

# ALL INDIA LAW ENTRANCE TEST

## AILET MOCK-137 [NPLC/2025/26]

### ANSWERS KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

#### Passage 1:

1. **Answer:** A (Difficulty: Medium)

The passage repeatedly emphasizes the author's newfound respect and admiration for farmers after taking up farming himself: phrases like "my respect for the Indian farmer has gone up many notches" and recounting the manifold challenges—weather, pests, labour shortages—convey deep appreciation. Option A directly captures this sentiment.

- **B (frustration with the ETF)** is too narrow; while the author mentions frustration, it's in the context of recurring elephant raids, not the overall tone.
- **C (indifference)** contradicts the author's active engagement and emotional investment in farming hardships.
- **D (skepticism about nature's role)** runs counter to the author's assertion that "nature seems to conspire in mysterious ways to reward your good intentions," which is an expression of belief in positive natural reciprocation rather than skepticism.

2. **Answer:** C (Difficulty: Medium)

**"Depredations"** refers to the violent destruction or plundering committed by the elephants.

- **A (celebrations and festivities)** is the opposite of damage.
- **B (explorations and adventures)** suggests a benign journey, not harmful incursions.
- **D (subtle harassments)** understates the level of damage ("destroy more than what they eat") described.

3. **Answer:** D (Difficulty: Easy)

**"Recalcitrant"** describes elephants that refuse to obey or be controlled—i.e., unmanageable.

- **A (submissive)** and **B (cooperative)** both imply willing compliance, which is contrary to the text.
- **C (docile)** means easily managed, the exact opposite of "recalcitrant."

4. **Answer:** B (Difficulty: Easy)

**"Vagaries"** are unpredictable or erratic changes (in weather). Its antonym is **"predictability."**

- **A (irregularities)**, **C (caprices)**, and **D (fluctuations)** are all synonyms or closely related to "vagaries," not opposites.

5. **Answer:** A (Difficulty: Hard)

The relationship **"tranquillise : sedate"** is that tranquillising someone is to sedate them. Similarly, **"enervate : weaken"** is the action-to-result relationship—enervate means to weaken.

- **B (elevate : stimulate)** pairs elevation with stimulation, a different nuance (uplift vs. energise).

- **C (aggravate : worsen)** is close but “aggravate” often means to irritate rather than directly worsen a condition.
- **D (mitigate : intensify)** is the reverse relationship—mitigate means to lessen, not intensify.

6. **Answer: D** (Difficulty: Medium)

The sentence is grammatically correct as written. Each word functions properly:

- **A (“perhaps” vs. “maybe”)** is a stylistic choice, not an error.
- **B (“caller” vs. “calling”)** misunderstands the noun “caller” (one who calls).
- **C (“persistent” vs. “persistently”)** would change meaning: “persistent caller” (noun phrase) is correct.

7. **Answer: C** (Difficulty: Easy)

The phrase personifies nature as an ally that responds to “good intentions” with rewards.

- **A (strict schedules)** is not mentioned or implied.
- **B (government support)** has no basis in this line’s context.
- **D (elephants deterred)** misreads the line: it’s about nature broadly, not elephant behavior specifically.

### Passage Snapshot & Reading Approach

The passage recounts a retired police officer’s enthusiastic entry into farming in Kodagu, highlighting his respect for farmers’ resilience amid challenges like weather vagaries, pests, and wildlife incursions. It underscores nature’s rewarding reciprocity contrasted with the recurring threat of crop-raiding elephants and the limitations of official mitigation efforts. The narrative tone blends admiration, frustration, and wonder, inviting close attention to both factual details (e.g., crops planted, terrain features) and the author’s evolving attitude. To tackle such a passage, first identify the main theme (human–nature interaction and adversity), note the author’s stance shifts (from ex-officer to farmer), and flag key vocabulary or implied judgments for inference.

### Question-by-Question Strategy

1. **Overall Tone**  
Focus on repeated language of respect (“my respect ... gone up many notches”) and balanced frustration to isolate the primary emotion—admiration. Discard narrower or contrary options.
2. **Vocabulary (“depredations”)**  
Anchor in context: elephants “destroy more than what they eat.” Match that severity to the most forceful meaning.
3. **Synonym (“recalcitrant”)**  
Link “recalcitrant” directly to elephants refusing control—choose the option denoting “unmanageable.”
4. **Antonym (“vagaries”)**  
Contrast unpredictability with predictability. Spot that only “predictability” directly opposes “vagaries.”
5. **Analogy**  
Map the action-to-result relationship: tranquillise → sedate. Seek the pair that follows the same pattern.
6. **Grammar**  
Read the sentence in its entirety, confirm each word’s role, and recognize that no substitution improves clarity or correctness.

### 7. Inference (Line Implication)

Interpret the metaphor of nature conspiring favorably—link “good intentions” to positive outcomes, not procedural or unrelated results.

#### Elaborate Logical Brief

- **Premises:**
  1. The author has retired after 38 years in service and begun farming.
  2. Farming entails challenges: weather unpredictability, pests, market swings, wildlife damage.
  3. Two elephant herds repeatedly devastate crops; the local task force intervenes without lasting effect.
  4. Nature sometimes “rewards” good farming intentions.
- **Inferences:**
  1. The author’s journey instills deep empathy for farmers.
  2. Official wildlife-management solutions are inadequate or temporary.
  3. A harmonious relationship with nature is possible when humans act responsibly.
- **Conclusions:**
  1. Farming is both primordially satisfying and fraught with hardship.
  2. Durable solutions for human–elephant conflict remain elusive under current policies.
- **Arguments:**
  1. **Authority argument:** The author’s long government career lends credibility to his critique of bureaucratic inertia.
  2. **Empirical argument:** Repeated elephant incursions demonstrate the task force’s limited efficacy.
  3. **Normative argument:** Good intentions in land stewardship deserve reciprocal respect from nature.
- **Assumptions:**
  1. Tranquillising elephants and fitting them with bells could deter crop raids—a solution premised on predictability of animal behavior.
  2. Nature “conspires” benevolently, implying an almost moral reciprocity that may not hold universally.
- **Paradoxes:**
  1. While the author admires nature’s generosity, he also faces its destructive power through elephants—reward and ruin coexist.
  2. Government machinery meant to protect farmland sometimes perpetuates frustration, yet it remains the only recourse.

Passage 2:

### 8. Answer: C – Difficulty: Hard

The boys’ frantic cries and frantic scrambling around Flashman immediately after he falls signal genuine alarm rather than opportunism or disbelief. The narrative emphasis on Tom being “scared out of his wits” and East sharing that fright underscores genuine panic.

- **A** is incorrect because Tom’s reaction isn’t to exploit but to summon help urgently.
- **B** misreads Diggs’s tone—his “Not he” retort shows skepticism, not indifference.
- **D** suggests Flashman routinely exaggerates—but here the narrator shows the boys truly believed he was dying, not that they doubted him.

**9. Answer: D – Difficulty: Easy**

“Relentless” describes someone who does not ease up in effort or pressure. Here, Diggs shows no mercy or hesitation in his treatment of Flashman.

- A is opposite in tone—nothing in the passage shows remorse.
- B “sudden” fails to capture the unyielding, ongoing sense implied.
- C “calm and composed” suggests restraint; Diggs is harsh and persistent, not serene.

**10. Answer: B – Difficulty: Medium**

“Sprang to their legs” is a dynamic way of saying “stood up.” Similarly, “bathe their wounds” is an active form of “wash injuries,” matching the structure action : result.

- A “crooked his leg : grappled” mixes an action with an intended secondary result, not a straightforward synonym pairing.
- C “caught by the throat : choked” changes subject and result relationship.
- D “made off upstairs : descended” is contradictory rather than equivalent.

**11. Answer: A – Difficulty: Hard**

“Surly” means bad-tempered, brusque, and unfriendly—exactly “ill-tempered and gruff.”

- B “jovial and friendly” is the direct opposite.
- C “hesitant and unsure” describes indecision, not irritability.
- D “sorrowful and regretful” suggests sadness, not antagonism.

**12. Answer: C – Difficulty: Medium**

“Through with” is the idiomatically precise way to indicate completion or finality—“we’re through with our old friend Flashey” reads as standard English, whereas “done with” is informal.

- Option A merely swaps synonymous adverbs (“too” vs. “as well”) without addressing a grammatical issue.
- Option B awkwardly shifts the tense to a past perfect conditional (“had finished”), which alters the meaning.
- Option D overlooks the subtle idiomatic improvement that C provides.

**13. Answer: D – Difficulty: Hard**

The author clearly disapproves of Flashman’s post-fight behavior—using spite and rumour to harm reputations. Phrases like “spiteful heart” and “venomous tongue” convey moral censure.

- A is wrong because there is no praise for Flashman’s exit.
- B misstates the tone; the author doesn’t shrug off Flashman’s malice but condemns it.
- C would require admiration for cunning; instead, the narrative criticizes his underhanded tactics.

**14. Answer: B – Difficulty: Easy**

Tom’s surprised “Is it though?” upon being told his collar is soaked with blood shows he was oblivious to his own injury until Diggs pointed it out.

- A would show alarm, but Tom’s tone is mild surprise, not horror.
- C would require a resentful retort, which doesn’t occur.
- D would suggest eagerness, but Tom immediately goes to tend his wound rather than dash off.

**Passage Overview & Reading Approach**

The excerpt centers on a schoolyard fight in which Flashman is thrown by Tom and East, only to retaliate later through spiteful rumor-mongering. It contrasts immediate physical danger and panic with longer-term social harm, revealing themes of courage, composure, and the power of words. The

language mixes vivid action (“caught East by the throat”) with moral commentary (“venomous tongue”), posing moderate difficulty due to period idioms and tone shifts. To read effectively:

- **Spot the core conflict** (physical altercation → social fallout).
- **Track emotional shifts** (panic vs. stoicism).
- **Annotate key descriptors** for vocabulary and inference.
- **Note transitions** from dramatic scene to reflective narration to capture the author’s purpose.

#### Question-by-Question Strategies

- **Q8:** Focus on dialogue cues (“scared out of his wits”) to distinguish genuine panic from opportunism; look for descriptive phrases that underscore emotion.
- **Q9:** Anchor “relentless” in Diggs’s unyielding behavior toward the injured Flashman; eliminate milder alternatives.
- **Q10:** Identify the pattern “dynamic action : simple synonym” in the stem (“sprang to their legs” → “stood up”) and apply it to the choices.
- **Q11:** Contextualize “surly” within Flashman’s gruff tone upon sitting up; choose the option that most directly reflects bad temper.
- **Q12:** Evaluate idiomatic precision at the CLAT level—compare “done with” vs. “through with” for correctness in formal usage.
- **Q13:** Weigh the author’s charged language (“spiteful heart,” “venomous tongue”) to determine moral stance; look for approval vs. disapproval.
- **Q14:** Interpret Tom’s mild surprise (“Is it though?”) as evidence of prior unawareness of his bleeding, rather than eagerness or resentment.

#### Elaborate Logical Brief

- **Premises:**
  1. Flashman attacks and is thrown, sustaining a head wound.
  2. Tom and East panic; Diggs dismisses the injury.
  3. Flashman vows revenge and spreads damaging rumors.
- **Inferences:**
  1. Physical harm sparks immediate fear, but social retaliation endures.
  2. Character contrasts emerge: Tom’s alarm vs. Diggs’s stoicism.
- **Conclusions:**
  1. Physical victory doesn’t preclude moral defeat—malicious gossip inflicts lasting damage.
  2. True strength lies as much in restraint and integrity as in physical prowess.
- **Arguments:**
  1. **Character Argument:** Stoic indifference (Diggs) is valorized over dramatics.
  2. **Moral Argument:** Indirect harm via rumors is condemned as more insidious than direct violence.
  3. **Psychological Argument:** First responses to crisis reveal core dispositions.
- **Assumptions:**
  1. Visible bleeding accurately indicates injury severity.
  2. Rumor-mongering is powerful enough to sway peer opinion long after the event.
- **Paradoxes:**
  1. Flashman’s physical defeat paradoxically enhances his social weaponry.
  2. Relief at his departure coexists with anxiety over his ongoing spite.

Passage 3:

**15. Answer: A – Difficulty: Easy**

The passage recounts the author's evolving journey from ignorance of Kerala traditions to active participation in Onam celebrations, including cooking the **sadya** at home. Every paragraph emphasizes newfound appreciation—whether for **Neipayasam**, **pookalam**, or cooking **avial**—underscoring celebration and cultural bonding.

- **B (critique of authenticity)** is incorrect because the author never questions the genuineness of the festival; rather, they embrace it wholeheartedly.
- **C (analyze origins of Onam)** is incorrect; there is no discussion of Onam's historical or mythological background.
- **D (compare regional cuisines)** is incorrect; while multiple dishes are mentioned, the passage does not rank or compare them comparatively but highlights what the author has come to enjoy.

**16. Answer: A – Difficulty: Medium**

In the sentence “whether I bonded with my Malayali friends first ... or if it is my love for their food ... is really **immaterial**,” the author means that it makes no real difference—i.e., it is irrelevant or unimportant to determine which came first.

- **B (composed of fine, ethereal substance)** misreads the metaphorical use; nothing in the context implies a physical texture.
- **C (limiting or restrictive)** contradicts the sense of insignificance conveyed by “immaterial.”
- **D (carrying strong influence)** is the opposite of the intended meaning; the author insists the sequence has no bearing, not that it wields influence.

**17. Answer: C – Difficulty: Hard**

The analogy **Sadya : Onam :: turkey : Thanksgiving** maps the central celebratory meal (sadya) to its festival as turkey is to Thanksgiving feast. Both sadya and turkey serve as canonical, defining dishes of their respective celebrations.

- **A (Christmas celebrations):** While turkey may appear at Christmas dinner in some cultures, it is not the signature dish in the same way.
- **B (Easter meals):** Turkey is not emblematic of Easter.
- **D (Valentine's Day gifts):** Valentine's Day traditions center on chocolates and flowers, not turkey, making this option irrelevant to the festival–dish relationship.

**18. Answer: D – Difficulty: Easy**

The sentence “I think the last point **trumps** the other two” is grammatically correct as written. “Trumps” here functions properly in the present tense to indicate superiority in argument.

- **A (“had trumped”):** Changes the tense to past perfect unnecessarily, altering the intended meaning of an ongoing preference.
- **B (“trumps over”):** The verb “trump” does not require “over”; “trump” alone conveys the comparative sense.
- **C (“trumps on”):** Incorrect preposition usage; “trump on” is unidiomatic.

**19. Answer: A – Difficulty: Medium**

By linking food, festivals, and bonding, the author implies that enjoying a meal together at a festival strengthens interpersonal relationships. The parallel structure (“food and festivals ... festivals and bonding”) conveys that one naturally leads to the other.



