

ALL INDIA LAW ENTRANCE TEST

AILET MOCK-137 [NPLC/2025/26]

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Duration of Test: 2 Hours (120 Minutes)

Maximum Marks: 150

1. Detach and keep the carbon-copy OMR response sheet that comes with the question booklet; this is your only answer sheet.
2. If you spot any defect in your question booklet, immediately ask the invigilator for a replacement set along with a fresh OMR sheet—do not reuse the previous OMR.
3. Only one blank OMR sheet will be provided under any circumstance, so treat it carefully and avoid damage.
4. Answer every question; no queries or clarifications about the question paper will be entertained during the exam.
5. Electronic gadgets (phones, smartwatches, etc.) are strictly forbidden inside the examination hall.
6. Any attempt at using unfair means will lead to cancellation of your exam.
7. Impersonation is a serious offense: it results in disqualification and possible legal action.
8. The exam comprises 150 multiple-choice questions for a total of 150 marks; note that 0.25 marks are deducted for each incorrect answer or if more than one option is shaded.
9. Use only a black or blue ballpoint pen to fill in your roll number and other identification details on the OMR sheet.
10. Shade the chosen answer circle completely (with black/blue pen), selecting exactly one option per question—partial or multiple shading invalidates the response.
11. Since responses on the OMR cannot be erased or changed, be sure before you mark any circle.
12. Retain your admit card, duly signed by the invigilator; you will need to present it when required (e.g., at admission).
13. Handle the OMR sheet gently—do not fold it. Ensure both invigilators and you sign in the designated spaces. Also, write the question booklet number and the OMR sheet number as instructed, sign the attendance sheet, and after the exam, return the original OMR page to the invigilator. Only fill in information in the allotted fields—avoid any stray markings.
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SECTION-A: ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Passage 1:- I retired from police service six months ago, after serving for nearly 38 years. With the happy realisation of having become my own master after half a lifetime, I decided to get into farming in Kodagu. Right now, I am planting coffee, pepper, areca nut, banana, avocado, forest trees and so on with an almost maniacal frenzy. I am even in the process of acquiring rhododendron saplings from the Himalayas to be planted around an irrigation pond.

In the process, my respect for the Indian farmer has gone up many notches. The adversities he has to battle are profound. He has to cope with the vagaries of the weather, pest infestation, labour shortage, high input costs, market fluctuations, crop-raiding animals and so much more. But there is something to working the land: it is primordial, perhaps a throwback to our evolutionary imprint and hence, deeply satisfying. Also nature seems to conspire in mysterious ways to reward your good intentions.

My main worry are two herds of crop-raiding elephants. Their depredations are regular and they destroy more than what they eat. I am perhaps the most persistent caller for the services of the local Elephant Task Force. There is a certain edge to the voice of the ETF commander when I call him nowadays, but he sends his team nevertheless, and its staff gallantly chase away the herds. But the elephants promptly return in a couple of days.

Marauding elephants have become a serious threat to life and property in my part of the world. There seems to be no durable solutions in sight. So, I asked the young man in charge of the ETF, "Why don't you tranquillise the matriarch and a few herd members and tie big brass bells on their necks with steel chains? That way, people will be forewarned of their presence and can take precautionary measures." To my surprise, he did not dismiss my idea as too outlandish, and said he would take up the matter with the government.

But having worked in the government for long years, with a lazy eye, I could clearly visualise that such a proposal is unlikely to go through.

When not running the gauntlet of recalcitrant elephants or crop infestation, I keep a keen eye on the happenings in the village. It is a lovely place in the heart of Western Ghats, the northern boundary marked by a hillock, Kunda Betta, and the southern by a perennial river, Kuthnad Pole. The latter is taken to mood swings and right now, she is foaming and frothing.

[<https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/open-page/in-the-abode-of-lovely-nature/article68725241.ece>]

1. The overall tone of the passage suggests that the author feels
 - A. a deep admiration for the resilience and challenges of the Indian farmer
 - B. frustration with the inefficiency of the local Elephant Task Force
 - C. indifference toward the hardships of rural life
 - D. skepticism about nature's role in agriculture
2. In the context of the passage, the word "**depredations**" most nearly means
 - A. celebrations and festivities
 - B. explorations and adventures
 - C. destructive attacks and plundering
 - D. subtle harassments
3. Which word is closest in meaning to "**recalcitrant**" as used in the passage ("recalcitrant elephants")?
 - A. submissive
 - B. cooperative
 - C. docile
 - D. unmanageable
4. Which word is most nearly the opposite of "**vagaries**" in the context of "the vagaries of the weather"?
 - A. irregularities
 - B. predictability
 - C. caprices
 - D. fluctuations
5. **Analogy:** "*Tranquillise : sedate*" is most nearly analogous to which of the following pairs?
 - A. "*Enervate : weaken*"
 - B. "*Elevate : stimulate*"
 - C. "*Aggravate : worsen*"
 - D. "*Mitigate : intensify*"
6. Identify the part of speech error (if any) in the following sentence from the passage:
 "I am perhaps the most persistent caller for the services of the local Elephant Task Force."
 - A. "perhaps" should be "maybe"
 - B. "caller" should be "calling"
 - C. "persistent" should be "persistently"
 - D. No error
7. The line "nature seems to conspire in mysterious ways to reward your good intentions" most strongly implies that the author believes
 - A. farmers must follow strict schedules to succeed
 - B. the government actively supports every farming initiative
 - C. benevolent actions toward the land often yield positive, sometimes unexpected, results
 - D. elephants are deterred when farmers act with goodwill

Passage 2:- The small boys rushed in again. Closing, they saw, was their best chance, and Flashman was wilder and more flurried than ever. He caught East by the throat and tried to force him back on the iron-bound table. Tom grasped his waist and, remembering the old throw he had learned in the Vale from Harry Winburn, crooked his leg inside Flashman's and threw his whole weight forward. The three tottered for a moment and then over they went on to the floor, Flashman striking his head against a form in the hall.

The two youngsters sprang to their legs, but he lay there still. They began to be frightened. Tom stooped down and then cried out, scared out of his wits, "He's bleeding awfully. Come here, East! Diggs, he's dying!"

"Not he," said Diggs, getting leisurely off the table. "It's all sham; he's only afraid to fight it out."

East was as frightened as Tom. Diggs lifted Flashman's head and he groaned.

"What's the matter?" shouted Diggs.

"My skull's fractured," sobbed Flashman.

"Oh, let me run for the housekeeper!" cried Tom. "What shall we do?"

"Fiddlesticks! It's nothing but the skin broken," said the relentless Diggs, feeling his head. "Cold water and a bit of rag's all he'll want."

"Let me go," said Flashman surlily, sitting up. "I don't want your help."

"We're really very sorry—" began East.

"Hang your sorrow!" answered Flashman, holding his handkerchief to the place. "You shall pay for this, I can tell you, both of you." And he walked out of the hall.

"He can't be very bad," said Tom, with a deep sigh, much relieved to see his enemy march so well.

"Not he," said Diggs, "and you'll see you won't be troubled with him anymore, but, I say, your head's broken too; your collar is covered with blood."

"Is it though?" said Tom, putting up his hand. "I didn't know it."

"Well, mop it up or you'll have your jacket spoilt. And you have got a nasty eye, scud. You'd better go and bathe it well in cold water."

"Cheap enough too, if we're done with our old friend Flashey," said East, as they made off upstairs to bathe their wounds.

They had done with Flashman in one sense, for he never laid finger on either of them again, but whatever harm a spiteful heart and venomous tongue could do them, he took care should be done. Only throw dirt enough and some of it is sure to stick, and so it was with the fifth form and the bigger boys in general, with whom he associated more or less, and they not at all. Flashman managed to get Tom and East into disfavor, which did not wear off for some time after the author of it had disappeared from the school world. This event, much prayed for by the small fry in general, took place a few months after the above encounter. [This excerpt is from *Tom Brown's Schooldays* by Thomas Hughes]

8. Soon after Flashman strikes his head against the form and lies still, Tom exclaims "He's bleeding awfully. Come here, East! Diggs, he's dying!" which most accurately reveals that the narrator intends to convey
 - A. Tom's eagerness to exploit Flashman's vulnerability
 - B. Diggs's indifference toward Flashman's well-being
 - C. the boys' initial panic and dramatic response to perceived danger
 - D. Flashman's habitual exaggeration of injuries
9. In the phrase "the relentless Diggs," the word "relentless" most nearly means
 - A. regretful and apologetic
 - B. sudden and unexpected
 - C. calm and composed
 - D. persistent and unyielding
10. **Analogy:** "*sprang to their legs : stood up*" is most nearly analogous to which of the following pairs?
 - A. "*crooked his leg : grappled*"
 - B. "*bathe their wounds : wash injuries*"
 - C. "*caught by the throat : choked*"
 - D. "*made off upstairs : descended*"
11. Which word is closest in meaning to "surlily" as Flashman spoke "surlily, sitting up"?
 - A. ill-tempered and gruff
 - B. jovial and friendly
 - C. hesitant and unsure
 - D. sorrowful and regretful
12. Identify the grammatical issue, if any, in the sentence: "Cheap enough too, if we're done with our old friend Flashey."
 - A. "Cheap enough too," should be "Cheap enough as well,"
 - B. "if we're done with" should be "if we had finished with"
 - C. "we're done with" should be "we're through with"
 - D. No grammatical issue
13. Which statement best reflects the author's stance on Flashman's subsequent actions toward Tom and East?
 - A. Approval of Flashman's decision to leave
 - B. Indifference to Flashman's spiteful behavior
 - C. Admiration for Flashman's cunning
 - D. Disapproval of the vindictive use of rumor-mongering

14. The question “Is it though?” after Diggs points out that Tom’s collar is covered with blood most likely indicates that Tom is
- | | |
|---|---|
| A. alarmed at the severity of his wound | B. unaware of his own bleeding until prompted |
| C. resentful of Diggs’s focus on minor injuries | D. eager to return to play despite the injury |

Passage 3:- Back when I was in school, college, or even newly married, Onam was just a festival celebrated down south. At that time, I was not fully aware of the differences in the traditions, culture, and festivals of Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, and Andhra Pradesh — it was all simply “South India” to me then.

