

LEGALEDGE TEST SERIES

Part of the Most Comprehensive & Consistently Successful Study Material & Test Series Module, spanning across both Offline and Online Programs in the entire Country. As a result LegalEdge was able to engineer Clean-Sweep-Landslide figures of a handsome 64 Selections & 65 Selections in Top 100 (including AIR 1, 2 & 3 from Classroom Contact Programs in 2022) & a whopping 273 selections & 327 selections in Top 500, in CLAT 2021 & CLAT 2022, respectively. With AILET being no different, a total of 34 of our students found their way into NLU, Delhi in 2021 & 35 in 2022. In a nutshell, every second admit in a Top National Law School in 2021 & 2022 came from the LegalEdge Preparation Ecosystem.

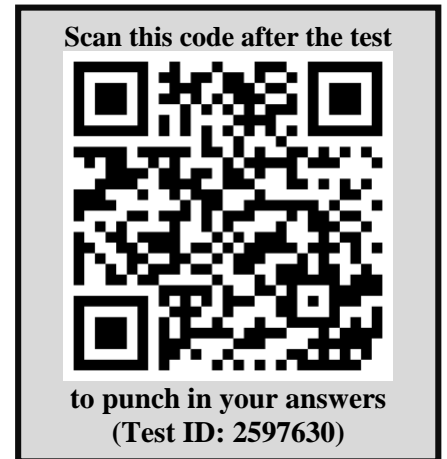
MOCK COMMON LAW ADMISSION TEST 2024

MOCK CLAT - 02

Duration : 120 Minutes	Candidate Name : _____
Max. Marks : 150	Batch : _____
Centre Name : _____	Contact No. : _____



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES



1. No clarification on the question paper can be sought. Answer the questions as they are.
2. There are 150 multiple choice objective type questions.
3. There is negative marking of 0.25 for every incorrect answer. Each question carries **ONE** mark. **Total marks are 150**
4. You have to indicate the correct answer by darkening one of the four responses provided, with a **BALL PEN (BLUE OR BLACK)** in the **OMR** Answer Sheet.

Example: For the question, "Where is the Taj Mahal located?", the correct answer is (b).

The student has to darken the corresponding circle as indicated below:

(a) Kolkata (b) Agra (c) Bhopal (d) Delhi

Right Method



Wrong Methods



5. Answering the questions by any method other than the method indicated above shall be considered incorrect and no marks will be awarded for the same.
6. More than one response to a question shall be counted as wrong.
7. Do not write anything on the OMR Answer Sheet other than the details required and, in the spaces, provided for.
8. You are not required to submit the OMR Answer Sheet and Test Paper after the test.
9. The use of any unfair means by any candidate shall result in the cancellation of his/her candidature.
10. Impersonation is an offence and the student, apart from disqualification, may have to face criminal prosecution.
11. You have to scan the QR code only after completion of offline test.
12. You cannot leave the examination hall without punching your answers on the portal.

SECTION-A: ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Directions (Q.1-Q.30): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Passage (Q.1-Q.5): Lila Gleitman while driving with her year-old daughter, advised her daughter to “hold on tight” at a tricky turn. The toddler responded: “Isn’t that ‘tightly’?” It was a turning point in the young scholar’s career. She had already switched from English literature to classics, in which she quickly became bored of her teacher’s digressions on Athenian society (she wanted to get back to grammar). Realising that her two-year-old already had an understanding of language made Gleitman want to get into her child’s head and those of other children.

Gleitman, who died on August 8th at the age of 91, turned children's learning of language into a research career that helped define psycholinguistics, a field that hardly existed before. Her early interest coincided with the emergence in the 1950s of Noam Chomsky, a frequent visitor to the University of Pennsylvania when she began taking courses there. Until then linguistics largely involved concentrating on what people said, shying away from what they might be thinking.

The two scholars’ work and that of others instead considered the mental systems that might produce the sentences you hear, which are shaped by abstract rules that speakers may not even know that they know. An early piece of Gleitman’s research, for example, investigated small children’s “telegraphic” speech, in which many words are left out: a toddler might say “throw ball” rather than “throw me the ball”. This seems to imply that the child’s knowledge is primitive. But she found that children nonetheless comply with instructions better when their parents use adult-style English than when they mimic their offspring. She and her colleagues concluded that youngsters know more than they can say.

As the learning process goes on, children deploy some remarkable strategies. They often seem to correctly guess what a word means after hearing it just once. The physical environment is an obvious spur (as when they hear “dog” and see one at the same time). But how would a child guess the meaning of the verb in “I believed that he lost his keys”? Gleitman noticed that the sentence structure is identical to those with other verbs that mean similar things (ie, refer to states of mind): saw, remembered, imagined, forgot, worried and doubted. This intuitive aid helps children learn astonishingly quickly, a process she called “syntactic bootstrapping”.

Her work also had implications for the debate over whether a person’s native language strongly influences how they think—or even what they can think. She was convinced that all languages shared fundamental traits, forged by the nature of the human mind itself; the effects of using a particular one on cognition were modest and fleeting. The notion that speaking a different language entails a profoundly different way of thinking was romantic and tempting, but she would not buy it.

Gleitman was also _____ other scholars. Many of them were women, for whom she was a pioneer, beginning her own research in the early 1960s while bringing up her own family.

1. Which of the following areas did Lila Gleitman mainly work on?
 - (a) Children's learning and understanding of their language.
 - (b) Adults learning of their language and how they speak.
 - (c) Origin of native languages
 - (d) English literature to classics.
2. Which of the following is a strategy kids deploy to learn?
 - (a) They hear a word and try to guess the word.
 - (b) They click a picture of the object and write it down.
 - (c) They ignore the physical environment of the object and concentrate on the object itself.
 - (d) Kids are not intuitive and cannot learn on their own.

3. Before the work of Lila Gleitman in the field, what did linguistics as a discipline involve?
- (a) Linguistics was treated as a branch of English Literature and Folk studies.
 - (b) Linguistics focused on what people said, and not on the thoughts behind the speech.
 - (c) Linguistics was the study of the history of language and not how people talked.
 - (d) Linguistics as a discipline was founded by Noam Chomsky and included what he taught.
4. Which of the following is true according to Gleitman's research?
- I. Children listen to instructions better when their parents use adult-style English instead of mimicking their offspring.
 - II. All languages have shared fundamental traits, which are forged by the nature of the human mind itself.
 - III. Lila Gleitman argues that youngsters deploy mundane strategies when learning.
- (a) Only I (b) Only II (c) Only III (d) Both I and II
5. Which of the following phrase can complete the sentence correctly?
Gleitman was also _____ other scholars.
- (a) a prodigal mentor to (b) a middling mentor to
(c) a run-of-the-mill mentor to (d) a prodigious mentor to

Passage (Q.6-Q.10): How often do you share a meal with your colleagues in office, partaking of the same dishes, at the same table? Recent research suggests that sharing meals, family style, can help collaboration and negotiation outcomes in office environments. An insightful research study published in Psychological Science, authored by professors Ayelet Fishbach and Kaitlin Woolley, highlights how the way a meal is served and shared in such settings boosts cooperation. Because sharing a meal involves close coordination at the table, it is likely to trigger greater coordination in subsequent work-related discussions too.

Paragraph 2: In India, we are accustomed to sharing meals at home; this is our tradition. Plated meals, in individual servings that follow each other, are not our style. Eating a meal together is also a great occasion for free-flowing family conversation, and, in today's hectic times, perhaps the only formal opportunity to do so every day. No wonder the adage, the family who eats together stays together. Can such dining wisdom apply to our modern offices as well?

Paragraph 3: I submit that eating together in offices has multiple benefits, and hence this is an activity well worth the pursuit. Here are some ways social workplace dining can help us. Most of us (_____) at our workstations, staring at our computer screens or engaging in conference calls on our phones, for a good part of the day. In the midst of such extended and intense individual effort, joining your teammates and members of other teams who work in the same office for a shared lunch is a refreshing break. This involves a welcome change in location, light conversation, getting to know some of the interesting stuff that other teams are working on, and, hopefully, lots of laughter too. So, it becomes a break that we look forward to every day. And then we return to our work totally refreshed.

Paragraph 4: On the other hand, if you choose to eat your lunch alone at your work desk (which, unfortunately, is what many of us do), you have denied yourself this wonderful social break. The team that eats together, works together more closely. Food and drink generally relax us, so when we meet over food, we meet in a positive environment that encourages informal and free-flowing conversation. That's why we often choose to meet someone over a cup of coffee or invite a colleague to lunch.

6. Which of the following can be inferred from the given passage?
- I. Plated meals at home is a tradition in India.
 - II. Pensive discussion happens best over a meal with family.
 - III. Eating together in offices has disadvantages too.
- (a) I and III only (b) II and III only
(c) III only (d) None of the above

7. What is the overall theme of the passage?
- (a) Different lunch options for a typical workplace.
 - (b) Why do we feel refreshed after a wholesome meal.
 - (c) Social work and its relevance in the contemporary world
 - (d) Why sharing lunch can build stronger teams.
8. According to the passage, how does sharing meals at a workplace have a cascading effect on work-related discussion?
- (a) Having common interests and tastes in food encourages better coordination among members of a team.
 - (b) Sharing a meal's recipe leads to inclusiveness among teams at the workplace.
 - (c) Close coordination at the meal table triggers greater coordination in work-related discussions. This practice also brings positivity to the working environment.
 - (d) Family-style meal encompasses all essential nutrients required for better coordination.
9. Which of the following is/are not TRUE, as per the passage?
- I. The family who eats together stays together has a broader application.
 - II. The author has drawn an analogy to convey their point.
 - III. A free-flowing conversation may digress into disutility.
- (a) I and III only (b) II and III only (c) III only (d) I and II only
10. Which of the following expression will fit in the blank provided in the passage to make the sentence relevant in the context?
- (a) Toil away (b) Eke out (c) Knock out (d) Beef up

Passage (Q.11-Q.15): It is a quality, not a defect, of all photoplays that human beings tend to become dolls and mechanisms, and dolls and mechanisms tend to become human. But the haughty, who scorn the moving pictures, cannot rid themselves of the feeling that they are being seduced into going into some sort of a Punch-and-Judy show. And they think that of course, one should not take seriously anything so cheap in price and so appealing to the cross-roads taste. But it is very well to begin in the Punch-and-Judy-show state of mind, and reconcile ourselves to it, and then like good democrats await discoveries. Punch and Judy is the simplest form of marionette performance, and the marionette has a place in every street in history just as the dolls' house has its corner in every palace and cottage. The French in particular have had their great periods of puppet shows; and the Italian tradition survived in America's Little Italy, in New York for many a day; I will mention in passing that one of Pavlowa's unforgettable dance dramas is The Fairy Doll.

We have the queen of the marionettes already, without the play. One description of the Intimate-and-friendly Comedy would be the Mary Pickford kind of story. None has as yet appeared. But we know Mary Pickford mood. When it is gentlest, most roguish, most exalted, it is a prophecy of what this type should be, not only in the actress but in the scenario and setting. Mary Pickford can be a doll, a village belle, or a church angel. Her powers as a doll are hinted at in the title of the production: Why do the people love Mary? Not on account of the Daniel Frohman style of handling her appearances. He presents her to us in what are almost old-fashioned stage terms: the productions energetic and full of painstaking detail but dominated by a dream that is a theatrical hybrid.

Why do the people love Mary? Because of a certain aspect of her face in her highest mood. Botticelli painted her portrait many centuries ago when by some necromancy she appeared to him in this phase of herself. There is in the Chicago Art Institute at the top of the stairs on the north wall a noble copy of a fresco by that painter, the copy by Mrs. MacMonnies. It is very near the Winged Victory of Samothrace. In the picture, the muses sit enthroned. The loveliest of them all is a startling replica of Mary. The people are hungry for this fine and spiritual thing that Botticelli painted in the faces of his muses and heavenly creatures. Because the mob catch the very

glimpse of it in Mary's face, they follow her night after night in the films. They are never quite satisfied with the plays, because the managers are not artists enough to know they should sometimes put her into sacred pictures and not have her always the village hoyden, in plays not even hoydenish. But perhaps in this argument, I have but betrayed myself as Mary's infatuated partisan.

11. The passage mentions the Punch-and-Judy show to demonstrate that:
 - (a) The intimate-and-friendly comedies showcase scenarios and setting at their best.
 - (b) Inexpensive entertainment is enjoyable in spite of being attractive to the plebeian taste.
 - (c) The marionette has a place in every street in history, and it is considered the premier form of puppet show.
 - (d) They are apt at making the productions energetic and full of painstaking detail but dominated by a dream that is a theatrical hybrid.
12. As stated in paragraph one, what does the expression 'mention in passing' mean ?
 - (a) To refer to after passing
 - (b) To refer in great detail
 - (c) To mention in awe
 - (d) To mention briefly.
13. According to the author the justification for Mary Pickford's success was plausibly:
 - (a) favouritism
 - (b) nepotism
 - (c) prejudice
 - (d) captivation
14. What does the author mean by "it is a quality, not a defect, of all photoplays that human beings tend to become dolls and mechanisms, and dolls and mechanisms tend to become human"?
 - (a) The author agrees that the inter-changeability between human beings and dolls and mechanisms is to be viewed favourably.
 - (b) The author states that the inter-changeability between human beings and dolls and mechanisms may be viewed favourably.
 - (c) The author states that the inter-changeability between human beings and dolls and mechanisms is viewed favourably.
 - (d) The author states that the inter-changeability between human beings and dolls and mechanisms can be viewed favourably.
15. Which of the following could be a suitable title for the above passage?
 - (a) What lies behind the lives of actresses?
 - (b) Why do people love Mary Pickford?
 - (c) Mary Pickford: The first and last Superstar
 - (d) The many shades of Mary Pickford

Passage (Q.16-Q.21): Transparency calls for the balancing between the openness of processes, financial performance, and decision-making vs. the secrecy required for competitive advantage, to protect intellectual and invested capital and strategic planning. Most people are naturally protective of a new idea, product or initiative, concerned about the potential that someone else might steal their idea and beat them to market, or even improve on it before they can sell it to others and achieve some personal benefit.

