

MOCK COMMON LAW ADMISSION TEST 2025

MOCK CLAT #03

ANSWER KEY & EXPLANATIONS

SECTION-A : ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1. (d) A) The importance of monism in understanding the nature of the universe:

This option suggests that the central idea of the passage is the importance of monism in understanding the nature of the universe. However, while the passage does discuss the concept of monism and its importance in physics, it is not the central idea of the passage. The author is more concerned with exploring the historical development of the concept of unity in physics and its implications, rather than the importance of monism in understanding the nature of the universe.

B) The role of the double-slit experiment in the study of particle physics:

This option suggests that the central idea of the passage is the role of the double-slit experiment in the study of particle physics. However, while the passage does discuss the double-slit experiment and its implications for the unity of all things, it is not the central idea of the passage. The author is more concerned with exploring the historical development of the concept of unity in physics and its implications, rather than the role of a single experiment.

C) The relationship between philosophy and physics in exploring the concept of unity:

This option suggests that the central idea of the passage is the relationship between philosophy and physics in exploring the concept of unity. While the passage does discuss the relationship between

philosophy and physics, it is not the central idea of the passage. The author is more concerned with exploring the historical development of the concept of unity in physics and its implications, rather than the relationship between philosophy and physics.

D) The historical development of the concept of unity in physics and its implications:

This option accurately describes the central idea of the passage. The author explains the historical development of the concept of unity in physics, from its presence in ancient Greek, Indian, and Chinese thought to its influence on modern physics. The author discusses the contributions of philosophers such as Baruch Spinoza and the impact of their ideas on later thinkers like Albert Einstein. The author also explores the implications of the concept of unity in two important theories of physics - relativity and quantum mechanics. The passage highlights the importance of understanding the historical context of the concept of unity in physics and its ongoing relevance in modern physics. Therefore, option D is the correct answer.

2. (b) A) The double-slit experiment was not related to the concept of entanglement:

This option suggests that the double-slit experiment was not related to the concept of entanglement. However, this is not supported by the passage. The passage describes how the double-slit experiment led to the development of the idea of entanglement, which posits that particles can be interconnected and behave as a single entity even when separated by vast distances.

B) The double-slit experiment led to the development of the concept of entanglement:

This option accurately describes the relationship between the double-slit experiment and the concept of entanglement. The passage explains that the double-slit experiment and other similar experiments led to the development of the idea of entanglement, which emerged as a result of observing that particles can be interconnected.

C) The concept of entanglement was already well-established before the double-slit experiment:

This option suggests that the concept of entanglement was already well-established before the double-slit experiment. However, this is not supported by the passage. In fact, the passage implies that the double-slit experiment and other similar experiments played a crucial role in the development of the idea of entanglement.

D) The double-slit experiment disproved the concept of entanglement:

This option suggests that the double-slit experiment disproved the concept of entanglement. However, this is not supported by the passage. In fact, the passage implies that the double-slit experiment and other similar experiments led to the development of the idea of entanglement, which posits that particles can be interconnected and behave as a single entity even when separated by vast distances.

3. (b) A) Dismissive and critical:

This option suggests that the overall tone of the passage is dismissive and critical. However, this is not supported by the passage. The author presents information about the historical development of the concept of unity in physics, the role of monism in the development of modern physics, and the implications of the double-slit experiment for the unity of all things. The author presents this information in a factual and straightforward manner, without expressing personal opinions or using emotional language. Therefore, option A is incorrect.

B) Objective and informative:

This option accurately describes the overall tone of the passage. The author presents information in a clear and structured way, without expressing personal opinions or using emotional language. The author's goal is to provide readers with a clear understanding of the topic, rather than to persuade or entertain them.

C) Cynical and sarcastic:

This option suggests that the overall tone of the passage is cynical and sarcastic. However, this is not supported by the passage. The author presents information about the historical development of the concept of unity in physics, the role of monism in the development of modern physics, and the implications of the double-slit experiment for the unity of all things. The author presents this information in a factual and straightforward manner,

without expressing personal opinions or using emotional language. Therefore, option C is incorrect.

D) Ambivalent and indecisive:

This option suggests that the overall tone of the passage is ambivalent and indecisive. However, this is not supported by the passage. The author presents information in a clear and structured way, without expressing uncertainty or hesitation. The author's goal is to provide readers with a clear understanding of the topic, rather than to express ambiguity or indecision. Therefore, option D is incorrect.

4. (a) A) Distorted:

This option accurately describes a synonym for "warped" in this context. The word "distorted" means to twist or bend out of shape, which accurately conveys the meaning of "warped" in this context.

B) Perverted:

This option is not a synonym for "warped" in this context. "Perverted" means to turn away from what is right or natural, which does not accurately capture the meaning of "warped" in this context.

C) Mangled:

This option is not a synonym for "warped" in this context. "Mangled" means to mutilate or disfigure, which does not accurately capture the meaning of "warped" in this context.

D) Tormented:

This option is not a synonym for "warped" in this context. "Tormented" means to suffer mentally or physically, which does not accurately capture the meaning of "warped" in this context.

5. (d) A) This statement is false. Monism is the belief that there is a fundamental unity in nature, and that this unity underpins everything. It is opposed to dualism, which is the belief that there are two fundamental kinds of things in the universe – usually mental and physical.

B) This statement is false. The idea of the unity of all things has been around for thousands of years, and can be found in ancient Greek, Indian, and Chinese thought, as well as in the philosophy of Baruch Spinoza.

C) This statement is false. Einstein's general theory of relativity is based on the idea that space and time are not two separate things, but are aspects of a single entity known as spacetime.

D) This statement is true. The double-slit experiment is a famous experiment in the history of physics that challenges our everyday notions of what it means to be an individual entity. The experiment suggests that particles can be so connected that they behave as a single entity, even when they're separated by vast distances. This challenges our everyday assumptions about the nature of the universe and suggests that the boundaries between things are not as clear-cut as we might have thought.

6. (d) The passage mentions that a few non-governmental agencies, like the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH), are involved in heritage conservation and research. However, it does not explicitly state the extent or significance of their role in mitigating challenges faced by Indian Archaeology. The option may be an overstatement, as there is limited information provided about INTACH's impact on Indian Archaeology in the passage. It is a plausible inference but not definitively supported by the passage. The closest option is based on the given information.

Option A) The passage mentions that Indian archaeology was not a spontaneous development but a by-product of colonial rule. While it does talk about Indians developing their own conceptions about the past after independence, there is no clear indication that Indian Archaeology has thrived and flourished as a result of the colonial influence and subsequent nationalist and regionalist fervor. The option goes beyond the information provided in the passage.

Option B) The passage acknowledges that Indian Archaeology faces challenges due to rapid urbanization, lack of funds, and population pressure, which makes preservation problematic. While the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is mentioned as the central agency for managing nationally important archaeological heritage, there is no indication that all sites have been successfully preserved. The option is an exaggeration and not supported by the passage.

Option C) The passage does mention that the colonial system's intervention in historical knowledge production, along with struggles against capitalist forces, has led to the development of nationalist and leftist schools of thought in Indian historiography. However, it does not directly state that this intervention negatively impacted Indian Archaeology, leading to the destruction of numerous archaeological sites and vestiges. The option goes beyond what is stated in the passage.

7. (b) correctly captures the central idea of the passage. The passage discusses the historical development of Indian archaeology, emphasizing that it was not a spontaneous development but a by-product of colonial rule. It also mentions the development of nationalist and leftist schools of thought in Indian historiography due to the colonial system's intervention and struggles against capitalist forces. The passage further mentions the promotion of archaeology by Indian government establishments after independence. Option B accurately reflects the main purpose of the passage.
- Option A) focuses on highlighting the challenges and destruction faced by archaeological sites in India due to rapid urbanization and lack of funds. While these challenges are mentioned in the passage, they are not the central idea or the primary

purpose of the passage. The passage covers a broader range of topics related to Indian archaeology, including its historical development, colonial influence, nationalist and regionalist fervor, tourism promotion, and challenges in preservation. Option A is too narrow in scope.

Option C) focuses on advocating for the preservation and conservation of Indian archaeological vestiges and the essential steps required to achieve it. While preservation challenges are discussed in the passage, it is not the primary purpose of the author's writing. The passage covers various aspects of Indian archaeology, and the author's purpose is not limited to advocating for preservation.

Option D) discusses the impact of tourism promotion and economic development on the preservation and management of heritage monuments in India. While tourism promotion is mentioned in the passage, it is not the central focus or purpose of the author's writing. The passage provides a broader perspective on Indian archaeology and its historical context rather than solely discussing the impact of tourism.

8. (c) The passage provides accurate information that the ASI is the central agency that manages nationally important archaeological heritage. This includes its involvement in conservation and research activities related to archaeological sites in India. The option correctly reflects the true statement about the ASI's activities based on the given passage.

Option A) The passage does mention that the ASI was established during colonial rule in 1861, but it does not explicitly state that the ASI has been promoting Indian government establishments since independence. The passage states that after Indian independence, the ASI was promoted by Indian government establishments to a limited extent due to nationalist and regionalist fervor. The option goes beyond what is directly mentioned in the passage. Incorrect.

Option B) The passage mentions that a few non-governmental agencies, including the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH), are involved in heritage conservation and research. However, it does not state that the ASI itself is a non-governmental agency. The option misrepresents the information given in the passage. Incorrect.

Option D) The passage does not mention that the ASI is primarily funded by private participation or heritage commissions from major metropolitan cities. The option introduces new information not supported by the passage. Incorrect.

9. (b) "Remnants" is the most suitable word to replace 'vestiges' in the given sentence. Both words imply traces or remains of something that no longer exists, maintaining the context of the sentence related to archaeological sites and sculptural elements. The

other options either do not align closely with the intended meaning or are not directly related to the context of the sentence.