Born into a Bengali family and raised in Ranchi, Jharkhand, my earliest childhood memory of anything Malayali was my next-door neighbour. Growing up in a township with people from all States, I had a limited understanding of Kerala. I remember my neighbour’s family used to perform the Ayyapan Puja, and she would bring us a dark brown, sweet, and sticky prasad (prasadam, as I now call it) made with rice. My family loved it, and we eagerly awaited it every year.

After my schooling in Ranchi, I spent the next few years pursuing higher studies in Kolkata, and I have been based in Bangalore for the past 15 years. It was only later that I realised that the prasadam we enjoyed was called Neipayasam, which I have been lucky to have again from friends who visit Sabarimala annually.

As a teacher in a Bangalore school for over a decade, I have been part of grand Onam celebrations each year. We have dance performances by teachers, skits by students, and traditional snacks such as pazham pori, unniappam, and banana chips shared by our Malayali colleagues. A large pookalam decorates our school reception every year. Over time, I have made several friends from Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and Karnataka. I have even come to understand what it means to be from the Palakkad region, things I was completely ignorant of before. My horizons have expanded beyond idli-sambar, masala dosa, upma, and uttapam to include appam and stew, puttu and kadala curry, bisibele bath, chow chow bath, sundal, and more — not to mention the famous filter kaapi!

Onam has become an annual holiday tradition for me, complete with cooking the traditional sadya at home. Initially, I eagerly awaited invitations from my Malayali friends for their traditional sadya. However, during the pandemic, when stepping out was not an option, I started preparing sadya at home. Thanks to YouTube, I now know how to make porial, avial, inji pulli, pineapple pachadi, beetroot pachadi, kaalan, and of course, sambar. I have also learned how to make parippu payasam, palada payasam, and even ada payasam. Payasam, as I discovered, is like kheer in northern India, and in Bengali, we call it payesh, so payasam felt familiar! My family loves the red rice with a drizzle of golden ghee. The appalam (what I used to call papad) and sweet and salted banana chips are store-bought. All this, served on a plantain leaf, and voila — my Onam sadya is ready!

Sometimes I wonder what made me do this? Was it my friends, my geographic location (living in Bangalore), or simply my love for food? I think the last point trumps the other two. Food and festivals go together, and festivals and bonding go hand in hand. So, whether I bonded with my Malayali friends first and thus started celebrating their festival, or if it is my love for their food that led me to celebrate the festival, is really immaterial.

I am just happy to celebrate Onam each year, cook to my heart’s content, and sleep with a full tummy.

[<https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/open-page/united-by-food-and-festival/article68730284.ece>]

15. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- | | |
|---|--|
| A. celebrate the author’s growing appreciation for Kerala’s Onam traditions and cuisine | B. critique the authenticity of regional festivals in South India |
| C. analyze the historical origins of Onam and its religious significance | D. compare various South Indian cuisines and rank them by popularity |
16. In the context of the passage, the word “immaterial” most nearly means
- | | |
|---|---|
| A. irrelevant or unimportant in determining the outcome | B. composed of fine, ethereal substance |
| C. limiting or restrictive in its effect | D. carrying strong influence over related matters |
17. Sadya is to Onam as turkey is to
- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Christmas celebrations | B. Easter meals | C. Thanksgiving feasts | D. Valentine’s Day gifts |
|---------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
18. Which of the following best corrects any grammatical error in the sentence:
“I think the last point trumps the other two.”
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. change “trumps” to “had trumped” | B. change “trumps” to “trumps over” |
| C. change “trumps” to “trumps on” | D. no correction needed |
19. The statement “Food and festivals go together, and festivals and bonding go hand in hand” most strongly implies that
- | | |
|---|--|
| A. sharing a festive meal fosters closer relationships among participants | B. food is the sole defining element of any festival |
|---|--|

- C. personal bonding is more important than the celebration itself
 D. festivals lose their meaning without large crowds
20. Which of the following dishes did the author originally recall as a dark brown, sweet, and sticky **prasadam** from the Ayyappan Puja?
 A. unniappam, made from fried rice batter in small lumps B. pazham pori, ripe banana fritters coated in batter
 C. Neipayasam, a rice-based sweet pudding served as prasadam D. avial, a mixed-vegetable coconut curry
21. The author's overall attitude toward celebrating Onam and preparing sadya at home can best be described as
 A. apathetic, viewing it as just another holiday B. skeptical, unsure of South Indian traditions
 C. annoyed by the elaborate preparations required D. enthusiastic, relishing both the cooking process and the feast

Passage 4:- Peyton Farquhar was a well to do planter, of an old and highly respected Alabama family. Being a planter and like other planters a politician, he was naturally an original secessionist and ardently devoted to the Southern cause. Circumstances of an imperious nature, which it is unnecessary to relate here, had prevented him from taking service with that gallant army which had fought the disastrous campaigns ending with the fall of Corinth, and he chafed under the inglorious restraint, longing for the release of his energies, the larger life of the soldier, the opportunity for distinction. That opportunity, he felt, would come, as it comes to all in wartime. Meanwhile he did what he could. No service was too humble for him to perform in the aid of the South, no adventure too perilous for him to undertake if consistent with the character of a civilian who was at heart a soldier, and who in good faith and without too much qualification assented to at least a part of the frankly villainous dictum that all is fair in love and war.

One evening while Farquhar and his wife were sitting on a rustic bench near the entrance to his grounds, a gray-clad soldier rode up to the gate and asked for a drink of water. Mrs. Farquhar was only too happy to serve him with her own white hands. While she was fetching the water her husband approached the dusty horseman and inquired eagerly for news from the front.

"The Yanks are repairing the railroads," said the man, "and are getting ready for another advance. They have reached the Owl Creek bridge, put it in order and built a stockade on the north bank. The commandant has issued an order, which is posted everywhere, declaring that any civilian caught interfering with the railroad, its bridges, tunnels, or trains will be summarily hanged. I saw the order."

"How far is it to the Owl Creek bridge?" Farquhar asked.

"About thirty miles."

"Is there no force on this side of the creek?"

"Only a picket post half a mile out, on the railroad, and a single sentinel at this end of the bridge."

"Suppose a man—a civilian and student of hanging—should elude the picket post and perhaps get the better of the sentinel," said Farquhar, smiling, "what could he accomplish?"

The soldier reflected. "I was there a month ago," he replied. "I observed that the flood of last winter had lodged a great quantity of driftwood against the wooden pier at this end of the bridge. It is now dry and would burn like tinder."

The lady had now brought the water, which the soldier drank. He thanked her ceremoniously, bowed to her husband and rode away. An hour later, after nightfall, he repassed the plantation, going northward in the direction from which he had come. He was a Federal scout.

[This excerpt is from "An Occurrence at Owl Creek Bridge" by Ambrose Bierce]

22. Peyton Farquhar's chief motivation for risking dangerous exploits on behalf of the South is that he
 A. resents the planter class for excluding him from military service
 B. wishes to undermine the Confederate cause through daring acts
 C. seeks to protect his Alabama family's economic interests
 D. yearns for the "larger life of the soldier" and an opportunity for personal distinction
23. The word "**imperious**" in the phrase "circumstances of an imperious nature" most nearly means
 A. timid and unassertive in character and effect
 B. humble and deferential in force and tone
 C. commanding and urgent in character and effect
 D. uncertain and hesitant in nature
24. Which word is closest in meaning to "**inglorious**" as used in "he chafed under the inglorious restraint"?
 A. shameful and dishonourable B. dishonorable but accompanied by a desire for distinction
 C. excellent and commendable D. ostentatious and showy

25. The final revelation that the gray-clad soldier was “a Federal scout” most strongly implies that
- Mrs. Farquhar’s hospitality unwittingly betrayed her husband’s whereabouts to his own cause’s enemies
 - the soldier’s account of Yankee movements was deliberately exaggerated to mislead Farquhar
 - plantation residents were complicit in espionage against the South
 - Farquhar’s eagerness to serve allowed him to be deceived by the enemy’s cunning use of civilian guise
26. Which correction, if any, is necessary in the sentence “No service was too humble for him to perform in the aid of the South, no adventure too perilous for him to undertake if consistent with the character of a civilian who was at heart a soldier, and who in good faith and without too much qualification assented to at least a part of the frankly villainous dictum that all is fair in love and war.”?
- No correction needed.
 - Change “in the aid of the South” to “to aid the South.”
 - Change “consistent with the character of a civilian” to “consistent with his character as a civilian.”
 - Change “assented to at least a part of” to “assented to at least part of.”
27. The author’s tone toward Farquhar’s secessionist zeal and subsequent eagerness for military action is best described as
- approving, celebrating his patriotic fervor without reservation
 - subtly ironic, depicting his grand ambitions alongside his gullibility
 - neutral, presenting facts without any evaluative language
 - condemnatory, criticizing his support for a cause deemed immoral
28. The line “That opportunity, he felt, would come, as it comes to all in wartime” serves primarily to
- emphasize the inevitability of every able man finding a role in conflict
 - highlight Farquhar’s singular impatience compared to other civilians
 - underscore the universal allure of wartime glory for those yearning for distinction
 - suggest that the soldier’s life is more secure than civilian existence

Passage 5:- India’s resounding 8.2% GDP growth in 2023-24 came with two worrying portents. The farm sector lost momentum due to an unhelpful monsoon, and private consumption spends rose at less than half the economy’s pace. In fact, the 4% growth in private final consumption expenditure (PFCE) was the weakest since 2002-03, if one excludes 2020-21, when COVID-19 first hit the world. Of course, some of this stemmed from the farm sector’s rain woes that weighed down rural demand, while economists flagged a K-shaped consumption pattern of higher-end goods and services seeing greater offtake than the rest. A normal monsoon this year, it was hoped, would help the farm sector and rural demand rebound, and shore up overall consumption to levels that spur growth as well as hasten an uptick in industrial capacity utilisation rates to thresholds that compel private investors to ramp up. This much-awaited outcome is vital for the virtuous cycle of more investments leading to more jobs and higher consumption to kick in.