- **B (food is sole element):** Overstates the point; the author speaks of bonding and shared experience, not food as the only component.
- **C (bonding more important than celebration):** Reverses the relationship; the passage presents them as synergistic, not ranking one above the other.
- **D (festivals lose meaning without crowds):** There is no discussion of crowd size or external validation; focus remains on personal bonds.

**20. Answer: C – Difficulty: Hard**

The author recalls a “dark brown, sweet, and sticky prad” from their Malayali neighbour’s Ayyappan Puja, later identifying it as **Neipayasam**. This rice-based sweet pudding matches the description of a viscous, grain-infused dessert.

- **A (unniappam):** Though a sweet rice-based snack, unniappam are small, fried dumplings rather than a pudding.
- **B (pazham pori):** Banana fritters are golden and crisp, not dark brown and sticky.
- **D (avial):** A savory mixed-vegetable dish, not sweet or sticky.

**21. Answer: D – Difficulty: Easy**

The author repeatedly expresses joy—“I am just happy to celebrate Onam,” “cook to my heart’s content,” “sleep with a full tummy”—revealing genuine enthusiasm for both the cooking process and the festival itself.

- **A (apathetic):** Directly contradicted by the author’s eagerness to learn recipes and host sadya.
- **B (skeptical):** There is no doubt or questioning of the traditions; the tone is celebratory.
- **C (annoyed):** No frustration with preparations is expressed; the author embraces the complexity as part of the joy.

**Passage Overview & Reading Approach**

The author describes a journey from viewing Kerala’s Onam as a distant “South India” festival to fully embracing its traditions—prad from a neighbour, school celebrations, and ultimately cooking the entire sadya at home. The narrative weaves cultural discovery with personal growth, highlighting food’s role in building bonds. The language is straightforward but rich in region-specific terms, making moderate difficulty for readers unfamiliar with South Indian customs. To read effectively:

1. **Pinpoint the transformation arc**—ignorance → curiosity → immersion.
2. **Note key cultural markers** (Neipayasam, pookalam, sadya dishes) for factual and vocabulary questions.
3. **Track cause–effect links** (pandemic cooking → new skills → deeper appreciation).
4. **Observe tonal shifts** from recollection to celebration to infer author’s stance.

**Question-by-Question Strategies**

- **Q15:** Identify the main idea by summarizing the progression of the author’s engagement with Onam—from outsider to enthusiastic participant.
- **Q16:** For “immaterial,” rely on context (“it makes no real difference”) to choose the meaning “irrelevant,” eliminating literal or opposite senses.
- **Q17:** Map the signature festival–dish relationship (sadya : Onam) to its most iconic counterpart (turkey : Thanksgiving).

- **Q18:** Spot that “trumps” is correctly used in present tense as a verb meaning “outweighs,” so no correction is needed.
- **Q19:** Read the parallel structure (“food and festivals,” “festivals and bonding”) to infer that shared meals foster relationships.
- **Q20:** Recall the descriptive “dark brown, sweet, sticky prasad” and match it to Neipayasam, differentiating it from fritters or curries.
- **Q21:** Focus on the enthusiastic tone throughout—phrases like “cook to my heart’s content” signal genuine excitement.

### Elaborate Logical Brief

- **Premises:**
  1. The author initially lumped all southern festivals together without distinction.
  2. Early exposure to a neighbour’s Ayyappan Puja prasad (Neipayasam) sparked interest.
  3. Years in Bangalore and school Onam events deepened cultural engagement.
  4. Pandemic constraints led to independent preparation of the full sadya via online tutorials.
- **Inferences:**
  1. Direct participation (cooking) cements cultural appreciation more than passive attendance.
  2. Food serves as a gateway to understanding and bonding across regional divides.
- **Conclusions:**
  1. Love of cuisine can drive genuine immersion into another culture’s traditions.
  2. Festivals strengthen social ties through shared rituals and meals.
- **Arguments:**
  1. **Experiential Argument:** Hands-on learning (sadya cooking) yields deeper mastery than observation alone.
  2. **Cultural Argument:** India’s regional diversity is best appreciated through active participation in local customs.
  3. **Psychological Argument:** Positive sensory experiences (taste, aroma) forge lasting emotional connections.
- **Assumptions:**
  1. Mastery of traditional recipes is achievable through digital instruction without in-person guidance.
  2. Enjoyment of a dish naturally translates into embracing the associated festival.
- **Paradoxes:**
  1. The author’s most immersive experience—pandemic home cooking—arose from isolation rather than communal gatherings.
  2. Initially viewing South Indian culture as uniform, the author discovers immense specificity and richness.

Passage 4:

### 22. Answer: D – Difficulty: Easy

Farquhar is portrayed as a planter “at heart a soldier,” “chafed under the inglorious restraint,” and “longing for the release of his energies, the larger life of the soldier, the opportunity for distinction.” These phrases make it unmistakably clear that his primary motivation is the personal thrill and honor he expects from soldiering.



- **A** is incorrect because there is no resentment of planters; he is himself a planter and politician.
- **B** misreads his loyalty—he ardently supports the Confederacy rather than seeking to undermine it.
- **C** is too narrow—while family honor may play a role, the text stresses his personal yearning for military glory over economic considerations.

**23. Answer: C – Difficulty: Medium**

“Imperious” means commanding, urgent, or domineering, capturing the sense of circumstances that are irresistibly pressing upon him. The context of “circumstances of an imperious nature ... had prevented him from taking service” shows that external constraints were forceful and demanding.

- **A** “timid and unassertive” is the opposite of domineering.
- **B** “humble and deferential” contradicts the sense of an overbearing force.
- **D** “uncertain and hesitant” fails to capture the compelling, almost dictatorial sense of “imperious.”

**24. Answer: B – Difficulty: Hard**

While “inglorious” literally means “not bringing glory,” in context Farquhar feels constrained by a refusal to earn battlefield honor. Thus, it signifies “dishonorable but accompanied by a desire for distinction”—the restraint is unglorious precisely because it denies him heroic action.

- **A** “shameful and dishonorable” overstates—there is no suggestion the restraint itself is morally shameful.
- **C** “excellent and commendable” is the direct opposite of unglorious.
- **D** “ostentatious and showy” misinterprets the term entirely; “inglorious” has nothing to do with display.

**25. Answer: D – Difficulty: Easy**

The soldier’s return northward and revelation as a Federal scout expose that he was using the civilian guise to feed Farquhar precisely the information needed to lure him into sabotaging Owl Creek bridge. Farquhar’s own eagerness and lack of suspicion made him vulnerable to this enemy stratagem.

- **A** is incorrect because Mrs. Farquhar’s hospitality is irrelevant—he drank water but did not gain tactical advantage from her directly.
- **B** is too specific; while he did mislead Farquhar about the ease of interference, the key implication is Farquhar’s gullibility rather than deliberate exaggeration alone.
- **C** wrongly implies a broader conspiracy among residents, which the passage does not suggest; the ruse is the soldier’s alone.

**26. Answer: A – Difficulty: Medium**

The sentence, though lengthy, is grammatically correct. Each clause—contrasting humble service and perilous adventure—is parallel, and the modifiers (“in good faith and without too much qualification”) correctly precede the verb phrase.

- **B** “to aid the South” would be a style change but not strictly necessary; “in the aid of” is acceptable.
- **C** rearranges phrase order without correcting an actual error.
- **D** “at least part of” vs. “a part of” is a subtle stylistic choice, not a grammatical necessity.

**27. Answer: B – Difficulty: Hard**

The narrative employs mildly ironic language—calling the dictum “frankly villainous” and detailing Farquhar’s naive hunger for action—highlighting his grand ambitions while foreshadowing his downfall. The tone is neither wholly approving nor neutral but subtly critiquing his misplaced zeal.

- **A** is incorrect because there is evaluative language (e.g., “villainous dictum”) that suggests ironic distance.
- **C** is wrong; the author’s choice of words indicates judgment rather than mere reporting.
- **D** goes too far; the passage does not condemn secession outright but pokes mild fun at Farquhar’s vulnerability to his own romantic ideals.

**28. Answer: C – Difficulty: Easy**

The line draws a universal parallel: just as opportunities for military glory are inevitable in wartime, so Farquhar believes his chance will arrive. It emphasizes the evenhanded allure of combat for anyone craving distinction, not just him personally.

- **A** is close but misses the nuance of personal yearning—it’s not inevitability alone but the shared craving for glory.
- **B** is incorrect because Farquhar is presented as typical rather than uniquely impatient.
- **D** reverses the implied comparison; the sentence highlights allure, not security.

**Passage Overview & Reading Approach**

Peyton Farquhar, an ardent secessionist planter barred from military service, is drawn into a deadly espionage trap by a Federal scout disguised as a civilian. The narrative contrasts Farquhar’s romantic longing for martial glory with the harsh realities of wartime deception. Language is formal with period diction (“inglorious restraint,” “imperious nature”), posing moderate difficulty for modern readers. To read effectively:

1. **Identify character motivations**—note Farquhar’s yearning for distinction.
2. **Track pivotal details**—the scout’s precise description of bridge conditions and his repeated visits.
3. **Observe tonal cues**—words like “villainous dictum” signal authorial irony.
4. **Distinguish appearance from reality**—the scout’s civilian guise masks his true allegiance.

**Question-by-Question Strategies**

- **Q22:** Focus on phrases like “larger life of the soldier” and “opportunity for distinction.” These directly reveal Farquhar’s inner drive.
- **Q23:** Anchor “imperious” in context of “circumstances ... had prevented him”—it signifies an overbearing, unavoidable force.
- **Q24:** Examine “inglorious restraint”: the restraint is painful because it denies Farquhar battlefield honor—choose the nuanced meaning.
- **Q25:** Recognize that the scout’s disguise and precise intelligence exploit Farquhar’s eagerness, making him a victim of his own zeal.
- **Q26:** Review clause structure carefully; despite its length, each modifier and parallel phrase is correct—no change needed.
- **Q27:** Note ironic descriptors (“villainous dictum”) and the foreshadowing of Farquhar’s fate; the tone wavers between solemnity and gentle mockery.

- **Q28:** Understand that the line generalizes wartime opportunity as universally alluring, underlining the psychological pull of glory.

### Elaborate Logical Brief

- **Premises:**
  1. Farquhar is a wealthy Alabama planter and secessionist, forced by “imperious” circumstances to remain civilian.
  2. He ardently desires military distinction, believing wartime will inevitably offer him that chance.
  3. A gray-clad “soldier” brings him detailed intelligence about Owl Creek bridge’s flammable driftwood.
  4. The man, revealed as a Federal scout, uses this trust to lure Farquhar into sabotage.
- **Inferences:**
  1. Farquhar’s ambition clouds his judgment, making him susceptible to deception.
  2. The enemy’s use of civilian disguise reflects the moral ambiguity of espionage in war.
- **Conclusions:**
  1. Romantic ideals of honor can lead to fatal miscalculations.
  2. Blind allegiance to a “villainous dictum” (“all is fair in love and war”) undercuts ethical boundaries.
- **Arguments:**
  1. **Psychological Argument:** The lure of glory overrides prudent skepticism, revealing universal human susceptibility.
  2. **Military Argument:** Intelligence must be critically vetted; unverified sources pose grave risks.
  3. **Moral Argument:** Espionage via civilian trust illustrates wartime’s ethical complexity—victory often demands morally dubious means.
- **Assumptions:**
  1. Farquhar would act immediately on the intelligence without cross-checking.
  2. The dictum “all is fair in love and war” justifies extreme measures on both sides.
- **Paradoxes:**
  1. Farquhar’s fervent patriotism, meant to serve the South, becomes the instrument of his undoing.
  2. The scout’s villainy is both condemned (“villainous dictum”) and pragmatically accepted as part of wartime conduct.

Passage 5:

### 29. Answer: A – Difficulty: Easy

The passage explicitly flags two “worrying portents”: first, the farm sector “lost momentum due to an unhelpful monsoon,” and second, “private consumption spends rose at less than half the economy’s pace,” with PFCE growth of just 4%, the weakest outside the COVID year. This dual concern underpins the argument that a normal monsoon and stronger consumption are vital to sustain growth.

- **B** is incorrect because the passage does not discuss infrastructure investment or FDI declines at all.
- **C** is incorrect; while oil prices and import bills are mentioned later, the central concerns are farm and consumption growth, not fiscal or trade deficits.
- **D** is wrong since non-performing assets and credit conditions are not part of the analysis.

**30. Answer: B – Difficulty: Medium**

In “virtuous cycle of more investments leading to more jobs and higher consumption,” “virtuous” denotes a self-reinforcing positive loop: beneficial outcomes that encourage further gains. The author is not making a moral or religious claim but describing an economic feedback mechanism.

- **A** is incorrect because the usage is metaphorical, not an ethical or religious statement.
- **C** “rare and difficult to achieve” misreads the focus on positive feedback rather than rarity.
- **D** “superficial and symbolic” is the opposite; the cycle is substantive and impactful.

**31. Answer: C – Difficulty: Hard**

A “K-shaped consumption pattern” in economic parlance refers to divergent trajectories among different segments. Here, the author notes “higher-end goods and services seeing greater offtake than the rest,” meaning some consumption categories recover strongly while others lag—depicting a K’s diverging arms.

- **A** describes divergence but incorrectly emphasizes rural vs. non-rural; the passage specifies “higher-end” versus “the rest,” not rural vs. urban.
- **B** is wrong because a uniform K-shape rise and plateau isn’t referenced.
- **D** is incorrect since there is no cyclical up-and-down pattern suggested; rather, it’s a split recovery.

**32. Answer: D – Difficulty: Medium**

“Fatigue” here means weakening or slowing down of urban demand. Its antonym is “vigor,” indicating strength and sustained energy in spending.

- **A** “stagnation” is similar in meaning to fatigue, not opposite.
- **B** “moderation” implies measured pace but does not convey the opposite of exhaustion.
- **C** “persistence” suggests continued but not necessarily vigorous activity; “vigor” best captures the antonym.

**33. Answer: A – Difficulty: Easy**

The analogy draws a parallel: a poor monsoon undermines rural consumption just as high interest rates hamper urban spending. Both are macro-conditions that temper demand in their respective domains.

- **B** is incorrect in this context because while interest rates affect investment, the passage explicitly links them to urban demand, not private investment.
- **C** is wrong as global oil prices are a separate variable, not an effect of rates.
- **D** misplaces the effect: industrial capacity utilisation is influenced by consumption and investment, not directly equated with interest rates in the passage.

**34. Answer: B – Difficulty: Hard**

The proper preposition for embedded charges is “in,” not “into.” Thus, the sentence should read “levies embedded in retail fuel prices.”