In the corporate and government arenas, proprietary systems have evolved based on this competitive default position. The worry of the scarcity of clients, ideas, resources, etc. has driven many organizations and their leaders to be secretive about their financials, profits, investments, new product development, and innovation systems. The game of business has replaced the conquests of war and new territory exploitation of past centuries. As a result, there are understandable, real negative reactions and protectionist responses to calls for more open exposure of internal processes.

However, in recent years, open systems and sharing networks have started to prove that transparency in a broader sense can actually help companies, industries and clients – and can lead to enhanced profitability for many different organizations and community elements. More and more, the investment community, and indeed the

local geographic community in which organizations work, use resources, and impact on several different levels is demanding more transparent communications regarding the inner workings and decision-making processes of the enterprise. This shifting social values set is catching more traditional leaders by surprise. Issues of competitive advantage, national security, and the gamesmanship of keeping things 'close to the vest' are the traditional arguments for limiting transparency to a select few that control resources. Unfortunately, some strong individuals that work their way into political leadership or senior management actually forget or perhaps egocentrically disagree that the citizenry or shareholders are 'above' them and that the rules of accountability/transparency they expect of others should apply to them. This generally remains in the minority, despite the regular reporting of incidents in the media.

16. If the passage ends after the second paragraph, then it can be said that 'transparency' –
(a) is a bad idea. (b) is extremely desired.
(c) not desired at all in business. (d) is to be balanced with secrecy.
17. It can be inferred that –
(a) Top company officials are secretive about business.
(b) Company officials forget that shareholders are above them.
(c) Company officials at the top, out of ego, do not reveal everything to shareholders.
(d) Company officials at the top do not have anything to disclose.
18. Transparency and Profitability are –
(a) Traditionally considered opposite terms.
(b) Traditionally considered complementary.
(c) Now considered mutually achievable.
(d) Mutually exclusive as thought out to be by top companies.
19. Meaning of 'close to the vest' means –
(a) Dear to someone (b) Hidden in a chest
(c) Near to the heart (d) Touching the heart
20. Which one of the following is NOT correct, according to the passage?
(a) Open systems and networking both help businesses.
(b) The media try to hold the top executives and politicians accountable.
(c) The scarcity of clients, ideas, resources, etc. has driven many organizations and their leaders to be secretive
(d) Transparency has to be avoided for gaining a competitive edge.
21. This shifting social values set is catching more traditional leaders by *surprise*. The highlighted and italicised word is
(a) Adjective (b) Adverb (c) Noun (d) Verb

Passage (Q.22-Q.26): Everyone is not equal, so, also the mind. In some of us, it is well developed and in others not so well developed. However, everyone has the capacity to train the mind and uplift it from whatever level it finds itself at.

Three aspects can be considered:

- 1) Vocational and secular education,
- 2) Moral and aesthetic education, and
- 3) Making it fit for spiritual realisations and experiences.

Education, as we commonly understand it to mean, consists of school and university education related to arts and science, commerce and vocation, etc. For such education, every country and society builds schools and colleges, and indeed we see quite impressive progress and growth in this field. Secondly, based on morality, at times forced by the law, some ethical progress is also visible. Punishment for stealing, crime, etc. acts as a deterrent and, in turn, enforces morality in a community. However, the mind can also be trained to radiate

strength, peace, and honesty by way of cultivating such virtues as truthfulness, self-control, humility, and compassion. It can be said that the best direction or field to train the mind is the field of spirituality.

Knowing one's true nature and purpose for human birth itself leads to the birth of the best qualities in our personality. Mind is a subtle matter, an energy force that can take any form instantly. It has a tremendous capacity to empower itself. However, it is insentient and has to take or borrow the Light of Consciousness for its functions. As a thought or a feeling or an emotion, it can express itself only as a mixture of matter, and consciousness is the only spiritual basis of Existence; it is our true nature, the Self.

Thus, the mind can be separated from consciousness, and in fact, this separation of the spirit from the false identification with matter is the goal of human life. It is what religion is all about. The trouble is that in this difficult process of seeing Spirit differently from the functions of 'brain and mind', one has to take the help of the mind itself.

The road to understanding our Self is through the purification of the mind, the process that requires help from the mind howsoever defiant and unfriendly it might be in the beginning as with every form of matter, the mind also consists of three Gunas - tamas, rajas, and sattva – the basic constituents of Primordial Nature (Prakriti). The relative predominance of one or the other gunas gives a peculiar character to the mind. When tamas prevails the mind is dull, stupid, and lazy. It is easily caught in the mesh of infatuation of inertia. Rajas makes the mind active, ambitious, and passionate. However, such a mind is easily misled into errors. It is caught in the web of degrading qualities of lust, anger, greed, jealousy and hatred. Only sattva illumines and leads the mind to freedom. Sattva is associated with joy, happiness, kindness and similar noble virtues. Thus, training of the mind consists of cultivating pure sattva in our character and personality.

22. Identify the statements which are true according to the passage-
1. One has the capacity to train one's mind and raise it to a higher level.
 2. The mind can be trained by morality and aesthetic education
 3. The field of science can at best be used for training the human mind.
 4. Though the mind is well developed in all humans, how they train and use it will decide its prominence
- (a) Only 1 and 2 (b) 3 and 4 (c) 2, 3 and 4 (d) 1, 2, 3 & 4
23. Regarding the three Gunas...
1. If one's mind is perceived to be dull, stupid and lazy, it is the tamas that is dominant.
 2. In spite of the dominance of rajas, one's mind can still be led on a downward spiral.
 3. Sattva is associated with noble virtues.
 4. When one of the three Gunas dominates, the other two cease to exist.
- (a) 1, 3, 4 (b) 1, 2, 3 (c) 2, 3, 4 (d) 1, 2, 3 & 4
24. Which one of the following is the correct statement, as per the passage?
- (a) Religion helps us to distinguish spirit as a separate entity from false identification with matter.
 - (b) Cultivating pure sattva in our character and personality constitutes the training of the mind.
 - (c) While trying to discover our true nature and the purpose of our birth, the best qualities in our personality may take birth.
 - (d) All of the above
25. What is the meaning of the word 'Consciousness', as used in the passage?
- (a) The state of the spiritual basis of Existence; our true nature, the Self.
 - (b) A person's moral sense of right and wrong.
 - (c) An awareness of one's surroundings.
 - (d) A state of bliss and supreme connection with God.

26. The author of the passage can most likely belong to the field of-
- (a) Psychological improvement
 - (b) Transcendental Understanding
 - (c) Astrological predictions
 - (d) Cosmological connections

Passage (Q.27-Q.30): Though it is hard to pinpoint the birth of an idea, for all intents and purposes the modern idea of technological “progress” (in the sense of a steady, cumulative, historical advance in applied scientific knowledge) began with Bacon’s *The Advancement of Learning* and became fully articulated in his later works.

Knowledge is power, and when embodied in the form of new technical inventions and mechanical discoveries, it is the force that drives history – this was Bacon’s key insight. In many respects, this idea was his single greatest invention, and it is all the more remarkable for its having been conceived and promoted at a time when most English and European intellectuals were either reverencing the literary and philosophical achievements of the past or deploring the numerous signs of modern degradation and decline. Indeed, while Bacon was preaching progress and declaring a brave new dawn of scientific advance, many of his colleagues were persuaded that the world was at best creaking along towards a state of senile immobility and eventual darkness. “Our age is iron and rusty too,” wrote John Donne, contemplating the signs of universal decay in a poem published six years after Bacon’s *Advancement*.

That history might in fact be progressive, i.e., an onward and upward ascent – and not, as Aristotle had taught, merely cyclical or, as cultural pessimists from Hesiod to Spengler have supposed, a descending or retrograde movement, became for Bacon an article of secular faith which he propounded with evangelical force and a sense of mission. In the *Advancement*, the idea is offered tentatively, as a kind of hopeful hypothesis. But in later works such as the *New Organon*, it becomes almost a promised destiny: Enlightenment and a better world, Bacon insists, lie within our power; they require only the cooperation of learned citizens and the active development of the arts and sciences.

In Book II of *De Dignitate*, Bacon outlines his scheme for a new division of human knowledge into three primary categories: History, Poesy, and Philosophy (which he associates respectively with the three fundamental “faculties” of mind – memory, imagination, and reason). Although the exact motive behind this reclassification remains unclear, one of its main consequences seems unmistakable: it effectively promotes philosophy – and especially Baconian science – above the other two branches of knowledge, in essence defining history as the mere accumulation of brute facts, while reducing art and imaginative literature to the even more marginal status of “feigned history.”

Evidently, Bacon believed that in order for genuine advancement of learning to occur, the prestige of philosophy (and particularly natural philosophy) had to be elevated, while that of history and literature (in a word, humanism) needed to be reduced. Bacon’s scheme effectively accomplishes this by making history (the domain of fact, i.e., of everything that has happened) a virtual sub-species of philosophy (the domain of realistic possibility, i.e., of everything that can theoretically or actually occur). Meanwhile, poesy (the domain of everything that is imaginable or conceivable) is set off to the side as a mere illustrative vehicle.

27. Which of the following represents poesy as a mere illustrative vehicle?
- (a) Using the works borne by imagination as mere inspiration for more of their ilk.
 - (b) All that has been conceived from human thought must be used to highlight its limitations of it.
 - (c) Limiting that branches of study that is not rooted in facts and verifiable observations to reflect events and ideas.
 - (d) The replication of historical ideas or events must be deemed as something of low importance.

SECTION-B : CURRENT AFFAIRS, INCLUDING GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Directions (Q.31–Q.65): Read the information given below and answer the questions based on it.

Passage (Q.31-Q.35): Operation Barkhane has been inoperative since February, when France announced its military withdrawal from Mali.

The last French troops left their base in the Malian town of Gao on 15 August.

According to the Élysée Palace, Mr Macron wants to spell out new priorities that from now on will govern military interventions in Africa.

At its high point, there were 5,500 French troops taking part in Operation Barkhane, which was initially launched in 2013 to stem the advance of jihadist insurgents in Mali. The other countries in the partnership were Niger, Chad, Burkina Faso and Mauritania.

But faced with the continuing spread in the region of groups linked to al-Qaeda and Islamic State - as well as a growing casualty list of French troops (58 dead) - military leaders and politicians in Paris became increasingly doubtful of the viability of the campaign.

31. What is Operation Barkhane?
- (a) It was an operation by France on countering Islamic extremists linked to al-Qaeda, who took up control of northern Mali. In 2014, this Operation Serval was scaled up and renamed as Operation Barkhane.
 - (b) It was an operation by France on countering Islamic extremists linked to ISIS, who took up control of Baghdad. In 2015, this Operation Southern Watch was scaled up and renamed as Operation Barkhane.
 - (c) It was an operation by France on countering Islamic extremists linked to Boko Haram, who took up control of eastern Niger. In 2015, this Operation Azalee was scaled up and renamed as Operation Barkhane.
 - (d) It was an operation by France on countering Islamic extremists linked to Al-Shabaab, who took up control of eastern Chad. In 2014, this Operation Medak Pocket was scaled up and renamed as Operation Barkhane.
32. Choose the correct objectives based on Operation Barkhane from the following –
- I) Liberate Baghdad from the insurgents in the north
 - II) Neutralize key terrorists in West Africa using counter-terrorism operations.
- (a) Only I is correct
 - (b) Only II is correct
 - (c) Either I or II is correct
 - (d) All of the above
33. Why did France pull out?
- (a) Following a series of coups in Mali, Burkina Faso, and Guinea, France's relations with the military rulers deteriorated.
 - (b) Relations between France and Mali deteriorated after the latter expelled the French ambassador after he objected to the Military's decision to stay in power until 2025.
 - (c) Because Operation Barkhane was widely perceived as a failure, anti-French sentiments erupted, with a renewed call for France to leave the region.
 - (d) All of the above
34. Fill in the blanks:-
NATO Allies went into Afghanistan in _____ and in _____ NATO launched the Resolute Support Mission (RSM) to train, advise and assist Afghan security forces and institutions to fight terrorism and secure their country.
- (a) 1998, 2012
 - (b) 2000, 2011
 - (c) 2001, 2015
 - (d) 2003, 2016

35. Fill in the blanks:-

India is hosting the Third Ministerial _____ conference in New Delhi, and this meeting will be conducted by the _____

- (a) 'No Money for Terror', Ministry of Home Affairs
- (b) 'The End of Terror', Ministry of Defence
- (c) 'Finishing Terror', Ministry of External Affairs
- (d) 'Wiping out Terror' The Department of Defence

Passage (Q.36-Q.40): The Orion capsule swept 130km (80 miles) above the lunar surface, and it will now begin to enter a larger orbit.

