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MOCK COMMON LAW ADMISSION TEST 2024



MOCK CLAT - 04

ANSWER KEY & EXPLANATIONS

SECTION-A : ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1. (d) There is no evidence in the passage that the author finds pieces of art totally futile or finds them very useful for humanity. In fact, he seems to be inclined towards the protesters who have glued them to precious historical paintings. The second passage provides ample support from the author to justify the views of protestors who question the utility of art? Option (d) is the correct answer.
2. (a) Conjure- to influence by spell. It can only be used as a verb only.
Glue- as a verb, it means to stick.
Glue – as a noun, it means a gelatine sticky solution.
Touching can be used as a verb to mean to be in contact by means of a body part; as an adjective, it can mean emotional. Ex- touching story.
Draw – as a verb, it means to cause to move in a particular direction. As a noun, it means a result in which both participants score equally.
So, we can see that option (a) gives a word that can be used as only one part of speech.
3. (d) Desecrator is a person who profanes or violates the sacredness or sanctity of something. Vandalism is the action involving deliberate destruction of or damage to public or private property. Dissent means disagreement which can be the reason of desecration and vandalism. Option (a), (b) and (c) have connection while option (d) gives a word totally different from this set. Countenance is related to appearances. Hence, option (d) is the correct odd one.
4. (c) From the last part of the passage, it is clear that the author will not approve the ways of protest adopted by Mahatma Gandhi in this era of self-governance. Hence, he is not in support of Mahatma Gandhi. From the lines 'Those who speak up in defence of the desecrators take pains to distinguish the perpetrators of these artful terrors from your garden variety headline hunters.' and the last part of the passage; it is clear that the author is critical of all type of protestors who create inconvenience for the public to get space in newspapers' headlines. Option (b) is not correct. Definitely, the author finds a justification in the methods adopted by the environmental or climate activists sitting outside the art galleries. It is evident at multiple places in the passage. So, option (c) is the correct answer.
5. (c) It is clear that the author is in favour of some of the protestors who attack art but he is not in favour of protestors who sit on roads in front of polluting vehicles. The author might have a political purpose while doing so but he is not looking to propagate a political propaganda in the passage. So, option (a) is incorrect and option (c) is correct. Now looking at (b), we can say that not a single time, the author has criticised government in the passage. Option (d) is also not correct. The author seems to be influenced by some protestors and not by others. He creates an image in the passage for his readers. So, his purpose is not totally literary.
6. (c) Option (a) is incorrect. It is incorrect to say that China totally failed in managing the pandemic. The passage just mentions that whole world has passed

through the pandemic but Covid is still present in China.

Option (b) is a definitive statement. The passage does not corroborate it.

Option (c) is the correct answer. It can be concluded that China's policy to impose strict lockdowns worked for it initially but it proved harmful as well. The strange virus mutated a multiple times and infected almost all the population in other countries that failed to restrict movements. But it proved a blessing in disguise for these countries as most of the citizens developed antibodies for the Covid.

Option (d) is not correct. It contradicts the author's views.

Hence, option (c) is the only correct answer.

7. (c) Hubris (in literature) means the fact of somebody being too proud. A character with this pride usually dies because he/she ignores warnings. It means arrogance and excessive pride. This can be something a character feels internally, but it usually translates to the character's actions.

Conceit is the similar word in the context of China. Option (c) is the correct answer.

8. (a) A resurgence of Covid cases in some parts is mentioned in the passage but it will be lethal or the intensity or the rate of infection to call it a wave is not mentioned in the passage. So, option (a) is not completely correct.

The passage says that due to its effective lockdowns China managed to pass the dangerous Alpha and Delta waves that caused devastation elsewhere. So, option (b) is correct.

Option (c) is true as it is supported by the last sentence of the passage where the author says that the Great Wall of China (movement restrictions in less severe Omicron) has to go before the Corona cases in China recedes.

Option (d) is correct as it is directly stated in the passage that Omicron iteration is not that lethal.

9. (d) Let us first examine the meaning of different words- Imperious means expecting people to obey you and treating them as if they are not as important as you. Derisive is mocking.

Inspid means tasteless or here it can mean neutral (mean without any inclination).

Scathing is criticizing someone or something in a severe and unkind way.

It is evident that the author is totally against the policies of China to handle the Covid pandemic. He has criticised and warned them to lift movement sanctions and free public from restrictions if they want early departure of Covid through auto immunity.

Obviously, we can reject option (a) and (c) as the author is neither mocking nor expecting something in China.

Out of options (b) and (d), scathing will be an apt word to describe the tone of the author in the passage.

10. (d) 'Going to dogs' is an idiom. It means getting ruined or worst. So, option (d) is the correct answer.

11. (a) Kant is an example of the philosophers who dimmed the vision of the metaphysical truth. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer. The other options can be inferred from the passage.

12. (d) It is given at the start of the second paragraph that Desecrates and his followers dimmed the vision propounded by Aristotle. Hence, option (d) is correct.

13. (c) The question is a fact based question. Option A is not supported by the passage. Statement B and C can be verified from the last part of the passage. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

14. (d) From the last few lines, option (d) can be clearly inferred.

Option (b) cannot be inferred from the passage.

Option (a) would be opposed to traditional philosophy. Option (c) again would be supported by Locke and Hume but not traditional philosophy.

15. (d) Empiricism means based on experience or observation. It is the correct answer.

Manifest means clear or obvious to eyes.

Innate means ingrained.

Perception means ability to understanding something. It is an opinion.

Clearly, option (d) is the correct answer.

16. (a) The first option contains the most appropriate answer to this question.

When we study the first part of the passage, we find the information related to the existence of another solar system similar to the existing one given by the author. He has also informed us that the size of the planets may be similar to that of our earth and there may be the existence of a life-supporting atmosphere.

Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

17. (c) The third option contains the statement which is implied by the statement, "we will know we are not alone."

Professor Tarter, in the last part of the passage, has become hopeful that the evidence of another solar system with earth-size planets with the capacity of bearing life, is a great discovery by the astronomers of SETI. Similar other discoveries are also expected to take place soon.

Other options are not perfectly implied by the given statement.

Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

18. (a) The first option contains the statement, which is not one of the objectives of the research of the astronomers not belonging to SETI.

According to the second paragraph of the passage, the objective of the research of the astronomers not belonging to SETI could be to seek any earth-sized planets that are conducive for life to exist, to analyse the light emitted by the planets, and to seek any

