

## **MOCK CLAT 10049 (BASIC)**

### **ANSWER & EXPLANATIONS**

#### **English Language**

1. **Answer: B**

Difficulty Level: Moderate

**Explanation:** The correct answer, b) She is introverted and prefers solitude, is supported by several details in the passage:

1. Jo's location: She is found in the garret, described as her "favourite refuge," indicating a preference for isolated spaces.
2. Her activities: Jo is reading alone and enjoying "the quiet," which suggests introversion.
3. Her companions: Jo's only companion is a pet rat, showing she's comfortable with minimal social interaction.
4. Her attitude towards the dance: Jo says, "I don't care much for company dancing," revealing a disinterest in social gatherings.

These details collectively paint a picture of Jo as someone who enjoys solitude and is more comfortable alone than in social situations, which are typical traits of introverts.

Incorrect Options:

- a) She is extroverted and sociable: This contradicts Jo's preference for solitude and her disinterest in the dance.  
c) She is overly concerned with her appearance: Jo's statement "I don't trouble myself much about dress" directly contradicts this option. d) She is always cheerful and optimistic: The passage mentions Jo crying, which doesn't align with being always cheerful.

**Reference:** "This was Jo's favourite refuge, and here she loved to retire with half a dozen russets and a nice book, to enjoy the quiet and the society of a pet rat who lived nearby and didn't mind her a particle."

**Reference:** "I don't care much for company dancing. It's no fun to go sailing round. I like to fly about and cut capers."

2. **Answer: B**

Difficulty Level: Moderate to Difficult

**Explanation:** The correct answer is b) Meg is excited while Jo is indifferent. This conclusion can be drawn from several contrasting details in the passage:

1. Meg's reaction: Meg is described as having "girlish delight" when reading the invitation. She exclaims, "Such fun!" and is immediately concerned with what they will wear, showing her excitement.
2. Jo's reaction: In contrast, Jo responds to the question about what to wear with, "What's the use of asking that, when you know we shall wear our poplins, because we haven't got anything else?" This response shows a lack of enthusiasm or interest in the event.
3. Attitudes towards dancing: Meg is concerned about having proper gloves for dancing, saying, "You can't dance without them, and if you don't I should be so mortified." Jo, however, states, "I don't care much for company dancing. It's no fun to go sailing round. I like to fly about and cut capers."

Incorrect Options:

- a) "Meg is reluctant while Jo is excited" is the opposite of what the passage suggests. There's no indication of Meg being reluctant, and Jo doesn't show excitement.  
c) "Both are equally enthusiastic" is not supported by the text. While Meg shows clear enthusiasm, Jo's responses indicate indifference or even reluctance.  
d) "Both are equally apprehensive" is also not supported. Meg shows no signs of apprehension, only excitement and concern about proper attire.

**Reference:** "Such fun! Only see! A regular note of invitation from Mrs. Gardiner for tomorrow night!" (Meg's excitement)

**Reference:** "What's the use of asking that, when you know we shall wear our poplins, because we haven't got anything else?" (Jo's indifference)

**Reference:** "I don't care much for company dancing. It's no fun to go sailing round." (Jo's indifference towards the dance)

3. **Answer: C**

Difficulty Level: Moderate

**Explanation:** The correct answer is c) They have limited financial means. This inference can be drawn from several context clues in the passage:

1. Limited options: Jo's statement directly implies that they don't have other clothing options besides their poplins, suggesting financial constraints.
2. Meg's wish: Meg sighs, "If I only had a silk!" and mentions having to wait two years until she's 18 to possibly get one. This indicates that silk dresses are currently out of their financial reach.
3. Reusing clothes: The girls discuss wearing dresses they already own and finding ways to make them presentable, rather than buying new ones for the event.
4. Concern over accessories: There's discussion about borrowing a pin from their mother and worrying about gloves, suggesting that even small accessories are a financial concern.

Incorrect Options:

- a) "They have a wide variety of clothing options" directly contradicts Jo's statement about not having anything else to wear.
- b) "They are wealthy but choose to dress modestly" is not supported by the text. Their limited options seem to be due to necessity rather than choice.
- d) "They prefer poplins over other fabrics" is not indicated in the passage. They wear poplins because it's what they have, not because of a preference.

**Reference:** "What's the use of asking that, when you know we shall wear our poplins, because we haven't got anything else?"

**Reference:** "If I only had a silk! Mother says I may when I'm eighteen perhaps, but two years is an everlasting time to wait."

4. **Answer: B**

Difficulty Level: Difficult

**Explanation:** The correct answer is b) They are essential for dancing etiquette. This can be inferred from Meg's statements in the passage:

1. Importance: Meg says, "Gloves are more important than anything else." This emphasizes their significance in the context of the dance.
2. Necessity for dancing: Meg explicitly states, "You can't dance without them," indicating that gloves are considered essential for participating in the dance.
3. Social implications: Meg adds, "if you don't I should be so mortified." This suggests that not wearing gloves would be a serious social faux pas, highlighting their importance in dancing etiquette.

Incorrect Options:

- a) "They are a status symbol" is not directly supported by the text. While gloves might imply a certain status, Meg's concern is more about proper etiquette than displaying status.
- c) "They protect hands from germs" is not mentioned or implied in the passage. The focus is on the social necessity of gloves, not their hygienic properties.
- d) "They are purely decorative" contradicts Meg's insistence on their necessity for dancing. If they were purely decorative, it wouldn't be a problem to dance without them.

**Reference:** "Gloves are more important than anything else. You can't dance without them, and if you don't I should be so mortified."

5. **Answer: B**

Difficulty Level: Moderate to Difficult

**Explanation:** The correct answer is b) She enjoys more energetic, free-form movement. This can be inferred from Jo's statement in the passage:

1. Dislike for conventional dancing: Jo says, "It's no fun to go sailing round," referring to the typical, structured dancing expected at formal events.
2. Preference for energetic movement: Jo states, "I like to fly about and cut capers." This clearly indicates her preference for more lively, unstructured forms of dancing.
3. Contrast with expectations: The passage implies that "company dancing" involves more controlled, formal movements, which Jo finds less appealing.

Incorrect Options:

- a) "She prefers formal, structured dances" directly contradicts Jo's stated preference. She explicitly says she doesn't enjoy "sailing round," which likely refers to formal dance styles.

c) "She refuses to dance at all" is too extreme. While Jo expresses dislike for conventional dancing, she does indicate a preference for a different style of movement, not a complete refusal to dance.

d) "She only dances with close friends" is not supported by the text. The passage doesn't mention any preference regarding dance partners.

**Reference:** "I don't care much for company dancing. It's no fun to go sailing round. I like to fly about and cut capers."

6. **Answer:** C

Difficulty Level: Difficult

**Explanation:** The correct answer is c) Her mother is trying to teach Jo responsibility. This can be inferred from the following details:

1. Previous incident: Meg mentions, "She said when you spoiled the others that she shouldn't get you any more this winter." This indicates that Jo has a history of being careless with her gloves.
2. Consequence: The mother's decision not to buy new gloves for Jo suggests she's allowing Jo to experience the consequences of her actions.
3. Learning opportunity: By not immediately replacing the gloves, the mother is creating a situation where Jo must find a solution herself, encouraging responsibility.
4. Meg's suggestion: Meg asks, "Can't you make them do?" This implies that finding a way to use the existing gloves is seen as Jo's responsibility.

Incorrect Options:

a) "Her mother is overly strict and controlling" is too harsh an interpretation. The mother's action seems more like a teaching moment than strict control.

b) "Her mother is indifferent to Jo's needs" isn't supported. The mother's previous provision of gloves and her current stance suggest active parenting, not indifference.

d) "Her mother favors Meg over Jo" isn't indicated in the passage. The focus is on Jo's specific situation with the gloves, not a comparison between the sisters.

**Reference:** "She said when you spoiled the others that she shouldn't get you any more this winter."

**Reference:** "Can't you make them do?" (Suggests that Jo must find a way to use the existing gloves, teaching responsibility)

7. **Answer:** D

Difficulty level: Moderate

**Explanation:** The correct answer is (d) Analytical and cautiously optimistic. This choice best reflects the author's approach to discussing Indian secularism throughout the passage.

The author presents an analytical perspective by examining various aspects of Indian secularism, including its historical roots, constitutional foundations, and current challenges. They provide a detailed analysis of how the concept has evolved in India, citing specific examples from different historical periods (e.g., Emperor Ashoka, Sufi and Bhakti movements, Mughal Emperor Akbar) and discussing constitutional provisions (Articles 25-28 and 29-30).

The cautious optimism is evident in how the author acknowledges both the strengths and challenges of Indian secularism. While highlighting the unique features and historical depth of the Indian model, the author also points out significant issues such as "communal tensions, and the rise of religious nationalism." This balanced approach suggests a cautiously optimistic attitude – recognizing the value and potential of Indian secularism while being aware of the obstacles it faces.

The author concludes with suggestions for strengthening secularism in India, indicating a belief in its continued relevance and potential for improvement. This forward-looking perspective further supports the notion of cautious optimism.

Incorrect Options:

a) Critical and dismissive: While the author does mention challenges to Indian secularism, the overall tone is not predominantly critical. The passage provides a balanced view, discussing both positive aspects and challenges. There's no evidence of dismissiveness towards the concept.

b) Neutral and objective: Although the author strives for objectivity in presenting facts and historical context, the tone is not entirely neutral. The suggestions for strengthening secularism and the recognition of its importance indicate a level of engagement that goes beyond strict neutrality.

c) Enthusiastic and supportive: While the author appears to value Indian secularism, the tone is not overtly enthusiastic. The acknowledgment of significant challenges and the need for a "multifaceted approach" to address them suggests a more measured perspective than pure enthusiasm or unconditional support.

**Reference Line:** "The passage clearly illustrates how Indian secularism has been shaped by various historical influences... This balanced approach suggests a cautiously optimistic attitude – recognizing the value and potential of Indian secularism while being aware of the obstacles it faces."

8. **Answer: C**

Difficulty level: Moderate

**Explanation:** The correct answer is (c) Equal respect for all religions. This interpretation best aligns with the passage's description of the Indian model of secularism.

The passage explicitly states that the Indian concept of secularism, encapsulated in the phrase "Sarva Dharma Sambhava," "advocates for equal respect for all religions." This direct explanation in the text makes it clear that option (c) is the correct interpretation of the phrase.

Furthermore, the passage contrasts this concept with the Western notion of secularism, emphasizing that the Indian model diverges from "the Western notion of strict separation between church and state." This comparison reinforces the unique nature of Indian secularism as one that respects and includes all religions rather than separating them from state affairs entirely.

Incorrect Options:

a) Strict separation of religion and state: The passage explicitly states that the Indian model diverges from this Western concept. Therefore, this cannot be the correct interpretation of "Sarva Dharma Sambhava."

b) Preferential treatment for majority religions: This option contradicts the idea of "equal respect for all religions." Preferential treatment for any religion, majority or minority, would go against the principle of equality described in the passage.

d) Abolition of all religious practices in public life: This interpretation is too extreme and does not align with the passage's description of Indian secularism. The text emphasizes respect and inclusion of religions, not their abolition from public life.

**Reference Line:** "The Indian model of secularism, encapsulated in the phrase 'Sarva Dharma Sambhava,' advocates for equal respect for all religions."

9. **Answer: D**

Difficulty level: Moderate to Difficult

**Explanation:** The correct answer is (d) Reflects a unique blend of historical influences and constitutional principles. This option best summarizes the complex nature of Indian secularism as presented in the passage.

The passage clearly illustrates how Indian secularism has been shaped by various historical influences. It mentions Emperor Ashoka's proclamation of religious tolerance in the 3rd century BCE, the Sufi and Bhakti movements in medieval India, and Mughal Emperor Akbar's policies of religious inclusivity. These examples demonstrate the deep historical roots of India's secular traditions.

At the same time, the passage emphasizes the constitutional foundations of Indian secularism. It mentions that the "Indian Constitution enshrines secularism as a fundamental principle," citing specific articles (25-28 and 29-30) that guarantee religious freedoms and protect minority rights. The addition of the term "secular" to the Preamble in 1976 is also noted, further highlighting the constitutional aspect of Indian secularism.

This combination of historical influences and constitutional principles creates a unique model of secularism that is distinctly Indian. The passage describes it as diverging from the Western notion, advocating for "equal respect for all religions" rather than strict separation of church and state.

Incorrect Options:

a) Is identical to Western secularism: The passage explicitly states that the Indian model diverges from the Western notion, making this option incorrect.

b) Has evolved independently of India's historical context: This contradicts the numerous historical examples provided in the passage, which demonstrate how Indian secularism is deeply rooted in the country's history.

c) Is incompatible with modern democratic values: The passage does not suggest any incompatibility between Indian secularism and democratic values. In fact, it describes secularism as "a cornerstone of modern democratic societies."

**Reference Line:** "The passage describes it as diverging from the Western notion, advocating for 'equal respect for all religions' rather than strict separation of church and state."



**10. Answer: C**

Difficulty level: Moderate

**Explanation:** The correct answer is (c) Merging. This choice best captures the meaning of "intertwining" as used in the passage.

The word "intertwining" appears in the context of describing how the concept of secularism has evolved in India: "In the Indian context, this concept has evolved uniquely, intertwining with the nation's rich historical tapestry and diverse cultural heritage." Here, "intertwining" suggests a close connection or integration between secularism and India's historical and cultural elements.