Growth numbers for the first quarter suggested this story was playing out, with the PFCE rising at a seven-quarter high of 7.4%, outpacing the 6.8% GDP uptick. Rural demand signals such as two-wheeler sales also perked up. India Ratings reckons that real rural wage growth turned positive in July and is expected to stay positive, aided by cooling inflation. This bodes well for consumption. However, a twist in this tale may be imminent, with urban demand beginning to show some fatigue. Last Tuesday, S&P Global Ratings, which expects India to grow 6.8% this year (lower than the 7.2% rise penned in by the Reserve Bank of India), said high interest rates are tempering urban demand. The RBI’s consumer confidence survey for July shows a turn in the tide, with current and future confidence levels of urban buyers dropping. The Finance Ministry has taken note too, pointing to a dip in passenger vehicle sales through April to August as a barometer of stuttering urban demand. The trend warrants monitoring, it said, while expressing hope that festive fervour could trigger a course reversal. With wallets crimped by persistently high food inflation (that also clouds rate cut hopes), the ability of urban Indians to create room for discretionary spends through the festive season and beyond would be critical for growth as well as the virtuous private investment cycle. With global oil prices turning benign, the Centre must consider passing through the reduced costs to consumers, and cut levies embedded into retail fuel prices. A substantive fuel price cut, as opposed to the token two rupees of relief per litre unveiled this March, can support demand in the economy.

[<https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/editorial/%E2%80%8Bdemand-flux-on-growth-dynamics/article68698054.ece>]

29. Despite India’s impressive 8.2% GDP growth in 2023–24, the passage highlights two main concerns. Which of the following best captures these worries?
- A slowdown in farm-sector growth due to an unfavourable monsoon and a sharp deceleration in private consumption spending, which rose at less than half the economy’s pace

- B. A decline in government infrastructure investment and a fall in foreign direct investment inflows
 C. Rising fiscal deficit pressures combined with widening trade deficits due to elevated oil imports
 D. A surge in non-performing assets in the banking sector and a subsequent credit crunch
30. In the context of the passage, the word “virtues” appears within “virtuous cycle.” Which of the following is closest in meaning to “virtuous” as used here?
 A. morally upright and ethically driven in a religious sense
 B. beneficial and self-reinforcing, producing positive outcomes that encourage further gains
 C. rare and difficult to achieve, often only found in idealistic theories
 D. superficial and symbolic, lacking real substance
31. The “K-shaped consumption pattern” mentioned in the second sentence of the first paragraph most likely implies that
 A. different segments of consumption are diverging, with higher-end goods and services growing faster than the rest, creating a bifurcated demand recovery
 B. consumption growth across all segments follows a uniform “K” trajectory of sharp rise followed by stabilization
 C. consumption has fallen in rural areas while urban areas have seen an equivalent rise, thus mirroring each other
 D. consumption growth is cyclical, with alternating periods of rapid increase and decline
32. The passage notes that “urban demand beginning to show some fatigue.” Which of the following is the best antonym for “fatigue” as used here?
 A. stagnation B. moderation C. persistence D. vigor
33. Monsoon : farm sector :: high interest rates :
 A. urban demand, since just as a poor monsoon weakens rural consumption, elevated interest rates are tempering spending by city consumers
 B. private investment, because high borrowing costs discourage capital expenditure by enterprises
 C. global oil prices, given that both move in divergent cycles affecting different parts of the economy
 D. industrial capacity utilisation, since interest rates directly affect the pace of factory output
34. Which correction, if any, is necessary in the sentence “With global oil prices turning benign, the Centre must consider passing through the reduced costs to consumers, and cut levies embedded into retail fuel prices.”?
 A. No correction needed.
 B. Replace “into” with “in” to read “embedded in retail fuel prices.”
 C. Add “the” before “reduced costs” to read “the reduced costs.”
 D. Replace “passing through” with “pass through” for consistency with parallel structure
35. The author’s concluding recommendation that the Centre enact a substantive fuel-price cut most nearly implies that
 A. a significant reduction in retail fuel levies would help revive both urban and rural consumption by easing household budgets
 B. only rural consumers stand to gain from lower fuel prices since urban consumers are less sensitive to energy costs
 C. a token cut, such as two rupees per litre, is preferable because it signals policy intent without risking fiscal imbalance
 D. fuel-price relief should be broader and more meaningful than token measures to meaningfully support aggregate demand

Passage 6:- There was a great bustle in Bishopsgate Street Within, as they drew up, and (it being a windy day) half-a-dozen men were tacking across the road under a press of paper, bearing gigantic announcements that a Public Meeting would be held at one o'clock precisely, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament in favour of the United Metropolitan Improved Hot Muffin and Crumpet Baking and Punctual Delivery Company, capital five millions, in five hundred thousand shares of ten pounds each; which sums were duly set forth in fat black figures of considerable size. Mr. Bonney elbowed his way briskly upstairs, receiving in his progress many low bows from the waiters who stood on the landings to show the way; and, followed by Mr. Nickleby, dived into a suite of apartments behind the great public room: in the second of which was a business-looking table, and several business-looking people.

"Hear!" cried a gentleman with a double chin, as Mr. Bonney presented himself. "Chair, gentlemen, chair!"

The new-comers were received with universal approbation, and Mr. Bonney bustled up to the top of the table, took off his hat, ran his fingers through his hair, and knocked a hackney-coachman's knock on the table with a little hammer: whereat several gentlemen cried "Hear!" and nodded slightly to each other, as much as to say what spirited conduct that was. Just at this moment, a waiter, feverish with agitation, tore into the room, and throwing the door open with a crash, shouted "Sir Matthew Pupker!"

The committee stood up and clapped their hands for joy, and while they were clapping them, in came Sir Matthew Pupker, attended by two live members of Parliament, one Irish and one Scotch, all smiling and bowing, and looking so pleasant that it seemed a perfect marvel how any man could have the heart to vote against them. Sir Matthew Pupker especially, who had a little round head with a flaxen wig on the top of it, fell into such a paroxysm of bows, that the wig threatened to be jerked off, every instant. When these symptoms had in some degree subsided, the gentlemen who were on speaking terms with Sir Matthew Pupker, or the two other members, crowded round them in three little groups, near one or other of which the gentlemen who were NOT on speaking terms with Sir Matthew Pupker or the two other members, stood lingering, and smiling, and rubbing their hands, in the desperate hope of something turning up which might bring them into notice. All this time, Sir Matthew Pupker and the two other members were relating to their separate circles what the intentions of government were, about taking up the bill; with a full account of what the government had said in a whisper the last time they dined with it, and how the government had been observed to wink when it said so; from which premises they were at no loss to draw the conclusion, that if the government had one object more at heart than another, that one object was the welfare and advantage of the United Metropolitan Improved Hot Muffin and Crumpet Baking and Punctual Delivery Company.

[This excerpt is adapted from *Nicholas Nickle* by Charles Dickens]

36. The author's primary satirical target in this excerpt is
 - A. the ostentatious marketing of baked goods through oversized billboards
 - B. the efficiency of Victorian-era public meeting protocols
 - C. the sycophantic and self-serving behavior of politicians and businessmen when seeking government favor
 - D. the architectural design of Bishopsgate Street public rooms
37. In the phrase "to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament," the word "**propriety**" most nearly means
 - A. legality or compliance with statutory requirements
 - B. timeliness and urgency of action
 - C. popularity among the populace
 - D. suitability or appropriateness for the occasion
38. Which word is closest in meaning to "**approbation**" as used in "The new-comers were received with universal approbation"?
 - A. reproach and criticism
 - B. approval and praise
 - C. indifference and neutrality
 - D. surprise and bewilderment
39. Knock : attention :: whistle :
 - A. signal the start of an event
 - B. bring people together
 - C. honor distinguished guests
 - D. conceal confidential information
40. The detail that the government "had been observed to wink when it said so" most strongly implies that
 - A. official endorsements were uniformly transparent and aboveboard
 - B. there was clandestine complicity between the government and the baking company's backers
 - C. parliamentary procedures required a literal wink as a form of consent
 - D. ministers were reluctant to express their true intentions aloud
41. Which correction, if any, is necessary in the phrase "tacking across the road under a press of paper, bearing gigantic announcements"?
 - A. Change "paper" to "papers" to accurately reflect multiple sheets being carried
 - B. Change "tacking" to "tackling" to convey the act of handling the load
 - C. Insert "the" before "road" to read "across the road" correctly
 - D. No correction needed
42. The behavior of the committee members as described ("lingering, and smiling, and rubbing their hands, in the desperate hope of something turning up which might bring them into notice") can best be characterized as
 - A. genuinely enthusiastic about public service
 - B. methodically debating the merits of the proposal
 - C. earnestly concerned with the public good
 - D. obsequiously sycophantic in anticipation of personal gain

Passage 7:- The killing of Hassan Nasrallah, Secretary-General of Hezbollah, was one of the most consequential acts by Israel since the war in West Asia broke out on October 7, 2023. Hezbollah, which, under Nasrallah's three-decade long leadership, emerged as a parallel state in Lebanon, has been seen by the Israelis as their most powerful non-state enemy. Viewed by the U.S. as a terror group, it is also a central constituent in Iran's "axis of resistance", through which Iran projects its influence across the region. By killing Nasrallah, Israel has dealt Hezbollah a heavy blow and dented Iran's influence, but its cross-border attacks have killed and displaced thousands and crossed the brightest of Iran's red lines. The region has never been this close to an open

war between Israel and Iran. When Israel launched its retaliatory war on Gaza after Hamas's October 7, 2023 attack on Israel, Nasrallah opened a second front by firing rockets into northern Israel. He wanted to keep some military pressure on the Israeli Defense Forces when the war on Gaza was killing tens of thousands of Palestinians. Israel played along with limited exchange of fire in return for Hezbollah's rockets when its focus was on Gaza. But after destroying much of Gaza, Israel turned its attention towards Lebanon, and then dramatically escalated the conflict, targeting Hezbollah's ground functionaries, its commanders and then Nasrallah.

Israel's declared objective in the north is to enable the over 60,000 people who were displaced by Hezbollah's rockets to return to their homes. Its strikes have weakened Hezbollah but not destroyed its missile capabilities. This means Israel could launch a ground offensive into Lebanon, seeking to push Hezbollah to the north of the Litani river and carve a buffer on the border. A ground offensive would displace and kill tens of thousands of people in Lebanon, which is reeling under deep economic pains. Israel's invasion of Gaza is yet to meet its declared objectives of destroying Hamas and securing the release of hostages. There is no guarantee that Israel would quickly meet its objectives in Lebanon. But Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu sees the crisis as an opportunity for Israel to degrade its non-state rivals even at the cost of triggering an all-out war with Iran. The U.S. publicly calls for ceasefires in Gaza and Lebanon, but these words do not carry any weight as the Biden administration continues to arm Israel. Iran, repeatedly provoked and pushed to the corner, has so far exercised relative restraint while Israel has gone on a blood-thirsty rampage. Iran might be tempted to respond to the Nasrallah killing with force. But Tehran should not give Mr. Netanyahu what he wants — an excuse to start a wider war in West Asia.

