

MOCK COMMON LAW ADMISSION TEST 202

MOCK CLAT #07

ANSWER KEY & EXPLANATIONS

SECTION-A : ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1. (d) Option D is the correct answer because the passage states in the beginning that It's only warm in the big waiting room at the Kievsky Station or in the bathroom. This indicates that there is place for cleansing in the place where she is standing i.e. a bathroom. This is not supported by the passage. Option A is incorrect because it is supported by the passage patrols are interested in something else, unerringly singling out olive-skinned men in leather jackets and women in headscarves from the crowd. Option B is incorrect because it is supported by the passage; 'What are you saying?' asks Annushka. The shrouded woman freezes, holds her breath, and then starts sideways, spooked, towards the passage through the construction, over the frozen mud. Annushka follows her, does not take her eyes off her, is a few steps behind her, Option C is incorrect because it is supported by the passage: ; she doesn't even know why she's afraid, after all she's done nothing wrong.
2. (d) Option D is the correct option because it indicates as per the passage that the lady has covered her face with a cloth to conceal or secret herself. It is supported by the passage: see Annushka through the material that covers her face. Option A is incorrect because despite it being a valid meaning for shrouded, it is not fitting the context of

the passage since the passage mentions some material covering her face.

Option B is incorrect because shrouded denotes a veil or covering or wrap which is used to cover or conceal something; here it is not denoting anything mysterious.

Option C is incorrect because in the context of the passage, wrapping in a cloak is not fitting in. The passage specifically denotes her face being covered.

3. (d) Option D is the correct answer because the passage does not mention any uncertainty on the part of Annushka about her strength and it also depicts the lady as old. She is fairly confident of her physical strength as depicted in the lines: but Annushka is young and strong. She has strong muscles – how many times has she carried both Petya and his carriage all the way down the stairs, how many times has she carried them all the way up, when the lift wasn't working. Option A is incorrect because it can be inferred from the passage i.e. the woman is cursing which is not a civilized behavior and also when Annushka questions her, she starts running away. Option B is incorrect because it can be inferred from the passage as Annushka is afraid of them despite having done nothing wrong and they single out (or segregate) people from the crowd. Option C is incorrect because it can be inferred from the passage as it states that: patrols are interested in something else, unerringly singling out olive-

- skinned men in leather jackets and women in headscarves from the crowd. The use of the word unerringly denotes things done without any mistake.
4. (b) The correct option is B because it has been stated in the passage that as people pass them by, but indifferently; one person just glances over at them, but they're in a hurry, their trains will leave at any moment. Also, there is also a mention of crowd in the last line of the first paragraph in reference to the patrols who single out or separate certain individuals from the crowd.

Option A is incorrect because there is no mention of harm being done by the patrols but only their habit of separating persons from the crowd for some purpose which might be dangerous.

Option C is incorrect because her strong muscles have been reasoned to be resulting from lifting heavy carriage weight on the stairs much likely in a household setting not in any institution.

There is no mention of any institution in the passage. Option D is incorrect because the passage does not state that Annushka wants to know her address just there is an intrigue about her since she is shrouded and cursing.

5. (a) Option A is the correct answer because stunned means that there is surprise or shock in her regarding what she said.

Option B is incorrect because offended denotes injury to feelings from another person while here, she is referring to her own words.

Option C is incorrect because it means not perturbed or disturbed; it is the opposite of surprise whereas she is affected by her own words and is in terror and therefore unruffled is not fitting the context of the statement.

Option D is incorrect because it denotes calmness or unemotional response which is not how the statement is meant in its context.

6. (a) The study of normative ethics, moral thought, and moral language. The following passage concerns the perspectives on developing moral thinking and moral sentimentality being a significant element for determining morality.

Option B) This title would be incorrect because it wrongly puts the perspective about the rationality of morality.' The passage specifically negates terming morality as irrational. "That's not the same as saying morality is irrational".

Option C) As the lines suggest, 'This is because our emotional responses evolved millions of years before our reasoning capacity, which is a comparatively recent development.' Morality is a combination of moral sentimentalism and reasoning capacity. The latter part has developed recently. Only the former part is an age-old evolution. Therefore, this title is only half-true, which is not apt and incorrect.

Option D) The evolution of social heuristics and morality has been addressed only in humans. The

evolution of different species of the same is only for the first paragraph. The rest of the passage has no mention of other species.

7. (c) The following questions require readers to identify the true statement. Statement C paraphrases the line, 'Socialization can affect the strength of these preferences.'

Option A) The assertion that certain species do not show the evolutionary trait of other-regarding preferences would be wrong as it is not clearly stated in the passage. 'Not only do other primates display signs of empathy and concern for their peers, but so do such as some insects and' Logically, it cannot be deducted from this sentence alone that as some species have this, others do not. Additionally, this is a fact-based question and not inferential. Option B) The word 'only' limits the utility of social heuristics, which has clearly been stated otherwise in the passage as 'If so, it isn't primarily the reason that guides us in how we treat one another.'

Option D) The given statement aptly contradicts the passage: 'One of the major discoveries in the social sciences over the past few decades has been that people have innate other-regarding preferences.' Hence, it is an incorrect answer.

8. (d) Breaking the statement into three parts: Part 1 - If so, it isn't primarily the reason that guides us in how we treat one another; Part 2 - instead, our evolved preferences for certain forms of relationships motivate us to act through emotions, Part 3 - rather than through the force of reason alone.' Thus, it is evident that the clause before the comma in option D encompasses Part 1, and the phrase after the comma envelopes Parts 2 and 3. The second paragraph highlights that morality is a complex of both rationale and emotions.

'To put it differently, perhaps the root of morality in our brains is an instinctive strategy that helps us navigate social dilemmas quickly.' This preceding line justifies how navigating through social dilemmas is not the only purpose of morality concerning this passage.

Option A) This option delivers a causal relationship. The lines given in the question lack any causality. ie. Any cause and effect relationship cannot be inferred. The statement does not mention that it is the only reason for social relationship. Hence, this option is incorrect.

Option B) This option addresses the evolution of the other-regarding preferences and emotional differences rather than the reason behind them and how they work in social settings.

Option C) This statement is blatantly wrong as it contradicts the line with a misunderstanding that emotions and rationality work together and not the latter alone, which has been misinterpreted in this option as the former over the latter.

9. (d) This option is the best briefing of the ultimate paragraph, where the trick is to resolve the

confusion between non-rationality and irrationality. The first one means intuitive, and the latter is emotional. 'They are frequently taken to imply that morality is a non-rational concept.... That's not the same as saying morality is irrational.'

Option A) The matter pertaining to social heuristics was limited to only the penultimate paragraph. It is not extended to the last one. Hence, this option can be eliminated right away.
Option B) Directly stating the opposite of what is given, which says that moral rationality is insignificant in moral decision-making and not moral sentimentalism. This option needs to be corrected.

Option C) There needs to be a discussion on righteousness and the elements of a person with it, rendering this option wrong.

10. (a) To rely on means to depend on or support.

Option B) There is no phrasal verb 'rely over.'

Option C) 'Rely with' is a meaningless phrase.

Option D) 'Rely about' is just as meaningless.

11. (d) Option D is the correct answer because as the passage suggests that Dickens had an almost unbelievable level of energy. In addition to writing numerous lengthy books in long-hand, he had time to pursue what would have been full-time careers for most people in acting, literary editing, social campaigning and philanthropic administration. He focused equally on other careers apart from his book writing.

Option A is incorrect because the passage is not suggesting that he focused more on other careers. It states that he was fully involved in other careers apart from writing lengthy books.

Option B is incorrect because it describes other career options as "better" than the literary career which is not inferred from the passage.

Option C is incorrect because his alternate career options were not much rewarding than his literary career of book writing but he invested equal energy in each of his pursuits.

