following information:

- Total revenue generated by the sales of Product X: ₹100,000 (as calculated in Question 1)

- Total revenue generated by the sales of Product Y:

  - Number of units sold: 400

  - Cost price per unit: ₹1200

  - Selling price per unit: ₹1500

Profit per unit = Selling price per unit - Cost price per unit

= ₹1500 - ₹1200

= ₹300

Total revenue generated by the sales of Product Y = Profit per unit * Number of units sold

= ₹300 * 400

= ₹120,000

Ratio of total revenue generated by Product X to total revenue generated by Product Y = Total revenue generated by Product X : Total revenue generated by Product Y

= ₹100,000 : ₹120,000

= 5 : 6

Therefore, the correct answer is option (C)

114 - a

To find the new selling price per unit of Product X after offering a 10% discount, we need to calculate the discount amount and subtract it from the original selling price.

We are given the following information for Product X:

- Selling price per unit: ₹1000

- Discount percentage: 10%

Discount amount = (Discount percentage / 100) * Selling price per unit

= (10 / 100) * ₹1000

= ₹100

New selling price per unit = Selling price per unit - Discount amount

= ₹1000 - ₹100

= ₹900

Therefore, the correct answer is option (a) ₹900.

115 - c

To find the new selling price per unit of Product Y after a 20% increase, we need to calculate the increase amount and add it to the original selling price.

We are given the following information for Product Y:

- Selling price per unit: ₹1500

- Increase percentage: 20%

Increase amount = (Increase percentage / 100) * Selling price per unit

= (20 / 100) * ₹1500

= ₹300

New selling price per unit = Selling price per unit + Increase amount

= ₹1500 + ₹300

= ₹1800

Therefore, the correct answer is option (c)

116 - a

To solve this question, we need to find the percentage of students who do not like to play either cricket or football.

We are given the following information:

- Total number of students surveyed = 500

- Percentage of students who like to play cricket = 70%

- Percentage of students who like to play football = 40%

- Percentage of students who like to play both cricket and football = 20%

To find the percentage of students who do not like either cricket or football, we need to subtract the percentage of students who like at least one of the two sports from 100%.

Percentage of students who like at least one of the two sports = Percentage of students who like cricket + Percentage of students who like football - Percentage of students who like both cricket and football

= 70% + 40% - 20%

= 90%

Now, we can find the percentage of students who do not like either cricket or football:

Percentage of students who do not like either cricket or football = 100% - Percentage of students who like at least one of the two sports

= 100% - 90%

= 10%

Therefore, the correct answer is option (a) 10%.

117 - c

To solve this question, we need to find the number of students who like to play football only.

We are given the following information:

- Total number of students surveyed = 500

- Percentage of students who like to play cricket = 70%

- Percentage of students who like to play football = 40%

- Percentage of students who like to play both cricket and football = 20%

To find the number of students who like to play football only, we need to subtract the number of students who like both cricket and football from the total number of students who like football.

Number of students who like football only = Total number of students who like football - Number of students who like both cricket and football

= 40% - 20% (as percentages are equivalent to fractions when we consider the total number of students as 100%)

= 20%

Now, we can calculate the number of students who like football only:

Number of students who like football only = 20% of 500

= 0.20 * 500

= 100

Therefore, the correct answer is option (c) 100.

118 - d

If the total number of students surveyed is 800 instead of 500, we can calculate the number of students who like to play both cricket and football by scaling up the given percentages and numbers.

According to the original survey, 20% of the students (or 100 students) enjoyed playing both cricket and football. To find the number of students who like to play both sports in the larger survey, we can use the ratio of the total number of students surveyed.

Original survey:

Total students surveyed: 500

Number of students who enjoy both cricket and football: 100

Larger survey:

Total students surveyed: 800

Number of students who enjoy both cricket and football: (100/500) * 800 = 160

Therefore, in the larger survey of 800 students, there would be approximately 160 students who like to play both cricket and football.

119 - d

To solve this question, we need to find the percentage of students who like to play at least one of the two sports (cricket or football).

We are given the following information:

- Total number of students surveyed = 500

- Percentage of students who like to play cricket = 70%

- Percentage of students who like to play football = 40%

- Percentage of students who like to play both cricket and football = 20%

To find the percentage of students who like to play at least one of the two sports, we can use the formula:

Percentage of students who like at least one of the two sports = Percentage of students who like cricket + Percentage of students who like football - Percentage of students who like both cricket and football

= 70% + 40% - 20%

= 90%

Therefore, the correct answer is option (d) 90%.

120 - c

To solve this question, we can use the formula for the union of two sets: |A ∪ B| = |A| + |B| - |A ∩ B|.

In this case, let A represent the set of students who liked to play cricket and B represent the set of students who liked to play football.

Then, |A| = 0.7 * 500 = 350, |B| = 0.4 * 500 = 200, and |A ∩ B| = 0.2 * 500 = 100.

Using the formula above, we can find that the number of students who liked to play either cricket or football (or both) is

|A ∪ B| = |A| + |B| - |A ∩ B| = 350 + 200 - 100 = 450.

Since the number of students who liked to play neither cricket nor football is equal to the number of students who liked to play both sports (100),

we can find that the number of students who liked to play only cricket or only football is 450 - 100 = 350.

Therefore, the percentage of students who liked to play only cricket or only football is (350 / 500) * 100% = 70%.

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