[<https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/editorial/%E2%80%8Bthe-edge-of-war-the-hindu-editorial-on-the-west-asia-situation/article68702064.ece>]

43. What is the primary purpose of the passage?

- A. To argue that Iran should provoke Israel into a larger conflict
- B. To analyse the strategic implications of Israel's killing of Nasrallah and the possible regional fallout
- C. To praise Iran's restraint in the face of Israeli actions
- D. To propose ceasefire terms in Gaza and Lebanon

44. Which option is the closest antonym of the word "consequential" as used in the passage?

- A. Instrumental in determining outcomes
- B. High in significance and impact
- C. Resulting in far-reaching effects
- D. Trivial and insignificant

45. Based on the passage, which inference is most justified?

- A. Israel's campaign in Gaza has already achieved all its declared objectives
- B. Hezbollah's missile capabilities have been entirely neutralised
- C. A ground offensive into Lebanon would risk massive civilian displacement and economic strain
- D. Iran has already responded militarily to Nasrallah's killing

46. Which of the following sentences correctly paraphrases the underlined portion of this sentence with no change in meaning?

"Israel's declared objective in the north is to enable the over 60,000 people who were displaced by Hezbollah's rockets to return to their homes."

- A. Israel says its goal in the north is helping the more than 60,000 displaced by Hezbollah rockets go back to their residences.
- B. Israel's northward aim is to prevent 60,000 people from ever returning to their homes after Hezbollah's rockets.
- C. Israel's stated aim in the north compels more than 60,000 displaced individuals to remain away from their homes.
- D. Israel's plan in the north requires that only a small fraction of the displaced be allowed to come back.

47. What is the most appropriate meaning of "parallel state" as used in the passage?

- A. A subordinate administrative branch within the Lebanese government
- B. A de facto governing entity operating alongside official state structures
- C. A temporary administrative body set up during emergencies
- D. An entirely underground organisation with no public presence

48. Hezbollah is to non-state actor as Hamas is to:

- A. Militant organisation primarily based in Gaza that threatens Israel's security
- B. International peacekeeping force operating in West Asia

- C. Traditional political party in Lebanon with no military wing
- D. State-sponsored diplomatic mission in Tehran

49. What stance does the author take regarding Iran's potential reaction to Nasrallah's killing?

- A. That Iran should immediately escalate militarily to retaliate and deter future Israeli actions
- B. That Iran's red lines have already been crossed, making any further response pointless
- C. That Iran must exercise restraint to avoid giving Netanyahu an excuse for a wider war
- D. That Iran's best option is to call for a global economic boycott of Israel

50. According to the passage, which of the following is a fact?

- A. Iran has officially declared war on Israel following Nasrallah's death.
- B. Israel has successfully pushed Hezbollah forces north of the Litani river.
- C. The Biden administration has ceased all arms shipments to Israel.
- D. Israel's invasion of Gaza has not yet met its declared objectives of destroying Hamas and releasing hostages.

SECTION-B : CURRENT AFFAIRS, INCLUDING GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

51. In July 2025, the United States imposed a 50 % tariff on Brazilian imports over the prosecution of former President Jair Bolsonaro. How did Brazil officially respond?

- A. President Lula da Silva publicly rejected the tariffs, defended Brazil's judicial independence, and warned he would consider reciprocal measures.
- B. Brazil quietly asked the World Trade Organization to mediate, while privately seeking tariff relief in off-record talks.
- C. Major Brazilian exporters praised the U.S. move as necessary to curb Bolsonaro's influence, urging the government to stand down.
- D. Brazil immediately halted all soy and iron-ore exports to the U.S., then reversed the decision under corporate pressure.

52. On June 13, 2025, India was elected to the United Nations Human Rights Council for a three-year term (2025–27). Which of the following is true?

- A. India secured 143 votes, filling one of the vacancies for Western European and Others Group.
- B. India was elected unopposed as a permanent member of the Council.
- C. India won 184 out of 193 votes, marking its third term on the Council.
- D. India failed to achieve the required two-thirds majority and was not elected.

53. Who won the 2025 UEFA Champions League final held on May 31 at Munich's Allianz Arena, and what was the score?

- A. Manchester City, 2–1 over Real Madrid in a defensive contest.
- B. Paris Saint-Germain, 5–0 over Internazionale Milan in the most lopsided final since 1960.
- C. Real Madrid, 4–0 over Liverpool with a commanding second-half performance.
- D. Internazionale Milan, 3–2 over Bayern Munich in extra time with an injury-time winner.

54. At the 2025 Copa América final on July 25 at MetLife Stadium, which team triumphed and what was the scoreline?

- A. Argentina defeated Brazil 1–0 with a late Messi goal.
- B. Colombia beat Argentina on penalties after a 2–2 draw.
- C. Uruguay overcame Chile 2–1 through a second-half comeback.
- D. Brazil defeated Argentina 2–0 with clinical strikes in each half.

55. When was the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) established?

- A. 15 March 2006, replacing the former Commission on Human Rights with a new inter-governmental body focused on strengthening human rights promotion and protection worldwide
- B. 15 March 2007, following a year of preparatory sessions and consensus-building among UN member states
- C. 15 March 2008, coinciding with the UN General Assembly's adoption of major procedural reforms
- D. 15 March 2009, as part of the UN's broader institutional restructuring to streamline its human rights mechanisms

56. Which Article of the Indian Constitution was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on November 26, 1949?

- A. Article 368, relating to the procedure for amendment of the Constitution.
- B. The Preamble to the Constitution, summarizing its core philosophy.

- C. Article 51A, listing Fundamental Duties of citizens.
 D. Article 14, guaranteeing equality before the law.
57. Who was the first Law Minister of independent India?
 A. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, appointed to draft the Constitution and oversee legal affairs from 1947
 B. S. P. Mukherjee, a senior barrister known for his work on civil liberties post-Independence
 C. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, who later served as Home Minister and drafted key security laws
 D. K. M. Munshi, instrumental in the Zakir Husain scholarship and later education reforms
58. Which of the following is the tallest mountain located in India?
 A. Kangchenjunga B. Nanda Devi C. K2 D. Mount Everest
59. Which of the following is the largest lake in India by surface area?
 A. Chilika Lake, a brackish water lagoon in Odisha covering over 1,100 km²
 B. Vembanad Lake, a freshwater lagoon in Kerala covering approximately 2,033 km²
 C. Kolleru Lake, a shallow freshwater lake in Andhra Pradesh covering about 245 km²
 D. Sambhar Salt Lake, an inland saline lake in Rajasthan covering around 190 km²
60. Who won the 2025 Tour de France, securing back-to-back victories?
 A. Tadej Pogačar, riding for UAE Team Emirates.
 B. Primož Roglič, leading Team Jumbo-Visma.
 C. Christophe Laporte, in a surprise overall performance for Arkéa–Samsic.
 D. Jonas Vingegaard, extending his dominance with a strong mountain-stage campaign.
61. At the 78th Cannes Film Festival (May 13–24, 2025), which film and director won the Palme d’Or?
 A. “Sentimental Value” directed by Joachim Trier, a Norwegian drama exploring intergenerational memory and trauma.
 B. “It Was Just an Accident” by Iranian filmmaker Jafar Panahi, a political drama secretly shot under restrictions and spotlighting human rights.
 C. “The Secret Agent” by Brazilian director Kleber Mendonça Filho, a spy thriller set during Cold War espionage in Latin America.
 D. “Young Mothers” by Jean-Pierre and Luc Dardenne, a Belgian social-realist film following new parenthood in post-industrial Europe.
62. On May 31, 2025, who won the UEFA Champions League final at Munich’s Allianz Arena, and what was the score?
 A. Manchester City, 2–1 over Real Madrid in a tactical defensive contest.
 B. Paris Saint-Germain, 5–0 over Internazionale Milan in the most lopsided final since 1960.
 C. Real Madrid, 4–0 over Liverpool with a commanding second-half performance.
 D. Internazionale Milan, 3–2 over Bayern Munich in extra time with an injury-time winner.
63. On June 6, 2025, the Reserve Bank of India’s Monetary Policy Committee cut the repo rate by 50 basis points. To what level was it reduced?
 A. 5.50% per annum. B. 6.25% per annum. C. 6.75% per annum. D. 7.00% per annum.
64. Which organization won the 2025 Pulitzer Prize for Public Service, announced on May 6, 2025?
 A. ProPublica, for reporting on delays in urgent maternal care driven by restrictive abortion-law interpretations.
 B. The Washington Post, for its on-the-ground coverage of an assassination attempt on a former U.S. president.
 C. The New York Times, for an exposé on climate-related economic risks facing coastal communities.
 D. The Wall Street Journal, for its investigation into a tech billionaire’s political influence campaigns.
65. In June 2025, India’s gross Goods and Services Tax collection stood at approximately how much, marking a 6.2% year-on-year increase?
 A. ₹1.85 lakh crore, even as monthly collections moderated from earlier highs.
 B. ₹2.37 lakh crore, setting a new monthly record since GST’s rollout.
 C. ₹2.01 lakh crore, reflecting a sequential rise from April’s figure.
 D. ₹1.59 lakh crore, representing net GST revenue after accounting for refunds.

- ...for writing the *Ramayana*.
 ...16th century who wrote the *Ramcharitmanas*.
 ...t playwright and poet.
- ...the Raisina Dialogue 2025, held in New Delhi?
 ...and Planet”
 ...l Governance”
- B. “Navigating the New Cold War in the 21st Century
 D. “Climate Finance and Sustainable Development
- ...d on 28 May 2025, took place at which location?
 ...pan
 ...i, India
- B. Itamaraty Palace, Brasília, Brazil
 D. Sandton Convention Centre, Johannesburg, South Africa
- ...at the 2025 French Open?
 ...Alcaraz
- C. Jannik Sinner
 D. Rafael Nadal
- ...cture award at the 97th Academy Awards in 2025?
 ...Part Two
- C. Emilia Pérez
 D. Anora

Conclusions:

- I. No dog is a mammal. II. Some mammals are cats.
- A. Only I follows B. Only II follows C. Both follow D. Neither follows

88. Statements:

- (A) All flowers are plants. (B) No plant is a mineral.