- earth-sized planets that are conducive for life to exist.
Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.
19. (b) The second option contains the most appropriate answer to this question.
According to the first paragraph of the passage, the astronomers of SETI surmise that the new solar system can potentially support life on its planets as they are similar to Earth and have the potential for supporting life. Also, the researchers have found the approximate size of the planets.
The information contained in other options are not supported in the passage.
Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.
20. (d) The largest planet of our solar system, Jupiter, prevents the probable damage that could be caused to the smaller planets by asteroids, as given in the third paragraph of the passage. This paragraph also informs the readers about the diameters of our planet and Jupiter.
Other options contain the information which is not supported in the passage.
Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.
21. (a) According to the passage, Sophism is a practical discipline taught in philosophical ways. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer. Refer to the lines- 'They offered practical education with teachings that included speculation on the nature of the universe as well as the art of life and politics.'
Option (b) is not correct as Sophism has not been mentioned as a philosophical discipline.
Option (c) is not correct as it is not supported by the passage.
Option (d) is not correct as it is not supported by the passage.
22. (a) Last two options can be rejected as these are not supported in the passage. These seem to be out of the context.
Out of (a) and (b), first one gives the correct reason. People were not happy with Sophists charging for their teachings and also limiting their education for some special sections. This is the reason of the decay of Sophism. Socrates emerged on scene due to the fall in the popularity of the Sophism.
Hence, mark option (a) as your answer.
23. (b) According to the passage, the purpose of the Sophism was to teach good governance to new nobles and statesman. Refer to the line- 'for the purpose of teaching excellence or virtue, predominantly to young statesmen and nobility.'
Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.
Option (a) is against the learning of virtue taught in the Sophism.
If we look minutely, no other option is related to political learning. Hence, these are not the correct answers.
24. (c) Specious means misleading. In fact, it is misleading attractively. Hence, option (c) is the correct replacement.
25. (d) The author has mentioned that Sophism was limited to elite class only. Most of the students come from the aristocratic background. It is presented as the dark side of the Sophists.
Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.
Radical (bringing political change in society), Conventional (following set rules) or deceptive (misleading) are not suitable for Sophism as the passage does not support these options. It does not relate sophism with change or conventions. Also, only Socrates mentioned deceptiveness of sophism but the author has not confirmed his claim in the passage.
So, discard other options to mark (d) as answer.
26. (c) The correct option is (c)- two third, as it was mentioned in the first paragraph of the passage that Two-thirds of British butterflies have also been on a downward trend since the 1970s, adding to a grim picture for biodiversity in the UK. Hence the other three options are incorrect.
27. (d) Option d is the correct answer. This is because a variety of plants store carbon in their tissue at different rates and quantities, which is invaluable for slowing climate change as it is clearly mentioned in the second paragraph of the passage. Options (a) and (b) are not mentioned in the same context as the question asked, hence they're not correct. Option (c) is incorrect as it does not find any mention in the passage stated hereabove.
28. (c) Option c is the correct answer. In the fourth paragraph of the passage, it was clearly mentioned that the author and his colleagues investigated how the distribution of over 5,000 of these UK species has changed over the last few decades, to try and get a broader look at how biodiversity is faring in the UK.
Option (a) is incorrect as the study undertaken by the author and his colleagues did try to find the number of species of insects found in the UK. We understand this as the following passage does not mention anything about the author trying to find out the number of species of insects in the UK.
Option (b) is incorrect as the author in this passage does not aim to discuss the consequences of global warming in the United Kingdom.
Option (d) is incorrect because the passage remains silent regarding whether the author wants to find out about the exact proportion of all living creatures.
29. (d) Option d is the correct answer. The last paragraph mentions that estimates of species distribution came from observations of species collected by volunteers. These estimates cover more than 5,000 UK species of invertebrates, mosses, and lichens and extend back to 1970. Options a, b, and c are incorrect as these figures find no mention in the passage and the passage is very clear that the estimates cover more than 5,000 UK species of invertebrates, mosses, and lichens and extend back to 1970.

30. (a) Option a is the correct answer. Abundance denotes a very large quantity of something. Option b is incorrect as the word organic means all such things that are derived without chemicals and can be decomposed. Option c is incorrect as the word invaluable refers to something of great value. Option d is incorrect as 'pollination' is the reproductive process of plants.

SECTION -B : CURRENT AFFAIRS, INCLUDING GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

31. (c) The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. It is an Act to provide for the more effective prevention of certain unlawful activities of individuals and associations, and for dealing with terrorist activities, and for matters connected therewith.
32. (c) For prosecution under Section 13 of the UAPA, the permission of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) is required. However, for prosecution under Sections 16, 17 and 18, the permission of the respective State government is required.
33. (b) Section 43 D (2) of the anti-terror law grants 90 days to the investigating agency to complete its probe and file the charge sheet. It, however, states if it is not possible to complete the investigation within that period, the court concerned may extend the deadline up to 180 days.
34. (b) Nearly 17% Unlawful Activities Prevention Act (UAPA) cases are pending investigation by the Delhi Police since 2005, while 35% of the cases are yet to be decided by the courts, police told the Delhi high court in a status report.
35. (c) The French government launched the "No Money for Terror" conference in 2018, with the goal of concentrating on international collaboration to cut off funding for terrorism. The conference took place in Australia in 2019. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, it was originally scheduled to take place in India in 2020.
36. (d) Between 1967 and 2004, the UAPA was not a terror law. In December 2004, Parliament inserted a chapter dedicated to punishing terrorist activities.
37. (b) In a number of cases, the courts have given the benefit of justice to several accused while raising questions about the UAPA. But the death of Stan Swamy, the Jesuit priest and an activist, in jail waiting for bail for nine months at the age of 84 has brought the spotlight back on the UAPA.
38. (b) China's President Xi Jinping was re-elected as the General Secretary of the Communist Party for a record third five-year term on Sunday.
39. (a) China's Communist Party Congress concluded on Saturday with Xi Jinping cementing his iron grip over the party. Xi, 69, has emerged as the most powerful leader since party founder Mao Zedong.
40. (b) The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI, or B&R), formerly known as One Belt One Road or OBOR

for short, is a global infrastructure development strategy adopted by the Chinese government in 2013 to invest in nearly 150 countries and international organizations.

41. (b) India has embraced the "One China" policy since 1949, which recognises Taiwan and Tibet as being a part of China. India utilises the policy to argue diplomatically that if India supports the "One China" policy, China should support the "One India" policy as well.
42. (c) Due to its inability to pay back a sizable Chinese loan, Sri Lanka permitted China Merchants Port Holdings to seize control of the southern Hambantota port in December 2017. This port is situated along the busiest east-west shipping route in the world. The agreement, which granted the Chinese corporation a 99-year lease, increased concerns about Beijing's use of debt traps to sway foreign policy.
43. (c) Extending to almost 160km, one-third of the Pangong Lake lies in India and the other two-thirds in China. Pangong Lake, one of the most famous lakes in Leh Ladakh, derives its name from the Tibetan word, "Pangong Tso", which means "high grassland lake".
44. (c) China once again blocked proposals by India and the United States to designate Pakistan-based terrorists on the UN Security Council's 1267 list of terror entities.
45. (a) In a landmark 2012 paper in Science, the duo isolated the components of the CRISPR-Cas9 system, adapted them to function in the test tube and showed that the system could be programmed to cut specific sites in isolated DNA.
46. (c) Emmanuelle Charpentier and Jennifer Doudna have been awarded the 2020 Nobel Prize in Chemistry for their development of CRISPR/Cas9 genetic editing.
47. (a) Last year, the Indian government approved a five-year project to develop this technology to cure sickle cell anaemia that mainly afflicts the tribal populations of the country.
48. (a) In 2022, the Nobel prize for Chemistry was awarded to three laureates for the development of click chemistry and bioorthogonal chemistry, to Carolyn R. Bertozzi, Morten P. Medal, and K. Barry Sharpless.
49. (b) Carolyn Bertozzi invented the field of bioorthogonal chemistry, which allows researchers to chemically modify molecules within living systems. Bertozzi coined the term in 2003 to describe reactions that do not interact or interfere with cells' biology.
50. (d) The SC declared the two-finger test (also known as the 'virginity test' or 'per vaginum' test) unconstitutional in 2013. It had then stated that the test "violates the right of rape survivors to privacy, physical and mental integrity and dignity."
51. (b) In March 2014, India's Ministry of Health issued Guidelines for the care of survivors/victims of sexual violence. The Guidelines specifically state

that 'Per-Vaginum examination commonly referred to by laypersons as 'two-finger test', must not be conducted for establishing rape/sexual violence and the size of the vaginal introitus has no bearing on a case of sexual violence. Per vaginum examination can be done only in adult women when medically indicated.'

52. (b) The United States Supreme Court on Friday (June 24) overturned by a 6-3 majority 'Roe v. Wade', the court's landmark 1973 judgment that made abortion a constitutional right.
53. (b) The US Supreme Court now, in a 6:3 judgment, overturned Roe v Wade in a case called 'Planned Parenthood v Casey', stating that the Constitution makes no reference to abortion and no such right is implicitly protected by any constitutional provision.
54. (a) Delhi HC's Split Verdict on Marital Rape: Highlights of What the 2 Judges Said. Justices Rajiv Shakti observed that the offence of rape and injury caused remains the same, irrespective of who the offender is. 'What may make, or mar, a marriage, cannot be predicted by us,' Justice C. Hari Shankar said.
55. (b) Abortion has been legal in India since 1971 under the Medical Termination Pregnancy Act.
56. (c) "This artificial distinction between married and single women is not constitutionally sustainable. The benefits in law extend equally to both single and married women," it said.
Article 21 of the Constitution "recognises and protects the right of a woman to undergo termination of pregnancy if her mental or physical health is at stake. Importantly, it is the woman alone who has the right over her body and is the ultimate decision-maker on the question of whether she wants to undergo an abortion... Depriving women of autonomy not only over their bodies but also over their lives would be an affront to their dignity," it said.
57. (a) Section 375 of the IPC defines rape and provides for exceptions in the case of married couples. Exception 2 of Section 375 states that sexual intercourse by a man with his own wife, the wife not being under 15 years of age, is not rape.
58. (d) Section 375 of the IPC defines rape and provides for exceptions in the case of married couples. Exception 2 of Section 375 states that sexual intercourse by a man with his own wife, the wife not being under 15 years of age, is not rape.
59. (b) The Parliament of India passed the 'Protection of Children Against Sexual Offences Bill (POCSO), 2011' regarding child sexual abuse on 22 May 2012 making it an Act. A guideline was passed by the Ministry of Women and child development.
60. (b) Manufacturing and mining output contracted year-on-year in the July-September quarter, dragging Gross Value Added growth to a slower-than-expected 5.6%, which together with high inflation and weak exports combined to slow overall Gross

Domestic Product (GDP) growth to a 6.3% pace, as per estimates released by the National Statistical Office.