"Merging" most accurately reflects this idea of integration or blending. It implies that secularism in India has become closely connected with, and inseparable from, the country's historical and cultural context. This interpretation aligns with the passage's overall portrayal of Indian secularism as a unique blend of historical influences and constitutional principles.

Incorrect Options:

a) Separating: This is the opposite of what "intertwining" implies in this context. The passage suggests that secularism has become more closely connected with India's history and culture, not separated from it.

b) Conflicting: While the passage does mention challenges to secularism in India, the use of "intertwining" does not imply conflict. Instead, it suggests a harmonious integration.

d) Competing: This option implies a rivalry or contest, which is not suggested by the use of "intertwining" in the passage. The word is used to describe how secularism has become an integral part of India's historical and cultural narrative, not in competition with it.

**Reference Line:** "In the Indian context, this concept has evolved uniquely, intertwining with the nation's rich historical tapestry and diverse cultural heritage."**11. Answer: B**

Difficulty level: Difficult

**Explanation:** The correct answer is (b) The Indian Constitution explicitly mentions the term "secular" in its original Preamble. This statement is not true according to the information provided in the passage.

The passage states: "The addition of the term 'secular' to the Preamble in 1976 further solidified India's commitment to this ideal." This clearly indicates that the term "secular" was not part of the original Preamble but was added later in 1976. Therefore, option (b) is false and is the correct answer to this question asking for what is NOT true.

Incorrect Options:

a) Emperor Ashoka promoted religious tolerance: The passage explicitly mentions this, stating "India's secular traditions are deeply rooted in its history, exemplified by Emperor Ashoka's proclamation of religious tolerance in the 3rd century BCE." Therefore, this statement is true.

c) Akbar's policies exemplified religious inclusivity: The passage directly supports this, mentioning "The Mughal Emperor Akbar's policies of religious inclusivity, including the establishment of Din-i-Ilahi, further exemplify this tradition." Thus, this statement is true.

d) Articles 25-28 of the Indian Constitution address religious liberties: The passage states, "Articles 25-28 specifically address religious liberties," making this statement true.

**Reference Line:** "The addition of the term 'secular' to the Preamble in 1976 further solidified India's commitment to this ideal."**12. Answer: C**

Difficulty level: Difficult

**Explanation:** The correct answer is (c) The evolution and complexities of secularism in the Indian context. This option best encapsulates the overall focus and content of the passage.

The passage provides a comprehensive overview of secularism in India, tracing its development from historical roots to its current constitutional status and the challenges it faces. It covers several key aspects that support this theme:

1. Historical evolution: The passage discusses the historical roots of Indian secularism, mentioning Emperor Ashoka's proclamation of religious tolerance, the Sufi and Bhakti movements, and Mughal Emperor Akbar's policies. This demonstrates the long-term evolution of secular principles in India.

2. Constitutional framework: It details how secularism is enshrined in the Indian Constitution, mentioning specific articles and the addition of the term "secular" to the Preamble in 1976. This shows the formalization of secular principles in modern India.
3. Unique Indian model: The passage highlights how Indian secularism differs from Western models, emphasizing the concept of "Sarva Dharma Sambhava" or equal respect for all religions, rather than strict separation of church and state.
4. Current challenges: The text acknowledges the complexities and challenges facing secularism in contemporary India, including communal tensions and the rise of religious nationalism.
5. Future considerations: The passage concludes with suggestions for strengthening secularism, indicating ongoing evolution and complexity.

Option (c) is the most comprehensive and accurate representation of the passage's content. It encompasses the historical background, constitutional framework, unique characteristics, current challenges, and future considerations of Indian secularism. This option captures the passage's overall approach of presenting secularism in India as a complex, evolving concept shaped by historical, cultural, and political factors.

Incorrect Options:

- a) The superiority of Indian secularism over Western models: While the passage does highlight the unique aspects of Indian secularism, it doesn't assert its superiority over Western models. The tone is more explanatory than comparative.
- b) The challenges facing secularism in contemporary India: Although the passage does discuss challenges, this is not the central theme. Challenges are presented as one aspect of the broader topic of Indian secularism.
- d) The need to abolish secularism in favor of a theocratic state: This option is entirely unsupported by the passage. The text presents secularism as a fundamental principle of Indian democracy and discusses ways to strengthen it, not abolish it.

**Reference Line:** "The passage provides a comprehensive overview of secularism in India, tracing its development from historical roots to its current constitutional status and the challenges it faces."

13. **Answer: C**

Difficulty level: Moderate

**Explanation:** The correct answer for this question is c) To detect major emitters of carbon dioxide and methane. This answer is supported directly by the passage, which states: "Known as Tanager-1, the satellite can detect major emitters of carbon dioxide and methane." This sentence clearly defines the primary function of the Tanager-1 satellite. The passage provides additional details that support the correct answer. It mentions that Tanager-1 uses "imaging spectrometer technology" to track both methane and carbon dioxide emissions. The explanation of how this technology works - by measuring wavelengths of light reflected by Earth's surface and identifying the "spectral fingerprints" of different compounds - further reinforces that the satellite's primary function is to detect these specific greenhouse gas emitters.

Moreover, the passage states that Tanager-1 will be able to "measure point-source emission, down to the level of individual facilities and equipment, on a global scale." This capability aligns perfectly with the idea of detecting "major emitters" of these gases. It's worth noting that while the satellite's function includes both detection and measurement, the question specifically asks about its "primary function." The emphasis in the passage is on the satellite's ability to detect and identify sources of emissions, making option c) the most accurate representation of its primary function.

Incorrect Options:

- a) To study the formation of ground-level ozone - While the passage does mention ground-level ozone, it's presented as a consequence of methane emissions, not as the primary function of Tanager-1. The satellite is not described as studying ozone formation directly.
- b) To track and measure only methane emissions - This option is close but not entirely correct. The satellite indeed tracks methane, but it's not limited to just methane. The passage explicitly states that it detects both carbon dioxide and methane emitters.
- d) To analyze the spectral signatures of all greenhouse gases - This option overstates the satellite's capabilities. While Tanager-1 does use spectral analysis, it's specifically mentioned as focusing on methane and carbon dioxide, not all greenhouse gases.

**Reference Line:** "Known as Tanager-1, the satellite can detect major emitters of carbon dioxide and methane."

**14. Answer: B****Explanation:** Difficulty level: Moderate to Difficult

The correct answer for this question is b) It comes shortly after the launch of another satellite with similar capabilities.

This answer is supported by the passage, which states: "Notably, the launch has come just months after MethaneSAT — a satellite which tracks and measures methane emissions — was launched in March." This sentence directly indicates the significance of Tanager-1's launch in relation to the recent launch of another similar satellite. The significance of Tanager-1's launch being shortly after MethaneSAT is implied by the use of the word "Notably" at the beginning of the sentence mentioning this fact. This linguistic choice suggests that the author views this timing as important or noteworthy. The close timing of these launches indicates a growing focus on and investment in satellite technology for monitoring greenhouse gas emissions. This context is important given the passage's later discussion of the critical nature of methane as a greenhouse gas and its impact on global warming. Furthermore, the passage provides details about both satellites' functions. MethaneSAT is described as tracking and measuring methane emissions, while Tanager-1 is capable of detecting both methane and carbon dioxide emissions. This suggests a rapid advancement in satellite technology for monitoring greenhouse gases, with Tanager-1 expanding on the capabilities of its predecessor. The significance of this timing might also be understood in the context of global efforts to combat climate change. The quick succession of these launches could indicate an increased urgency in the scientific and environmental communities to better understand and monitor greenhouse gas emissions.

It's worth noting that while the passage doesn't explicitly state why this timing is significant, the correct answer can be inferred from the information provided. The emphasis placed on the timing of the two launches, combined with the description of their similar yet expanding capabilities, supports the conclusion that this is the most significant aspect of Tanager-1's launch mentioned in the passage. The other options, while related to aspects of the satellite or its launch, are either not supported by the passage or not presented as the primary reason for the launch's significance. The passage focuses on the capabilities of Tanager-1 and its relation to the recently launched MethaneSAT, rather than on it being a first of its kind or a unique collaboration.

Incorrect Options:

a) It is the first satellite capable of detecting greenhouse gas emissions - The passage does not claim that Tanager-1 is the first satellite with this capability. In fact, it mentions MethaneSAT, which was launched earlier and has similar functions, contradicting this option.

c) It is the first collaborative effort between NASA and SpaceX - While the passage mentions both NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory and SpaceX, it doesn't suggest that this is their first collaboration. Moreover, the collaboration aspect is not presented as the primary reason for the launch's significance.

d) It can measure emissions more accurately than any previous satellite - The passage doesn't provide any information comparing Tanager-1's accuracy to other satellites. While it describes Tanager-1's capabilities in detail, it doesn't claim superiority over previous satellites in terms of accuracy.

**Reference Line:** "Known as Tanager-1, the satellite can detect major emitters of carbon dioxide and methane."

**15. Answer: C****Explanation:** Difficulty level: Difficult

The correct answer for this question is c) It is the largest contributor to global warming.

This statement is not true according to the passage, which explicitly states: "Methane is an invisible but strong greenhouse gas, and the second largest contributor to global warming after carbon dioxide, responsible for 30 per cent of global heating since the Industrial Revolution." The key to identifying the correct answer lies in carefully comparing the information given in the question options with the information provided in the passage. The passage clearly states that methane is the "second largest contributor to global warming after carbon dioxide." This directly contradicts the statement in option c), making it the only false statement among the options.

It's important to note the nuance here. While methane is described as a "strong greenhouse gas" and is said to be more potent than carbon dioxide over a 20-year period, it is not described as the largest contributor to global warming. This distinction is crucial for understanding the relative impacts of different greenhouse gases on climate change. Furthermore, this question highlights the complexity of climate science and the importance of precise language when discussing environmental issues. While methane is indeed a potent greenhouse gas, its overall contribution to global warming is still less than that of carbon dioxide, likely due to the much larger quantities of carbon dioxide emitted into the atmosphere. The passage provides a comprehensive overview of

methane's role in climate change, emphasizing its potency as a greenhouse gas, its significant contribution to global warming, and its additional environmental impacts such as contributing to ground-level ozone formation. However, it stops short of claiming it as the primary contributor to global warming.

Let's examine why this is the correct answer and why the other options are actually true statements about methane according to the passage:

- a) It is responsible for 30% of global heating since the Industrial Revolution - This statement is true and directly quoted from the passage. The text clearly attributes 30% of global heating since the Industrial Revolution to methane.
- b) It is 80 times more potent at warming than carbon dioxide over a 20-year period - This statement is also true according to the passage. It states, "According to the United Nations Environment Programme, over a period of 20 years, methane is 80 times more potent at warming than carbon dioxide."
- d) It contributes to the formation of ground-level ozone - This statement is true as well. The passage mentions, "The gas also contributes to the formation of ground-level ozone — a colourless and highly irritating gas that forms just above the Earth's surface."

**Reference Line:** "Methane is an invisible but strong greenhouse gas, and the second largest contributor to global warming after carbon dioxide, responsible for 30 per cent of global heating since the Industrial Revolution."

16. **Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Difficulty level: Moderate to Difficult

The correct answer for this question is b) Analyzing the absorption of different wavelengths of light by compounds in the atmosphere.

This answer is supported by the passage, which explains the working principle of the imaging spectrometer technology used by Tanager-1. Let's examine why this is the correct answer and why the other options are incorrect:

The passage states: "Different compounds in the planet's atmosphere — including methane and carbon dioxide — absorb different wavelengths of light, leaving spectral "fingerprints" that the imaging spectrometer can identify." This description directly aligns with the correct answer option. The key to understanding the correct answer lies in the detailed explanation provided in the passage about how the imaging spectrometer technology works. The text describes a process where:

1. Light is reflected by Earth's surface.
2. This reflected light passes through the atmosphere.
3. Different compounds in the atmosphere absorb different wavelengths of this light.
4. This absorption creates unique spectral "fingerprints" for different compounds.
5. The imaging spectrometer can identify these fingerprints.

This process is a form of spectroscopy, a well-established scientific technique used to identify substances based on how they interact with light. In this case, it's being applied on a global scale to detect greenhouse gases in the Earth's atmosphere.

The passage further elaborates on the practical application of this technology: "These infrared fingerprints can enable researchers to pinpoint and quantify strong greenhouse gas emissions, potentially accelerating mitigation efforts." This sentence connects the scientific principle (spectral analysis) to the practical goal (identifying emission sources).

It's worth noting that the technology is described as measuring "hundreds of wavelengths of light." This wide range of measurements allows for precise identification of different compounds, as each would have a unique pattern of light absorption across these wavelengths.

The use of the term "fingerprints" is a helpful analogy, suggesting that each compound has a unique spectral signature, much like each person has a unique fingerprint. This analogy helps to explain how the technology can distinguish between different greenhouse gases and potentially even identify specific sources of emissions. In the context of the Tanager-1 satellite's mission, this technology is crucial. It allows the satellite to not only detect the presence of greenhouse gases but also to potentially identify specific sources of emissions, down to individual facilities. This capability is highlighted in the passage: "Tanager-1 will be able to measure point-source emission, down to the level of individual facilities and equipment, on a global scale."

Incorrect Options:

a) Directly measuring the temperature of the Earth's surface - The passage doesn't mention any temperature measurements. While temperature is related to greenhouse gases and climate change, the text specifically focuses on light absorption and reflection, not temperature.

c) Capturing high-resolution images of methane and carbon dioxide molecules - While the technology does involve imaging, it's not capturing direct images of individual molecules. Instead, it's analyzing the light patterns caused by these molecules in the atmosphere.

d) Detecting changes in air pressure caused by greenhouse gas emissions - The passage doesn't mention anything about air pressure. The technology is described as working with light, not pressure changes.