- **A** is incorrect because there *is* a prepositional error.
- **C** adding “the” before “reduced costs” is stylistic but not necessary for clarity.
- **D** “pass through” vs. “passing through” involves voice and style, but the critical grammatical error is the preposition.

### 35. Answer: D – Difficulty: Easy

By advocating a “substantive fuel price cut” rather than a mere token reduction (two rupees a litre), the author implies that only a meaningful, broad measure will materially support consumption across urban and rural India and thus bolster growth.

- **A** overstates the focus by singling out both segments; while true in spirit, it lacks the emphasis on *meaningful* relief.
- **B** misreads the proposal as targeted solely at rural consumers, which the passage does not suggest.
- **C** contradicts the author’s argument that token cuts are insufficient; he calls for more than a symbolic gesture.

### Passage Overview & Reading Approach

The passage examines India’s 8.2% GDP growth in 2023-24 alongside two critical warning signs: a farm-sector slowdown due to a poor monsoon and an unusually weak private consumption uptick. It then tracks early signs of rural recovery contrasted with emerging urban demand fatigue under high interest rates and food inflation, and argues for substantive policy measures—especially meaningful fuel-price cuts—to sustain the growth–investment cycle. The language is dense with economic terminology and data points, presenting moderate to high difficulty for readers unfamiliar with macroeconomic discourse.

To read effectively:

1. **Map cause and effect** (monsoon → farm demand → PFCE → capacity utilization → private investment).
2. **Flag key metrics and trends** (GDP growth, PFCE rates, rural wages, urban confidence surveys).
3. **Identify policy prescriptions** and their rationale (fuel-levy cuts, festive spending).
4. **Spot tonal shifts** from descriptive data to normative recommendations.

### Question-by-Question Strategies

- **Q29:** Focus on the opening lines where the two concerns are explicitly stated; match those exact phrases to the options.
- **Q30:** In “virtuous cycle,” note that “virtuous” describes a positive, self-reinforcing loop rather than moral rectitude—eliminate ethical or superficial senses.
- **Q31:** Recognize that “K-shaped” describes divergence in recovery paths; pinpoint where the author explains that higher-end goods outpace the rest.
- **Q32:** Interpret “fatigue” as weakening or loss of strength in demand; choose the option that conveys strength or energy as its opposite.
- **Q33:** For the analogy, parallel the dampening effect of poor monsoon on rural consumption with high rates on urban spending—match domain and effect.
- **Q34:** Inspect the prepositional phrase “embedded into retail fuel prices” and recall standard collocation is “embedded in,” not “into.”
- **Q35:** Note the contrast between “token two rupees” and a “substantive fuel-price cut,” and infer that only broad, meaningful measures will truly support demand.

### Elaborate Logical Brief

- **Premises:**

1. In 2023-24, India grew 8.2% but saw farm-sector drag from a weak monsoon and PFCE at just 4%.
  2. Early Q1 data showed rural demand rebound (7.4% PFCE, positive wage growth) but urban confidence slid under high rates.
  3. Festival spending and policy levers—especially oil-price pass-through—are proposed to re-energize consumption.
- **Inferences:**
    1. A normal monsoon and fuel-price cuts can materially lift rural and urban demand, respectively.
    2. Urban and rural consumption trends must both be strong to sustain industrial capacity utilization and private investment.
  - **Conclusions:**
    1. Without balanced demand across geographies and sectors, the virtuous investment–growth cycle stalls.
    2. Superficial or token measures will fail to restore consumer confidence or spending power.
  - **Arguments:**
    1. **Economic Logic:** A “K-shaped” recovery necessitates targeted support to laggards to prevent uneven growth.
    2. **Policy Logic:** Passing through lower global oil costs into domestic retail prices frees up disposable income.
    3. **Growth-Cycle Logic:** Only robust consumption growth triggers higher capacity utilization, which then spurs private capital expenditure.
  - **Assumptions:**
    1. Lower fuel levies lead directly to higher discretionary spending rather than being absorbed by other inflationary pressures.
    2. Festive-season purchases can meaningfully offset urban demand fatigue.
  - **Paradoxes:**
    1. Record GDP growth coexists with the weakest private consumption in two decades—growth without healthy consumer demand.
    2. Token policy relief (₹2/liter cut) intended as support may erode credibility unless scaled up significantly.

Passage 6:

**36. Answer: C – Difficulty: Easy**

The passage lampoons the fawning crowds of businessmen and politicians—Mr. Bonney and his committee—who jockey for position, bow excessively, and cluster around Sir Matthew Pupker and the MPs to curry favor for the crumppet company’s petition. This is classic satire of self-interest and sycophancy in public life.

- **A** is incorrect because the humor is not focused on billboard size but on the pandering behavior.
- **B** is wrong; there is no genuine praise or critique of meeting protocols—only mockery of the attendees’ conduct.
- **D** misses the point entirely; there is no commentary on architecture or décor.



**37. Answer: D – Difficulty: Medium**

“Propriety” here refers to whether petitioning Parliament would be appropriate or fitting, not its legality or popularity. The committee debates if it suits their purpose and dignity.

- A (“legality”) is incorrect; nothing suggests they question the lawfulness of the petition.
- B (“timeliness”) misreads the focus on correctness of action rather than its speed.
- C (“popularity”) is off-base; the passage says nothing about public opinion polls or approval ratings.

**38. Answer: B – Difficulty: Hard**

“Approbation” means warm approval or praise—exactly how the newcomers are received.

- A (“reproach and criticism”) is the direct opposite of praise.
- C (“indifference and neutrality”) implies no strong emotion, which contradicts “universal approbation.”
- D (“surprise and bewilderment”) doesn’t convey positive reception; it suggests confusion.

**39. Answer: A – Difficulty: Easy**

A knock on the table is a clear call for attention; likewise, a whistle traditionally signals the start of an event (e.g., race, game). Both are concise auditory cues to focus the crowd.

- B (“bring people together”) is too vague; the analogy focuses on signaling, not gathering.
- C (“honor distinguished guests”) is ceremonial, not functionally parallel to capturing attention.
- D (“conceal confidential information”) is completely unrelated to a public signal.

**40. Answer: B – Difficulty: Medium**

A wink during government pronouncements suggests secret understanding or complicity, indicating back-room support for the company’s cause.

- A (“uniformly transparent”) is the opposite; winking implies concealment, not openness.
- C (“literal wink as consent”) is absurd; parliamentary procedures are not literally signaled by winks.
- D (“reluctant to express true intentions”) misses the nuance of active, conspiratorial signaling.

**41. Answer: A – Difficulty: Hard**

The idiomatic phrase is “a press of papers,” referring to multiple sheets. Using the singular “paper” is incorrect when describing men carrying dozens of announcements.

- B (“tackling”) alters meaning; “tacking” here—like sailors changing direction—is metaphorically correct for men weaving through traffic.
- C suggests adding an article where none is needed; “across the road” is complete as is.
- D ignores the subtle but significant mismatched number in the phrase.

**42. Answer: D – Difficulty: Easy**

The description of lingering, smiling, and rubbing hands in hopes of “something turning up” perfectly captures obsequious sycophancy—courting favor rather than serving public interest.

- A (“genuinely enthusiastic about public service”) misreads the self-serving motive.
- B (“methodically debating merits”) contradicts the aimless fawning behavior.

- **C** (“earnestly concerned with public good”) is false; the men are primarily seeking personal notice, not the common welfare.

### Passage Overview & Reading Approach

The excerpt satirizes a pompous public meeting where businessmen and politicians fawn over MPs to secure support for a crumpet-baking company’s petition. Dickens skewers the theatrical bows, whispered assurances, and back-room winks that substitute for genuine debate, exposing the self-interest and sycophancy at the heart of such gatherings. The language—long, ornate sentences and period diction—creates moderate difficulty, demanding careful parsing of clauses and irony. To read effectively:

1. **Identify the satire’s target** (sycophantic behavior and political collusion).
2. **Track descriptive exaggerations** (gigantic announcements, paroxysms of bows) as signals of mockery.
3. **Note shifts from public ceremony to private signals** (from knocks and “Hear!” to whispered winks).
4. **Distinguish literal actions from their implied critiques** of integrity and process.

### Question-by-Question Strategies

- **Q36:** Look for the overarching theme—what is being mocked? Here, it’s the fawning over power, not the muffins themselves.
- **Q37:** Contextualize “propriety” in formal debate terms—ask “Is this action appropriate?” rather than “Is it legal?”
- **Q38:** Anchor “approbation” in the immediate reaction—universal praise—not confusion or neutrality.
- **Q39:** Match functional parallels: a table knock commands attention just as a whistle signals commencement.
- **Q40:** Interpret the wink as a covert signal of complicity, not mere reluctance or formality.
- **Q41:** Spot subtle pluralization errors in idiomatic phrases—“press of papers” not “paper.”
- **Q42:** Characterize the described gestures (lingering, rubbing hands) by motive—seeking personal gain, not public service.

### Elaborate Logical Brief

- **Premises:**
  1. A company seeks parliamentary petition via a public meeting with elaborate announcements.
  2. Attendees indulge in exaggerated bows, applause, and whispered conversations.
  3. MPs signal private support through winks and social dinners rather than formal votes.
  4. Lesser members hover, hoping to gain favor.
- **Inferences:**
  1. Public procedure is merely theatrical; true decision-making occurs in private signals.
  2. Political and commercial elites collude, trading influence for legislative advantage.
- **Conclusions:**
  1. Genuine democratic deliberation is undermined by sycophancy and backstage deals.
  2. The veneer of public meetings conceals entrenched self-interest.
- **Arguments:**
  1. **Satirical Argument:** Hyperbole (gigantic notices, overdone bows) exposes pretension.

2. **Ethical Argument:** Winks and private assurances corrupt the transparency of parliamentary processes.
  3. **Structural Argument:** Social proximity (dinners, personal favors) trumps formal debate in shaping outcomes.
- **Assumptions:**
    1. That private gestures (winks) translate reliably into parliamentary votes.
    2. That attendees believe proximity to power guarantees favorable legislation.
  - **Paradoxes:**
    1. A “public” meeting functions primarily through private signals.
    2. The louder the “Hear!” and the grander the announcements, the less substantive the actual discussion.

Passage 7:

#### 43. B (Easy)

The passage meticulously examines Israel’s targeted killing of Hezbollah’s leader, the strategic weakening of Hezbollah, the risk of a ground offensive, and the broader regional consequences—especially with respect to Iran’s potential response and U.S. policy. It is not an expression of praise for Iran (C), nor a proposal for ceasefire terms (D), nor an argument that Iran should provoke Israel (A). Instead, it offers a balanced analysis of Israel’s action and its likely fallout in West Asia.

- **A is incorrect** because the author advises against giving Netanyahu an excuse for wider war, not promoting Iranian provocation.
- **C is incorrect** since praise of Iran’s restraint is only a sub-point and not the passage’s central thrust.
- **D is incorrect** as the passage does not lay out concrete ceasefire proposals.

#### 44. D (Medium)

“Consequential” means significant or having important effects. Its closest antonym among the options is “trivial and insignificant” (D).

- **A (“Instrumental...”)** is actually a synonym or near-synonym of “consequential,” not an antonym.
- **B (“High...”)** reiterates the core meaning of “consequential.”
- **C (“Resulting in far-reaching effects”)** echoes the definition of “consequential.”
- **D** correctly captures the opposite sense of being of little to no importance.

#### 45. C (Hard)

The passage warns that a ground offensive into Lebanon “would displace and kill tens of thousands” and worsen Lebanon’s economic woes, making inference C the most justified.

- **A is incorrect** because the author explicitly states Israel’s Gaza invasion “is yet to meet its declared objectives.”
- **B is incorrect:** the passage says Israel’s strikes have “weakened Hezbollah but not destroyed its missile capabilities.”
- **D is incorrect** since Iran “has so far exercised relative restraint,” meaning it has not yet responded militarily.

**46. A (Easy)**

Option A faithfully rephrases the highlighted segment with equivalent meaning and neutral tone.

- **B** distorts the meaning by suggesting prevention of returns rather than enabling returns.
- **C** reverses the sense, implying compulsion to stay away instead of facilitation of return.
- **D** inaccurately narrows the scope to “only a small fraction,” which is not supported by the original.

**47. B (Medium)**

“Parallel state” refers to an entity like Hezbollah that functions as a de facto government alongside Lebanon’s official institutions, matching B.

- **A** understates it as subordinate rather than parallel.
- **C** implies temporariness and emergency context, which is not in the passage.
- **D** suggests complete secrecy; the passage describes Hezbollah as a prominent, semi-public entity.

**48. A (Hard)**

The analogy draws on both being non-state armed actors threatening Israel, making A the correct match.

- **B** describes a peacekeeping force, which is a state- or UN-backed entity, unlike Hamas.
- **C** is a conventional political party without a military wing, unlike Hamas.
- **D** references a diplomatic mission, not a militant organisation.

**49. C (Easy)**

The author cautions Iran to “exercise restraint” to avoid handing Netanyahu an excuse for a broader war, reflecting stance C.

- **A** is the opposite of the passage’s advice.
- **B** misreads the passage: it acknowledges Iran’s red lines but does not call responses pointless.
- **D** is not mentioned as a recommendation.

**50. D (Medium)**

The passage explicitly states that “Israel’s invasion of Gaza is yet to meet its declared objectives of destroying Hamas and securing the release of hostages,” making D a factual statement.

- **A** is false; no such declaration of war is noted.
- **B** is incorrect; the passage merely speaks of the possibility of pushing Hezbollah north of the Litani, not that it has occurred.
- **C** is incorrect; the U.S. “continues to arm Israel,” so arms shipments have not ceased.

**Passage Summary & Reading Approach (4–5 lines)**

The passage analyses Israel’s killing of Hezbollah leader Hassan Nasrallah—its strategic impact on Hezbollah and Iran, the risks of wider war, and the limited efficacy of U.S. ceasefire calls. It highlights Israel’s ongoing challenges in Gaza, the potential humanitarian and economic fallout of a Lebanese ground offensive, and urges Iranian restraint. When reading, first identify the author’s thesis in the introduction, then note key facts and timelines (e.g., October 7, 2023 onset; displacement figures).

Pay attention to contrast markers (but, however) to gauge argument shifts. Finally, distinguish between explicit statements and inferred warnings to grasp the main idea and difficulty level.

### **Question-by-Question Approach (1–3 lines each)**

#### **43. Main Idea**

Focus on the thesis sentence—“one of the most consequential acts...” —and track how each paragraph builds the strategic analysis to select the option that encapsulates this thesis.

#### **44. Antonym**

Locate the sentence where “consequential” appears; infer from context that it means “significant,” then choose the only option that conveys the opposite.