61. (c) The Central Statistics Office (CSO) and the NSSO merged into the National Statistical Office (NSO) on May 23, 2019, per an order from the Indian government (NSO). According to the government, the Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation will be in charge of the NSO (MOSPI).
62. (c) Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis set up the Indian Statistical Institute for advanced research and training in statistics. Later during the 1950s, ISI shifted to the present premises at Baranagar, a suburb of Kolkata, West Bengal.
63. (c) But according to GDP Growth by country 2022, compared to the size of GDP of 8 countries, India's GDP is 1.5 times bigger. According to the recently released report GDP Growth by country 2022, India's GDP is the fifth largest GDP in the world. Although India is still ahead of the USA, China, Japan, and Germany.
64. (c) For the first half of 2022-23, the Indian economy recorded 9.7% growth in GDP, compared with 13.7% in the same period last year, while GVA rose 9%, compared with its 12.8% surge.
65. (c) The services sector is the largest sector of India. Gross Value Added (GVA) at current prices for the services sector is estimated at 96.54 lakh crore INR in 2020-21. The services sector accounts for 53.89% of total India's GVA of 179.15 lakh crore Indian rupees.

SECTION – C: LEGAL REASONING

66. (c) The correct answer is (c). To be a witness means imparting knowledge in respect of relevant fact, by means of oral statements or statements in writing, by a person who has personal knowledge of the facts to be communicated to a court or to a person holding an enquiry or investigation. While this also includes documentary evidence but only when a person is compelled to present it themselves as evidently given in article 20(3). In the present case, the investigating authority is merely searching the property of the accused that too legally with a warrant. This is not the same as compelling a person to be witness against themselves.
(a) is incorrect as search itself is not self-incriminatory and it is irrelevant if any incriminatory evidence is later discovered, as the accused themselves are not compelled to produce such evidence but has been discovered in the course of investigation. (b) is incorrect as the passage does not mention any need for a prior notice and the same is thus apparently incorrect. (d) is incorrect for the reasons stated for the correct answers that searching house is not same as asking the accused to produce incriminating evidence themselves.

67. (c) The correct answer is (c). No person can be compelled to be a witness against themselves, which means imparting knowledge in respect of relevant fact, by a person who has personal knowledge of the facts to be communicated to a court or to a person holding an enquiry or investigation. When a person is sedated they are being compelled to impart such personal knowledge which is self-incriminating, without their consent or willingness to do so. Therefore, narco-analysis test would violate Selvi's right against self-incrimination.
(a) is incorrect as regardless of whether answers are true or false compelling incriminating information itself is violative of article 20(3). (b) is incorrect as even if the answers are being given, they are not out of willingness or consent to do so, and thus not justified as per article 20(3). (d) is incorrect as admissibility of the evidence is not a material consideration for application of article 20(3), considering the passage is silent on the same.
68. (a) The correct answer is (a). As per the passage compelling a person to divulge self-incriminating information is violative of article 20(3). However, here the accused himself consents to the procedure which means even if they end up giving some incriminating evidence against themselves it wouldn't be a violation of article 20(3). Therefore, (a) is correct.
(b) is incorrect as, in the light of the given information such application can be allowed if the accused is not being compelled. (c) is incorrect as it is an irrelevant and immaterial point which doesn't discuss the legal basis, which is also the case with (d) which too is incorrect for the same reasons.
69. (b) The correct answer is (b). As per law no person can be compelled to be a witness against themselves, however, investigative authority is allowed to take physical evidence from the accused, which does not come from the volition of the accused, only for the purpose of identification and corroboration of evidence. In the present case, even though the authorities are merely taking physical evidence in the form of fingerprint, but the same is for the purpose of unlocking the phone which has incriminating evidence against Harry, and not for the purpose of identification or corroboration of any existing evidence. Therefore, taking fingerprint to access the phone in the present case amounts to self-incrimination, and thus violates Harry's right under article 20(3).
(a) is incorrect for the same reasons as stated above. (c) is incorrect as the passage uses the word compel which has been given in the facts of the question as well, and therefore mere absence of explicit information about use of force does not mean that the right has not been violated. (d) is incorrect as confiscating a device does not mean compelling testimony out of a person.
70. (a) The correct answer is (a). The Supreme Court has made it clear that in order to claim this immunity from being compelled to make a self-incriminating statement, it is necessary that a formal accusation must have been made against the person at the time of interrogation. In the present case, a formal complaint has been made against Nandini which means that the protection of article 20(3) extends to her as well. Therefore, forcing her to give incriminating answers is violation of her right against self-incrimination.
(b) is incorrect as once formal accusations have been made the right covers the accused then it is not important if the trial has commenced or not. (c) is incorrect as calling in for interrogation is not same as compelling to be a witness against oneself, and therefore, merely calling in someone for interrogation is not a violation of their right. (d) is incorrect as the passage talks about mere compulsion only, as soon as a person is compelled to share incriminating information their right is violated, admissibility of such answers/ statements is irrelevant.
71. (b) The correct answer is (b). A is correct as no person can be compelled to share incriminating information which forms a part of their personal knowledge. However, R is incorrect as Supreme Court widened the scope of this immunity by interpreting the word 'witness' to include oral as well as documentary evidence so that no person can be compelled to be a witness to support a prosecution against himself. This means that while Police can itself find such documents which are incriminating but they cannot compel the accused to produce these incriminating documents against themselves.
72. (a) The correct answer is A since the passage defines duress as an illegal threat or coercion that compels another person to do something that he would not otherwise do. The shopkeeper would not be held accountable because W made the purchase voluntarily out of urgency and there was no threat or pressure on his part. For the same reason, answer C is incorrect. B is not the right answer since it offers incorrect justification that has no place in the passage. D is not the right answer because W had complete discretion over whether to buy or not to buy the bottles.
73. (b) The right response is B because, according to the passage, the idea of economic duress is applicable when a party has been subjected to unlawful pressure and persuaded to sign a contract that he would not have otherwise signed. The answer is clearly stated at the end of the passage, hence option A is incorrect. Given that it is specifically specified in point (ii) of the passage, option C is incorrect. Since it is explicitly stated in the passage's closing line, option D is incorrect.
74. (c) The right answer is C because, according to the passage, it must be demonstrated that the victim's

assent to the contract was given under duress. It might be claimed that K was under a great deal of pressure because his life was on the line. For the same reason, option A is incorrect. Since B offers an alternative to the question, it is not the right answer. D is not the right answer because it is clear from the question that his act was forced and involuntary.

75. (b) The correct answer is B since the passage states that in order to determine whether an ordinary man of prudence would have acted similarly in a similar situation, and if so, whether he would have done so because he had no practical alternative but to submit, or for other reasons, the courts must apply the test of a reasonable man. In the first instance, it would have been very difficult for T in his employment if he didn't sign the contract; therefore it is possible to say that he was coerced into doing so. In the second instance, if Y didn't want to continue the dinner, he could have easily given his phone to his mother. In the third instance, K could have bought his friend's sandwich if he had chosen not to lie to his teacher. In the last two instances, there was insufficient justification for the other person to act under duress.

76. (d) The correct answer option is answer option D because in the fact, it is made clear that Ramu was barely surviving off the money he was earning, besides he had also taken a lot of loans to make the ends meet, but he was still not able to do that effectively. Further, the divorce had happened because Shanti was not satisfied with the conditions of the money they had. The passage mentions that the husband also must be earning sufficiently himself. Hence, he would not be liable to pay maintenance to his wife.

Option A is not the correct answer option because though he was not lying about being poor, that is a very vague answer option, he would not have to give maintenance because he was poor, however this option has inappropriate reasoning hence we will go with option D.