**Reference Line:** "Different compounds in the planet's atmosphere — including methane and carbon dioxide — absorb different wavelengths of light, leaving spectral 'fingerprints' that the imaging spectrometer can identify."

17. **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Difficulty level: Difficult

The correct answer for this question is c) It has the capability to identify individual facilities contributing to emissions.

This inference is supported by a direct statement in the passage: "Tanager-1 will be able to measure point-source emission, down to the level of individual facilities and equipment, on a global scale." The inference that Tanager-1 can identify individual facilities contributing to emissions is strongly supported by the passage. This capability is a key feature of the satellite, representing a significant advancement in the precision of greenhouse gas monitoring from space.

The passage provides several pieces of information that build up to this inference:

1. It describes the satellite's use of imaging spectrometer technology, which can identify the unique spectral "fingerprints" of different compounds.
2. It mentions that this technology can "enable researchers to pinpoint and quantify strong greenhouse gas emissions."
3. Most directly, it states that Tanager-1 can measure emissions "down to the level of individual facilities and equipment."

Incorrect Options:

a) It will primarily focus on measuring emissions from the energy sector - While the passage does mention that fossil fuel operations account for about 40% of human-caused methane emissions, it doesn't suggest that Tanager-1 will focus primarily on the energy sector. The satellite's capabilities are described more broadly.

b) Its data will only be accessible to the organizations involved in its development - This is contradicted by the passage, which states: "Plume data will be publicly available online." This indicates that the data will be accessible beyond just the organizations involved in development.

d) It will replace all existing satellites currently monitoring greenhouse gas emissions - The passage doesn't suggest that Tanager-1 will replace other satellites. In fact, it mentions another recently launched satellite (MethaneSAT), implying that multiple satellites with similar purposes can coexist.

**Reference Line:** "Tanager-1 will be able to measure point-source emission, down to the level of individual facilities and equipment, on a global scale."

18. **Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Difficulty level: Moderate to Difficult

The correct answer for this question is a) Highlight an additional environmental concern related to methane emissions.

This answer best captures the author's purpose in mentioning ground-level ozone in the passage. Let's examine why this is the correct answer and why the other options are incorrect:

The passage introduces ground-level ozone in the context of discussing methane's environmental impacts. It states: "The gas also contributes to the formation of ground-level ozone — a colourless and highly irritating gas that forms just above the Earth's surface." This presentation clearly links ground-level ozone to methane emissions, highlighting it as an additional concern beyond methane's direct greenhouse effect.

Incorrect Options:

b) Argue that ground-level ozone is a more pressing issue than methane emissions - The passage doesn't compare the relative importance of ground-level ozone and methane emissions. It presents ground-level ozone as a consequence of methane, not as a separate, more pressing issue.



c) Explain why the Tanager-1 satellite also measures ozone levels - The passage doesn't mention Tanager-1 measuring ozone levels. The satellite is described as detecting methane and carbon dioxide, but ozone is not mentioned as one of its targets.

d) Demonstrate the complexity of atmospheric chemistry - While the formation of ground-level ozone does involve complex atmospheric chemistry, this doesn't seem to be the primary reason for its mention in the passage. The focus is more on the environmental and health impacts.

**Reference Line:** "The gas also contributes to the formation of ground-level ozone — a colourless and highly irritating gas that forms just above the Earth's surface."

19. **Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Difficulty level: Moderate

The correct answer for this question is b) It is a fantasy of lost territory that is nurtured by all adults.

This answer is directly supported by the passage, which states: "Julia Kristeva has written of consecrated motherhood as a fantasy of lost territory that is nurtured by all adults." This sentence clearly defines Kristeva's view on consecrated motherhood, using the exact language provided in the correct answer option. The passage provides a multifaceted view of consecrated motherhood, showing how it permeates various aspects of society. Kristeva's concept is presented as a unifying thread that runs through these different manifestations of motherhood.

The idea of a "fantasy of lost territory" is particularly interesting. It suggests that consecrated motherhood represents something that has been lost or is unattainable, yet is still deeply desired. This could be interpreted as a longing for the safety and unconditional love associated with idealized motherhood.

The phrase "nurtured by all adults" is crucial here. It implies that this fantasy is not limited to those who are mothers or even to women, but is a collective cultural imagination that all adults participate in maintaining. This broad application of the concept aligns with the passage's overall theme of motherhood as a pervasive cultural idea.

Incorrect Options:

a) It is a reality experienced only by mothers - This option is incorrect because the passage suggests that consecrated motherhood is a fantasy nurtured by all adults, not just mothers. It's presented as a collective imagination rather than an individual experience.

c) It is exclusively a religious concept - While the passage does mention religious aspects of motherhood (e.g., Mother Goddess, Mother Mary), it doesn't limit consecrated motherhood to the religious sphere. The text discusses its presence in culture and politics as well, indicating it's not exclusively religious.

d) It is primarily a political construct - Although the passage mentions motherhood in politics ("motherland" and politicians using their mothers in discourse), it doesn't present consecrated motherhood as primarily political. The concept is described as spanning religious, cultural, and political domains.

**Reference Line:** "Julia Kristeva has written of consecrated motherhood as a fantasy of lost territory that is nurtured by all adults."

20. **Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Difficulty level: Moderate to Difficult

The passage states: "Interestingly, the Hindi screen Ma looms larger if she is widowed, divorced or has been abandoned by the father. In this form, she is nearer to the primal Mother – the unrivalled creator and provider whose primacy cannot be challenged." This directly supports the idea that mothers, especially single mothers, are idealized in Hindi cinema.

Furthermore, the passage mentions specific examples from Hindi films that illustrate this idealization: "It is in this lap that Birju (Sunil Dutt) dies, shot by the righteous Radha (Nargis) in Mother India (1957) and it is towards this lap that Vijay runs in Deewar (1975), despite having been rejected by his Ma (Nirupa Roy)." These examples show mothers being portrayed as righteous, sacrificial figures or as a source of comfort and refuge. The passage paints a picture of motherhood in Hindi cinema as being highly idealized, often to the point of becoming "an article of faith rather than a flesh and blood woman." This idealization is particularly pronounced when the mother is a single parent, whether due to widowhood, divorce, or abandonment.

The author's view on this portrayal is implicit in the language used. Phrases like "looms larger" and "primal Mother" suggest a critique of this idealization, implying that it's an exaggeration or simplification of real motherhood. The author notes that this idealized mother figure "becomes an article of faith rather than a flesh and blood woman," further emphasizing the unrealistic nature of these portrayals. This idealization of mothers in



Hindi cinema is presented as part of a broader cultural phenomenon. The author connects it to Julia Kristeva's concept of "consecrated motherhood" and to political uses of motherhood, suggesting that this idealization in cinema reflects and reinforces broader societal views.

Incorrect Options:

- a) Mothers are always portrayed realistically - The passage contradicts this by discussing the idealization of mothers in Hindi cinema. The author points out how mothers are often portrayed as "unrivalled creator[s] and provider[s] whose primacy cannot be challenged," which is clearly not a realistic portrayal.
- c) Mothers are typically shown as weak and dependent - This is opposite to what the passage suggests. The Hindi screen Ma is described as "looming larger" and being "nearer to the primal Mother," implying strength and independence rather than weakness and dependence.
- d) Mothers are primarily depicted as career-oriented - The passage doesn't mention anything about mothers being portrayed as career-oriented. Instead, it focuses on their roles as nurturers, moral guardians, and central figures in their children's lives.

**Reference Lines:** "Interestingly, the Hindi screen Ma looms larger if she is widowed, divorced or has been abandoned by the father. In this form, she is nearer to the primal Mother – the unrivalled creator and provider whose primacy cannot be challenged."

21. **Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Difficulty level: Difficult

The passage states: "What Harris doesn't quite say is that her mother, being human, is fallible. Instead, she sticks with the fantasy Ma – an unfailing, temperate presence who compensates for other lacking, including an absent or distant father." This directly supports the idea that Harris's description adheres to an idealized, "fantasy" version of motherhood.

The author implies that Harris's portrayal of her mother as "tough, courageous, and yet, never lost her cool" fits into this idealized narrative. By not acknowledging her mother's potential fallibility, Harris is presented as conforming to the "fantasy Ma" archetype. The passage presents Harris's description of her mother as an example of how the concept of "consecrated motherhood" manifests in political discourse. By describing her mother in idealized terms - as tough and courageous yet always composed - Harris is tapping into the cultural power of the idealized mother figure. This idealization is connected to the broader theme of the passage: the pervasive fantasy of the perfect mother in various aspects of society. Harris's description is presented as another instance of this fantasy, similar to the idealized mothers in Hindi cinema or the religious figures of Mother Goddess and Mother Mary. The author's use of the phrase "fantasy Ma" is particularly telling. It suggests that Harris is not just describing her mother, but constructing a narrative that fits into a widely recognized and emotionally resonant archetype. This "fantasy Ma" is described as "an unfailing, temperate presence who compensates for other lacking," highlighting how idealized mother figures are often presented as flawless and all-compensating. The passage implies that this idealization serves a purpose in political discourse. By presenting her mother in this way, Harris is likely attempting to tap into the emotional and moral authority associated with motherhood. This connects to the earlier part of the passage that discusses how politicians "tap into the power of consecrated motherhood when they bring their flesh-and-blood mothers into political discourse."

Incorrect Options:

- a) It accurately reflects the complexities of her mother's character - The passage suggests the opposite. The author points out that Harris doesn't acknowledge her mother's fallibility, implying that her description lacks complexity and nuance.
- c) It focuses solely on her mother's professional achievements - The passage doesn't mention Harris focusing on her mother's professional achievements. Instead, it describes Harris's portrayal in terms of personal qualities like toughness and courage.
- d) It contradicts the typical portrayal of immigrant mothers - The passage doesn't suggest that Harris's description contradicts typical portrayals of immigrant mothers. In fact, it implies that Harris's description fits into a broader pattern of idealizing mothers.

**Reference Line:** "What Harris doesn't quite say is that her mother, being human, is fallible. Instead, she sticks with the fantasy Ma – an unfailing, temperate presence who compensates for other lacking, including an absent or distant father."

22. **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Difficulty level: Difficult

This answer is correct because it's the only statement that contradicts the passage's description of how mothers are portrayed in Hindi cinema. Let's examine the evidence from the passage and then look at why the other options are actually true according to the text:

The passage states: "The tricky part, of course, is that articles of faith never have any longings of their own." This suggests that the idealized mother figure in Hindi cinema is not depicted as having her own desires or ambitions. Instead, she is portrayed as existing solely for her children and family. The passage presents a critique of how mothers are portrayed in Hindi cinema, particularly focusing on the idealization and simplification of maternal figures. The Hindi screen Ma is described as a larger-than-life figure, especially when she is a single parent. This portrayal elevates her to an almost mythical status, closer to the "primal Mother" than to a realistic depiction of a woman. The author suggests that this idealization comes at a cost. By becoming "an article of faith," the mother figure loses her individuality and complexity. She is no longer portrayed as a person with her own desires, ambitions, or flaws. Instead, she exists solely in relation to her children and her role as a mother. This depiction aligns with the broader theme of "consecrated motherhood" discussed earlier in the passage. The Hindi cinema mother becomes another manifestation of this cultural fantasy of the perfect, all-giving mother. She is portrayed as "unrivalled" and beyond challenge, suggesting a one-dimensional character whose only purpose is to nurture and support her children. The passage provides specific examples from Hindi films that illustrate this idealized portrayal. In "Mother India," the mother figure (Radha) is described as "righteous," even when she has to shoot her own son. In "Deewar," the son runs back to his mother's lap despite having been rejected by her. These examples show how the mother figure is consistently portrayed as a moral anchor and a source of ultimate comfort, regardless of circumstances.

Incorrect Options:

- a) She is often portrayed as a widow or single mother - This is supported by the statement: "Interestingly, the Hindi screen Ma looms larger if she is widowed, divorced or has been abandoned by the father."
- b) Her primacy is frequently unchallenged - The passage supports this with the phrase: "the unrivalled creator and provider whose primacy cannot be challenged."
- d) She is sometimes portrayed as an article of faith - This is directly stated in the passage: "In this way, she becomes an article of faith rather than a flesh and blood woman."

**Reference Line:** "The tricky part, of course, is that articles of faith never have any longings of their own."

23. **Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Difficulty level: Moderate to Difficult

This answer is directly supported by the passage's quotation from Adrienne Rich. Let's examine the evidence from the passage and then look at why the other options are incorrect:

The passage states: "In *Of Woman Born: Motherhood as Experience and Institution*, Adrienne Rich writes that it is only as mothers that women's bodies are seen as 'beneficent, sacred, pure, asexual, nourishing'." This quote directly supports the correct answer, emphasizing that these positive attributes are associated with women's bodies specifically in the context of motherhood. The passage presents Rich's view as part of a broader critique of how motherhood is perceived and idealized in society. This perspective aligns with the overall theme of the passage, which examines how motherhood is conceptualized and represented in various cultural contexts.

Rich's quote suggests that motherhood fundamentally changes how women's bodies are perceived. The list of attributes - "beneficent, sacred, pure, asexual, nourishing" - creates a stark contrast with how women's bodies might be viewed in other contexts. This implies that non-maternal women's bodies are not necessarily seen in these positive, nurturing terms.