Conclusions:

- I. No flower is a mineral. II. Some minerals are plants.
- A. Only I follows B. Only II follows C. Both follow D. Neither follows

89. Statements:

- (A) Some cars are electric. (B) All electric things are modern.

Conclusions:

- I. Some cars are modern. II. Some modern things are electric.
- A. Only I follows B. Only II follows C. Both follow D. Neither follows

Direction:- The following questions consist of five/six statements, each followed by options consisting of three statements put together in a specific order. Choose the best option which indicates a valid argument, that is, where the third statement is a conclusion drawn from the preceding two statements:

90. Statements:

- (A) All cats are mammals. (B) Some mammals are aquatic. (C) Some cats are aquatic.
 (D) No mammal is a plant. (E) No cat is a plant. (F) Some aquatic creatures are cats.

Options:

- (a) BCF (b) CAF (c) DAE (d) EDB

91. Statements:

- (A) Some fruits are berries. (B) All berries are sweet. (C) Some fruits are sweet. (D) No sweet thing is sour.
 (E) No berry is sour. (F) Some sour things are fruits.

Options:

- (a) BDE (b) ABE (c) CAF (d) DBC

92. Statements:

1. Some painters are sculptors.
2. All sculptors are artists.
3. No artist is unskilled.

Conclusions:

- I. Some painters are artists. II. No unskilled person is a painter.
- A) Only conclusion I follows B) Only conclusion II follows
- C) Both conclusions I and II follow D) Neither conclusion I nor II follows

93. Statements: A recent survey finds that 80% of urban commuters use personal cars for trips under 5 km, despite average traffic speeds below 15 km/h during peak hours. Public buses, which run dedicated lanes on 40% of city roads, carry only 15% of these short-distance commuters. Taxis and ride-sharing together account for 5%. Commuters thus strongly prefer private cars over public transit for short urban trips.

Question: Which one of the following inferences is most strongly supported by the above information?

- A. Congestion pricing on private cars would shift at least half of short-distance commuters to buses.
- B. The availability of bus lanes on 40% of roads has not significantly increased bus ridership for short trips.
- C. Taxi and ride-sharing services are underutilized due to higher costs than private car ownership.
- D. Expanding bus lanes to 100% of roads would eliminate traffic congestion.

94. Argument: The municipality proposes to replace all gasoline-powered streetlights with solar LED units, claiming that the higher upfront cost will be recouped within five years through energy savings and reduced maintenance.

Which one of the following is an assumption required by the municipality's argument to justify the viability of the replacement in question?

- A. LED streetlights produce the same luminosity as gasoline lamps.
- B. Future energy prices will remain constant.
- C. Maintenance costs for solar units will not exceed current lamp maintenance.
- D. Citizens prefer environmentally friendly lighting solutions.

95. A new smartphone app launched in April saw 100,000 downloads in the first month, but only 5% of those users remained active after three months. The developers argue that introducing a loyalty-points system tied to continued app usage will materially increase long-term engagement rates.

Which one of the following, if true, would most strengthen the developers' claim?

- A. In a controlled trial, implementing a similar loyalty-points system in another app raised three-month user retention from 5% to 25%.
- B. Surveys reveal that 80% of potential users cite lack of features—not rewards—as their main reason for abandoning new apps.
- C. The company's marketing spend has doubled since launch, yet active users continue to decline.
- D. A competitor's rewards program led to a temporary spike in engagement but no difference at six months.

96. Premises: A regional airline claims its new fuel-efficient planes will reduce per-flight fuel costs by 30% and thus lower ticket prices by 20%. Fare cuts will boost passenger numbers by 25%.

Which one of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the airline's prediction?

- A. Fuel prices are projected to drop by 10% industry-wide next year.
- B. The airline's passengers value reliability over ticket price.
- C. Airport taxes account for 40% of the ticket price.
- D. Competitor airlines are introducing fuel-efficient models concurrently.

97. Observation: Over the past decade, coffee consumption per capita in Country X rose by 50%, yet domestic coffee bean imports declined by 30%.

Which one of the following, if true, best resolves the apparent paradox?

- A. Country X began growing high-quality coffee domestically five years ago.
- B. Coffee prices on the world market tripled last decade.
- C. Tea sales in Country X have fallen by 25%.
- D. Instant coffee consumption counts toward per-capita coffee statistics.

98. Premises: A study shows that municipalities with extensive bicycle-lane networks have 25% fewer road accidents per capita. Additional analysis reveals that these cities also have 15% lower average vehicle speeds.

Which one of the following conclusions is best supported?

- A. Installing bike lanes causes drivers to slow down, reducing accidents.
- B. Drivers in bike-lane cities are more law-abiding.
- C. Lower vehicle speeds correlate with fewer road accidents.
- D. Removing bike lanes would increase accident rates.

99. Argument: Since surveys show that 90% of students who use on-campus study pods score above the national average, the availability of study pods improves academic performance.

Which one of the following, if true, most seriously calls the argument's conclusion into question?

- A. Students who choose pods tend to have higher pre-existing GPAs.
- B. National average scores have risen by 5% in the past year.
- C. Off-campus study groups achieve similar high scores.
- D. The university plans to add more study pods next year.

100. Argument: A rural electrification program claims that providing solar panels to remote villages will increase evening study hours by 30%, thereby boosting literacy rates.

Which one of the following is an assumption required by the argument?

- A. Villagers will use the extra evening hours exclusively for study.
- B. Literacy rate improvements can be measured within one year.
- C. Solar panels will function reliably in remote conditions.
- D. Evening study is the primary bottleneck to literacy in these villages.

101. Principle When an unforeseen event after contract formation makes performance impossible or illegal, the contract is "frustrated" and both sides are excused. However, normal hardship or increased cost does not frustrate unless performance is strictly impossible (e.g. illegal).

Facts: Rural artisan Ravi agrees on January 1 to supply 500 handcrafted clay lamps to Urban Decor Ltd. ("UDL") at ₹200 a lamp for its spring festival orders. UDL plans to sell them in Delhi from March 10. Ravi begins making 300 lamps by February, buys special dyes, and hires two assistants at his small village studio. On February 20, the local municipality unexpectedly bans sale and transfer of all earthenware as a precaution against an environmental hazard—pending a 60-day scientific study. Ravi informs UDL that shipping would break the ban; UDL insists it must receive lamps for its marketing campaign regardless of legality. Meanwhile, Ravi's assistants cannot be paid and his clay stock is wasted. UDL sues for breach; Ravi counters that the municipal order has made the contract impossible and illegal to perform. Which rule applies?

Under Indian law of frustration, what outcome follows?

- A. Ravi is excused—municipal ban makes export illegal and impossible, frustrating the contract entirely.
- B. Ravi remains liable—ban is local, UDL could arrange pick-up elsewhere, so performance wasn't absolutely impossible.
- C. UDL must pay for the 300 completed lamps and recover rest from Ravi for partial performance.
- D. Both must renegotiate—court will order modification, not discharge, to preserve commercial purpose.

102. Principle: In a registered partnership, a new partner admitted with consent becomes bound by past liabilities only if the deed so provides or old partners expressly agree; otherwise, they share only future profits and debts.

Facts: "Chai & Chat" is a rapidly growing café partnership run by Alia and Bhaskar in Mumbai. Their partnership deed (registered in June 2024) silently omits any clause about future admissions. In December, they decide to admit Charu for ₹10 lakhs capital, promising her 25% share of profits and an equal vote in management. Without revising the deed, they orally agree among themselves that Charu will not assume any debts incurred before January 1. Unbeknownst to Charu, on December 20 a supplier delivered ₹3 lakhs of premium coffee beans to Chai & Chat on 30-day credit. The invoice is unpaid on January 25; the supplier sues Charu alongside Alia and Bhaskar. Charu insists she never consented to be liable for past debts.

On what basis will a court determine Charu's liability for the December 20 debt?

- A. Charu is not liable—no deed amendment or express written consent bound her to past liabilities.
- B. Charu is fully liable—her admission and equal management vote implied acceptance of all partnership debts.
- C. Charu is liable only if the court finds she had actual knowledge of that specific ₹3 lakhs debt.
- D. Charu shares liabilities proportionally for any debts discoverable in a reasonable due-diligence before admission.

103. Principle: If one party in a stronger position (e.g., spiritual leader and devotee) abuses that influence to extract an agreement, the contract is voidable—meaning the weaker party can set it aside.

Facts: In rural Kerala, Devdas is a respected temple priest whose recommendations can secure land-grant approvals. Farmer Farah approaches him for help obtaining government permission to develop a kasavu-silk showroom on her family's ancestral plot. 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. Feeling morally obliged, Farah signs an agreement promising 12% interest and an absolute power of sale if she defaults. Two months later, when Farah has raised only ₹30 lakhs externally, Devdas threatens foreclosure unless she pays the full ₹50 lakhs at once. Farah claims the loan agreement is procured by undue influence.

Which result aligns with the doctrine of undue influence?

- A. The court will rescind the loan agreement entirely, restoring Farah's property and requiring Devdas to refund any payments.
- B. The court enforces the principal sum but reduces the interest rate, finding only the rate unconscionable, not the loan itself.
- C. The court upholds the agreement—religious guidance isn't "influence" under secular contract law.
- D. The court voids only the power-of-sale clause, preserving Farah's debt obligation but striking down the collateral term.

104. Principle: Partners owe each other highest good faith ("uberrimae fidei"): they must disclose material information affecting partnership business and cannot compete without consent. In the event they breach the same, a prohibitory injunction restraining further involvement from the activity in question is an appropriate remedy.

Facts: In Bengaluru, software engineers Ankit and Bina form "CodeStream LLP" in April 2024 to develop fintech apps. Their LLP agreement requires unanimous consent for any side business. In July, Bina quietly invests ₹20 lakhs in a rival start-up "PayWave" and signs a non-disclosure agreement to deliver fintech modules—directly competing with CodeStream. She neither tells Ankit nor obtains his consent. In November, CodeStream files a patent for their top-selling payments algorithm; Bina transfers critical code snippets from CodeStream's internal repo to PayWave under her NDA, allegedly to "help a friend." CodeStream discovers the breach and sues for injunction and damages.