Option B is not the correct answer option because that being true, Ramu still would not be liable to give his wife maintenance because he was not earning sufficiently. Even though his wife was not in any adulterous relationship, she still would not get any maintenance.

Option C is not the correct answer option because though they were divorced and not merely living separately and that is an ideal condition to ask for maintenance, still, she would not get it because the husband was not earning sufficiently.

77. (d) The correct answer option is answer option D because the passage clearly mentions that if the wife has an adulterous relationship, then she would not be eligible for a maintenance, and here Sanya was having an extra-marital affair and hence, she would not get any maintenance.

Option A is not the correct answer option because even though she was not happy, and wanted to be with Lucy, she still was in an adulterous affair, and hence no maintenance would be given to her, the fact that she was unhappy, could not be a ground for maintenance.

Option B is not the correct answer option because even though Rakesh was going through a lot that is not a ground for not giving maintenance, hence this is not a valid ground on which Rakesh would not give the maintenance.

Option C is not the correct answer option because though they were living separately, on that ground a wife could not be given any maintenance, maintenance can be granted when grounds provided in passage exist. And she would not get maintenance.

78. (b) Option A is incorrect because the passage mentions that maintenance cannot be granted when the husband and wife are living separately without sufficient reason but in this case there was sufficient reason to live separately, hence Sulekha would be given any maintenance.

Option B is the correct answer option because Amitabh was neglecting his wife and his kids, that is a ground to give maintenance. He has a duty to maintain his wife and children. She was living separately as she has sufficient reason.

Option C is not the correct answer option because as her not filing for divorce for the well-being of her children is not a ground for maintenance.

Option D is not the correct answer option because though she left her house on her own volition, and she started living separately out of her own will, she left as there existed sufficient reason.

79. (b) The correct answer option is answer option B because the passage mentions that a wife would not get maintenance when she gets remarried. However, here Kareena was divorced and was living separately after divorce and was not married again, she was merely living in a live-in relationship hence she is still eligible for getting maintenance.

Option A is not the correct answer option because live-in relationship is not the same as remarrying, and it was not adultery either, and hence she will get maintenance.

Option C is not the correct answer option because that is not adultery, she was not in a live-in while she was married, hence that is not adultery anymore. She will get maintenance.

Option D is not the correct answer option because the fact that Khan had been through enough is not a ground on which he would not have to give maintenance, he would have to give maintenance.

80. (a) The correct answer option is answer option A because the passage mentions that if the wife can maintain herself well then, she would not be entitled to get maintenance. Here, Lily was an associate at the best firm in England and was also earning

handsomely and so was able to maintain herself well, and hence she did not need any maintenance from her husband. So, she would not be eligible for maintenance.

Option B is not the correct answer option because they were not living separately, they were divorced and is entitled to maintenance, however, since she was earning well herself, she would not get maintenance.

Option C is not the correct answer option because though Dune was richer than her, she would not get any maintenance because she herself was earning quite well to sustain herself and she did not need any maintenance from her husband too.

Option D is not the correct answer option because there is nothing to show that the divorce was on frivolous grounds and that is not even a ground of not granting maintenance, when a couple is divorced the wife can ask for maintenance. Hence, this is an incorrect option.

81. (d) The correct answer option is answer option D because the passage mentions that one of the considerations while granting anticipatory bail is the applicant's record, including whether he has previously been imprisoned or sentenced by a court for any cognizable offence, and here, Kalia was a notorious dacoit, hence, he would not be granted anticipatory bail.

Option A is not the correct answer option because even if we do not know that based on his previous records, he would be a criminal again, or he would defy the law again, but one of the grounds to consider before granting anticipatory bail is whether the person has previous such serious records, and so this is an incorrect option.

Option B is not the correct answer option because anticipatory bail is not given when we know that the said person has not committed the offence, it is a pre-arrest bail, a person wants to get it when there is an apprehension of being arrested.

Option C is not the correct answer option because even if we do not know for sure that he will for sure abscond again, that is nevertheless not a criterion to grant anticipatory bail, since he has previously been convicted for cognizable offences, he would not be granted anticipatory bail.

82. (a) The correct answer option is answer option A, the passage mentions that if a person believes that they might be getting arrested on non-bailable charges then they can apply for anticipatory bail, and as per the facts here, Pratham reasonably anticipated he might be accused of the fraud but there was no apprehension of him getting arrested and so he cannot apply for anticipatory bail.

Option B is not the correct answer option because as the facts show, he did not have reasonable apprehension of being arrested and he was only told by the co-worker that he was being framed.

Option C is not the correct answer option because it is not knowing whether his colleague was saying the truth or not, however, since it gave rise to reasonable apprehension in Pratham's mind that he might go to jail, get arrested, he can apply for anticipatory bail.

Option D is not the correct answer option because it is just nonsensical. We only have to look at the fact through the legal arguments mentioned in the passage, it is not a ground for not granting anticipatory bail that it is a frivolous matter and the police should not be troubled.

83. (b) The correct answer option is answer option B, because mere name calling and accusing someone of murder and then taking no step towards acting on it, or trying to tell the police about anything, does not count for reasonable apprehension for anticipatory bail. Here, Suman's father-in-law was merely calling her names, he never initiated official proceedings, and they even found a person who might have committed the murder, and they started proceedings against him, here Suman had no reasonable grounds to believe she was going to get arrested.

Option A is not the correct answer option because it is just a nonsensical option, sure a murderer deserves to be punished, however, we are no one to decide that Suman was the murderer, we are only being asked if keeping in mind the fact scenario, she can be given the bail or not.

Option C is not the correct answer option because, her father-in-law merely kept accusing her and calling her names for his son's murder, he never really did anything in that direction, he never initiated proceedings, never even told the police about his suspicion.

Option D is not the correct answer option because, though someone was caught, and investigation were initiated against him, he was not yet convicted of the murder, and if Suman's father-in-law had decided to go ahead with his suspicion of Suman being a murderer, Suman could still have been arrested, however, the latter part did not happen, so she would not get the bail.

84. (b) The correct answer option is answer option B because as the passage clearly mentions, If a person believes they are likely to be arrested on non-bailable charges, they can move to the Court of Session or the High Court for anticipatory bail, and the lower courts, or any other such office has no authority to grant anyone an anticipatory bail. Here, Kantak got the bail from the Police officer, which is not a valid anticipatory bail.

Option A is not the correct answer option because even though a person might still be needed to cooperate with the police for investigation, for interrogation, he does not need to be in custody. And anticipatory bail is granted for a person if they are apprehending arrest, and we are only to stick to the information in the passage.

Option C is not the correct answer option because, though Kantak had a reasonable apprehension of getting arrested, and can apply for an anticipatory bail for the same, however, that is not the issue here, the issue is that he should go the relevant authority to get the anticipatory bail.

Option D is not the correct answer option because innocence is not a criterion on which anticipatory bail is granted. A person apprehends arrest and applies for anticipatory bail. This option is claiming something that is not being asked in the question, the question is merely asking why the bail was rejected, and that is because the relevant authority did not grant it.

85. (c) The correct answer option is answer option C because of all the options, this is the one that suits the most, the nature of the crime is not very grave, and hence he can get anticipatory bail on discretion. Option A is not the correct answer option because murder charges are by nature grave accusation, and though there might be other considerations as well, on the face of it, option C is the best option of these all.

Option B is not the correct answer option because here, the gravity of the crime is huge, and the nature is also bad, brutally murdering sixteen school going kids is not a charge you can get anticipatory bail for. Option D is not the correct answer option because here apart from rape being a grave offence, the fact that the accused is a powerful politician makes him fall in the category where he can defy justice, or try to abscond, or tamper with the evidence as well, hence no bail to be granted to him.

Code- Negligence

86. (d) The correct answer option is answer option D because the doctor clearly had a duty to care towards Samarth. The doctor breached the said duty to care by giving her the wrong direction in healing her heart health. Such action led to her suffering harm, and so the doctor will be held liable for negligence. Option A is not the correct answer option because it is incomplete; it is not the only requirement for holding someone liable for negligence. Option B is not the correct answer option because it is not legally sound, though it is true that being a doctor, he did have a duty to care towards his patient, and he should have been careful in his conduct, in legal reasoning, we will always choose options that have words that are legally charged. Option C is not the correct answer option because it is incomplete, the same as option A. We will go ahead with D as it has the complete answer fulfilling all the essentials required for negligence.
87. (c) The correct answer option is answer option C. He did not directly owe a duty to care to anyone, but he did owe a duty to care to everyone who would be in his vicinity when he was driving. By that stretch, he did owe a duty to care to the kid as well, and he

breached the said duty to care by driving rashly and thereby hurting the child, causing the child to die.