12. (c) Option C is the correct answer because hypocrisy means pretension to have better or higher standards than in reality. It shows contradiction between what people say or pretend before others and what they are in real life. It is used in the sense of pretension in relation to the character of the novel by Dickens.
Option A is incorrect because it is not in context of the given passage as it is mentioning religious vocabulary. The passage states about a character in the novel of Dickens who pretended and insincerely flatters or fawns over persons.
Option B is incorrect because it is depicting the meaning of superiority in reality than hypocrisy.
Option D is incorrect because it is focusing on high functionaries while the passage does not specifically states it so and therefore it will not suit the context of the passage and the character of Uriah Heep with insincere flattery and pretension.

13. (c) Option C is correct because the majority of the passage mentions Dickens specific characters from his books with their characteristics who have become commonplace in English life.

Option A is incorrect because this statement just sums up the first three lines of the passage while much of the passage focusses on specific characters of books written by him and the unique place of his contribution is specifically present in British life, not global life.

Option B is incorrect because his work as an author is the most discussed aspect in the passage while marginally mentioning the books to have been converted into films or motion pictures.

Option D is incorrect because the passage mentions the entrenchment of characters from Dickens novels into English life. It also mentions that he deals with social problems in his books but it is not the main point of the passage.

14. (c) Option C is the correct answer because it has been stated in the passage about how looking at the experience of his father in prison, Dickens became attached to the idea of reforms in prison life.

Option A is incorrect because there is no mention of his own imprisonment in the passage.

Option B is incorrect because there is no mention of any news reports seen by Dickens about prison life.

Option D is incorrect because jailors known to his father is not mentioned in the passage.

15. (b) Option A, "Britain's Food: Trash or Treasure?" is not an appropriate title because the passage does not have an extreme stand on the quality of Britain's food. While the author does criticize some aspects of British cuisine, they also acknowledge the evolution of the food culture into a more diverse and sophisticated one. Option C, "My experience with Britain's food habits," is not an appropriate title either because even though the author mentions their personal experience, it is not the main focus of the passage. Option D, "The British Cuisine: Yay or Nay?" is not an appropriate title because the passage is not a simple binary judgement of British cuisine as either good or bad. The author delves deeper and discusses the evolution and complexity of the British food culture, which cannot be easily reduced to a simple yay or nay judgement. Option B is the correct answer choice because the passage discusses the evolution of Britain's food culture, from its past, conservative stance to its current diverse and sophisticated state. The trigger for this evolution is the collective epiphany in the last para, as experienced by British folks who realised that their own food culture was lacking when compared to the cuisines of other cultures.

16. (b) The passage presents a generally positive and optimistic mood about the transformation of British food culture from a conservative, boring one to a diverse, sophisticated and experimental one and thus option B is the most appropriate answer choice. The

mood of the passage is not cynical, as it does not express a sense of distrust or disillusionment. It is not pessimistic either, since the passage does not have an overall negative outlook or anticipate failure. It is not critical anyway, as it does not offer a judgement or evaluation that is fault-finding.

17. (c) The passage compares and contrasts the British food culture of the 1980s with the diverse and sophisticated food culture of present-day Britain, the author also highlights the differences between British cuisine and the cuisines of other countries, as well as the perception of British cuisine as bland or unappealing and thus is written on a compare-contrast structure i.e C. Even though it may prima facie seem the answer is B, Chronological, it's not the correct answer because the passage is structured around the author's observations and opinions rather than a strict chronological timeline. There's no problem-solution structure because the passage doesn't provide a problem and offers a solution to the same. D, cause-effect is not the correct answer because the passage does not present a cause and effect relationship between events.
18. (a) All of the given options even though almost share the same meaning, A, that is realization is the most appropriate answer because it best captures the same connotation as 'epiphany.' In contrast, 'awakening' and 'enlightenment' suggest a more profound and spiritual realization, while 'revelation' is often used in the context of something divine or supernatural or unearthly.
19. (c) The passage elaborates how Britishers had a collective epiphany in the mid- to late-1990s that their own food sucks and how British food culture improved afterwards with them being experimental from the conservative stance. Thus, it'll be safe to infer that the author acknowledges the improvement. A is incorrect because the author explicitly expresses their opinion about the quality of British cuisine, and there's no sense of ambivalence or contradiction as such. The author isn't a fan of traditional British cuisine and it is in fact very obvious, B should be eliminated outright. The passage tells us how British food culture has improved but that doesn't necessarily mean it is now superior to others, D can be eliminated.
20. (b) Option A is not true, in fact it is quite the opposite that can be inferred from the following sentence: "Vani, her mother, and Akshara cared for one another." The passage clearly says "Fantasia, far-fetched castles, pari kathas (fairy tales) and imagery of creatures that hardly resemble the children.." so we cannot say children resonate with fantasies- option C is incorrect. By referring to this particular sentence in the second para, "The hyper-nuclear family structure of her childhood was nothing she could provide for her daughter" it'll be safe to say Vani's was not a fat, large family in the childhood. We're only left with B and to back that answer, we

may refer to "Vani Tripathi...who dares to dream again, to breathe and feel, express and share, experiment and appreciate."

21. (c) Option A is incorrect because there is no reference to Vani being a single parent during the pandemic. Option B is wrong too because the passage indicates that Vani's family structure during the pandemic included her husband's side of the family, which is beyond the nuclear family structure. In a blended family structure, a couple must have at least one step-child, which is not the case here, so D can be eliminated. Option C is the correct answer because the passage clearly states that Vani relied on her husband's side of the family for support in caring for her daughter during the pandemic. An extended family structure refers to a family that includes relatives beyond the nuclear family, such as grandparents, aunts, uncles etc.
22. (c) Option A and C are close and even though option A may seem the appropriate synonym of Poignant, it won't be the best fit in context of the passage. While 'Poignant' can literally refer to something that is melancholy and sad, in this particular context, it is used to describe the emotional impact of the story being deeply convincing and moving- which brings us to C and makes it the correct answer. Option B and D are far fetched and stupid and should be eliminated outright without a second thought.
23. (b) All of the sentences do follow the correct subject-verb agreement except option B i.e the sentence "Then, as a parent herself, the pandemic happened, and Vani found herself in India, caring for her sick mother without the ability to be mother to her two-year-old daughter, Akshara (Akku)." The subject-verb agreement error is in the phrase "without the ability to be mother." The correct phrase should be "without the ability to be a mother."
24. (a) The sentence uses an exaggerated statement to emphasize on the point that raising a child can require the support of many people, including extended family members and even people from different nations. The use of the phrase 'two nations' exaggerates the number of people involved in raising Akshara and thus Hyperbole i.e Option A is the best fit. Irony is the use of words to convey a meaning that is opposite of its literal meaning, that is not the case here. Metonymy basically means the use of a word to represent something else that it is closely associated with, that is not our answer either. Epithet is the use of a descriptive word or phrase to describe a person or thing, often to emphasize a characteristic or quality- the sentence presents no such case.

SECTION -B : CURRENT AFFAIRS, INCLUDING GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

25. (b) "Voice skins" or "voice clones" are deepfake audios that mimic the voice of public figures. "Voice skin" refers to a synthesized voice that's designed to mimic a specific person's voice. This technology is essentially a form of deepfake audio. Advanced machine learning algorithms can be trained on a dataset of someone's voice, enabling them to generate new speech in that voice. These "voice skins" can be applied in various areas, such as entertainment, accessibility technology, and unfortunately, also for misleading or malicious purposes. Therefore, it's essential to regulate and use this technology ethically.
26. (c) A Generative Adversarial Network (GAN) is a class of machine learning systems invented by Ian Goodfellow and his colleagues in 2014. In a GAN, two neural networks contest with each other in a zero-sum game framework. One network, the "generator", creates new data instances, while the other, the "discriminator", evaluates them for authenticity. The generator improves its ability to create believable data, and the discriminator enhances its ability to detect fake data. This system has been used to generate remarkably realistic synthetic images, videos, and other types of data.
27. (c) While deepfake technology can create highly convincing forgeries, there are often subtle clues that a video is fake. Poor lip synching, inconsistent skin tones, unnatural blinking patterns, irregular head movements, and inconsistent lighting can all be indications of a deepfake. However, as the technology improves, these clues are becoming less reliable, and advanced AI tools are being developed to detect deepfakes more accurately.
28. (a) Deepfakes pose a security risk because they can mimic biometric data. Deepfakes, especially those that convincingly mimic someone's voice or face, could potentially be used to bypass biometric security measures. If a system relies on voice or facial recognition, a well-crafted deepfake could potentially be used to trick the system into granting access to an unauthorized user. This poses a significant risk in the context of personal security.
29. (b) Deepfakes are video forgeries that make people appear to be doing or saying things they never did. They are often created using artificial intelligence, and AI can also be used to spot these fake videos. This technology can be trained to identify the subtle inconsistencies that are common in deepfakes, like unnatural blinking patterns, irregular head movements, or inconsistent lighting.
30. (b) The primary goal of the Wassenaar Arrangement is to promote transparency and greater responsibility in transfers of conventional arms and dual-use goods and technologies, thereby preventing destabilizing accumulations. This includes restricting access to

sensitive technologies by groups such as terrorist outfits that could use them for malicious purposes.