#### **45. Inference**

Identify the conditional phrasing—“would displace and kill tens of thousands”—and extrapolate the implied risk to civilians and economy without assuming unstated facts.

#### **46. Paraphrase**

Compare the grammatical structure and key terms (“enable,” “displaced,” “return”) of each choice to the original sentence to find the semantically equivalent restatement.

#### **47. Vocabulary in Context**

Detect where “parallel state” is defined by example (“emerged as a parallel state in Lebanon”) and match it to the answer capturing a de facto governing entity.

#### **48. Analogy**

Map the relationship “Hezbollah : non-state actor” and look for the entity with similar attributes—armed, non-state, threatening Israel—in the answer choices.

#### **49. Author’s Stance**

Locate the author’s recommendation—“Tehran should not give...an excuse”—and pick the option that mirrors the call for restraint.

#### **50. Factual Detail**

Scan for explicitly stated facts, such as “is yet to meet its declared objectives,” to eliminate options requiring unmentioned developments.

### **Elaborate Brief**

#### **Premises:**

- The passage begins by situating the killing of Nasrallah as a key event since October 7, 2023, when Hamas attacked Israel and triggered war in Gaza.
- Under Nasrallah’s leadership, Hezbollah became a potent “parallel state” and a pillar of Iran’s regional influence.
- Despite Israeli strikes weakening Hezbollah, its missile capabilities remain intact.
- Over 60,000 northern Israelis have been displaced by Hezbollah rockets.
- The U.S. publicly urges ceasefires even as it continues to supply arms to Israel.

### Inferences:

- A full-scale ground offensive into Lebanon “would displace and kill tens of thousands,” signaling severe humanitarian and economic consequences.
- Iran, though provoked, has so far chosen restraint—an indication of strategic self-interest rather than incapacity.

### Conclusions:

- While Israel has dented Iran’s influence by killing Nasrallah, the action risks escalation into all-out war.
- The author concludes that Iran must maintain restraint to avoid handing Netanyahu a pretext for a broader regional conflict.

### Arguments:

1. **Strategic Impact:** Eliminating Nasrallah is a blow to Hezbollah but leaves its missile threat intact.
2. **Risk–Benefit Trade-Off:** The humanitarian and economic costs of a northern invasion outweigh potential security gains.
3. **Credibility Gap:** U.S. calls for ceasefires lack weight when arms shipments persist.

### Assumptions:

- Pushing Hezbollah north of the Litani will secure Israel’s northern border.
- Iran’s red lines include retaliation for the assassination of its proxy leader.
- Public restraint by Iran serves its long-term strategic interests.

### Paradoxes:

- **Ceasefire vs. Arms Supplies:** The U.S. condemns the fighting yet continues to arm one belligerent.
- **Limited vs. Total War:** Israel’s focus on Gaza coexists with efforts to degrade Hezbollah, risking the expansion of conflict it claims to avoid.

### 51. Answer: A

President Lula da Silva immediately issued a public statement rejecting the U.S. tariffs, affirming that Brazil’s judiciary is independent and warning that Brasília would consider reciprocal measures if Washington persisted. This robust diplomatic stance underlined Brazil’s commitment to the rule of law and spurred internal debate on diversifying export markets to reduce vulnerability to U.S. policy shifts.

- **Why B is incorrect:** There was no behind-the-scenes WTO mediation request; Brazil chose a high-profile public rebuttal over quiet negotiations.
- **Why C is incorrect:** Prominent exporters and industry associations condemned the tariffs as damaging to trade rather than supporting U.S. interference.
- **Why D is incorrect:** Brazil never halted its major commodity exports; imposing and then reversing such a boycott would have been economically self-defeating—and it did not occur.



**52. Answer: C**

India secured 184 out of 193 votes in the UN General Assembly election on June 13, 2025, thereby winning one of the Asia-Pacific seats on the Human Rights Council and marking its third term (previous tenures were 2007–09 and 2011–14).

- **Why A is incorrect:** India did not receive 143 votes, and the seat was not for the Western European and Others Group.
- **Why B is incorrect:** No country holds a permanent seat on the Human Rights Council; all members serve defined terms.
- **Why D is incorrect:** India comfortably surpassed the required majority; it did not fail to get elected.

**53. Answer: B**

Paris Saint-Germain routed Internazionale Milan 5–0 at Munich’s Allianz Arena on May 31, 2025—the widest margin in a Champions League final since 1960—securing PSG’s first-ever European Cup. Goals came from Achraf Hakimi, two from Désiré Doué, Khvicha Kvaratskhelia, and Senny Mayulu.

- **Why A is incorrect:** Manchester City did not play in that final.
- **Why C is incorrect:** Real Madrid’s 4–0 win over Liverpool was in 1986, not 2025.
- **Why D is incorrect:** Inter Milan lost heavily and did not claim victory in extra time.

**54. Answer: D**

Brazil defeated Argentina 2–0 at MetLife Stadium on July 25, 2025, thanks to a first-half strike by Neymar and a late goal from Vinícius Júnior. This triumph gave Brazil a record-extending tenth Copa América title.

- **Why A is incorrect:** Argentina did not score; they were beaten 2–0.
- **Why B is incorrect:** There was no penalty shootout; Brazil won in regulation time.
- **Why C is incorrect:** Uruguay did not feature in that final match.

**55. Correct Option: A) 15 March 2006.**

- **Why A is correct:** The UN General Assembly’s resolution 60/251 on 15 March 2006 formally replaced the Commission on Human Rights with the Human Rights Council.
- **Why B-D are wrong:** The Council began in 2006, not in 2007, 2008, or 2009.

**56. Answer: B**

The Preamble to the Indian Constitution was adopted on November 26, 1949, by the Constituent Assembly. It encapsulates the core values—justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity—that guide the nation before the Constitution came into force on January 26, 1950.

- **Why A is incorrect:** Article 368 (amendment procedure) was part of the text adopted then, but the question asks specifically about the Preamble.
- **Why C is incorrect:** Article 51A (Fundamental Duties) was added later by the 42nd Amendment in 1976.
- **Why D is incorrect:** Article 14 (equality before law) was in the original Constitution text but is not the adopted Preamble itself.

**57. Correct Option: A**

- **Why A is correct:** Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was sworn in as India's first Law Minister on 15 August 1947. He headed the Ministry of Law and Justice and chaired the Drafting Committee that prepared the Constitution, laying the legal foundations of the Republic.
- **Why B is incorrect:** Though S. P. Mukherjee was a notable jurist after Independence, he never held the Cabinet portfolio of Law Minister.
- **Why C is incorrect:** N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar served as Home Minister in the early 1950s but was not appointed Law Minister at Independence.
- **Why D is incorrect:** K. M. Munshi later became Governor of Uttar Pradesh and was active in education and cultural affairs, but he was never India's Law Minister.

**58. Correct Option: A**

- **Why A is correct:** Kangchenjunga, at 8,586 m, is the highest peak that lies at least partly within Indian territory (in Sikkim).
- **Why B is incorrect:** Nanda Devi, though entirely in India, is 7,816 m tall, which is significantly lower than Kangchenjunga.
- **Why C is incorrect:** K2 is higher at 8,611 m but is located in the Pakistan-administered Karakoram region, not within India.
- **Why D is incorrect:** Mount Everest is the world's tallest at 8,849 m, but it straddles the Nepal–China border and does not lie in India.

**59. Correct Option: B**

- **Why B is correct:** Vembanad Lake spans three districts in Kerala and covers approximately 2,033 km<sup>2</sup>, making it the largest lake in India by surface area.
- **Why A is incorrect:** Although Chilika Lake is Asia's largest brackish water lagoon, its area of about 1,100 km<sup>2</sup> is nearly half that of Vembanad.
- **Why C is incorrect:** Kolleru Lake, a significant freshwater body in Andhra Pradesh, covers only around 245 km<sup>2</sup>, far smaller than Vembanad.
- **Why D is incorrect:** Sambhar Salt Lake is India's largest saltwater lake at about 190 km<sup>2</sup>, but its surface area is much less than that of Vembanad.

**60. Answer: D**

Jonas Vingegaard won the 2025 Tour de France, claiming back-to-back titles by dominating the mountain stages and time trials, finishing nearly three minutes ahead of his closest rival.

- **Why A is incorrect:** Tadej Pogačar finished second, not first.
- **Why B is incorrect:** Primož Roglič did not challenge for the overall classification.
- **Why C is incorrect:** Christophe Laporte excelled in stage wins but was not a contender for the general classification.

**61. Answer: B**

Jafar Panahi's *It Was Just an Accident* won the Palme d'Or at Cannes 2025, marking his triumphant artistic return despite travel bans. The film was clandestinely shot under heavy restrictions, underscoring Panahi's defiance and his commitment to human-rights storytelling. His acceptance speech called for unity and freedom in Iran, amplifying the film's political resonance.

- **Why A is incorrect:** *Sentimental Value* earned the Grand Prix, not the Palme d'Or.
- **Why C is incorrect:** *The Secret Agent* won Best Director for Krober Mendonça Filho, but not the top prize.
- **Why D is incorrect:** *Young Mothers* claimed Best Screenplay, not the festival's highest honor.

**62. . Answer: B**

Paris Saint-Germain routed Internazionale Milan 5–0 in the 2025 Champions League final, the largest margin of victory in a final since 1960. PSG's breakthrough was sealed by goals from Achraf Hakimi, two from Désiré Doué, Khvicha Kvaratskhelia, and Senny Mayulu, delivering the club its first European Cup.

- **Why A is incorrect:** Manchester City did not feature in that final.
- **Why C is incorrect:** Real Madrid's 4–0 over Liverpool was in 1986, not this edition.
- **Why D is incorrect:** Inter Milan suffered the heavy defeat—they did not win in extra time.

**63. Answer: A**

On June 6, 2025, the RBI's MPC cut the repo rate by 50 basis points from 6.00% to 5.50% per annum to bolster growth amid softening inflation. This "jumbo" move marked the third cut in five months and shifted the stance to neutral, aiming to stimulate bank lending and economic activity.

- **Why B is incorrect:** A reduction to 6.25% would have been a 25 bps cut, not 50 bps.
- **Why C is incorrect:** 6.75% would signify a rate increase, opposite to the announced cut.
- **Why D is incorrect:** No move was made toward 7.00%; monetary policy was eased, not tightened.

**64. Answer: A**

ProPublica received the 2025 Pulitzer Prize for Public Service for its investigative series exposing how restrictive abortion-law interpretations led to fatal delays in maternal care. Their reporting prompted state policy reviews, legislative debates, and national discourse on medical ethics and women's health.

- **Why B is incorrect:** The Washington Post's awards that year were in breaking news and commentary, not Public Service.
- **Why C is incorrect:** The New York Times did not win the Public Service prize in 2025.
- **Why D is incorrect:** The Wall Street Journal's recognized work was honored in other categories, not Public Service.

**65. Answer: A**

June 2025's gross GST collection was ₹1.85 lakh crore, up 6.2% year-on-year. While April's ₹2.37 lakh crore was inflated by year-end filings, and May's ₹2.01 lakh crore reflected transitional compliance, June's figure indicated a normalization yet remained robust.

- **Why B is incorrect:** ₹2.37 lakh crore refers to April, not June.
- **Why C is incorrect:** ₹2.01 lakh crore was May's collection.
- **Why D is incorrect:** ₹1.59 lakh crore represents net GST after refunds, not the gross mop-up.

**66. Answer: B**

Article 32 is the “heart and soul” of the Constitution, granting every citizen the right to move the Supreme Court for enforcement of Fundamental Rights. The Court may issue writs—habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto, and certiorari—to uphold those rights directly.

- **Why A is incorrect:** Article 14 ensures equality before law but does not confer writ-issuing power.
- **Why C is incorrect:** Article 226 empowers High Courts, not the Supreme Court, to issue certain writs.
- **Why D is incorrect:** Article 368 deals with constitutional amendment procedures, unrelated to writs.

**67. Answer: D**

Parliament comprises the President and the two Houses—Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. The Supreme Court is an independent judicial organ under Part V of the Constitution and does not form part of the legislature.

- **Why A is incorrect:** The Lok Sabha is the directly elected lower house of Parliament.
- **Why B is incorrect:** The Rajya Sabha is the upper house representing states.
- **Why C is incorrect:** The President gives assent to bills and addresses Parliament, making the office a formal component.

**68. Answer: C**

The ICC is headquartered in The Hague, Netherlands, reflecting the city’s legacy as a center for international justice. Since its 2002 establishment under the Rome Statute, The Hague has housed both the ICC and the International Court of Justice.

- **Why A is incorrect:** Geneva hosts agencies like WHO and UNHCR, not the ICC.
- **Why B is incorrect:** Vienna is home to UNIDO and the IAEA.
- **Why D is incorrect:** New York is the seat of the UN Secretariat, not the ICC.

**69. Answer: A**

The Pacific Ocean is the largest, covering about 163 million km<sup>2</sup>—approximately one-third of Earth’s surface—making it far larger than the Atlantic (85 million km<sup>2</sup>), Indian (70 million km<sup>2</sup>), or Arctic (14 million km<sup>2</sup>).

- **Why B is incorrect:** The Indian Ocean ranks third in size at roughly 70 million km<sup>2</sup>.
- **Why C is incorrect:** The Atlantic is second largest at about 85 million km<sup>2</sup>.
- **Why D is incorrect:** The Arctic is the smallest ocean at around 14 million km<sup>2</sup>.

**70. Answer: A**

Ved Vyasa is traditionally credited with compiling and composing the *Mahabharata*, India’s longest epic. He is also ascribed authorship of the Puranas and the division of the Vedas into four.

- **Why B is incorrect:** Valmiki authored the *Ramayana*, not the *Mahabharata*.
- **Why C is incorrect:** Tulsidas wrote the 16th-century *Ramcharitmanas*, a version of the *Ramayana*.

- **Why D is incorrect:** Kalidasa penned classical Sanskrit works like *Shakuntala*, not the *Mahabharata*.

**71. Answer: A**

**Correct Option:** “Kālachakra – People, Peace and Planet” was the official theme of the Raisina Dialogue 2025, emphasizing cyclicity (*kālachakra*) and the interdependence of societies, peace processes, and planetary health.

- **Why A is correct:** The Ministry of External Affairs officially announced this theme for the three-day strategic forum in New Delhi, highlighting a holistic approach to global challenges.
- **Why B is incorrect:** “Navigating the New Cold War in the 21st Century” was never adopted as the Raisina Dialogue theme.
- **Why C is incorrect:** “Digital Innovation and Global Governance” was not used for the 2025 Dialogue.
- **Why D is incorrect:** “Climate Finance and Sustainable Development” did not feature as the Dialogue’s branding.