The vehicle was out of contact for 34 minutes during this manoeuvre, which began at 12:44 GMT, as it took place on the far side of the Moon.

As the signal returned, the spacecraft sent back an image of the Earth. Nasa says so far the mission has "exceeded expectations" since last week's launch.

Nasa flight director Zebulon Scoville said: "This is one of those days that you've been thinking about and dreaming about for a long, long time.

"This morning, we just saw the Earth set behind the Moon as we take the next human-rated vehicle around the Moon, preparing to bring humans back there within a few years. This is a game-changer."

36. How many cameras does Artemis 1 have?

- (a) 24
- (b) 20
- (c) 15
- (d) 18

37. Choose the correct statements based on Artemis 1 from the following –

I) Artemis 1 is NASA's Deep Space Exploration Systems' (DSES) - the six-person Orion spacecraft and Space Launch System (SLS) rocket - first integrated flight test.

II) It will test the agency's Space Launch System (SLS) rocket and Orion crew capsule.

- (a) Only I is correct
- (b) Only II is correct
- (c) None of the above
- (d) All of the above

38. Fill in the blanks:-

Artemis 2 mission, is scheduled to be launched in _____, will be a crewed mission

- (a) 2023
- (b) 2025
- (c) 2024
- (d) 2026

39. Fill in the blanks:-

Launch from _____, Sriharikota, India marks the first dedicated commercial launch for NewSpace India Limited (NSIL) using _____ rocket.

- (a) National Remote Sensing Agency /Centre , GSAT-31
- (b) Satish Dhawan Space Centre , LVM3
- (c) Down Range Station , RISAT-2B
- (d) Antrix Corporation , IRNSS-1I

40. Why Artemis 1 launch was postponed on November 14 2022?

- (a) Because of tropical storm Nicole.
- (b) Because of engine bleed issue with one of the core stage's RS-25 engines
- (c) Because of a hydrogen leak.
- (d) All of the above

Passage (Q.41-Q45): Economic losses from drought, floods and landslides have rocketed in Asia. In 2021 alone, weather and water-related hazards caused total damage of US\$ 35.6 billion, affecting nearly 50 million people, according to a new report from the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

The State of the Climate in Asia 2021 report highlighted how climate change impacts are wreaking an ever-increasing human, financial and environmental toll, worsening food insecurity and poverty and holding back sustainable development.

The report also painted a worrying scenario for future water stress. High Mountain Asia, including the Himalayas and the Tibetan Plateau, contains the largest volume of ice outside of the polar region, with approximately an area of 100,000 km² of glacier coverage. The rate of glacier retreat is accelerating and many glaciers suffered from intense mass losses as the result of exceptionally warm and dry conditions in 2021. These so-called water towers of the world are vital for freshwater supplies for the most densely populated part of the planet and so glacier retreat has major implications for future generations.

41. The State of the Climate in Asia 2021 was released by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) at the COP27 in which place?
(a) Turkey (b) Iran (c) Iraq (d) Egypt
42. Fill in the blanks:-
In 2021, _____ witnessed the highest economic loss in Asia.
(a) Sri Lanka (b) India (c) China (d) Pakistan
43. What are the key findings of the report? Choose the correct options from the following –
I) The second highest loss was experienced by Pakistan, with it losing 3.2 billion USD.
II) Floods caused the highest number of deaths and economic damage. Drought affected highest number of people in the region.
(a) Only I is correct (b) Only II is correct
(c) Either I or II is correct (d) All of the above
44. What type of natural calamity caused most destruction on Asia in 2021?
(a) Earthquakes (b) Draughts (c) Storms (d) Floods
45. Fill in the blanks:-
Named by _____, _____ is the first tropical cyclone of the post-monsoon season of 2022.
(a) Bangladesh, Asani (b) Indonesia, Yaas
(c) Thailand, Sitrang (d) Myanmar, Gulab

Passage (Q.46-Q.50): Britain and France will sign a joint declaration on Monday to ramp up their efforts to stop illegal migrants from making perilous journeys across the Channel.

French interior minister Gerald Darmanin will host his British counterpart Suella Braverman in Paris early on Monday morning to sign an agreement, according to a media invitation issued by France's Interior Ministry.

A French official confirmed a deal would be agreed on Monday, but declined to give further details.

So far this year, about 40,000 people have crossed the Channel in small boats, up from 28,526 last year, putting pressure on new British Prime Minister Rishi Sunak to find a way to slow the flow.

Britain's Telegraph newspaper reported on Saturday that the Anglo-French deal would significantly increase the 200 French officers and volunteers who operate on Channel beaches, and France will aim for a "much higher" proportion of migrants to be prevented from leaving.

46. Fill in the blanks:-
A bilateral agreement worth _____ was signed by Britain and France to boost their efforts to curb illegal migration from the English Channel crossings.
(a) 68.5 million USD (b) 74.5 million USD
(c) 82.5 million USD (d) 62 million USD
47. "The agreement comes after more than 40,000 people crossed the British channel in 2022." Most of the migrants are from which places? Choose the correct option from the following –
(a) Iraq (b) Pakistan (c) Ukraine (d) Albania
48. What are key features of the agreement? Choose the correct statements from the following –
I) It proposes a 40% increase in the number of French officers patrolling French beaches in 2022-23, with British funding provided over the next five months.
II) For the first time, observers will be stationed on both sides of the Channel to improve mutual understanding of migration and information exchange.
(a) Only I is correct (b) Only II is correct
(c) None of the above (d) All of the above
49. Fill in the blanks:-
The _____ Refugee Convention and its _____ Protocol are the key legal documents that form the basis of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).
(a) 1947 , 1964 (b) 1956 , 1972 (c) 1941 , 1960 (d) 1951 , 1967
50. Choose the correct statements based on Rohingya refugees in India from the following -
I) The United Nations has labelled Rohingya Muslims as the world's most persecuted minority.
II) India launched "Operation Insaniyat" to provide relief aid to refugee camps in Bangladesh. Delhi's decision to extend assistance fits with its desire to discourage Rohingya refugees from entering India.
(a) Only I is correct (b) Only II is correct
(c) None of the above (d) All of the above

Passage (Q.51-Q.55): Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs) have been on a selling spree in India. June 2022 witnessed the worst sell-off since March 2020 — when India announced a nationwide lockdown — at ₹50,000 crore. This comes on the back of May's sell-off figures of about ₹44,000 crore. June was also the ninth on the trot that FPIs had sold net of their assets — ie, sold more than they had purchased. Their selling actions have triggered a significant decline in benchmark indices, resulting in a drop in market capitalisation of companies.

51. Fill in the blanks:-
In India, inflation surged to an eight-year high of 7.79% in April, prompting the RBI to hike the repo rate by _____ basis points to _____.
(a) 80, 4.75% (b) 90, 4.90% (c) 70, 4.64% (d) 60, 4.55%
52. What are Foreign portfolio investors (FPI)?
(a) FPI involves an Institutional investor buying foreign financial assets such as fixed deposits, stocks, and mutual funds. All the investments are passively held by the Institutional investors.
(b) FPI involves a Corporate investor buying foreign financial assets such as fixed deposits, stocks, and mutual funds. All the investments are passively held by the Corporate investors.
(c) FPI involves an investor buying foreign financial assets such as fixed deposits, stocks, and mutual funds. All the investments are passively held by the investors.
(d) FPI involves a Retail investor buying foreign financial assets such as fixed deposits, stocks, and mutual funds. All the investments are passively held by the Retail investors.

53. Why is capital flowing out? Choose the correct options from the following –
- I) Investors see relatively high valuations in India, rising bond yields in the US, an appreciating dollar, and concerns about a US recession triggered by a rate hike in the US as possible reasons for their withdrawal.
 - II) The dip in the rupee, oil imports and other imported components will get costlier, which will further lead to higher inflation.
- (a) Only I is correct (b) Only II is correct
(c) Either I or II is correct (d) All of the above
54. Choose the correct options based on FDI from the following -
- I) A Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is an investment made by a company or individual in one country into a business in another.
 - II) FDI provides the investor with control over the business.
- (a) Only I is correct (b) Only II is correct
(c) None of the above (d) All of the above
55. Why are FPIs' dumping Indian Stocks?
- (a) Because of uncertainty caused by the Russia-Ukraine war, an aggressive rate hike by the US Federal Reserve and strengthening of the US dollar have made foreign equity investors risk-averse about emerging markets like India, with many opting to book profits.
 - (b) Because of tightening of monetary policy by the US Fed which has been on a rate hiking spree to control inflation.
 - (c) Because the stock markets have been rattled by persistent capital withdrawals from the capital market, which has also caused the rupee to weaken as global inflation rates rise.
 - (d) All of the above

Passage (Q.56-Q.60): The NIRYAT (National Import-Export Record for Yearly Analysis of Trade) portal will be launched by Prime Minister Modi on June 23.

The portal will be launched at the inaugural ceremony of the new premises of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry at 10:30 AM.

he Prime Minister will also address the gathering on the occasion.

Earlier this year PM Modi had hailed India's success in achieving its goods export target of USD 400 billion , 9 days prior to the deadline.

56. Which is the ministry of Vanijya Bhawan?
- (a) Ministry of Communications
 - (b) Ministry of Commerce and Industry
 - (c) Ministry of Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises
 - (d) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship
57. Fill in the blanks:-
- India's merchandise exports touched a record _____ in 2021-22, led by robust growth in petroleum products, engineering, gems and jewellery, chemicals, and pharmaceuticals, data.
- (a) \$315 Billion (b) \$375 Billion (c) \$418 Billion (d) \$428 Billion

58. Choose the correct statements based on NIRYAT portal from the following –
- I) The portal will provide a public database on exports from states and will help break down silos and help the industry to take fast decisions.
 - II) It will also eventually link the government's work on the one district one export plan.
 - III) Important information about more than 30 commodity groups exported to more than 200 countries will be available through this portal.
- (a) Only I is correct (b) Both I & II are correct
(c) Both II & III are correct (d) All of the above

59. Fill in the blanks:-
India exported \$83 billion worth of _____ to the _____
- (a) Petroleum products , Myanmar (b) Jewellery products , Germany
(c) Engineering products , USA (d) Iron & Steel , Russia

60. Why is NIRYAT portal important?
- (a) Because it is developed as a one-stop platform for stakeholders to get all necessary information related to India's foreign trade, Also It will provide important real-time data to all stakeholders.
 - (b) Because export growth will help in reducing India's trade deficit, nudging credit rating agencies to improve India's credit rating resulting in lower interest loans and economic growth.
 - (c) Because it will limit the consumption of goods and services.
 - (d) Because unlike major exporting countries of east and south-east Asia, India is poorly connected with GVCs.

Passage (Q.61-Q.65): At least six people were killed and nine others injured after a 5.3-magnitude earthquake hit eastern Afghanistan overnight, less than three months after a powerful earthquake killed more than 1,000 people, an official said on Monday.

The latest quake was felt in the provinces of Kunar, Laghman and Nangarhar, and in the capital Kabul.

"We are collecting information from other areas regarding casualties and damages," deputy minister for disaster management Sharafuddin Muslim told AFP.

61. The Earthquake originated near which city of Afghanistan?
- (a) Kandahar (b) Khost (c) Sheberghan (d) Jalalabad
62. What caused 2004 Tsunami?
- (a) It was primarily caused by vertical displacement of the seafloor, in response to slip on the inter-plate thrust fault near the coast of Sumatra island, Indonesia, which set off the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami.
 - (b) It was primarily caused by horizontal displacement of the seafloor, in response to slip on the inter-plate thrust fault near the coast of Sumatra island, Indonesia, which set off the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami.
 - (c) It was primarily caused by an eruption of underground dormant volcano, which in response slipped the inter-plate thrust fault near the coast of Sumatra island, Indonesia, which set off the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami.
 - (d) All of the above
63. What caused the earthquake in Afghanistan? Choose the correct options from the following –
- I) Afghanistan is earthquake-prone because it's located in the mountainous Karakoram region, which is part of the Alpide belt — the second most seismically active region in the world after the Pacific Ring of Fire.
 - II) High collisions between the Indian subcontinent and the Eurasian tectonic plate are thought to be the cause of the extremely-common earthquakes in this region.
 - III) The United States Geological Survey (USGS) has called the Karakoram region "one of the most seismically hazardous regions on earth", boasting one of the highest rates of deep earthquakes in the world.
- (a) Only I is correct (b) Both I & II are correct
(c) Both II & III are correct (d) None of the above

64. What was the magnitude of the earthquake?
(a) 7.4 M_w (b) 6.2 M_w (c) 5.8 M_w (d) 5.9 M_w
65. Choose the correct options based on earthquake waves from the following –
I) These are of 2 types of waves – body waves and surface waves
II) It is generated due to the release of energy at the focus and move in all directions travelling through the body of the earth.
III) When the body waves interact with surface rocks, a new set of waves is generated called surface waves.
(a) Only I is correct (b) Both I & III are correct
(c) Both I & II are correct (d) All of the above

SECTION - C: LEGAL REASONING

Directions(Q.66-Q.105): Read the comprehension and answer the questions:

Passage(Q.66-Q.70): Consumers can cheer as the /Consumer Protection Act, 2019/ (the “CPA”) has recently replaced the three-decade old /Consumer Protection Act, 1986/. Under the CPA, a consumer (that is, anyone who has bought a good or availed a service), can file a complaint against the seller or provider of the goods or services if there is any deficiency in the goods or services. One crucial change is that now the money spent on buying the product will determine the value of the case as opposed to the previous parameter of the Maximum Retail Price (“*MRP*”) of the purchased goods/service. “Say something is bought on discount, it’s only fair that the amount the consumer has paid is the determiner in place of the MRP,” says the expert. In another change, the CPA allows consumers to file their complaint with a consumer court from anywhere. This comes as a big relief as earlier they were required to file complaint in the area where the seller or service provider was located. This is a fitting move considering the rise in e-commerce purchases, where the seller could be located anywhere.