31. (c) Every six months, members exchange information on deliveries of conventional arms to non-Wassenaar members that fall under eight broad weapon categories: battle tanks, armored combat vehicles (ACVs), large-caliber artillery, military aircraft/unmanned aerial vehicles, military and attack helicopters, warships, missiles or missile systems, and small arms and light weapons.
32. (a) In the context of the Wassenaar Arrangement, Tier 1 denotes a list of basic items while Tier 2 denotes Sensitive or Very Sensitive Technologies. This classification helps in controlling the export of these technologies and preventing their misuse.
33. (c) India took over from Ireland for the chairmanship of the Wassenaar Arrangement. This is a significant development as it reflects India's growing role in international technology control agreements.
34. (a) China is not a member of the Wassenaar Arrangement. This is significant as China is a major player in the field of technology, and its absence from the arrangement could have implications for the control of technology exports.
Major Technology Producer: China is one of the world's leading producers and exporters of technology, including dual-use goods and technologies. Dual-use items have both civilian and military applications, and their unregulated export can contribute to regional instability and potentially enable unauthorized military advancements.
Control over Tech Exports: The WA plays a key role in coordinating international controls over the export of arms and dual-use technologies. Without China's participation, there is a major gap in this global effort.
Potential for Proliferation: Without adhering to the WA's control lists and transparency measures, there's a risk that sensitive technology from China could end up in the hands of countries or non-state actors of concern.
Global Security: China's absence from the WA means it is not part of the shared commitments to control the spread of arms and dual-use goods and technologies that could negatively impact regional and international security.
Diverging Standards: Since China is not a WA member, it could have different standards or practices for exporting sensitive technologies. This could potentially complicate the efforts of WA members to harmonize their export control systems. However, it's worth noting that the impact of China's non-membership is complex and multifaceted, and the country has its own export control laws and regulations.
35. (c) India joined the United Nations Security Council as a non-permanent member for the eighth time on 1st January 2021. Non-permanent members of the

- UNSC are elected for two-year terms by the General Assembly.
36. (c) The United Nations Security Council is composed of 15 members. This includes five permanent members—China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States—and ten non-permanent members elected for two-year terms by the General Assembly.
37. (d) All of these proposals have been made for reforming the UNSC. However, there is no consensus on how to reform the UNSC, and it is unlikely that any major reforms will be made in the near future.
38. (a) The presidency of the United Nations Security Council rotates every month among its members. This rotation ensures that each member country has the chance to lead the Council and influence its agenda.
39. (d) The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) faces a number of challenges:
- a) It does not reflect today's realities: The UNSC was established in 1945 and its structure, particularly the permanent membership of five nations (the United States, Russia, China, the United Kingdom, and France), is seen by some as reflecting the power dynamics of the post-World War II era, not the current global realities. There are ongoing discussions about reforming the UNSC to make it more representative.
 - b) It is often paralyzed due to the veto power of the permanent members: The five permanent members of the UNSC each have veto power, which allows any one of them to block resolutions, even if they are supported by the majority of members. This can lead to paralysis on key issues, especially when they involve the strategic interests of the permanent members.
 - c) It is unable to effectively address global crises: In some cases, the UNSC has struggled to effectively address global crises, often due to the reasons mentioned above. For example, the UNSC's responses to certain conflicts, humanitarian crises, and threats to peace and security have been criticized as inadequate. So, all of these are recognized challenges in the functioning of the UNSC.
40. (a) The submarine that went missing while exploring the Titanic wreck was called the Titan. It was operated by OceanGate Expeditions and was carrying five people: four tourists and one crew member. The water temperature at the bottom of the ocean where the Titan went missing is about 2 degrees Celsius (36 degrees Fahrenheit). The pressure there is about 300 atmospheres.
41. (c) There were 5 people onboard, all the other statements are correct.
42. (a) The Titan went missing in the North Atlantic Ocean, near the location of the Titanic wreck.
43. (d) The Titan can reach depths of up to 4,500 meters (14,800 feet).
44. (a) The SS Californian was a British Leyland Line steamship that was only a few miles away from the Titanic when it sank. However, the Californian's wireless operator had gone to bed, and so the Titanic's distress calls went unanswered. The Titanic sank on April 15, 1912, killing 1,517 people. This was about two-thirds of the total number of people on board.
45. (b) The Indus Water treaty primarily deals with the distribution of water and the management of drainage between the two countries across six rivers - the Indus, Chenab, Jhelum, Beas, Ravi, and Sutlej, collectively known as the Indus Water System. According to the treaty:
The Eastern Rivers (Beas, Ravi, Sutlej): The waters of these rivers are allocated to India, and India is allowed to use these waters for unrestricted use.
The Western Rivers (Indus, Chenab, Jhelum): The waters of these rivers are allocated to Pakistan, but India has been given the rights for limited use of these waters for purposes like irrigation, storage, and power generation.
46. (c) A three-step process involving the Permanent Commission, a Neutral Expert, and a Court of Arbitration. The Indus Waters Treaty provides a graded and sequential dispute resolution mechanism. First, the countries try to resolve any questions or differences at the level of the Permanent Commission, which consists of representatives from both India and Pakistan. If the dispute remains unresolved, it can be escalated to a Neutral Expert, appointed by the World Bank, to provide an impartial assessment. If the Neutral Expert's decision is not satisfactory to either party or there are disputes in the interpretation of the treaty, the matter can be referred to a Court of Arbitration.
47. (b) Pakistan's "intransigence" in resolving disputes over the Kishanganga and Ratle hydropower projects. India issued the notice to Pakistan citing Pakistan's repeated objections and non-cooperation in resolving disputes over the construction of the Kishanganga and Ratle hydropower projects. India believes that Pakistan's actions are in violation of the graded mechanism of dispute resolution specified in the treaty.
48. (b) It allows for the modification of the treaty. Article XII (3) of the Indus Waters Treaty allows for the modification of the treaty provisions. India invoked this article in its notice to Pakistan, seeking a review and modification of the treaty to address the issues related to the dispute resolution mechanism and other concerns.
49. (a) The purpose of placing the Aditya-L1 spacecraft in the L1 point is that it allows the spacecraft to continuously view the Sun without any occultation/eclipses. This is because the L1 point is always in line with the Earth and the Sun, providing a constant view of the Sun.

50. (b) The primary payload of the Aditya-L1 mission is the Visible Emission Line Coronagraph (VELC). The VELC is designed to observe the solar corona, the outermost layer of the Sun's atmosphere, which is usually visible only during a total solar eclipse.
51. (c) The Aditya-L1 mission has a total of seven payloads on-board. These payloads include four remote sensing payloads that will observe the Sun and three in-situ payloads that will study particles and fields at the Lagrange point L1.
52. (a) The significance of the Aditya-L1 mission is that it will help in understanding the effect of the Sun on the Earth and its surroundings. By studying the Sun's upper atmospheric dynamics, coronal heating, and the initiation of coronal mass ejections and flares, the mission aims to provide insights into the Sun's influence on space weather. This is crucial as space weather can have significant impacts on satellite communications, navigation systems, and even terrestrial power grids. By improving our understanding of the Sun and its activities, the Aditya-L1 mission can contribute to better space weather prediction and mitigation strategies.