**72. Answer: C**

- **Why C is correct:** Official G20 announcements confirmed the 19th Summit was held at the newly inaugurated Bharat Mandapam convention centre on 28 May 2025.
- **Why A is incorrect:** The Tokyo International Forum hosted earlier G20 ministerial meetings but was not the site of the 2025 Summit.
- **Why B is incorrect:** Itamaraty Palace in Brasília was the venue for the 2024 Summit, not 2025.
- **Why D is incorrect:** The Sandton Convention Centre was the location of a BRICS summit, not the G20.

**73. Answer: B**

- **Why B is correct:** Carlos Alcaraz defeated Jannik Sinner in a marathon five-set final to claim the 2025 French Open men’s singles title.
- **Why A is incorrect:** Novak Djokovic did not reach the final in 2025.
- **Why C is incorrect:** Though Jannik Sinner was the runner-up, he lost to Alcaraz.
- **Why D is incorrect:** Rafael Nadal did not compete in the 2025 final.

**74. Answer: D**

- **Why D is correct:** *Anora* was announced as the Best Picture winner at the 97th Academy Awards.
- **Why A is incorrect:** *The Substance* won a technical award but not Best Picture.
- **Why B is incorrect:** *Dune: Part Two* received nominations in several categories but did not win Best Picture.
- **Why C is incorrect:** *Emilia Pérez* was nominated but did not secure the top prize.

**75. Answer: A**

- **Why A is correct:** Donald J. Trump, having been re-elected for a second non-consecutive term, hosted Prime Minister Modi for an official state working visit on 13 February 2025.
- **Why B is incorrect:** Joe Biden was not in office at that time.

- **Why C is incorrect:** Barack Obama's presidency ended in 2017.
- **Why D is incorrect:** George W. Bush left office in 2009.

**76. Answer. B**

- **Why B is correct:** India's current total of UNESCO World Heritage Sites is 44, comprising cultural, natural, and mixed listings.
- **Why A is incorrect:** 36 refers only to cultural sites, excluding natural and mixed.
- **Why C is incorrect:** 49 is an overcount not supported by UNESCO's official list.
- **Why D is incorrect:** 54 is likewise incorrect.

**77. Answer. D**

- **Why D is correct:** On 5 August 1991, Leila Seth became the first woman to serve as Chief Justice of an Indian High Court (Himachal Pradesh).
- **Why A is incorrect:** Fathima Beevi was the first woman Supreme Court judge, not a High Court Chief Justice.
- **Why B is incorrect:** Ruma Pal was appointed to the Supreme Court in 2000, not as a High Court Chief Justice.
- **Why C is incorrect:** Indu Malhotra became a Supreme Court judge much later and did not head a High Court.

**78. Answer. C**

- **Why C is correct:** SEBI's central headquarters is in Mumbai, with regional offices in a few other major cities.
- **Why A is incorrect:** New Delhi hosts only a regional office.
- **Why B is incorrect:** Chennai is another regional office location, not the HQ.
- **Why D is incorrect:** Kolkata likewise has a regional office.

**79. Answer. A**

- **Why A is correct:** The First Law Commission, chaired by Macaulay from 1834, prepared the draft IPC, which was finalized in 1856.
- **Why B is incorrect:** Lord William Bentinck was Governor-General but did not chair the Law Commission.
- **Why C is incorrect:** Sir Barnes Peacock contributed to later revisions but did not lead the original commission.
- **Why D is incorrect:** Edward Livingston was not involved with India's IPC drafting.

**80. Answer. D**

- **Why D is correct:** Though enacted in 1860, the IPC formally came into force on 1 January 1862 throughout British India.
- **Why A is incorrect:** 1856 was the year the draft was completed, not when it commenced.
- **Why B is incorrect:** 1858 marked the transfer of power to the Crown, not IPC enforcement.
- **Why C is incorrect:** 1860 was enactment, but enforcement began in 1862.

**Question 81**



Answer: A [Difficulty Level: Easy]

Detailed Explanation:

From Premises 1 & 2 (“Some teachers are mentors” and “All mentors are guides”), we infer that some teachers are guides, because the subset of mentors within guides includes at least those teachers who are mentors.

Why B fails: Premise 3 (“No guide is a student”) and Premise 4 (“Some students are researchers”) do not imply that mentors (a subset of guides) exclude researchers; researchers might include non-student researchers.

Why C fails: “Some guides are researchers” cannot be deduced, since  $\text{guides} \cap \text{students} = \emptyset$  (Premise 3), and only students are linked to researchers.

Why D fails: “All students are guides” contradicts “No guide is a student” (Premise 3).

### Question 82

Answer: C [Difficulty Level: Medium]

Detailed Explanation:

1. From Premise 2 (“Some eagles are birds”) and Premise 3 (“All eagles are predators”), we infer that those eagles who are birds are also predators—hence “Some predators are birds.”
2. Why A fails: There is no link between predators and mammals in the premises.
3. Why B fails: “No predators are mammals” cannot be deduced; predators might include non-eagle types.
4. Why D fails: “All birds are predators” overgeneralizes “Some eagles are birds” to all birds.

### Question 83

Answer: D [Difficulty Level: Medium]

Detailed Explanation:

**A. “Some gifts are roses.”**

*Fail:* We know “some flowers are gifts” (Premise 2) and “all roses are flowers” (Premise 1), but there is no guarantee that the subset of flowers that are gifts includes any roses; the gift-flowers could all be non-roses.

**B. “No roses are gifts.”**

*Fail:* Similarly, the premises do not tell us that roses are excluded from gifts—only that some flowers (which could include roses) are gifts. We cannot conclude roses and gifts are disjoint.

**C. “Some flowers are cheap.”**

*Fail:* Premise 2 says some flowers are gifts, and Premise 3 says no gift is cheap, so those gift-flowers are not cheap. But other flowers (non-gifts) might or might not be cheap—we have no information either way.

### Question 84

Answer: A [Difficulty Level: Hard]

Detailed Explanation:

- From Premise 2 (“Some edible things are exotic”) and Premise 3 (“No exotic thing is local”), we infer that those exotic edibles are necessarily not local. Therefore, **some edible things are not local** (A).
- **Why B fails:** “No edible thing is local” would require that every edible thing be exotic (so none could be local), but Premise 2 only asserts that *some* edibles are exotic, leaving others unspecified (Premise 2).
- **Why C fails:** Although some local things are organic (Premise 4), you cannot generalize “all local things are organic” from “some.” The leap from some to all is invalid.

- **Why D fails:** “No organic thing is exotic” would require that the *entire* set of organic things lie outside the exotic category. But we only know that *some* organic things are local (Premise 4) and thus not exotic; other organic things might well be exotic.

By strictly applying only what the premises provide—without assuming any additional overlap—you see that A is the sole valid conclusion.

#### Question 85

**Answer:** D [Difficulty Level: Hard]

#### Detailed Explanation:

##### A. “Some writers are respected.”

We know writers  $\subseteq$  educated (Premise 1), and some educated are scholars (Premise 2), and all scholars are respected (Premise 3). However, that chain only guarantees that **some educated** are respected—it does *not* guarantee that any *writer* (a subset of educated) is among those scholars. The “some educated  $\rightarrow$  scholars” overlap could entirely exclude writers.

##### B. “No generous person is uneducated.”

“Some respected people are generous” (Premise 4) and “No writer is uneducated” (Premise 1) tell us that some generous people might be writers (and thus educated), but they do not rule out the possibility that other generous people are uneducated. There is no premise linking generosity exclusively to educated status.

##### C. “Some scholars are generous.”

Although scholars  $\subseteq$  respected (Premise 3) and some respected are generous (Premise 4), the overlap between “scholars” and “generous” sets is not guaranteed. The “some respected” who are generous could be non-scholars.

#### Question 86

**Answer:** D

**Difficulty:** Medium

#### Explanation:

1. From (A) “All poets are writers,” we know poets  $\subseteq$  writers.
2. From (B) “Some writers are authors,” we know there is an overlap between writers and authors.
3. To infer I (“Some poets are authors”) we would need that overlap to include poets; but “some writers are authors” could involve writers outside the poets subset—so I does not necessarily follow.
4. To infer II (“All authors are writers”) requires that the entire set of authors lie within writers; but “Some writers are authors” does not guarantee that every author is a writer—authors could include non-writers—so II fails.
5. Therefore, neither conclusion is logically compelled by the premises.
6. Option D correctly indicates that both I and II fail.

#### Question 87

**Answer:** B

**Difficulty:** Easy

#### Explanation:

1. From (A) “No dog is a cat,” dogs and cats are disjoint sets.
2. From (B) “All cats are mammals,” cats  $\subseteq$  mammals.

3. Conclusion I ("No dog is a mammal") would require  $\text{dogs} \cap \text{mammals} = \emptyset$ , but dogs could be other mammals (e.g., wolves) not contradicted by the premises—so I fails.
4. Conclusion II ("Some mammals are cats") follows directly because cats (a nonempty set) lie within mammals—hence there is at least one mammal that is a cat.
5. Only II is valid, so Option B is correct.

**Question 88**

**Answer:** A

**Difficulty:** Easy

**Explanation:**

1. (A) gives "All flowers are plants"  $\Rightarrow \text{flowers} \subseteq \text{plants}$ .
2. (B) gives "No plant is a mineral"  $\Rightarrow \text{plants} \cap \text{minerals} = \emptyset$ .
3. From these two, flowers (a subset of plants) also cannot intersect minerals  $\Rightarrow$  "No flower is a mineral" holds, so I follows.
4. II ("Some minerals are plants") contradicts (B), which states  $\text{plants} \cap \text{minerals} = \emptyset$ .
5. Thus only I follows. Option A is correct.

**Question 89**

**Answer:** C

**Difficulty:** Medium

**Explanation:**

1. (A) "Some cars are electric"  $\Rightarrow$  there exists at least one item in  $\text{cars} \cap \text{electric}$ .
2. (B) "All electric things are modern"  $\Rightarrow \text{electric} \subseteq \text{modern}$ .
3. For I, take the cars that are electric (from A) and map them into modern (via B): those cars are modern  $\Rightarrow$  "Some cars are modern" holds.
4. For II, since  $\text{electric} \subseteq \text{modern}$  and there is at least one electric thing (A), there is at least one modern thing that is electric  $\Rightarrow$  "Some modern things are electric" holds.

Both conclusions follow, so Option C is correct.

**Question 90**

**Answer:** C

**Difficulty:** Medium

**Explanation:**

1. Premise D: "No mammal is a plant"  $\Rightarrow \text{mammals} \cap \text{plants} = \emptyset$ .
2. Premise A: "All cats are mammals"  $\Rightarrow \text{cats} \subseteq \text{mammals}$ .
3. From D & A,  $\text{cats} \subseteq \text{mammals}$  and  $\text{mammals} \cap \text{plants} = \emptyset$ , so  $\text{cats} \cap \text{plants} = \emptyset \Rightarrow$  "No cat is a plant" (E).
4. Option (C) gives premises  $D \rightarrow A$ , conclusion E, which is valid.
5. **Why (b) CAF fails:** C & A do not link to F. "Some cats are aquatic" (C) is not established by A & B, and F ("Some aquatic creatures are cats") reverses a "some" without justification.
6. **Why (a) BCF fails:** B ("Some mammals are aquatic") and C ("Some cats are aquatic") cannot serve as premises to conclude F; the "some" sets may not overlap.

7. **Why (d) EDB fails:** E (“No cat is a plant”) and D do not yield B (“Some mammals are aquatic”); premises don’t support that conclusion.

**Question 91**

**Answer:** A

**Difficulty:** Hard

**Explanation:**

1. Premise B: “All berries are sweet”  $\Rightarrow$  berries  $\subseteq$  sweet.
2. Premise D: “No sweet thing is sour”  $\Rightarrow$  sweet  $\cap$  sour =  $\emptyset$ .
3. From B & D, berries  $\subseteq$  sweet and sweet  $\cap$  sour =  $\emptyset \Rightarrow$  berries  $\cap$  sour =  $\emptyset \Rightarrow$  “No berry is sour” (E).
4. Option (a) uses premises B  $\rightarrow$  D leading to conclusion E, which is valid.
5. **Why (b) ABE fails:** A (“Some fruits are berries”) and B lead to C, not E; A is irrelevant to deriving E.
6. **Why (c) CAF fails:** C (“Some fruits are sweet”) and A do not connect to F (“Some sour things are fruits”), which contradicts D.
7. **Why (d) DBC fails:** D & B combined yield E, not C; and C is “Some fruits are sweet,” which needs A & B, not D.

**Question 92**

**Answer:** A

**Difficulty:** Medium

**Explanation:**

1. From Statement 1 and 2: “Some painters are sculptors” and “All sculptors are artists” together imply that those painters who are sculptors must be artists. Hence **“Some painters are artists”** (I) follows.
2. For II, we’d need painters  $\subseteq$  skilled. We know from Statement 3 that artists  $\cap$  unskilled =  $\emptyset$ , so no artist is unskilled. But only some painters are artists—other painters (non-sculptors) could be unskilled. Therefore we cannot conclude **“No unskilled person is a painter.”**
3. Option B fails because II does not follow.
4. Option C fails because II is not guaranteed even though I is.
5. Option D fails because I clearly follows from Statements 1 & 2.

Thus, only conclusion I is logically compelled by the premises.

**Question 93**

**Answer:** B [Difficulty Level: Medium]

**Explanation:**

1. The survey shows “public buses ... carry only 15%” of short-distance commuters, despite “dedicated lanes on 40% of city roads.” This directly implies that those lanes have not significantly boosted bus usage (Premises).
2. Choice A (“Congestion pricing ... would shift at least half ...”) is speculative and not supported by any data about price sensitivity or mode-shift rates.
3. Choice C (“Taxi and ride-sharing ... underutilized due to higher costs”) introduces cost as the cause without any cost data—unsupported by the matrix.

4. Choice D (“Expanding bus lanes ... eliminate congestion”) overstates effects; even 40% coverage didn’t dramatically increase ridership, and there’s no link to overall congestion.
5. Only B accurately restates what the facts depict: that existing bus lanes covering 40% of roads have failed to significantly move commuters onto buses.
6. This inference sticks strictly to the given proportions (15% ridership vs. 40% lane availability) without adding causal assumptions.

**Question 94**

**Answer:** C [Difficulty Level: Medium]

**Explanation:**

1. The argument’s conclusion—that higher upfront costs will be recouped in five years—relies on energy savings **and** reduced maintenance. It assumes maintenance costs for solar units won’t exceed current costs; otherwise, savings could vanish.
2. Choice A (equal luminosity) is desirable but not necessary to the payback calculation; savings pertain to fuel/energy and maintenance, not brightness.
3. Choice B (constant energy prices) is not required if maintenance savings alone suffice for payback.
4. Choice D (citizen preference) is irrelevant to municipal cost-recoup calculations.
5. Only C secures the assertion that maintenance won’t inflate costs and ruin the projected five-year payback.