Option A is not the correct answer option because it is incomplete; yes, he was driving rashly, and so he should be liable for negligence; ideally, however, the answer is incomplete, and option C has better and complete reasoning.

Option B is not the correct answer option because this one is also as incomplete as the previous option. He did owe a responsibility to care.

Option D is just emotionally charged and vague, so it is inappropriate.

88. (b) The correct answer option is answer options B because the doctor did owe a duty to care towards his patients, and he breached the said duty to care. The breach led to Kranti suffering harm. Hence the doctor is liable for acting negligently.

Option A is not the correct answer option because there is nothing to prove that it was a genuine error on the doctor's part. Furthermore, this is a very arbitrary explanation because it is the duty of the doctor to check the medications they are prescribing to their patients, and hence, this answer option is very vague.

Option C is not the correct answer option because it is incomplete. The better and complete reasoning is in option B.

Option D is not the correct answer option because it is not what the question is asking of us; we are only to ascertain whether there was negligence on the part of the doctor or not. Hence, this option is not the correct answer option.

89. (a) The correct answer option is answer option A because it is the duty of the supermarket not to sell any expired products, and they breached that duty to care, and so, they will be held liable as their negligent act led Summer to suffer harm.

Option B is not the correct answer option because it is incomplete, sure they were not meant to sell an expired product, but a better reasoning is in option A as the facts do not imply the breach of duty on the part of manufacturer.

Option C is not the correct answer option because it is vague, sure the store would be liable, but essentially, we have to find out whether it is a negligent act or not.

Option D is not the correct option because it is, again, vague; it is inappropriate. We only have to find out whether it was a negligent act on the part of the store or not.

90. (a) The correct answer option is answer option D because being a person who was going to work in someone else's house, or in general, he should not have shown up at work drunk. He was negligent in that. He owed a duty to care to all the people present in the house, and he had to do his work in a safe way, but he did not. Hence he will be held liable for negligence.

Option D is not the correct answer option because it is completely fact based.

Option B is not the correct answer option because it was not the child's fault, as ordinarily, a plumber would have taken care of the tools on his own, but here, Bharat did not do so.

Option C is not the correct option because he did owe a duty to care, and he was supposed to complete his work, and he was inebriated and did not do it properly also.

91. (c) As per the passage, when a celebrity's identity is advertised without their permission, the right to decide when and how their identity is utilised shall vest with the renowned personality solely. It also suggests that the right to publicity includes the right to limit the commercial exploitation of human identity. Here the defendants has been using the artists photographs and also commercially exploiting them. Hence, option C is correct. Having said so, option D becomes incorrect as the passage is silent on defining the concept of "balance of convenience". Option B is not correct as it is given in the facts that defendant has been commercially exploiting the artist's identity. Option A is correct but lacks in reason to support the argument given i.e., The court will issue an injunction prohibiting the use of the artist's photographs. Hence, option C is a better choice here.
92. (d) When a celebrity's identity is advertised without their permission, the right to decide when and how their identity is utilised shall vest with the renowned personality solely. Hence, option D is correct as the player as a performer has certain rights and using his identity without permission is a violation of his right under section 17. Option B is incorrect as anyone who performs can be called a performer and celebrity is covered in the definition of performer given under Section 2(qq) of the Act. Option A is not correct as the facts states otherwise, no permission has been granted and the defendant is using his identity inappropriately. Option C is an irrelevant argument, clearly a celebrity's identity is advertised without their permission here.
93. (d) Option D is correct. the definition of "performer's right" in Section 38 of the Copyright Act stipulates that this right is valid for 50 years starting on the first day of the calendar year following the year in which the performance was made. In the present case Saisha performed in June 2022, approximately after 71 years of the actual performance by the original artist. Thus, the suit filed by the representatives will fail as Saisha's performance was made after 50 years of the actual performance. Option B is not considered correct as the passage is silent on the representatives right to sue for violation of a performer's right under section 38 of the Copyright act. Option C is not correct as it is only partially correct, it is true that the right to decide when and how their identity is utilised vest with the renowned

personality solely but it is nowhere stated that after them with it vest with their legal representatives. Option A is not correct as a performer's right is only valid for 50 years and thus the suit filed by the representatives will fail as Saisha performed after the expiry of 50 years.

94. (c) Option A is incorrect. Section 38 establishes the performer's exclusive right and forbids anybody from recording the performance in sound or image, reproducing it in any form, broadcasting it, or otherwise making it available to the public without the performer's express permission. In the present case the trio copied the work of another artist Dhillon and recreated and performed live in front of audience. Thus, trio shall face the liability and option C is correct. Option D is not correct as according to Section 2(qq) of the Act, a "performer" is defined as an actor, singer, musician, dancer, acrobat, juggler, conjurer, snake charmer, person giving a lecture, or any other person who makes a performance. Dhillon being an artist will be called as a performer, hence, option D is incorrect. Option B is factually incorrect, the fact in no sense provide that the trio performed in good faith and that they did not copied the work of the singer however presented his art in their classic form.
95. (c) As per the passage, while discussing Section 17 of the Copyright the Court stated that when a celebrity's identity is advertised without their permission, the right to decide when and how their identity is utilised shall vest with the renowned personality solely. The Court further restrained from using or misappropriating the star couple's rights. Thus, the right to publicity includes the right to limit the commercial exploitation of human identity. In the present case, the comedian used the faces of two celebrities without their permission. Hence, option C is correct. Option A is incorrect as it states that the image was used appropriately which is inconsistent with the passage. Option B is not correct as inappropriately using a celebrity's face for a fun and comic video will attract charges under section 17. Option D is not correct as the facts are silent on the subject of commercial exploitation of either of the two artists via the comedian's post on his YouTube channel. Hence, not correct.
96. (d) As per the passage, however, when the acceptor puts in a new condition while accepting the contract already signed by the proposer, the contract is not complete until the proposer accepts that condition. An acceptance with a variation is no acceptance. In the present case, the facts are silent on the subject where it can be inferred that Meeta agreed to the conditional acceptance given by Priya to do her complete bridal makeup on the said date. In light of such facts, it can be said that Meeta cannot sue Priya as there was no established contract between the two. Hence, option D is correct. Option B is incorrect as option D provides a better answer in line

with the question asked and provides fact as well as passage based answer. Option C is not correct as there was no unequivocal acceptance on part of Priya about the offer. Hence, incorrect. Option A is not correct as she already informed Meeta that's he cannot promise anything and that she will try and complete her look, this cannot be said to be an absolute acceptance. Thus, not correct.

97. (b) Option B is correct as a counteroffer must be accepted by the original offeror before a contract can be established between the parties. In the present case, Priya's counteroffer was duly accepted by Meeta with all the conditions. Hence option B is correct and Priya cannot be held accountable for breach because Meeta consented to Priya's conditional acceptance. Option A is not correct as Meeta accepted this condition of Priya and hence cannot claim breach of contract. Option C is not correct as the statement only gives a principle based argument rather describing how the principle is applicable here, which is given in option B. Option D is not correct as there was absolute acceptance by Meeta of the counteroffer given by Priya. Thus, not correct.
98. (c) In the present case, there was no absolute acceptance to the offer made by the manager by Manish as he did not read the offer in its entirety and that only paid Rs 10,000. The passage states that when it is a cardinal principle of the law of contract that the offer and acceptance of an offer must be absolute. The offer and acceptance must be based or founded on three components, that is, certainty, commitment and communication. Here since no absolute acceptance was given to the offeror (Manish), he cannot sue Manish for breach of contract as there was no contract at all. Option C is correct. Option D states contrary, hence negated. Option B is not correct as the he is not obligated to pay as there was no absolute acceptance of the offer. This option is not considered as option C provides a better reasoning. Option A is not correct as he is not obligated to pay as there was no absolute acceptance to that part of the offer.
99. (d) The passage states that a counteroffer must be accepted by the original offeror before a contract can be established between the parties. However, it can be inferred from the facts that Jamie made a counteroffer to that Mahesh has not given his acceptance yet. Hence, there cannot be said to have a valid acceptance. Option A is therefore incorrect. Option B is a correct alternative but option D provides a better statement in terms of both facts and legal principle involved, hence option D is correct. Option C is not correct as the given circumstance provides for an assumption that is not discussed in the facts.
100. (a) Maheep did not accept the counter offer given the prospective buyer that he wants to buy the horse as well. A counteroffer must be accepted by the

original offeror before a contract can be established between the parties. Hence, there was no contract and option A is correct. Option B is therefore rejected. Option C is incorrect as the counter offer was only partially accepted by Maheep and that does not qualify for absolute acceptance. Hence, not correct and basis similar reasoning option D is also negated.