SECTION – C: LEGAL REASONING

53. (c) Option C is the correct answer because as per the passage, the relationship of principal and agent requires the delegation of some authority to the agent who acts on behalf of the principal and it can be done in four ways: express appointment, by implication, out of necessity and ratification. In this factual situation, Alex acted without Emma's knowledge in signing the contract for which he was not authorized but later, the act was approved or ratified by Emma making it an agency by ratification. Option A is incorrect because Alex was not authorize to sign the contract but only negotiate contracts on behalf of Emma. Option B is incorrect because there was subsequent ratification or approval by Emma on Alex's act making it a valid agency by ratification. Option D is incorrect because the passage does not mention the criteria for independent contractor whereas the requirements of agency are being satisfied in consonance of the passage.
54. (d) Option D is the correct answer because the passage mentions that an agent is a human person whereas in the factual situation the agent is an artificial intelligence system making it unlawful. Option A is incorrect because despite authorization, the definition of agent from the passage excludes non-human entities making AI ineligible. Option B is incorrect because the passage does not mention the relationship of contractor and there is agency being established except for the non-inclusion of AI in the definition of agent. Option C is incorrect because for AIA to be qualified for an agent, they must satisfy the requirement of the definition of agent as per the passage in which only human persons are included.
55. (b) Option B is the correct answer because as per the passage, the relationship of principal and agent requires the delegation of some authority to the agent who acts on behalf of the principal and it can be done in four ways: express appointment, by implication, out of necessity and ratification. The authority can be express or implied or both. In this factual situation, she is assigned an approximate budget but there is implied authority to do the work of John through any lawful means. However, she uses illegal or unlawful thing or source to carry out work of John making her exceeding the authority. Option A is incorrect because she is given a set approximate budget which is within her authority but she goes over the budget for an urgent shoot which could have made it implied authority if she had used lawful means to perform John's work. Option C is incorrect because implied authority entails use of lawful means to perform the work of the principal but here she has used unlawful means. Option D is incorrect because there is implied authority which could have been availed by her if she had not used unlawful means to perform John's work and the set budget is approximate in nature making it a bit flexible.
56. (c) Option C is the correct answer because as per the passage, the relationship of principal and agent requires the delegation of some authority to the agent who acts on behalf of the principal and it can be done in four ways: express appointment, by implication, out of necessity and ratification. The authority can be express or implied or both. In this factual situation, Sarah's price negotiation can be ratified by Harmony Records to make the contract valid. Option A is incorrect because it is not mentioned in the passage as a criteria validating an act by agent. Option B is incorrect because amendment is not mentioned in the passage as a possible solution to approving acts done without knowledge. Option D is incorrect because it mentions express authority, not implied authority.
57. (a) Option A is the correct answer because as per the passage, the relationship of principal and agent requires the delegation of some authority to the agent who acts on behalf of the principal and it can be done in four ways: express appointment, by implication, out of necessity and ratification. The authority can be express or implied or both. In this factual situation, she had entrusted him with account details which makes his act of deduction as a lawful act to perform the work of the principal. Option B is incorrect because he was not expressly authorized but there was implied authority to perform this act. Option C is incorrect because the passage does not mention the criteria of independent contractor. Option D is incorrect because he was not expressly barred from deducting money but her entrustment of

<p>account or bank details make his act impliedly authorized.</p> <p>58. (b) The correct answer option is answered option B because here she was merely hallucinating under the influence of drugs, and so she cannot plead insanity here; partial delusion is not insanity. Option A is not the correct answer option because drugs may or may not make you insane. And however, that is not the case here, and she cannot claim insanity here. Option C is not the correct answer option because being genuinely scared of her abusive father being violent towards her is not what grants her the defence of insanity. Option D is not the correct answer option because though it is correct, the question being asked is the claim of insanity as pleaded by her, and since that is not viable here, we will choose an option which will actually talk about insanity.</p> <p>59. (d) The correct answer option is answer option D because, as the acts in the circumstantial placement portray, he was insane; the acts did not show that he was not aware of the consequences as well. Hence he can plead the defence of insanity. Option A is not the correct answer option because The facts clearly show that he was not aware of the consequences. Option B is not the correct answer option because it is vague. We are being asked about the defence of insanity, so saying that the Child died accidentally does not make sense because that would mean he was aware of the consequences of his action. Option C is not the correct answer option because though there is nothing to show that there was an intention or not an intention, however, the act clearly shows he was under insanity, so he can plead the defence of insanity.</p> <p>60. (c) The correct answer option is answer option C because, as the passage mentions that any person who has sufficient medical knowledge or is a medical man and is familiar with the disease of insanity cannot be asked to give his opinion because it is for the jury to determine and decide upon the questions, and so his opinion does not matter here, the court or a jury will decide. Option A is not the correct answer option because it is a vague defence; psychiatrists are aware that they are suffering from something or might not know it completely, but that still does not make this a correct answer option. Option B is not the correct answer option because even though he is a successful psychiatrist, he is still not allowed to have his own experience and opinion put forth in the court, as the passage clearly mentions. Option D is not the correct answer option because that is not the correct usage of words or reasoning here because the question that is being asked is</p>	<p>different from what the option is saying. So, we will not choose this option.</p> <p>61. (a) The correct answer option is answer option A because here, Pankaj knew what he was doing, he was very well aware of the same, and so, he cannot claim insanity as a defence. Option B is not the correct answer option because believing a Guru blindly does not prove he is insane; a lot of general people also believe in such Gurus. Moreover, he knew what he was doing and so he could not claim the defence of insanity. Option C is not the correct answer option because here, it is conspicuous from the facts that he was well aware of what he was doing, and that cannot get him to be eligible for the defence of insanity. Option D is not the correct answer option because it is contradictory; the facts did show he knew what he was doing, but that would not make him eligible for the claim of insanity, and the second part of the answer says that he can claim insanity and so, this is not the correct option.</p> <p>62. (b) The correct answer option is answered option B because even though Baba Bhatkal was proven to be insane, that does not exempt Pankaj from being liable and also does not make him eligible for the defence of insanity. Option A is not the correct answer option because Pankaj was still at fault; he believed in something out of his own will and volition, and the Bababeing insane does not prove anything here. Option C is not the correct answer option because the fact that Pankaj believed a Baba and committed a crime is not what constitutes his ineligibility for insanity; rather, the awareness he had for his actions and the consequences is what does the work here. Option D is not the correct answer option because that also proves that he had an intention and was aware of the consequences of his action, and so the involvement of Baba or anyone had nothing to do here.</p> <p>63. (a) The correct answer is option A. One of the essentials of cheating is that his intention was dishonest at the time of making the promise. Such a dishonest intention cannot be inferred from the mere fact that he could not subsequently fulfil the promise. Since Amar was not aware of the vase not being an antique, we can say that he did not have an intention to cheat. Option B is incorrect as even though his shop was well-known for its authenticity but in this case, Amar would have been liable of cheating had he known about the real nature of the vase and then selling it by falsely claiming it be an antique. However, since he himself was unaware, he could not be held liable of cheating. Option C is incorrect as since Xiping and Kritika had not direct communication happening between them we cannot say that she was cheated by him. Had she bought the vase directly from Xiping, he</p>
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would have been liable of cheating on Kritika by selling her the vase.

Option D is incorrect as neither of them cheated on her. Amar had not cheated on her as he himself was unaware about the real nature of the vase and for Xiping, there was no direct transaction between Kritika and him to constitute cheating.

64. (b) The correct answer is option B. Hari is guilty of misappropriation since he obtained Prakshi's car in good faith and then further misappropriate it in order to sell it for an advantage without her consent.

Option A is incorrect as Hari is not guilty of cheating since in cheating, the act of misrepresentation starts from the beginning of the act. Here, Initially Hari had no intention to deceive Prakshi so this is a clear cut example of misappropriation.

Option C is incorrect as Hari is not guilty of both, cheating and misappropriation but only the later. He would have been accused of cheating had he not obtained the car in good faith from the beginning but since he later changed his mind out of greed, his act amounts to misappropriation.