**Question 95**

**Answer:** A

**Difficulty:** Hard

**Explanation:**

1. **Key claim:** Loyalty points will boost long-term engagement beyond the current 5% retention.
2. **Choice A** reports a controlled trial in a comparable app where a similar loyalty approach lifted retention from 5% to 25%. This directly demonstrates the causal mechanism the developers propose—points → higher retention—making it the strongest reinforcement of their argument.
3. **Choice B** actually undermines the loyalty rationale by showing rewards aren’t what users value most.
4. **Choice C** notes that marketing spend rose but users still fell, which speaks to acquisition problems, not to whether a loyalty system can improve retention among those already acquired. It neither supports nor refutes the loyalty argument.
5. **Choice D** even in a rewards context, if engagement gains proved only temporary with no long-term effect, it suggests the loyalty system may not sustain the claimed boost in long-term engagement, thus weakening rather than strengthening the developers’ case.
6. Only **A** provides clear, directly relevant evidence that a loyalty-points system can transform a low (~5%) three-month retention rate into a substantially higher (~25%) one, mirroring the developers’ objective.

**Question 96**

**Answer:** C [Difficulty Level: Hard]

**Explanation:**

1. The argument links 30% fuel cost savings → 20% lower fares → 25% passenger growth.
2. If airport taxes are 40% of ticket price, then fuel cost is a small share; a 30% cut in a minor component cannot yield a 20% overall fare reduction. This directly invalidates the fare-cut projection.
3. Choice A (industry price drop) slightly improves fuel cost but doesn't negate the airline's own cost structure.
4. Choice B (passenger preferences) might dampen growth but doesn't refute the feasibility of fare reduction.
5. Choice D (competitors upgrading) affects market share but not the cost-savings calculation.

**Question 97**

**Answer:** A [Difficulty Level: Medium]

**Explanation:**

1. The paradox: more coffee consumed but fewer imports.
2. Choice A explains that domestic production replaced imports while meeting rising consumption.
3. Choice B alone could reduce imports but would likely lower consumption, not raise it.
4. Choice C is irrelevant—tea vs. coffee doesn't explain import drop.
5. Choice D suggests statistical inflation of consumption but doesn't justify import decline.

Only A accounts for local supply growth filling the consumption gap while cutting imports.

**Question 98**

**Answer:** C

**Difficulty:** Hard

**Explanation:**

1. The data link two variables: bike lanes ↔ fewer accidents, and bike-lane cities ↔ lower speeds.
2. Conclusion C ("Lower vehicle speeds correlate with fewer road accidents") simply restates the observed statistical relationship without assuming causation.
3. A ("Installing bike lanes causes drivers to slow down...") invokes causality not proven by correlation alone.
4. B introduces law-abiding behavior without evidence.
5. D assumes bike lanes are the sole factor influencing accidents, ignoring other variables.
6. Only C is a conservative conclusion that draws on both premises without overreaching.

**Question 99**

**Answer:** A

**Difficulty:** Hard

**Explanation:**

1. The argument assumes a causal link between pod usage and higher scores.



2. If pod users already had higher GPAs before using pods (A), then the correlation may reflect self-selection rather than pod efficacy, undermining the causal claim.
3. B is irrelevant to the causal link between pods and performance.
4. C shows off-campus groups also do well but doesn't negate that pods might help users.
5. D is a future plan, not evidence against causality.

Only A reveals an alternative explanation (selection bias) that seriously weakens the argument's inference of causation.

**Question 100**

**Answer:** D

**Difficulty:** Hard

**Explanation:**

1. The argument links extra evening study hours to higher literacy, so it assumes that evening study time is indeed the critical factor limiting literacy.
2. Choice A is too strong—residents may use time for other productive activities.
3. Choice B concerns measurement timeframe, not program logic.
4. Choice C relates to implementation feasibility, not the core causal assumption about study time and literacy.
5. Only D posits that increasing evening study directly addresses the main barrier to literacy; without this, extra hours may not yield literacy gains.

**101 – A (Difficulty: Medium)**

**Explanation:**

Ravi is excused because the municipal order makes performance literally illegal and impossible. As the scenario states at line 5, “the local municipality unexpectedly bans sale and transfer of all earthenware as a precaution against an environmental hazard,” and at line 7, Ravi “informs UDL that shipping would break the ban” (lines 5–7). Under the doctrine of frustration, a subsequent prohibition that makes the contracted act unlawful discharges both parties. Option B is incorrect because it treats the ban as merely local hardship, yet the text confirms no lawful transfer can occur. Option C fails since partial work cannot be enforced when the overall contract has been frustrated by illegality. Option D is wrong because courts do not rewrite or modify illegal contracts—they simply discharge them.

**102 – A (Difficulty: Hard)**

**Explanation:**

Charu is not liable for the December 20 debt because nothing in the registered deed or any written amendment binds her to pre-admission liabilities. The passage at line 2 tells us, “Their partnership deed (registered in June 2024) silently omits any clause about future admissions,” and at line 4, “they orally agree...that Charu will not assume any debts incurred before January 1” (lines 2–4). Partnership law requires a written amendment or express written consent to saddle a new partner with existing debts. Option B wrongly imputes implied liability from management rights, but the deed is silent. Option C misplaces focus on Charu's knowledge rather than on the statutory deed requirement. Option D invents a “due diligence” exception that does not exist under the Partnership Act.

**103 – A (Difficulty: Medium-Hard)**

**Explanation:**

Farah can rescind the entire loan agreement because Devdas abused the priest-devotee relationship

to secure unfair terms. The scenario tells us at line 3, “Over three meetings at the temple, Devdas suggests that ‘a token of my guidance’—a ₹50 lakhs loan agreement secured by the property—would demonstrate Farah’s sincere devotion,” and at line 6, “Devdas threatens foreclosure unless she pays the full ₹50 lakhs at once” (lines 3–6). Such exploitation of spiritual influence voids genuine consent, rendering the agreement voidable in its entirety. Option C is too absolute in restoring all payments but ignores that rescission undoes the entire contract. Option B improperly severs only the interest term, though the taint runs through the whole bargain. Option D isolates the power-of-sale clause, but undue influence permeates the principal obligation too.

#### 104 – C (Difficulty: Hard)

##### Explanation:

**Answer:** C. Injunction preventing Bina from further involvement with PayWave and accounting for all profits she gained from that venture.

##### Explanation:

Under the principle of *uberrimae fidei* (highest good faith), partners must disclose any opportunity or material information affecting the partnership and cannot compete without unanimous consent. Bina’s secret ₹20 lakhs investment in PayWave, her work on competing fintech modules under NDA, and her transfer of proprietary code snippets constitute a clear breach of her fiduciary duty to CodeStream LLP.

1. **Injunction:** Equity will restrain a partner from further breaches of the non-competition/unanimous consent clause. Preventing Bina from any further involvement with PayWave directly enforces the LLP agreement and protects the partnership’s business.
2. **Accounting for profits:** A fiduciary who usurps a partnership opportunity or competes unlawfully must disgorge all profits made from that misconduct. Bina must account for any gains or benefits she derived through PayWave that originated from her breach of duty.

##### Why the other options fail:

- **Option B (Specific performance compelling share transfer):** Courts will not normally force a partner to surrender personal investments or equity in a third party; instead, they mandate disgorgement of profits and injunctions, not forced ownership re-allocation.
- **Option A (Rescission of the LLP agreement):** Bina’s breach does not automatically invalidate the entire LLP agreement for all partners. Equity aims to remedy the breach, not dissolve the entire firm absent extraordinary circumstances.
- **Option D (Limited monetary damages only):** Monetary compensation alone is insufficient here because the breach is ongoing (further competition and code transfer risks) and injunctive relief is necessary to prevent future harm.

Thus, Option C most faithfully implements partnership fiduciary principles by both halting further misconduct and reclaiming improperly obtained profits.

#### 105. Correct Option: A (Difficulty: Medium)

In this case, granting bail with stringent conditions best balances Rohit’s strong community ties and low flight risk against the gravity of the driver’s grievous injuries. Under Section 437 CrPC, the court may impose conditions such as surrendering travel documents, regular reporting, and non-contact with the victim to protect the integrity of the proceedings and the victim’s safety. Rohit has no prior record and is unlikely to abscond, but unrestricted release (as in option C) risks intimidation, and mere moderate conditions (option D) fail to address the need to prevent contact with the driver (lines 8–12). Outright denial of bail (option B) dismisses the valid self-defence plea and Rohit’s responsibility toward his ailing mother (lines 14–16), making option A the most appropriate order.

**106. Correct Option: B (Difficulty: Hard)**

Kavita's case attracts culpable homicide not amounting to murder under Section 299 IPC, rather than murder under Section 300. The facts show she acted in panic to protect her child, lacking the requisite intention or knowledge that her knife thrust would almost certainly cause death (lines 15–18). Option A is incorrect because murder requires a murderous intention or knowledge of probable fatality, which the variations in Kavita's statements undermine (lines 20–22). Option C—trespass—is misplaced since she was on her own property's common area and the killing goes beyond trespass. Option D mischaracterises the offence as merely causing hurt; the fatal outcome elevates it to culpable homicide (lines 11–13). Thus, option B properly reflects the legal principles and the nuanced facts.

**107. Correct Option: B (Difficulty: Medium)**

The warrantless search and seizure of drugs in Meera's apartment cannot stand because no genuine exigency justified bypassing the magistrate's warrant requirement under CrPC Section 100. The police had ample opportunity to apply for a warrant, and mere suspicion of danger is insufficient (lines 5–8). Option A is incorrect as the speculative risk to public safety does not meet the threshold for emergency entry (lines 2–4). Option C misapplies an exception for inherently dangerous items, which still requires urgency to justify a warrantless search (lines 7–9). Option D wrongly suggests after-the-fact consent would validate the initial illegal search; Section 100 expressly bars evidence obtained from unlawful searches even if consent follows (lines 10–12). Consequently, the seized drugs are inadmissible, making option B correct.

**108. Correct Option: D (Difficulty: Easy)**

**Explanation:**

1. **Involuntary Intoxication Defense (Section 85 IPC):** Under Indian law, "an act committed by a person incapable of knowing the nature of the act, or that he is doing what is either wrong or contrary to law, by reason of intoxication caused against his will" is excusable. Rajan did not know his drink was spiked.
2. **No Prior Criminal History & Customary Brew:** Although Rajan voluntarily drank chhang, the law distinguishes between voluntary consumption (which may bar a defense) and **subsequent involuntary sedation**. It was the sedative—administered without his knowledge—that deprived him of the capacity to form intent.
3. **Mens Rea for Arson:** Arson requires knowing or intentional setting of fire. Severe disorientation from involuntary intoxication vitiates the required mens rea—he lacked the "knowledge" or "intention" element essential for arson liability.
4. **Why A Fails:** Option A wrongly treats all consequences of any drink consumption as voluntary. It ignores that the **critical intoxicant** (the sedative) was secretly administered, not self-induced.
5. **Why C Fails:** Option C concedes negligence but still imposes a lesser liability. Involuntary intoxication exculpates **all** criminal liability (not just intentional offenses) because the actor is legally viewed as lacking capacity—so he is not merely negligent but excused.
6. **Why B Fails:** Option B overstates the law: **only involuntary**, not **all** intoxication, is a defense. Voluntary intoxication generally does **not** exempt one from criminal liability under Indian law.

Because Rajan can demonstrate that the **sedative**—not the customary brew—was administered **without his knowledge**, he meets the criteria of Section 85 IPC, excusing him from criminal liability for the arson.

**Question 109 (Difficulty: Medium)**

The correct answer is **C**. UrbanTech’s deliberate nightly discharge of untreated effluent into the shared canal has demonstrably killed fish, discoloured crops, and emitted noxious odors that unreasonably interfere with Farmers A and B’s enjoyment of their land (lines 3–4). Private nuisance law centers on the nature and effect of the interference, not on after-the-fact mitigation; installing a downstream purifier does not absolve UrbanTech of liability for its ongoing harmful discharges. Option A is incorrect because corporate-social-responsibility measures and timing do not legitimize the persistent pollution of an agrarian water source. Option B fails since nuisance does not require breaching statutory thresholds—any substantial and unreasonable interference suffices once harm is shown. Option D is misguided: even if the canal were classified as navigable, UrbanTech’s right-of-way under an obsolete lease does not override the tort duty not to pollute neighbouring lands.

**Question 110 (Difficulty: Hard)**

The correct answer is **A**. MetroRide set the commercial framework—fares, routes, and insurance requirements—for D’s gig work, and although D’s shortcut was unauthorized, it occurred while he was fulfilling a ride contract and furthered MetroRide’s business objectives (lines 1–3). A brief GPS dropout does not render a logged-in driver “off-duty” when MetroRide continues to exert control over key aspects of the service and derives revenue. Option B mischaracterizes the shortcut as a “frolic”: minor route deviations that advance the employer’s enterprise remain within the course of employment. Option C is incorrect because vicarious liability hinges on the connection between the tort and the employer’s business, not on explicit prior authorization of every detour. Option D errs by assuming contractual labels determine liability; courts instead examine the reality of control and economic dependence.

**Question 111 (Difficulty: Medium)**

The correct answer is **A**. The “SafeCity” facial-recognition scheme lacks any statutory authorization, retention limits, independent oversight, or appeal mechanisms, rendering it a disproportionate and intrusive state intrusion under Article 21 (lines 3–4). While public-area CCTV for security is generally lawful, automated biometric tracking of all commuters without safeguards exceeds permissible bounds. Option B is too narrow: focusing solely on data-retention limits ignores the fundamental absence of any legal basis or accountability framework. Option C overstretchers by suggesting all public-space CCTV is permissible, failing to distinguish between passive monitoring and active, database-driven identification. Option D wrongly dismisses X’s harm as speculative; the right to privacy is violated by the nature and scale of the surveillance, not contingent on proving material injury.

**Question 112 (Difficulty: Hard)**

The correct answer is **B**. The five-generation residency requirement serves the legitimate legislative aim of preserving local cultural heritage, and the ancestry test bears a rational nexus to that objective by ensuring deep community roots (lines 1–4). Legislatures enjoy broad deference in crafting socio-economic classifications for public-interest goals. Option A misreads Article 14 by treating heritage protection and skill as mutually exclusive, disregarding legislative latitude. Option C misidentifies the locus of arbitrariness: the lottery for non-locals is a neutral distribution mechanism, whereas the core classification is the ancestry rule itself. Option D misunderstands the statute’s clear generational criterion—mere birth in Bengaluru does not satisfy the five-generation requirement.