Option A) Artifacts - While 'artifacts' are closely related to archaeological sites and discoveries, it might not fully capture the meaning of 'vestiges' in the context of the sentence. 'Artifacts' typically refer to objects or items of historical or cultural significance found at archaeological sites, whereas 'vestiges' implies remnants or traces of something that no longer exists. The option does not perfectly align with the intended meaning.

Option C) Fossils - 'Fossils' are typically related to preserved remains of ancient organisms, often found in rocks. While it shares some similarity with 'vestiges' in terms of being remnants of the past, it is not the most appropriate word to replace 'vestiges' in the given sentence, which pertains to archaeological sites and sculptural elements.

Option D) Relics - 'Relics' can be associated with artifacts or objects of historical or religious significance, often preserved due to their cultural importance. While 'relics' shares some similarity with 'vestiges' in terms of being traces of the past, it does not precisely convey the meaning in the given sentence, which mentions archaeological sites and sculptural items.

10. (c) This option correctly defines the phrase 'ad nauseam.' It accurately conveys that 'ad nauseam' is used to describe something that is repeated excessively, to the point that it becomes nauseating or tiresome. This is the correct meaning of the phrase.

Option A) This option misinterprets the phrase. It suggests that 'ad nauseam' refers to the process of nauseating or causing sickness. However, 'ad nauseam' is not about the act of causing sickness but denotes the idea of something being repeated excessively or to the point of nausea.

Option B) This option provides an incorrect meaning. It states that 'ad nauseam' signifies the feeling of extreme disgust or revulsion. While the phrase implies repetition to the point of annoyance, it does not specifically convey feelings of disgust or revulsion.

Option D) This option provides an incorrect meaning. It states that 'ad nauseam' describes something that is overwhelmingly beautiful or aesthetically pleasing, which is not accurate. The term is not associated with beauty but with excessive repetition.

11. (c) The central idea of the given extract revolves around the impact of proxy wars and ideological clashes on the collapse of Afghan society. The passage discusses how Afghanistan became a stage for proxy wars fueled by international patrons, resulting in armed conflicts and social disruptions. Rival factions fought in the name of ideologies that few Afghans shared, leading to destruction and conflicts

beyond the capacity of Afghans to control or resolve. The outcome was the unenviable distinction of experiencing oppression under radical socialist and reactionary Islamist regimes, causing civil war and leading to the decline of the once all-powerful centralized state.

Option A) While the passage discusses the fearful state supremacy imposed by Abdur Rahman (the Iron Amir), it does not cover the entire century of his rule, nor is it solely focused on his legacy. The extract delves into the difficulties faced by his successors and the overall developments in Afghanistan during the twentieth century.

Option B) Option B captures the idea of the shift in the powers in Afghanistan, mentioning Abdur Rahman and the subsequent collapse. However, it does not focus on effervescent evolution, a positive connotation that also implies an outcome as an end result, which is clearly not as what is mentioned in the extract.

Option D) Option D emphasizes the sanguinary record and the persistence of violence in governance in Afghanistan. While violence is discussed in the passage, the primary focus is on ideological clashes and their consequences on Afghan society, making this option incomplete as a title that best captures the central idea.

12. (b) In the passage, it is mentioned that the Afghan leaders who would best succeed during the next century employed a "Wizard of Oz" strategy. This strategy involved declaring their governments all-powerful but rarely testing that claim by implementing controversial policies. Essentially, the leaders projected a powerful image without actually taking actions that could provoke opposition or jeopardize their authority.

Option A) The "Wizard of Oz" strategy is about projecting a powerful image without taking significant risks, whereas Option A describes a strategy involving armed conflicts and international patronage drawing a violent action-oriented step, which is unlike the attempted manipulation technique that is mentioned herein.

Option C) does not accurately describe the "Wizard of Oz" strategy. It is defined as reliance on mere declaration and provocation of the opposition turning out to be unfortunate.

Option D) closely mirrors the correct option (Option B) in describing the "Wizard of Oz" strategy, but it uses slightly different wording. While it correctly highlights the strategy of projecting power while minimizing risks to authority, it is about appearing to have power and not a means to 'prove' their power.

13. (d) The term 'tanistry' refers to a system of succession in which the right to rule is determined by the appointment of the most qualified or suitable successor, often from within the ruling family or kinship group. In a tanistry system, the ruling

monarch would choose an heir based on their merits rather than relying on strict hereditary rules. Primogeniture, on the other hand, is a different system of succession where the right to rule is passed on to the firstborn child, usually the eldest son of the ruling monarch. Both systems have different principles of succession, and in the context of the given passage, 'tanistry' refers to a historical system of succession that involves eliminating rivals and appointing the most capable successor.

Option A) While aristocracy is a form of government where power is held by a small privileged class, it does not directly relate to the specific system of succession described in the passage.

Option B) Monarchy is a form of government in which a single individual, the monarch, holds the central authority and power. The term 'tanistry' in the passage refers to a specific system of succession within a monarchy rather than the form of government itself.

Option C) Nepotism refers to the practice of favoring relatives or close friends, especially in the context of employment or appointments but it is generally not used in the context of main Ruler succession. While nepotism might be prevalent in certain forms of government or leadership in appointing key administrators, it does not provide a suitable different alternative of the 'tanistry' system described in the passage, which is about the process of succession of a ruler based on merit. Primogeniture is the rule which has been used in ruler succession to indicate preferring the eldest male to be the ruler.

14. (c) The passage discusses the periodic collapses of state power and violence. The intelligence that the constant shift could have been due to the clash between ideologies and not mere race towards tyrannical ambitiousness leaves the people to believe in the political legitimacy of the authorities and the fickle-minded population or a division amongst the Afghans.

Option A) introduces the concept of a demographic's pessimism and subsequent political autocracy, but there is no specific information in the passage to support these assumptions. The passage does not mention a "sympathetic reaction" towards monarchy either, making this option an inaccurate assumption. This is also a faulty premise or inference, than an assumption.

Option B) The passage does mention the premise that state violence during the last quarter of the twentieth century was significant, but there is no express premise to say that it was less successful due to weakened political legitimacy. The passage primarily attributes the increased state violence to the fall of the monarchy and the subsequent regimes' resorting to force to maintain authority. This is an untrue premise, not an assumption.

Option D) The following is a merely paraphrased version of the assertion in the passage. It cannot be termed as an assumption.

15. (b) Throughout the passage, the author portrays a cynical and critical attitude toward the political machinery in Afghanistan. The passage discusses the difficulties faced by Abdur Rahman's successors in maintaining state supremacy and the struggles of Afghan governments in achieving power and centralization. The author emphasizes the failure of many leaders, the persistence of violence at the top of the system, and the periodic collapses of state power. The mention of "one might assume such a sanguinary record would have induced increasingly greater caution" highlights the author's skepticism about the effectiveness of state power application. Additionally, the description of Afghanistan as a stage for proxy wars fueled by international patrons indicates a lack of faith in the ability of Afghan leaders to control and resolve conflicts. The passage's overall tone is critical and conveys a lack of optimism about positive political developments in Afghanistan.

Option A) The passage does not display an optimistic or hopeful attitude towards the potential for positive change in Afghanistan's political machinery. Instead, it highlights the difficulties, struggles, and failures faced by Afghan leaders over time.

Option C) The passage does not convey an indifferent or disinterested attitude towards political developments in Afghanistan. On the contrary, it delves into the complexities and challenges faced by Afghan leaders and the consequences of their actions, indicating the author's active engagement with the topic.

Option D) While the passage acknowledges the cyclical nature of violence and power struggles in Afghanistan, it does not suggest that the author is resigned and accepting of this fact. The critical tone throughout the passage indicates a sense of concern and skepticism about the direction of the political machinery in the country.

16. (a) A) India's adultery ruling progresses gender equality and autonomy, but doesn't fully address issues of gender inequality and lack of legal protection for women in marriages.

This option is the correct answer. The passage argues that while the recent ruling by the Supreme Court of India that decriminalizes adultery is a significant step towards gender equality and individual autonomy, it does not fully address issues such as marital rape, lack of legal protection for women within marriages, and wider gender inequality in Indian society.

B) The Supreme Court of India's ruling on adultery has no significant impact on gender equality or individual autonomy, and only serves to undermine the institution of marriage.

This option is incorrect. The passage argues that the recent ruling by the Supreme Court of India that decriminalizes adultery is a significant step towards gender equality and individual autonomy. The ruling challenges the patriarchal notion of marriage as a contract between families and affirms the principle of individual autonomy and self-determination.

C) The Supreme Court of India's ruling on adultery is a divisive issue that reinforces traditional Indian values and is opposed to progressive ideals of gender equality and individual autonomy.

This option is incorrect. The passage does not present the ruling as a divisive issue that reinforces traditional Indian values and is opposed to progressive ideals of gender equality and individual autonomy. Instead, it argues that the ruling is a significant step towards gender equality and individual autonomy, but it does not fully address larger issues of gender inequality and lack of legal protection for women within marriages.

D) The Supreme Court of India's ruling on adultery represents a dangerous precedent that threatens the moral fabric of Indian society and undermines the institution of marriage.

This option is incorrect. The passage does not present the ruling as a dangerous precedent that threatens the moral fabric of Indian society and undermines the institution of marriage. Instead, it argues that the ruling challenges the patriarchal notion of marriage as a contract between families and affirms the principle of individual autonomy and self-determination. The passage acknowledges the significance of the new ruling, but it also points out that it does not fully address the larger issues of gender inequality and lack of legal protection for women within marriages.

17. (b) A) The traditional notion of marriage in India is based on the principle of gender equality and mutual respect.