101. (b) Option B is the correct answer. If the given act had interference with the election, then it would be covered by provision of s 171C. The act was definitively not aimed at character assassination, thus, it cannot be said to have attracted section 171 G. Therefore option A is negated. Option C is not correct as Section 171C of IPC defines Undue influence at elections and not right to vote in specific. Option D is not correct as personal impact of such an act was not indicated or referred to in the facts. Thus, option B is correct.
102. (b) Option B is correct. The passage suggests that Section 171C of IPC defines Undue influence at elections as: (a) Whoever voluntarily interferes or attempts to interfere with the free exercise of any electoral right commits the offence of undue influence at an election. Undue influence is a complex electoral offence that is not easy for voters to understand. Someone is guilty of undue influence if they use, or threaten to use, force or violence to make someone vote a certain way, or not vote at all. In the present case it is clear that the campaigners had to go to each and every voter's home and entice them with various promises in order for them to come to the voting booths and vote. Thus, option B is correct. Option A is incorrect as the facts do not state that the campaigners made false/fraud promises. Hence, not correct. Option C is not correct as they did not entice the voters to vote in a specific manner. Option D is not correct as there was no intent on the part of the campaigners to exercise undue influence, all they wanted is for the voters to come and vote.
103. (d) undue influence u/s 171C is attracted when someone voluntarily interferes or attempts to interfere with the free exercise of any electoral right commits the offence of undue influence at an election. In the present case, the act of giving fake calls and informing the voters to go another location will attract offence u/s 171C as if it amounted to interference with the election, then it would be covered by provision of s 171C. Option B is therefore incorrect as it states no as the answer however the reasoning attached is true. Therefore, option D is a valid response. Option C is not correct as again the reasoning supports the facts but the answer goes in negative. Option A is incorrect as there were allegation of character assassination. Hence, an incorrect statement.
104. (b) It can be inferred from the passage that It is the degree of gravity of the allegation, which determines whether the allegations would be covered by s 171C

or s 171G. If it was aimed at character assassination, then it would be the lesser offence of s 171G. The burden was on the complainant or petitioners to prove the charge that the successful candidate was involved or responsible for undue influence. In the present case, X did make subtle remarks about his competitor and thus will be held liable under section 171G. Option B is correct, Option D is close but option B more specifically answers the factual question based on section 171 G. Option C is not correct as X did make subtle remarks about his competitor and thus will be held liable under section 171G. Option A is not correct as issuing a public apology is irrelevant, he can still be made liable under the said section of IPC.

105. (b) Option B is correct. X contested that Y, played with the minds of the voters by engaging with them on religious grounds. In his entire campaign he was seen going to XYZ temple and gained votes. It cannot be inferred from the facts that Y made any undue influence, he just went to the temple. Hence, it cannot be said that the sloganeering by the candidate was quite frivolous in nature, and thus option C is incorrect. Option D is not correct as no actions has been made by the candidate Y that will attract the offence stated under section 171C. Option A is not correct as the statement goes beyond the factual information given.

SECTION - D : LOGICAL REASONING

106. (c) It is evident from first few lines of the passage that Nature is always in danger of over exploitation when its findings are commercialised. Same feelings are expressed in by the author when he terms markets as 'risky allies'. Option (c) correct captures the correct sense in the expression.
 Option (a) is not a risk but a benefit for natural medicinal plants. Low demand will save them from overexploitation.
 Option (b) does not make any effort to explain the term.
 Option (d) is irrelevant in the discussion.
 Hence, option (c) is the only correct answer.
107. (a) Option (a) is true when the author says the data collection about the demand of medicinal plants is not easy.
 Option (b) is partially correct. The word 'traditional' is not mentioned in the passage.
 Option (c) is incorrect. Germany is Europe's largest market for medicinal plants.
 Option (d) is not correct. It is not expressed in the passage anywhere.
108. (c) Option (a) is just the re statement of question. It does not help to answer the question.
 Option (b) is not clear from the passage.
 Option (c) is rational enough to explain the stand of Indian government. The author has told that over exploitation of valuable drug plants is happening

world over leading to complications. Indian government might be looking to avoid such a scene. Hence, this stand to ban the export of drugs was taken by the Indian government.

Option (d) is out of context of the passage.

109. (c) The passage talks about the exploitation of herbal plants because of the growing demand for them. Option C lends support to the author's contention that with the sales of the herbal medicine booming, and representing a substantial proportion of the global market indicates further exploitation. Option A can be rule out, for it just informs of what herbal medicine constitutes of, but does not add anything to the author's point of view of either their growing global demand or the plants' overexploitation. Option (b) can be discarded as it does not lend any support. It is just a factual statement. Option (d) is far-fetched It brings in additional factors of public health issue and safety concerns, which do not lend any support, for the author does not mention such concerns in the passage.

Only option (c) is the correct answer.

110. (a) Refer to the lines, 'Some of this demand can be met by horticulture, most medicinal plants can be cultivated. But herbalists and hypochondriacs seem to think that plants harvested in the wild are more effective.' There is no logical reason has been given in the passage for herbalists and hypochondriacs prefer wild herbs over the cultivated herbs. But from the context, the assumption of the herbalists and hypochondriacs is that cultivation of herbs robs their efficacy which is optimum in the wild. Option (a) is correct.

Hidden truth is very unlikely as a particular breed will have the same characteristics found in a natural or in a farm. Power of nature is also illogical reason for the same reason. Option (b) and (c) are incorrect. Option (d) can be true for companies but not for herbalists and people obsessive with diseases. Hence, it can be concluded that option (a) gives the best logical reason.

111. (d) The main purpose of the author in the passage is to highlight the effect of a connected world due to globalisation. He goes deep into analysing the victories of the small teams over powerful teams from developed nations. He says that the economic inequality of the world does not reflect on the ground.

Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

Option (a) is not the correct intention of the passage. Option (b) is not the correct answer as the aim of the author is not to find the reasons for the upset as some purely sports events. The author cites globalisation, with national team characteristics and globalised players diminishing the inequality of football competence, which earlier was only with a few select countries.

Option (c) is not based on the passage.

112. (d) Option (d) is the correct choice as we cannot say black swan events are bound to happen in the world cup. The winning of Saudi Arabia and Japan against Argentina and Germany led the author to observe that like black swan events, the two major shockers in world football can be — and are being — wrongly rationalised. According to the author, the winnings are not the black swan events, which means that there are no dark horses in the events. Black swan means unpredictable and rare events. These events, according to the author are destined to happen in a globalised world with sports fields as no exception. The above logic makes options A, B and C the correct observations.
113. (c) It can be understood from the last sentence of the passage that players who are playing in the national teams are not limited to these teams only. In a connected world, they play for different leagues having players from different countries. They learn a lot there from top-class players. Hence, they are able to compete with them when they play against these in world tournaments representing their countries. Hence, option (c) explains the victories in a logical way.
- Other options fail to give a logical connection. The author does not mention the concentration of wealth as the reason that inequality is diminishing in football sports. This makes option A incorrect. Option B is incorrect; if it is not the reason cited by the author. Also, a black swan event is a rare event. If it becomes widespread, then it is no longer the black swan event.
114. (c) Thomas, an economist who if, according to the author, was watching the world cup to draw an analogy of the wealth concentration and distribution and how increasing wealth inequality around also has the same effect on the sports events would have been surprised to find the opposite; that is, the diminishing inequality. This makes Option (c) the correct answer.
- Option (a) is incorrect. It fails to cite the actual reason for inequality and its effect as observed by Thomas Picketty.
- Option (d) is not correct. It is incomplete in its reason.
- Option (b) cannot be verified from the passage; also, it is not related to the question.
115. (a) The author presents an argument in the passage that the winnings of the two teams were attributed to globalisation, with national team characteristics and globalised players. Presenting a contrary argument that the teams' wins were a result of strengthening the prowess of the local players counters the argument presented in the passage; therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.
- Option (b) is not relevant in the context. It neither strengthens nor weakens the arguments of the passage.
- Option (c) is strengthening the author's argument about these countries moving towards nationalizing their teams.