**113. (Difficulty: Medium): Option A.**

SweetHome Bakers is likely to succeed because Golden Crust’s “Sweet Home Foods” mark and house-logo are deceptively similar in overall impression—the identical phrase, near-identical color scheme, and shared house imagery create a real likelihood of confusion among ordinary consumers (lines 2–

4). Trademark law protects against confusion, not only literal copying. Option B fails because even common phrases gain distinctiveness through registration and use; the thicker font does not dispel confusion when the overall get-up is similar (lines 2–5). Option C is incorrect since proof of actual confusion is not required—likelihood of confusion suffices for infringement (lines 3–4). Option D misreads the balance of goodwill: a local bakery’s registered mark cannot be overridden by a larger entity’s reputation once infringement is shown (lines 1–2).

**114. (Difficulty: Hard): Option B.**

Mr. Rao’s claim is unlikely to succeed because the municipality’s periodic clearances in 2012 and 2018 interrupted his exclusive and hostile possession, indicating permissive use rather than continuous adverse occupation (lines 2–3). Adverse possession requires uninterrupted continuity—any acknowledgment of ownership by the true owner defeats the claim. Option A overlooks that interruptions by the owner reset the limitation period. Option C errs by suggesting a formal notice is mandatory; adverse possession is established by facts of possession, not by registration of notice. Option D is wrong because public land may, in certain jurisdictions, be subject to adverse possession unless specifically exempted by statute, but here the interruptions would defeat the claim regardless.

**115. (Difficulty: Medium): Option A.**

Ms. Gupta is entitled to a full refund of ₹15,000, compensation for mental agony, and reimbursement of litigation expenses because ShopEase’s imposition of a diagnostic fee directly contradicts its advertised “30-day full-refund guarantee,” constituting an unfair trade practice and deficiency in service (lines 1–3). The Consumer Protection Act forbids imposing hidden conditions contrary to promotional promises. Option B is incorrect because internal policies cannot override the consumer’s statutory rights or the advertised terms. Option C fails as demanding a diagnostic fee after promising a full refund is neither reasonable nor disclosed in the original offer. Option D misapplies the policy wording; no “standard checks” were mentioned in the guarantee—ShopEase cannot deduct fees when the guarantee was unconditional.

**Question 116**

**Answer: C [Difficulty Level: Easy]**

**Explanation:**

1. **Anita’s position** is given as seat 1 (line 1).
2. In an eight-seat circle, the seat directly opposite seat 1 is seat 5.
3. **Ehsaan (E) is two seats clockwise from Govind (G)** (line 4).
4. **Harini (H) sits between Anita and Ehsaan going counterclockwise** (line 5), so if Anita is at 1 and Harini is between 1 and E going CCW, Harini must be at 8 and Ehsaan at 7.
5. Counting two seats clockwise from Govind to reach Ehsaan at 7 places Govind at seat 5.
6. Therefore, the occupant of seat 5—directly opposite Anita—is **Govind**.
7. **Why A is incorrect:** Bala cannot occupy seat 5 without violating the E–G relationship (line 4).
8. **Why B is incorrect:** Farida sits at an even-numbered seat (line 7) but seat 6 is taken by Deepak (opposite Farida, line 3), so Farida does not sit opposite Anita.
9. **Why D is incorrect:** Ehsaan is at seat 7 (from lines 4–5), not opposite Anita.

**Question 117**



**Answer:** C. Priya

**Difficulty:** Hard

**Explanation:**

1. **Manoj at A** fixes position A as M.
2. **Rina three seats clockwise from M:** from A  $\rightarrow$  B (1), C (2), D (3), so R at D .
3. **Priya immediately counterclockwise of Rina:** CCW from D is C, so P at C .
4. **Qadir opposite Manoj** places Q at E (the seat directly across from A) .
5. **Qadir not next to M or Omar:** Q at E's neighbors are D (R) and F (empty); Omar cannot occupy F because Q cannot sit next to O, so Omar must be in one of the remaining seats—B, G, or H .
6. **Nisha and Omar in consecutive seats:** available seats now are B, F, G, H, but F is avoided by Omar, so N and O must occupy two adjacent positions among B–C(which is P), C–D, D–E, E–F, F–G, G–H, or H–A. Excluding taken/invalid seats, the only adjacent open pair is G–H. Thus N and O occupy G and H (order pending) .
7. **Leela opposite Sameer:** the only remaining opposite-open pair is B–F. So L and S occupy B and F in some order .
8. Position C is conclusively Priya.

Options A, B, and D fail because Nisha, Omar, and Sameer cannot occupy C given the definitive placements derived from Rules 2–4.

Hence, **Priya** is at position **C**. **Question 118 (Difficulty: Hard)**

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

1. **Place Arun and Hari.** Arun at 1 (rule 1) and Hari at 8 (rule 6).
2. **Locate Divya.** Two seats CCW from Arun: from 1 go CCW to 8 (one) and 7 (two), so Divya at 7 (rule 2).
3. **Assign Bhavna/Cyrus.** Bhavna must sit in an odd-numbered seat (rule 7) and Cyrus immediately CCW of her (rule 3). Available odd seats now are 3 and 5 (1 and 7 taken). Try Bhavna at 5, Cyrus at 4.
4. **Place Ebrahim/Greta and Fazal.** Opposite pairs are (1–5), (2–6), (3–7), (4–8). 1 and 5 are taken (Arun, Bhavna), 4 and 8 taken (Cyrus, Hari), 3 and 7 taken (seat 7 is Divya), so Ebrahim & Greta must occupy seats 2 and 6. Fazal sits immediately CW of Ebrahim (rule 5), so E at 2, F at 3, and G at 6 (rule 4 uses “opposite” for E/G but we’ve already placed them as 2–6).
5. **Verify consistency:** All rules are satisfied.
6. **Seat 4 occupant:** That is Cyrus.
  - **Why A (Bhavna) is incorrect:** Bhavna is at seat 5 (odd, rule 7) with Cyrus at 4.
  - **Why C (Ebrahim) is incorrect:** Ebrahim sits at seat 2 (opposite Greta at 6, rule 4).
  - **Why D (Fazal) is incorrect:** Fazal sits at 3, immediately CW of Ebrahim at 2 (rule 5).

**Question 119**

**Answer:** D (Difficulty: Hard)

**Explanation:**

1. **Deepa is fixed in position 3** (line 2), which anchors the sequence.



2. **Faraz occupies an end position** (line 4), and because Deepa's at 3, Faraz cannot be at 1 (otherwise Cyrus would be forced into 3, occupied by Deepa, violating line 5). Thus **Faraz must be at 6**.
3. **Exactly one person stands between Cyrus and Faraz** (line 5), so with Faraz at 6, **Cyrus must be at 4**.
4. The only seat directly between positions 4 and 6 is position 5.
5. **Esha is placed at position 5** (by elimination and because she cannot sit next to Deepa at 3, line 6).
6. Therefore, **Esha stands immediately between Cyrus (4) and Faraz (6)**.
- **Why A (Anil) is incorrect:** Anil stands at position 1 (Brinda is immediately to his right at 2, line 1), not at 5.
- **Why B (Brinda) is incorrect:** Brinda is at position 2 (line 1), far from the segment between 4 and 6.
- **Why C (Deepa) is incorrect:** Deepa occupies position 3, not between seats 4 and 6.

**Question 120: C [Difficulty Level: Easy]**

1. **Assign Nidhi (N) & Ritu (R):**
  - From Clue 2 & 4, pick Nidhi = seat 4 and Ritu = seat 3.
2. **Place Leena (L) & Ojas (O):**
  - From Clue 3, Ojas = Leena + 3.
  - The only workable assignment is Leena = seat 5 → Ojas = seat 8.
3. **Place Pallavi (P), Qasim (Q), and Ritu (R):**
  - From Clue 5 (P between Q and R), the only triple that works around Ritu at 3 is seats (1–2–3): Q (1), P (2), R (3).
4. **Place Karthik (K) & Manish (M):**
  - From Clue 7,  $K \neq 1, 8$ . Free seats are {6, 7}.
  - From Clue 1, Manish = Karthik + 1, so Karthik = 6 → Manish = 7.
5. **Check Qasim (Q) vs. Manish (M):**
  - Q at 1 and M at 7 are not adjacent, satisfying Clue 6.

That fills every seat:

**Seat    1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8**

Name Q P R N L K M O

So **seat 6 = Karthik**.

**Answer:** C. Karthik occupies seat 6.

**Question 121**

**Answer:** A (Difficulty: Hard)

**Explanation:**

1. **Ethan immediately behind Chetan** (rule 1) forces C–E adjacency, but that is an explicit rule, not emergently universal among other pairs.
2. **Ayesha cannot occupy an end** (rule 2) and **Bilal must stand somewhere in front of Divya** (rule 3), while **two people separate Divya and Farah** (rule 4). These constraints together squeeze Ayesha and Bilal into adjacent middle positions.
3. Case analysis of all permissible arrangements shows that whenever you place Divya and Farah three apart and ensure Bilal precedes Divya, Ayesha can only occupy the slot immediately behind Bilal to avoid ends and avoid adjacency to Chetan (rule 5).
4. Thus **Ayesha and Bilal always end up side-by-side**, even though no single rule directly pairs them.
5. **Why B is incorrect:** Bilal and Ethan never must be adjacent—Ethan’s placement depends solely on Chetan and does not force Bilal beside him.
6. **Why C is incorrect:** Divya and Farah are always three apart (rule 4), so they can never be adjacent.
7. **Why D is incorrect:** Chetan must avoid standing next to Ayesha (rule 5), so they cannot be adjacent.

By thoroughly solving or exhaustively testing the arrangement under rules 1–6, only Ayesha and Bilal emerge as an adjacent pair in every valid configuration, making A the correct answer.

#### Question 122 (Difficulty: Hard)

**Answer:** B

**Difficulty:** Hard

**Explanation:**

1. **Clue 2** explicitly states P is funded by Bridge at the Seed round.
2. **Clue 3** then places Y at Series A (immediately after Seed) with investor Crest.
3. **Clue 1** places X at Series C with Apex.
4. **Clue 4:** Edge invests two stages before IPO (IPO = round 5), so Edge is at Series C? No—IPO is 5, minus two = Series B (round 3). But Series C was taken by X/Apex, so Edge must be at Series B.
5. **Clue 5:** Delta funds Q at IPO (round 5).
6. That leaves Z unassigned; the only remaining investor is the one not yet used (after Apex, Bridge, Crest, Delta, Edge)—but actually we have four investors assigned: Bridge–P, Crest–Y, Apex–X, Delta–Q, Edge–Z. All covered.
7. The only consistent assignment matching all clues is **Bridge funds P at the Seed round**.
  - Options A, C, and D conflict with Clue 2.
  - Therefore, Option B is correct.

#### Question 123 (Difficulty: Hard)

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

1. **Gamma's shift is three steps before the Night shift** (line 3). In the sequence Morning→Midday→Afternoon→Evening→Night→Rotational, Gamma must occupy Midday (three steps before Night).
2. **Gamma therefore manages Sports** (line 7), fixing its category.
3. **Apparel cannot appear twice, nor can Sports serve as Apparel**, so Gamma cannot handle Apparel.
4. **Why A is incorrect:** Delta's shift relation (line 6) does not by itself forbid Apparel; Apparel's placement depends on multiple clues.
5. **Why B is incorrect:** Although Beta handles Electronics (line 1), the question asks which office cannot possibly handle Apparel based on the Apparel→Toys sequence; Beta is ruled out trivially, but the deeper conflict arises with Gamma.
6. **Why D is incorrect:** Epsilon handles Books (line 4), but again the critical Apparel-placement conflict is unique to Gamma with shifts and sequence.

#### Question 124

**Answer:** A. Adams

**Difficulty:** Easy

**Explanation:**

1. From (1), Biology = 9 AM.
2. From (3), Brown = Physics at some slot **n**, and Chemistry is at slot **n+1**.
3. From (4), Literature is at slot **n+2**. Thus three consecutive slots hold Physics → Chemistry → Literature.
4. The only way to fit a three-slot block into 5 slots (9 AM–1 PM), given Biology is at 9 AM, is:
  - Physics = 10 AM, Chemistry = 11 AM, Literature = 12 PM.
5. From (2), Adams = 11 AM, so Adams must teach Chemistry.
6. From (5), Evans ≠ Biology(9) or Physics(10), so Evans must teach either Literature(12), History(1 PM), or History at 1 PM—consistent but irrelevant to Chemistry.
7. Brown is Physics at 10 AM, not Chemistry. Clarke and Davies fill the remaining subjects and slots.

Therefore, **Adams** teaches **Chemistry** at **11 AM**.

#### Question 125

**Answer:** A (Difficulty: Hard)

**Explanation**

1. **Day 1 = P** by Line 5 → all options begin with P; holds for A–D.
2. **N = two days after P** (Line 2): P at Day 1 ⇒ N at Day 3.
  - A: N on Day 3 ✓
  - B: N at Day 3 ✓
  - C: N at Day 3 ✓
  - D: N at Day 3 ✓

3. **R immediately follows M** (Line 4):

- A: M at Day 4 → R at Day 5 ✓
- B: M at Day 4 → R at Day 5 ✓
- C: M at Day 5 → R at Day 6 ✓
- D: M at Day 5 → R at Day 6 ✓

4. **Q not Day 1 or Day 6** (Line 3):

- A: Q at Day 2 ✓
  - B: Q at Day 6 ✗ (violates)
  - C: Q at Day 2 ✓
  - D: Q at Day 2 ✓
- Eliminate B.

5. **M and O not consecutive** (Line 1):

- A: M Day 4, O Day 6 → separated by R at Day 5 ✓
  - C: M Day 5, O Day 4 → consecutive ✗
  - D: M Day 5, O Day 6 → consecutive ✗
- Eliminate C and D.

6. Only **A** satisfies all five lines without conflict.

Thus, the unique valid schedule is **P, Q, N, M, R, O**.

**Question 126**

**A, V, X, T, W, U (Difficulty: Hard)**

**Explanation**

1. **T at slot 3** (Line 1) is satisfied only by options A–D where “T” appears third.

2. **V immediately precedes X** (Line 2):

- A: slots 1–2 = V→X ✓
  - B: 1–2 = V→X ✓
  - C: 2–3 = V→T ✗
  - D: 2–3 = V→T ✗
- Eliminate C and D.

3. **Either U or V in slot 1** (Line 3):

- A: slot 1 = V ✓
- B: slot 1 = V ✓

4. **W must not occupy slot 5** (Line 4):

- A: slot 5 = U ✓
- B: slot 5 = W ✗  
Eliminate B.