This option is incorrect. The passage argues that the previous law criminalizing adultery in India was based on the traditional notion of marriage that reinforced the idea of women as the property of their husbands. The passage notes that the new ruling challenges this patriarchal notion of marriage as a contract between families and affirms the principle of individual autonomy and self-determination.

B) The traditional notion of marriage in India is patriarchal and reinforces the idea that women are the property of their husbands.

This option is the correct answer. The passage argues that the previous law criminalizing adultery in India was based on the traditional notion of marriage that reinforced the idea of women as the property of their husbands. The passage notes that the new ruling challenges this patriarchal notion of marriage as a contract between families and affirms

the principle of individual autonomy and self-determination.

C) The traditional notion of marriage in India recognizes the agency of both men and women in sexual relationships.

This option is incorrect. The passage does not suggest that the traditional notion of marriage in India recognizes the agency of both men and women in sexual relationships. On the contrary, the passage argues that the previous law criminalizing adultery in India was based on the traditional notion of marriage that reinforced the idea of women as the property of their husbands.

D) The traditional notion of marriage in India is a modern invention that has no historical or cultural basis.

This option is incorrect. The passage does not suggest that the traditional notion of marriage in India is a modern invention that has no historical or cultural basis. On the contrary, the passage argues that the previous law criminalizing adultery in India was based on the traditional notion of marriage that reinforced the idea of women as the property of their husbands. The passage notes that this notion of marriage is deeply ingrained in Indian society and has historical and cultural roots.

18. (d) A) Dismissive and uninterested.

This option suggests that the tone of the passage is apathetic and unconcerned towards the ruling by the Supreme Court of India on adultery. However, this is not an accurate description of the tone of the passage, as it takes a critical and analytical stance on the ruling. The passage acknowledges the significance of the ruling in challenging patriarchal values and recognizing individual autonomy, while also pointing out its limitations and the need to address larger issues related to gender inequality in Indian society. Therefore, this option is incorrect.

B) Cautious and tentative.

This option suggests that the tone of the passage is hesitant and uncertain towards the ruling by the Supreme Court of India on adultery. However, this is not an accurate description of the tone of the passage, as it takes a critical and analytical stance on the ruling. The passage acknowledges the significance of the ruling, while also pointing out its limitations and the need to address larger issues related to gender inequality in Indian society. Therefore, this option is incorrect.

C) Enthusiastic and celebratory.

This option suggests that the tone of the passage is positive and celebratory towards the ruling by the Supreme Court of India on adultery. However, this is not an accurate description of the tone of the passage, as it takes a critical and analytical stance on the ruling. The passage acknowledges the significance of the ruling in challenging patriarchal values and recognizing individual autonomy, but

also highlights the larger issues that remain unaddressed. Therefore, this option is incorrect.

D) Critical and analytical.

This option is the correct answer. The tone of the passage is critical and analytical towards the ruling by the Supreme Court of India on adultery. The passage acknowledges the significance of the ruling in challenging patriarchal values and recognizing individual autonomy, while also pointing out its limitations and the need to address larger issues related to gender inequality in Indian society. The passage argues that the previous law criminalizing adultery was discriminatory towards women and perpetuated patriarchal values. Therefore, this option accurately reflects the critical and analytical tone of the passage towards the ruling by the Supreme Court of India on adultery.

19. (a) A) Only I is true.

This option suggests that only statement I is true, which accurately reflects the passage. The passage discusses the recent ruling by the Supreme Court of India that decriminalizes adultery and argues that it challenges the patriarchal notion of marriage as a contract between families. Therefore, this option is correct.

B) Only II is true.

This option suggests that only statement II is true, which is not an accurate reflection of the passage. The passage discusses the new ruling on adultery in India that decriminalizes adultery in all cases, not criminalizes it. Therefore, this option is incorrect.

C) Only III is true.

This option suggests that only statement III is true, which is not an accurate reflection of the passage. The passage discusses the new ruling on adultery in India that recognizes individual autonomy and self-determination in sexual relationships, not reinforcing the idea of women as the property of their husbands. Therefore, this option is incorrect.

D) Only I and III are true.

This option suggests that statements I and III are true, which is partially correct. Statement I is true as the passage discusses the recent ruling by the Supreme Court of India that challenges the patriarchal notion of marriage as a contract between families. Statement III is not true as the ruling recognizes individual autonomy and self-determination in sexual relationships, and does not reinforce the idea of women as the property of their husbands. Therefore, this option is incorrect.

20. (c) A) Compliance

Compliance refers to the act of following rules or orders, often without question. It is the opposite of agency, which refers to the power or ability to act independently and make one's own choices. Therefore, option A is incorrect as it does not accurately reflect the meaning of the sentence.

B) Ineptitude

Ineptitude refers to a lack of skill or ability, often resulting in incompetence or clumsiness. It is not related to the concept of agency, which refers to the power or ability to act independently and make one's own choices. Therefore, option B is incorrect as it does not accurately reflect the meaning of the sentence.

C) Autonomy

Autonomy refers to the power or ability to act independently and make one's own choices. It is a synonym for the word "agency" and accurately reflects the meaning of the sentence. The passage argues that the previous law criminalizing adultery in India did not recognize the autonomy of women and perpetuated gender inequality by treating them as passive objects of male desire. Therefore, option C is the correct answer.

D) Subservience

Subservience refers to the act of being obedient or submissive to someone else's authority. It is the opposite of agency, which refers to the power or ability to act independently and make one's own choices. Therefore, option D is incorrect as it does not accurately reflect the meaning of the sentence.

21. (d) Option D is the correct answer because the passage talks about the critical theory of Lucas in Macroeconomics as well as his theory of rational expectation and critique of Keynes theories.

Option A is incorrect because assumption indicates a proposition which needs to be proved by research to lead to a theory or some conclusive finding. Here, Lucas' work is accepted and awarded Nobel Prize.

Option B is incorrect because the passage is not stating about microeconomics but macroeconomics. Macro indicates to the wider policy level economics while micro indicates individual level economics.

Option C is incorrect because the passage is not stating the whole life story of Lucas but his contribution to the economic field.

22. (d) Option D is the correct answer because the passage mentions that: In the real world, Professor Lucas maintained, consumers and businesses make their decisions on the basis of rational expectations drawn from their own past experiences. And also, if people learn from what government does" and respond accordingly in their own self-interest;

Option A is incorrect because it mentions "present" experiences instead of past experiences.

Option B is incorrect because the passage does not talk about two different sides whose taxes must be balanced but generally only about tax cut to promote business: while cutting taxes to promote job creation, business expansion and entrepreneurial activity.

Option C is incorrect because it mentions reducing taxes on capital gains not cutting capital gains itself: eliminating taxes on capital gains, or on any income derived from capital.

23. (d) Option D is the correct answer in context of the passage. The passage mentions undergirded as: who undergirded conservative arguments that government intervention in fiscal policy is often self-defeating. It also mentions later in the passage that: Professor Lucas said, government economic policies can be self-defeating by failing to achieve their intended outcomes.
- The word undergirded can be equated with strengthening the argument because the conservative argument of self-defeat is repeated by Lucas which matches in essence. The argument of conservatives is made stronger by Lucas' theories. Option A is incorrect because it is stating the opposite meaning of undergirded. Weakening is not inferred from the context of the passage. Option B is incorrect because it is offering the opposite meaning of the word "undergirded". Option C is incorrect because it is not suiting the context of the passage despite being a correct meaning of the word.
24. (c) Option C is the correct answer because the tone of the statement is mentioning an assertion and comparison in its form regarding rich and poor countries which makes the choice to be Impecunious or indigent indicating poor.
- Option A is incorrect because the author will not repeat his point here about rich countries; he is trying to make a point that principle about economic growth can be applied in rich as well as poor countries: rich is synonymous with affluent, therefore, it will not fit in the context of the passage. Option B is incorrect because plutocratic indicates government by the wealthy which makes it similar in meaning to rich or related to wealthy persons.
- Option D is incorrect because Profligate indicates luxurious or extravagant which is another similar word for "rich" in the given statement.

SECTION -B : CURRENT AFFAIRS, INCLUDING GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

25. (d) The proposal includes more than \$25 billion, with over \$15 billion for infrastructure and \$9 billion for defense in the Indo-Pacific region.
26. (b) China's contested claims and militarization of islands in these regions have implications for access to valuable resources and global trade routes.
27. (c) United States intends to govern its digital economies and cross-border data flows in the Indo-Pacific region according to open principles. This involves the development of a new digital-economy framework that facilitates trade, data sharing, and innovation while maintaining transparency and openness.
28. (d) China imposed sanctions on several US officials and entities in March 2023, including former Secretary of State Mike Pompeo, former National Security Advisor Robert O'Brien, and the National

Endowment for Democracy. China said that the sanctions were a response to the US for hosting a summit of democracy leaders in Washington DC, which China considered as a "gross interference" in its internal affairs. China also expressed its strong dissatisfaction and opposition to the US for inviting representatives from Taiwan and Hong Kong, which China regarded as part of its territory, to the summit.