Option (d) is not correct as it is a supporting statement, not a counterargument.

116. (d) Through the passage, the author addresses how societies are likely respond to change. While some societies tend to display an open approach towards it, others have a closed approach as they may be subject to unwillingly facing its consequences. In the second paragraph of the passage, the author states that significant change and pluralization is "...occurring today...". Option 4 can be inferred from this.
- While the author is unsure about why certain societies respond well to change and others don't, he/she does not substantiate change as being "uncontrollable" or "abstruse" meaning 'hard to understand'. Eliminate options 1 and 2.
- Given that the author states that certain parts of the world tend to manufacture and manage change, we can infer that change is not "organic". Eliminate option 3.
- Hence, the correct answer is option 4.
117. (d) Through the course of the passage, the author delves into why different societies have opposing approaches towards change. Though he/she does not provide concrete reasoning for the same and merely deliberates over the possibilities, he/she does substantiate that society's approach towards change tends to be varied. Thus, option 4 makes for an appropriate title for the passage.
- The passage addresses how change is likely to affect different societies, depending upon their orientation and attitude towards it. The only ongoing event mentioned in the passage is that of change. Hence, option 1 does not make for an appropriate title for the passage.
- According to the passage, change is not a source of insecurity and violence; it is the society's approach towards it.. Eliminate option 2.
- If you read the second paragraph of the passage carefully, you will notice that the author discusses the potential response of various societies towards change. These may not be the same as absolute consequences. Eliminate option 3.
- Hence, the correct answer is option 4.
118. (a) The passage does not delve into whether change is good or bad. It merely states how societies tend to have varied approaches towards it, and in the process of doing so, some adopt and handle the changes, thereby, faring better than the others. Therefore, we have no means of ascertaining option 1 and it cannot be inferred from the passage.
- Option 2 can be inferred from the lines, 'It is no fun being on the receiving end of changes one does not understand and can neither control nor defend against. It causes stress, anxiety, and insecurity. Insecurity leads to fear, and fear, we know, often engenders violence.'
- Options 3 can be inferred from the first paragraph of the passage.
- According to the passage, "...society's ability to control it (violence resulting from insecurity, anxiety & fear) has changed only by degree since the

emergence of modern humans some 200,000 years ago.”. Thus, one can infer option 3 from the same. Option 4 can be inferred from, “Some societies are, thus, bound to be seen as causing or “owning” the sources of change while others ... as being on the receiving end of forces believed to threaten their corporate identity and dignity as individuals.”. Hence, the correct answer is option 1.

119. (c) The idea of privacy as a basic right is not adequately addressed in the Bill in its current form. The very essence of the author's view is that despite the judgment in the landmark K.S. Puttaswamy vs. Union of India case recognising the right to privacy as a basic right, the Bill in its current form does not sufficiently protect the right to privacy of individuals. This makes option C correct. None of the other options sets out views that are consistent with those of the author in the passage above. Option A topples the very idea presented by the author. Option B brings in a new factor (since their role is to protect citizens) that goes against the author's views. Option D is not what the author intends. (...it is meaningless to reflect the idea of privacy in the Bill.)
120. (b) The author believes that if the members of the DPA are elected by Government nominees, the DPA will be ineffective in regulating Government agencies. This is because the author's concern regarding the constitution of the DPA under the Bill relates to the fact that the members of the DPA are to be elected by a panel comprising mainly Government nominees and the author doubts the ability of a body constituted of Government appointees to, in turn, regulate the actions of the Government agencies. This makes option B the correct answer. Option A does not provide an accurate reasoning for why the constitution of the DPA under the Bill is a concern. The concern is not about the agency, but the members that will be heading the agency. Option C can be ruled out as the author recommends nothing of the kind. It goes against the author's contention. Option D is incorrect because the author does not say anything about the experiences of the collectors and processors of data.
121. (d) An assumption is the basis of the arguments presented in the passage. In the given passage, the author highlights his misgivings about some problematic clauses that makes the Bill open to tampering. The basis of the arguments is that the bill required a reassessing. Hence, option D is the correct answer. The assumption in option (b) may appear to be the answer, but the author's main argument is not why the protection Bill should be brought in soon. The assumption in option B would be the basis for that, and not that the Bill has some clauses that do not bode well for the public. Option C is an overt argument of the author made in the passage.
122. (b) Nihilistic atheists believe that people behave in a morally correct manner because they feel that a supreme power that can punish or reward them exists. Nihilistic atheists justify the need to behave

with self-interest if no such power exists. They imply that disbelief in the existence of God is sufficient to act according to our desires as in the absence of a supreme power there is nobody to punish or reward our acts. Hence, option 1 is implicit. Option 2 is also implicit as moralistic atheists give more value to morals in comparison to that given by nihilistic atheists. From the discussion in the question, it is fairly clear that moralistic atheists believe that one behaves in a moral manner not because of expectation of a reward or punishment from God but because such a behavior is morally correct. Moralistic atheists assign value to morals but whether the morality is the central idea or not is beyond the scope of the given discussion. Thus, option 3 is not correct.

123. (a) 1 is the opinion expressed by a moralist atheist. The main ideology of a moralist atheist is that moral value is inherent in morally valuable things, and that things don't become morally valuable because God prefers them: God prefers them because they are morally valuable. One can infer that morality needs to be understood as separate entity intrinsically present in the valuable things, and, therefore, is why God prefers them. Moralist atheist has not provided any judgment on the opinion of nihilistic atheist. Thus, option 2 is beyond the scope of the discussion. Option 3 is also not commented upon by the moralistic atheist. Thus, only 1 is correct.
124. (b) Nihilistic atheists believe that people behave in a morally correct manner because they feel that a supreme power that can punish or reward them exists. Nihilistic atheists justify the need to behave with self-interest if no such power exists. They imply that disbelief in the existence of God is sufficient to act according to our desires as in the absence of a supreme power there is nobody to punish or reward our acts. Hence, 1 is implicit. Option 2 defies the very core idea of nihilistic atheists. Nihilistic atheists reject the idea of morality. Thus, it is not an assumption.
125. (a) A is the correct answer as the passage majorly deals with the failures of Bharat Biotech and its entanglements with WHO. Moreover, the passage ahead states that it's not as if Bharat Biotech is the only Company making mistakes and mentions AstraZeneca's mistake too. However, the passage mainly deals with Bharat Biotech making option A the correct choice. Option B is not the correct answer, as even though the passage mentions AstraZeneca, it's not the main issue that is being discussed by the author. The passage majorly deals with the failures of Bharat Biotech and its entanglements with WHO. Option C is not the correct answer, as even though option C can be inferred as one the reasons the companies are facing difficulties, it is not the main issue that is being discussed by the Author. Option D is not the correct answer. It is the justification to the issue that is being highlighted by

the author, i.e., the failures of Bharat Biotech and its entanglements with WHO.

126. (a) **Option A** is the correct answer as the above statement can be verified whether the global body sought information at least nine times from the Hyderabad company or not. This makes the statement a fact. Option B is not the correct answer as an inference is an unknown opinion or a deduction drawn based on the fact. The line is a fact, and not an inference. Option C is not the correct answer as the argument is not some strong personal opinion of approval or disapproval by the author. It is a simple fact that can be verified.

Option D cannot be the answer as the argument is explicitly mentioned in the passage.

127. (b) **B** is the correct answer as the emboldened lines states "...While India is no stranger to making and supplying billions of vaccine doses, it has historically done so with the benefit of time." And option B is the apt inference. It can be inferred that time played an important part in India being a manufacturer and a major supplier of billions of vaccine doses in the past.

A is not the correct answer, as the line doesn't talk about India being a hub of vaccine manufacturing, instead, it states that India has previously made and supplied billions of vaccines, however, it has done so they had enough time at their disposal.'

C is not the correct answer as the passage does not mention or imply anything about black fever.