What relief is most appropriate under partnership fiduciary principles?

- A. Rescission of the LLP agreement because Bina's breach voids the entire partnership for all partners.
- B. Specific performance compelling Bina to transfer her PayWave shares and reinvest them into CodeStream LLP.
- C. Injunction preventing Bina from further involvement with PayWave and accounting for all profits she gained from that venture.
- D. Limited damages for lost CodeStream sales only, without injunctive relief, as monetary compensation suffices.

105. Principle: In non-bailable offences, grant of bail lies in judicial discretion, guided by factors like prima facie evidence, seriousness of the offence, likelihood of tampering with evidence, and the accused's ties to the community.

Facts: Rohit Singh, a 28-year-old schoolteacher from rural Uttar Pradesh, is accused of grievous hurt under Section 325 IPC after an altercation with a local politician's driver. Late one evening, Rohit was returning home on his cycle when the driver's speeding SUV forced him off the road. Enraged, Rohit picked up a heavy rock and struck the SUV's windshield, causing glass shards to injure the driver. The driver waited in an adjoining village before filing an FIR at the nearest police outpost two days later, alleging Rohit intended to kill him. Meanwhile, Rohit's neighbours claim he's a respected teacher with no history of violence and has strong family responsibilities, including caring for an ailing mother. The local magistrate remanded him to jail without granting bail, citing the driver's serious head injuries and Rohit's alleged "violent propensity." Rohit applied for bail before the Sessions Court, emphasizing that the prima facie materials show self-defence and that he is unlikely to abscond. The Sessions Judge must decide whether to grant bail, balancing the offence's gravity against Rohit's community ties and the possibility he may tamper with evidence.

In light of Section 437 CrPC and the facts above, which is the most appropriate bail order?

- A. Grant bail on stringent conditions—Rohit must surrender his passport, report weekly to police, and not contact the driver.
- B. Deny bail—injuries are grievous, and prima facie case shows violent intention.
- C. Grant bail unconditionally—Rohit's community ties and lack of prior record outweigh offence seriousness.
- D. Grant bail on moderate conditions—Rohit to furnish personal bond with two sureties and avoid intimidation.

106. Principle: An act is “murder” if the offender intends to cause death or knows the act is so imminently dangerous that it must cause death or such bodily injury as likely to cause death.

Facts: In suburban Mumbai, Kavita Sharma, a single mother, learns her estranged husband, Vikram, intends to abduct their ten-year-old son to take him abroad. Late at night, Kavita confronts Vikram outside the apartment, brandishing a kitchen knife. A heated scuffle ensues when Vikram lunges to seize the child’s backpack. Kavita, in panic, stabs him twice in the abdomen. Vikram staggers toward the stairwell, bleeding heavily, and dies before reaching the ground floor. Witnesses dispute whether Kavita aimed at Vikram’s torso deliberately or merely sought to frighten him. Kavita surrenders herself immediately, claiming she intended only to scare him, not kill. The police record shows Kavita’s statements vary: at the scene she says “I wanted him to stay away,” later she admits “I saw red.” The Investigating Officer charges her under Section 300 IPC for murder. Kavita’s counsel argues she lacked the intent or knowledge necessary for murder and should face culpable homicide not amounting to murder under Section 299 IPC.

Which offence does Kavita most properly attract?

- A. Murder, since she used a lethal weapon knowing it likely to cause death.
- B. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, because absence of intent to kill mitigates liability.
- C. House trespass with intent to commit offence, as she entered common area with a knife.
- D. Voluntarily causing hurt, because victim’s death was unintended.

107. Principle: Police may search premises without a warrant only if urgent circumstances make obtaining one impracticable; otherwise, searches require a magistrate’s warrant.

Facts: Delhi Police receive an anonymous tip that Meera Gupta, an IT professional, is storing large quantities of illegal prescription drugs in her urban apartment. An officer arrives late at night, sees Meera leaving her building carrying a box. Believing drugs may be inside, the officer forces entry into Meera’s apartment without a warrant, conducts a room-by-room search in her absence, and seizes several blister packs of controlled substances not in Meera’s name. Meera, on returning, demands to see any warrant; the officer refuses, claiming exigency to prevent danger to public. At trial, Meera moves to exclude the seized evidence, arguing that no imminent emergency existed, and the police could easily have sought a warrant from the magistrate within hours. The prosecution contends that the drugs’ potential harm justified immediate action.

Which is the correct legal position on admissibility of the seized drugs?

- A. Admissible, as public safety exigency justified the warrantless search to prevent imminent harm.
- B. Inadmissible, because no genuine emergency existed and police had time to obtain a warrant.
- C. Admissible, since drugs are inherently dangerous and exception applies regardless of timing.
- D. Inadmissible, unless Meera’s consent is later obtained in writing.

108. Principle: An act committed by a person incapable of understanding the nature of the act, or distinguishing right from wrong, due to involuntary intoxication, may excuse criminal liability if the intoxication was not self-induced.

Facts: In a remote Himachal Pradesh village, Rajan, a 55-year-old school principal with no prior criminal history, attends a traditional harvest festival where local brew (“chhang”) is served. Unbeknownst to him, an unscrupulous host spikes Rajan’s drink with a potent sedative. Later that evening, Rajan, in a stupor, wanders into the neighboring property and sets fire to a dry haystack, causing significant damage. Villagers awaken to flames and subdue Rajan before the blaze spreads. At trial, Rajan pleads that he was severely disoriented by involuntary intoxication and had no knowledge of his actions. The prosecution submits that he knowingly consumed local brew customary at festivals and must foresee potential risk.

Is Rajan criminally liable for arson?

- A. Yes, because he voluntarily drank the local brew and is responsible for consequences.
- B. No, because intoxication always exempts from liability under Indian law.
- C. Yes, but only for negligent damage, not arson, due to lack of intent.
- D. No, if he proves the sedative was involuntarily administered, meeting Section 85 IPC.

109. Principle: A private nuisance arises when a defendant intentionally or negligently creates a condition that unreasonably interferes with another's use or enjoyment of land, taking into account the character of the locality, the nature and frequency of the interference, and any social utility of the defendant's conduct.

Facts: Surjanpur's farmland has relied on the Ganga canal for generations, but when UrbanTech Ltd. acquired its century-old tannery site in 2023, the company began nightly discharges of untreated chemical effluent into the canal. Although UrbanTech installed a free water-purification unit downstream and touted its corporate-social-responsibility budget, farmers A and B awakened each morning to dead fish floating in irrigation channels, crops streaked with unnatural hues, and a pervasive, acrid stench. The village panchayat formally demanded cessation of the discharge, but UrbanTech insisted that the canal is a navigable waterway beyond local authority and continued dumping waste after midnight.

Can A and B obtain an injunction and damages for private nuisance?

- A. No—because UrbanTech's CSR purifier downstream and nighttime schedule render the interference reasonable in an industrial context.
- B. No—unless statutory pollution thresholds are proven breached, mere odors and crop discoloration are insufficient for nuisance.
- C. Yes—UrbanTech's persistent effluent release constitutes unreasonable interference with the farmers' enjoyment of their land despite any CSR measures.
- D. Yes—but only if the court reclassifies the canal as a non-public watercourse to bring it under local jurisdiction.

110. Principle: An employer is vicariously liable for torts committed by employees acting in the course of their employment when the wrongful act is sufficiently connected to authorized duties, including minor deviations ("detours") that further the employer's business.

Facts: MetroRide, a Mumbai ride-hailing platform, recruits drivers as "gig workers" but mandates fares, routes, and insurance via its app. One evening, driver D, still logged into the app despite a brief GPS dropout, deviated from the digitally prescribed route to avoid traffic by taking a narrow alley not shown on the map. In that alley, D struck pedestrian P, causing serious injuries. MetroRide's policy forbade detours, and the company argues it lost control once the app went dormant. Yet MetroRide continues collecting its commission on every journey and requires drivers to remain "available and insured" whenever logged in.

Is MetroRide vicariously liable for P's injuries?

- A. Yes—because D's shortcut, though off-map, furthered MetroRide's business and remained within the scope of his gig-driving duties.
- B. No—D's unauthorized alley detour was a frolic outside his employment, severing MetroRide's vicarious liability.
- C. Yes—but only if evidence shows MetroRide tacitly endorsed unmonitored route changes to speed rides.
- D. No—labeling drivers "independent contractors" precludes employer liability for their on-duty torts.

111. Principle: The right to life and personal liberty under Article 21 encompasses a reasonable expectation of privacy; any state surveillance must be authorized by law, pursue a legitimate aim, and be proportionate and minimally intrusive.

Facts: The Delhi government's "SafeCity" initiative installed facial-recognition cameras at every metro station gate, automatically matching commuter faces against a database of petty-crime suspects and tagging alerts for seven days. Student X, carrying a confidential LSAT draft, was flagged and tracked without notice or warrant. The scheme operates without any statutory framework, data-retention limits, independent oversight, or appeals mechanism. The High Court denied X interim relief, ruling that public transit areas carry no "intimate zone" of privacy. X now petitions the Supreme Court under Article 32 for an injunction and damages.

Should the Supreme Court grant X relief against the surveillance scheme?

- A. Yes—because mass facial recognition without legal authorization, retention safeguards, or oversight violates her reasonable privacy expectations.
- B. Yes—but only to impose data-retention limits; the general surveillance may continue for security.

- C. No—public metro hubs lack any privacy expectation, making CCTV monitoring lawful.
- D. No—X’s claimed academic harm is speculative and does not warrant injunctive relief.

112. Principle: Article 14 prohibits arbitrary state action by requiring that any legislative classification must be based on an intelligible differentia and bear a rational nexus to the statute’s objective.

Facts: Karnataka’s “Urban Artisan Act” reserves forty percent of street-vending permits in Bengaluru for artisans whose families have resided locally for at least five generations, while the remaining permits are distributed by lottery among all other skilled craftsmen, including recent migrants. M, born and trained in Bengaluru with top craftsmanship awards, is excluded solely because her parents migrated two decades ago. The state defends the rule as necessary to preserve local cultural heritage and prevent overcrowding. The High Court upheld the ancestry requirement; M appeals to the Supreme Court under Article 14.