29. (a) China is the largest contributor to UNESCO's regular budget in 2023, with a share of 15.22%, followed by Japan with 9.68%, Germany with 6.81%, and France with 6.12%¹. The regular budget is the main source of funding for UNESCO's programs and activities, and is based on the assessed contributions of Member States according to a scale approved by the General Conference.
30. (c) The Omnibus Appropriations Bill, also known as the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022, was a law passed by the U.S. Congress in December 2022 that authorized funding for various federal agencies and programs for fiscal year 2022. The bill included a provision that granted a waiver to a 1990 law that forbade funding for any international body that admitted Palestine as a member state, which had triggered the suspension of U.S. funding for UNESCO in 2011.
31. (d) The US decided to rejoin UNESCO in 2023, citing three main reasons: the recognition of the value and importance of UNESCO's work in promoting education, science, culture, and communication for peace and development; the desire to restore its leadership and influence in the multilateral system and cooperate with other countries on global challenges; and the obtaining of a waiver from Congress to resume its financial contributions to UNESCO despite the membership of Palestine.
32. (b) A) Option A is incorrect. Audrey Azoulay was elected as the head of UNESCO in November 2017, not 2022. She did play a significant role in reducing political tensions and mediating on sensitive topics, such as the Middle East, during her tenure.
- B) Option B is incorrect. The U.S. suspended its financial contributions to UNESCO in 2011 due to domestic legislation. This decision was based on concerns about UNESCO's decision to admit Palestine as a full member. The suspension was not related to disagreements over management practices.
- C) Option C is correct. In recent years, UNESCO has launched new initiatives that focus on contemporary challenges, such as the ethics of artificial intelligence and the protection of the ocean. Additionally, UNESCO has been involved in significant field campaigns, including the reconstruction of the old city of Mosul, Iraq, which align with its historical ambitions.
- D) Option D is correct. The return of the United States to UNESCO was made possible by an

agreement reached by Congress in December 2022, which authorized the resumption of financial contributions to the organization. The U.S. had suspended its contributions in 2011, and then formally withdrew on October 12, 2017. The financial authorization paved the way for the U.S. to re-engage with UNESCO.

33. (d) The World Heritage Marine Programme does not involve any World Heritage Sites in India. The World Heritage Marine Programme was launched in 2005 to establish effective conservation of existing and potential marine areas of Outstanding Universal Value. As of 2023, there are 50 marine sites inscribed on the World Heritage List, but none of them are located in India.
- The other three initiatives involve various World Heritage Sites in India, such as the Taj Mahal, Hampi, and Khajuraho. The World Heritage Education Programme aims to raise awareness among young people about the value and diversity of cultural and natural heritage⁴. The World Heritage Volunteers Initiative mobilizes youth to support World Heritage conservation through hands-on and awareness-raising activities. The World Heritage Sustainable Tourism Programme promotes tourism that respects and supports the conservation of World Heritage properties and benefits local communities.
34. (d) The legislative intent of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996 is to bring domestic as well as international commercial arbitration in consonance with the UNCITRAL Model Rules, the New York Convention and the Geneva Convention. ***The Hague Convention is not mentioned in the Act as a source of inspiration.***
35. (c) The terms of reference of the expert panel include recommending principles for determining the costs of arbitration, fees of arbitrators, and charter of duties of the tribunal, parties and arbitral institutions. However, principles for determining the jurisdiction of arbitrators are not part of the terms of reference as they are already covered by Section 16 of the Act which deals with competence-competence principle.
36. (b) A) Option A is correct. One of the key features of the amendments is the establishment of an Arbitration Council of India (ACI) under Section 43B of the Act. The ACI will be responsible for grading arbitral institutions and accrediting arbitrators based on certain criteria and norms.
- B) Option B is incorrect. The amendments provided for a time limit of twelve months for the completion of domestic arbitration from the date of completion of pleadings by the parties, which shall not be later than six months from the date of constitution of the arbitral tribunal. This was a change from the previous time limit of twelve months from the date of constitution of the arbitral tribunal.

C) Option C is correct. Another key feature of the amendments is the clarification that the Supreme Court and the High Courts have the power to designate any arbitral institution for the appointment of arbitrators under Section 11 of the Act. This will reduce judicial intervention and ensure speedy appointment of arbitrators.

D) Option D is correct. One of the changes brought by the amendments is that parties can seek interim measures from courts under Section 9 of the Act even after the arbitral award is made but before it is enforced. This will ensure that parties can protect their interests in case the award is challenged or set aside.

37. (a) The "New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards" is a widely recognized international treaty that governs the recognition and enforcement of arbitration awards across different jurisdictions. It provides a streamlined process for enforcing arbitral awards in signatory countries, thereby promoting the effectiveness and enforceability of international arbitration agreements. The other options, B) to D), do not accurately describe the significance of the New York Convention.
38. (a) Agriculture has the highest percentage of women employed in India according to the Global Gender Gap Report 2023, with 60.5% of women working in this sector. The report also shows that industry employs 19.9% of women and services employ 19.6% of women in India. Education is not a separate sector in the report, but it is part of the services sector.
39. (c) Bihar has the lowest female literacy rate in India according to the Global Gender Gap Report 2023, with only 51.5% of women aged 15 and above being able to read and write. The report also shows that Rajasthan has a female literacy rate of 52.7%, Uttar Pradesh has a female literacy rate of 57%, and Jharkhand has a female literacy rate of 57.8%. The educational attainment sub-index measures the gender gap in three indicators: literacy rate, enrolment in primary education, and enrolment in secondary and tertiary education.
40. (b) A) Option A is Correct. The World Bank projects falling long-term global economic prospects in the absence of deep structural transformation.
- B) Option B is Incorrect. The IMF predicts modest global growth in the near term at 2.8% in 2023, as mentioned in the report.
- C) Option C is Incorrect. The baseline global inflation is expected to be around 7% in 2023, significantly above traditional central bank targets of 2%.
- D) Option D is Incorrect. It mentions that labor markets are showing signs of cooling after a post-pandemic period of high demand for workers and upward pressures on wages, indicating the opposite of the statement.

41. (c) It states that in the East Asia and the Pacific region, the parity ratio is 1.0, meaning that unemployment is lower for female workers than for male workers. This implies that female workers in this region have a lower likelihood of experiencing unemployment compared to their male counterparts. The other regions mentioned (Middle East and North Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, Eurasia and Central Asia) all have higher parity ratios, indicating greater gender disparities in unemployment.
42. (c) The Global Gender Report, published by the World Economic Forum, first introduced the Gender Parity Index (GPI) as a pivotal tool for measuring gender disparities in its inaugural edition in 2006. The GPI is designed to gauge gender inequality across four critical areas: economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, health and survival, and political empowerment. This comprehensive index allows for a comparative analysis of gender disparities between countries and regions, offering insights into the progress made and the areas that require further attention. The introduction of the GPI in 2006 marked a significant milestone in the field of gender equality assessment. It provided policymakers, researchers, and advocates with a quantifiable measure to track gender disparities and monitor progress over time. Subsequent editions of the Global Gender Report have continued to use the GPI as a central framework, enabling the identification of trends, gaps, and improvements in gender equality on a global scale.
43. (b) The BJP was among the various organisations in Assam that were opposed to delimitation in 2008 as they wanted it to be done only after the completion of the NRC to weed out "illegal immigrants". The NRC is a register of Indian citizens living in Assam, which was updated in 2019 after a long and controversial process.
44. (d) The Assam government remerged four districts with the ones they were carved out of four days after the Election Commission notified the initiation of the delimitation exercise on December 27, 2022. The four districts were South Salmara-Mankachar, Majuli, Charaideo and Biswanath. Hojai was not among them.
45. (b) A) Option A is incorrect. The number of assembly seats in Assam is proposed to remain unchanged at 126. The draft delimitation proposal does not suggest an increase in the number of assembly seats in the state.
B) Option B is correct. The proposed delimitation plan includes alterations to the geographical boundaries of constituencies. The draft delimitation document released by the Election Commission on June 20 outlines plans to modify the boundaries of both assembly and Lok Sabha constituencies in Assam.
- C) Option C is correct. Opposition parties in Assam have expressed concerns about the draft delimitation proposal. The opposition parties have criticized the draft delimitation proposal, accusing the ruling Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) of attempting to polarize voters along religious lines and disregarding the sentiments of the people.]
46. (c) The primary objective of delimitation in India is to allocate constituencies for legislative bodies (such as Lok Sabha and state legislative assemblies) in a manner that ensures fair and equitable representation. This process takes into consideration population changes over time to prevent overrepresentation or underrepresentation of certain regions or communities. The goal is to achieve a balanced distribution of seats to better reflect the demographic changes in the country.
47. (d) Delimitation in the context of the United States refers to the process of redrawing electoral district boundaries, primarily for the purpose of ensuring fair representation in various levels of government, such as the U.S. House of Representatives and state legislatures. The correct answer is option D. When population shifts occur within a state, certain electoral districts may become overpopulated or underpopulated, leading to imbalances in representation. Delimitation addresses this issue by adjusting the boundaries of these districts to ensure that each district contains roughly the same number of constituents, thus upholding the principle of "one person, one vote." By engaging in delimitation, states can prevent a situation where densely populated areas have fewer representatives than they should, or sparsely populated areas have an undue influence due to their larger representation per capita. This process helps maintain the democratic integrity of the representation system, ensuring that all citizens' voices are given equal weight. The other options are not accurate representations of the purpose of delimitation in the U.S. context:
A) Redrawing international boundaries is not related to delimitation within the United States.
B) Defining the powers of the President pertains to the U.S. Constitution and is not the primary purpose of delimitation.
C) Establishing the jurisdiction of federal courts involves legal matters and is separate from delimitation.
In conclusion, delimitation's primary purpose in the United States is to ensure equitable representation by redistricting for fair distribution of population across electoral districts.
48. (b) Arctic amplification refers to the phenomenon where the Arctic region experiences more rapid warming compared to the rest of the planet. This is because of various feedback mechanisms that enhance the warming effect of greenhouse gases in

the Arctic, such as reduced albedo, increased water vapour, and changes in atmospheric and oceanic circulation.