The inclusion of "asexual" in this list is particularly noteworthy. It suggests that the idealization of maternal bodies comes at the cost of desexualizing women, creating a dichotomy between motherhood and sexuality. This connects to broader cultural narratives that often struggle to reconcile women's roles as mothers with their identities as sexual beings.

The author's choice to include this quote near the end of the passage serves to reinforce the critique of idealized motherhood that runs throughout the text. It suggests that the fantasy of "consecrated motherhood" discussed earlier has real implications for how women's bodies and identities are perceived and valued in society.

Incorrect Options:

- a) They are always seen as sexual - This contradicts the passage, which includes "asexual" in the list of attributes associated with maternal bodies.

c) They are considered sacred regardless of maternal status - The passage specifically states that it is "only as mothers" that women's bodies are seen in this idealized way, not regardless of maternal status.

d) They are perceived as beneficent only when childless - This is the opposite of what the passage suggests. The quote indicates that it is motherhood, not childlessness, that leads to this perception of women's bodies.

**Reference Line:** "In *Of Woman Born: Motherhood as Experience and Institution*, Adrienne Rich writes that it is only as mothers that women's bodies are seen as 'beneficent, sacred, pure, asexual, nourishing.'"

24. **Answer:** C

**Explanation:** Difficulty level: Difficult

This answer best encapsulates the author's overarching argument throughout the passage. Let's examine why this is the correct choice and why the other options are inadequate:

The passage presents motherhood as a multifaceted concept that spans various domains of human experience and cultural expression. From the opening reference to the iconic line "Mere paas Maa hai" to the concluding thoughts on how maternal bodies are perceived, the author consistently portrays motherhood as existing in both tangible reality and collective imagination.

The author explores motherhood through several lenses:

1. Popular culture: The reference to the Salim-Javed dialogue and examples from Hindi cinema showcase how motherhood is idealized in cultural products.
2. Religious and mythological: Mentions of the Mother Goddess and Mother Mary illustrate the sacred dimension of motherhood in cultural imagination.
3. Political: The discussion of Kamala Harris's portrayal of her mother demonstrates how the idea of motherhood is utilized in political discourse.
4. Personal experience: The author acknowledges the universal experience of having a mother, regardless of her presence or absence in one's life.
5. Theoretical: The inclusion of Julia Kristeva's concept of "consecrated motherhood" and Adrienne Rich's analysis provides academic perspectives on motherhood.

The correct answer captures the nuanced view presented in the passage. The author acknowledges the biological reality of motherhood ("If we exist, someone birthed us") while extensively exploring how this reality is transformed in cultural imagination. The "fantasy Ma" discussed in relation to Harris's portrayal of her mother, the idealized mothers in Hindi cinema, and the concept of "consecrated motherhood" all point to motherhood as a powerful idea that extends beyond its biological basis.

Incorrect Options:

a) Motherhood is universally experienced in the same way across cultures - The passage actually suggests the opposite. By providing examples from different cultural contexts (Hindi cinema, American politics, religious iconography), the author implies that motherhood is experienced and conceptualized differently across cultures.

b) The concept of motherhood is primarily shaped by religious beliefs - While the passage does mention religious aspects of motherhood (Mother Goddess, Mother Mary), it doesn't present religion as the primary shaper of the concept. The author gives equal, if not more, weight to cultural and political influences on the concept of motherhood.

d) Political discourse has no impact on societal perceptions of motherhood - This directly contradicts the passage. The author explicitly discusses how politicians use the concept of motherhood in their discourse, as exemplified by the Kamala Harris example.

**Reference Line:** "However, one reason it remains deeply resonant is that, aside from death and taxes, if there's one other thing we can be sure of, it is our mothers... mothering marks us in life as well as in the realm of imagination."

**Current Affairs and General Knowledge**

25. **Answer: A**

**Explanation:** The Carnation Revolution (Portuguese: Revolução dos Cravos), also known as the 25 April (Portuguese: 25 de Abril), was a military coup by military officers that overthrew the authoritarian Estado Novo government on 25 April 1974 in Lisbon, producing major social, economic, territorial, demographic, and political changes in Portugal and its overseas colonies through the Processo Revolucionário Em Curso. It resulted in the Portuguese transition to democracy and the end of the Portuguese Colonial War. By the 1970s, nearly a half-century of authoritarian rule weighed on Portugal. The 28 May 1926 coup d'état implemented an authoritarian regime incorporating social Catholicism and integralism. In 1933, the regime was renamed the Estado Novo (New State). António de Oliveira Salazar served as Prime Minister until 1968. In 1958, General Humberto Delgado, a former member of the regime, stood against the regime's presidential candidate, Américo Tomás, and refused to allow his name to be withdrawn. Tomás won the election amidst claims of widespread electoral fraud, and the Salazar government abandoned the practice of popularly electing the president and gave the task to the National Assembly.

26. **Answer: A**

**Explanation:** The Armed Forces Movement was an organization of lower-ranking officers in the Portuguese Armed Forces. It was responsible for instigating the Carnation Revolution of 1974, a military coup in Lisbon that ended Portugal's corporatist New State regime (Estado Novo) and the Portuguese Colonial War, which led to the independence of Portugal's overseas territories in Africa. The MFA instituted the National Salvation Junta (Junta de Salvação Nacional) as the provisional national government 1974 to 1976, following a communiqué of its president, António de Spínola, at 1:30 a.m. on 26 April 1974.

The Estado Novo was the corporatist Portuguese state installed in 1933. It evolved from the Ditadura Nacional ("National Dictatorship") formed after the coup d'état of 28 May 1926 against the unstable First Republic. Together, the Ditadura Nacional and the Estado Novo are recognised by historians as the Second Portuguese Republic (Portuguese: Segunda República Portuguesa). The Estado Novo, greatly inspired by conservative and autocratic ideologies, was developed by António de Oliveira Salazar, who was President of the Council of Ministers from 1932 until illness forced him out of office in 1968.

27. **Answer: B**

**Explanation:** A 1978 Portuguese offer to return Macau to China was refused, as the Chinese government did not want to risk jeopardizing negotiations with the UK over returning Hong Kong. The territory remained a Portuguese colony until 1999, when it was transferred to China with a joint declaration, and enacted a "one country, two systems" policy similar to that of Hong Kong.

28. **Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Luís Filipe Montenegro Cardoso de Moraes Esteves is a Portuguese politician and lawyer currently serving as the prime minister of Portugal since April 2024. He is the president of the Social Democratic Party and leads the 24th Constitutional Government. The Social Democratic Party is a liberal-conservative political party in Portugal that is currently the country's ruling party. Montenegro was a member of the Assembly of the Republic from Aveiro from 2002 to 2018, leading his party's parliamentary group between 2011 and 2017. After being defeated by Rui Rio in his party's 2020 leadership election, he won against Jorge Moreira da Silva in 2022 and became President of the PSD.

29. **Answer: A**

**Explanation:** As Portugal celebrates 50 years of pluralistic democracy today, however, the long shadows of the country's authoritarian past are creeping back in the wake of the March 2024 elections, in which far-right political party Chega ("Enough") gained 18 percent of the vote and drove a wedge through the heart of the Portuguese two-party system, which had dominated the chambers of power since the 1970s.

30. **Answer: A**

**Explanation:** The P-800 Oniks marketed in export as the Yakhont is a Soviet / Russian supersonic anti-ship cruise missile developed by NPO Mashinostroyeniya as a ramjet version of P-80 Zubr. Its GRAU designation is 3M55, the air launched Kh-61 variant was planned but never built. The missile has the NATO codename SS-N-26 "Strobile". Development commenced in 1983, and in the 1990s the anti-ship missile was tested on the

Project 1234.7 ship. In 2002 the missile passed the whole range of trials and was commissioned. It is reportedly a replacement for the P-270 Moskit, and possibly also of the P-700 Granit.

The BrahMos (also designated as PJ-10) is a medium-range ramjet supersonic cruise missile that can be launched from submarines, ships, fighter aircraft or TEL. It is a joint venture between the Indian Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) and the Russian Federation's NPO Mashinostroyeniya, who together have formed BrahMos Aerospace. The missile is based on P-800 Oniks.

31. **Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Indian Army: Total five regiments are in service. The known three operational BrahMos regiments are-

- 861 Missile Regiment (BrahMos Block I, part of 40 Artillery Division)
- 881 Missile Regiment (BrahMos Block II, part of 41 Artillery Division)[275]
- 1889 Missile Regiment (Kargil) (BrahMos Block II, part of 42 Artillery Division)

32. **Answer: D**

**Explanation:** It is understood that three 'batteries' of BrahMos missiles have already been handed over with the fourth reaching Manila today as part of the USD 375 million deal signed by the two allies in 2022. Each battery comprises four launchers with three 290 km range missiles with each launcher on a mobile platform for survivability of the conventional deterrent. Given the supersonic speed of the weapon, the missile is very difficult to intercept by land or ship-based Ballistic Missile Defence (BMDs) systems.

33. **Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Project Kusha (also known as ERADS or PGLRSAM is an Indian long-range mobile surface-to-air missile system being developed by the Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO). The missile system will consist of at least three types of interceptors and is expected to be deployed by the Indian Air Force by 2028–2029. The missile system might used to bridge the gap between the MR-SAM (80 km) and S-400 (400 km). It is being developed as an area-defence system. The Indian Air Force (IAF) will be the lead agency for this air defence system.

The project was cleared for development by the Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) in May 2022, and was granted Acceptance of Necessity (AoN) by the Ministry of Defence (MoD) in September 2023 for procuring five of its squadrons for the IAF for ₹21,700 crore (US\$2.6 billion).

It will supplement the Indo-Israeli Barak 8, Russian S-400 and Indian Ballistic Missile Defence System in the Indian armed forces.

34. **Answer: D**

**Explanation:** While India has crossed the rubicon in missile exports, the Narendra Modi government is also looking towards setting up a joint venture between Mazagon Dockyards Limited and French Naval Group to manufacture Scorpene-class diesel-electric submarines in Mumbai and supply to third countries like Indonesia and Malaysia.

35. **Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Jannik Sinner, the world's No. 1 tennis player, clinched his second Grand Slam title at the U.S. Open, defeating Taylor Fritz in a thrilling final. This victory marked a remarkable comeback for Sinner, who faced significant challenges leading up to the tournament.

In the final against Taylor Fritz, Sinner showcased his trademark baseline game. With his powerful strokes and relentless aggression, he controlled the match from start to finish. The Italian's victory was a testament to his talent and his ability to overcome adversity.

36. **Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Novak Djokovic by numbers: Grand Slam titles, records and stats of the Serbian tennis legend. Serbian tennis great Novak Djokovic has a record 24 men's singles Grand Slam titles and won Olympic gold at Paris 2024 to complete a career Golden Slam. Djokovic has won a record 24 Grand Slam men's singles titles, including a record ten Australian Open titles. Overall, he has won 99 singles titles. Djokovic began his professional career in 2003. In 2008, at age 20, he disrupted Roger Federer and Rafael Nadal's streak of 11 consecutive majors by winning his first major title at the Australian Open. By 2010, Djokovic had begun to



separate himself from the rest of the field and, as a result, the trio of Federer, Nadal and Djokovic was referred to as the "Big Three" among fans and commentators.

37. **Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Captain-Mahesh Bhupathi

Coach-Ashutosh Singh

ITF ranking-36 Increase +3 (24 February 2024)

Colors-sky blue & white

The India men's national tennis team represents India in Davis Cup tennis competition and are governed by the All India Tennis Association. India competed in its first Davis Cup in 1921. India finished as runners-up 3 times (1966, 1974, 1987), the most by any nation from Asia proper. In 1974, the final was scratched and South Africa were awarded the Davis Cup after India refused to participate in the final due to the South African government's apartheid policies. India were strong favourites to win with Vijay Amritraj and Anand Amritraj at their best.

Only Romania and India have contested more than one final without being crowned champion. In the 1974 Eastern Zone Final, India and Australia established a record for the most number of games in a tie, 327.

38. **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** India's last 2010s grand slam win came in 2017 when Rohan Bopanna won the mixed doubles title at French Open. At the end of 2010s, Prajnesh Gunneswaran was the only Indian men's singles player in the top 100. In 2021 Ankita Raina became the 2nd woman from India to win a WTA title and enter into top 100 doubles rankings. India's latest grand slam win came in 2024 with Rohan Bopanna winning the men's doubles title at Australian Open.

In February 2024, Sumit Nagal made his top 100 debut becoming the tenth Indian tennis player to reach the Top 100, which he reached by defeating Luca Nardi in the final of the Challenger in Chennai.

39. **Answer: A**

**Explanation:** In 1997, India won their first Grand Slam title at the French Open, in the mixed doubles. Since then Indians have won Grand Slam titles in the mixed doubles, men's doubles, women's doubles besides girls' doubles events. No Indian has so far won a Grand Slam Singles title in the men's or women's category. The 2000s saw India's first WTA tournament winner Sania Mirza. Mirza also won a number of grand slam titles in doubles in the late 2000s and 2010s.

The 1990s saw the rise of Leander Paes who won the bronze medal at the 1996 Summer Olympics. In 1997, Mahesh Bhupathi became India's first ever grand slam winner when he won the mixed doubles at French Open. Paes partnered with Bhupathi to reach the finals of all four grand slams in 1999, winning two.