The CPA has provisions for product liability under which a manufacturer or a service provider has to compensate a consumer if their good/service causes injury or loss to the consumer due to manufacturing defect or poor service. For instance, if a pressure cooker explodes due to a manufacturing defect and harms the consumer, the manufacturer is liable to compensate the consumer for the injury.

E-commerce will now be governed by all the laws that apply to direct selling. The CPA says that platforms like Amazon, Flipkart, Snapdeal etc. will have to disclose sellers’ details, such as their address, website, email, etc and other conditions related to refund, exchange, terms of contract and warranty on their website to increase transparency. The responsibility of ensuring that no counterfeit or fraudulent products are sold on these platforms will also be with the e-commerce companies, in failure of which they hold accountability.

66. Manal after researching for several weeks found for him a perfect watch “Arizona 2.0”. the features include Heart Rate Zones; customizable workouts; a Multisport workout that automatically switches between any sequence of swimming, biking, and running; Running Form metrics; Running Power; a more expansive workout summary on your phone app, and more. Manal waited 6 months to get it on sale because the showroom price was fairly costly. The sale prices did not change significantly. Manal stumbled upon an e commerce website selling all the luxurious products at about 50% off while browsing. In his haste to get the greatest offer, he failed to read the site's terms and conditions, which indicated that no returns would be accepted and that the merchandise would be delivered within 30 days. When he eventually received the shipment, he discovered no watch inside, but just soaps. Manal filed a complaint with the e commerce site for return or exchange the item, but it rejected any claims since Manal agreed all of the terms and conditions of the purchase. Can Manal still hold them accountable?
- (a) Yes, as the Consumer Protection Act include E-commerce purchases too and thus can claim for damages.
 - (b) Yes, as under CPA, it was the e-commerce platform’s responsibility to ensure that no fraudulent products are sold on its platforms
 - (c) No, as per the terms and condition agreed by Manal, he is not entitled for a return.
 - (d) No, as Manal should have bought the items cautiously from a trusted website.

67. Assume, in a similar case, that the website Manal discovered was selling counterfeit items, such as dupes and rejected luxury bags, shoes, outfits, and accessories. Generally, all of the items offered on the website are rejected products with manufacturing defects, bought from the manufacturer and are consequently sold at a significantly cheaper price than an original. Manal was unaware of the situation and had purchased two Luciii Vitten purses for her sister, each costing 20,000/-originally, but he only paid 3000 for the pair on the website, thinking he got a great deal. When the delivery arrived, Manal discovered that the bag had various manufacturing flaws, such as not being correctly stitched and having insufficient place for the front zip. In this circumstance, can Manal submit a direct complaint with the manufacturer regarding such defects and claim compensation?
- (a) Manal cannot file any complaints with that of the manufacturer as the websites sold the rejected counterfeits products.
 - (b) Manal can also file a complaint against the manufacturer as E-commerce will now be governed by all the laws that apply to direct selling.
 - (c) Manal cannot claim damages for inadequate or defective service, as everyone but Manal is aware that all of the things sold on the website are rejected products and thus are consequently sold at a significantly cheaper price than an original.
 - (d) Manal can file a complaint directly with that of the manufacturer of Luciii Vitten as the CPA has provisions for product liability under which a manufacturer has to compensate a consumer
68. Manal, who knew nothing about baking, and randomly purchased a less expensive home baking set out of several options available on the website, for his recently retired mother so that she could spend her time doing what she enjoys the most, baking. Upon using, Shalini, as an experienced baker, quickly recognised that all the products were of low quality and were very cheap. Manal submitted an exchange request on the website shipmart.com, where customer service declined his request, stating that we do have good quality things on our website as well, which is not cheap but pricey. You had the option of purchasing that item, but you chose a cheaper alternative. As a result, we are unable to accept requests for exchange of seal damaged and used products. Decide.
- (a) Manal's exchange request is rightfully denied since there was defect in the service or the items received.
 - (b) Manal himself chose such items and hence cannot make a guarantee for the exchange of used products.
 - (c) Manal's request should be granted since he was disappointed with the quality of the items.
 - (d) Manal's request cannot be approved because the website provided transparency across all items offered.
69. In continuation of previous question, assume Manal's mother was not fully aware of the poor quality of the goods obtained, but as she baked the item, she detected a bad odour emanating from the baked food. She subsequently delivered the baked goodies to her daughter-in-law, who became ill after eating the rotten food. Can her daughter-in-law submit a complaint about the bad food made using the E-commerce website's products? Decide.
- (a) The daughter-in-law has no claim in this case since she is not the consumer of the products purchased.
 - (b) Daughter may make a claim for the poor quality of the items she got, from which she fell ill.
 - (c) Daughter in law has no claim here since, despite suspecting something was amiss with the food, Manal's mother delivered it to her daughter in law for consumption.
 - (d) Manal and the daughter-in-law will have a legitimate claim against the poor quality of products provided from the e-commerce website.

70. Suraj bought the latest Lesla car which comes with inbuilt autopilot mode of driving. Autopilot is a hands-on driver assistance system that is intended to be used only with a fully attentive driver. Full Self-Driving (FSD) Beta has all the features of a self-driving system, but they often fail, which is why it requires a driver behind the wheel at all-time to be attentive and ready to take control. This disclaimer is always advised to the drivers by all the manufacturers. Suraj allegedly lost control of the vehicle before crashing into other vehicles and killing 2. The incident took place in China on November 5 in the southern province of Guangdong. Lesla has denied malfunctioning to blame the deadly crash. The US automaker on Sunday said that it will assist Chinese police investigating the crash, but the incident wasn't caused by malfunction. According to the investigation the data taken from the car showed no proof that the brake pedal had been applied by Suraj before the crash. Suraj sued the manufacturer for the damages and injury caused. Decide manufacturer's liability.
- (a) The manufacturers should accept full responsibility in this case because the accident occurred due to faulty manufacturing, which resulted in two deaths and Suraj's injury.
 - (b) Both the manufacturer and Suraj should be held accountable because it was Suraj's irresponsibility while driving and the manufacturer's fault that caused the accident.
 - (c) The manufacturer will be held solely responsible because the automobile caused Suraj harm and loss due to a manufacturing flaw and poor servicing.
 - (d) The manufacturer will not be held accountable since the accident was not caused by a manufacturing defect.

Passage(Q.71-Q.75): Several states have announced various strong measures at times to check the outbreak of life-threatening influenzas such as swine flu, bird flu, corona virus, etc. With the central government asking them to strictly enforce the lockdown and take "legal action" against violators, authorities in several parts of the country have also invoked orders in such cases that prohibit the assembly of people. Section 269 of the Indian Penal Code is one such provision that requires obedience of these orders passed by a public servant and prescribes punishment for disobedience of the same during times when a deadly disease has taken its toll on the people.

Section 269 of the Indian Penal Code: Negligent act likely to spread infection of disease dangerous to life.—Whoever unlawfully or negligently does any act which is, and which he knows or has reason to believe to be, likely to spread the infection of any disease dangerous to life, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

Section 270 of the Indian Penal Code: Malignant act likely to spread infection of disease dangerous to life.—Whoever malignantly does any act which is, and which he knows or has reason to believe to be, likely to spread the infection of any disease dangerous to life, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

71. The Supreme Court in a recent judgement ordered that India is a secular country and merely because one religious group is living in majority in a particular area, it cannot be a reason for not allowing other religious festivals or processions through that area. An order is promulgated by a public servant lawfully empowered to promulgate such order, directing that a religious procession shall not pass down a certain street. A knowingly disobeys the order, and thereby causes danger of riot. Has A has committed any offence defined in the passage?
- (a) According to the Supreme Court's decision, A did not commit an offence.
 - (b) A has committed an offence by disobeying an order issued by a public servant who is lawfully authorised to issue such an order.
 - (c) A did commit a crime because the order was issued during a time when a deadly disease was wreaking havoc on the people.
 - (d) It cannot be determined because the passage lacks information on the facts' subject matter.

72. Matheson is a city of China where people regularly eat meat of different animals. There are foods enjoyed around the world that china considers so risky that they're outright banned there. Some of these pose the risk of food borne illness dangerous to life while others bring agricultural pests into the country. No one stateside is noshing on horse meat unless they're doing so illegally. Mr. Mehta unknowingly ate a dish at a five star hotel where one of the ingredients in the dish was horse meat. Can Mehta be held liable under section 270 for consuming the same?
- (a) Mr. Mehta did not have malignant intention; hence he is not liable under section 270.
 - (b) He is liable under section 269 as it was reasonable to have had the knowledge that eating horse meat out in a restaurant comes with a risk of food borne illness.
 - (c) Mr. Mehta is not liable under any offence as he had no knowledge of the fact that the dish he ordered contains horse meat as one of the ingredients.
 - (d) Mr. Mehta is liable as it is a fact that horse meat was banned and then consuming the same; he will be held liable with the restaurant under section 269 of IPC.
73. A rare type of illness was discovered in the district of Yuhan, China. This illness caused by an unknown bacterium resulted in diarrhoea that lasted for about three days.. The situation in Yuhan got worse as almost half the population of the city was inflicted by this disease. The disease was found to be highly infectious and could spread by close physical contact with the inflicted person, via air, water etc. Manilal, was inflicted with bacteria despite the government orders to stay home he went out to the market to purchase groceries. Decide upon the liability of Manilal as per the passage.
- (a) Manilal did not have malignant intention; hence he is not liable under section 270.
 - (b) He is liable under section 269 as it was reasonable to have had the knowledge that stepping out in a public area may spread the infection.
 - (c) He will not be held liable under Section 269 but under Section 270 of Indian penal code.
 - (d) He will be found not guilty under the sections of passage because he has a disease that only lasts three days.
74. During the sudden outbreak of the deadly Covid virus, all modes of transportation were shut down. The entire country was put on lockdown, and people who had travelled abroad in the past were being inspected and quarantined. Kanika Om Kapoor, famous Hollywood singer after returning from a trip to London, had been feeling ill and was diagnosed with Covid, but instead of getting quarantined, she hosted a party and made sure she attended a few others. Decide her liability.
- (a) Ms Kapoor is not liable as she was not aware if she was infected with the virus at the time of partying.
 - (b) Ms Kapoor is liable under section 270 as despite having the reasonable knowledge about the situation she still went on to party.
 - (c) Ms Kapoor is liable under Section 269.
 - (d) She went on to party before the lockdown was declared. Hence, no criminal liability can be attracted.
75. Jackie is a mother of four children, two girls and two boys. The girls aged 8 and 6 were born with HIV. Jackie learnt from her mistake and protected the boys aged 4 and 2 years from the deadly epidemic. However, Tarun, one of her sons, was discovered to be HIV positive. His mother, fearful that her son would not find a suitable life partner, began secretly looking for marriage proposals, for him when he reached a suitable age. Both the mother and the son kept his HIV/AIDS status a secret. As a result, he married Neeta, and it wasn't until after the marriage that Neeta learned about Tarun's ailment. Decide.
- (a) Tarun is liable under 270 as his malignant act likely to spread infection of disease dangerous to life.
 - (b) Tarun is liable under 269 as his Negligent act likely to spread infection of disease dangerous to life
 - (c) Both Tarun and his mother are liable under section 269.
 - (d) Both Tarun and his mother are liable under section 270.

Passage(Q.76-Q.80): Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions in light of the same. Intentional infliction of emotional distress ("IIED") is a civil tort that is sometimes referred to as the "tort of outrage." A person commits intentional infliction of emotional distress by carrying out an extreme and outrageous act against their victim. This act must cause emotional trauma beyond the bounds of what a civilized community would tolerate. A victim of IIED may be able to recover monetary compensation or other damages if they can prove the actor's conduct "exceeded all permissible bounds of a civilized society".

To succeed in a claim of intentional infliction of emotional distress, a plaintiff must prove the following three elements:

1. The defendant committed an extreme and outrageous act;
2. The defendant acted intentionally or recklessly to cause or create likelihood of severe emotional harm to another;
3. The defendant's act caused the plaintiff to suffer severe emotional harm.