49. (b) Sea ice extent is defined as the integral sum of the areas of all grid cells with at least 15% ice concentration. This means that any grid cell that has more than 15% of its area covered by sea ice is counted as fully ice-covered. Sea ice extent is a simple and robust measure of sea ice coverage that is less sensitive to errors and noise in satellite data than sea ice area. Sea ice area is defined as the integral sum of the product of ice concentration and area of all grid cells with at least 15% ice concentration. This means that each grid cell is weighted by its actual fraction of sea ice cover. Sea ice area is a more accurate measure of sea ice coverage than sea ice extent, but it is also more prone to uncertainties and variations in satellite data. Sea ice volume and mass are measures of the total amount of sea ice in a given region, taking into account both its horizontal and vertical dimensions. Sea ice volume and mass are more difficult to estimate from satellite data than sea ice area and extent, and they require additional information such as sea ice thickness and density.
50. (a) A) Option A is correct. Albedo feedback is the process by which the reflectivity of a surface changes as a result of warming or cooling. Snow and ice have a high albedo, meaning they reflect most of the incoming solar radiation back to space. When snow and ice melt, they expose darker surfaces such as water or land, which have a lower albedo and absorb more solar radiation. This leads to more warming and more melting, creating a positive feedback loop that amplifies the initial change. Albedo feedback is one of the main reasons why global warming is more pronounced in the Arctic than in other regions.
51. (d) Black carbon, often referred to as soot, is a fine particulate matter that is emitted during incomplete combustion of fossil fuels, biomass, and other organic materials. When black carbon particles are deposited on the surface of Arctic sea ice, they absorb sunlight, reducing the ice's reflectivity (albedo) and causing it to absorb more heat. This, in turn, leads to localized warming and accelerates the melting of the ice. The correct answer is option D. Here's a breakdown of why the other options are less likely to contribute significantly to the acceleration of Arctic sea ice melting:
- A) Decreased salinity of the Arctic Ocean waters: While changes in ocean salinity can affect sea ice formation and stability, global warming's primary drivers, such as greenhouse gas emissions, play a more direct role in accelerating melting. Salinity changes may contribute, but they are not the primary factor.
- B) Increased cloud cover over the Arctic region: Increased cloud cover can influence

temperature and albedo, but it is not as direct a driver of ice melting as black carbon. Clouds can both trap heat and reflect sunlight, making their net impact complex and not definitively accelerating ice melting.

- C) Strengthening of the polar jet stream: The polar jet stream's behavior can influence weather patterns and temperature distribution, but its impact on ice melting is indirect. It can affect atmospheric circulation and weather conditions, but its effects on ice melting would be more complex and would involve longer-term climate dynamics.]

52. (b) India signed the Svalbard Treaty in February 1920 in Paris between Norway, the US, Denmark, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Great Britain, and Ireland, and the British overseas Dominions and Sweden concerning Spitsbergen. The treaty granted Norway sovereignty over the archipelago of Svalbard, but also allowed other signatories to engage in commercial and scientific activities there.

SECTION – C: LEGAL REASONING

53. (c) The correct answer is C since the passage states that a Muslim wife may obtain a divorce decree after the husband's whereabouts have been unknown for four years. Since F's whereabouts were only unknown in the matter at hand for four hours, G cannot get a divorce decree on this basis. Since it makes no difference whether a reasonable justification is offered or not, option A is incorrect. B is incorrect since a wife can only file for divorce if her husband has failed to pay maintenance for two years. D is not the right answer because it relies on an implicit assumption.
54. (b) The right answer is B because, according to the passage, a Muslim wife can obtain a divorce decree if her husband fails to provide maintenance to her for two years. It is understood that maintenance is a regular obligatory expense and that extravagant expenses should not be included. A is not the correct answer for the same reason. C is not the correct answer because, according to the passage, unemployment is not a defense in such instances. D is not the correct answer because, while true, there is no failure to provide maintenance in the first place.
55. (c) The right answer is C, because the passage states that a Muslim wife can get a divorce decree if her husband is insane or suffering from leprosy or any venereal illness for two years. In the given scenario, N filed the divorce claim within a one-month timeframe, rendering the claim invalid. For the same reason, B is not the correct answer. A is not the right answer since it depicts an extreme condition that is not true. The fact that he used to abuse her is not addressed in the question. D is not the correct

answer because C is more legally correct in terms of the passage.

56. (b) The correct answer is B since according to the passage, if the husband is insane or suffering from leprosy or any venereal illness for two years, the woman might seek judicial divorce on the same grounds. A is not the right answer because it is given explicitly in the passage in point (e). C is not the right answer because it is also referenced in the passage's final point. D is not the correct answer because it is expressly stated in the passage's second point.
57. (c) The correct answer is C, because the passage states that an agreement that provides for the future fixation of price by the parties or a third party and is capable of being assured is valid under Section 29. Uncertainty will not render such a contract unenforceable. There is no pricing ambiguity because it is specifically stated that the price of the remaining stock will be determined by the market price in the future. Option A and Option D are both ruled out for the same reason. B is incorrect since there is no such thing as a partial certain contract.
58. (c) The correct answer is C since, according to the passage, mere difficulty in interpretation is not considered uncertain. The interpretation may have become more complex as the number of terms and conditions increased. However, the facts and other essential data were sufficiently clear to be made certain. Option A and Option B are both eliminated for the same reason. D is not the correct answer because F's discretion is irrelevant in this case.
59. (b) The correct answer is B because, according to the passage, if the parameters of an agreement are ambiguous or indeterminate and cannot be identified with reasonable certainty, there is no contract enforceable by law. The contract between W and R is not certain because it is unclear how long R was meant to take care of W's fishes. A is not the correct answer for the same reason. C is not the correct answer because where W was going was immaterial to the contract. D is not the correct answer because his return date must be specified.
60. (d) The correct answer is D because, according to the passage, a contract with more than one meaning that, when established, can produce more than one result in its application will not be void for uncertainty. Option A is eliminated for the same reason. B is not the correct answer because the question is about the certainty of the contract, not its validity. C is incorrect because it presents improper logic. There may be a contract among friends.
61. (b) The right answer is B since, according to the passage, there is bailment if the bailee is given the goods for specific purpose.. There is a bailment contract in the provided scenario even though J was not required to return the things. A is not the correct answer. C is not the correct answer because there is no mention of a mandate in the passage. J was also

told to keep the plants to himself. D is not the correct answer because simply transferring possession is insufficient. Moreover, the statement given is factually incorrect. Hence the same can be rejected.

62. (d) The answer is D because according to the passage, a contract between the bailor and the bailee is required for such a transfer of commodities and their return. Bailment is not possible without a contract. Since S assumed on her own that she had bailed her dresses in the specific instance and established no actual contract, her accusations are invalid. For the same reason, option B is incorrect. A is not the right answer because it provides no legal justification. For the same reason, option C is incorrect.
63. (a) The correct answer option is A because, according to the passage, the goods must be delivered to the bailor or handled in accordance with his instructions when the purpose has been fulfilled. F is not liable because R didn't provide any explicit instructions. For the same reason, option B is not the right answer. Even though it is true, option C is incorrect since it lacks a legal component. Since the items were ultimately returned, option D is incorrect.
64. (c) The correct answer is C because, according to the passage, the good must be delivered to the bailor or handled in accordance with his instructions when the purpose has been fulfilled. No bailment exists if there is no delivery of goods for some purpose. There is no bailment contract because N was neither given the the delivery of palette nor was instructed to return it or dispose it. Both options A and D are incorrect for the same reason. B is not the right answer because intention is irrelevant in this situation.
65. (d) correct answer is D. the passage talks about the power of magistrate to accept or deny the application under section 156(3) of Cr.P.C, but in the given facts, it talks about a policeman who has denied lodging the FIR, which makes option A straightaway incorrect. There is nothing in the passage that suggests the procedure for registering an FIR by a policeman, which further eliminates option B. C is also incorrect because although it seems reasonable, it is totally out of the lines of the passage, leaving us with option D i.e., NOTA as the best choice.
66. (c) The correct answer is option (c). The Supreme Court directed in the case of Lalita Kumari to not throw an application away under Section 156(3) of the Code on the ground of delay without sending it to the police authority for either preliminary inquiry or investigation treating the same as FIR. However, in the present case the magistrate rejected the complaint prima facie, which is against the principle laid down in Laila kumari judgement. Option (a) and (d) is not following the same reason. Option (b) is incorrect as magistrate was required to sent the complaint for either preliminary inquiry or investigation before rejecting it prima facie.