40. **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** The Swachh Vayu Survekshan Award, 2024, was presented to the best performing National Clean Air Campaign (NCAP) cities in three categories based on population. The winning cities are

- Category-1 (population over 10 Lakhs): Surat, Jabalpur, and Agra.
- Category-2 (population between 3-10 Lakhs): Firozabad, Amravati, and Jhansi.
- Category-3 (population under 3 Lakhs): Raebareli, Nalgonda, and Nalagarh.

41. **Answer: D**

**Explanation:** The cities were assessed on eight major points:

- Control of biomass
- Municipal solid waste burning
- Road dust
- Dust from construction and demolition waste
- Vehicular emissions
- Industrial emissions
- Public awareness
- improvement in PM10 concentration

There is no PM 2.5 Criteria observed in the assessment.



42. **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** The "PRANA" portal has also been launched by MoEFCC for-

- Monitoring implementation of NCAP.
- Monitoring the action plans and implementation status of cities.
- Sharing best practices adopted by cities for others to emulate

43. **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** SVS is a new initiative by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) to rank cities on the basis of air quality and implementation of activities approved under the city action plan (NCAP) in 131 non-attainment cities.

Cities are declared non-attainment if over a 5-year period they consistently do not meet the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for PM10 or NO2.

44. **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Every year, the International Day of Clean Air for Blue Skies is celebrated on 7th September to raise awareness and facilitate actions to improve air quality.

It was declared so by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in 2019.

45. **Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Madhabi Puri Buch, former whole-time member of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), has been appointed as its new chairperson — the first woman to head the market regulator. She will hold the position for three years.

SEBI is a Statutory Body (a Non-Constitutional body which is set up by a Parliament) established on 12th April, 1992 in accordance with the provisions of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.

The basic functions of SEBI is to protect the interests of investors in securities and to promote and regulate the securities market.

The headquarters of SEBI is situated in Mumbai. The regional offices of SEBI are located in Ahmedabad, Kolkata, Chennai and Delhi.

46. **Answer: D**

**Explanation:** The 30-scrip Bombay Stock Exchange sensex crossed the 80,000 mark for the first time on Wednesday, gaining 10,000 points in six and a half months, recording its fastest 10k rally in history. The country's stock market has seen a stratospheric rise, reaching new milestones with spectacular regularity driven by a surge in retail investors and middle class India flocking to the market and lending strength to the support from foreign investors.

The rally was driven by HDFC Bank, which has the highest weightage in the sensex following the merger of HDFC with its banking arm. The NSE Nifty 50 closed with a gain of 0.7% at 24,286.5 points, while the sensex too increased by 0.7% to reach 79,986.8 points.

47. **Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Budget 2024 has proposed the following amendments effective from FY 2024-25 -

- For classifying assets into long-term and short-term, there will only be two holding periods: 12 months and 24 months. The 36-month holding period has been removed.
- The holding period for all listed securities is 12 months. All listed securities with a holding period exceeding 12 months are considered Long-Term. The holding period for all other assets is 24 months.
- The taxation of Short-Term Capital Gain for listed equity shares, a unit of an equity-oriented fund, and a unit of a business trust has been increased to 20% from 15%. Other financial and non-financial assets which are held for short term shall continue to attract the tax at slab rates.
- The limit on the exemption of Long-Term Capital Gains on the transfer of equity shares or equity-oriented units or units of Business Trust has increased from Rs.1 Lakh to Rs.1.25 lakh per year. However, the rate at which it is taxed has increased from 10% to 12.5%.
- The exemption limit to Rs. 1.25 lakhs has been increased for the whole of the year, whereas the tax rate has changed on 23rd July 2024.
- The tax on other assets is reduced from 20% to 12.5% with effect from 23rd July 2024. On the other hand, the indexation benefit that previously was available on the sale of long-term assets has now been

eliminated. However, the Government has given taxpayers an option to compute taxes on real estate transactions purchased before 23rd July 2024 either at 12.5% without indexation or at 20% with indexation.

48. **Answer: B**

**Explanation:** India's stock market has been a hot topic of conversation for the past couple of days, with hashtags around it trending on social media. The reason isn't just investor interest, but has more to do with its regulator. Let's break it down a bit. It all started over the weekend when US-based activist-investor Hindenburg Research posted on X (formerly Twitter) that "something big" was coming.

Hours later, it released a report accusing Madhabi Puri Buch - the chief of market regulator Securities and Exchange Board of India (Sebi) - of having links with offshore funds used by the controversial Adani group. Both Ms Buch and the Adanis have denied wrongdoing. Now, Hindenburg had last year accused the Adani group - founded by Indian billionaire Gautam Adani - of decades of "brazen" stock manipulation and accounting fraud. The group - which has 10 publicly traded companies, operating across a wide range of sectors, including commodities trading, airports, utilities, ports and renewable energy - had strongly denied the allegations.

49. **Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Bletchley Park, the historic site known for its crucial role in World War II, is hosting the world's first global summit on artificial intelligence (AI) safety in 2023.

Britain, along with 28 other countries and the European Union, published the "Bletchley Declaration" at Bletchley Park, England. This declaration aims to enhance global collaboration on artificial intelligence (AI) safety. It has a two-fold focus: identifying shared AI-related risks and enhancing scientific understanding of these risks, as well as creating cross-country policies to address them. During the war, Bletchley Park played a pivotal role in breaking the 'unbreakable' Enigma code, which was used by the Nazis. The site is also known for creating the Turing Bombe, a device that expedited code-breaking efforts.

Bletchley Park contributed to the development of the Colossus, often considered the world's first programmable electronic computer.

50. **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** The AI Supercomputer 'AIRAWAT', installed at C-DAC, Pune has been ranked 75th in the world. It was declared so in the 61st edition of Top 500 Global Supercomputing List yesterday at the International Supercomputing Conference (ISC 2023) in Germany. It puts India on top of AI Supercomputing nations worldwide. The system is installed under National Program on AI by Government of India.

"We need to make Artificial Intelligence in India and Artificial Intelligence work for India" – Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi's vision "AI FOR ALL".

Speaking on this achievement, Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology (MeitY) Secretary Shri Alkesh Sharma said, "Artificial Intelligence is the most promising technology in the digital age. India has a strong ecosystem and competitive advantage for AI due to its massive data availability, strong digital economy and skilled workforce. India has been working in the Applied AI with focus on Natural Language Processing, Image Processing, Pattern Recognition, Agriculture, Medical Imaging, Education, Health Care, Audio assistance, Robotics and developing solutions for the strategic sectors." India will pursue AI technology to empower citizens and organisation to solve the most pressing problems of society and economy to make the world a better place, he added.

51. **Answer: A**

**Explanation:** The National Strategy on Artificial Intelligence (NSAI), which was unveiled by NITI Aayog in 2018, included, among other things, a roadmap for implementing AI in five public sectors in a way that is secure and benefits all citizens. The motto "AI for All" was created in the strategy document and will serve as the standard for AI design, development, and implementation in India going forward. Ensuring the responsible and safe use of AI (RAI) was a component of this strategy.

The development of governance and regulatory frameworks to minimize potential risks associated with AI while optimizing its benefits for the greatest number of people is a growing demand that is reflected in the RAI principles. FRT has garnered domestic and international debate around its potential benefits of efficient and timely execution of existing processes in different sectors. However, it also poses risks to basic human and fundamental rights like individual privacy, equality, free speech and freedom of movement.

52. **Answer:** B

**Explanation:** The European Union, the United States, the United Kingdom and others signed an international artificial intelligence treaty on Thursday, the Council of Europe said.

It said that the agreement was the first international legally binding treaty on the use of AI systems. Besides the EU, the US and the UK, the treaty was also signed by Andorra, Georgia, Iceland, Norway, Moldova, San Marino and Israel.

Also involved in negotiating the treaty were Argentina, Australia, Canada, Costa Rica, the Vatican, Japan, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay.

The Council of Europe is an organization based in Strasbourg, France that is tasked with upholding human rights. It has 47 member states, including the 27 member states of the EU.

**Legal Reasoning**

53. **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** The correct answer is Option C. The passage emphasizes that the Lokpal has the authority to proceed against any person in power who is prima facie involved in corruption, regardless of their position or the technicalities involved in the case. Therefore, proceedings can be initiated against Ms. Priya by Lokpal in this case. Option A is incorrect because, while the Anti-Corruption Bureau does handle corruption cases, the specific authority to investigate high-ranking officials or that prima facie involved in corruption, as described in the passage, rests with the Lokpal. Option B is incorrect because the CBI's jurisdiction, while broad, does not override the specific mandate given to the Lokpal in such cases. Option D is incorrect because the Supreme Court is not an investigative body but rather a judicial authority that may review cases after investigations by relevant bodies like the Lokpal.

54. **Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Option B is correct because, according to the Lokpal Act, a complaint must be based on credible and verifiable information. The Lokpal found the allegations to be based on speculative and hypothetical claims without concrete evidence, justifying the dismissal as per legal principles discussed in the passage. Option A is incorrect because the Lokpal Act mandates that complaints must be based on tangible evidence and verifiable facts. Option C is incorrect because the decision to dismiss cannot be based solely on the position of the accused; it must rely on the merit of the evidence presented. Option D is incorrect as political speeches, while important, do not automatically warrant scrutiny unless there is substantive evidence of corruption.

55. **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Option C is correct because if the speech was based entirely on publicly available reports without any specific references to intelligence information, it supports the Lokpal's finding that the speech was speculative and not based on insider knowledge, thus weakening the case. Option A is incorrect because if the speech explicitly mentioned receiving confidential information from intelligence sources, it would strengthen the case against PM Kumar. Option B is incorrect because a history of making unfounded allegations would not directly impact the specific complaint's merits. Option D is incorrect because including evidence from intelligence sources corroborating the allegations would strengthen the case against PM Kumar.

56. **Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Option B is correct because the Lokpal found credible and substantial evidence, warranting a full investigation into the allegations of corruption against Minister Kumar. Option A is incorrect because the complaint included substantial and verifiable evidence of corruption, making dismissal inappropriate. Option C is incorrect because issuing a warning is insufficient given the substantial evidence of serious corruption. Option D is incorrect because the issue pertains to bribery and corruption, which falls under the Lokpal's jurisdiction, not the Election Commission's review of campaign practices.

57. **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Option C is correct because the complaint against a private school principal does not fall under the Lokpal's jurisdiction, who handles public officials and government-related corruption cases. Options A, B and D are incorrect for the same reason.

58. **Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Option A is correct because Section 29A applies to arbitration proceedings that commenced after the amendment date of 23.10.2015. Since the proceedings between Riva Industries and Titan Infrastructure began on 23.10.2018, Section 29A is applicable. Option B is incorrect because the applicability of Section 29A is determined by the commencement date of the proceedings, not by the nature of the dispute. Option C is incorrect as the application of Section 29A is not conditional on the expiry of the tribunal's mandate but on the commencement date of the proceedings. Option D is incorrect because the ongoing status of the proceedings does not exempt them from the applicability of Section 29A if they commenced after the amendment date.

59. **Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Option B is correct because Section 29A does not apply to arbitration proceedings that commenced before the amendment date of 23.10.2015, meaning any delay in these proceedings does not constitute a breach of Section 29A. In this case, the arbitration proceeding commenced on 10.09.2014 which is before the prescribed date. Option A is incorrect for the same reason. Option C is incorrect as it incorrectly assumes that the new rules apply retroactively, which is nowhere mentioned in the passage. Option D is incorrect because correct answer is provided in Option B.

60. **Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Option B is correct as it supports the High Court's finding that Section 29A does not apply to proceedings that started before the amendment. Option A is incorrect because Section 29A's applicability is determined by the commencement date of the arbitration proceedings, not by the date when the tribunal was constituted. Since the proceedings began before the amendment date, Section 29A does not apply. Option C is incorrect because it assumes information which is nowhere mentioned in facts. Option D is incorrect as it contradicts the passage. The passage specifies that Section 29A only applies to proceedings commenced after the amendment date.

61. **Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Option A is correct because the issuance of a fresh notice of invocation after the amendment date effectively resets the commencement of proceedings under Section 21, making Section 29A applicable. Option B is incorrect because although the original proceedings began before the amendment, the fresh notice of invocation can influence the applicability of Section 29A. Option C is incorrect because the applicability of Section 29A is determined by whether the proceedings were effectively recommenced post-amendment, not by the specifics of the notice. Option D is incorrect as it overlooks the impact of the fresh notice of invocation on the applicability of Section 29A.

62. **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Option C is the correct answer because it directly supports Oakwood Industries' argument by stating that the timing of the tribunal's constitution is irrelevant if the arbitration proceedings began before the amendment, which fits with the High Court's ruling. Option A weakens Oakwood Industries' case by implying that Section 29A should apply simply because the tribunal was constituted after the amendment. Option B also weakens their case by suggesting that the parties agreed to apply future amendments, which could make Section 29A applicable. Option D is incorrect because it inaccurately states that Section 29A applies to all arbitral proceedings, regardless of their commencement date, contradicting the specific legal interpretation in this case.

63. **Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Option A is correct because under Section 80-IA (7), submitting the audit report in Form 10CCB is a mandatory requirement, and failure to do so can invalidate Cedar Tech's claim for deductions. Option B is incorrect because the court's discretion applies to cases where the audit report was furnished but not digitally filed; in this case, the report was not furnished at all. Statement C is partially correct, but it does not substantiate the reasoning for non-submission of the audit report, which is why Statement A is more appropriate. Statement D is incorrect, as it misinterprets the facts of the question.