Often, employees who cannot sue their employers for negligence may be able to sue them for IIED instead. These instances might be due to intentional personal injury or a hostile work environment. IIED claims can be made in the context of a variety of legal matters, which is why having a reliable legal team working on your behalf is so important. Knowledgeable attorneys have the skill and experience to find the needle in the proverbial haystack—which in this case, means finding the correct legal claim to fit each individual's situation, whether it is IIED or not.

76. Ramya was a six months pregnant woman. One day her neighbour Mayank comes to her and, as a joke, tells her that her husband had died and the hospital was looking for her to identify the body. This caused an extreme nervous shock to Ramya, and she fainted and suffered a miscarriage. Decide whether this will come under the tort of IIED.
- (a) Yes, this would come under the tort of IIED as she suffered a nervous shock and lost her unborn child.
 - (b) Yes, this would constitute the tort of IIED as what Mayank told her was a lie, and her husband was not really dead.
 - (c) This would not constitute a tort of IIED as there is nothing to prove that Mayank acted intentionally or recklessly.
 - (d) This would constitute a tort under IIED as it was an extremely outrageous act, done recklessly, and it led Ramya to suffer a nervous shock, and it also caused a miscarriage.
77. Badshah Swimming lessons was a small swimming instructing institute. A man named Badshah was the main instructor there. One day he saw his ex-girlfriend Maya come to the swimming class; he always wanted to avenge her abandoning him, so he gave her a swimming suit that he knew would dissolve in water. As a result, Maya was rendered naked in front of her then-husband in the institute. Distressed, she sued Badshah for IIED. Decide.
- (a) This would constitute a tort of IIED as it was an extreme and outrageous act.
 - (b) This would not constitute IIED as Maya was naked in front of her husband, so there was no emotional distress.
 - (c) This would cause IIED as due to this outrageous act Maya was rendered naked in a public place, causing extreme emotional distress to her.
 - (d) This would not cause IIED as Badshah merely did it as a joke, and he did not let her be naked in front of a lot of people other than her husband.

78. Kareem motor works was a garage that dealt with cars and the problems in cars. Sukarm was an employee there. One day the employer, Abdul, called and chided him in front of everyone by calling him names for a very long time because Sukarm's lousy work had caused extreme damage to a car customer. As a result of this public humiliation, Sukarm suffered emotional distress and sought to bring a suit against IIED against his employer. Decide.
- (a) This would not constitute a tort under IIED because Abdul being an employer, has the right to chide his employee on a wrong committed by them.
 - (b) This would constitute a tort of IIED because the act was outrageous as he recklessly shouted at him in front of everyone, and that is unreasonable.
 - (c) This would not constitute a tort of IIED because shouting at employees is not very outrageous as it happens all the time in regular workplaces.
 - (d) It cannot be determined as it is unclear whether Abdul intended to cause suffering to Kareem.
79. Donald Trunk was a very big politician, with huge number of supporters and he was running for mayor. The world was marred with a virus that originated in a country called Trina. Donald started calling out all the Trinese people as viruses and blamed them at all public gatherings and speeches, by calling them names. This led to a lot of outrage all across the nation, and a lot of Trinese people suffered humiliation and detest at the hands of Trunk's supporters. One Mr Lou was spat at and called a virus by a supporter of Trunk. He levied charges of IIED on Trunk. Decide.
- (a) Yes, this would constitute a tort of IIED as Trunk did it intentionally and wanted to cause hurt to the Trinese people.
 - (b) No, it would not be considered a tort of IIED, as there is nothing to prove that Trunk did it intentionally.
 - (c) It cannot be IIED as Trunk did not intend for Lou to get hurt like that.
 - (d) This action will be under IIED as it was reckless on the part of Trunk to say something like that, given he was a powerful politician with a vast number of supporters.
80. Sneha's boss made some sexist remarks about her at a dinner party at her home. She called him out on it in private and told him not to repeat it again. Since then, her boss started giving her an unnatural amount of work and kept only her working till the late hours of the night. The work environment became very unfriendly for her. She decided to sue him for IIED.
- (a) This would not amount to IIED as there is nothing to prove that her boss did all that for a personal vendetta.
 - (b) There is nothing to prove that she was the only one getting loads of work; it could be a requirement as well.
 - (c) It would constitute IIED as the sudden increase in work insinuates that her boss intended to make her distressed.
 - (d) It would not constitute IIED as there is no nexus between her calling her boss out and her boss giving her a lot of workloads and making her work more than her time.

Passage(Q.81-Q.85): We often hear a plethora of complaints by the petitioners or the plaintiff of a particular case. The legal fees charged were exorbitantly high, the dispute was resolved after a number of hearings, or that the verdict did not provide them with the appropriate remedy. But with the advent of alternative dispute resolution, we can observe a significant decrease in such complaints. Forms of ADR, like Arbitration, Mediation, etc can especially be seen as a recent trend in commercial contracts, matrimonial disputes and other form of disputes. Parties who have inserted an arbitration clause in the contract can refer the dispute to arbitration. A significant difference of arbitration as compared to mediation is that one of the parties cannot withdraw from arbitration one-sidedly. The following are the different types of arbitration as per the jurisdiction of the case: (a) Domestic arbitration is where both the parties must be Indians and the proceedings take place in India itself. In the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 there is no specific definition given to domestic arbitration. The proceedings must be held in the domestic territory and must be in lieu of the procedural and substantive law in India. (b) International arbitration occurs outside the domestic territory because of either a clause inserted in the agreement between the parties or the cause of action that arises from a foreign element relating to the dispute or

to the parties. According to the circumstances that led to a case being filed, foreign or Indian law would be applicable. (c) Ad-hoc arbitration refers to when parties with mutual consent opt for arbitration to resolve the dispute. It is the most common form of ADR mechanism used in India owing to reasonable costs and adequate infrastructure. The parties have the option to choose the rules and the procedure to be followed. This form of arbitration can be used for international commercial transactions or any kind of domestic disputes.

81. An Indian couple, X and Y had a marital dispute when X discovered that Y was already married to P but married X for the wealth. She discovered this after seven months of marriage. She was heartbroken and frustrated by Y's actions. As a result, she wanted to bring a lawsuit against Y, but her father persuaded her to settle her issues through ADR in India. She consented because it was less time and more affordable. Can she use ADR as a means of dispute resolution?
- (a) ADR is not an option for X because it is only applicable in commercial disputes between the parties.
 - (b) X cannot use ADR as a remedy since she must obtain the consent of the other party prior to employing any approach.
 - (c) X can use ADR as recourse because it is a feasible option for resolving disputes swiftly and efficiently.
 - (d) X has recourse to ADR since both parties have agreed to use that form of dispute resolution.
82. H and J agreed to a contract in which H would feed J's dog for two months, while J was in another country for medical treatment. For two weeks, the arrangement worked well. Later on, even H had an emergency that required him to leave town. In his haste, he forgot to inform J of the situation and also forgot that the dog was there. As a result, the dog went without food for nearly a month and died. When J returned to India and discovered this, she decided to use ADR as a means to settle the dispute, to which H agreed. Choose the most appropriate statement based on the passage-
- (a) J should use ADR because it is a less time-consuming and less expensive solution.
 - (b) J should not submit a complaint because H had no intention of leaving J's dog unattended.
 - (c) J should instead initiate a criminal case because H's actions come under culpable homicide.
 - (d) J should not use ADR because such minor events have no recourse under the same.
83. Choose the option that has the least parallels to the passage's content.
- (a) International arbitration happens outside of the domestic territory as a result of either a clause placed in the parties' agreement or a cause of action arising from a foreign element connected to the dispute or the parties.
 - (b) When parties with mutual consent choose arbitration to resolve a dispute, it is referred to as ad hoc arbitration.
 - (c) Domestic arbitration occurs when one of the parties is Indian and the procedures are held in India. The proceedings must take place on Indian soil and must be in lieu of Indian procedural and substantive law.
 - (d) Arbitration can be invoked by parties that have included an arbitration clause in their contract. One key difference between arbitration and mediation is that one of the parties cannot withdraw from arbitration unilaterally.
84. V and W had a disagreement because V gave W the inferior raw materials needed to produce garments, causing the quality of the final product to deteriorate and the clothes to be sold at a loss. W used ADR to obtain adequate redress, as he could choose the rules and V consented to do the same. Which type of arbitration technique have the parties chosen? Give a valid justification for your answer.
- (a) It is ad hoc arbitration since the criteria for the same are met in the particular context.
 - (b) It is domestic arbitration because both parties are from India and the proceedings are also held in India.
 - (c) Since foreign law is being applied in this dispute, it is international arbitration.
 - (d) It is difficult to determine the type of arbitration referred to due to a lack of information.

85. Which of the following instances fall under the purview of domestic arbitration?
- (a) N and M, became involved in a dispute as a result of M's violation of contract and chose to seek ADR. M realized he was going to lose and withdrew as a result, leaving N with no recourse.
 - (b) S and P, both Indians, got into an argument in which P gave S a counterfeit diamond necklace that S had purchased from P for her wedding. S did not take P to court because he was a family friend and instead sought ADR in India.
 - (c) T and U reached an agreement in which T would teach U physics the day before his exam in exchange for 1500 rupees. Because T needed the money right away, she accepted it in advance and promised to teach U. Unfortunately, she went missing the day before U's exam, causing him to fail. To settle the conflict, U appointed a mediator.
 - (d) W and X agreed to a deal in which X agreed to clean W's house every day in exchange for 3000 rupees. When W had an urgent meeting with a high-profile client one day, he asked X to clean with additional care. X, having agreed, forgot to clean the bathroom. W used ADR to settle the disagreement.

Passage(Q.86-Q.90): Vicarious Liability deals with cases where one person is liable for the acts of others. So in a case of vicarious liability, both the person at whose behest the act is done as well as the person who does the act is liable. Thus, employers are vicariously liable for the torts of their employees that are committed during the course of employment. The common examples of such a liability are: (a) Liability of the principal for the tort of his agent; (b) Liability of partners of each other's tort; (c) Liability of the master for the tort of his servant. (d) Liability of the State or Liability of the Administration. This liability is based on the concept of 'Respondeat Superior' which means 'Let the Superior be Liable'. So the constituents of vicarious liability are: (1) There must be a relationship of a certain kind. (2) The wrongful act must be related to the relationship in a certain way. (3) The wrong must be done within the course of employment. An act falls under the course of employment if it is authorized by the master; or it is a wrongful mode of doing an authorized act. This means that the master can be held liable even for those acts which he has not authorized as long as the act was done in furtherance of the activities authorized by the master. Vicarious Liability may also arise in the following ways: (a) By Abetment: Those who abet a tortuous act are equally responsible with those who commit the act. A person is to abet an act when he (i) knowingly for his own benefits induces another to commit a wrong or (ii) by use of illegal means directed against a third party, induces a person to do an act which is detrimental to that third party although the person induced may be entitled to do that act. (b) By Ratification: Ratification is when the person for whom an act is performed approves it after it has been completed. As a result, the right to act on his behalf is granted after the act has been completed. In tort law, ratification is viewed as though the act was done with authority from the start.

86. Choose the option that is the least consistent with the information in the passage.
- (a) Employers are held vicariously accountable for their employees' torts, committed during the course of employment.
 - (b) Abetment can result in vicarious liability, wherein the individuals who aid and abet a tortuous act are held more accountable than those who commit the act.
 - (c) Ratification is seen in tort law as though the act was done with authority from the start.
 - (d) A conduct is considered to be in the course of employment if it is approved by the master or is a wrongful method of performing an authorized act.

87. Which of the following options do not allow for vicarious liability?
- (a) H was instructed by his employer to drop off a client who had come for a meeting. On his way back, he hit a passenger.
 - (b) L's boss asked him to unload the truck and go home after the duty. He violated traffic signals while rushing to unload the truck and was thus fined along with his company.
 - (c) M was employed by an MNC and was tasked with drafting legal documents for the firm's clients. One day, his father became involved in a conflict for which he sought M's personal legal assistance, but when M failed to file the necessary documentation, his father sued the MNC under vicarious liability.
 - (d) Y was travelling from Bombay to Delhi for an official business meeting on behalf of his firm. He got into a brawl with another passenger, who subsequently filed a complaint and sued the firm.
88. J's boss ordered him to prepare a presentation at home and come to the meeting the next day. Tired of working, he resolved to finish the remainder when he returned from personal dinner with his wife. He got into an argument with the hotel manager at the hotel and abused and assaulted him. The hotel manager sought damages from his employer on the grounds of vicarious liability. Decide.
- (a) The employer will be held accountable because the course of employment would only be concluded when he arrived at work the next day.
 - (b) The employer is not liable because J's conduct of abuse and assault did not occur during the course of employment.
 - (c) The employer is liable since J had not yet finished the presentation and was thus still in the course of employment.
 - (d) The employer is not accountable because he did not ask J to go for dinner with his wife and then verbally abuse the hotel manager.
89. K was engaged as a worker at XYZ Textiles Ltd. He was tasked with acquiring high-quality raw materials at a reasonable price. He had a smoking habit, so whenever he went to the shops, he would first smoke and then begin his day. He took 30 minutes because he used to read a newspaper beside it. Because the raw materials were needed quickly, the employer instructed him not to smoke that day in order to finish the delivery. He disregarded him and went about his business as normal. Meanwhile, as he threw the cigarette, it dropped on a lady standing close, causing her saree to catch fire. As a result, she filed a lawsuit against K and the company for monetary damages. Comment
- (a) The lady has a viable claim because the vicarious liability requirements are met in the particular scenario.
 - (b) Because the employer had specifically warned him not to smoke and yet K did, the employer is released from any liability.
 - (c) The lady has no legitimate claim because it was an accident and K had no malicious intent.
 - (d) Because the requirements of vicarious liability are not met in this circumstance, the lady has no legal claim.
90. V and X were great friends. V had a good reputation at college, therefore X urged him to steal the question paper from the professors' bag so no one would doubt him. V did the same since he wanted the paper as well. Unfortunately, when the CCTV footage was shown, he was caught. He recounted the entire situation, and the teacher also held X liable under vicarious liability. Comment on the teachers' allegation while keeping the principle of 'Respondeat Superior' in mind.
- (a) The teachers' claim is valid because V followed X's instructions, rendering him equally accountable.
 - (b) The teachers' claim is invalid since the situation does not fit the respondeat superior principle.
 - (c) The teachers' claim is valid since the requirements of vicarious liability are satisfied in this situation.
 - (d) The teacher's claim is invalid since V voluntarily followed X's advice, absolving X of any liability.