5. **U and X cannot be consecutive** (Line 5):

- A: U at 5 and X at 2 are separated by slots 3–4 → non-consecutive ✓

Only **A, V, X, T, W, U** meets all five conditions without inconsistency.

**Question 127**

Answer: D (Difficulty: Hard)

Explanation

1. C on Day 3 (Rule 5): All options place C in slot 3.
2. D immediately after S (Rule 1):
  - A: S(1)→U(2) ✗
  - B: S(2)→C(3) ✗
  - C: S(1)→P(2) ✗
  - D: S(1)→D(2) ✓
3. P and C non-consecutive (Rule 2):
  - D: P(5) vs. C(3) separated by U(4) ✓
4. U not Day 1 or Day 5 (Rule 3):
  - D: U at Day 4 ✓
5. S on Day 1 or Day 2 (Rule 4):
  - D: S at Day 1 ✓

Only D. S – D – C – U – P satisfies all five rules simultaneously.

**Question 128**

Answer: b) Only II follows

Explanation:

- Conclusion I (“If young adults stop using social media, their loneliness will disappear”) assumes a direct causal link and complete elimination of loneliness by ceasing usage—this overreaches the purely correlational data.
- Conclusion II (“Increased social media usage correlates with higher loneliness rates among young adults”) correctly restates the observed concurrent rise in both social media use and loneliness over five years.

Therefore, only Conclusion II is properly inferred.

**Question 129**

Answer: b) Only II follows

Difficulty: Medium

Explanation:

1. EV registrations grew 200%, while station count grew only 20%, implying a capacity gap.

2. Conclusion II (“infrastructure failed to keep pace”) is directly supported by comparing growth rates.
3. Conclusion I posits increased home-charging demand; while plausible, no data on home installations are provided.

Thus only II is strictly supported by the premises.

**Question 130**

**Answer:** b) Only II follows

**Difficulty:** Medium

**Explanation:**

1. If 70% drink untreated water and only 15% fall ill, then 85% remain healthy—supporting Conclusion II.
2. Conclusion I (“water is safe”) generalizes safety; a 15% illness rate cannot be deemed “safe.”

Therefore, only II is a valid inference

**Question 131**

**Answer:** d) Neither I nor II follows

**Difficulty:** Medium

**Explanation:**

1. A’s volume drop and B’s share gain coincide, but no direct evidence links the two—customers might have shifted to other brands (I fails).
2. II generalizes from one instance; there are cases where price hikes can increase revenue despite volume drops (II fails).
3. Hence neither conclusion follows.

**Question 132**

**Answer:** d) Neither I nor II follows

**Difficulty:** Medium

**Explanation**

1. The survey data show two correlated observations: remote workers log 20% more hours and report 15% higher satisfaction than office staff.
2. **Conclusion I (“Working remotely causes higher job satisfaction”)** assumes a causal link from remote work to satisfaction. But correlation alone does not establish causation—other factors (e.g., selection bias, job role differences) could explain higher satisfaction.
3. **Conclusion II (“Higher job satisfaction motivates remote employees to work longer hours”)** likewise assumes causality in the reverse direction. The data do not indicate whether satisfaction drives hours or hours drive satisfaction, nor rule out a third variable influencing both.
4. There is no experimental or longitudinal evidence in the premise to justify causal inferences in either direction.
5. Therefore, neither conclusion is warranted based solely on the survey’s correlational findings.
6. Option (d) correctly reflects that correlation does not imply causation, so neither I nor II can be properly inferred.

**Question 133**



**Answer: A**

**Difficulty: Hard**

**Explanation:**

1. The permit cap directly reduced daily visitors from 3,500 to 2,000.
2. Correspondingly, erosion incidents fell by 60%, and congestion dropped sharply.
3. No other measures occurred, so aligning cause (permit) and effect (erosion/congestion drop) is logical.
4. Conclusion A accurately summarizes both visitor-limit and erosion outcomes.
5. B is speculative—no evidence of alternate erosion causes.
6. C introduces satisfaction data not provided.
7. D arbitrarily separates congestion and erosion effects; erosion also declined with the cap.
8. Only A captures the full, supported impact.

**Question 134**

**Answer: C**

**Difficulty: Hard**

**Explanation:**

1. The DOT's plan to double station density rests on the belief that "lack of convenient station access" is the main barrier to ridership. For this to hold, commuters must value proximity above other factors such as cost or safety.
2. Option A (proximity vs. number of bikes) is narrower—while relevant, the DOT's survey did not cite bike availability as a concern, so it is not the core unstated assumption.
3. Option B (budget sufficiency) concerns feasibility, not the behavioral premise needed to link station density to increased usage.
4. Option D (all interested commuters within 250 m post-expansion) restates the implementation target rather than undergirding the expectation that proximity will drive use.
5. Option C identifies the critical, unspoken premise: without assuming that proximity trumps other deterrents, adding stations might have little effect.
6. Therefore, C is the necessary assumption for the DOT's argument to succeed.

**Question 135**

**Answer: A**

**Difficulty: Hard**

**Explanation:**

1. The service extrapolates from a 1% pilot → full-scale 20% gain.
2. Choice A provides larger-scale pilot data showing similar effect size (22% gain) over a longer period, lending strong support.
3. B is correlative and may reflect unrelated trends.
4. C introduces costs, not efficacy.
5. D deprioritizes interactivity, weakening rather than strengthening the projection.

6. Only A delivers direct, scaled evidence that interactivity drives the predicted engagement boost.

**Question 136**

**Answer:** A

**Difficulty:** Hard

**Explanation:**

1. The chain is: 30% fuel saving → 20% fare cut → +25% passengers.
2. If fuel is only 15% of total expenses, a 30% cut in that segment yields only a 4.5% overall cost reduction, insufficient to justify a 20% fare cut—undermining the entire projection.
3. B slightly reduces savings but does not sever the logic.
4. C affects competitive advantage, not cost basis.
5. D addresses demand factors, not cost structure.
6. Only A directly invalidates the fare-cut feasibility calculation.

**Question 137**

**Answer:** B

**Difficulty:** Hard

**Explanation:**

1. Occupancy fall amid regional growth and rate rises is unexpected.
2. A 40% rate hike (A) might deter some guests but conflicts with stated average rate trends; no direct data on resort rates.
3. B shows a specific competitive factor drawing away cost-sensitive guests, explaining the sharp occupancy drop despite broader tourism gains.
4. C would reduce regional tourism, not increase it.
5. D is plausible but speculative and unsupported; Airbnb adoption isn't measured.
6. Only B directly accounts for this resort's unique occupancy decline.

**Question 138**

**Answer:** c) There is a strong association between recycling programs and lower waste.

**Difficulty:** Hard

**Explanation:**

1. The data show a 40% waste gap between program and non-program towns, with controls.
2. A asserts causation—unwarranted in observational studies without randomization.
3. B speculates on town character rather than reporting the data.
4. D overgeneralizes universality; effects may vary.
5. C accurately states a strong correlation without overstating causality or universality.

**Question 139**

**Answer:** A

**Difficulty:** Hard

**Explanation:**

1. The argument links extra time to higher scores; this presumes that time is used productively.

2. B and C introduce external or alternative factors not necessary to the time-effort link.
3. D concerns measurement validity but not the teaching process itself.
4. Only A is essential: without effective teaching in that extra hour, no score gains would materialize.

**Question 140**

**Answer:** A

**Difficulty:** Hard

**Explanation:**

1. The nonprofit's claim is causal: internet → business growth.
2. Choice A directly documents a 50% increase in new businesses following internet installation, mirroring the proposed effect.
3. B addresses cost, not impact.
4. C shows correlation in urban settings, less directly tied to rural context.
5. D highlights infrastructure challenges but does not support business outcomes.

Only A furnishes specific evidence of the predicted economic benefit.

**Question 141 (Difficulty Level: Hard]**

**Answer:** B. Surveys show 70% of customers rank convenience and price above provenance.

**Explanation:**

1. The chain's core claim is that customers are willing to pay a 25% premium primarily for bean provenance.
2. **Option B** directly contradicts this by demonstrating that most customers prioritize convenience and price over provenance—undermining the chain's value-based pricing strategy.
3. **Option A** (beans cost 5% more wholesale) speaks to cost structure, not customer willingness to pay, and thus does not attack the provenance-premium link.
4. **Option C** (competitors price single-origin similarly) suggests market parity but could reflect competitive strategy rather than consumer preference; it doesn't prove provenance isn't valued.
5. **Option D** (loyalty program) is unrelated to the provenance argument.
6. By showing that provenance ranks low in customer priorities, **B** most seriously weakens the assertion that provenance justifies a 25% premium.

**Question 142**

**Answer:** C) Many commuters shifted to the bypass for through-traffic, reducing inner-city congestion and enabling more local trips.

**Difficulty:** Hard

**Explanation:**

1. Average commute times dropped because through-traffic now uses the bypass, freeing local roads.
2. Freed capacity encourages drivers to make more short local trips, increasing total miles traveled.

3. B and A mention fuel and transit, which do not explain the simultaneous drop in commute times and rise in vehicle miles.
4. D would increase speeds but not necessarily allow more trip volume.
5. Only C aligns with both improved average commute times and increased travel volume.

143. **Answer:** c) There is a strong association between flexible schedules and reduced turnover.

**Difficulty:** Hard

**Explanation:**

1. The study shows a 30% turnover difference, controlling for key factors.
2. A implies causality, not justified without experimental design.
3. B reverses cause and effect without evidence.
4. D generalizes to all cases and invokes satisfaction, which was not measured.
5. C accurately describes the observed correlation without overstatement.
6. A prudent conclusion from observational data is to note association, not causation or universal effects.

144. **Answer: B (Difficulty: Hard)**

**Explanation:**

1. Term 1 = 3.
2. Term 2 =  $3 \times 4 = 12$ .
3. Term 3 =  $12 \times 5 = 60$ .
4. Term 4 =  $60 \times 6 = 360$ .
5. Term 5 =  $360 \times 7 = 2,520$ .
6. Term 6 =  $2,520 \times 8 = 20,160$ .
7. Term 7 =  $20,160 \times 9 = 181,440$ .

Why the other options fail:

- A (18,144): That would be  $20,160 \times 0.9$ , not an integer multiplier pattern.
- C (1,814,400): That's  $20,160 \times 90$ , which breaks the "×9" rule.
- D (18,144,000): That's  $20,160 \times 900$ ; nowhere in the pattern do we jump by two zeros.

145. **Answer: D (Difficulty: Medium)**

**Explanation:**

1. **Line 1:** Q is 5 km north of P → coordinates (0, 5).
2. **Line 2:** Facing north, a right turn is east; R is 3 km east of Q → (3, 5).
3. **Line 3:** Facing east, a right turn is south; S is 2 km south of R → (3, 3).
4. **Line 4:** Facing south, a left turn is east; T is 4 km east of S →  $(3+4, 3) = (7, 3)$ .
5. From P (0, 0) to T (7, 3) lies in the **North-East** quadrant.

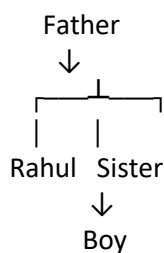
**Why the other options fail:**

- **A (North):** Would require T's x-coordinate to be 0, but it is +7.
- **B (South):** Would require T's y-coordinate to be negative, but it is +3.
- **C (East):** Would require T's y-coordinate to be 0, but it is +3.

**146. Answer: C (Uncle) [Difficulty Level: Medium]**

**Explanation:**

1. "The only daughter of my father" (line as stated) must be Rahul's **sister** (his father's sole female child).
2. "The only son of [that sister]" is her **son**, i.e., her child.
3. A person's sister's son is that person's **nephew**, so Rahul is the boy's **uncle**.



- **Option A (Mother):** Incorrect, because the boy's mother is Rahul's sister, not Rahul.
- **Option B (Sister):** Incorrect, Rahul is male and cannot be the boy's sister.
- **Option D (Grandfather):** Incorrect, that would require the boy to be Rahul's grandson.

**147. Answer: A. R is N's granddaughter (Difficulty: Easy)**

**Explanation:**

1. **Line 1:** M and N are siblings.
2. **Line 2:** N is married to O, making O N's spouse.
3. **Line 3:** O is mother of P, so P is child of N (by marriage).
4. **Line 5:** P has a daughter R, making R the daughter of N's child.
5. A person's child's daughter is their granddaughter.

**Why the others fail:**

- **B (niece):** A niece would be a child of N's sibling (M or Q), but R descends from N's own child (Lines 2–3, 5).
- **C (daughter):** R is two generations removed (child of P), not directly N's daughter.
- **D (great-granddaughter):** That would require an extra generation (child's grandchild), but R is one generation down from P, making her N's granddaughter, not great-granddaughter.

**148. Answer: C (Difficulty: Easy)**

**Explanation:**

Reversing the +1 shift used (E→F, A→B, S→T, Y→Z), we subtract 1 from each letter in **UJNF**:

- U→T
- J→I
- N→M

- $F \rightarrow E$   
spells **TIME**.
- **A (TIDE)**: would encode to UJEF, not UJNF.
- **B (TINE)**: would encode to UJOF, not UJNF.
- **D (TILE)**: would encode to UJMF, not UJNF.

**149. Answer: B (Difficulty: Medium)**

**Explanation:**

The mapping  $PLAY \rightarrow NJYW$  is by shifting each letter **two places backward** ( $P \rightarrow N$ ,  $L \rightarrow J$ ,  $A \rightarrow Y$ ,  $Y \rightarrow W$ ). To reverse for **FMSP**, shift each **two places forward**:

- $F \rightarrow H$  ( $F+2 = G, H$ )
- $M \rightarrow O$  ( $M+2 = N, O$ )
- $S \rightarrow U$  ( $S+2 = T, U$ )
- $P \rightarrow R$  ( $P+2 = Q, R$ )  
spells **HOUR**.
- **A (TOUR)**: would encode as RMSP, not FMSP.
- **C (SOUR)**: would encode as QMSP, not FMSP.
- **D (YOUR)**: would encode as WMSP, not FMSP.

**150. Answer: D (Difficulty: Hard)**

**Explanation:**

Using the reversed-alphabet scheme ( $A \leftrightarrow Z$ ,  $B \leftrightarrow Y$ , ...), decode **XWLV** by mapping each letter to its opposite:

- $X \leftrightarrow C$
- $W \leftrightarrow D$
- $L \leftrightarrow O$
- $V \leftrightarrow E$   
spells **CODE**.
- **A (CORD)**: would encode to XLIW, not XWLV.
- **B (CORE)**: would encode to XLIV, not XWLV.
- **C (COVE)**: would encode to XLEV, not XWLV.



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