64. **Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Option A is correct as it emphasizes that the physical submission of the Audit Report, which included all essential documents, satisfies the requirements of Section 80-IA (7). Since the physical report was available for scrutiny and examination, the failure of the digital report to include all documents does not invalidate the claim. Option B is incorrect because the physical submission fulfils the statutory requirements, making the reassessment invalid. Option C is incorrect as Section 80-IA (7) provisions before 2020 are applicable, not the amendments introduced later. Statement D is incorrect because the mandatory nature of online submission under the amended Rule 12 does not override the substantial compliance achieved through the physical report.

65. **Answer:** A

**Explanation:** Option A most strongly supports Maple Industries' argument because the reassessment notice being issued beyond the maximum window of six years directly challenges the validity of the reassessment action, as recognized by the court. Option B is relevant but does not directly refute the department's argument regarding the mandatory nature of digital filing. Statement D is incorrect because the amendment in 2020 does not apply retroactively to AY 2013–14, making it irrelevant to the current dispute.

66. **Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Option B is correct because the audit report was indeed available to the AO during the assessment proceedings, which means that the statutory requirements under Section 80-IA (7), as it stood prior to the 2020 amendments, were substantially fulfilled. Option A is incorrect because the report being filed with the CPU rather than the AO does not invalidate the compliance if the AO could review it. Option C is incorrect as the failure to file the report digitally is not considered fatal to the claim under the circumstances outlined. Statement D is incorrect because the 2020 amendments do not apply retroactively to assessments conducted for AY 2013–14.

67. **Answer:** D

**Explanation:** Option D is correct because the passage does not address the validity or handling of challenges based on miscalculations. The focus of the case was on the compliance with procedural requirements under Section 80-IA (7) and the impact of non-compliance on the reassessment notice. Options A, B, and C incorrectly interpret the relevance of the miscalculations challenge in light of the reassessment's grounds. The challenge related to miscalculations is not discussed in the context provided by the passage, making none of the given options applicable.

68. **Answer:** B

**Explanation:** The law is invalid because, according to the passage, pre-constitutional laws remain in force only if they do not contravene any provision of the Constitution. Since Article 300A requires compensation for the deprivation of property, the pre-constitutional law mandating compulsory land acquisition without compensation is in direct contravention of the Constitution, making Option B correct. Option A is incorrect because the law conflicts with the constitutional provision under Article 300A. Option C is incorrect because while the state can enact laws for public purposes, these laws must still comply with constitutional provisions. Option D is incorrect because the Supreme Court allows pre-constitutional laws to remain in force unless they contravene the Constitution.

69. **Answer:** A

**Explanation:** Option A is the correct answer. The CBI's actions are illegal because they continued to operate after Karnataka withdrew its general consent, which is required for such operations. Option B is incorrect because the DSPE Act does not grant the CBI unrestricted authority to operate without state consent if it has been withdrawn. Option C is incorrect as the Supreme Court's ruling on the maintainability of the suit does not necessarily validate the CBI's actions post-consent withdrawal. Option D is incorrect since the Supreme Court did not declare the DSPE Act unconstitutional; it merely addressed the maintainability of the suit.

70. **Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Rajeev cannot be added to the appointment committee as the Lokpal Act of 2014 specifies the exact members of the committee, which includes the Prime Minister, the Leader of Opposition, and the Chief Justice of India or a Supreme Court Judge. Option A is incorrect because the committee's composition is strictly defined by the Act, regardless of individual qualifications. Option C is incorrect because it asserts far-fetched assumption. Option D is incorrect because changes related to the appointment committee's composition are not addressed by the passage.

71. **Answer:** A

**Explanation:** Option A most appropriately weakens the state's case because if the DSPE Act, 1946, allows the CBI to continue investigations that were initiated before the withdrawal of consent, the CBI's actions would be legally justified, undermining the state's argument of overreach. Option B is incorrect because the Court has already ruled that the CBI is under the administrative control of the Union Government, not an independent



agency. Option C is incorrect as it does not address the issue of whether the CBI's actions were within its legal authority after the withdrawal of consent. Option D is incorrect because the origin of the complaint does not necessarily affect the legal issue of the CBI's authority post-withdrawal of consent.

72. **Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Option D is correct. Ashutosh's claim for a five-year tenure extension in 2013 is invalid because the provisions allowing such an extension were introduced by the 2021 presidential ordinances, which did not exist in 2013. Option A is incorrect because the 2021 ordinances cannot retroactively apply to 2013. Option B is incorrect since the extension provisions in the 2021 ordinances were valid but not relevant to Ashutosh's situation in 2013. Option C is incorrect as the passage does not support any such information.

73. **Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Under Section 304A of the IPC, the prosecution needs to prove that Rajesh's act was either rash or negligent to hold him liable. The law does not require proving both rashness and negligence; either element is sufficient for liability. Therefore, Option B is correct. Option A is incorrect because Section 304A requires proving only one of the two elements, not both. Option C is incorrect because mere occurrence of the accident does not establish liability without proving rashness or negligence. Option D is incorrect because the burden of proof lies with the prosecution, not Rajesh, to establish that his actions were rash or negligent.

74. **Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Option A is correct because Section 106(2) requires the prosecution to prove both "rash" and "negligent" driving. The passage emphasizes that Section 106(2) has a more stringent standard for proving both elements. Option B is incorrect as it does not reflect the current requirement under Section 106(2) which demands proof of both rash and negligent acts. Option C is incorrect because the provision does apply; the issue is the burden of proof rather than the failure to report. Option D is incorrect as the correct answer is provided in Section A.

75. **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Option C is correct because Section 134 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (MVA) is limited to instances where only injury is caused and does not extend to cases involving death. As the provision specifically excludes incidents resulting in death, the complaint filed by Sumeet's relatives under Section 134 is not maintainable. Option A is incorrect because although Section 134 deals with road accidents, it is limited to cases where injury occurs, not death. Option B is incorrect for the same reason. Option D is incorrect because it inaccurately implies that the provision does not cover accidents involving over speeding, whereas the key issue is the distinction between injury and death.

76. **Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Option D is correct because, as per Section 106(2) of BNS, the punishment for causing death by rash and negligent driving (not amounting to culpable homicide) is harshly enhanced, with imprisonment that may extend to 10 years if the driver escapes without reporting the incident to a police officer or Magistrate soon after the incident. Option A is incorrect as it reflects the earlier provision under Section 304A of the IPC, which is no longer applicable. Option B is incorrect because it corresponds to the punishment under Section 106(1) of BNS, which is different from the case where the driver flees without reporting. Option C is also incorrect as it does not fit with the specific enhanced punishment as stipulated in Section 106(2).

77. **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Option C is correct, as Section 304A of the IPC applies to cases of negligence that result in injury or death, making it the appropriate section for filing the complaint. Section 106(2) of the BNS, mentioned in Option A, is specific to rash and negligent driving, so it does not apply to the negligent act in this case. Option B is also incorrect because Section 106(1) of the BNS deals with rash and negligent acts not amounting to culpable homicide but still relates to driving, which is not the case here. Option D is incorrect for the same reason.

78. **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Under Section 304A of the IPC, the punishment for causing death by a rash or negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide is imprisonment for a term which may extend to 2 years. Option C is correct as it fits with the punishment prescribed under this section. Option A is incorrect because 5 years of imprisonment corresponds to Section 106(1) of BNS, which deals with similar offenses. Option B is incorrect as it relates to Section 106(2) of BNS, which applies to cases involving rash and negligent driving where the driver fails to report the incident. Option D is incorrect because no relevant legal provision in the given context stipulates a 7-year imprisonment term.

79. **Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Option A is correct because, under Section 73 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, Anita's failure to deliver the catering services on the agreed date constitutes a breach of contract. Anita is liable to compensate Rajesh for the additional costs incurred due to the breach, as these costs arose directly from her failure to perform as agreed. Option B is incorrect because the timing of Anita's notice does not negate her liability for the breach. Option C is incorrect because the focus is on the breach of contract and the resulting damages, not the nature of the illness. Option D is incorrect because Rajesh, as the aggrieved party, is entitled to compensation, not liable to pay Anita for hiring a new caterer.

80. **Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Option A is correct because the Rs. 1,00,000 is specified in the contract as an estimate of the damages that may result from Keshav's delay, qualifying it as liquidated damages under Section 74 of the Indian Contract Act. Option B is incorrect because a penalty is imposed to ensure performance, not to estimate damages. Option C is incorrect as the determination of liquidated damages does not depend on disproportionality of the amount to the actual loss but on whether the amount was agreed upon as a pre-estimate of damages. Option D is incorrect because liquidated damages can still be enforceable if pre-estimated, even if they appear to be fixed regardless of actual loss.

81. **Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Option A is correct because Section 74 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, allows for the forfeiture of an amount paid in advance if specified in the contract for a breach of contract. Since the contract explicitly mentioned that the advance would be forfeited if Deepak failed to complete the work on time, Priya's action is valid. Option B is incorrect because no such information can be inferred from the facts of the question. Option C is incorrect because Section 74 explicitly allows for such forfeiture when agreed upon by the parties. Option D is incorrect because Section 74 does not require giving an opportunity to cure the breach before forfeiture.

82. **Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Option B is correct because, under Section 73 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, Kanchan, as the aggrieved party, must demonstrate that the loss she experienced either naturally arose from Rishabh's breach or was known to be a likely result of the breach at the time the contract was formed. This proof is necessary to establish that the loss was not too remote. Option A is incorrect because the burden of proof does not lie with Rishabh to prove that the loss was too remote; instead, Kanchan needs to prove the foreseeability of the loss. Option C is incorrect for the same reason. Option D is incorrect because proving the delay was due to logistical issues does not fit in the criteria.

83. **Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Option B is correct because Section 73 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 explicitly states that compensation is not required for remote or indirect losses. In this case, the loss of the business opportunity is considered an indirect loss resulting from Sara's breach, and therefore Priya's claim for this loss is not valid. Option A is incorrect as it overlooks the principle that only direct losses can be compensated under Section 73. Option C is incorrect because while the lost business opportunity resulted from the delay, it is classified as an indirect loss. Option D is incorrect because the compensation claimed by Priya is indirect, and not direct, in nature.

84. **Answer:** A

**Explanation:** Option A is correct because the loss of potential sales revenue was a foreseeable consequence of Joelyn's failure to deliver the banners on time. The contract's explicit mention of the critical nature of timely delivery indicates that the loss related to the missed product launch could be reasonably anticipated. Option B is incorrect because, given the contract's terms, Joelyn should have foreseen the impact of the delay on Alex's sales opportunity. Option C is incorrect as the importance of the banners was already highlighted in the contract, making the loss foreseeable. Option D is incorrect because the loss of sales directly results from the delay, not just an indirect consequence.

**Logical Reasoning**

85. **Answer: A**

Difficulty level- Difficult

**Explanation:** This option most strongly challenges the author's implicit assumption of maintained distinct identity. If genetic studies show extensive intermarriage and minimal genetic distinction, it would suggest that over time, the Jewish communities significantly mixed with local populations. This biological integration would imply a loss of distinct identity at a fundamental level, challenging the idea that these communities remained separate and identifiable over centuries.

Incorrect Options:

B) Archaeological evidence suggests that by the 18th century, most Indian Jewish communities had adopted local religious practices and abandoned traditional Jewish customs.

While this option does challenge the assumption of maintained distinct identity, it's not as strong as option A. Religious practices and customs can sometimes be revived or maintained secretly, even if outwardly abandoned. Additionally, this option only addresses cultural aspects, not the biological mixing implied in option A.

C) Historical records indicate that several Indian Jewish communities voluntarily converted to Hinduism or Islam en masse during periods of social upheaval.

This option challenges the assumption but is less comprehensive than option A. It suggests that some communities might have lost their Jewish identity, but it doesn't account for all Jewish communities in India and doesn't imply the same level of integration as genetic mixing.

D) Linguistic and cultural analysis shows that by the 19th century, most Indian Jews were indistinguishable from their non-Jewish neighbors in terms of language, dress, and daily customs.

While this option does challenge the assumption of distinct identity, it focuses only on outward cultural markers. It's possible for a community to maintain a distinct identity internally while outwardly adopting local customs. This doesn't imply the same level of fundamental integration as the genetic mixing in option A.

Option A provides the strongest challenge to the author's assumption because it suggests a deep, biological level of integration that would be difficult to reconcile with the idea of maintaining a distinct community identity over centuries.

**Reference:** The passage emphasizes the long history and distinct identity of the Jewish communities, particularly the "Bene Israel community, settled on the Konkan coast for hundreds of years," and the "Malabar Jews, also known as the Cochin Jews, trace their history to the days of King Solomon (hypothesized to be in the 10th century BCE, almost 3,000 years ago)." Significant intermarriage would challenge the assumption of a distinct identity maintained over centuries.

86. **Answer: C**

Difficulty: Moderate

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is C: Mass migration to Israel, particularly among Kerala's Jewish communities.

This option best explains the significant decline in India's Jewish population since the 1940s based on the information provided in the passage. The passage explicitly states, "However, since the 1950s, there has been a steady migration of Kerala Jews to Israel. According to estimates, there are well over 4,000 'Cochinim' in Israel today." This directly supports the idea of mass migration to Israel as the primary cause of population decline.

The passage provides specific numbers that support this Explanation:

1. The Jewish population in India was 20,000-50,000 in the mid-1940s.
2. Today, it's estimated at 4,000-5,000 members.
3. There are over 4,000 Kerala Jews ('Cochinim') in Israel today.
4. Only 15 Jews (14 Malabar and 1 Paradesi) remain in Kerala.