67. (d) Option (d) is the correct answer. The FIR cannot be dismissed on the grounds of inordinate delay, but the FIR can be dismissed or not registered on the basis of the other factors as well. In this case Rishabh forgot few key details which was required for filing FIR, giving us D as the best option. C cannot be true because, there is no key information provided to the court and the police to start an investigation, B is very vague and incorrect. A is also incorrect because the concern is not the delay but basic details related to FIR which Rishabh failed to provide.
68. (a) Option B talks about the power of the police to conduct a preliminary investigation if there is delay in filing FIR and the same was laid in the case of Lalita Kumari, hence Option B & D can be safely concluded from the passage. The passage also talks about the repercussions of 'unexplained' delay in filing the FIR/application, hence option C can also be concluded. Option A is flawed in the wording itself because as per the passage in a case of sexual assault and rape, delay in lodging FIR by itself is not a ground to discard the written complaint.
69. (c) Option C is the correct answer because as per the passage, an Act of God defence can be claimed in a case of torts if events which are not outside human control and are unpreventable. An act of God defence is not a legitimate answer to a criminal charge. In this factual situation, the disaster happened due to excessive rainfall which could be an act of God since it was not predicted or anticipated. Also, there was no case on torts in this situation; it was a criminal case. Therefore, there can be no use of this defence in criminal cases. Option A is incorrect because the facts do not mention any anticipation of the excessive rainfall which could pin responsibility under law of torts and negate Act of God defence as per the passage. The case is a criminal case which does not allow defence of Act of God. Option B is incorrect because there can be no defence of Act of God in criminal cases as per the passage. Option D is incorrect because reasonable foresight was not present as per the facts.
70. (c) Option C is the correct answer because as per the passage, an Act of God defence can be claimed in a case of torts if events which are not outside human control and are unpreventable. There has to be no reasonable possibility of anticipating its occurrence. An act of God defence is not a legitimate answer to a criminal charge. In this factual situation, there was prior anticipation of the event which will make the tort suit succeed as per the passage. Option A is incorrect because the passage does not discuss specific or essentials of the tort of negligence; it states about Act of God as a defence in tort cases. Option B is incorrect because the passage mentions that there can be no defence of Act of God in criminal cases. Option D is incorrect because the facts mention that the disaster was anticipated by prior forecast which makes the defence of Act of God to be non-applicable.
71. (d) Option D is the correct answer because as per the passage, an Act of God defence can be claimed in a case of torts for the events which are outside human control and are unpreventable. There has to be no reasonable possibility of anticipating its occurrence. In this factual situation, due to the poor condition of the cinema's roof, it will not be covered under the defence of Act of God. As there can be no application of this defence in criminal law which will make the action successful. Option A is incorrect because the tort law case will not succeed because the defence of Act of God will not apply. Option B is incorrect because the passage does not discuss specifically about IPC or murder and gross negligence. Option C is incorrect because the passage does not discuss about negligence in tort law with reference to the specific situation.
72. (d) Option D is the correct answer because as per the passage, an Act of God defence can be claimed in a case of torts if events which are not outside human control and are unpreventable. There has to be no reasonable possibility of anticipating its occurrence. An act of God defence is not a legitimate answer to a criminal charge. In this factual situation, the accident occurred during a maintenance operation which was involving a human factor. Therefore, Act of God defence will not apply. Option A is incorrect because it did not happen through a force of nature but during maintenance operations. Option B is incorrect because there has to be a human factor involved along with preventable factor. Option C is incorrect because there was anticipation during the maintenance process about such thing happening; there was no natural cause involved.
73. (d) Option D is the correct answer because as per the passage, The Bill has been passed by the Lok Sabha in August 2023. It will become law after getting passed from Rajya Sabha and getting the President's nod. In this factual situation, the command for administrative control was issued by the Commander in Chief of ISO when the Bill has not acquired the status of the law as it had not received the President's assent after getting passed from both the houses of Parliament: the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha respectively. Option A is incorrect because the Bill has not acquired the status of law when the command was issued. Option B is incorrect because the Bill provides such kind of power to the commanding forces' Chief in ISO. Option C is incorrect because the powers in the Bill have not become law yet when the factual situation took place.
74. (c) Option C is the correct answer because as per the passage, the Bill seeks to empower the Commander-in-Chief or Officer-in-Command of Inter-services Organisation to exercise disciplinary or administrative control over the service personnel

under their command, irrespective of their service. In this factual situation, the Bill has already acquired the status of law which gives Sulochna as Chief of ISO to give administrative orders (administratively control) to all the personnel of defence services. Option A is incorrect because the passage does not specifically state about section 7 of the Bill. Option B is incorrect because the facts state the Bill to have acquired the status of law. Option D is incorrect because there is power given to the Chief of ISO to exercise administrative or disciplinary control over personnel of all defence services.

75. (c) Option C is the correct answer because as per the passage, the superintendence of an Inter-services Organisation (ISO) will be vested in the central government. The central government may also issue directions to such organisation on grounds of national security, general administration, or public interest. In this factual situation, the directions issued by a Minister of Central government to ISO is in public interest to save the lives of general public in the face of natural disaster. Therefore, Snigdha's action is valid. Option A is incorrect because the ground for issuing directions was public interest, not general administration. Option B is incorrect because there is power to issue directions given to central government on certain grounds to ISO. Option D is incorrect because there is power given under the Bill to issue directions to ISO on certain grounds.
76. (d) Option D is the correct answer because as per the passage, the superintendence of an Inter-services Organisation (ISO) will be vested in the central government. The central government may also issue directions to such organisation on grounds of national security, general administration, or public interest. In this factual situation, the functionary is a Minister of State but the Bill grants the power to issue directions from the central government. Option A is incorrect because the power to issue directions has been given to the central government. The factual situation has a state minister issuing directions. Option B is incorrect because the government functionary must be from the central government. Option C is incorrect because the power to issue directions in national interest has been given to central government. There is no such power to state government under the Bill.
77. (a) Option A is the correct answer because according to the passage, the Rajasthan High Court quashed the three phone tapping orders passed by the State's Home Ministry because the orders did not disclose reasons as to why such surveillance was in the interest of public safety and failed to record any reason in writing consistent with the requirement of sub-section (2) of Section 5 of the Indian Telegraph Act, which provides for procedural safeguards to prevent arbitrary infringement of the right to privacy. The Court held that the impugned orders

suffered from arbitrariness and violated the constitutional right of the petitioner. Option B is incorrect as the passage does not mention the failure of the State's Home Ministry to justify the orders on the grounds of public safety. Options C and D are incorrect as the passage does not mention the interception records not being destroyed or the intercepted messages being considered in the pending criminal proceedings as reasons for quashing the orders.

78. (b) The correct answer is B because, according to the passage, the petitioner contested the intercepting orders on the grounds that the State's use of his mobile phone for spying and surveillance violated his right to privacy. After hearing the arguments, the Bench observed that the orders being challenged did not state why such surveillance was necessary for the sake of public welfare. Comparing the current situation to the one described in the passage, it can be seen that the phone tapping cannot be contested because the authorities had good reason to believe that tapping K's phone was in the public's interest. As a result, we rule out options A and D. Option C is inappropriate because it lacks pertinent legal justification.
79. (a) The correct answer is A because, according to the passage, the petitioner contested the interception orders because the State's use of his mobile phone for surveillance and monitoring violated his right to privacy. After hearing the arguments, the Bench observed that the orders being challenged did not state why such surveillance was necessary for the sake of public safety. Comparing the current situation to the one described in the passage, it is possible to argue that the phone tapping was illegal because T filed a false complaint and there was insufficient public interest to warrant tapping H's phone. As a result, we rule out option B. Option C is incorrect because it offers an irrational defense. Option D is likewise ruled out because Option A already offers the correct answer and there is sufficient information in the passage and facts to show the violation of privacy without justification.
80. (b) The correct answer is B because, according to the passage, when the authorities fail to record any reason in writing in accordance with the requirement of sub-section (2) of Section 5 of the Telegraph Act, it is a violation of the individual's right to privacy. As a result, such impugned directives are arbitrary and infringe the petitioner's constitutional rights. As a result, we rule out options A and C because there was no compelling motive to tap P's phone. Option D is incorrect since its logic is irrelevant.
81. (c) Option C is the correct answer because according to the passage, the Supreme Court dismissed Lok Sabha MP Bhim Rao Baswant Rao Patil's plea challenging the High Court's order refusing to reject the election petition against him. The Supreme Court upheld the HC's decision that the facts alleged

in the election petition, such as Patil furnishing false information in the election affidavit and the existence of criminal cases against him, should be subject to a full-fledged trial and not pre-judged at this stage. The Court stated that whether the facts alleged disclose an offense is a matter of trial and venturing into it at this stage would amount to pre-judging. Option A is incorrect as the passage does not mention that the election petition did not disclose any cause of action and was barred by law. Option B is incorrect as it states that the Congress candidate's challenge to Patil's victory was not proper, which is not mentioned in the passage. Option D is incorrect as the passage does not mention the Supreme Court finding that the Congress candidate furnished false information in the election affidavit.

82. (c) The correct answer is C because, according to the passage, the voter has a right to know a candidate's entire background, the Supreme Court reiterated while dismissing a petition by Lok Sabha MP Bhim Rao Baswant Rao Patil, who had challenged a High Court order refusing to dismiss the election petition against him. We discard options A and B for the reasons stated earlier in the passage. Option D is inaccurate since the passage does not address the right to information.
83. (a) The correct answer is A because, according to the passage, a bench of Justices S Ravindra Bhat and Aravind Kumar stated that the elector or voter's right to know about a candidate's full background evolved through court decisions is an added dimension to the rich tapestry of our constitutional jurisprudence. Option B and C are eliminated because relevant background information is required. D is incorrect because a candidate must be aware of a requirement pertaining to disclosing the background information.
84. (d) The correct answer is D because, according to the passage, the voter has a right to know a candidate's entire history, as the Supreme Court has iterated. P will be deemed a suitable candidate because he has revealed all necessary facts about his past. As a result, we rule out options A and C. Option D is better in accordance with the passage and includes all of the factors, hence B is not the correct answer.

SECTION D: LOGICAL REASONING

85. (d) The correct answer is D. This is justified by the passage's emphasis on the ED's behavior and its potential implications, especially as expressed in sentences like: "The Supreme Court's exhortation to the Enforcement Directorate (ED) not to create an atmosphere of fear indicates how much the agency needs to temper its zeal in investigating allegations..." and "The observation is both a caution against transgressing the limits of a lawful investigation and a warning against letting a

perception gain ground that the agency would go to any lengths to implicate someone." Option A is incorrect. The author criticizes the ED's approach, suggesting that there may be political motivations behind its actions: "Given that several leaders and Ministers from States ruled by parties other than the BJP have been summoned by the ED, or arrested and imprisoned, not many will be surprised at the charges levelled..." Option B is incorrect as well. The author mentions the government's assurance about the Director of Enforcement but doesn't express explicit approval or suggest that it is a solution to the perceived issues with the ED. Option C might appear somewhat accurate because the author acknowledges the prevalence of corruption allegations against politicians. However, the primary concern of the author is not about the existence of corruption but the way the ED is handling these cases, making this option misleading and therefore incorrect.