Passage(Q.91-Q.95): Dower money is a kind of debt that is payable to the wife. The bridegroom promises to pay a certain sum of money or other property in consideration of marriage. It is something like a mark of respect to the bride. Dower is the absolute right of the women and it depends upon women how she utilizes that amount. The husband has no right over it. It is payable either by agreement between the parties or by operation of law. Mulla defines Dower as a sum of money or other property which the wife is entitled to receive from her husband in consideration of the marriage. The foremost object of the dower is to provide a livelihood to the wife after the dissolution of marriage or in case their husband dies. According to Muslim law, the dower may be classified into the following categories:

Specified dower - this type of dower amount is set and settled by the husband. In case the husband is a minor, the amount is then settled by the guardian.

Prompt dower - it is the dower which is payable immediately on demand. The dower may be asked by the wife before or after the consummation of the marriage, In case if the prompt dower is not paid, then the wife has the right to refuse to marry or live with her husband respectively.

Deferred dower - the dower which is payable on dissolution of marriage either by divorce or by the death of the husband to maintain wife is known as deferred dower.

Proper dower or customary dower - under the contract when the amount of dower is not fixed at the time of marriage then it is called proper dower.

When the dower is not paid to wife, she can enforce it by filing a suit against her husband. In case she dies then her legal heirs can sue. The period of limitation is three years.

91. Prior to the consummation of their marriage, R was required by H to give her a dower. R claimed that he would pay her once he received his pay check because he had not yet received it and had no such savings. But on the wedding day, H made him choose between paying her two lakh rupees upfront or not getting married. R made a commitment since he had no other choice, but on the wedding day, he breached it. What kind of dower did H claim, and what step can she take if R refuses to provide it to her?
- (a) It is a specified dower, and H may complain against R if he does not provide the dower.
 - (b) It's a prompt dower, and if R doesn't provide it to her, H can choose not to marry him.
 - (c) It is a prompt dower, and R has the right to complain against H if she fails to provide him the dower.
 - (d) It is a proper dower, and H may refuse to live with R if he does not provide her the dower.
92. Considering the passage's content, which one of the following options do you disagree with?
- (a) The prime objective of the dower is to support the wife financially after a divorce or in the event of their husband's passing.
 - (b) Dower that is immediately payable upon demand is known as prompt dower. Before the marriage is consummated, it is necessary the wife must seek the dower. The wife has the right to refuse to marry or reside with her husband if the prompt dower is not paid.
 - (c) A type of debt owed to the wife is called dower money. The groom pledges to provide the bride a specific amount of cash or other assets in consideration for the marriage. It resembles a sign of respect for the bride.
 - (d) When the amount of dower is not specified in the contract at the time of marriage, it is referred to as proper dower.
93. T was Y's spouse. Six years had passed since their wedding, Y promised T to pay whatever is left of him as dower on his death. Y did not have any siblings of his own, and they had no children. Y worked a 9 to 7 shift. He was struck by an automobile when he was returning from work because the driver was drinking and driving the vehicle. T took over her husband's estate, Is she qualified to do that? Provide justification for your choice.
- (a) T is qualified to inherit all of Y's property upon his passing because Y didn't have any siblings of his own.
 - (b) Because T and Y never had children, T is the only one who can inherit Y's assets.
 - (c) Considering the principle of deferred dower, T is entitled to inherit Y's assets after his demise.
 - (d) Only the son of Y is entitled to inherit Y's property, hence T is not a rightful successor.

94. W recently celebrated his sixteenth birthday at the best hotel in the city. There, he invited a large number of his cousins and acquaintances. A few of his friend's cousins were also invited. The moment he saw G there that day, he fell in love. Since she had met W several times when he came to see her brother, G had liked him for a very long time. Since both families were very close friends and also neighbours, they agreed to the marriage because they both wanted to get married to each other. In happiness, W promised ten lakh rupees as the specified dower sum to help G continue her higher degree after marriage. Later, W asserted that G is not entitled to any dower because he is a minor and has no employment. What options does G have?
- (a) Since she could pay for her higher education without her husband's money, G was not required to seek any dower.
 - (b) If W does not provide her the money she has requested for the dower, G is empowered to dissolve the marriage.
 - (c) In accordance with the idea of specified dower, G may demand the money from W's guardians.
 - (d) In the event when W refuses to pay G the dower money after the marriage has been consummated, G has no remedy at her disposal.
95. K and L had been planning to marry from a very long time, but K's parents had long been opposed to the union. K's parents finally agreed after a lot of convincing, but only on the condition that L would give K a sizable sum of money as dower when they got married. L was left with no choice than to comply with their demands. Determine the type of dower that is being discussed in the present scenario while keeping in mind the passage's contents.
- (a) In the issue at hand, specified dower is being discussed because K's parents made it clear in advance that they desired the dower money.
 - (b) In this instance, proper dower is being discussed because the amount of dower was not previously agreed.
 - (c) Since only K has the right to demand the dower money, it is not a valid dower.
 - (d) Since the marriage of K and L depends on L paying the dower money, contingent dower is being addressed in the case at hand.

Passage(Q.96-Q.100): Barely a day before the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 came into force, WhatsApp moved the Delhi High Court against the rules - specifically the one that mandates that a significant social media intermediary providing services primarily in the nature of messaging shall enable the identification of the first originator of the information on its computer resource as may be required by a judicial order. Given the specification, that the Rules apply to significant social media intermediary, significant social media intermediary is one with more than 50 lakh registered users, WhatsApp's messenger service would clearly be affected. The question to be asked is whether the traceability guidelines (by breaking encryption) are vital to law enforcement in cases of harmful content. A release by the Ministry of Electronics and IT has said that the traceability measure will be used by law enforcement as the last resort and will come by only in specific situations, such as for the purposes of prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution or punishment of an offence related to the sovereignty and integrity of India or child sexual abuse material, punishable with imprisonment, etc. The assertion suggests that this requirement is in line with the Puttaswamy judgement that clarified that any restriction to the right of privacy must be necessary, proportionate and includes safeguards against abuse.

But the Government, as the law stands now, can already seek access to encrypted data under Section 69(3) of the IT Act, and Rules 17 and 13 of the 2009 Surveillance Rules that require intermediaries to assist with decryption when they have the technical ability to do so and when law enforcement has no other alternative. Besides, it can still also seek unencrypted data, metadata and digital trails from intermediaries such as WhatsApp. The trouble with enforcing traceability is that without safeguards such as having any independent or judicial oversight, government agencies could seek any user's identity on vague grounds and this could compromise the anonymity of whistle blowers and journalistic sources, who can claim to be acting in the public interest. WhatsApp's contention that requiring messaging apps to 'trace' chats is the equivalent of asking us to keep a

fingerprint of every single message sent and fundamentally undermining right to privacy is, therefore, not hyperbole.

96. A community of active Indians from all over the world interacts online through the social media intermediary Diale to have meaningful Real life encounters for both personal and professional reasons. The platform providing services primarily like messaging having 10 lakh registered users was worried about identifying the first originator of the information on its platform. What is your advice to the platform as its legal advisor?
- (a) The platform can comply with the law by adding some code to each user profile.
 - (b) The platform can ask for an extension to comply with the law.
 - (c) There is no need to worry as the law does not apply to the platform.
 - (d) Since it is a social intermediary, it will come under the ambit of law and shall enable the identification of the first originator of the information on its computer resource as may be required by a judicial order.
97. In the case of WhatsApp, it uses a special encryption feature where it helps protect private information, sensitive data, and can enhance the security of communication between client apps and servers. Let us assume that there is one more prominent social media application having the user base of 10 crore and it does not use any encryption for the messages. According to the views of the author, can they also plead that providing user data to the government on judicial order means a breach of user privacy?
- (a) Yes, as it does amount to the breach of user privacy.
 - (b) No, because such data is provided on the judicial order.
 - (c) Yes, having no encryption doesn't mean the company has the message details of the user.
 - (d) No, because the case of WhatsApp is an exceptional case due to encryption feature.
98. Let us assume that government agencies require some help in deciphering the encrypted texts as they have no other alternative left of some persons involved in drug-related activities. Can social media intermediaries having technical ability deny the same citing user privacy?
- (a) No, by law, they are required to assist in decryption.
 - (b) No, national security trumps the user's privacy.
 - (c) Yes, they can deny the same if it is encrypted text.
 - (d) Yes, if the company's policy conflicts with the law, then the same can be denied.
99. Rupal has been identified as a suspect due to her relationship with the leader of all the drug dealers in Mumbai. The cops believed she handled all communication using the messaging service app called Meero. The said platform refused to assist the investigating authorities when asked to decrypt a text. Later it was found out, that it didn't have the decryption key. Is this a valid ground for refusal?
- (a) No, the platform is necessary to help the agencies even if they lacked the necessary technological skills.
 - (b) If it lacks the decryption key, then it is a legitimate defence.
 - (c) No, the platform is at fault for not possessing a decryption key, thus it cannot take the benefit of the same.
 - (d) The platform might indeed refuse requests for assistance since they lacked the decryption key and hence the necessary technical skills.
100. Assume that, by law, all significant social media intermediaries are required to trace the origin of a message and the same is upheld by the Supreme Court. Based on the passage, Can an investigation agency ask for such details in the first instance?
- (a) Yes, if it is a valid law, the agency can ask for the same.
 - (b) Yes, in the first instance, such details can be sought.
 - (c) Yes, it can be sought at the desire of the investigative agency.
 - (d) Cannot be determined

Passage(Q.101-Q.105): The High Court of Justice in London on Wednesday rejected an appeal filed by fugitive diamantaire Nirav Modi against his extradition to India in relation to the ₹14,000 crore Punjab National Bank Scam (PNB Scam), PTI reports. "...we are far from satisfied that Mr Modi's mental condition and the risk of suicide are such that it would be either unjust or oppressive to extradite him," the judges reportedly held.

The first request for extradition of Modi was tabled by the Indian government on July 27, 2018. The Westminster Magistrate's Court in the United Kingdom allowed the extradition of Modi to India in February 2021. It is imperative to have an Extradition treaty between the states in order to seek extradition. According to Article 1 of the Extradition Treaty it is the duty of contracting states to extradite any person being accused or convicted of an extradition offence committed within the territory of one State either before or after the entry into force of this Treaty. Each contracting state shall afford each other mutual assistance in criminal matters.

An extradition offence is defined as one that is punishable under the laws of both the contracting States by a term of imprisonment for a period of at least one year, excluding offences of political character but including offences wholly related to fiscal character or serious offences like murder, causing explosion, terrorism etc.

The request for extradition could be refused if the person is being tried for the extradition offence in the courts of the requested State or if the accused satisfies that the prosecution in the requesting State would be unjust, oppressive, prejudiced, or discriminatory. Once a person is extradited to the requesting State, he can only be prosecuted for the offence requested, any lesser offence or any offence consented to by the requested State within a period of 45 days.

101. Chavi is a professional Indian football player who has been suspended after the international sports body accused him of doping in an international tournament held in Melbourne, Australia. The National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA), which was created in 2009 as an independent agency under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, controls doping in India. Despite not having an extradition agreement with Australia, the Indian government asked for Chavi's extradition on the basis that Australia should support India in extraditing a criminal. Will it succeed?
- (a) No, it will not succeed as Chavi is being tried for the offence of doping in the requested state.
 - (b) Yes, it will succeed as the offence of doping is punishable under the laws of both the states.
 - (c) No, it will not succeed as India and Australia do not have any extradition treaty and thus cannot afford each other mutual assistance in the present case.
 - (d) Yes, as the offence of doping is one of criminal nature and thus shall succeed.
102. Assume that on June 10, 2022, India and Australia signed an extradition treaty stipulating that each contracting state shall provide the other with mutual aid in criminal proceedings. However, on June 8, 2022, Chavi was charged by an international sports regulating agency of doping. Additionally, he was denied permission to go to India, leading to his current trial under Australian law in an Australian court for the offence of doping. India has asked Australia to extradite Chavi in accordance with an extradition agreement. Decide.
- (a) Because both jurisdictions have signed extradition agreements and undertake to support one another in criminal proceedings, the State of Australia cannot dismiss Chavi's request for extradition by state of India.
 - (b) Since Chavi is already being tried in an Australian court in accordance with Australian law, the State of Australia may legitimately reject the request of the State of India.
 - (c) Since Chavi is an Indian citizen, the State of India has a legitimate claim that he should be tried there in accordance with Indian law.
 - (d) The claim of the state of India is not sufficient in this case because the crime was committed by Chavi in the state of Australia.