These figures clearly indicate that a large portion of the Indian Jewish population, particularly from Kerala, has moved to Israel, accounting for the significant decline in numbers. The key strength of option C is that it directly aligns with the information provided in the passage, offering a clear and supported explanation for the population decline. The passage provides both a general statement about migration to Israel and specific numbers that corroborate this explanation.

Incorrect Options:

Option A, suggesting increased anti-Semitism and persecution in India following independence, is not supported by the passage. In fact, the passage states that Jewish communities in India "seldom faced anti-Semitism or persecution," contradicting this option.

Option B, about economic opportunities drawing Jewish communities to other parts of Asia, is not mentioned in the passage and doesn't explain the specific migration to Israel.

Option D, regarding assimilation into broader Indian society, is not supported by the passage. While assimilation could potentially lead to a loss of distinct Jewish identity, the passage doesn't suggest this as a cause of population decline. Instead, it emphasizes the physical relocation of Jewish communities to Israel.

**Reference:** The passage states, "However, since the 1950s, there has been a steady migration of Kerala Jews to Israel. According to estimates, there are well over 4,000 'Cochinim' in Israel today." This supports the explanation that migration to Israel is a significant reason for the decline in India's Jewish population.

87. **Answer: B**

Difficulty: Difficult

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is B: Indian rulers frequently granted special privileges to Jewish merchants and scholars.

This statement, if true, would most strengthen the author's assertion that Jewish communities in India rarely faced anti-Semitism. The passage already provides an example of this with the mention of copper plates given to the local Jewish leader by the Cranganore's Hindu ruler, which "lists various economic and ceremonial privileges that the Jews enjoyed in the region." Option B extends this idea, suggesting that such favourable treatment was widespread and consistent across different Indian rulers.

This option directly contradicts the typical manifestations of anti-Semitism, which often involve discrimination, exclusion, or persecution. If Indian rulers were consistently granting special privileges to Jewish merchants and scholars, it would indicate not just tolerance, but active acceptance and appreciation of Jewish communities. This would strongly support the idea that anti-Semitism was rare in India. The key strength of option B is that it provides evidence of consistent, widespread, and official positive treatment of Jews by Indian rulers. This goes beyond mere tolerance to suggest active support and appreciation, which strongly reinforces the author's assertion about the rarity of anti-Semitism in India.

Incorrect Options:

Option A, about incorporating Jewish practices into Hindu festivals, suggests cultural integration but doesn't necessarily indicate a lack of anti-Semitism.

Option C, regarding common intermarriage, implies social acceptance but doesn't directly address the actions of rulers or the broader societal attitude towards Jews.

Option D, about maintaining distinct identity without persecution, is closer to the correct answer but doesn't provide as strong evidence of positive treatment as the granting of special privileges.

**Reference:** The passage mentions, "The oldest documentary evidence of this community — a set of copper plates given to the local Jewish leader by the Cranganore's Hindu ruler, from circa 1,000 CE — lists various economic and ceremonial privileges that the Jews enjoyed in the region." This demonstrates the favorable treatment by local rulers.

88. **Answer: D**

Difficulty: Difficult

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is D: There are more Kerala Jews living in Israel today than in India.

This statement must be true based on the information provided in the passage. The passage states that there are "well over 4,000 'Cochinim' in Israel today," while only 15 Jews (14 Malabar and 1 Paradesi) remain in Kerala. Even if we assume that all other Indian Jews (4,000-5,000 in total) are from Kerala (which is unlikely given the mention of the Bene Israel community), there would still be more Kerala Jews in Israel than in India. This conclusion can be drawn directly from the numbers provided in the passage, making it a logical necessity if the information is correct. The key strength of option D is that it can be directly and necessarily inferred from the numerical data provided in the passage. It doesn't require any assumptions beyond the accuracy of the information given.

Incorrect Options:

Option A, suggesting the Bene Israel community has always been the largest, cannot be confirmed from the passage. While it's currently the largest, the passage doesn't provide historical information about relative sizes of different Jewish communities in India.

Option B, about Kerala's Jewish population peaking during British rule, is not supported by the information given. The passage doesn't provide enough historical population data to determine when the peak occurred.

Option C, claiming Paradesi Jews were more economically influential than Malabar Jews, isn't substantiated by the passage. While it mentions Paradesi Jews' involvement in trade, it doesn't compare their economic influence to that of Malabar Jews.

**Reference:** The passage notes, "According to estimates, there are well over 4,000 'Cochinim' in Israel today. Most belong to the Malabar Jewish community, with a few hundred Paradesis. Only 14 Malabar Jews, and one Paradesi Jew are now left in Kerala." This confirms that more Kerala Jews are in Israel than in India.

89. **Answer: D**

Difficulty: Moderate

**Explanation:** The passage mentions the copper plates given to the Jewish leader in Cranganore as evidence of "various economic and ceremonial privileges that the Jews enjoyed in the region." This directly illustrates the favourable treatment of Jews by local Hindu rulers.

This example serves multiple purposes in the passage:

1. It provides concrete historical evidence of Jewish presence in the region.
2. It demonstrates the positive relationship between Jewish communities and local rulers.
3. It supports the broader argument that Jews in India rarely faced anti-Semitism or persecution.

Incorrect Options:

Option A, highlighting archaeological evidence, is partially correct but doesn't capture the full significance of the copper plates in the context of the passage.

Option B, demonstrating economic importance, touches on one aspect of the privileges mentioned but doesn't fully capture the broader implications of favourable treatment.

Option C, proving the antiquity of Malabar Jews, is related to the purpose but doesn't focus on the key aspect of the relationship between Jews and local rulers.

The key strength of option D is that it aligns most closely with the passage's emphasis on the lack of anti-Semitism and the positive treatment of Jews in India. The copper plates are presented as an example of this favourable treatment, making this the most comprehensive explanation of their mention in the passage.

**Reference:** The passage says, "The oldest documentary evidence of this community — a set of copper plates given to the local Jewish leader by the Cranganore's Hindu ruler, from circa 1,000 CE — lists various economic and ceremonial privileges that the Jews enjoyed in the region." This shows the local rulers' favorable treatment of Jews.

90. **Answer: A**

Difficulty: Moderate

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is A: To benefit from established trade networks and local knowledge.

While the passage doesn't explicitly state why Paradesi Jews settled alongside pre-existing Jewish communities, this explanation can be inferred from the information provided. The passage mentions that Paradesi Jews were "active in Kerala's spice trade" and involved in "the trade of Golconda diamonds and other precious stones." Settling near established Jewish communities would likely have provided access to existing trade networks and local knowledge, facilitating their economic activities.

This explanation aligns with the historical context provided in the passage:

1. Paradesi Jews came from the Iberian Peninsula in the 15th and 16th centuries.
2. They settled in areas where Jewish communities were already established.
3. They quickly became involved in local trade activities.

The key strength of option A is that it provides a practical, economic reason for the settlement pattern that aligns with the information given about Paradesi Jews' commercial activities. It also fits with the historical context of their migration due to persecution in Europe, suggesting they would seek out communities that could help them establish themselves in a new land.

Incorrect Options:



Option B, regarding linguistic similarities, is not supported by the passage. There's no mention of linguistic connections between Paradesi Jews and other Jewish communities in India.

Option C, about a religious obligation to unite, is not mentioned in the passage and doesn't align with the economic focus of the information provided about Paradesi Jews.

Option D, suggesting Indian rulers mandated settlement patterns, is not supported by any information in the passage.

**Reference:** The passage states, "The Paradesi Jews of Cochin were active in Kerala's spice trade, and those settled in Madras were involved in the trade of Golconda diamonds and other precious stones." This suggests that economic considerations, such as access to trade networks and local knowledge, influenced their settlement choices.

91. **Answer: B**

Difficulty Level: Moderate

**Explanation:** The 2017 amendment to the Enemy Property Act fundamentally altered the legal status of properties owned by individuals who migrated to enemy countries. The passage states that the amendment "made it clear that once a property is declared 'enemy property', it remains so." This directly supports option B, indicating a permanent designation of these properties as 'enemy property'.

Incorrect Options:

Option A is incorrect because the passage does not mention any case-by-case review process. In fact, the amendment seems to remove such flexibility by making the designation permanent.

Option C is contradicted by the passage. The amendment actually makes it harder, not easier, for original owners to reclaim their properties. The text mentions that the amendment "expanded the meaning of the term 'enemy subject'" and nullified a previous Supreme Court judgment that had ruled in favour of an original owner's heir.

Option D is also incorrect. The passage does not suggest any provision for transferring ownership to the nearest Indian relative. Instead, it emphasizes that the property remains under state control.

**Reference:** "The amendment nullified a Supreme Court judgment which ruled in favour of Mohammed Amir Mohammad Khan, son of the erstwhile Raja of Mahmudabad... The Act also made it clear that once a property is declared 'enemy property', it remains so."

92. **Answer: B**

Difficulty Level: Difficult

The correct answer is B: The court ruled in favour of hereditary succession, while the amendment nullified such claims.

**Explanation:** This question directly addresses the conflict between the 2005 Supreme Court judgment and the 2017 amendment to the Enemy Property Act. The passage clearly states that the 2005 Supreme Court judgment "ruled in favour of Mohammed Amir Mohammad Khan, son of the erstwhile Raja of Mahmudabad," declaring him the rightful owner of properties that had been classified as 'enemy properties'. This ruling essentially supported the principle of hereditary succession, allowing the son to inherit and claim ownership of his father's properties.

In contrast, the 2017 amendment "nullified a Supreme Court judgment which ruled in favour of Mohammed Amir Mohammad Khan". The amendment expanded the definition of "enemy subject" to include "the legal heir and successor of an 'enemy', whether a citizen of India or a citizen of a country which is not an enemy". This effectively prevented hereditary succession for properties designated as 'enemy property', directly contradicting the court's earlier ruling.

Incorrect Options:

Option A is incorrect because neither the court judgment nor the amendment specifically addressed state ownership versus private property rights in the manner described.

Option C is not accurate because the passage doesn't indicate a shift in focus from immovable assets to financial instruments. Both the court case and the amendment dealt with property in general, including both immovable assets and financial instruments.

Option D is partially true but doesn't capture the main contradiction. While the amendment did disregard citizenship as a factor (including Indian citizens in the definition of "enemy subject"), this wasn't the primary focus of the court's ruling.

**Reference:** "The amendment nullified a Supreme Court judgment which ruled in favour of Mohammed Amir Mohammad Khan, son of the erstwhile Raja of Mahmudabad."

93. **Answer: D**

Difficulty Level: Moderate

**Explanation:** This question asks us to apply the principles of the Enemy Property Act to a hypothetical scenario that most closely mirrors the case of Mohammed Amir Mohammad Khan. The key elements of Khan's case, as presented in the passage, are:

1. He was the son of the erstwhile Raja of Mahmudabad.
2. He sought to reclaim properties that had been declared 'enemy properties'.
3. The Supreme Court initially ruled in his favor, but this was later nullified by the 2017 amendment.

Option D best reflects these elements. It describes a longtime Indian resident (similar to Khan's connection to India) attempting to reclaim property seized during wartime (analogous to the 'enemy property' designation). The crucial detail is "despite their foreign citizenship," which mirrors the complexities of Khan's case, where his claim was initially recognized but later invalidated, likely due to citizenship issues.

Incorrect Options:

Option A is incorrect because it describes a straightforward inheritance scenario from a Pakistan-based grandparent to an Indian-born US citizen. This doesn't capture the complexity of Khan's case or the wartime seizure aspect.

Option B involves a Chinese company acquiring shares in an Indian firm, which is quite different from an individual reclaiming ancestral property. It doesn't reflect the personal nature of Khan's claim or the historical context of the property seizure.

Option C, involving property owned by a British colonial official, doesn't align with the 'enemy property' concept as defined in the Act, which specifically mentions Pakistan and China, not Britain.

**Reference:** "The 2017 amendment... expanded the meaning of the term 'enemy subject'... to include the legal heir and successor of an 'enemy', whether a citizen of India or a citizen of a country which is not an enemy."

94. **Answer: B**

Difficulty Level: Moderate

**Explanation:** This question requires an inference about the current legal status of Abbasi's residence based on the information provided in the passage. The key facts relevant to this inference are:

1. Abbasi's family was informed in 1966 that the building they lived in had become 'enemy property' and was owned by the state.
2. The 2017 amendment to the Enemy Property Act made it clear that "once a property is declared 'enemy property', it remains so."
3. The amendment expanded the definition of "enemy subject" to include legal heirs, regardless of their citizenship.

Given these facts, the most logical inference is that Abbasi's residence remains classified as 'enemy property' and is legally owned by the Indian government (option B). This conclusion aligns with the permanent nature of the 'enemy property' designation as per the 2017 amendment.

Incorrect Options:

Option A is incorrect because the passage doesn't suggest any mechanism for declassifying 'enemy property' based on long-term occupancy. In fact, the 2017 amendment seems to preclude such possibilities.

Option C is not supported by the passage. There's no mention of ongoing litigation between Abbasi's family and pre-1968 owners. The property was declared 'enemy property' in 1966, and the passage doesn't indicate any challenges to this designation.

Option D contradicts the information provided. The 2017 amendment reinforced the 'enemy property' status rather than providing a mechanism for returning such properties to occupants.

**Reference:** "Abbasi's grandfather, Matloob Alam, signed the original lease and the family was told on September 24, 1966... that the building they lived in had become 'enemy property', and was owned by the state."