Option D is incorrect as even though Prakshi consensually gave her car to Hari but she gave it for servicing nly. Since, Hari used her car for his own benefit without her consent, his act amounts to misappropriation.

65. (c) Option C is the correct answer. Only Ali has cheated on Sameer and not Sameena. It is because a fraudulent or dishonest inducement is an essential ingredient of the offence under Section 415 IPC. A person who dishonestly induced any person to deliver any property is liable for the offence of cheating. In the present Case, there are no allegations at all that Sameena induced Sameer to get the job and the amount of Rs.1,00,000. All of this was only done by Ali.

Option A is incorrect as Sameena has not cheated on Sameer but Ali has. Ali had fraudulently induced Sameer to give him Rs. 1,00,000 for getting him employed. He fulfils all the essential ingredients of cheating. Sameena, on the other hand, does not fulfil those conditions.

Option B is incorrect as only Ali has cheated and not Sameena. Sameena was merely absconding with the money. She was not involved in fraudulently inducing Sameer to give the money.

Option D is incorrect as this is not a case of misappropriation. in case of misappropriation, it is not important that the offence will start from the beginning. The accused may obtain a property in good faith and then further misappropriate it in order to sell it for an advantage. Here, the act never began with a good faith and was deceit from the starting.

66. (c) Option C is the correct answer. Statement I, II and III are incorrect.

Statement I is incorrect as only misappropriation deals only with movable properties and not with

body, mind, reputation, or immovable property.

Cheating is not limited to movable property only.

Statement II is incorrect as Mens rea is an essential ingredient of the offence of cheating. It is given in the passage that the presence of dishonest intention is important to hold a person guilty of cheating.

Statement III is incorrect as Section 403 of the IPC talks about misappropriation and not section 415. Section 415 of the IPC talks about cheating.

67. (b) correct option is B. Option (a) is incorrect as the writ of habeas corpus according to the passage "*relates to personal liberty in cases of illegal detentions and wrongful arrests*", option (c) is incorrect as the writ of Mandamus according to the passage "*directs public officials, governments, courts to perform a statutory duty*", option (d) is incorrect as the writ of quo-warranto is used "*to show by what warrant is a person holding public office;*". Hence option (b) is the only correct option as she can use the writ of certiorari to negate the order by the District Court as it had no jurisdiction.

68. (c) correct option is C. Option (a) is incorrect as the writ of Mandamus according to the passage "*directs public officials, governments, courts to perform a statutory duty*", option (b) is incorrect as the writ of certiorari to negate the order by the District Court as it had no jurisdiction, option (d) is incorrect as writ of Prohibition is used to "*direct judicial or quasi-judicial authorities to stop proceedings which it has no jurisdiction for*". Hence option (c) is the only correct option as she was illegally detained her brother can approach the Supreme Court under Article 32 to have her released under the writ of habeas corpus.

69. (a) the correct option is A. Option (b) incorrect as her fundamental right was violated. She can challenge the order of the district code in the High Court and supersedingly in the Supreme Court, (c) is incorrect as yes, it is a fundamental right of her to approach the Supreme Court under Article 32. But she first has to appeal her order in the High Court and then in the Supreme Court is incorrect, (d) is incorrect as yes, she was wrongfully charged. She, though cannot directly appeal to the Supreme Court. She first has to go to the High Court and then to the Supreme Court. Hence option (a) is correct, as the first remedy available to her in civil and criminal matters after the trial courts is the High Court and after that can she approach the Supreme Court.

70. (c) option is C. Option (a) is incorrect as according to the passage, only violation of fundamental rights can be appealed in the Supreme Court under Article 32, (b) is incorrect, as she was aggrieved by the order of the High Court, but there was no violation of her fundamental right. Hence she cannot approach the Supreme Court, (d) is incorrect as she can approach the Supreme Court if she is not satisfied by the order of the High Court, but in cases where there is a violation of her fundamental right. Hence (c) is

correct, as Karen cannot approach the Supreme Court under Article 32, as there was no violation of her fundamental right but there was a violation of her contractual right.

71. (c) Option C is correct because the passage clearly mentions that the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) quashed the suspension of Wind World India's operations based on a previous permission granted to the company. The passage states that Wind World India had applied for license renewal and it was granted subject to the condition of securing forest department clearance. Therefore, when the state government suspended the operations due to the lack of forest clearances, the NCLT ruled that the suspension was invalid because the state had previously given permission to the company. This ruling highlights the inconsistency in the state government's actions and supports the argument that the suspension fell within the realm of public law. The other options are incorrect because they do not align with the specific details provided in the passage regarding the NCLT's decision and the reasons for it.
72. (c) The correct answer is C because, according to the passage, a tribunal cannot overturn a state government order. We have no other valid option because the above question refers to the High Court and the passage refers to the Tribunal. As a result, options A, B, and D are immediately eliminated.
73. (b) The correct answer is B because, according to the passage, a tribunal cannot overturn a state government order. Options A and D are eliminated as a result of this constraint placed on a tribunal. C is not the correct answer because the passage says nothing concerning the tribunal's jurisdiction in such circumstances.
74. (a) The correct answer is A because, according to the passage, a tribunal cannot overrule a state government's decree, and because it followed this norm, its decision is legitimate. Option B and C are rejected because their rationale contradicts the information in the passage. Because the order was issued by the state government, D is not the right answer.
75. (d) The correct answer is D because, according to the passage, the state government's order cannot be overruled by the tribunal, and in such a scenario, W has only two options: obtain an environmental clearance or quit the construction decision, and thus options A and B are eliminated. He cannot begin construction because he has not yet gotten environmental approval, therefore option C is eliminated.
76. (b) The correct answer is B since, according to the passage, it is 50 years after the creator's passing and after the time span during which the work would enter public domain. N's wife's assertion is reasonable because the other authors made use of N's invention after three years had passed. For the

same reason, option A is incorrect. Since the passage makes no mention of this exception, option C is incorrect. D is not the right answer because the passage says nothing regarding the deceased's relatives' consent.

77. (c) The correct answer is C because, according to the passage, economic rights are a right that allows an author to grant permission for others to use a work in a variety of ways, such as distribution rights, broadcasting rights, adaptation rights, and so on. Creators typically want to make money off of their works, so they transfer their rights to entities with the appropriate equipment to do so effectively and efficiently. The same logic also disqualifies options A and D. As no such constraint is specified in the passage, option B is incorrect.
78. (b) The right answer is B because, according to the passage, moral rights are essential to creators who need to be acknowledged and respected for the integrity of their work. The author who exercises these rights has the option to prohibit any repurposing, alteration, or even sharing of a work. Since it is inconsistent with the passage, option A is incorrect. Because it offers an extremely illogical justification that is not referenced in the passage, option C is incorrect. D is not the right answer because it offers no legal justification.
79. (a) The correct answer is A because, according to the passage, copyrights are protected whether or not the work is registered. For the same reason, B is not the right answer. Since there is no mention of this need for a copyright violation, option C is incorrect. D is not the right answer because there is a prohibition on copying another creator's work.
80. (b) Option B is the correct answer. First, of all the question itself stated that it was given in the form of gift. A thing given as gift cannot be termed as bailment. It is given in the passage that section 148 of Indian contract act 1872 defines Bailment. The essential requirements of a bailment are a valid contract and the return of goods when the purpose is accomplished. In the given case, Harshit gifted the car to Akhil and the intention or expectation to return the car was not present. Therefore, the car is not given in bailment as there was no valid contract between the parties and there was no implicit understanding that the car was given to Akhil temporarily. Hence, option B provides the most appropriate rationale for this reasoning. Option A is wrong as it is to be seen whether all the essentials are being fulfilled or not. Just giving away the car because Harshit is leaving can't be termed as bailment. Option C is wrong as the very nature of the transaction was not bailment. The question itself mentions the car being given as gift. Moreover, the details are incomplete. Whether the car was given permanently or temporary. Hence, since we don't know this detail, we can't term it as a bailment

contract. Option D is wrong as it is beyond the context of the passage/facts.