103. Manu Birla known to be the right hand of the don Chandu. Mumbai police got a tip that both Manu and Chandu are onto something illegal. The tipper who gave police this information is an enemy of Manu and Chandu, not known to police. On basis of that a search warrant was issued against Manu and Chandu. But before police can make any move, Both of them fled the country, one went to Pakistan and other went to Zimbabwe. Indian having an extradition treaty and good terms with Zimbabwe requested for the Extradition of Manu who was hiding there. When the police arrested him he disguised the police and made them believe that he is not medically fit. Can Zimbabwe extradite Manu?
- (a) No, it certainly cannot extradite Manu as he is not medically unfit.
 - (b) Yes, it certainly can extradite Manu even if he is medically unfit, it would have been difficult if he claims to be of unsound mind.
 - (c) No, as extradition of an offender can proceed if he claims to be unfit.
 - (d) No, as extradition cannot be proceeded as there was only a suspicion and he was not an accused or convicted offender of any extradition offence.
104. Imagine that Chandu has been arrested in Pakistan on accusations of being a terrorist and an illegal immigrant, and that there is no extradition treaty between India and Pakistan. Chandu wants India to extradite him because terrorism is considered a crime in both nations. India wants to extradite Chandu. Can they do so?
- (a) Since India and Pakistan do not have an extradition treaty, the Indian state will not be given any help in this situation.
 - (b) The extradition of the accused is possible if they are being tried for a severe crime like terrorism.
 - (c) Yes, the government of India will succeed as terrorism is an offence in both the countries.
 - (d) India cannot extradite Chandu since he is not charged with a terrorism-related crime there.
105. Bollywood star Sulekha recently entered politics after taking a sabbatical from acting. She became a Member of Parliament. It was said that she convinced other party members, some of whom were said to be her friends, to join her party because of her fan base and her strong relationships with other stars. Sulekha was on vacation with her family in Europe when the proceedings of aiding in defection were initiated against her. Can India demand Sulekha's extradition on the grounds that both nations are signatories to an extradition treaty and that defection is considered as a political offence in both the countries?
- (a) No, Sulekha cannot be extradited even if both nations are signatories to an extradition treaty.
 - (b) Yes, as Sulekha being accused of defection make her case weaker.
 - (c) No, as Sulekha cannot be extradited to India as the proceedings initiated against her are of political nature.
 - (d) Yes, Sulekha can be extradited as both the countries considered defection as an offence.

SECTION - D: LOGICAL REASONING

Directions (Q.106-Q.130): Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow-

Passage (Q.106 – Q.110): Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow-

The good news is that despite freebie politics and irrational tax benefits, some states are vying for big-ticket foreign investment, and doing so by hard-selling their human capital resources, road and digital connectivity and multimodal infrastructure. Even economically backwards UP has joined the battle, betting on improved road connectivity. And the point to note is that Maharashtra didn't lose the Vedanta-Foxconn project because it didn't offer incentives. It lost because Gujarat did better. Most states have electronics and manufacturing policies offering standard incentives like power and water tariff concessions, exemption from stamp duty and property tax, capital subsidies etc. So, and this is a good thing, states have to constantly up their game to attract projects. Indeed, the narrowing of the gap between Maharashtra and states like Gujarat and Karnataka tells the story of how competition works. However, a bigger problem for India as a whole is diversification. Services, computer software/hardware and telecom have dominated new projects. New investment is needed in manufacturing, especially light manufacturing. Finance Minister Ms. Sitharaman has asked the industry to be more positive about manufacturing investment. But states have to play their part, too. UP, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Andhra, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Bengal and MP have the potential to attract manufacturing investment but are yet to crack the industrialisation puzzle. Andhra consistently tops ease of doing business rankings, but this isn't reflected in investments. There's a massive skew in investment destinations. Nearly 87% of FDI inflows go to just five states. One lesson comes from Tamil Nadu, where the industrial policy is stable irrespective of who's in office. The other lesson is that land acquisition must be sorted out by some states – that's, for example, the difference between Gujarat and Bengal. Politics of freebies and agitation always costs dear.

106. What is the main purpose of the author in the passage?
- (a) To highlight the efforts of Indian states to attract businesses.
 - (b) To discover the reasons for most of the private investments going to a few states.
 - (c) To discuss the effect of politics in shifting projects from one state to other.
 - (d) To suggest ways to improve private investments in states lagging in this aspect.
107. What can be inferred from the passage?
- (a) Freebie politics is not good in the long run for the health of the economy of states.
 - (b) Tax incentives to companies are part of strategies to attract investments.
 - (c) The services sector has been the backbone of the Indian economy in this decade.
 - (d) Creating more jobs in the manufacturing is one of the reasons for the state to lure private investments.
108. Which of the following can be assumed from the facts given in the passage?
- (a) Better infrastructure means better supply chain management.
 - (b) Labour cost in different states of India is same.
 - (c) Freebie politics has economic implications.
 - (d) Competition to attract investment is not healthy among states.
109. Why some states are yet to come out of the industrialisation puzzle?
- (a) They have failed to form a favourable industry policy.
 - (b) They are still dealing with basic problems like land acquisition and agitations.
 - (c) They have not developed supporting infrastructure but depend on attractive policies.
 - (d) The Indian government does not support all the states equally.

110. Which of the following, if true, explains the author's observation that private investments are skewed?
- (a) Some states do not have enough natural resources to generate income to fund infrastructure projects.
 - (b) The tax collection of some states is higher than most of the other states, hence they can invest in developing infrastructure.
 - (c) The Ruling party in the Centre supports with funds and policies to only those states that are under the rule of the same party.
 - (d) Most states provide better human capital resources, road and digital connectivity, standard incentives and better land acquisition policies than others.

Passage (Q.111 – Q.115): Nothing can possibly be conceived in the world, or even out of it, which can be called good, without qualification, except goodwill. Intelligence, wit, judgement, and the other talents of the mind, however, they may be named, or courage, resolution, and perseverance, as qualities of temperament, are undoubtedly good and desirable in many respects; but these gifts of nature may also become extremely bad and mischievous if the will which is to make use of them, and which, therefore, constitutes what is called character, is not good. It is the same with the gifts of fortune. Power, riches, honour, even health, and the general well-being and contentment with one's condition which is called happiness inspire pride, and often presumption if there is not a good will to correct the influence of these on the mind, and with this also to rectify the whole principle of acting and adapt it to its end. The sight of a being who is not adorned with a single feature of pure goodwill, enjoying unbroken prosperity, can never give pleasure to an impartial rational spectator. Thus, goodwill will constitute the indispensable condition even of being worthy of happiness.

There are even some qualities which are of service to this good will itself and may facilitate its action, yet which have no intrinsic unconditional value, but always presuppose a good will, and this qualifies the esteem that we justly have for them and does not permit us to regard them as absolutely good. Moderation in the affections and passions, self-control, and calm deliberation are not only good in many respects but even seem to constitute part of the intrinsic worth of the person; but they are far from deserving to be called good without qualification, although they have been so unconditionally praised by the ancients.

111. According to the passage, 'self-control' should not be termed good as-
- (a) Without the principles of goodwill, it may become extremely bad.
 - (b) It seems to constitute part of the intrinsic worth of the person.
 - (c) It has been unconditionally praised by the ancients.
 - (d) Moderation in the affections and passions is not good in many respects.
112. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
- (a) Nothing can be conceived in the world, or even out of it, which can be called good, with qualification.
 - (b) Without goodwill, gifts of fortune may corrupt minds to invoke pride and presumption.
 - (c) Goodwill cannot constitute the indispensable condition even of being worthy of happiness.
 - (d) Self-control as goodwill can ensure talents of the mind do not become bad and mischievous.
113. Which of the following statements the author will most likely agree with?
- (a) A person cannot realise his fortunes without goodwill.
 - (b) In the absence of principles of goodwill, virtues become vices.
 - (c) Power corrupts, and absolute power corrupts absolutely.
 - (d) If supported by goodwill, vices can transform into virtues.

114. The passage can most likely be part of –
(a) A philosophical theory (b) A religious sermon
(c) A book on human relationships (d) A journal of human psychology
115. Which of the given choices will be true for the following mentioned statement:-
“Nothing can possibly be conceived in the world, or even out of it, which can be called good, without qualification, except goodwill.”
(a) The given statement is a fact as it can be verified.
(b) The given statement is an inference.
(c) The given statement is a judgement as it reflects author’s opinion..
(d) The given statement is an assumption..

Passage (Q.116 – Q.120): Economic liberty is meant as an opportunity to get all the basic things of sustenance, without depending on somebody else’s will. Economic liberty is the backbone of a free society. A man who is to depend constantly on somebody else for the wants of tomorrow cannot be expected to adhere to any notion of civic virtue. He is likely to lose even the basic sediments of humanity. This applies as much to the state as to the individual. A state which depends too much on foreign assistance, sooner or later, is compelled to compromise its freedom for the economic advantage it gets in return. The experience of the countries of Latin America is the best example. Similarly, an individual who is constantly haunted by the nightmare of hunger, disease, and poverty cannot lead an autonomous life. He becomes incapable of contributing his best to society. The phrase ‘basic things of sustenance’, however, does not include all the riches or the consumer articles that our civilization has thrown up in a great variety.

In this connection, Laski says, ‘let there be sufficiency for all before there can be superfluity for some’. A man who is constantly worried about his bread from dawn to dusk; who is frustrated, ignorant, living aimless existence, who has to depend upon somebody else’s will for his sustenance cannot exercise his autonomy. For want of economic liberty, sometimes, he is obliged to sacrifice his character and even his political liberty. Indeed, political liberty has no meaning unless it is founded upon the principles of economic liberty. Such a notion of economic liberty also implies that everyone in society, if he has the capacity or will to work, will get enough to enable him to participate in social and political life without any let or hindrance. It is a recurring phenomenon in history and more so in societies in which poverty is writ large that men devoid of their means of sustenance convulse the societies with violent revolutions.

116. What is the main idea of the author in the passage?
(a) Economic liberty leads to political freedom.
(b) Revolution takes birth out of poverty.
(c) Economic liberty leads to a progressive society.
(d) Social liberty is linked with economic liberty.
117. Which of the following is in agreement with the views of Laski?
(a) Economic equality is similar to economic liberty.
(b) All citizens have equal rights to economic resources.
(c) Creating wealth is secondary; survival is the priority.
(d) A country with widespread poverty is always disturbed.

118. When can a state lose its economic liberty?
- (a) If it does not give equal rights to its citizens.
 - (b) When its economy is overdependent on other's funds.
 - (c) If it does not give equal opportunity of sustenance to its citizens.
 - (d) When its citizens are stricken by hunger, poverty, and disease.
119. Who cannot be a part of a violent revolution?
- (a) A man devoid of autonomy.
 - (b) A man dependent on others for his wants.
 - (c) A man not getting the equal opportunity of sustenance.
 - (d) A man with superfluity in society.
120. What cannot be classified as relevant to sustenance?
- (a) Fear of hunger, disease, and poverty.
 - (b) A variety of consumer articles.
 - (c) Meeting the ends on daily basis.
 - (d) Having an aimless existence dependent on others.

Passage (Q.121 – Q.125): Ukraine's forces have made rapid advancement into the north-eastern part of the country over the last four days after an extraordinary collapse of Russian forces that had held the Kharkiv region for months. Troops from Kyiv are close to taking control of the strategically important town of Izyum, days after they overran Russian forces in the key railway town of Kupyansk – thereby seizing charge of two pivotal logistics bases that Moscow used for about six months to mount its defence of the Donbas region. Moscow has been largely quiet, with senior politicians refusing to comment on the military setback, and Russia's defence ministry insisting that troops fell back for strategic reasons to better safeguard its interests in the "liberated" Donbas regions. But other reports, including claims by the Ukrainian military and its western advisers, suggest that morale in the Russian army is low and at several important points, soldiers abandoned their posts after finding themselves suddenly outflanked.

The world has been here before. In the spring of this year, the more powerful Russian forces were beaten back from Kyiv in a surprisingly fierce offensive, raising hope that it would be enough to bring both sides to the negotiating table. But under intense global scrutiny, the talks fell apart, and the fighting only got intense, even as it faded from the front pages of newspapers. The recent gains on the battlefield would have provided a much-needed fillip to Ukrainian morale, but with the prospect of a long and bitter winter ahead (where the support of Kiev's western allies will need to remain as strong despite a likely energy crunch) and Russia's deeply entrenched military positions in the Donbas region, further fighting can only come at a tremendous human cost. World powers, therefore, would do well to take this moment and convince both sides, especially Moscow, to come back to the negotiating table.