95. **Answer: B**

Difficulty Level: Difficult

**Explanation:** This question asks about the evolution of the Enemy Property Act since its inception in 1968. The passage provides several key points that indicate an expansion of the Act's scope:

1. The Act has seen several amendments over the years.
2. The 2017 amendment is described as "the most significant and recent".
3. This amendment "expanded the meaning of the term 'enemy subject', and 'enemy firm'".
4. The new definitions include "the legal heir and successor of an 'enemy', whether a citizen of India or a citizen of a country which is not an enemy; and the succeeding firm of an 'enemy firm', irrespective of the nationality of its members".

These points clearly support option B, indicating that the Act has expanded its scope to include more categories under its purview. The expansion to include legal heirs and successors, regardless of their citizenship, represents a significant broadening of the Act's reach.

Incorrect Options:

Option A is incorrect because the passage suggests that the Act has become more stringent, not more lenient, towards the rights of original property owners. The nullification of the Supreme Court judgment that had favoured an original owner's heir is evidence of this.

Option C is not supported by the passage. While the Act covers both immovable assets and financial instruments, there's no indication of a shift in focus towards financial instruments.

Option D contradicts the information provided. The amendments, particularly the 2017 one, seem to have increased rather than reduced the government's authority over properties of enemy nationals.

**Reference:** "The Enemy Property Act... expanded the meaning of the term 'enemy subject', and 'enemy firm' to include the legal heir and successor of an 'enemy', whether a citizen of India or a citizen of a country which is not an enemy..."

96. **Answer: D**

Difficulty level- Moderate

**Explanation:** The passage demonstrates that the Enemy Property Act has, over time, increased the government's ability to control and retain properties. This is evident from the following points:

1. The original 1968 Act allowed the state to "regulate and appropriate real estate" belonging to citizens of enemy countries.
2. The 2017 amendment expanded the definition of "enemy subject" and "enemy firm" to include legal heirs and successors, even if they are Indian citizens.
3. The amendment also stipulated that once a property is declared 'enemy property', it remains so.
4. The 2017 amendment nullified a Supreme Court judgment that had ruled in favor of a property owner, further cementing state control.

These points, particularly from the lines "Over the years, the Enemy Property Act has seen several amendments, with the most significant and recent being The Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2017" and "The Act also made it clear that once a property is declared 'enemy property', it remains so," support the argument that the Act has progressively expanded state control over certain properties.

Incorrect Options:

A) The Act unfairly targets specific ethnic groups in India.

Incorrect: While the Act affects certain groups, the passage doesn't argue that it unfairly targets specific ethnic groups. It focuses on citizenship and property ownership rather than ethnicity.

B) The Act has been consistently applied since its inception in 1968.

Incorrect: The passage indicates that the Act has undergone several amendments, suggesting that its application has changed over time rather than remaining consistent.

C) The Act has become more inclusive over time, benefiting more citizens.

Incorrect: The amendments described in the passage actually restrict citizens' rights rather than benefiting them, particularly by including legal heirs and successors of 'enemies' even if they are Indian citizens.

**Reference:** "The 2017 amendment... expanded the meaning of the term 'enemy subject'... to include the legal heir and successor of an 'enemy', whether a citizen of India or a citizen of a country which is not an enemy."

97. **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** The passage presents a balanced view of technology's impact on society, acknowledging both its "favourable effects" and "undesirable side effects." It emphasizes the need to address the risks while recognizing the potential improvements. The passage doesn't suggest that technology has only negative effects

(I), nor does it present an overly optimistic view without concerns (II). While automation and AI are mentioned, they're not presented as the only significant developments (IV). Therefore, only statement III accurately captures the main idea of the passage.

98. **Answer:** A

**Explanation:** The passage states that "the future of technology appears even more interesting in light of the constant emergence of new technologies," which supports inference I. It also emphasizes that "it is essential that we not lose sight of the risks they may pose and take measures to mitigate them," supporting inference III. The passage doesn't claim that future technologies will only have positive effects (II), nor does it state that job losses are inevitable (IV), only that there are "worries" about this possibility. Therefore, only statements I and III can be reliably inferred from the information provided in the passage.

99. **Answer:** A

**Explanation:** The passage primarily focuses on how intelligence, despite being difficult to define ("nebulous nature"), is valued and sought after in various contexts - from romantic partners to pets, and even in everyday objects. It doesn't claim AI superiority (II), doesn't prioritize the animal intelligence debate over human intelligence (IV), and while it mentions attributing intelligence to objects, this isn't a main focus (III). Therefore, only statement I accurately captures the main idea of the passage.

100. **Answer:** A

**Explanation:** The passage directly supports inference I by mentioning that we seek intelligence in partners, pets, and even attribute it to objects. It also explicitly states that there is debate about intelligence in animals (III) and that massive effort is directed towards understanding and building intelligence through AI research (IV). However, the passage begins by describing intelligence as having a "nebulous nature," which contradicts statement II. Therefore, only statements I, III, and IV can be reliably inferred from the information provided in the passage.

101. **Answer:** A

**Explanation:** The passage directly supports inference I by stating that humans occupied a special place among animals due to their intellect or rational soul. It also explicitly uses the term "rational animals" to describe humans in medieval parlance, supporting inference II. However, the passage doesn't provide information to support III (that nonhuman animals were believed to lack any intelligence) or IV (that the concept of a soul was exclusive to humans). Therefore, only statements I and II can be reliably inferred from the information provided in the passage.

102. **Answer:** B

**Explanation:** The passage primarily focuses on the World Bank's announcement to increase its climate-related project financing (I). It also mentions the plan to pause debt repayments after disasters (IV). While Ajay Banga is mentioned, his appointment isn't the main focus (II). The passage states that the resources are for both mitigation and adaptation, not exclusively mitigation (III). Therefore, only statements I and IV accurately capture the main ideas presented in the passage.

103. **Answer:** A

**Explanation:** The passage supports inference I by mentioning "\$9 billion more than the original target." It directly states that the bank will put to work "more than \$40 billion per year" (II) and that these resources are meant for "both climate mitigation and adaptation efforts" (III). However, the passage doesn't suggest that the World Bank previously had no climate-related financing targets (IV). Therefore, statements I, II, and III can be reliably inferred from the information provided in the passage.

104. **Answer:** B

**Explanation:** The passage directly supports inference II, stating that Apple's simplicity is not just surface-level but also "the deep simplicity that comes from knowing the essence of every product." It also clearly supports inference III, mentioning Steve Jobs' reputation as a design perfectionist and his influence on Apple's distinctive design. However, the passage doesn't suggest that Apple prioritizes aesthetics over innovation (I), only that it focuses on design alongside technology. There's also no indication that the focus on simplicity is recent (IV); in

fact, the passage suggests this has been a long-standing philosophy since the company's early days. Therefore, only statements II and III can be reliably inferred from the information provided in the passage.

105. **Answer:** D

**Explanation:** Option A supports the argument but focuses only on aesthetics, not the overall design philosophy emphasized in the passage.

Option B indirectly supports the argument but doesn't directly link to Apple's design focus.

Option C supports the argument but doesn't provide evidence of its effectiveness in the market.

Option D most strongly supports the main argument by showing that Apple's success (as measured by revenue growth) is not dependent on technological innovation alone. This suggests that other factors, such as design and simplicity as emphasized in the passage, are driving Apple's popularity and commercial success.

106. **Answer:** C

**Explanation:** Option A contradicts the passage's implication that Apple focuses more on design than rapid technological changes.

Option B is not supported by the passage, which emphasizes design over marketing.

Option C aligns with the passage's argument that Apple's success is rooted in its focus on design and the overall user experience, rather than just technological features.

Option D, while possibly true, cannot be directly inferred from the information given in the passage.

107. **Answer:** B

**Explanation:** The passage emphasizes Apple's focus on design and simplicity rather than just technological features. A design professional (II) who believes in integrating form and function would likely agree with this approach, as it aligns with the "deep simplicity" mentioned in the passage. Similarly, a consumer who prioritizes user-friendly interfaces (III) would appreciate Apple's emphasis on "clean and friendly and fun" design.

A tech enthusiast focused on cutting-edge features (I) might not agree with Apple's approach, as the passage suggests that Apple prioritizes design over technological advancements. An economist focused solely on price-to-performance ratios (IV) would likely disagree with Apple's strategy, given the passage's mention of Apple's products being expensive and quickly outdated. Therefore, only statements II and III represent viewpoints likely to agree with Apple's approach as described in the passage.

108. **Answer:** C

**Explanation:** The passage strongly suggests that Apple invests heavily in aesthetics and user interface design (I). It describes Apple as "a design company betting that consumers want something more than just technology in their lives" and emphasizes the importance of "distinctive design" in Apple products. This aligns with statement I.

The influence of Apple's design team (III) is implied by the passage's reference to Steve Jobs as a "design perfectionist" and the description of Apple's guiding tenet of simplicity that "comes from knowing the essence of every product." This suggests that the design team plays a crucial role in product decisions.

Statement II contradicts the passage's implication that Apple focuses more on design than rapid technological advancements. The passage doesn't provide information to support statement IV about manufacturing costs and profits. Therefore, based on the information in the passage, statements I and III are most likely to be true about Apple's product development process.

**Quantitative Techniques**

109. **Answer:** C

**Explanation:** (109 - 112) **Common explanation:**

A get 30 marks in math. C got 33.33% more.

So, C get in math,  $30 \times 133.33/100 = 40$

Let, Reasoning marks of A is 7x and math marks of D is 5x.

Now  $7x = 65 - 30$ ,  $x = 5$

So, D get in math is 25. In reasoning get 20.

Average of marks of C is 25. Total marks 50. So, he gets in reasoning is 10.

Age of D is 25. Age of C is  $10 \times 2 + 1 = 21$

	Math	Reasoning	Age
A	30	35	
B		35	
C	40	10	21
D	25	20	25

109. Total age of A + B is  $96 - 46 = 50$

Let, A age is 12x, B age is 13x.

$25x = 50$ ,  $x = 2$

So, B age is 26.

110. **Answer:** A

**Explanation:** Average marks of C is 25.

Ratio of average marks of C: average marks of B = 5 : 6

So average marks of B is 30.

Total marks of math and reasoning is 60, so math marks is  $60 - 35 = 25$

111. **Answer:** D

**Explanation:** Total marks of A is 65. Total marks of D is 45.

So, A get 20 Marks more.

So required percent is  $= \frac{20 \times 100}{45} = 44.44\%$

112. **Answer:** D

**Explanation:** We don't know the math marks of B. so we cannot get the total marks of math.

So cannot determine.

113. **Answer:** B

**Explanation:** (113 to 116):

Total number of persons who went to bakery = 730

$A + B + C + D + E + F + G = 730$  ...1

The person who likes all 3 snacks (G) = 60

The person who likes kurkure = 430

$B + D + G + E = 430$  ...2

The person who likes only kurkure (B) = 180

The person who likes chips and kurkure = 150

$G + D = 150$

$D = 150 - 60 = 90$

By solving all the values in equation (2),

$180 + 90 + 60 + E = 430$

$E = 100$

The person who likes only chips (A) = 50 + The person who like only Takatak and Kurkure (E)

$A = 50 + 100 = 150$

The person who likes chips and takatak = 10 + The person who like only takatak

$F + G = 10 + C$



$$F + 60 - 10 = C$$

$$C - F = 50 \dots 3$$

By solving all the values in equation (1),

$$150 + 180 + C + 90 + 100 + F + 60 = 730$$

$$C + F = 730 - 580 = 150$$

$$C + F = 150 \dots 4$$

By solving the equation (3) and (4),

We get,  $C = 100$ ,  $F = 50$

The number of persons who like chips and Kurkure but not takatak  $= A + D + B = 150 + 90 + 180 = 420$

114. **Answer:** C

**Explanation:** Person who like only Two snacks  $= 90 + 50 + 100 = 240$

Person who likes only one Snacks  $= 150 + 100 + 180 = 430$

Required %  $= 240/430 \times 100 = 55.8\%$

115. **Answer:** A

**Explanation:** The person who like chips and takatak  $= F + G = 50 + 60 = 110$

The person who likes takatak and kurkure but not chips

$$= C + E + B = 100 + 100 + 180 = 380$$

Required ratio  $= 110 : 380 = 11 : 38$

116. **Answer:** D

**Explanation:** Total number of persons who like Chips and Kurkure

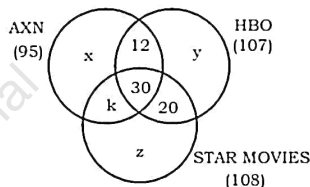
$$= G + D = 60 + 90 = 150$$

Total number of persons who likes only chips and TakaTak (F)  $= 50$

Required %  $= (150 / 50) \times 100 = 300\%$

117. **Answer:** C

**Explanation: (117-120)**



$$y = 107 - 12 - 30 - 20 = 45$$

$$x + k + 12 + 30 = 95$$

$$\therefore x + k = 53 \dots (I)$$

$$z + k + 30 + 20 = 108$$

$$z + k = 58 \dots (II)$$

$$x + 12 + y + k + 30 + 20 + z = 200$$

$$\therefore x + z + k = 93 \dots (III)$$

From eqn (I), (II) and (III)

$$x = 35, z = 40, k = 18$$

118. **Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Only AXN  $= 35$

Only HBO  $= 45$

$\therefore$  Sum  $= 80$

119. **Answer:** D

**Explanation:** Only Star movies  $= 40$

$$\therefore \text{Reqd}\% = \frac{40}{200} \times 100 = 20\%$$

120. **Answer:** A

**Explanation:**  $12 + 20 + 18 = 50$