D is not the correct answer, as only option B can be inferred and not option A.

128. (a) Statement A is the correct answer as it undermines the main issue that is being discussed in the passage. The author heavily relies on the WHO and puts WHO in a position where it seems as if India is answerable to WHO. But the fact that WHO keeps

132. (d) Four boxes are kept between the red and green box. The white box is kept third to the right of red box.

Case 1:

RED _____ _____ WHITE _____ GREEN _____ _____

Case 2:

_____ RED _____ _____ WHITE _____ GREEN _____

Case 3:

_____ _____ RED _____ _____ WHITE _____ GREEN

Two boxes are kept between blue and white box.

So case 3 is invalid.

Case 1:

RED _____ _____ WHITE _____ GREEN BLUE _____

Case 2:

_____ RED _____ _____ WHITE _____ GREEN BLUE

The yellow box is kept adjacent to the blue box.

So case 2 is invalid.

Case 1:

RED _____ _____ WHITE _____ GREEN BLUE YELLOW

The brown box is kept to the left of pink box but to the right of black box.

RED BLACK BROWN WHITE PINK GREEN BLUE YELLOW

4 boxes are kept to the left of the pink box.

133. (d) Four boxes are kept between the red and green box. The white box is kept third to the right of red box.

targeting India and Indian Vaccines while using its international reputé to favour China, undermines the author's arguments.

B is not the correct answer as the control of the company and freedoms enjoyed by the Board of Directors have nothing to do with the author and his issue.

C is not the correct answer as option B is not the correct answer.

D is not the correct answer as option A is the correct answer.

129. (a) **A** is the correct answer as it cannot be inferred from the passage as the passage states "...the data available with it suggest that Covaxin is safe and effective..."

B is not the correct answer as it can be inferred from the following line of the passage: "...found 'deficiencies' in the process to ensure that the vaccine produced is consistently suitable for use..."

C is not the correct answer as the last line of the passage states: "...Both the Government and Bharat Biotech should strive for better public communication on these fronts..."

D is not the correct answer as it forms the crux of the arguments. Refer to the last few lines, 'The defining characteristic of a vaccine is its safety profile and its acceptability is premised on its makers and the regulators being transparent about it at all times.'

130. (b) In the above statement sushmita is talking about her daughter brother, hence correct option is (b) i.e. son.

131. (b) 2000 years = 0 odd days.

Period from 1.1.2001 to 13.9.2001 = 31 + 28 + 31 + 30 + 31 + 30 + 31 + 31 + = 256 days.

= (36 weeks + 4 days)

= 4 odd days

∴ 13th September 2001 was Thursday.

Case 1:

RED WHITE GREEN

Case 2:

RED WHITE GREEN

Case 3:

RED WHITE GREEN

Two boxes are kept between blue and white box.
 So case 3 is invalid.

Case 1:

RED WHITE GREEN BLUE

Case 2:

RED WHITE GREEN BLUE

The yellow box is kept adjacent to the blue box.
 So case 2 is invalid.

Case 1:

RED WHITE GREEN BLUE YELLOW

The brown box is kept to the left of pink box but to the right of black box.

RED BLACK BROWN WHITE PINK GREEN BLUE YELLOW

Both II and III are true.

134. (c) Four boxes are kept between the red and green box. The white box is kept third to the right of red box.

Case 1:

RED WHITE GREEN

Case 2:

RED WHITE GREEN

Case 3:

RED WHITE GREEN

Two boxes are kept between blue and white box.
 So case 3 is invalid.

Case 1:

RED WHITE GREEN BLUE

Case 2:

RED WHITE GREEN BLUE

The yellow box is kept adjacent to the blue box.
 So case 2 is invalid.

Case 1:

RED WHITE GREEN BLUE YELLOW

The brown box is kept to the left of pink box but to the right of black box.

RED BLACK BROWN WHITE PINK GREEN BLUE YELLOW

The red box is kept second to the left of the brown box.

135. (b) We have:
 LIGHTBAORD

Pairs in forward direction:

G-H

A-D

I-O

Pairs in backward direction:

A-B

So there are total 4 pair

SECTION - E : QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Hint[136-140]:

Total students = 540

Total football players = $540 \times 0.4 = 216$

Total Girls football players = $216 \times \frac{3}{8} = 81$

So, total boys football players = $216 - 81 = 135$

Total girls cricket players = $81/9 \times 10 = 90$

Total boys cricket players = $0.9 \times 90 = 81$

Total Hockey players = $540 - (216 + 171) = 153$

Total girls hockey players = $153 \times \frac{7}{17} = 63$

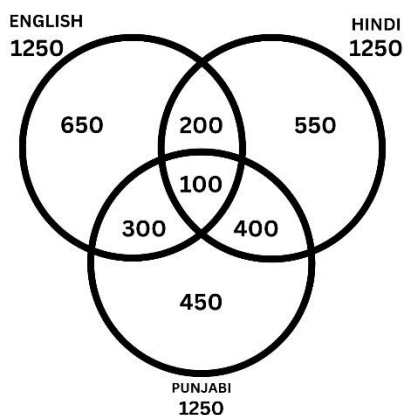
So, Total boys hockey players = $153 - 63 = 90$

The data can be tabulated below:

| Game | Boys | Girls | Total |
|----------|------|-------|-------|
| Cricket | 81 | 90 | 171 |
| Football | 135 | 81 | 216 |
| Hockey | 90 | 63 | 153 |

136. (c) Number of girls who play hockey = 63
 Number of girls who play cricket = 90
 Required percentage = $63/90 \times 100 = 70\%$
137. (b) Number of boys who play football = 135
 Number of boys who play cricket = 81
 Required difference = $135 - 81 = 54$
138. (b) Number of boys who play hockey = 90
 Number of girls who play football = 81
 Required ratio = $90:81 = 10:9$
139. (d) Number of students who play cricket = 171
 Number of students who play hockey = 153
 Required sum = $171 + 153 = 324$
140. (c) Number of boys who play hockey = 90
 Total number of students who play football = 216
 Required percentage = $90/216 \times 100 = 41.67\%$

Hint[141-145]:



141. (d) All three newspapers are read by 1250 people each.
142. (b) Number of people not reading Hindi newspaper = $2800 - 1250 = 1550$
 Required % = $1500/2800 \times 100 = 55.36\%$
143. (d) Number of members reading no newspaper = $2800 - (650 + 550 + 450 + 100 + 200 + 300 + 400) = 2800 - 2650 = 150$
144. (a) Members reading 2 newspapers = $200 + 300 + 400 = 900$
 And members reading all 3 newspapers = 100
 Total 1000 members read at least 2 newspapers.
145. (c) The number of members reading only Hindi newspaper = 550
 The number of members reading Hindi newspaper = 1250
 Hence statement 3 is incorrect.
146. (d) Total amount incurred for buying article C = $164 \times 179 = \text{Rs. } 29356$
 Total amount incurred for buying article D = $145 \times 232 = \text{Rs. } 33640$
 So, the amount incurred for buying article C is Rs. $(33640 - 29356) = \text{Rs. } 4284$ less than the amount incurred for buying article D.
147. (d) The amount of article E sold at Rs. 264 per kg = $30\% \text{ of } 140 = 42 \text{ kg}$
 The amount of article E sold at Rs. 273 per kg = $4/7 \times 98 = 56 \text{ kg}$
 The amount of article E sold at Rs. 252 per kg = $(140 - 56 - 42) = 42 \text{ kg}$
 Total amount earned by Sapna after selling 140 kg of article E = $42 \times 264 + 56 \times 273 + 42 \times 252 = 11088 + 15288 + 10584 = \text{Rs. } 36960$
 Total amount incurred for buying 140 kg of article E = $260 \times 140 = \text{Rs. } 36400$
 Required profit = $36960 - 36400 = \text{Rs. } 560$
148. (a) Total amount incurred for buying article A = $98 \times 150 = \text{Rs. } 14700$
 Total amount incurred for buying article B = $84 \times 270 = \text{Rs. } 22680$
 Required ratio = $14700:22680 = 35:54$
149. (d) The total quantity of articles bought by Sapna = $150 + 270 + 179 + 232 + 140 = 971 \text{ kg}$
150. (d) Required cost incurred = $84 \times 1.25 \times 140 \times 1.3 = \text{Rs. } 19110$

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