86. (d) The correct answer is D. The author's primary argument is about the potential misuse of power by the ED, with an implication of politically motivated investigations. If it is proven that those recently investigated by the ED were truly involved in severe money-laundering cases, this would weaken the author's criticism of the ED and their insinuation of unfair targeting. Option A is incorrect. While it might create some skepticism towards the charges made against the ED, it doesn't directly address the author's concern about the potential overreach of the ED in its investigations and the atmosphere of fear it creates. Option B is incorrect because it discusses potential future precautions rather than countering the author's current arguments about the ED's recent actions and behavior. Option C is incorrect as it outlines future intentions of the Director of Enforcement. Even though it would be a positive step, it doesn't weaken the author's arguments concerning the recent behavior of the ED.
87. (a) The correct answer is A. This would directly support the author's argument about the ED's potential bias towards political opponents of the ruling regime. This is evident in the part where the author states, "Given that several leaders and Ministers from States ruled by parties other than the BJP have been summoned by the ED, or arrested and imprisoned, not many will be surprised at the charges levelled on behalf of the Chhattisgarh government..." Option B is incorrect because it would actually weaken the author's arguments by painting the ED in a positive light, showing it to be transparent and fair. Option C is incorrect as well. Although it might appear to support the author's call for accountability, it doesn't directly strengthen the author's criticisms of the ED's current behaviour. Option D is incorrect because it opposes the author's viewpoint. If the Supreme Court were to dismiss the complaints, it would

undermine the author's argument regarding the ED's potential overreach and bias.

88. (c) The correct answer is C. This is explicitly stated by the author: "the core problem is that the number of political adversaries under the agency's adverse notice is unusually high." Option A is incorrect. While the author discusses potential politicization and government influence, they don't assert that the government directly controls the ED's actions. Option B is incorrect as the author doesn't necessarily claim that the Supreme Court's admonitions influence the ED's operations, but only reports that the court has made such admonitions. Option D is also incorrect. The author suggests that there's a perception of potential unfair targeting by the ED, but they don't claim that all such investigations have been unfairly conducted.
89. (b) The correct answer is B. This detail is explicitly mentioned in the passage: "The current Director of Enforcement was appointed for a two-year term in 2018, but continues to this day..." This extension of tenure was after amending laws, so it cannot be beyond the scope of law. Option A is incorrect because the current Director of Enforcement was appointed for a two-year term in 2018, but continues to this day. Option C is incorrect because, nothing has been mentioned about the options the government had at its disposal. Option D is incorrect because although the government assured that he will not continue beyond November 23, it cannot be said surely if this statement was made because the Director had already served enough time in this position or due to some other reason; the passage does not mention any allegations of corruption against the current Director of Enforcement that led to his tenure being cut short.
90. (d) The correct answer is D. The author seems to believe that the ED has gone beyond its lawful mandate and is being used to intimidate political opponents, creating a negative perception: "The government often says the agency is only doing its duty and holding lawful investigations, but the perception of others is unlikely to be positive..." Option A is incorrect because the author appears to agree with the notion that the ED should not create an atmosphere of fear, as expressed by the Supreme Court. Option B is incorrect because it aligns with the author's suggestion that there may be some unfair targeting of political opponents by the ED. Option C is incorrect because the author reports the Supreme Court's intervention as a pertinent point, suggesting they believe the court should play a role in checking the ED's actions.
91. (c) The correct answer is C. The passage concludes that while the strengthened alliance between the U.S. and South Korea is important for deterrence, the ultimate solution lies in negotiations and peace-building initiatives that will lead to a de-escalation of tensions on the Korean Peninsula. This can be

found in the last sentence of the passage. Option A is incorrect. The passage does not suggest that negotiations with North Korea are unnecessary or irrelevant; instead, it emphasizes their importance for long-term stability. Option B is incorrect. The passage does not advocate relying solely on military strength, but rather highlights the need for negotiations and peace-building initiatives. Option D is incorrect. The passage does not suggest an aggressive stance or demand disarmament before engaging in negotiations, but rather emphasizes the need for dialogue and diplomacy.

92. (c) The correct answer is C. The passage discusses the strengthened alliance between the U.S. and South Korea and the growing nuclear threat posed by North Korea. It concludes that the current situation is dangerously unstable and that negotiations and peace-building initiatives are necessary for long-term stability. This can be found in the last paragraph of the passage. Option A is incorrect. The passage does not imply that the strengthened alliance between the US and South Korea is capable of effectively neutralizing the nuclear threat posed by North Korea. This can at best be an assumption on part of the US and South Korea, not the inference. Option B is incorrect. The passage does not suggest that the U.S. and South Korea are focused solely on increasing military strength but emphasizes the importance of diplomacy. Option D is incorrect. The passage does not imply that an imminent military confrontation is being prepared for; rather, it stresses the need for dialogue and peace-building efforts.
93. (b) The correct answer is B. The author's argument revolves around the necessity of negotiations and peace-building initiatives for long-term stability on the Korean Peninsula. If an external piece of evidence, such as a leaked intelligence report, confirmed North Korea's willingness to engage in diplomatic talks under certain conditions, this would strengthen the author's argument that negotiations are crucial. The author's argument can be found in the last paragraph of the passage. A. A poll showing South Koreans' support for increased military capabilities does not directly address the need for negotiations and peace-building initiatives. C. A historical analysis of similar situations may not provide good solution for this one as it may be different in some respects. Moreover, this option weakens the idea instead of strengthening it because it emphasizes increasing military strength. D. While economic sanctions may have isolated North Korea further, this information does not directly strengthen the argument for negotiations and peace-building initiatives as the key to long-term stability.
94. (b) The correct answer is B. In essence, the passage contends that long-term stability on the Korean Peninsula can only be attained if both parties re-engage in negotiations, work towards de-escalation of tensions, and institutionalize peace-building

measures. Concurrently, the author acknowledges the significance of the fortified alliance between the U.S. and South Korea, suggesting that military deterrence remains vital alongside negotiations and peace-building initiatives. This argument is situated in the passage's final paragraph. A. By positioning negotiations and peace-building initiatives as secondary concerns, this option contradicts the author's emphasis on their vital role in achieving long-term stability. C. The passage refrains from advocating complete military disengagement, as it acknowledges the strengthened bond between the U.S. and South Korea. D. The author's argument underscores the importance of negotiations and peace-building initiatives, rather than aggressive economic sanctions or an unconditional nuclear disarmament.

95. (a) The correct answer is A. The author argues that long-term stability on the Korean Peninsula can be achieved through negotiations and peace-building initiatives (last paragraph). If it were true that North Korea continued developing its nuclear capabilities even while engaging in peace talks, it would weaken the author's argument, suggesting that negotiations might not be as effective in achieving long-term stability as the author claims. Option B is incorrect. Just because something in the past has worked, it doesn't mean it is going to work this time as well. Moreover, even if we believe that this were true and that North Korea could be deterred by increasing military strength, it would not warrant that we avoid negotiation and peace talks. War will bring bloodshed and loss of lives to both sides. C. The author's argument is focused on the importance of returning to the negotiating table, and this statement does not directly counter the effectiveness of negotiations in achieving long-term stability. D. The author's argument emphasizes negotiations and peace-building initiatives, not the effectiveness of economic sanctions in achieving stability.
96. (b) The correct answer is B. The author's argument, found in the last paragraph, indicates that negotiations and peace-building initiatives are viable options for achieving long-term stability on the Korean Peninsula. For this argument to hold, it is necessary to assume that the international community is both capable and willing to support and engage in such initiatives. A. The passage does not suggest that military deterrence is no longer viable; in fact, it acknowledges the importance of the strengthened military alliance between the U.S. and South Korea. C. The author's argument is centered around the importance of returning to the negotiating table, so assuming North Korea's leadership to be fundamentally irrational would undermine the argument. D. The passage does not focus on the current preparedness of the U.S. and South Korea, but rather on the importance of

negotiations and peace-building initiatives for long-term stability.

97. (c) The correct answer is C. The correct answer is supported by the discussion of the potential Biden-Trump rematch, concerns about age and relevance, and the comparison to India's political situation, which highlights the need for fresh ideas and representation (paragraphs 2 and 3). A. The author does raise concerns about the age of political leaders, but it is not the primary focus of the passage. The main message encompasses a broader discussion of political leadership and the battle for the soul of both the U.S. and India. B. The passage does discuss the potential rematch between Biden and Trump, but it extends beyond just their electoral battle to include concerns about political leadership and the battle for the soul of the nation. D. While the author does draw comparisons between the U.S. and Indian political systems, the main focus is on the importance of fresh ideas and representation in political leadership, and the battle for the soul of both nations.
98. (d) The correct answer is D. The correct answer is supported by the discussion on the need for fresh ideas and representation in political leadership, as well as the mention of the battles for the soul of both the U.S. and India (paragraphs 2 and 3). Option A is incorrect. The author does express concerns about the ongoing challenges and divisions in both countries but does not state that they have already lost their battles for the soul of their nations. Option B is incorrect. While the author does discuss the age of political leaders, the main focus is on the importance of fresh ideas and representation in political leadership, not age as the primary criterion. Option C is incorrect. The author mentions the lack of excitement in the upcoming elections but does not solely attribute it to the presence of older politicians in high positions. Instead, the focus is on the broader issue of fresh ideas by younger generation with fresher perspective and representation.
99. (c) The correct answer is C. The correct answer is supported by the author's discussion of the potential Biden-Trump rematch and its implications, the concerns about age and relevance, and the comparison to India's political situation (paragraphs 2 and 3). A. The author does mention the potential Biden-Trump rematch and its potential impact, but the primary concern is the need for fresh ideas and representation in political leadership, not the impact of the U.S. election on India specifically. B. While the author does mention the U.S. and India as democracies, the primary focus is on the need for fresh ideas and representation in political leadership, not their status as the world's largest democracies. D. The author raises concerns about the age of political leaders, but the primary focus is on the importance of fresh ideas and representation in

political leadership, not implementing age restrictions for politicians.