81. (a) Option A is the correct answer. The passage provides that the bailor is bound by the duty to disclose the faults in the goods bailed. In the present case, Ambuj knew that the horse would turn ferocious seeing red colour, but failed to disclose it. Hence, he will be liable for the injury caused to Pranav. Therefore, option A provides the most appropriate rationale for this reasoning. Option B is vague, A horse will be considered as good just like normal goods which can be bailed. Option C is incorrect as if it is a known fact that horses turn violent and ferocious, then Ambuj does not have the duty to tell as it can be easily inferred from the general nature of horses.

Option D is incorrect as in the present question it was the colour red and the sensitivity of the horse which caused damage. This should have been properly communicated, it being duty of Ambuj.

82. (c) Option C is the correct answer. In the present scenario, it has to be observed that though rainfall was an extraordinary occurrence and was the highest in the last 200 years, Kabir as a man of ordinary prudence should have acted reasonably and taken care of the raw oilseeds and cotton as his cold storage was close to a river. Hence, Kabir will be held liable, as a bailee he had to act as a man of ordinary prudence and should have foreseen the seepage given the proximity to the river and the amount of rainfall that poured down. Therefore, option C deducing the most appropriate rationale for this reasoning.

Option A is incorrect as this act was not unprecedented, it was reasonably foreseeable and it is a normal foresight to expect that clogging of water could happen in case a rainfall happens. Just because it hasn't happened before, doesn't mean it will not happen afterwards too. Hence, A is ruled out.

Option B is wrong too as in fact he didn't take any measures to protect his raw oilseeds and cotton. Had he taken reasonable steps, today his seeds won't be destroyed. He was negligent and believed that this has never happened so it will not happen this time. It did happen and now he has to suffer.

83. (c) Option C is the correct answer. C is not a contract of bailment as it is a gift voucher. Moreover none of the essentials of bailment are met in this case.. A is incorrect as it is indeed the contract of bailment because it is to be returned within a week and given for temporary use.

B is incorrect too as Zoe has taken Yes's motorcycle just for a limited time. He will return it back when the task is over, which is the very essence of the contract of bailment. You have to give it to the original owner once work is completed.

Option D is incorrect too as again the axe has been taken for a specific use and for a specified period. It will be returned when the work is done and dusted.

84. (d) Option D is the correct answer. 'Delivery upon Contract' is an essential feature of Bailment of Contract enshrined under section 148 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872; which provides that there must be a contract between the bailor and the bailee for such transfer or good and its return. If there is no contract, there cannot be bailment. Moreover, the contract can either be expressed or implied. Hence, the statement given in the question, a finder of goods (which is an exception) is a person who finds a lost good belonging to someone else and keeps it under his possession until the owner of the good is found. This leads to an involuntary form of Bailment contract between them. The finder has all rights and duties that of a bailee. Therefore, option D provides the most appropriate rationale for this reasoning. Option A is incorrect because it is not a general exception in the contracts of bailment as nothing is being given for a specified time and asked again to return it. A finder of the goods will not be treated under bailment. It will be different type of contractual obligation with him as an exception under bailment.

Option B is incorrect too as the statement is not totally false. Moreover, this does not give any valid reasoning as to why it is false. D gives appropriate reasoning and tells us that it is indeed an exception under contract.

Option C is incorrect as it contravenes the information given in the passage, as per which the finder of the goods is considered as the bailee, hence there is a contract of bailment and therefore the same can be covered under section 148 of ICA, 1872.

SECTION - D : LOGICAL REASONING

85. (d) The main idea of the passage is that the end of subsidies for EVs and hybrids in Berlin has led to a decrease in sales of these vehicles. The author notes that while cutting the subsidies made sense as the market for EVs and hybrids has matured, the subsidies still appear to have a big impact on sales. The author also questions the environmental benefits of EVs and suggests that if consumers truly want to buy them, they should do so without the need for subsidies. "In reducing subsidies, Berlin made the sensible point that increasing adoption of EVs and hybrids signaled consumers are embracing the cars and the more mature market no longer requires taxpayer support. Yet subsidies still seem to make a big difference." (Paragraph 3) "This year will thus be a market test for electric vehicle demand in the Vatican of climate-change belief. Politicians in the West have used subsidies and mandates to drive EV sales, no matter that they aren't as green as their advertising." (Paragraph 6)

86. (a) The author only focuses on the negative aspects of subsidies for EVs and hybrids in Berlin, and overlooks their positive impact on the growth of the

market. The author makes the argument that if consumers truly want to buy EVs, they should do so without the need for subsidies. "In reducing subsidies, Berlin made the sensible point that increasing adoption of EVs and hybrids signaled consumers are embracing the cars and the more mature market no longer requires taxpayer support." (Paragraph 3) "If consumers want to buy EVs, go for it. But what does it say about their appeal if people need subsidies to buy them?" (Paragraph 6)

87. (c) C) The author is skeptical about the long-term appeal of EVs and hybrids without subsidies is the correct answer. This can be inferred from the passage because the author mentions that the end of subsidies for EVs and hybrids led to a sharp decrease in sales and that auto makers are not optimistic about demand bouncing back this year. "The main explanation is the end of Berlin's subsidies for EVs and hybrids at the new year... Yet subsidies still seem to make a big difference... Auto makers aren't optimistic that demand will bounce back this year." (Paragraphs 2 and 5) A) The author believes that subsidies should not be given to buyers of EVs and hybrids is incorrect because the author does not express a clear opinion on subsidies. B) The author thinks that the decrease in sales of EVs and hybrids is a good thing is incorrect because the author does not express a clear opinion on the decrease in sales. D) The author thinks that EVs and hybrids are not environmentally friendly is incorrect because the author only mentions the environmental impact of mining for the materials required for EVs and their batteries and does not express a clear opinion on the environmental friendliness of EVs and hybrids.
88. (a) If EVs are indeed powered by green energy sources, it would challenge the author's argument that they aren't as environmentally friendly as advertised because of their dependence on non-renewable power sources. This idea is not present in the passage, so the author's argument would be weakened by this evidence. (Option A) The other options are not directly addressed by the author's argument in the passage, so they would not weaken it in the same way.
89. (d) The author has used statistical data to support his arguments throughout the passage. For example, the author mentions that "The Association of the Automobile Industry estimates that total sales of EVs and hybrids will fall 8% this year compared to 2022, with the decline concentrated among hybrids (sales expected to fall 20%) that no longer receive taxpayer support" (paragraph 4). This statistical data supports the author's claims that the end of subsidies in Germany has led to a decrease in sales of EVs and hybrids. Incorrect Answers: A) Personal opinions: Although the author expresses his opinions, he doesn't rely on them to support his arguments. B) Logical arguments: The author uses some logical

arguments, but he mainly relies on statistical data.

C) Emotional appeals: The author does use some emotional language, but he mainly relies on statistical data to support his claims.

90. (c) The author points out that EVs and hybrids are only as carbon-friendly as the power grids they refuel from and criticizes Berlin for not embracing nuclear power, which has led to the burning of more coal. Additionally, the author raises concerns about the environmental cost of mining the resources required for EVs and their batteries. All of these points support the author's agreement with the statement that EVs and hybrids are not as environmentally friendly as their advertising claims, as evidenced by the following sentences: "The cars are only as carbon-friendly to operate as the power grids they refuel from" and "Then there's the environmental cost of mining for all that cobalt, copper and lithium for EVs and their batteries."
91. (a) The Leap towards a Greener Future. The budget proposals described in the passage, such as the customs duty exemption on lithium-ion cell imports and the establishment of a viability gap funding mechanism for energy storage systems, demonstrate the government's commitment to transitioning towards a greener future. This can be seen in the following sentence: "In a nod to this, Budget 2023-24 devoted a fair amount of space to the green industrial and economic transition needed."
92. (c) The author mentions that the Budget hearteningly proposes the establishment of a viability gap funding mechanism to support the creation of battery energy storage systems with a capacity of 4,000 MWh. The author notes that energy storage systems are crucial in power grid stabilization and essential as India increases its reliance on alternative sources of power generation including solar and wind. This can be seen in the sentence "Ms. Sitharaman also set aside a vital ₹8,300 crore towards a ₹20,700 crore project for building an inter-State transmission system for the evacuation and grid integration of 13 GW of renewable energy from Ladakh."
93. (c) The proposals discussed in the passage are all about supporting the transition to a greener and more sustainable energy future. So, if you picked option A, "To increase the reliance on fossil fuels," you're way off! The author specifically mentions the urgent need to move away from fossil fuels, not towards them. Option B, "To support the development of wind turbine farms and solar photovoltaic projects" is closer, but not quite right. The passage mentions these projects as examples of alternative sources of power generation, but the proposals themselves are focused on more specific aspects of this transition, like the manufacturing of lithium-ion batteries and grid integration of renewable energy. Option C, "To encourage the import of machinery used in the manufacturing of lithium-ion batteries," is spot on!

According to the passage, the budget proposes to exempt customs duty on the import of capital goods and machinery required for the production of these batteries, which should give a boost to local companies looking to set up battery plants. (paragraph 2) And finally, option D, "To develop the grid integration of renewable energy sources," is close but isn't correct. The budget sets aside funds for building an inter-State transmission system specifically for the evacuation and grid integration of 13 GW of renewable energy. (paragraph 3) So, the correct answer is C, "To encourage the import of machinery used in the manufacturing of lithium-ion batteries." The author makes it clear that this proposal will help drive the local production of EV batteries and bring down the cost of EVs.

94. (d) None of the options listed here. The author has made a strong case for the transition to renewable energy sources and the need for government support and investment to address the threat of climate change. The author does not make any assumptions that could be considered dismissive of the reality of climate change or the potential positive impact of transitioning to renewable energy.
95. (c) The government has proposed a number of measures to support the transition to greener alternatives. This conclusion can be drawn from the passage where the author mentions the budget proposals such as the customs duty exemption on the import of goods and machinery required for the manufacture of lithium-ion cells used in EV batteries (paragraph 2), the establishment of a viability gap funding mechanism for battery energy storage systems (paragraph 3), and the allocation of ₹8,300 crore towards the inter-State transmission system for the evacuation and grid integration of renewable energy (paragraph 4).
96. (a) Setting the stage for the key proposals made by Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman. This is supported by the first sentence in the first paragraph which reads "Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman's latest Budget is noteworthy for the emphasis she has laid on the government's commitment to move towards net-zero carbon emission by 2070." This sets the stage for the key proposals that the Finance Minister is about to make in the context of the passage. Option B provides a background on India's energy needs and the importance of transitioning to green alternatives, which is partially true but not entirely the role of the first paragraph. Option C discusses the significance of Budget 2023-24 in relation to global climate change targets, but the first paragraph doesn't go into that level of detail. Option D outlines the need for the availability of indigenously produced lithium-ion batteries, which is indeed a key proposal, but it's not the only proposal mentioned in the passage, nor is it the main r
97. (b) The passage highlights the opposition to the recently passed Right to Health Act in Rajasthan by doctors

who are apprehensive about the government's promises of reimbursement and interference in their functioning. The author argues that the law is in sync with the constitutional guarantee of the right to life and is an acceptable proviso. The main idea of the passage is that the law guarantees access to quality healthcare for all residents of the state without any catastrophic out-of-pocket expenditure. This is best represented in option B. Option A is incorrect as the author argues against the doctors' claim that the law is draconian. Option C is incorrect as the law does not interfere with the functioning of private healthcare institutions but rather compensates them for emergency treatment. Option D is incorrect as the law is in sync with the constitutional guarantee of the right to life.

98. (a) The correct answer can be found in the first paragraph where it is stated that "The Right to Health Act that was passed in Rajasthan last week...with doctors in the State vehemently protesting what they called a 'draconian law'." This indicates that the act has faced opposition from doctors in Rajasthan. Option B is incorrect because emergency medical treatment being guaranteed is mentioned in the same paragraph. Option C is incorrect because there is no information given in the passage about the act being passed in other states. Option D is incorrect because the passage states that the act "addresses these key issues of access and affordability".
99. (c) As per the passage, "The doctors who came out in large numbers to protest the law on the streets of Jaipur said they were distrustful of the government's promise of recompense for expenses incurred for treating patients during an emergency." This statement justifies that the main reason for the doctors to protest against the Right to Health Act is their distrust towards the government's promise of compensation to private healthcare institutions for emergency treatment charges. Option A is incorrect because it is a statement of fact from the passage, but it is not the main reason for the doctors' protest. Option B is incorrect because it is a description of the purpose of the law, but it does not address the reason for the doctors' protest. Option D is incorrect because it contradicts the passage, which clearly states that the doctors are protesting against the law.
100. (c) The author argues that the Right to Health Act in Rajasthan is an important step towards ensuring access to healthcare for all residents. Option C supports this argument by stating that health experts have praised the act as a model for other states to follow, indicating that the act is a positive development that could have a wider impact. Option A, while potentially true, does not directly support the author's argument. Option B is also not directly relevant to the author's argument, as the focus is on the Rajasthan act specifically. Option D could be seen as weakening the author's argument by

suggesting that the protesting doctors may have a biased view, and does not provide any evidence to support the author's position. The relevant paragraph supporting this answer is: "Ironically, all of them believe that health care is a right of the people; only, they believe that the State would have to be the sole provider. However, this is scarcely the first such exposition of the right to health. In 1989, the Supreme Court observed that "every injured citizen brought for medical treatment should instantaneously be given medical aid to preserve life and thereafter the procedural criminal law should be allowed to operate in order to avoid negligent death". Having transformed a progressive ideal into law, Rajasthan should now strive to gain the trust of the doctors through demonstrable action."

101. (d) The author argues that the Right to Health Act is in sync with the constitutional guarantee of the right to life and is an acceptable proviso. The author further argues that the government should strive to gain the trust of the doctors through demonstrable action while it is incumbent upon the doctors to work with the government to save human lives. Option A is incorrect because the law does not incentivize doctors to provide low-quality healthcare. Option B is incorrect because the law specifically aims to address issues of access and affordability in healthcare, and there is no reason to believe that it will lead to an increase in out-of-pocket expenditure for patients. Option C is incorrect because the passage does not mention anything about a potential shortage of doctors in the state. Option D is correct because the protesting doctors claim to be apprehensive of the government's interference in their functioning once the law is enforced (as mentioned in the passage).
102. (d) Option D correctly summarizes the purpose of the Right to Health Act in Rajasthan as it mentions that the law addresses key issues of access and affordability for all residents of the state. It is clear from the passage that the act aims to provide protection and fulfillment of rights, equity in relation to health and well-being for achieving the goal of health care for all. The sentence in option A explains the provision of emergency treatment in the law, while option B talks about the distrust of doctors regarding the government's promise of recompense. Option C is a comment on the irony of the doctors' protest, which is not related to the purpose of the law.
103. (a) The Kerala government ran more than 15,000 relief camps for migrant workers during the Covid-19 pandemic, as mentioned in the passage. Option B and C are incorrect because they refer to different initiatives taken by the government. Option D is also incorrect because it refers to an initiative taken for the education of children of migrant workers, not for providing food.