Does the five-generation residency requirement violate the equality guarantee?

- A. Yes—ancestral lineage lacks any logical connection to individual artisan skill or cultural contribution, making the classification arbitrary.
- B. No—the legislature may rationally prioritize deep-rooted local identity to protect heritage, so the law is valid.
- C. Yes—but only the lottery scheme for non-locals, not the ancestry test, is arbitrary.
- D. No—M qualifies as local by birthright, fulfilling the act’s local-origin requirement.

113. Principle: Under the Trade Marks Act, 1999, infringement occurs when a later mark is deceptively similar to an earlier registered mark and is used in the course of trade in relation to goods or services identical or similar to those for which the earlier mark is registered, thereby causing a likelihood of confusion or association.

Facts: SweetHome Bakers, a family-run bakery in Kochi, registered its “SweetHome” word mark and a stylized house-shaped logo in 2015 for baked goods. Last year, national food conglomerate Golden Crust Ltd. launched a new product line under the mark “Sweet Home Foods” using a nearly identical house-logo and similar turquoise-and-white color scheme on packaging sold in Kerala supermarkets. Within months, SweetHome Bakers began receiving customer complaints that their artisanal loaves were being mistaken for Golden Crust’s mass-produced breads. Despite SweetHome’s objections, Golden Crust refused to change its mark, insisting there was no real confusion given the difference in font weight and that “sweet home” is a common phrase. SweetHome concerns that continued use of “Sweet Home Foods” will dilute its goodwill and intends to sue for infringement.

On these facts, can SweetHome Bakers successfully restrain Golden Crust Ltd. from using “Sweet Home Foods”?

- A. Yes—because the marks are deceptively similar in appearance, sound, and idea, creating a likelihood of confusion among ordinary consumers.
- B. No—because “sweet home” is a non-distinctive phrase and Golden Crust’s thicker font distinguishes its packaging sufficiently.
- C. Yes—but only if SweetHome proves actual instances of confusion leading to quantifiable loss of sales.
- D. No—because Golden Crust’s broader corporate reputation outweighs any local bakery’s registered goodwill.

114. Principle: Under the Limitation Act, 1963, a person claiming adverse possession must prove that their possession of another’s land was continuous, open, hostile (without the owner’s consent), exclusive, and under a claim of right for at least twelve years.

Facts: On the outskirts of Jaipur, retired engineer Mr. Rao fenced in a two-meter-wide strip of unused municipal land adjacent to his backyard in 2009, built a paved pathway and a flowerbed there, and has since maintained it privately. Although the municipality cleared weeds twice—in 2012 and 2018—it never removed the fence or pathway. Neighbouring homeowners assumed the land belonged to Rao. Last month, the municipality notified Rao that the strip is public land slated for a bike path and demanded immediate removal of his installations. Rao asserts he has acquired title by adverse possession, pointing to uninterrupted maintenance and exclusion of others for over fourteen years. The municipality counters that its periodic clearance efforts show non-hostile use and that Rao never registered a formal claim.

Is Mr. Rao’s adverse-possession claim likely to succeed?

- A. Yes—because his uninterrupted, exclusive, and hostile possession for over twelve years meets all statutory requirements despite occasional municipal clearings.

- 115. Principle:** Under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, unfair trade practices include making false or misleading representations about the standard, quality, or performance of goods, and consumers are entitled to remedies such as replacement, refund, and compensation for deficiency in service or defective goods.

What relief is Ms. Gupta entitled to under the Consumer Protection Act?

- 116.** A startup's eight founding members—Anita (A), Bala (B), Chitra (C), Deepak (D), Ehsaan (E), Farida (F), Govind (G), and Harini (H)—sit around a round table facing the center. Seats are numbered 1–8 clockwise. The following conditions apply:

- According to the seating arrangement, which founding member sits directly opposite Anita?

- 117.** Eight panelists—Leela (L), Manoj (M), Nisha (N), Omar (O), Priya (P), Qadir (Q), Rina (R), and Sameer (S)—are arranged around a circular stage facing inward. Positions are labeled A–H in clockwise order. The following rules apply:

- Which panelist occupies position C?

- 118.** A round-robin tournament's eight captains—Arun (A), Bhavna (B), Cyrus (C), Divya (D), Ebrahim (E), Fazal (F), Greta (G), and Hari (H)—sit around a circle facing the center. Chairs are marked 1–8 clockwise. The following conditions apply:

1. Arun sits at seat 1.
2. Divya sits two seats counter clockwise from Arun.
3. Bhavna and Cyrus sit adjacent, with Cyrus immediately counter clockwise of Bhavna.
4. Ebrahim sits directly opposite Greta.
5. Fazal sits immediately clockwise of Ebrahim.
6. Hari sits at seat 8.
7. Bhavna's seat number is odd.

Which captain occupies **seat 4**?

- A. Bhavna B. Cyrus C. Ebrahim D. Fazal

119. Six editors—Anil (A), Brinda (B), Cyrus (C), Deepa (D), Esha (E), and Faraz (F)—stand in a straight line facing north, in positions 1 (leftmost) to 6 (rightmost). Rules:

1. Brinda stands immediately to the right of Anil.
2. Deepa occupies position 3.
3. Cyrus stands somewhere to the left of Esha.
4. Faraz is at one of the end positions.
5. Exactly one person stands between Cyrus and Faraz.
6. Esha does not stand next to Deepa.

Which editor stands immediately between Cyrus and Faraz?

- A. Anil B. Brinda C. Deepa D. Esha

120. Eight researchers—Karthik (K), Leena (L), Manish (M), Nidhi (N), Ojas (O), Pallavi (P), Qasim (Q), and Ritu (R)—stand in a row facing a whiteboard. Seats are numbered 1–8 from left to right.

1. Manish stands immediately to the right of Karthik.
2. Nidhi occupies an even-numbered seat but not seat 8.
3. Ojas stands three seats to the right of Leena.
4. Ritu stands immediately to the left of Nidhi.
5. Pallavi sits between Qasim and Ritu (in either order).
6. Qasim does not stand next to Manish.
7. Karthik does not occupy seat 1 or seat 8.

Which researcher occupies **seat 6**?

- A. Qasim occupies seat 6. B. Ritu occupies seat 6. C. Karthik occupies seat 6. D. Nidhi occupies seat 6.

121. Six guests—Ayesha (A), Bilal (B), Chetan (C), Divya (D), Ethan (E), and Farah (F)—stand facing south in a single line for a group photo. B, C and E are the male individuals in this line. Positions are 1 (front) to 6 (back). Conditions:

1. Foreign-guest Ethan stands immediately behind Chetan.
2. Ayesha is not at either end.
3. Bilal stands somewhere in front of Divya.
4. Exactly two people stand between Divya and Farah.
5. Chetan does not stand next to Ayesha.
6. The frontmost and rearmost positions are occupied by one male (M) and one female (F), respectively

Which pair of guests must stand immediately next to each other in **every** valid lineup satisfying the given conditions?

- A. Ayesha and Bilal B. Bilal and Ethan C. Divya and Farah D. Chetan and Ayesha

122. Five startups—X, Y, Z, P, Q—are each assigned a unique investor (Apex, Bridge, Crest, Delta, Edge) and a distinct funding round (Seed → Series A → Series B → Series C → IPO) in a 5×5 grid. The following clues apply:

1. X received Series C from Apex.
2. P is funded by Bridge at the Seed round.

3. Y's investment round is immediately after P's round, and Y is funded by Crest.
4. Edge's investment occurs exactly two stages before IPO.
5. Delta funds Q at the IPO round.
6. Bridge does not invest at IPO (already at Seed) and invests only in P.
7. No investor handles more than one startup.

Which investor provides funding for startup P, and what is P's funding round?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. Apex funds P at the Seed round. | B. Bridge funds P at the Seed round. |
| C. Crest funds P at the Seed round. | D. Delta funds P at the Seed round. |

123. Six offices—Alpha (AL), Beta (BE), Gamma (GA), Delta (DE), Epsilon (EP), Zeta (ZE)—each handle a distinct product category (Electronics, Apparel, Cosmetics, Toys, Books, Sports) and a unique shift (Morning, Midday, Afternoon, Evening, Night, Rotational). Clues:

1. Beta handles Electronics on the Afternoon shift.
2. The Toys office works one shift after Apparel's office.
3. Gamma's shift is three steps before the Night shift.
4. Epsilon handles Books but not at Morning or Night.
5. Rotational shift is managed by the office that handles Cosmetics.
6. Alpha's shift is earlier than Delta's but later than Zeta's.
7. The Sports office works at the Midday shift.

Which office cannot possibly handle Apparel?

- | | | | |
|----------|---------|----------|------------|
| A. Delta | B. Beta | C. Gamma | D. Epsilon |
|----------|---------|----------|------------|

124. (Linear Arrangement – Easy)

Five professors—Adams (A), Brown (B), Clarke (C), Davies (D), and Evans (E)—each teach a different subject (Biology, Physics, Chemistry, Literature, and History) in one of five consecutive hourly slots (9 AM, 10 AM, 11 AM, 12 PM, 1 PM). Clues:

1. The Biology lecture is at 9 AM.
2. Adams teaches at 11 AM.
3. Brown teaches Physics and does so immediately before the Chemistry lecture.
4. The Literature class is scheduled immediately after the Chemistry class.
5. Evans does not teach Biology or Physics.'
6. History is scheduled at 1 PM

Which professor teaches Chemistry?

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| A. Adams | B. Brown | C. Clarke | D. Evans |
|----------|----------|-----------|----------|

125. Darshan is planning a 6-day study schedule using subjects M, N, O, P, Q, and R, one per day (Day 1→Day 6).

1. M and O must not be on consecutive days.
2. N must be scheduled exactly two days after P.
3. Q cannot occupy Day 1 or Day 6.
4. R must immediately follow M.
5. The schedule must begin with P.

Which of the following is a valid 6-day schedule?

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| A. P, Q, N, M, R, O | B. P, O, N, M, R, Q | C. P, Q, N, O, M, R | D. P, Q, N, R, M, O |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|

126. Eisha must assign five tasks—T, U, V, W, X—to time slots 1–5 in her day.

1. T must occupy slot 3.
2. V must immediately precede X.
3. Either U or V must occupy slot 1.
4. W must not occupy slot 5.