100. (d) The correct answer is D. The correct answer strengthens the author's argument about the importance of fresh ideas and representation in political leadership by providing evidence that diverse age representation leads to more effective governance (paragraphs 2 and 3). A. While this option may seem to support the author's argument, it focuses on the age of political leaders and economic growth rather than the broader concept of fresh ideas and representation. Also, the author does not indicate a direct correlation between young politicians and economic growth. B. This option contradicts the author's argument by suggesting that older political leaders result in more stable political systems, whereas the author emphasizes the need for fresh ideas and representation. C. This option focuses on the success of experienced politicians in resolving international conflicts, which is not directly related to the author's main argument about fresh ideas and representation in political leadership.
101. (a) The correct answer is A. The correct answer weakens the author's argument by providing evidence that older politicians with more experience could be beneficial, contrary to the emphasis on fresh ideas and representation in political leadership (paragraphs 2 and 3). B. This option strengthens, rather than weakens, the author's argument by highlighting the positive impact of diverse political representation. C. This option may seem to weaken the argument but does not directly address the author's focus on fresh ideas and representation in political leadership. The passage concerns about the ageing politicians ending up repeating mistakes and missing opportunities. D. This option does not weaken the author's argument; instead, it supports the idea of incorporating fresh ideas into political leadership while still valuing experience.
102. (b) The correct answer is B. The author's emphasis on the value of fresh perspectives and representation in political leadership, as a means to tackle ongoing divisions and challenges in both nations, supports the correct answer (found in paragraphs 2 and 3). A. Contrary to the author's argument, this option highlights the importance of experience over fresh ideas and representation. C. While the author does express concerns about the age of political leaders, the primary focus lies in the significance of fresh ideas and representation in political leadership, not in the establishment of age restrictions. D. This alternative fails to directly tackle the author's assertion regarding the necessity of fresh ideas and representation in political leadership.
103. (c) The correct answer is C. The passage acknowledges that establishing 157 nursing colleges is a step in the right direction to address the shortage of nurses and improve the healthcare system in India. However, it emphasizes that more efforts are needed in areas like

communication training, knowledge of rapidly changing technologies, and adequate training for leadership positions (refer to paragraphs 2 and 3). A. This option is incorrect because the passage highlights that more needs to be done to fully address the challenges faced by India's healthcare system. B. This option contradicts the passage, as it discusses the shortage of nurses and the need for more nursing professionals in the country. D. Although the passage mentions that migrant nurses are sought after in other countries, it does not conclude that the primary beneficiaries of these new nursing colleges will be foreign healthcare systems.

104. (b) The correct answer is B. The author of the passage would disagree with option B because they emphasize that the government's decision to establish 157 nursing colleges is a positive step towards addressing the shortage of nurses and improving the healthcare system in India (refer to paragraph 1). A. This option is incorrect because the passage states that the nursing profession hasn't always received its due recognition (paragraph 1). C. This option is incorrect because the passage argues that proper communication training for nurses can help resolve conflicts between patients and healthcare professionals (paragraph 2). D. This option is incorrect because the passage asserts that nursing colleges should provide adequate training to prepare nurses for leadership roles (paragraph 3).
105. (c) The correct answer is C. The author highlights the regional imbalances in nursing education as a key reason for establishing more nursing colleges in India. The passage states that over 40% of nursing colleges are located in Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and Karnataka, and by setting up new colleges in other states like Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh, the government can address this imbalance to some extent (paragraph 1). A. This option is incorrect because the passage mentions the demand for Indian nurses abroad as a side note rather than a primary reason for establishing more nursing colleges (paragraph 3). B. This option contradicts the passage, which discusses the shortage of nurses and the need for more nursing professionals in the country (paragraph 2). D. This option is incorrect because the passage states that India currently has less than two nurses per 1,000 people, which is below the WHO recommendation of three nurses per 1,000 people (paragraph 2).
106. (b) The correct answer is B. Based on the passage, option B is the most suitable measure to address the challenges faced by India's healthcare system. The author supports the establishment of more nursing colleges across the country (paragraph 1) and emphasizes the importance of proper communication training (paragraph 2) and technology adaptation for nursing professionals (paragraph 2). A. This option is incorrect because the passage does not suggest stopping the migration

of Indian nurses as a solution to the nursing shortage (paragraph 3). C. This option is incorrect because the passage mentions the private sector's involvement in healthcare but does not suggest it as the sole solution to improve patient care or solve the nursing shortage (paragraph 1). D. This option is incorrect because the passage argues for addressing the regional imbalance in nursing education by establishing nursing colleges in other states, rather than concentrating them in southern states (paragraph 1).

107. (a) The correct answer is A. The author's argument for the establishment of more nursing colleges in India could be weakened if there is a lack of qualified educators to teach at these new institutions. This point suggests that even with the establishment of more nursing colleges, the quality of education and training may suffer due to insufficient qualified staff (not mentioned in the passage). B. This option is incorrect because it actually supports the author's argument by emphasizing the importance of proper communication training for nurses (paragraph 2). C. This option is incorrect because it supports the author's argument about the government's role in improving healthcare infrastructure, which includes the establishment of nursing colleges (paragraph 1). D. This option is incorrect because it supports the author's argument by emphasizing the importance of equipping caregivers with knowledge of rapidly changing technologies in medical care (paragraph 2).

108. (c) The correct answer is C. Delving into the passage, it highlights the significance of constructing new nursing colleges and refining nursing education (paragraph 1). Additionally, it sheds light on the global demand for Indian nurses, which contributes to remittance-based revenue (paragraph 3). Consequently, the author's argument implies that both India's healthcare system and potential migrants' capacity to generate revenue will thrive with the enhancement of nursing education and training. A. This alternative is flawed because the author doesn't claim that the exclusive path to ameliorating India's healthcare system is through the establishment of more nursing colleges. Instead, the passage touches upon the necessity for proper

communication training and technology adaptation for nursing professionals (paragraph 2). B. This choice is inaccurate as the passage doesn't imply that the private sector's engagement in healthcare is superior to governmental initiatives. Rather, it recognizes the complementary roles of both the government and the private sector in addressing healthcare needs (paragraph 1). D. This option is erroneous because the passage advocates for rectifying regional imbalances in nursing education by creating nursing colleges in various states, rather than exclusively concentrating on southern states (paragraph 1).

SECTION - E : QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

109. (b) Common Solution:

Let the number of friends in group B be $2x$.
So, the number of friends in group C and group A is 'x' and $(x + 24)$ respectively.

Let the fixed amount for restaurant Y be Rs. $5y$
So, the amount in restaurants X and Z are Rs. $6y$ and Rs. $4.5y$ respectively.

Total amount paid by the group A, B and C is Rs. $6y(x + 24)$, Rs. $10xy$ and Rs. $4.5xy$ respectively.

According to the question,

$$6y(x + 24) = 32400$$

$$\Rightarrow 6xy + 144y = 32400 \dots (i)$$

$$\text{Also, } 10xy = 18000$$

$$\Rightarrow xy = 1800 \dots (ii)$$

Using this in equation (i), we get

$$10800 + 144y = 32400$$

$$\Rightarrow 144y = 21600$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 150$$

$$\text{Thus, } x = 12$$

$$\text{The number of friends in group A} = x + 24 = 36$$

Hence, option B is the correct answer.

110. (d) Amount paid by group C at restaurant Z = $4.5xy$ = $4.5 \times 12 \times 150$ = Rs. 8100

Hence, option D is the correct answer.

111. (c) Number of friends in group A = 36
Number of friends in group C = 12
Required percentage = $\frac{36 - 12}{12} \times 100 = 200\%$

Hence, option C is the correct answer.

112. (c) Required average = $\frac{1200}{12}$ = Rs. 100

Hence, option C is the correct answer.

113. (a) Average amount spent by group A = $\frac{1800}{12 + 24}$ = Rs. 50
Average amount spent by group B = $\frac{2400}{24}$ = Rs. 100
Required percentage = $\frac{100 - 50}{50} \times 100 = 100\%$ more

Hence, option A is the correct answer.

114. (c) Speed = 50 km/hr, Distance = 100 km
Time taken = $\frac{100}{50}$ = 2 hours

Ankit reaches his work place at 1 pm.

115. (c) Ankit alone can do the work in 6 hours.
Sunil alone can do the work in 8 hours.
Together they can do the work in $= \frac{6 \times 8}{6 + 8} = \frac{48}{14} = \frac{24}{7}$ hours

116. (d) Speed = $50 + 10 = 60$ km/hr
Distance = 100 km
Time = $100/60 = 1\frac{2}{3}$ hours

117. (a) Total work = LCM {6, 8} = 24 units
Number of units of work done by Ankit in 1 hour = $\frac{24}{6} = 4$ units
Number of units of work done by Ankit in 2 hours = $4 \times 2 = 8$ units
Work left = $(24 - 8) = 16$ units
Number of units of work done by Sunil in 1 hour =

$$24/8 = 3 \text{ unit/h}$$

16 units of work is done by Sunil in $= 16/3 = 5(1/2)$

119. (c) The required number

$$= 4000 \times \frac{40}{25} \times \frac{60}{100} = 3840$$

120. (d) The required percentage =
12.25%

118. (a) The required percentage = $\frac{35}{100} \times \frac{40}{100} \times \frac{30}{100} \times 100 =$
4.2%

$$\frac{35}{100} \times \frac{35}{100} \times 100 =$$

Notes: