

COMMONLAW ADMISSION TEST (CLAT) 2025 – Mock 13

Name of the Student: _____

Enrollment Id: _____

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Signature of the Invigilator: _____

Name of center: _____

(To be filled by the Candidate)

Time :2 Hours

Maximum marks: 120

Number of Question in this Booklet: 120

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATES

1. Please read the below mentioned instructions carefully.
2. Immediately after the commencement of the test, you are required to open the question booklet and compulsorily examine it for defects, if any, as stated below.
 - (a) To have access inside the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of this cover page. Do not accept a booklet if it is opened or without sticker-seal.
 - (b) Tally the number of pages and number of questions in the question booklet with the information printed on the cover page. **Faulty booklets with missing pages/questions, misprint, fudging of print or duplication of pages or any other discrepancy should immediately be brought to the notice of the invigilator(s) and replaced by the same series correct question booklet within first five minutes of the commencement of the test. Afterwards, the question booklet will not be replaced.**
 - (c) Only after the verification of question booklet, enter your Roll Number, Question Booklet Number and Question Booklet Series in the space provided on OMR Answer Sheet with **Ball Point Pen** and shade the relevant circles with **HB Pencil** only.
3. There are 150 objective type multiple-choice questions carrying one mark each. Each question has four choices of answers. Select the most appropriate answer and shade the corresponding circle in the OMR Answer Sheet. If more than one circle is shaded, then the answer to that question shall be deemed as wrong. **There is negative marking for wrong answers wherein 0.25 mark will be deducted for each of the wrong answers.**
4. Specific instructions are given at the beginning of each question or a set of questions. Read them carefully before answering.
5. Possession of any kind of electronic gadget inside the examination hall is strictly prohibited. Possession and/or use of any such gadget shall disqualify the candidate from appearing in the test.
6. In case of any malpractice or attempt to resort to any malpractice, which includes talking to neighbours, copying or using unfair means etc., the Invigilator/Centre Superintendent shall seize the material, if any, and expel the candidate from the examination hall.
7. The first bell will ring 10 minutes before the commencement of the test. As soon as the first bell rings the invigilator(s) will distribute the OMR Answer Sheet and Question Booklet to the candidates. The second bell will ring at the commencement of the test. The third bell will ring at the completion of one hour of test. The fourth bell will be rung 10 minutes before the completion of the test. The fifth and final long bell will ring at the completion of the test.

8. **No candidate shall be permitted to leave the Examination Hall before the two hours of the test ends.**
9. **You have to return the OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator at the end of the test compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall.**
10. Rough Work is to be done in the question paper itself in end of this booklet or any space available. No sheets will be provided for the same.

All the Best!

English Language

Passage 1

My kinsman and myself were returning to Calcutta from our Puja trip when we met the man in a train. From his dress and bearing we took him at first for an up-country Mahomedan, but we were puzzled as we heard him talk. He discoursed upon all subjects so confidently that you might think the Disposer of All Things consulted him at all times in all that He did. Hitherto we had been perfectly happy, as we did not know that secret and unheard-of forces were at work, that the Russians had advanced close to us, that the English had deep and secret policies, that confusion among the native chiefs had come to a head. But our newly-acquired friend said with a sly smile: "There happen more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are reported in your newspapers."

As we had never stirred out of our homes before, the demeanour of the man struck us dumb with wonder. Be the topic ever so trivial, he would quote science, or comment on the Vedas, or repeat quatrains from some Persian poet; and as we had no pretence to a knowledge of science or the Vedas or Persian, our admiration for him went on increasing, and my kinsman, a theosophist, was firmly convinced that our fellow-passenger must have been supernaturally inspired by some strange "magnetism" or "occult power," by an "astral body" or something of that kind. He listened to the tritest saying that fell from the lips of our extraordinary companion with devotional rapture, and secretly took down notes of his conversation. I fancy that the extraordinary man saw this, and was a little pleased with it.

When the train reached the junction, we assembled in the waiting room for the connection. It was then 10 P.M., and as the train, we heard, was likely to be very late, owing to something wrong in the lines, I spread my bed on the table and was about to lie down for a comfortable doze, when the extraordinary person deliberately set about spinning the following yarn. Of course, I could get no sleep that night.

When, owing to a disagreement about some questions of administrative policy, I threw up my post at Junagarh, and entered the service of the Nizam of Hydria, they appointed me at once, as a strong young man, collector of cotton duties at Barich.

Barich is a lovely place. The Susta "chatters over stony ways and babbles on the pebbles," tripping, like a skilful dancing girl, in through the woods below the lonely hills. A flight of 150 steps rises from the river, and above that flight, on the river's brim and at the foot of the hills, there stands a solitary marble palace. Around it there is no habitation of man—the village and the cotton mart of Barich being far off.

Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from the short story, "The Hungry Stones", written by Mr. Rabindranath Tagore.

1. What was the reaction of the narrator and his kinsman to the man's conversation on various subjects?

- A) They ignored him and went to sleep, thinking his knowledge was trivial and irrelevant.
- B) They were deeply impressed and his kinsman, who was a theosophist, even went so far as to secretly take notes of his conversation, believing the man to be supernaturally inspired.
- C) They were annoyed by his constant quoting and left the compartment to find a quieter place to rest.
- D) They were suspicious of his wide-ranging knowledge and reported him to the authorities at the next station, fearing he might be a spy or an impostor.

2. What is the overall tone of the passage as the narrator describes the extraordinary man's behavior and discourse?

- A) Critical and skeptical
- B) Awe-struck and reverent
- C) Detached and analytical
- D) Humorous and light-hearted

3. Identify the literary device used in the phrase "The Susta 'chatters over stony ways and babbles on the pebbles,' tripping, like a skilful dancing girl."

- A) Simile
- B) Metaphor
- C) Personification
- D) Alliteration

4. What can be inferred about the narrator's and his kinsman's exposure to the world outside their home?

- A) They had never left their home before this trip.
- B) They had some experience with travel but limited exposure to different cultures.
- C) They were well-traveled and experienced.
- D) They frequently traveled but stayed within familiar regions.

5. Choose the word that is the most suitable antonym for "trivial" as used in the passage.

- A) Ordinary
- B) Mundane

- C) Superficial
- D) Significant

Passage 2

SEVEN of us, students, sat one evening in Hartwell's studio on the Boulevard St. Michel. We were all fellow-countrymen; one from New Hampshire, one from Colorado, another from Nevada, several from the farm lands of the Middle West, and I myself from California. Lyon Hartwell, though born abroad, was simply, as everyone knew, "from America." He seemed, almost more than any other one living man, to mean all of it—from ocean to ocean. When he was in Paris, his studio was always open to the seven of us who were there that evening, and we intruded upon his leisure as often as we thought permissible.

Although we were within the terms of the easiest of all intimacies, and although the great sculptor, even when he was more than usually silent, was at all times the most gravely cordial of hosts, yet, on that long remembered evening, as the sunlight died on the burnished brown of the horse-chestnuts below the windows, a perceptible dullness yawned through our conversation.

We were, indeed, somewhat low in spirit, for one of our number, Charley Bentley, was leaving us indefinitely, in response to an imperative summons from home. Tomorrow his studio, just across the hall from Hartwell's, was to pass into other hands, and Bentley's luggage was even now piled in discouraged resignation before his door. The various bales and boxes seemed literally to weigh upon us as we sat in his neighbor's hospitable rooms, drearily putting in the time until he should leave us to catch the ten o'clock express for Dieppe.

The day we had got through very comfortably, for Bentley made it the occasion of a somewhat pretentious luncheon at Maxim's. There had been twelve of us at table, and the two young Poles were so thirsty, the Gascon so fabulously entertaining, that it was near upon five o'clock when we put down our liqueur glasses for the last time, and the red, perspiring waiter, having pocketed the reward of his arduous and protracted services, bowed us affably to the door, flourishing his napkin and brushing back the streaks of wet, black hair from his rosy forehead. Our guests having betaken themselves belated to their respective engagements, the rest of us returned with Bentley—only to be confronted by the depressing array before his door. A glance about his denuded rooms had sufficed to chill the glow of the afternoon, and we fled across the hall in a body and begged Lyon Hartwell to take us in.

Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from the short story, "The Namesake", written by Ms. Willa Cather.

6. What would be the most suitable title for the passage?

- A) Farewell to Charley Bentley
- B) Maxim's Luncheon and Its Consequences
- C) American Expatriates in Paris
- D) An Evening in Hartwell's Studio

7. Which assumption about Lyon Hartwell's studio can be reasonably inferred from the passage?

- A) The studio was frequently visited by artists from various nationalities.
- B) The studio was a place where intellectual debates often took place.
- C) The studio was a familiar gathering place for the students in Paris.
- D) The studio was located in a secluded part of Paris.

8. How does the passage support the idea that the departure of Charley Bentley was a significant event for the group of students?

- A) Bentley's departure was marked by a lavish farewell dinner at Maxim's.
- B) The group felt a noticeable dullness in their conversation as Bentley prepared to leave.
- C) Bentley's departure meant that his studio would be taken over by someone else.
- D) The students often gathered at Bentley's studio rather than Hartwell's.

9. In the sentence, "The various bales and boxes seemed literally to weigh upon us," which literary device is being used?

- A) Personification
- B) Metaphor
- C) Oxymoron
- D) Alliteration

10. What does "pretentious" mean in the context of the sentence, "the day we had got through very comfortably, for Bentley made it the occasion of a somewhat pretentious luncheon at Maxim's"?

- A) Showy
- B) Exquisite
- C) Modest
- D) Simple

Passage 3

IN the forest, high up on the steep shore, and not far from the open seacoast, stood a very old oak-tree. It was just three hundred and sixty-five years old, but that long time was to the tree as the same number of days might be to us; we wake by day and sleep by night, and then we have our dreams. It is different with the tree; it is obliged to keep awake through three seasons of the year, and does not get any sleep till winter comes. Winter is its time for rest; its night after the long day of spring, summer, and autumn. On many a warm summer, the Ephemera, the flies that exist for only a day, had fluttered about the old oak, enjoyed life and felt happy and if, for a moment, one of the tiny creatures rested on one of his large fresh

leaves, the tree would always say, "Poor little creature! your whole life consists only of a single day. How very short. It must be quite melancholy."

"Melancholy! what do you mean?" the little creature would always reply.

"Everything around me is so wonderfully bright and warm, and beautiful, that it makes me joyous."

"But only for one day, and then it is all over."

"Over!" repeated the fly; "what is the meaning of all over? Are you all over too?"

"No; I shall very likely live for thousands of your days, and my day is whole seasons long; indeed it is so long that you could never reckon it out."

"No? then I don't understand you. You may have thousands of my days, but I have thousands of moments in which I can be merry and happy. Does all the beauty of the world cease when you die?"

"No," replied the tree; "it will certainly last much longer,— infinitely longer than I can even think of." "Well, then," said the little fly, "we have the same time to live; only we reckon differently." And the little creature danced and floated in the air, rejoicing in her delicate wings of gauze and velvet, rejoicing in the balmy breezes, laden with the fragrance of clover-fields and wild roses, elder-blossoms and honeysuckle, from the garden hedges, wild thyme, primroses, and mint, and the scent of all these was so strong that the perfume almost intoxicated the little fly. The long and beautiful day had been so full of joy and sweet delights, that when the sun sank low it felt tired of all its happiness and enjoyment. Its wings could sustain it no longer, and gently and slowly it glided down upon the soft waving blades of grass, nodded its little head as well as it could nod, and slept peacefully and sweetly. The fly was dead.

Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from the short story, "The Last Dream of Old Oak", written by Mr. Hans Christian Andersen.

11. What is the central idea conveyed through the dialogue between the oak tree and the ephemeral fly?

- A) The insignificance of insects in the natural world.
- B) The philosophical differences in perception of time and life.
- C) The beauty of nature during different seasons.
- D) The resilience of trees in adverse weather conditions.

12. Which of the following statements would the old oak tree most likely agree with?

- A) Life is only meaningful if it lasts for thousands of years.
- B) Happiness is fleeting and insignificant in the grand scheme of things.
- C) The beauty of the world persists long after individual lives come to an end.
- D) The ephemeral nature of life makes it impossible to appreciate true beauty.

13. Arrange the following sentences from the passage in the correct logical sequence:

- 1) The ephemera enjoys the beauty of the world on a warm summer day.
- 2) The oak tree describes its long lifespan compared to the ephemera's short life.
- 3) The oak tree considers winter as its time for rest.
- 4) The ephemera questions the oak tree about the meaning of "all over".

- A) 2, 4, 1, 3
- B) 3, 1, 4, 2
- C) 1, 2, 4, 3
- D) 2, 3, 1, 4

14. What literary device is used in the description of the ephemera's wings as "delicate wings of gauze and velvet"?

- A) Symbolism
- B) Imagery
- C) Allusion
- D) Onomatopoeia

15. Which phrase from the passage can be considered a phrasal verb?

- A) "Sank low"
- B) "Rejoicing in"
- C) "Enjoyed life"
- D) "Glided down"

Passage 4

There, were 3,000 girls in the Biggest Store. Masie was one of them. She was eighteen and a selleslady in the gents' gloves. Here she became versed in two varieties of human beings - the kind of gents who buy their gloves in department stores and the kind of women who buy gloves for unfortunate gents. Besides this wide knowledge of the human species, Masie had acquired other information. She had listened to the promulgated wisdom of the 2,999 other girls and had stored it in a brain that was as secretive and wary as that of a Maltese cat. Perhaps nature, foreseeing that she would lack wise counsellors, had mingled the saving ingredient of shrewdness along with her beauty, as she has endowed the silver fox of the priceless fur above the other animals with cunning.

For Masie was beautiful. She was a deep-tinted blonde, with the calm poise of a lady who cooks butter cakes in a window. She stood behind her counter in the Biggest Store; and as you closed your band over the tape-line for your glove measure you thought of Hebe; and as you looked again you wondered how she had come by Minerva's eyes.

When the floorwalker was not looking Masie chewed tutti frutti; when he was looking she gazed up as if at the clouds and smiled wistfully.

That is the shopgirl smile, and I enjoin you to shun it unless you are well fortified with callosity of the heart, caramels and a congeniality for the capers of Cupid. This smile belonged to Masie's recreation hours and not to the store; but the floorwalker must have his own. He is the Shylock of the stores. When he comes nosing around the bridge of his nose is a toll-bridge. It is goo-goo eyes or "git" when he looks toward a pretty girl. Of course not all floor-walkers are thus. Only a few days ago the papers printed news of one over eighty years of age.

Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from the short story, "A Lickpenny Lover", written by Mr. O. Henry.

16. What analogy does the author draw between Masie and a Maltese cat?
- A) Both are known for their cunning and secretive nature.
 - B) Both are revered for their beauty and elegance.
 - C) Both are commonly found in retail environments.
 - D) Both are easily distracted by sweet treats.
17. What underlying assumption about Masie's beauty does the passage make?
- A) Masie's beauty is a hindrance to her professional success.
 - B) Masie's beauty is not recognized by the floorwalker.
 - C) Masie's beauty affects how customers perceive her competence.
 - D) Masie's beauty causes jealousy among her colleagues.
18. Which of the following, if true, would weaken the argument that Masie's shrewdness is solely attributed to her beauty?
- A) Masie has been working at the Biggest Store for over five years.
 - B) Masie's colleagues often seek her advice on personal matters.
 - C) Masie's beauty has caused jealousy among other sales ladies.
 - D) Masie's smile is described as warm and sincere by most customers.
19. Which literary device is primarily employed in the phrase "she had stored it in a brain that was as secretive and wary as that of a Maltese cat"?
- A) Simile
 - B) Metaphor
 - C) Allusion
 - D) Hyperbole
20. What does "congeniality" mean in the phrase "a congeniality for the capers of Cupid"?
- A) Strictness
 - B) Hostility

- C) Boredom
- D) Friendliness

Passage 5

If you thought Andre Aciman's *Call Me by Your Name* was the pinnacle of breathtaking romance, wait till you read his latest novella — about a gentleman from Peru talking to a bunch of Americans on the Amalfi Coast.

Beginning on a note of light suspense — as is Aciman's style — 'The Gentleman From Peru' takes off with a stranger touching the shoulder of one of the young Americans. Their hotel is packed with tourists. It's summer in Italy and people are walking on the beach, or sitting in the restaurant smoking cigar over glasses of wine. From the very first page, the lazy, withdrawn cinematic quality of Aciman's prose is evident. The tunes of Sufjan Stevens' 'Mystery of Love' echo between the lines, transporting me back to the pages of his previous novels.

But unlike in those books, where real-world romances and separations are key ingredients of the story, Aciman transcends his own boundaries in *The Gentleman from Peru*. Raúl, the stranger from Peru, is a clairvoyant. When he touches Mark's shoulder, the latter's writhing pain vanishes. He enjoys a drink while warning the youngsters of the market in America going asunder by the night. He talks of Basil swallowing his twin in his mother's womb. The eight Americans are stunned by the revelations. And like Margot, quite creeped out by his knowledge of their lives.

The magic realism flowing through the novella can surprise readers alike. One picks up Aciman's book for the truths he reveals of relationships experienced in everyday lives: 'We believe that our friends will stay our friends, and that those we love we'll love forever.' (*Enigma Variations*, 2017) But when Aciman begins talking of '...life is: a waiting room. But feel for the dead, who take what they've waited for to the underworld and continue waiting to come back to earth to be made to live again...', the readers of this novella will either roll their eyes, or marvel at the depth of his insight.

Allusions to Greek and Celtic myths and legends are replete among the characters. There is Ulysses who has stopped at the island of the lotus eaters. Perhaps the Americans are part of Ulysses's troop that is stranded on the coast because their boat broke down, and they encounter Raúl as the lotus eater. The allusion works to an extent when he is able to lure them into the web of his words. The sense of unease instilled in the reader, however, does not go away.

Aciman's words have the power to move the reader. This novella brings in a freshness as we see the writer come out of his shell and try something new.

Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from the article, "Magic on the Amalfi Coast", written by Mr. Rahul Singh and published in *The Hindu*.

21. How does Aciman's incorporation of clairvoyance in "The Gentleman from Peru" challenge conventional narrative structures?

- A) It reinforces traditional storytelling techniques by providing clear resolutions to conflicts.
- B) It introduces a sense of ambiguity, blurring the lines between reality and fantasy.

C) It simplifies character motivations, making it easier for readers to understand their actions.

D) It emphasizes linear progression, ensuring a predictable plot trajectory.

22. What can be inferred about the characters' reaction to Raúl's revelations in "The Gentleman From Peru"?

A) They are immediately captivated and intrigued.

B) They are wholly disinterested and pay little attention.

C) They are skeptical and dismissive from the beginning.

D) They are initially intrigued but become uncomfortable and unsettled.

23. Which literary device is prominently employed when the author describes the protagonist's pain as "writhing"?

A) Metaphor

B) Onomatopoeia

C) Personification

D) Hyperbole

24. The phrase "replete among the characters" suggests that Greek and Celtic myths and legends are:

A) Absent

B) Insubstantial

C) Prevalent

D) Isolated

25. In the sentence "The tunes of Sufjan Stevens' 'Mystery of Love' echo between the lines," the word "echo" could be replaced with:

A) Reverberate

B) Resonate

C) Recede

D) Quell

General Knowledge

Passage 1

According to the ISRO, multiple manoeuvres, including the final de-boost strategy, were designed after taking into consideration several constraints, including visibility of the re-entry trace over ground stations, ground impact within the targeted zone, and allowable operating conditions of subsystems, especially the maximum deliverable thrust and the maximum firing duration constraint on thrusters. "All manoeuvre plans were screened to ensure that there would be no

post-manoeuve close approaches with other space objects, especially with the crewed space stations like International Space Stations and the Chinese Space Station," ISRO added. The final two de-boost burns were executed on Tuesday by firing four 11 Newton thrusters on-board the satellite for about 20 minutes each. The final perigee (the point closest to the Earth for the orbiting satellite) was estimated to be less than 80 km, indicating that the satellite would enter the denser layers of the Earth's atmosphere and subsequently undergo structural disintegration. "The re-entry aero-thermal flux analysis confirmed that there would be no surviving large debris fragments," ISRO said. ISRO regularly carries out analyses through IS4OM/ ISTRAC to predict close approaches by other space objects to Indian space assets. In case of any critical close approach, collision avoidance manoeuvres (CAM) are carried out to safeguard the operational spacecraft.

<https://weather.com/en-IN/india/space/news/2023-03-08-isro-successfully-executes-controlled-re-entry-of-megha-tropiques-1>

26. What was the final impact region of the Megha-Tropiques-1 Satellite during its controlled re-entry?

- A) Indian Ocean
- B) Atlantic Ocean
- C) Pacific Ocean
- D) Arctic Ocean

27. What was the primary purpose of the Megha-Tropiques-1 (MT1) satellite?

- A) Studying ocean currents
- B) Investigating space debris
- C) Monitoring solar flares
- D) Analyzing tropical weather and climate

28. Which collaborative project between NASA and ISRO aims to launch a dual-frequency synthetic aperture radar satellite for remote sensing?

- A) NISAR
- B) XPoSat
- C) NVS-01
- D) ACRIMSAT

29. Which of the following statements correctly describes ISRO's recent measures for space debris mitigation?

- A) ISRO established IS4OM to track, monitor, and manage space objects for safe and sustainable operations.
- B) ISRO carried out the controlled re-entry exercise without any international guidelines.

- C) ISRO used only two manoeuvres to lower MT-1's perigee.
- D) The re-entry of MT-1 posed a significant risk to crewed space stations.

30. Who is set to launch GSAT-20 (GSAT-N2) in 2024?

- A) NASA
- B) SpaceX
- C) Blue Origin
- D) NewSpace India Limited

31. Which project accounts for the majority of SpaceX's launches in 2023 and is expected to continue in 2024?

- A) Dragon
- B) Starlink
- C) Starship
- D) Starshield

32. Which of the following best describes the primary advantage of radar imaging satellites like EOS-04 over optical imaging satellites?

- A) Radar imaging satellites can only capture images during daylight.
- B) Radar imaging satellites are unaffected by weather conditions.
- C) Radar imaging satellites have shorter mission lives.
- D) Radar imaging satellites are limited to capturing low-resolution images.

Passage 2

"We will be building five prototypes. The first is expected to fly in four-and-half years," Krishna Rajendra, Project Director, AMCA, told The New Sunday Express. Stealth is one of its key characteristics and the aircraft will be able to complete its mission and return to base without being detected by enemy radars. They will not be visible. Whenever necessary, the belly opens, and weapons will come out, just before firing. As engine takes air and that is the major source of backscatter, to hide it, the aircraft will have serpentine air intake. All these features will reduce the radar signature of the aircraft and make it more lethal. All five prototypes that will be built by ADA will undergo flight testing and they will be ready for commencement of production by the end of 10 years, he said. They expect some orders by then and start production and inducting the aircraft. It will be a much more lethal aircraft as it can complete its mission without being detected, said the Project Director. The LCA programme and the contribution of those who worked on it provided the foundation for the AMCA project, said AK Ghosh, former Project Director of AMCA. He was associated with the project from the beginning, from conceptualisation, technology building and design, till he retired from ADA in January 2023.

<https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/karnataka/2024/Mar/10/bengaluru-5th-gen-fighter-jet-to-take-to-skies-by-2028>

33. Which fighter aircraft does the Advanced Medium Combat Aircraft (AMCA) aim to replace in the Indian Air Force?

- A) Mirage 2000
- B) Sukhoi Su-30MKI
- C) Tejas
- D) MiG-21 Bison

34. Which variant of the AMCA will have sixth-generation technologies?

- A) Mark-1
- B) Mark-2
- C) Mark-3
- D) Mark-5

35. Which UAV developed for Intelligence, Surveillance, Target Acquisition, and Reconnaissance (ISTAR) applications is in an advanced stage of developmental trials for India in 2024?

- A) Tapas MALE UAV
- B) Bhishma UAV
- C) Blackhawk UAV
- D) Nishant UAV

36. Which of the following statements accurately describes a feature or capability of the LCA Tejas?

- A) It has a maximum payload capacity of 6,000 kg.
- B) It is designed to carry only air-to-air weapons.
- C) It includes air-to-air refueling capability.
- D) It can achieve a maximum speed of Mach 2.5.

37. Which of the following statements about the Integrated Guided Missile Development Program (IGMDP) indicates a misunderstanding of the program's developments and objectives?

- A) The Agni missile developed under the IGMDP is a short-range surface-to-air missile.
- B) The IGMDP was approved by the Government of India in 1983 and completed in 2012.
- C) The IGMDP was conceived by Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam.
- D) The Nag missile developed under the IGMDP is a 3rd generation anti-tank missile.

38. Where is the first Tri-Service theatre command of the Indian Armed Forces located?

- A) Port Blair
- B) New Delhi
- C) Mumbai
- D) Kolkata

39. What new technology was tested with the Agni V missile in 2024?

- A) Hypersonic technology
- B) MIRV technology
- C) Stealth technology
- D) Anti-satellite technology

Passage 3

Dr K. Thangaraj, another joint coordinator said that beyond the sheer scale of sequencing and establishing a Reference Genome, the creation of a biobank housing 20,000 blood samples at the Centre for Brain Research, coupled with data archiving at the Indian Biological Data Centre exemplify the project's commitment to transparency, collaboration, and future research endeavors. "The data is being stored at the Indian Biological Data Centre (IBDC) set up by Department of Biotechnology, Government of India at the Regional Centre for Biotechnology (RCB), Faridabad," he added. The minister in his address emphasized that India's bio-economy has grown 13 fold in the last 10 years from \$10 billion in 2014 to over \$130 billion in 2024. He added that the biotechnology sector has seen a rapid growth in the last 10 years and India is now being rated among top 12 bio-manufacturers in the world. "India's population of 1.3 billion is made up of over 4,600 diverse population groups, many of which are endogamous (matrimony in close ethnic groups) having unique genetic variations and disease-causing mutations that cannot be compared to other world populations. Hence the need of the hour was to create a database of Indian reference genome, for gaining insights about these unique genetic variants and use the information to create personalized drugs for the Indian population."

<https://www.theweek.in/news/health/2024/02/28/genome-sequencing-to-enable-personalised-drugs-for-indians.html>

40. Which institute spearheads the Genome India Project?

- A) Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bengaluru
- B) All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Delhi
- C) Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), Mumbai
- D) National Centre for Biological Sciences (NCBS), Bengaluru

41. What is the primary goal of the Genome India Project?

- A) To decode the entire human genome and unlock the mysteries of human biology

- B) To sequence 10,000 genomes from healthy Indian individuals
- C) To create a comprehensive global genetic database for international research collaboration
- D) To study and find solutions for rare genetic disorders affecting humanity
42. How many positions differ on average between any two individuals in terms of genetic codes?
- A) 1 in 100
- B) 1 in 1,000
- C) 1 in 10,000
- D) 1 in 100,000
43. In which year did the Indian government announce the successful completion of a Human Genome?
- A) 2020
- B) 2022
- C) 2024
- D) 2009
44. Which technology allows comprehensive analysis of an individual's entire genome?
- A) Sanger sequencing
- B) Massively parallel sequencing
- C) Whole genome sequencing
- D) Ion Torrent sequencing
45. What term describes the latest version of the DNA map, made up of data from 47 people from Africa, Asia, the Americas, and Europe?
- A) Pangenome
- B) Haplotype
- C) Exome
- D) Epigenome
46. The ASHG 2024 Annual Meeting is a significant event in the field of genetics and genomics, held in Denver, Colorado. What does ASHG stand for?
- A) Academy of Genomic Sciences
- B) Association of Scientific Human Genomics
- C) Advanced Studies in Human Genes

D) American Society for Human Genetics

Passage 4

India is making a notable step towards its sustainability and zero-emission goals in tourism. It's important to consider that the specific share of emissions from marine tourism in India would depend on several factors, including the volume of marine tourism relative to other forms of tourism, the energy efficiency of marine vessels, and the fuel types used. Given the global statistics, it's clear that tourism, including marine tourism, has a substantial environmental footprint that needs to be addressed as part of broader sustainability efforts. These projects include a green hydrogen production programme in Gurugram, Haryana, based on solar energy and electrolysis, as well as a green hydrogen production project at IISc Bangalore using biomass gasification. These projects are part of the country's larger effort, known as the National Green Hydrogen Mission, to expand green hydrogen production while also facilitating demand generation, production, utilisation, and export. The mission intends to support pilot projects in growing end-use industries and production pathways, as well as build Green Hydrogen Hubs in regions with large-scale hydrogen production or utilisation capabilities. These efforts demonstrate India's commitment to lowering its carbon footprint and moving towards a more sustainable energy future through the use of green hydrogen technology.

<https://www.synergiafoundation.org/insights/analyses-assessments/india-s-first-hydrogen-cell-ferry-flagged#:~:text=Prime%20Minister%20Narendra%20Modi%20flagged,and%20advancing%20green%20mobility%20solutions.>

47. What is the name of India's first indigenous hydrogen fuel cell ferry?

- A) Vayu
- B) Suchetha
- C) Jaladhara
- D) Urja

48. Which organization won the SKOCH ESG Award 2024 in the 'Renewable Energy Financing' category?

- A) Tata Power
- B) Adani Green Energy
- C) Greenko Energy
- D) REC Limited

49. Which company proposed a significant investment for a green hydrogen project in Kerala in 2024?

- A) Bloom Energy
- B) ReNew
- C) Plug Power

D) Suzlon

50. What is the primary commitment of the Under2 Coalition by 2050?

A) Achieving net zero emissions

B) Increasing renewable energy use

C) Reducing deforestation

D) Expanding green spaces

51. Which of the following statements about hydrogen fuel cells is correct?

A) Hydrogen fuel cells emit carbon dioxide as a by-product of electricity production.

B) Hydrogen fuel cells are known for their high noise levels, making them unsuitable for use in sensitive environments.

C) Hydrogen is not an abundant element on Earth and therefore is not considered a viable alternative fuel option.

D) Hydrogen fuel cells produce only water and heat as by-products of their electrochemical process.

52. Which country recently became the 99th member of the International Solar Alliance (ISA) in 2024?

A) Spain

B) Argentina

C) Uruguay

D) Denmark

53. Which component of PM-KUSUM focuses on installing standalone solar-powered agriculture pumps?

A) Component-A

B) Component-B

C) Component-C (IPS)

D) Component-C (FLS)

Legal Reasoning

Passage 1

False imprisonment is a legal concept that arises when an individual intentionally restricts another person's freedom without legal justification, potentially resulting in both civil and criminal liability. Several key factors contribute to the establishment of false imprisonment.

The person accused of false imprisonment must have a probable cause for the restraint, and the plaintiff need not be aware of the confinement at the time. The defendant's intention during the period of confinement is crucial, emphasizing that

the act must be intentional, and malice is generally considered irrelevant. The plaintiff's liberty must be completely restrained within a specific area without lawful justification, and this may involve the use of force or the threat of force, leading the person to comply against their will. The plaintiff must be confined to a specific area where they reasonably believe they cannot leave.

Examples of false imprisonment include locking someone in a room without permission, unreasonable detention by security personnel or police officers based on appearance or religious symbols, hostage situations orchestrated by criminal groups or terrorists, and the unjustified restraint of patients in healthcare settings. However, certain situations do not fall under false imprisonment, such as when there is consent from the plaintiff, individuals entering premises under a contract and staying longer than agreed, lawful restraint by authorized persons like police officers, parental or quasi-parental authority restraining minors or persons of unsound mind for their well-being, and the shopkeeper's privilege allowing the detention of suspected shoplifters under reasonable suspicion.

In establishing a claim of false imprisonment, certain elements must be present. These include the intentional and wilful detention of the plaintiff, the defendant's clear intention to impose confinement, the knowledge of the plaintiff about the restraint (though not a strict requirement), the total restraint of liberty without lawful justification, the unlawfulness of the defendant's act, the use of force or the threat of force to restrain, and the confinement of the plaintiff to a bounded area.

While laws regarding false imprisonment may vary by jurisdiction, these general principles provide a foundational understanding of the elements involved in proving a false imprisonment claim.

[Extracted with edits and revision from: false imprisonment in tort
<https://blog.ipleaders.in/false-imprisonment-in-tort/>]

54. Rahul, a renowned art collector, attended a private exhibition showcasing valuable artifacts. During the exhibition, he inadvertently touched a rare sculpture, triggering a security system that automatically enclosed him in a transparent, soundproof chamber within the exhibition space. The security personnel, unaware of this accidental trigger, continued with their duties, leaving Rahul confined for several hours. Considering the principles outlined in the passage:

- (a) Rahul's unintentional trigger of the security system constitutes false imprisonment, and he may pursue legal action against the exhibition organizers.
- (b) The security personnel's lack of awareness about Rahul's confinement absolves the exhibition organizers of any liability, as there was no intentional restraint on Rahul's part.
- (c) Rahul's attendance at the private exhibition implies implicit consent to security measures, rendering the unintentional trigger a lawful restraint, not amounting to false imprisonment.
- (d) The rarity and value of the artifacts exhibited justify the security measures, making any unintentional confinement an acceptable consequence, even if it aligns with the elements of false imprisonment.

55. Vikram, a private investigator, was hired to conduct surveillance on a suspect in a high-profile corporate espionage case. While gathering evidence, Vikram unintentionally caused a temporary closure of a public road due to a

misunderstanding with local authorities. This closure trapped Ananya, a passerby, in the area for several hours. Ananya, unaware of the surveillance operation, felt confined during this period. Considering the principles outlined in the passage:

- (a) Ananya's lack of awareness about the surveillance operation absolves Vikram of any liability, as there was no intentional restraint on Ananya's part.
- (b) Vikram's unintentional road closure constitutes false imprisonment, and Ananya may pursue legal action against him for the confinement.
- (c) The probable cause for road closure in a corporate espionage case justifies the unintentional confinement, making it a lawful restraint and not amounting to false imprisonment.
- (d) Since the road closure was temporary, it does not meet the criteria for false imprisonment, and Ananya has no legal grounds for pursuing action against Vikram.

56. During a high-stakes poker game at a prestigious casino, Aryan, a skilled player, got into a heated dispute with the casino owner, Mr. Kapoor, over the interpretation of the rules. In a fit of anger, Mr. Kapoor activated a sophisticated security system that enclosed Aryan within a soundproof glass chamber within the casino. Aryan, feeling trapped, demanded his release. Considering the principles outlined in the passage:

- (a) Aryan's confinement within the soundproof glass chamber constitutes false imprisonment, as it involves the complete restraint of his liberty without lawful justification.
- (b) The casino owner, Mr. Kapoor, is justified in confining Aryan as a response to the dispute during the poker game, and this does not qualify as false imprisonment.
- (c) Aryan's skill as a poker player exempts him from the principles of false imprisonment, as the use of force or the threat of force is acceptable in high-stakes games.
- (d) Since the casino is a private property, the casino owner has the right to use force or confinement as deemed necessary, making it lawful and not false imprisonment.

57. During a highly publicized event, security personnel at a cultural festival, following a mistaken identification, detained Simran, an attendee, for wearing a necklace with a symbol mistakenly associated with a criminal organization. Despite Simran's protests and attempts to clarify the misunderstanding, she was held in a designated area for an extended period. Considering the principles outlined in the passage:

- (a) Simran's attempts to clarify the misunderstanding absolve the security personnel of any liability, as they demonstrate a willingness to rectify the situation.
- (b) The cultural festival's security measures justify Simran's detention, as they aim to ensure the safety of attendees, even if it leads to an extended confinement.

(c) Simran's detention by security personnel constitutes false imprisonment, as it involves unreasonable detention based on appearance and a mistaken association with a criminal symbol.

(d) Since Simran was held in a designated area rather than a locked room, her situation does not meet the criteria for false imprisonment.

58. Riya, an antique collector, visited an exclusive auction to bid on a rare artifact. During the auction, the auctioneer accidentally activated a concealed security feature that temporarily locked all attendees inside the bidding hall. Riya, feeling confined and unable to leave, sought legal advice. Considering the principles outlined in the passage:

(a) Riya's confinement due to the accidental activation of the security feature constitutes false imprisonment, and she may have legal grounds to pursue action against the auction organizers.

(b) Since the security feature was accidental and affected all attendees, Riya has no legal basis for claiming false imprisonment, as it was not an intentional act by the auction organizers.

(c) Riya's desire to leave the bidding hall does not align with the criteria for false imprisonment, as the passage specifies that the plaintiff must reasonably believe they cannot leave the confined area.

(d) The exclusivity of the auction and the rarity of the artifact justify the use of security measures, making the accidental confinement acceptable, even if it meets the elements of false imprisonment.

Passage 2

Federalism, as a cornerstone of governance in India, entails the intricate allocation of powers between the central and state authorities. This division is instrumental in establishing a dual polity, where both the union and states wield sovereign powers as directed by the constitution. The territorial nexus, as outlined in Article 245 of the Indian Constitution, delineates the legislative jurisdiction of Parliament and state legislatures.

Parliament is empowered to enact laws for the entire country or specific regions, including extraterritorial operations. This jurisdiction extends to subjects enumerated in the Union List, while states have authority over matters listed in the State List. Concurrent List subjects are open to legislation by both. Notably, if Parliament enacts laws for extraterritorial operations, their validity cannot be questioned under Article 245(2), emphasizing the supremacy of such legislation.

The theory of territorial nexus becomes pivotal in justifying laws for extraterritorial purposes. To be legitimate, the nexus must establish a connection between the object and the state. The landmark case of *A.H. Wadia v. Income Tax Commissioner* reinforced that extraterritoriality challenges against supreme legislative authority are not tenable, emphasizing the importance of national or domestic tribunals in policy matters.

The doctrine of territorial nexus plays a crucial role in various legal precedents. In *Wallace Bros. And Co. Ltd. vs The Commissioner Of Income*, the Privy Council upheld tax imposition on a company with substantial income derived from British India, affirming a sufficient territorial nexus. Similarly, the *State of Bombay vs*

R.M.D. Chamarbaugwala and Tata Iron And Steel Company vs. Bihar State Tax Act underscored the significance of territorial nexus in justifying taxation or legal actions.

The scope of state legislatures in extraterritorial operations is limited, except when a legitimate nexus is established. The State of Bihar v. Charusila Dasi exemplifies this, where the state legislation safeguarded properties outside its borders due to a valid nexus. Shrikant Bhalchandra Karulkar v. State of Gujarat further clarified that laws made by state legislatures are applicable within their territorial limits and are not considered extraterritorial.

The intricate web of federalism in India involves the distribution of powers, with the constitution serving as the supreme law. The theory of territorial nexus acts as a guiding principle, ensuring that laws, especially those involving extraterritorial operations, have a legitimate connection with the concerned state or union. This delicate balance safeguards the autonomy of both central and state authorities in legislative matters.

[Extracted with edits and revision from: doctrine of territorial nexus
:https://blog.ipleaders.in/doctrine-of-territorial-nexus/]

59. In the fictional Indian state of Bharatland, Parliament recently passed a law granting extraterritorial jurisdiction over financial fraud committed by foreign entities that directly impacts the economic interests of Bharatland. A notorious international financial organization, GuptaCorp, headquartered outside Bharatland, orchestrated a complex financial fraud scheme that caused substantial losses to Bharatland's economy. GuptaCorp now challenges the validity of Bharatland's extraterritorial law, asserting that it encroaches upon the sovereignty of other nations and lacks a legitimate nexus with Bharatland. Evaluate this situation in the context of the principles outlined in the passage:

- (a) Bharatland's extraterritorial law is invalid as it infringes upon the sovereignty of other nations, and GuptaCorp has grounds to challenge its enforceability.
- (b) The extraterritorial law is valid, considering the direct impact on Bharatland's economy, and GuptaCorp's challenge lacks merit as the passage emphasizes Parliament's jurisdiction over extraterritorial operations.
- (c) GuptaCorp's challenge is valid, as the passage underscores the necessity of a legitimate nexus for extraterritorial laws, and the financial impact on Bharatland may not establish a sufficient connection.
- (d) The validity of Bharatland's extraterritorial law depends on international acceptance, and GuptaCorp's challenge may only be considered if other nations contest its enforceability.

60. Country Z, an island nation, discovers a new resource deep within its territorial waters that has the potential to revolutionize global energy markets. Country Z, in a bid to maximize its economic gains, decides to unilaterally enact a law claiming exclusive jurisdiction over the extraction and sale of this resource, even if the extraction operations extend beyond its maritime boundaries. This action is met with strong opposition from neighboring countries, arguing that it infringes on their rights and violates international law. According to the principles outlined in the passage:

(a) Country Z's law is valid, as it falls within the jurisdiction of the Union List, allowing Parliament to enact laws for extraterritorial operations, and international objections hold no legal ground.

(b) The extraterritorial reach of Country Z's law infringes on the rights of neighboring countries, and their objections are legally justified, as it exceeds the permissible scope outlined in the passage.

(c) International law takes precedence over Country Z's unilateral law, and the exclusive jurisdiction claimed is invalid, as it violates the principles of the Union List mentioned in the passage.

(d) Country Z's law is valid only if the extraction and sale of the resource are directly linked to India's economic interests, as mentioned in the passage, regardless of international objections.

61. In a futuristic scenario, the Parliament of India, concerned about potential cyber threats to national security, enacts a law granting extraterritorial jurisdiction to investigate and prosecute individuals engaged in cyber warfare against Indian interests, even if the actions occur outside the physical boundaries of the country. As a consequence of this law, an individual named Aaryan, residing abroad, is apprehended by Indian authorities for alleged involvement in a cyber-attack against critical infrastructure. Aaryan challenges the validity of his arrest, arguing that the extraterritorial application of Indian law infringes upon international legal norms. In light of the principles outlined in the passage:

(a) Aaryan's challenge is valid, as the extraterritorial application of Indian law, even for cyber threats, cannot supersede international legal norms.

(b) The validity of Aaryan's arrest cannot be questioned, as Parliament's power to enact laws for extraterritorial operations is supreme under Article 245(2).

(c) Aaryan's challenge is contingent upon the international community's acceptance of India's concerns about cyber threats, and it does not inherently violate international legal norms.

(d) The arrest of Aaryan is justified, as the futuristic scenario involves a unique and immediate threat that necessitates the extraterritorial application of Indian law.

62. State A, facing concerns about cyber threats originating from servers located in a neighboring country, decides to enact a law granting its law enforcement agencies the authority to conduct extraterritorial operations to neutralize potential cyber threats. The law allows State A to apprehend suspects and seize servers located outside its territorial jurisdiction. An individual, residing in the neighboring country, is arrested during one such operation. Considering the principles outlined in the passage:

(a) The extraterritorial law enacted by State A is valid, as it addresses a legitimate concern about cyber threats, justifying the arrest of individuals in neighboring countries.

(b) State A's law is invalid as it oversteps the limited scope of state legislatures in extraterritorial operations, even if there is a legitimate concern about cyber threats.

(c) The arrest of the individual is lawful, as the passage implies that the scope of state legislatures expands when confronting cross-border challenges such as cyber threats.

(d) The arrest violates international law, irrespective of the concerns about cyber threats, as the passage suggests limitations on the scope of state legislatures in extraterritorial operations.

63. In the context of the passage, what is the primary requirement for a nexus to be considered legitimate?

(a) The nexus must establish a connection between the state and the object.

(b) The nexus must be intentional and consciously established by the state.

(c) The nexus must have a direct impact on international relations.

(d) The nexus must be approved by the international community.

Passage 3

Negligence, as a type of tort, involves a breach of duty leading to damages for another party. It results from the careless or ignorant actions of the defendant, neglecting their obligation to exercise reasonable care. Negligence can apply to both personal and property-related matters, and its core requirement is a breach of duty to take care.

The concept of duty of care, which emerged from the landmark case of *Donoghue v. Stevenson* in 1932, underscores the obligation to act reasonably and prudently to prevent harm. The degree of care depends on the potential severity of the harm, with greater care necessary for higher risks.

Essentials of negligence include the legal obligation for the defendant to perform a duty, the defendant's ignorance leading to a lack of reasonable care, and the plaintiff suffering injuries due to the defendant's negligence. The burden of proof lies with the plaintiff, who must establish a direct connection between the defendant's actions and the damages sustained.

Contributory negligence arises when both parties exhibit negligence, and it serves as a defense for the defendant, reducing the plaintiff's compensation. Principles of contributory negligence dictate that if the plaintiff's negligence directly causes damages, or if both parties have taken reasonable care, the plaintiff cannot sue the defendant.

Res ipsa loquitur allows the accident itself to serve as *prima facie* evidence, relieving the plaintiff of the obligation to prove specific details. However, contributory negligence requires evidence of the plaintiff's negligence.

The burden of proving contributory negligence rests with the defendant. Cases like *Great Central Rly. v. Bates* and *Hansraj v. Tram CO.* illustrate instances where contributory negligence barred plaintiffs from recovering full compensation due to their own actions.

Exceptions to contributory negligence include situations where the plaintiff's due care is unnecessary, the defendant has time to prevent the accident, the defendant creates an imminent threat, or in maritime law and cases involving children.

The rule of last opportunity establishes that the party with the final chance to avoid an accident is solely responsible. Limitations exist, such as when the defendant is aware of the consequences but fails to act.

The rule of avoidable losses dictates that the injured party must mitigate damages, and strict liability holds individuals accountable for damages caused by dangerous substances on their premises, irrespective of fault.

Contributory negligence serves as a defense, reducing compensation for the plaintiff. Understanding its principles, exceptions, and related rules is crucial in determining liability in negligence cases.

[Extracted with edits and revision from: Contributory Negligence
<https://blog.ipleaders.in/contributory-negligence/>]

64. In a high-stakes medical procedure, Dr. Anderson, a renowned surgeon, was performing a delicate surgery on Mr. Johnson. During the operation, a critical surgical instrument inadvertently slipped from Dr. Anderson's grasp and got left inside Mr. Johnson's body. Unfortunately, this oversight led to severe complications for Mr. Johnson, requiring additional surgeries and causing prolonged suffering. Dr. Anderson, despite his expertise, is now facing legal scrutiny for this medical mishap. Considering the intricacies of this situation, which aspect of negligence is most prominently showcased?

- a) Mr. Johnson's failure to communicate concerns during the surgery
- b) Dr. Anderson's violation of a legal duty in the surgical procedure
- c) Mr. Johnson's lack of awareness regarding potential complications
- d) Dr. Anderson's overall reputation as a skilled surgeon

65. Amit, a renowned surgeon, was performing a critical surgery on Raghav, a patient with a history of heart ailments. During the surgery, Amit accidentally left a medical tool inside Raghav's body. Subsequently, Raghav experienced severe complications and had to undergo additional surgeries to rectify the situation. If Raghav decides to sue Amit for negligence, what does Raghav need to establish to prove his case?

- (a) Raghav must demonstrate that Amit had no legal obligation to perform the surgery.
- (b) Raghav should establish that he had no pre-existing heart conditions before the surgery.
- (c) Raghav needs to prove that the medical tool left inside his body directly caused the additional complications.
- (d) Raghav must prove that Amit was aware of the potential complications but chose to proceed with the surgery.

66. In a intricate scenario entailing contributory negligence, Mr. Arjun, a highly experienced railway engineer, was entrusted with overseeing the construction of a new railway bridge. Ms. Radhika, an adventurous photographer, frequently trespassed onto the construction site to capture unique shots of the ongoing work. Despite explicit safety warnings, prominently placed barricades, and clear demarcations indicating restricted zones, Ms. Radhika, driven by her passion for

photography, recklessly ventured onto a precarious ledge overlooking the construction site to get an up-close shot of the intricate engineering. While on the ledge, Ms. Radhika lost her footing due to uneven surfaces and suffered injuries as a result of the fall. In the subsequent legal proceedings, she initiated a lawsuit against Mr. Arjun, alleging negligence in ensuring the safety of the construction site.

- (a) Arjun can be held solely responsible for any harm that befalls Ms. Radhika during her risky photo endeavor since he was responsible for the construction site's overall safety.
- (b) Both Arjun and Radhika share responsibility, and Radhika cannot sue Arjun for damages, considering her conscious disregard for safety warnings.
- (c) Arjun is entirely absolved of liability, and Radhika can pursue legal action if she sustains injuries, as he had taken reasonable steps to secure the construction site.
- (d) Radhika's actions, even if negligent, do not impact Arjun's liability as the responsible engineer, given that ensuring visitor safety is ultimately the responsibility of the construction site management.

67. In a bustling city, Aarav was walking down the street when suddenly, without any warning, a heavy object fell from the construction site above and injured him. Aarav decides to file a lawsuit against the construction company. Considering the legal principles discussed in the passage, which of the following statements is most accurate?

- (a) Aarav must prove specific details of how the object fell to establish negligence on the part of the construction company.
- (b) Res ipsa loquitur would not apply in this case as Aarav was walking near a construction site where potential hazards are expected.
- (c) Aarav's contributory negligence in walking near a construction site without protective gear will absolve the construction company from liability.
- (d) The burden of proof lies with the construction company to demonstrate Aarav's negligence in order to invoke contributory negligence.

68. Amit, a pedestrian, was walking on a busy street when he suddenly tripped over a loose paving stone. At the same time, Ravi, riding a bicycle without a bell, approached from behind. Amit could have avoided the fall if he had been more careful, and Ravi, aware of the loose stone, chose not to alert Amit. According to the rule of last opportunity, who is solely responsible for the accident?

- (a) Only Amit is responsible.
- (b) Only Ravi is responsible.
- (c) Both Amit and Ravi share equal responsibility.
- (d) Neither Amit nor Ravi is responsible.

Passage 4

The post-Independence era in India, following Lord Mountbatten's announcement and the subsequent introduction of the Indian Independence Act of 1947, marked a

critical phase in defining the boundaries and citizenship of the newly formed nations, India and Pakistan. The Indian Constitution, adopted on January 26, 1950, addressed the intricacies of citizenship through a two-fold approach.

Part II of the constitution, enacted from the commencement of the constitution on January 26, 1950, delineated the qualifications for Indian citizenship on that date. It categorized individuals into four main groups: persons domiciled in India, those who migrated from Pakistan, those who migrated to Pakistan, and individuals living abroad.

The constitution's articles related to citizenship played a pivotal role in outlining the specifics. Article 5 focused on citizenship by domicile, stating that a person born in India or with parents born in India, and residing in the country for five years before January 26, 1945, qualified as a citizen.

Article 6 addressed persons who migrated from Pakistan to India, categorizing them into two groups based on whether the migration occurred before or after July 19, 1948, when the permit system was introduced.

Article 7 dealt with the citizenship of individuals who migrated to Pakistan from India, classifying them into two categories based on their migration dates. Those who left India for Pakistan before March 1, 1947, were not considered Indian citizens, while those who returned to India after migrating to Pakistan could regain citizenship under specific conditions.

Article 8 focused on persons of Indian origin residing outside India (excluding Pakistan), outlining conditions for acquiring citizenship through registration.

Articles 9 and 10 addressed scenarios involving voluntary acquisition of foreign citizenship and the continuation of citizenship rights, respectively.

Article 11 granted Parliament the authority to enact laws regarding citizenship after the constitution's commencement. This empowered Parliament to make laws regulating and even revoking the citizenship of those who acquired it under specific articles.

The Citizenship Amendment Act of 1955 supplemented these constitutional provisions, detailing five methods of acquiring Indian citizenship and three methods of its termination. In subsequent years, amendments introduced the concept of Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI) for Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs), providing certain privileges without dual citizenship. However, the Citizenship Amendment Act of 2019 stirred controversy for potentially violating Article 14 by favoring specific communities based on religious grounds.

Despite the constitutional framework, India has grappled with challenges in achieving the envisioned unity, as evidenced by communal tensions and various societal conflicts. Nevertheless, the Constitution of India bestows several rights upon its citizens, emphasizing principles of equality, freedom, cultural and educational rights, and active participation in the democratic process.

[Extracted with edits and revision from: Citizenship and right of the citizens
https://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-9450-citizenship-and-rights-of-citizen-of-india.html#google_vignette]

69. In a tale of transcontinental journeys, consider the case of Priya, an Indian citizen by birth, born to Indian parents. Priya, driven by a scholarly pursuit,

ventured to France in 1939 to pursue a doctorate in Art History. The outbreak of World War II compelled her to stay in France for an extended period. Priya, dedicated to her academic pursuits, completed her doctorate in 1944. Subsequently, she returned to India on January 15, 1945, intending to share her acquired knowledge with the Indian academic community. In this intricate scenario, does Priya meet the criteria for Indian citizenship under Article 5 of the Constitution?

- (a) Yes, as Priya was born in India
- (b) No, since her prolonged stay in France during World War II interrupts the continuous residence required by the Constitution.
- (c) Yes, if Priya can provide proof of her academic contributions and obtain a special permit for re-entry.
- (d) No, as the Constitution does not consider individuals with foreign academic qualifications for citizenship.

70. Rahul, a resident of Pakistan, decided to migrate to India in pursuit of a better life. He initiated his journey on June 1, 1948, crossing the border before the introduction of the permit system on July 19, 1948. After residing in India for several years, he returned to Pakistan for personal reasons but found the circumstances there unfavorable. Realizing the mistake, Rahul decided to come back to India on August 1, 1950. Can Rahul be considered an Indian citizen based on Article 6 of the Constitution?

- (a) No, because Rahul left India after initially migrating back to Pakistan, and his subsequent return does not meet the conditions outlined in Article 6.
- (b) Yes, because Rahul migrated from Pakistan to India before the introduction of the permit system on July 19, 1948.
- (c) Yes, because Rahul's initial migration from Pakistan to India grants him citizenship, and his subsequent return is considered a valid resettlement.
- (d) No, because Rahul's return to India does not meet the criteria specified in Article 6 regarding the time of migration.

71. Ramesh, a resident of India, migrated to Pakistan on February 15, 1947, due to unforeseen circumstances. However, realizing the challenges in Pakistan, he decided to return to India on April 10, 1948. Can Ramesh regain Indian citizenship under the provisions mentioned in the Constitution?

- (a) Yes, Ramesh can regain Indian citizenship since he returned to India after migrating to Pakistan before March 1, 1947.
- (b) No, Ramesh cannot regain Indian citizenship as he migrated to Pakistan voluntarily, and the return date falls after March 1, 1947.
- (c) Yes, Ramesh can regain Indian citizenship, but only if he obtains a special permit for resettlement from the Indian government.
- (d) No, Ramesh cannot regain Indian citizenship as he voluntarily migrated to Pakistan, and the Constitution does not provide provisions for such cases.

72. In the context of Article 8 of the Indian Constitution, which deals with persons of Indian origin residing outside India (excluding Pakistan), consider the following hypothetical situation:

Swagat, born to Indian parents, has been residing in the United States for the past ten years. He wishes to acquire Indian citizenship through registration. However, he has not visited India during this period due to professional commitments. Swagat holds a senior position in a multinational company and contributes significantly to the Indian diaspora's cultural activities in the U.S.

(a) Swagat is eligible for Indian citizenship through registration, given his significant contributions to the Indian diaspora, even though he has not visited India during the last ten years.

(b) Swagat is not eligible for Indian citizenship through registration as he has not resided in India for the required duration before applying for citizenship.

(c) Swagat is eligible for Indian citizenship through registration, but he must visit India within the next six months to meet the residence requirement.

(d) Swagat is not eligible for Indian citizenship through registration, and his contributions to the Indian diaspora in the U.S. do not impact his eligibility.

73. In the context of the Indian Constitution, which scenarios do Articles 9 and 10 address?

(a) Article 9 addresses the voluntary acquisition of foreign citizenship, while Article 10 pertains to the continuation of citizenship rights.

(b) Both Article 9 and Article 10 address the voluntary acquisition of foreign citizenship.

(c) Article 9 and Article 10 both focus on the revocation of Indian citizenship.

(d) Article 9 pertains to the continuation of citizenship rights, while Article 10 addresses the voluntary acquisition of foreign citizenship.

Passage 5

The Central government has notified the rules for the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019 (CAA). The CAA amends the Citizenship Act of 1955 to provide a path to Indian citizenship for Hindus, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists, Jains, and Parsis who migrated from neighbouring Muslim-majority countries such as Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Afghanistan, before December 31, 2014. The Citizenship Act, 1955 provides various ways in which citizenship may be acquired. It provides for citizenship by birth, descent, registration, naturalisation and by incorporation of territory into India. In addition, it regulates the registration of Overseas Citizen of India Cardholders (OCIs), and their rights.

Under the 2019 amendment of the act, migrants who entered India till December 31, 2014, and had suffered “religious persecution or fear of religious persecution” in their country of their origin would be made eligible for accelerated citizenship.

The Act prohibits illegal migrants from acquiring Indian citizenship regardless of their religion or date of entry. It defines an illegal migrant as a foreigner: (i) who

enters India without a valid passport or travel documents, or (ii) stays beyond the permitted time.

These provisions on citizenship for illegal migrants will not apply to the tribal areas of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, and Tripura, included in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution. These tribal areas include Karbi Anglong (in Assam), Garo Hills (in Meghalaya), Chakma District (in Mizoram), and Tripura Tribal Areas District. Further, it will not apply to the "Inner Line" areas notified under the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873. In these areas, visits by Indians are regulated through the Inner Line Permit. Currently, this permit system is applicable to Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, and Nagaland.

The Act allows a person to apply for citizenship by registration or naturalisation, if the person meets certain qualifications. For instance, if a person resides in India for a year and if one of his parents is a former Indian citizen, he may apply for citizenship by registration.

To obtain citizenship by naturalisation, one of the qualifications is that the person must have resided in India or have been in service of the central government for at least 11 years before applying for citizenship.

The Bill creates an exception for Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis and Christians from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan, with regard to this qualification. For these groups of persons, the 11 years' requirement will be reduced to five years.

Those who faced prosecution did not required to produce valid visa. According to the rules, the entire procedure to submit the applications for Indian citizenship under the law will be online for all those eligible for applying. On acquiring citizenship: (i) such persons will be deemed to be citizens of India from the date of their entry into India, and (ii) all legal proceedings against them in respect of their illegal migration or citizenship will be closed.

The Act provides that the central government may cancel registration of OCIs on certain grounds. These include: (i) if the OCI has registered through fraud, or (ii) if within five years of registration, the OCI has been sentenced to imprisonment for two years or more, or (iii) if it becomes necessary in the interest of sovereignty and security of India. The Bill adds one more ground for cancelling registration, that is, if the OCI has violated the provisions of the Act or of any other law as notified by the central government. The orders for cancellation of OCI should not be passed till the OCI cardholder is given an opportunity to be heard.

[Edited from Hindustan Times and PRSIndia]

74. Siddharth, a Buddhist from Bangladesh, migrated to India in November 2013 after facing religious persecution. He applied for Indian citizenship under the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019 (CAA) in March 2020. Given the provisions of the CAA and the Citizenship Act of 1955, which of the following statements correctly reflects Siddharth's eligibility and the process for acquiring Indian citizenship?

A. Siddharth is eligible for accelerated citizenship under the CAA because he arrived in India before December 31, 2014, and faced religious persecution. His application will be processed under the new rules that expedite citizenship for eligible migrants.

B. Siddharth must wait until he has lived in India for 11 years before applying for citizenship, as the CAA does not modify the residency requirement for naturalization set by the Citizenship Act of 1955.

C. Siddharth is ineligible for accelerated citizenship under the CAA since he applied for citizenship after the enactment of the CAA, which only benefits those who migrated before the Act was passed.

D. Siddharth must provide documentation proving his residency status and valid visa for the past seven years to be considered for citizenship, as the CAA does not waive the need for such documentation.

75. Anaya, a citizen of Bangladesh, entered India in June 2015 without a valid passport or travel documents and has overstayed her permitted time. She applied for Indian citizenship under the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019 (CAA) in March 2020. Given the specific provisions of the CAA and the restrictions on citizenship for illegal migrants, which of the following scenarios correctly describes her situation?

A. Anaya is eligible for Indian citizenship under the CAA because she is from a religion specified in the Act and entered India before December 31, 2014, despite being an illegal migrant.

B. Anaya's application for Indian citizenship will be considered under the CAA, but her illegal migrant status will require her to obtain a valid travel document and prove legal residency before she can be considered eligible.

C. Anaya's application for citizenship under the CAA is invalid because she entered India without proper travel documents, and the Act prohibits illegal migrants from acquiring citizenship regardless of their religion or date of entry.

D. Anaya is not eligible for citizenship under the CAA since she applied after the enactment of the Act, and her status as an illegal migrant excludes her from the benefits of the new provisions.

76. Arjun, a migrant from Pakistan, entered India in 2013 and has resided here continuously. In 2019, he faced legal prosecution in Pakistan but entered India without a valid visa. In light of the 2019 amendments to the Citizenship Act, 1955, how does Arjun's situation affect his application for Indian citizenship?

A. Arjun is eligible to apply for Indian citizenship under the relaxed residence requirement of six years and does not need to provide a valid visa due to his prosecution history. However, he must still prove that he has lived in India continuously since his entry.

B. Arjun's application for Indian citizenship is invalid because, despite the relaxed residence requirement, he needs to provide proof of a valid visa, and his prosecution history does not exempt him from this requirement.

C. Arjun's application will be automatically approved due to the 2019 amendments, as the entire process is now conducted online and no further documentation is required for those with prosecution history.

D. Arjun is ineligible for Indian citizenship because the relaxed residence requirement only applies to migrants who entered India before 2014 and faced legal issues in their home country at that point of time.

77. Sonia, a migrant from Bangladesh, entered India in 2012 and was granted Indian citizenship in 2021 under the Citizenship (Amendment) Act. Following her new citizenship status, how will the legal framework treat her past and current situation?

A. Sonia will be recognized as an Indian citizen from the date of her citizenship grant in 2021, and any ongoing legal proceedings regarding her illegal entry will continue unless explicitly closed by the authorities.

B. Sonia will be considered an Indian citizen from her entry date in 2012, and any legal actions taken against her for her illegal migration before her citizenship grant will be automatically closed.

C. Sonia will be treated as an Indian citizen from 2021, but her past illegal entry issues will remain unresolved, requiring her to address any outstanding legal proceedings related to her migration history.

D. Sonia will not be considered a citizen from her entry date but only from the date of her citizenship grant, and she must continue to deal with any legal issues related to her previous status as an illegal migrant.

78. Anisa, an Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) cardholder, was recently found to have provided false information during her OCI application process. Additionally, she was convicted of a crime punishable by three years in prison. The central government is considering canceling her OCI registration. Which of the following scenarios accurately reflects the procedural and legal considerations for canceling Anisa's OCI registration?

A. The central government can immediately cancel Anisa's OCI registration based on the fraud and criminal conviction. The cancellation will be retroactive to the date of the discovery, but Anisa will be given a chance to contest the decision through an administrative review process.

B. The central government must cancel Anisa's OCI registration only if it is deemed necessary for national security reasons. The OCI registration can only be canceled for violations specified by the central government, and Anisa's criminal conviction does not meet this criterion.

C. The OCI registration cancellation for Anisa is not permissible unless the central government issues a specific notification that includes her type of violation. Anisa's fraud and criminal conviction must be evaluated against additional legal criteria established by the government.

D. Anisa's OCI registration can be canceled due to the fraud and criminal conviction. However, the government must notify her of the cancellation and provide a formal hearing before making the decision final.

Passage 6

The Telecommunications Act, 2023 aims to amend and consolidate the law relating to development, expansion and operation of telecommunication services and telecommunication networks; assignment of spectrum and for matters connected therewith. The Telecommunications Act, 2023 also seeks to repeal existing legislative framework like Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 and Indian Wireless Telegraph Act, 1933 owing to huge technical advancements in the telecom sector and technologies.

The salient features of the sections that have been brought into force with effect from 26.06.2024:

Definitions: The Telecommunications Act clearly defines various terminologies related to the implementation of the Act thereby reducing uncertainties and improving investor confidence and is a step towards ease of doing business.

RoW framework: Right of Way provides for effective RoW framework, both on public and private property. The definition of public entities has been broadened to include government agencies, local bodies and PPP projects like airports, seaports, and highways. Public entities shall be obligated to provide right of way except in special circumstances. The fee for right of way would be subject to a ceiling. The Act provides complete framework for RoW in respect of private property based on mutual agreement. The Act also provides that the RoW to be granted shall be non-discriminatory and as far as practicable on a non-exclusive basis. It also provides that telecommunication infrastructure shall be distinct from the property it is installed on. This will help reduce the disputes when property is sold or leased.

Common ducts: In line with PM Gati Shakti vision, the law provides for Central Government to establish common ducts and cable corridors.

Telecommunication standards: Telecom is a global industry. To ensure national security and promote India's technology developers, the Act lays down powers to set standards and conformity assessment measures for telecommunication services, telecommunication networks, telecommunication security, etc.

National Security and Public safety: The Act provides strong provisions to take necessary measures for national security and public safety.

Inclusive service delivery, Innovation and technology development: The Act expands the scope of Universal Service Obligation Fund to include supporting universal services in underserved rural, remote, and urban areas; supporting research and development of telecommunication services, technologies, products and pilot projects. The Act also provides legal framework for Regulatory Sandbox to facilitate innovation, and deployment of new technology.

Protection of users: Telecommunication is a powerful tool for empowerment of masses. However, it can be misused to cause harm to users. The Act provides measures for protection of users from unsolicited commercial communication and create a grievance redressal mechanism.

Digital by design: The Act provides that the implementation shall be digital by design bringing online dispute resolution and other framework.

79. A telecommunications company is still following procedures outlined in the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, for its network expansion and spectrum assignment as of July 2024. Given that the Telecommunications Act, 2023, has been enacted and

is in effect from June 26, 2024, is the company's adherence to the outdated procedures compliant with the new legal requirements?

- A. Yes, because the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, remains applicable until explicitly repealed by new legislation.
- B. No, because the Telecommunications Act, 2023, mandates adherence to new technical standards and procedures, and the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, has been repealed.
- C. Yes, because existing companies are allowed to transition gradually to the new procedures.
- D. No, because the Indian Wireless Telegraph Act, 1933, remains in force alongside the new Telecommunications Act, 2023.

80. Under the new Telecommunications Act, 2023, a telecom company, HyperLink Corp., seeks to install fiber optic cables across various public and private properties. The company encounters a dispute with a public-private partnership (PPP) project managing a major highway regarding the right of way. The highway project management argues that the fees proposed by HyperLink Corp. exceed the ceiling established by the Act and insists on exclusive access to the right of way.

Considering the provisions of the RoW framework, how should the dispute be resolved?

- A. HyperLink Corp. must accept the exclusive access terms set by the highway project management despite the fees exceeding the ceiling.
- B. The dispute should be resolved by compensating the highway project for potential future exclusivity rights, thereby bypassing the fee ceiling.
- C. HyperLink Corp. should negotiate a special fee exceeding the ceiling, as long as it's justified by the project's exclusivity terms.
- D. The highway project must provide RoW at or below the fee ceiling and must allow non-exclusive access to HyperLink Corp.

81. TeleNet Inc., a telecommunications company, is planning to deploy a new network infrastructure in a city. According to the Telecommunications Act, 2023, the Right of Way (RoW) provisions are crucial for their project. During the process, the company encounters issues related to the distinction between telecommunication infrastructure and the property it is installed on.

What should TeleNet Inc. do to align with the RoW framework's requirement about the separation of infrastructure from property?

- A. The company must ensure that the telecommunication infrastructure is installed in a manner that is distinct from the property it is on
- B. TeleNet Inc. should integrate the telecommunication infrastructure with the property to avoid additional regulatory hurdles and reduce costs.
- C. TeleNet Inc. can proceed without concern for the separation of infrastructure and property, as long as they have obtained the necessary RoW permissions from public entities.

D. The company should seek special exemptions from the framework to allow the integration of infrastructure with the property, due to potential operational challenges.

82. Under the Telecommunications Act, 2023, if the Central Government decides to establish common ducts and cable corridors, does the Act require that the established standards for telecommunication services must be in conformity with national security measures?

A. Yes, the Act mandates that all telecommunication standards must comply with national security measures established by the Central Government.

B. No, the Act does not address the relationship between telecommunication standards and national security measures.

C. Yes, but only if the telecommunication services are related to public safety.

D. No, the Act only focuses on telecommunication standards without any linkage to national security or public safety concerns.

83. In 2025, TeleGlobal Corp., a major telecommunications company, is initiating a large-scale project to extend broadband services to remote areas of India, utilizing the expanded scope of the Universal Service Obligation Fund under the Telecommunications Act, 2023. The project requires installing infrastructure through both public and private properties and introduces an innovative, secure messaging service aimed at protecting users from unsolicited communication. As part of this initiative, TeleGlobal Corp. plans to use the Regulatory Sandbox provision to test new digital security technologies.

Given the requirements of the Telecommunications Act, 2023, does TeleGlobal Corp. need to seek individual agreements with each property owner for the installation of broadband infrastructure while conducting trials under the Regulatory Sandbox?

A. Yes, the company must negotiate individual agreements with each property owner due to the RoW framework, even when conducting trials that might benefit the public.

B. No, the company can bypass individual property agreements due to the innovative nature of the project and the support of the Universal Service Obligation Fund.

C. Yes, but only for properties where the infrastructure directly impacts private property owners; public properties can be utilized without individual agreements under the RoW framework.

D. No, the Act provides exemptions for projects under the Regulatory Sandbox, allowing temporary use of private and public properties without individual agreements.

Critical Reasoning

Passage 1

In a recent development, SpaceX's Falcon Heavy rocket successfully launched, carrying aboard the enigmatic X-37B, a U.S. military spacecraft. This event, which took place at NASA's Kennedy Space Center in Florida, marks a significant

milestone in the realm of aerospace and defense technology. The launch, initially delayed due to adverse weather conditions and technical challenges, finally saw the light of day, adding a new chapter in the ongoing narrative of space exploration and military advancement.

The X-37B, a project shrouded in secrecy, is a product of the United States Department of Defense, with Boeing as its manufacturer. Resembling a small bus in size, the X-37B's design echoes the bygone era of the space shuttle. Its primary function is to deploy various payloads and conduct extensive technology experiments during prolonged orbital flights. Remarkably, this spacecraft is engineered to re-enter the atmosphere and land autonomously on a runway, akin to an airplane.

Boeing's innovative approach is evident in the X-37B's design, which features state-of-the-art avionics technology. This technology autonomously manages all de-orbit and landing operations, eliminating the need for hydraulic systems. Instead, the spacecraft employs electro-mechanical actuation for flight controls and braking mechanisms. Furthermore, the X-37B is constructed using a space-grade composite material, offering a lighter alternative to traditional aluminum.

This launch is particularly noteworthy as it marks the first instance of the X-37B being carried by SpaceX's Falcon Heavy rocket. Previously, the spacecraft had been launched using SpaceX's Falcon 9 and the Atlas V rocket, a product of the United Launch Alliance, a collaboration between Lockheed Martin and Boeing.

There are indications that the X-37B's capabilities extend beyond Earth's orbit, potentially reaching as far as the Moon and Mars. This possibility, as suggested by sources like CNN, implies a more challenging task for astronomers and space enthusiasts in tracking the spacecraft's location. The X-37B plays a pivotal role in the United States' efforts to explore and expand the frontiers of space operations, pushing the boundaries of what is currently achievable in space technology and exploration.

Citation: <https://indianexpress.com/article/technology/science/spacex-us-military-plane-x-37b-9087330/>

84. If the information in the passage above is correct, which of the following must necessarily be true?

- A. The X-37B's primary function is limited to atmospheric re-entry and autonomous landing.
- B. The X-37B employs hydraulic systems for its de-orbit and landing operations.
- C. The X-37B's launch on the Falcon Heavy signifies its first-ever deployment in a space mission.
- D. The X-37B is capable of conducting prolonged orbital flights for extensive technology experiments.

85. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's argument about the uniqueness and significance of the X-37B's recent launch on SpaceX's Falcon Heavy?

- A. The X-37B has previously been launched on rockets with capabilities similar to the Falcon Heavy.

- B. The X-37B's design does not significantly differ from other spacecraft developed by the United States Department of Defense.
- C. The X-37B's use of electro-mechanical actuation is a common feature in modern spacecraft.
- D. The X-37B's ability to reach beyond Earth's orbit is not unique and has been demonstrated by several other spacecraft.

86. Which of the following, if true, would resolve the paradox of the X-37B's secretive nature and its publicized launch on SpaceX's Falcon Heavy?

- A. The X-37B's secretive missions are primarily focused on gathering intelligence in foreign territories.
- B. The launch of the X-37B on SpaceX's Falcon Heavy was a strategic move to demonstrate U.S. technological prowess.
- C. The X-37B is equipped with technology that makes it undetectable to radar once in orbit.
- D. The details of the X-37B's payloads and specific mission objectives remain classified.

87. Which of the following is most likely to be an outcome of the X-37B's capabilities and its recent launch on SpaceX's Falcon Heavy, as described by the author?

- A. Increased collaboration between commercial space companies and the U.S. Department of Defense.
- B. The development of spacecraft capable of replacing the traditional space shuttle.
- C. Enhanced capabilities in space-based intelligence and reconnaissance.
- D. A shift in the primary focus of space exploration from manned to unmanned missions.

88. What does the author imply about the significance of the X-37B's autonomous landing capability?

- A. It represents a major advancement in reducing the spacecraft's overall weight.
- B. It is a critical feature for ensuring the spacecraft's reusability.
- C. It signifies a shift towards more environmentally sustainable space technology.
- D. It is primarily a measure to enhance the safety of space missions.

Passage 2

The discourse surrounding the future of the one-cent coin, commonly known as the penny, is a subject of considerable debate. This debate hinges on whether the penny should be phased out of circulation, taking into account various economic, environmental, and cultural factors.

Opponents of the penny argue that its diminishing purchasing power, due to inflation, renders it nearly obsolete in everyday transactions. They point out that

the cost of producing a penny often surpasses its face value, highlighting an inefficient use of resources. In the United States, for instance, it costs the U.S. Mint more than one cent to produce a single penny. This inefficiency is magnified when considering the vast number of pennies minted annually. Additionally, the elimination of the penny could streamline financial transactions, as prices are frequently rounded to the nearest nickel, making the handling and counting of pennies an unnecessary step.

Conversely, supporters of the penny emphasize its sentimental and historical value. The penny, they argue, is not just a piece of currency but a symbol of a nation's heritage and culture. Its presence evokes nostalgia and is integral to traditions like coin collecting. The penny also plays a role in the numismatic world, where rare pennies are highly valued. Furthermore, penny drives and donations are crucial for many charitable organizations, underlining the penny's continued relevance in society.

The economic implications of this debate are complex. Proponents of eliminating the penny suggest that the resources used for its production could be better allocated elsewhere, potentially leading to government cost savings. Environmentally, the production of pennies involves mining and processing materials like zinc and copper, which have ecological impacts. Additionally, the transportation of pennies, often in large quantities due to their low value, contributes to environmental and logistical costs.

Government policies and public opinion are pivotal in determining the penny's fate. Some governments have already started phasing out the penny, while others continue its production. Public sentiment is divided, with some advocating for its removal due to practical and financial reasons, and others supporting its preservation for sentimental and historical purposes.

In conclusion, the debate over the penny encompasses a range of considerations, from economic efficiency and environmental impact to sentimental value and historical significance. As society moves towards digital payments and cashless transactions, the discussion about the penny's future highlights the complex relationship between currency, culture, economics, and the environment. This ongoing debate ensures that the penny, despite its small value, continues to have a significant impact on perspectives about money.

Citation: <https://gradesfixer.com/free-essay-examples/the-penny-debate-should-the-one-cent-coin-be-eliminated/>

89. Which of the following statements most closely aligns with the underlying assumption presented in the passage?

- a) The sentimental and historical value of the penny outweighs its practical utility in modern economic transactions.
- b) The cost of producing the penny is justified by its role in charitable activities and coin collecting.
- c) The inefficiency in the production and maintenance of the penny necessitates its elimination from circulation.
- d) The transition towards digital payments and cashless transactions will render physical currency, including the penny, obsolete.

90. Based on the passage, what can be most conveniently inferred about the role of the penny in contemporary society?

- a) The penny is an indispensable component of modern financial systems due to its historical significance.
- b) The penny's role in society is largely symbolic, reflecting cultural heritage more than economic utility.
- c) The production of the penny is a profitable venture that benefits the economy.
- d) The penny is essential for the survival of many charitable organizations.

91. What underlying assumption is most central to the argument presented by opponents of the penny in the passage?

- a) The historical and cultural significance of the penny is negligible in the context of modern economics.
- b) The production of the penny is a major contributor to environmental degradation.
- c) The practical utility of a currency is more important than its sentimental value.
- d) Digital transactions will completely replace physical currency in the near future.

92. What can be inferred about public opinion regarding the penny, as implied in the passage?

- a) The majority of the public is indifferent to the fate of the penny.
- b) Public opinion is sharply divided, with strong views supporting both preservation and elimination of the penny.
- c) Most people favor the elimination of the penny due to its economic inefficiency.
- d) The public largely supports the preservation of the penny for its historical significance.

93. Which of the following statements would the author most likely disagree with?

- A) Eliminating the penny could lead to significant cost savings for the government.
- B) The penny holds significant sentimental and historical value for many people.
- C) Phasing out the penny would have negligible environmental benefits.
- D) The penny is becoming less useful in everyday transactions due to inflation.

Passage 3

In the realm of online education, a paradigm shift in course preparation is essential, diverging significantly from traditional in-person teaching methods. This transformation, accelerated by the COVID-19 pandemic, necessitates a comprehensive pre-course preparation, unlike the ongoing adjustments typical in face-to-face settings. The adaptation to online teaching involves a meticulous planning process, integrating Charlotte Danielson's Framework for Effective

Teaching Model and the Community of Inquiry Model, which emphasize the importance of social, cognitive, and teaching presence in the virtual classroom.

The first lesson in redefining online course preparation revolves around planning for teaching presence. This involves making all course materials, including assignments and activities, accessible from the first day. For instance, in a 400-level undergraduate literacy course, the shift from in-person to online teaching led to the replacement of spaced-out tests with multiple quizzes available throughout the semester. This approach initially lacked interim deadlines, resulting in delayed student engagement with the material. Subsequent iterations introduced staggered due dates and penalties for late submissions, fostering a more structured and effective learning environment.

The second lesson focuses on establishing a social presence before the course begins. This is achieved through initial engagement with students via welcome emails, introductory videos, and encouraging student interactions through video responses. This proactive approach helps in alleviating student anxieties and fosters a sense of community, crucial for group assignments and collaborative projects. Monitoring student logins and reaching out to inactive students further reinforces this social presence, showing a commitment to student engagement and participation.

The third lesson pertains to planning for cognitive presence. The restructuring of quiz schedules, with half due by mid-term and the rest towards the semester's end, promotes consistent student engagement and provides regular feedback, essential for cognitive development. Addressing commonly missed quiz questions through additional explanations exemplifies an ongoing cognitive presence, ensuring students' understanding aligns with course objectives.

In conclusion, by blending the principles of Danielson's Framework for Teaching and the Community of Inquiry Model, educators can effectively navigate the unique challenges of online teaching. This approach underscores the distinct nature of online course preparation compared to traditional in-person methods, highlighting the need for thorough pre-course planning to foster a conducive learning environment.

Citation: <https://www.facultyfocus.com/articles/online-education/online-course-design-and-preparation/three-lessons-learned-redefining-course-preparation-for-online-teaching/>

94. Which of the following statements is the author most likely to agree with?

- a) Online teaching primarily enhances cognitive presence through the use of varied technological tools.
- b) The essence of effective online teaching lies in replicating traditional classroom methods in a digital format.
- c) A proactive approach in establishing a social presence is secondary to the cognitive development in online courses.
- d) Structured scheduling and regular feedback in online courses are pivotal for fostering effective learning environments.

95. What can be most accurately inferred about the role of initial student engagement strategies?

- a) They are primarily intended to introduce the technological aspects of the course.
- b) They serve to establish a foundation for academic rigor and discipline in the course.
- c) Their main purpose is to facilitate a sense of community and reduce student anxieties.
- d) They are a formal requirement but have minimal impact on the overall course effectiveness.

96. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the author's argument regarding the importance of comprehensive pre-course preparation in online education?

- a) Students in online courses tend to perform better academically when they have access to course materials from the first day.
- b) Traditional in-person teaching methods have been proven more effective than online teaching in numerous studies.
- c) Online courses that lack initial social engagement strategies show a higher rate of student dropouts.
- d) Most online educators prefer to adapt their teaching methods during the course rather than engage in pre-course planning.

97. What assumption underlies the author's approach to online course preparation?

- a) Online learners require less academic support compared to traditional classroom students.
- b) The success of an online course is predominantly determined by the technological tools used.
- c) Effective online teaching necessitates a different preparatory approach than in-person teaching.
- d) Online courses inherently lack the capability to establish a strong teacher-student relationship.

98. Which of the following scenarios is most similar to the author's approach to online education as described in the passage?

- A) A business implementing a new software system company-wide requires extensive initial training and ongoing support to ensure all employees are proficient and can effectively use the system.
- B) A city planning to revamp its public transportation system by gradually introducing new routes and making adjustments based on commuter feedback over time.
- C) A restaurant deciding to change its menu every week based on seasonal ingredients available, adapting quickly to supplier availability and customer preferences.

D) A construction firm planning a large project by outlining all phases of construction in detail before beginning, ensuring all materials and workforce are ready from the start.

Passage 4

Chinua Achebe's narrative, "Marriage is a Private Affair," delves into the complexities of love, cultural differences, and familial expectations. The story unfolds around Nnaemeka and NeNe, a young couple deeply in love, yet ensnared in the web of cultural divergence and generational conflict. Nnaemeka, hailing from the Ibo tribe, and NeNe, from the Ibibo tribe, find themselves at the heart of a cultural clash, particularly with Nnaemeka's father, Okeke, who staunchly upholds traditional tribal marriage customs.

Okeke's unwavering belief that love should not dictate marriage choices sets the stage for a profound familial rift. Nnaemeka's relocation to Lagos to be with NeNe further exacerbates the situation, as Okeke refuses to accept their union, citing tribal differences. Despite Nnaemeka's hope for reconciliation, Okeke remains resolute, severing ties with his son and refusing to acknowledge his marriage.

The narrative takes a poignant turn when NeNe, enduring social ostracism in Lagos due to her tribal identity, reaches out to Okeke. She informs him of his grandsons' desire to meet him, stirring a tumult of emotions in Okeke. This revelation marks a pivotal moment, challenging Okeke's rigid stance and awakening a deep-seated familial bond.

Achebe masterfully weaves a tale that transcends time, likely set in the early 20th century, yet resonating with timeless themes. The story is a testament to the enduring power of familial love, capable of overcoming even the most entrenched cultural and generational divides. Okeke's eventual softening towards his grandchildren symbolizes the triumph of familial bonds over tradition and pride.

In essence, "Marriage is a Private Affair" is a narrative that underscores the sanctity of personal choice in marriage, irrespective of cultural barriers. It highlights the inevitable evolution of thought across generations, advocating for the recognition of love and personal happiness over rigid cultural norms. The story, thus, serves as a poignant reminder of the transformative power of love and the enduring strength of family ties.

Citation: <https://ivypanada.com/essays/review-on-a-short-story-marriage-is-a-private-affair-by-chinua-achebe/>

99. Which of the following can be inferred EXCEPT?

- a) Okeke's traditional beliefs significantly influence his initial rejection of Nnaemeka's marriage.
- b) Nnaemeka and NeNe's marriage is an embodiment of defiance against tribal and cultural norms.
- c) The story suggests that love and personal choice in marriage are secondary to cultural and familial expectations.
- d) The eventual acceptance of Nnaemeka's marriage by Okeke indicates the potential for change in traditional views.

100. Which of the following must necessarily be true?

- a) Cultural and tribal differences are insurmountable obstacles in personal relationships.
- b) Familial love and bonds can lead to a reevaluation of long-held beliefs and traditions.
- c) Personal happiness in marriage is independent of familial approval or cultural acceptance.
- d) Social ostracism based on tribal identity is a permanent and unchangeable condition.

101. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the above passage?

- a) Traditional beliefs are always rigid and unchangeable.
- b) Familial bonds have the potential to overcome cultural and generational conflicts.
- c) Love and personal happiness are universally accepted as the basis for marriage.
- d) Cultural differences are the sole reason for conflicts in relationships.

102. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's argument about the transformative power of love and the enduring strength of family ties in "Marriage is a Private Affair"?

- A) Research shows that most families involved in intertribal marriages experience long-term divisions that are rarely resolved, even with the involvement of grandchildren.
- B) A study finds that in many cultures, traditional values and norms are rapidly being replaced by modern ideals, leading to easier acceptance of intertribal marriages.
- C) Evidence suggests that the involvement of grandchildren often strengthens familial bonds and leads to reconciliation in families divided by cultural differences.
- D) Surveys indicate that the majority of intertribal couples find acceptance within their communities, reducing the impact of familial opposition on their relationships.

103. Which of the following statements would the author most likely agree with based on their perspective on overcoming cultural barriers in "Marriage is a Private Affair"?

- A) Cultural traditions are essential and should be preserved even if they cause familial conflicts.
- B) Education and exposure to different cultures are key to reducing misunderstandings in intertribal marriages.
- C) Overcoming cultural differences is less important than maintaining family relationships by adhering to traditional values.

D) Generational conflicts over marriage decisions are inevitable and rarely resolved satisfactorily.

Passage 5

The recent verdict by the Qatari Court of Appeals, which commuted the death sentences of eight former Indian naval personnel to a lesser punishment, represents a significant reprieve for these individuals and their families. This development also brings a sense of relief to the Indian government, which has been actively engaged in diplomatic efforts to seek leniency for these men. Despite the reduction in their sentences, the upholding of their convictions remains a source of disappointment. The government, along with the families of the convicted, must now reevaluate their legal approach and gather further evidence to support their innocence. This is crucial as they prepare to file a review petition with Qatar's Court of Cassation, the highest judicial authority in the country.

In the event that all judicial appeals are exhausted, the Indian government faces three potential courses of action. The first involves continued diplomatic engagement with Qatar's ruling Emir, Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al-Thani, to seek a review of the convictions. If this proves unsuccessful, the men could petition for clemency and request a pardon, a gesture that has been granted by Qatar's rulers in the past. The third option would allow the men to serve their sentences in India, as per the 2015 bilateral Agreement on Transfer of Sentenced Persons. However, this would necessitate an acceptance of their conviction as irreversible.

The timing of this judicial decision is noteworthy, coming shortly after Prime Minister Narendra Modi's first public interaction with the Qatari leadership at COP28 on December 1. While it is debatable whether a high-level mission to Doha or similar political outreach could have been more effective earlier, following the arrest of the men in August 2022, the Indian government's approach has been commendable. Unlike its reaction to Canada's allegations, New Delhi has refrained from public rhetoric or media targeting of Doha, a strategy that could have been detrimental.

Furthermore, if the case against these men is linked to India's intelligence operations, it necessitates a thorough review of any activities that might endanger Indians abroad. The Indian government has also skillfully avoided allowing this case to be influenced by the escalating regional tensions, particularly the ongoing conflict in Gaza. It is hoped that India's carefully measured stance, respectful of Qatar's sensitivities and combined with a persistent diplomatic effort, will ultimately result in the safe return of these eight Indian nationals.

Citation: <https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/editorial/a-quiet-reprieve-on-former-indian-naval-personnel-and-the-qatar-courts-verdict/article67687752.ece>

104. Which of the following is most likely to be true if the author's statements about the Indian government's diplomatic strategies and legal approaches in the case of the eight former Indian naval personnel are accurate?

- a. The Indian government prioritizes diplomatic discretion over public advocacy in sensitive international legal matters.
- b. The Indian government's diplomatic efforts are primarily driven by public opinion and media pressure.

c. The Indian government's approach to international legal issues is inconsistent and varies significantly from case to case.

d. The Indian government relies solely on high-level political interventions in all international legal disputes involving its citizens.

105. Which of the following is most likely to be an outcome of the Indian government's approach to the case of the eight former Indian naval personnel, as described by the author?

a. Strengthening of diplomatic relations between India and Qatar, leading to more collaborative efforts in other areas.

b. A precedent for other countries to demand similar diplomatic interventions from India in future legal disputes.

c. An increase in public and media criticism of the Indian government's handling of international legal cases.

d. A shift in the Indian government's policy to prioritize high-level political interventions in all future international legal disputes.

106. Which of the following statements is the author most likely to disagree with?

a. The Indian government should have adopted a more aggressive public stance in the media to influence the outcome of the case.

b. Diplomatic engagement with Qatar's ruling Emir is a futile effort in influencing the judicial process.

c. The possibility of the convicted men serving their sentences in India underlines the effectiveness of bilateral agreements.

d. A thorough review of India's intelligence operations is essential in cases that potentially endanger Indians abroad.

107. None of the following is implied in the passage except:

a. The Indian government's approach in this case will significantly alter its overall foreign policy.

b. The Indian government's handling of the case is reflective of a broader trend in its international legal strategies.

c. The Indian government's decision to avoid public rhetoric is indicative of its lack of concern for the convicted individuals.

d. The Indian government's diplomatic efforts are focused on achieving a favorable outcome for the convicted individuals.

108. Which of the following is an assertion made by the author in the passage?

A) The Indian government should have acted sooner with a high-level mission to Doha following the arrest of the naval personnel.

B) The reduction in sentences for the eight Indian naval personnel was a direct result of Prime Minister Narendra Modi's recent interactions with Qatari leadership.

- C) The Indian government has managed its diplomatic relations with Qatar effectively, avoiding public confrontations.
- D) The Indian government has failed to adequately protect its citizens abroad, leading to unnecessary legal complications.

Data Interpretation

DI 01: Answer the questions based on the information given below.

Total population of society 'A' is 1880 and number of females in society 'A' is 35% more than that of males. Number of females in society 'B' is 20% more than number of males in society 'A' and ratio of number of males to females in society 'B' is 3:4. Average number of males in societies 'A', 'B' and 'C' together is 640 and ratio of number of females in societies 'B' and 'C' is 12:7, respectively.

109. Total population of society 'B' is:

- A 1680
- B 1440
- C 2240
- D 960

110. Ratio of number of males to females in society 'C' is:

- A 4:7
- B 2:3
- C 3:2
- D 5:7

111. Number of males in society 'B' is how much percent more/less than that in society 'A'.

- A 15%
- B 10%
- C 25%
- D 20%

112. If average population of societies 'C' and 'D' is 1200, then find the total population of society 'D'.

- A 1440
- B 1640

C 1320

D 1600

113. Average number of females in societies 'A' and 'B' together is:

A 1010

B 1120

C 1020

D 1060

114. What percentage of society 'C's population is female?

A 55.45%

B 58.33%

C 60.30%

D 62.50%

DI 02: Answer the questions based on the information given below.

There are three companies, Toyota, Ford and Hyundai that manufacture two different types of models i.e. A and B of cars. The number of cars manufactured by Ford of type A is 25% more than the number of cars manufactured by Hyundai of type B. The number of cars manufactured by Toyota of type B is 450. The ratio of the number of cars manufactured by Toyota to Hyundai of type A is 7:5. The average of the number of cars manufactured by Toyota of type A and B together is 470. The number of cars manufactured by Ford of type B is 370. The average of the number of cars manufactured by all companies of type B is 380.

115. What is the number of cars manufactured by Toyota of type A?

A 580

B 540

C 490

D 620

116. What is the average of the number of cars manufactured by Ford of type A and type B together?

A 425

B 405

C 365

D 385

117. If the number of cars sold by Hyundai of type B is 65% of the number of Hyundai cars manufactured of type B, find the number of cars that are not sold by Hyundai of type B.

A 96

B 112

C 104

D 128

118. If the number of cars manufactured by Tata of type A is 20% more than the number of cars manufactured by Toyota of type B, find the number of cars manufactured by Tata of type A.

A 650

B 540

C 510

D 640

119. Find the ratio between the number of cars manufactured by Hyundai of type B to the number of cars manufactured by Ford of type A?

A 4:5

B 5:3

C 2:7

D none of these

120. By how many units does the production of type A cars by Toyota exceed that of type B cars by Hyundai?

A 140

B 150

C 170

D 130