5. U and X cannot occupy consecutive slots.

Which of the following complete task-slot orders is valid?

- A. V, X, T, W, U B. V, X, T, U, W C. U, V, T, W, X D. U, V, T, X, W

127. A chef plans a 5-day menu using five distinct dishes—Salad (S), Soup (U), Pasta (P), Curry (C), and Dessert (D)—one per day. These rules apply:

1. D must come immediately after S.
2. P and C cannot be served on consecutive days.
3. U cannot be served on Day 1 or Day 5.
4. S must be served on Day 1 or Day 2.
5. C must be served on Day 3.

Which of the following full five-day menus is valid?

- A. S – U – C – P – D B. U – S – C – D – P C. S – P – C – U – D D. S – D – C – U – P

128. Statements:

Young adults spend most of their free time on social media platforms, averaging four hours daily. Surveys indicate rising rates of reported loneliness and anxiety among the same demographic over the past five years.

Conclusions:

- I. If young adults stop using social media, their loneliness will disappear.
- II. Increased social media usage correlates with higher loneliness rates among young adults.

Which conclusion(s) can be properly inferred?

- a) Only I follows b) Only II follows c) Both I and II follow d) Neither I nor II follows

129. Electric vehicle (EV) registrations in City A rose by 200% last year, from 10,000 to 30,000. Over the same period, public charging stations increased by only 20%, from 50 to 60 stations.

Conclusions:

- I. The demand for home charging solutions has surged.
- II. Public charging infrastructure failed to keep pace with EV growth.

Which conclusion(s) can be properly inferred?

- a) Only I follows b) Only II follows c) Both I and II follow d) Neither I nor II follows

130. A health survey in Village X reports that 70% of residents drink untreated well water, yet only 15% report waterborne illnesses annually.

Conclusions:

- I. Untreated well water is safe for most villagers.
- II. The majority of villagers avoid waterborne illnesses despite drinking untreated water.

Which conclusion(s) can be properly inferred?

- a) Only I follows b) Only II follows c) Both I and II follow d) Neither I nor II follows

131. Statements:

Company A's sales volume fell 10% after a price increase. Simultaneously, Company B's market share rose by 5%.

Conclusions:

- I. Price-sensitive customers switched from Company A to Company B.
- II. Price increases always lead to lower sales volume.

Which conclusion(s) can be properly inferred?

- a) Only I follows b) Only II follows c) Both I and II follow d) Neither I nor II follows

132. Remote workers in Survey X log 20% more work hours than office-based staff and report 15% higher job satisfaction scores.

Conclusions:

I. Working remotely causes higher job satisfaction. II. Higher job satisfaction motivates remote employees to work longer hours.

Which conclusion(s) can be properly inferred?

- a) Only I follows b) Only II follows c) Both I and II follow d) Neither I nor II follows

133. A national park capped daily visitor permits at 2,000, down from an average 3,500 per day. Six months later, measured trail erosion incidents fell by 60%, from 50 to 20 per month, and average trail congestion dropped from 50 to 20 people per kilometer. No other conservation measures were introduced in that interval.

Which conclusion is best supported?

- A. The permit system reduced both visitor numbers and trail erosion.
- B. Trail erosion would have decreased even without visitor limits.
- C. Visitor satisfaction is higher because of fewer people on trails.
- D. Removing the permit system would increase congestion but not erosion.

134. Premises:

The city's Department of Transportation (DOT) reports that, despite a recent campaign promoting cycling, its bike-share program averages only two check-outs per station per day. A commuter survey reveals that 75% of respondents live within 500 m of an existing station yet cite "lack of convenient station access" as the greatest obstacle to using bike-share. The DOT proposes installing new stations so that no resident is farther than 250 m from a dock. The analysis does not address bike-pricing, helmet availability, or traffic-safety concerns.

Which one of the following is an assumption required by the DOT's proposal to increase ridership through denser station placement?

- A. Station proximity has a greater impact on ridership than the number of available bikes per station
- B. The DOT has sufficient budget to install and maintain the additional stations.
- C. Commuters will choose bike-share primarily based on station proximity rather than factors including cost or safety.
- D. All commuters currently interested in cycling live within 250 m of a station after expansion.

135. Premises:

A streaming service plans to add interactive polls mid-episode, expecting a 20% increase in watch time from the current 25 minutes average. A small internal test showed a rise to 26 minutes among 1% of viewers.

Question: Which fact would most strengthen the service's projection?

- A. A three-month pilot across 15% of users produced a 22% watch-time increase with polls.
- B. Competing platforms without interactivity saw a 10% watch-time decline.
- C. Production costs for interactive content are 20% higher than standard content.
- D. User surveys rank content quality above interactive features as the primary viewing factor.

136. Premises:

An airline claims its new fuel-efficient fleet will cut per-flight fuel costs by 30%, enabling a 20% fare reduction and thereby boosting passenger loads by 25%.

Which fact most seriously weakens the airline's forecast?

- A. Fuel costs constitute only 15% of total operating expenses.
- B. Fuel prices are expected to drop by 5% next year.
- C. Competitors will introduce similar fuel-efficient planes simultaneously.
- D. Passenger surveys rank schedule convenience above fare price.

137. Observation:

A luxury resort's occupancy dropped 30% during a season when regional tourism increased 15% and average hotel rates rose 10%.

Which explanation best resolves this paradox?

- A. The resort raised its room rates by 40% to maintain exclusivity.
- B. A new budget hotel opened nearby offering rates 50% lower.
- C. Transportation strikes limited access to the resort.
- D. Tourists shifted toward shorter stays at boutique Airbnbs.

138. Premises:

A five-year observational study of 100 towns controlled for population size and income level: towns with comprehensive curbside recycling programs had 40% lower residential landfill waste per household than towns without such programs. No other waste policies differed significantly between the two groups.

Which conclusion is best supported?

- A. Recycling programs cause a 40% reduction in household waste.
- B. Towns choosing recycling programs are inherently more eco-friendly.
- C. There is a strong association between recycling programs and lower waste.
- D. Implementing recycling will always yield the same reduction in any town.

139. A school district proposes adding one hour to the school day, arguing that more instructional time will improve student test scores, which have plateaued over the past five years.

Which assumption underlies the district's argument?

- A. Teachers can effectively use the extra hour for academic instruction.
- B. Parental involvement will increase to support longer days.
- C. All students need more time rather than improved teaching methods.
- D. Standardized tests reflect student learning gains accurately.

140. A nonprofit asserts that installing free high-speed internet in rural communities will foster new small-business startups and economic growth.

Which fact would most strengthen this assertion?

- A. In regions with new internet access, registered small businesses increased by 50% in three years.
- B. Internet equipment costs are fully subsidized by the government.
- C. Urban areas with high-speed internet also have high startup rates.
- D. Some rural communities lack reliable electricity.

141. A coffee chain argues that its "single-origin beans" justify a 25% price premium, asserting customers pay for bean provenance more than brand or convenience.

Which fact most seriously weakens this argument?

- A. Single-origin beans cost only 5% more at the wholesale level
- B. Surveys show 70% of customers rank convenience and price above provenance.
- C. Competitor chains' single-origin blends sell at identical prices.
- D. The chain's loyalty program offers free drinks after ten purchases.

142. After opening a new express bypass, City Z's average commute time fell by 12 minutes, yet total vehicle miles traveled within city limits rose by 15%.

Which explanation best resolves the paradox?

- A. Public transit usage doubled, offsetting longer suburban commutes.

- B. Rising fuel prices forced commuters to combine multiple errands per trip.
- C. Many commuters shifted to the bypass for through-traffic, reducing inner-city congestion and enabling more local trips.
- D. City-wide speed limits were increased across all roads.

143. A longitudinal study across 120 firms found those that instituted flexible work schedules experienced 30% lower annual employee turnover compared to those with fixed schedules, after controlling for company size and industry.

Which conclusion is most defensible?

- A. Flexible schedules cause lower turnover.
- B. Lower turnover leads companies to adopt flexible schedules.
- C. There is a strong association between flexible schedules and reduced turnover.
- D. Flexible schedules increase job satisfaction in all cases.

144. In the series 3, 12, 60, 360, 2520, ... what is the 7th term of this series?

- A. 18,144
- B. 181,440
- C. 1,814,400
- D. 18,144,000

145. Consider the following movements starting from point P:

Line 1: From P, A walks 5 km north to point Q. Line 2: At Q, he turns right and walks 3 km to point R.
 Line 3: At R, he turns right and walks 2 km to point S. Line 4: At S, he turns left and walks 4 km to point T.
 In which direction is **T** from **P**?

- A. North
- B. South
- C. East
- D. North-East

146. While looking at old photographs, Rahul came across a photo and pointing towards a boy in it, Rahul said, "He is the only son of the only daughter of my father." How is Rahul related to that boy?

- A. Mother
- B. Sister
- C. Uncle
- D. Grandfather

147. Consider the following conditions and answer the following questions:

Line 1: M is the brother of N. Line 2: N is married to O. Line 3: O is the mother of P.
 Line 4: Q is the sister of M. Line 5: P has a daughter R.

How is **R** related to **N**?

- A. R is N's **granddaughter**.
- B. R is N's **niece**.
- C. R is N's **daughter**.
- D. R is N's **great-granddaughter**.

148. If EASY corresponds to FBTZ, which original word corresponds to the code 'UJNF'?

- A. The code 'UJNF' represents the word **TIDE**.
- B. The code 'UJNF' represents the word **TINE**.
- C. The code 'UJNF' represents the word **TIME**.
- D. The code 'UJNF' represents the word **TILE**.

149. If PLAY corresponds to NJYW, which original word corresponds to the code 'FMSP'?

- A. The code 'FMSP' represents the word **TOUR**.
- B. The code 'FMSP' represents the word **HOUR**.
- C. The code 'FMSP' represents the word **SOUR**.
- D. The code 'FMSP' represents the word **YOUR**.

150. If HELLO corresponds to SVOOL, which original word corresponds to the code 'XWLV'?

- A. The code 'XWLV' represents the word **CORD**.
- B. The code 'XWLV' represents the word **CORE**.
- C. The code 'XWLV' represents the word **COVE**.
- D. The code 'XWLV' represents the word **CODE**.



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