121. Which of the following would be a suitable title for the passage?
- (a) The War goes on.
 - (b) A turning point in the Ukraine war?
 - (c) When will the war end?
 - (d) Impact of global scrutiny on a war.
122. What does the author mean when he says that "Moscow has been largely quiet, with senior politicians refusing to comment on the military setback, and Russia's defence ministry insisting that troops fell back for strategic reasons to better safeguard its interests in the "liberated" Donbas regions." ?
- (a) Moscow has been taken by surprise by the sudden aggression by Ukraine.
 - (b) Russia's defence ministry is gradually losing control over its armed forces.
 - (c) The strategy of Russia's defence ministry is likely to fail.
 - (d) None of the above.

123. What could be inferred from the information present in the passage?
- (a) The author generally feels that Russia has an upper hand over Ukraine.
 - (b) Ukraine's morale has been damaged by the Russian forces beyond repair.
 - (c) War takes no toll on the people of countries engaged.
 - (d) World powers do not have a major role to play in the present Ukraine crisis.
124. 'World powers, therefore, would do well to take this moment and convince both sides, especially Moscow, to come back to the negotiating table.' The assumption behind the lines is
- (a) It is the right time for negotiations.
 - (b) World powers have the negotiating power.
 - (c) Negotiations cannot be reached
 - (d) Both sides will not be ready for negotiations.
125. The author's claims are strengthened by which of the following options?
- i. The Russia-Ukraine war has been going on for 12 months, and most soldiers lose their morale by the end of three months.
 - ii. Russia has seen three wars in the past that have gone on for two years straight.
 - iii. Ukraine is generally a peace-loving country with no past conflicts with any other country.
- (a) Only I (b) Only i and ii (c) Only i and iii (d) i, ii and iii

Passage (Q.126 – Q.130): India continues to be the world's fastest-growing major economy, with its GDP expanding by 13.5 per cent in the April-June quarter, thanks to increased consumption and a resurgence of domestic demand. However, the sobering fact is that this growth rate is lower than the RBI's estimate of 16.2 per cent. The April-June period this year was least impacted by the Covid pandemic, in stark contrast to the corresponding quarter of 2021 when the Delta wave had wreaked havoc across the country. Although the Russia-Ukraine war has caused supply chain disruptions over the past six months, the Indian economy was expected to grow at a higher rate in view of last year's low base. The below-par performance can be partly attributed to the inadequate contribution made by the manufacturing sector, even as the services sector is showing better recovery. The rest of the year is likely to be challenging too. Moody's Investors Service has downwardly revised India's economic growth projection for 2022 to 7.7 per cent, citing rising interest rates, an uneven monsoon and a global demand slowdown. It's worrying that growth in the eight core infrastructure sectors — coal, crude oil, natural gas, refinery products, fertilisers, steel, cement and electricity — slowed down to 4.5 per cent in July, the lowest in six months. On the bright side, India's gross GST revenue collections in August saw a 28 percent jump on a year-on-year basis. There is a dire need to rev up the manufacturing and infrastructure sectors and tackle a big stumbling block — the deceleration in exports due to the threat of recession in leading economies worldwide. The increasing dependence on imports is not a good sign; rather, it contradicts the government's Atma nirbharta push. The time is ripe for exploring alternative markets for Indian products. China's low growth rate of 0.4 per cent in the April-June quarter should spur India to wrest the initiative. How the Indian economy tackles the headwinds, especially during the upcoming festival season, will determine the sustainability of its GDP growth.

126. What has been used by the author as a premise to support his claims?
- (a) On the bright side, India's gross GST revenue collections in August saw a 28 percent jump on a year-on-year basis.
 - (b) India's gross GST revenue collections in August have seen a phenomenal growth of 28%.
 - (c) The gross GST revenue collections in August have increased by 28% when compared to last year.
 - (d) The time is ripe for exploring alternative markets for Indian products.

127. What can be inferred from the information presented in the passage?
- (a) Estimates don't come in handy while predicting a country's economic growth.
 - (b) More focus is desired on increasing imports and decreasing exports.
 - (c) India must follow a set pattern that has worked in the past to improve GDP.
 - (d) Despite India's resurgence in the economy, there is a bumpy road ahead, especially in the core sectors.
128. What reasons have been given by the author for a possibly difficult year ahead for India's economy?
- i. Interest rates in India are rising and, there is a global demand slowdown.
 - ii. The slump in the eight core infrastructure sectors has revised India's economic growth projection to 7.7%.
 - iii. India's growth rates over the years in some core sectors have not been encouraging.
- (a) Only i and ii (b) Only ii and iii (c) Only ii (d) All of the above
129. The best representation of the passage's main idea is:
- (a) India must do something to clear the air regarding its economic growth.
 - (b) The manufacturing and infrastructure sectors need a leg up for India to boost its GDP.
 - (c) India can't allow external factors to compromise its GDP growth.
 - (d) This year was a golden opportunity for India to manage its economic woes.
130. Which among the following can be concluded from the passage?
- (a) Global monetary policy will have to be tightened to contain inflation pressures that have increased the potential for significant global growth deceleration and volatility in financial markets.
 - (b) The overall Consumer Confidence Index shows optimism for one-year ahead expectations, albeit, prevailing conditions are seen to be pessimistic.
 - (c) India's economic growth this year will be at par with China, if not better.
 - (d) The global macroeconomic conditions may have dampened the expected growth in 2022, but India is economically doing better than other countries.

Direction (Q.131 – Q.135): Answer the questions based on the information given below.

Five different sprinters A, B, C, D and E are running on five different tracks numbered 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 wearing a distinct coloured dress among red, blue, green, yellow and white, not necessarily in the same order. Further it is known that:

- (i) Each one is at a different position. E is ahead of C but he is not running on track 2.
 - (ii) C has as many sprinters before him as after him and he is running on track 1 wearing a red coloured dress.
 - (iii) The sprinter wearing a blue-coloured dress is leading the race but he is not E and he is running on track 5.
 - (iv) D and A are in the last two positions and they are wearing green and yellow dresses, respectively.
 - (v) A is running on track 4.
131. Who is wearing a blue coloured dress?
- (a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D
132. Who is running on track 2?
- (a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D
133. The sprinter running on track 4 is wearing a _____ coloured dress.
- (a) red (b) blue (c) green (d) yellow

-
134. Which of the following combinations is correct regarding the sprinter and the dress he is wearing?
(a) B – White (b) E – White (c) C – Green (d) D – Blue
135. Who is in the first position?
(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D

SECTION - E: QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Directions (Q.1 – Q.5): Study the information carefully to answer the questions that follow:

A school consisting of a total of 1560 students has boys and girls in the ratio of 7 : 5 respectively. All the students are enrolled in different types of hobby classes, viz: Singing, Dancing and Painting. One-fifth of the boys are enrolled in only Dancing classes. Twenty percent of the girls are enrolled in only Painting classes. Ten percent of the boys are enrolled in only Singing classes. Twenty four percent of the girls are enrolled in both Singing and Dancing classes together. The number of girls enrolled in only Singing classes is two hundred percent of the boys enrolled in the same. One-thirteenth of the boys are enrolled in all the three classes together. The respective ratio of boys enrolled in Dancing and Painting classes together to the girls enrolled in the same is 2 : 1 respectively. Ten percent of the girls are enrolled in only Dancing classes whereas eight percent of the girls are enrolled in both Dancing and Painting classes together. The remaining girls are enrolled in all the three classes together. The number of boys enrolled in singing and dancing classes together is fifty percent of the number of girls enrolled in the same. The remaining boys are enrolled in only Painting classes.

136. Find the difference between number of boys who are enrolled in Singing classes and that of girls who are enrolled in Dancing classes.
(a) 92 (b) 89 (c) 99 (d) 94
137. Girls enrolled in Dancing and Singing classes together is approximately what percent of boys enrolled in Painting and Dancing classes together?
(a) 130% (b) 127% (c) 132% (d) 128%
138. Find the ratio of number of boys enrolled in Painting only to that of girls enrolled in Singing only.
(a) 55 : 27 (b) 18 : 25 (c) 55 : 26 (d) 17 : 23
139. What percent of girls are enrolled in Painting classes?
(a) 38% (b) 35% (c) 37% (d) 36%
140. Boys and girls enrolled in all the three classes together go for a picnic. Cost of ticket for boy is Rs.15 each and for girl it is Rs.18 each. Find the total amount spend on tickets.
(a) Rs. 2450 (b) Rs. 2220 (c) Rs. 1252 (d) Rs. 2540

Directions (Q.6 – Q.10): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

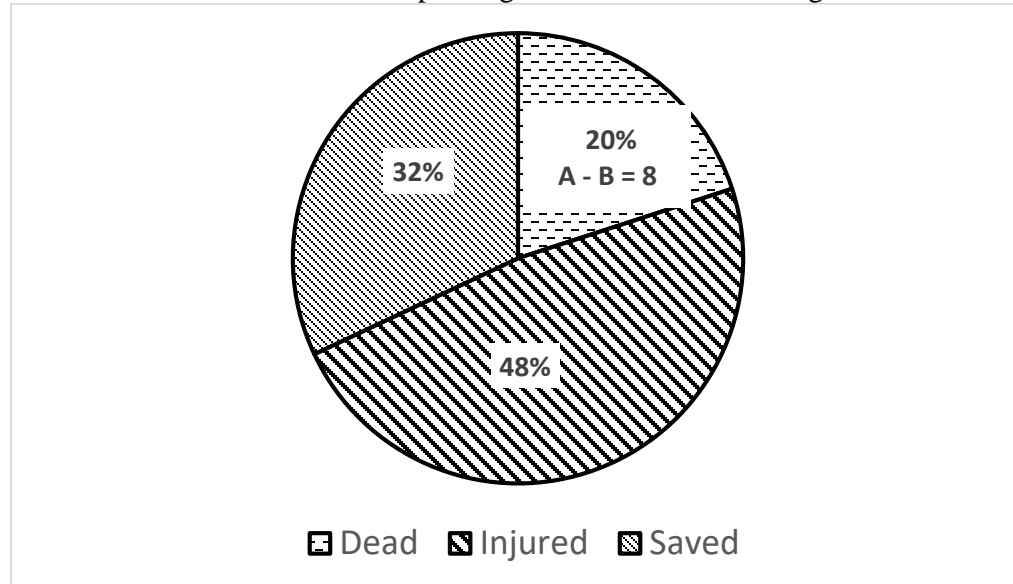
In a School, there are 8000 Students. Respective ratio of boys and girls is 3 : 2. All the Students are distributed in four different Section viz. Sports, MATHS, IT and Art. 30% of the boys Study in Sports Section. 25% of the girls Study in MATHS Section. Respective ratio of number of boys and girls Study in MATHS Section is 5:2. 10% of the boys Study in IT Section and rest of the boys Study in Art Section. Number of girls Study in IT Section is 10% more than the number of boys Study in IT Section. 20% of the girls Study in Sports Section and rest of the girls Study in Art Section.

141. Find the total number of Students in Art Section?
(a) 2442 (b) 4323 (c) 2112 (d) 5444
142. No. of girls in Sports is what percent of boys in Maths
(a) 32% (b) 33% (c) 28% (d) 30%
143. Find the respective ratio of number of boys in IT and number of girls in MATHS?
(a) 3:5 (b) 5:3 (c) 2:3 (d) 3:2
144. Number of boys in MATHS is what percent of number of girls in Art?
(a) 123.45% (b) 162.33% (c) 133.23% (d) 153.67%
145. Find the difference between number of Students in Sports and IT?
(a) 2012 (b) 2024 (c) 1072 (d) 1052

Directions (Q.11 – Q.15): Read the data carefully and answer the following questions.

Bus A is carrying certain number of passengers was involved in an accident with bus B which is also carrying some passengers. Out of total passengers in both the bus, some are dead on spot, some are injured remaining passengers are saved (uninjured).

Pie chart given below shows the data about the passengers in both the busses together:



A- B here denotes the difference between no. of dead people from Bus A and Bus B.

146. If ratio of total passengers who are dead from bus A to that from bus B is 7: 3, then how many passengers from both the busses together are saved?
 (a) 28 (b) 36 (c) 32 (d) 40
147. In the previous question, if the seriously injured passengers are 8 more than mildly injured, then what is the ratio of seriously injured to mildly injured passengers?
 (a) 9: 7 (b) 7: 5 (c) 11: 9 (d) 8: 5
148. If injured passengers in busses A and B are 56 and 40 respectively then find the passengers total passengers who are dead from bus A
 (a) 24 (b) 16 (c) 32 (d) 40
149. If saved passengers in both the buses together is 64 then find the ratio of total passengers who are dead from bus A to that from bus B.
 (a) 9: 7 (b) 3: 5 (c) 3: 2 (d) 8: 5
150. If saved passengers in busses A and B are 18 and 30 respectively and passengers travelling in both the busses are same, then how many passengers were travelling in each bus?
 (a) 75 (b) 90 (c) 60 (d) 80