104. (d) The passage discusses the proactive measures taken by Tamil Nadu and Kerala governments to address the welfare needs of migrant workers. Option A, if true, would not necessarily weaken the author's argument. Option B is factually incorrect as the passage clearly states that Kerala's Kudumbashree initiative included migrant workers from other states. Option C is incorrect as the passage states that the Tamil Nadu government did provide relief camps for migrant workers during the Covid-19 pandemic. Option D, if true, would weaken the author's argument as it would suggest that the mobile crèches set up by the social justice department in Kerala were not effective. The paragraph discussing this measure emphasizes the importance of the mobile crèches in providing care for the children of migrant workers at their places of work and construction sites.
105. (b) The passage clearly states that Kerala is a pioneer in instituting social welfare programmes for migrant workers, and that the state has identified the corridors of migration. The passage also highlights the various initiatives taken by the Kerala government for the welfare of migrant workers, such as running relief camps during the pandemic, setting up mobile crèches for children of migrant workers, and introducing link workers to enhance access to healthcare for migrant families. In contrast, while Tamil Nadu also has a working group on labour migration and admits children of migrant labour in government schools, the passage does not provide as much detail on the social welfare initiatives taken by the Tamil Nadu government as it does for Kerala. Option A is incorrect because while Tamil Nadu does have a working group on labour migration, the passage does not provide enough detail to suggest that it has done more for migrant workers than Kerala. Option C is incorrect because while Tamil Nadu and Kerala both have initiatives for migrant workers, the passage provides more detail on the initiatives taken by the Kerala government. Option D is incorrect because the passage clearly states that both Tamil Nadu and Kerala have initiated social welfare schemes for migrant workers.
106. (d) The passage highlights the various measures taken by the state governments of Kerala and Tamil Nadu for the welfare of migrant workers. The author praises Kerala for being a pioneer in instituting social welfare programmes for migrant workers and mentions the different initiatives taken by the state government for the welfare of migrant workers, including relief camps, community kitchens, education programmes for children, and mobile crèches. The author also points out that Tamil Nadu has taken some steps, such as admitting children of migrant labour in government schools and arranging education volunteers for them. However, the passage does not indicate any dissatisfaction with the social welfare programmes in Kerala, suggesting

that option D is incorrect. On the other hand, the passage highlights the effective measures taken by the Kerala government to ensure the welfare of migrant workers, making option B the possible distractor. Option A is incorrect as the passage mentions the proactive approach taken by the Kerala government in initiating social welfare schemes for migrant workers. Option C is also incorrect as the passage highlights the different terminology used by the two states but does not suggest that one term is better than the other.

107. (b) The passage states that Kerala is a pioneer in instituting social welfare programmes for migrant workers, and has identified the corridors of migration. The state has also constituted a working group on labour migration and evaluated the implementation of welfare schemes for migrant workers. In addition, the state has launched an inclusive programme for the education of children of migrant workers, and set up mobile crèches for their children. On the other hand, option A is incorrect because while Tamil Nadu commended migrant workers for their contribution, the passage does not mention any proactive social welfare schemes initiated by the state. Option C is incorrect because the passage only mentions rumours of labourers from Bihar being attacked in Tamil Nadu, and not in Bihar itself. Option D is incorrect because while the passage mentions that Karnataka is a neighbouring state to Kerala and traditionally receives migrant workers from Tamil Nadu, it does not mention any proactive social welfare schemes initiated by Karnataka.
108. (c) The passage clearly states that while Tamil Nadu uses the term "migrant workers", Kerala calls them "guest workers" and "replacement workers", implying that they are the same as migrant workers. However, the main difference is in how Kerala has been proactive in initiating social welfare schemes for them, while Tamil Nadu responded quickly to reports of attacks on migrant workers from other states. The passage does not mention Tamil Nadu referring to migrant workers as "guest workers" or "replacement workers". Hence, options A and B are incorrect. Option D is also incorrect as both Tamil Nadu and Kerala use the term "migrant workers" to refer to them. The relevant paragraph is the second one.

SECTION - E : QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

109. (c) Company A
Total products = 800
CDs = $800 \times 20 / 100 = 160$
Computers = $340 - 160 = 180$
Pen drives = 230
Phones = 230
Company B
Total products = 1000
Pen drives = $1000 \times 20 / 100 = 200$

CDs = 400
Phones = 240
Computers = 160
Required ratio = $230 : 160 = 23 : 16$

110. (a) Company A
Total products = 800
CDs = $800 \times 20 / 100 = 160$
Computers = $340 - 160 = 180$
Pen drives = 230
Phones = 230
Company B
Total products = 1000
Pen drives = $1000 \times 20 / 100 = 200$
CDs = 400
Phones = 240
Computers = 160
Required ratio = $230 : 160 = 23 : 16$
Required number of phones = $230 + 240 = 470$
111. (d) Company A
Total products = 800
CDs = $800 \times 20 / 100 = 160$
Computers = $340 - 160 = 180$
Pen drives = 230
Phones = 230
Company B
Total products = 1000
Pen drives = $1000 \times 20 / 100 = 200$
CDs = 400
Phones = 240
Computers = 160
Required ratio = $230 : 160 = 23 : 16$
Required percentage
 $(230 / 1000) \times 100 = 23$
112. (b) Company A
Total products = 800
CDs = $800 \times 20 / 100 = 160$
Computers = $340 - 160 = 180$
Pen drives = 230
Phones = 230
Company B
Total products = 1000
Pen drives = $1000 \times 20 / 100 = 200$
CDs = 400
Phones = 240
Computers = 160
Required ratio = $230 : 160 = 23 : 16$
Required average
 $= \frac{200 + 400 + 160}{3} = 253.3$
113. (c) Company A
Total products = 800
CDs = $800 \times 20 / 100 = 160$
Computers = $340 - 160 = 180$
Pen drives = 230
Phones = 230
Company B
Total products = 1000
Pen drives = $1000 \times 20 / 100 = 200$
CDs = 400
Phones = 240

- Computers = 160
 Required ratio = 230 : 160 = 23 : 16
 Required difference
 = 400 - 180 = 220
114. (c) The data can be formulated as
 Total number of students in the class = 84
 Number of boys = $\frac{5}{12} \times 84 = 35$
 Number of girls = $\frac{7}{12} \times 84 = 49$
 Number of girls speaking Hindi and English both = 7
 Number of girls speaking Hindi and English both = 42
 Number of girls speaking English both = 32
 Number of girls speaking Hindi and English both = $\frac{3}{8} \times 32 = 12$
 Number of girl speaking only English = $\frac{5}{8} \times 32 = 20$
 Number of boys who speak only Hindi = 20
 Number of boy who speak both language = 35 - 20 = 12
 Number of girls speaking only English = $\frac{5}{8} \times 32 = 20$
 Number of boys who speak only Hindi = 20
 Number of boy who speak both language = 35 - 20 = 12
 Hence there are 3 such boys.
115. (b) The data be formulated as
 Total number of students in the class = 84
 Number of boys = $\frac{5}{12} \times 84 = 35$
 Number of girls = $\frac{7}{12} \times 84 = 49$
 Number of girls speaking Hindi and English both = 7
 Number of girls speaking Hindi and English both = 42

- Number of girls speaking Hindi and English both = 32
 Number of girls speaking only English both = $\frac{3}{8} \times 32 = 12$
 Number of boys speaking Hindi and English both = 20
 Number of boys who speak both language = 35 - 20 = 12
 There are 20 such girls.
116. (c) The total number of female students in colleges A and B together
 = $(\frac{40}{100} \times \frac{75}{360} \times 1800 + \frac{44}{100} \times \frac{90}{360} \times 1800)$
 = (150 + 198) = 348.
117. (b) The total number of students in colleges C, D and E together
 = $(\frac{52}{100} \times \frac{60}{360} \times 1800 + \frac{68}{100} \times \frac{45}{360} \times 1800 + \frac{64}{100} \times \frac{90}{360} \times 1800)$
 = (156 + 153 + 288) = 597.
118. (d) The required ratio
 = $(\frac{60}{100} \times \frac{75}{360} \times 1800 + \frac{56}{100} \times \frac{90}{360} \times 1800) : (\frac{40}{100} \times \frac{75}{360} \times 1800 + \frac{44}{100} \times \frac{90}{360} \times 1800)$
 = (225 + 252) : (150 + 198)
 = 477 : 348 = 159 : 116.
119. (b) The angle corresponding to the total number of female students in colleges A, B and C
 = $(75 \times 0.4) + (90 \times 0.44) + (60 \times 0.48) = 98.4^\circ$
 The angle corresponding to the total number of students in A, B and C = 225°
 \therefore Required percentage $(98.4/225) \times 100 \approx 43.73\%$.
120. (a) The required ratio
 = $(\frac{68}{100} \times \frac{45}{360} \times 1800) : (\frac{36}{100} \times \frac{90}{360} \times 1800)$
 17 : 18.