

UG 2027

ADMIT CARD NUMBER

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QUESTION BOOKLET NO: 2027UG01



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LAW CLASSES

Gurukul for CLAT & AILET

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Duration of Test: 2 Hours (120 minutes)

Maximum Marks : 150

1. This Question Booklet (QB) contains 150 (One hundred and Fifty) Multiple Choice Questions across 36 (Thirty Six) pages including 2 (Two) blank pages for rough work. No additional sheet(s) of paper will be supplied for rough work.
2. You shall enter your Admit Card No. on the first page of the QB at the start of the test.
3. You have to answer ALL questions in the separate carbonised Optical Mark Reader (OMR) Response Sheet supplied along with this QB. You must READ the detailed instructions provided with the OMR Response Sheet on the reverse side of this packet BEFORE you start the test.
4. No clarification can be sought on the QB from anyone. In case of any discrepancy such as printing error or missing pages, in the OB, request the Invigilator to replace the QB and OMR Response Sheet. Do not use the
- previous OMR Response Sheet with the fresh QB.
5. You should write the QB Number, and the OMR Response Sheet Number, and sign in the space/column provided in the Attendance Sheet.
6. The QB for the Undergraduate Programme is for 150 marks. Every Right Answer secures 1 mark. Every Wrong Answer results in the deduction of 0.25 mark. There shall be no deductions for Unanswered Questions.
7. You may retain the QB and the Candidate's copy of the OMR Response Sheet after the test.
8. The use of any unfair means shall result in your disqualification. Possession of Electronic Devices such as mobile phones, headphones, digital watches etc., is/are strictly prohibited in the test premises. Impersonation or any other unlawful practice will lead to your disqualification and possibly, appropriate action under the law.

DO NOT OPEN TILL 2PM

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Section A – English

I. Read the passage given below and answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate response.

A unique civilization of kingdoms flourished between the 16th to 12th centuries B.C., leaving its mark on subsequent civilizations of ancient Greece. The societies are named after Mycenae, the site that first gained renown through the work of archaeologist Heinrich Schliemann in the 1870s. Later excavations revealed other Mycenaean centers in the Argolis region, such as Tiryns and Midea. The Mycenaean culture spread throughout the Peloponnesus, around Sparta and Pylos, as well as on the other side of the Isthmus of Corinth, such as Attica (including its capital, Athens), Boeotia (notably Gla, Orchomenus, and Thebes), and Thessaly. The modern village of Dimini lies near the location of the Mycenaean city of Iolcus, which was also the legendary homeland of the mythical hero Jason. Though these cities were capitals of small, independent kingdoms, their shared features suggest a single culture, distinct from contemporaries in the Near East and Egypt. Unity can be found in the layout of Mycenaean cities, which resemble each other in location, architecture, and the interior design of space.

Nearly all the Mycenaean centers were on high ground that stood out from the landscape, which allowed them to control the surrounding area. Some cities, such as Pylos, did not build defensive walls, perhaps due to the influence of palaces in the Minoan culture, centered in Crete, which existed without such protection. Yet most Mycenaean citadels were massively fortified.

The Mycenaean used so-called cyclopean masonry. The term was coined in the 19th century from the writings of Pausanias, a geographer and traveler in the second century A.D. who, in his Description of Greece—the first known travel guide—stated that the enormous size of those walls meant that only Cyclopes, mythological monsters, could have built them. Cyclopean walls were made of huge, rough-hewn stones called ashlar—meaning they were not cut square and were stacked without any mortar to bind them.

The Mycenaean may have borrowed this type of construction from the Hittites, a powerful Anatolian civilization with whom they maintained diplomatic relations. The most representative of these fortification walls can still be seen in Mycenae. At their widest, sections stretch nearly nine yards long and reach nine yards high. Their peak height is unknown, but some estimates suggest they soared up to 19 yards. The site also contains the only Mycenaean example of an ornate monumental entrance: the famous Lion Gate, named for the animals depicted on the lintel. This may have been an emblem of the Mycenaean royal house or a kind of talisman to ward off evil spirits.

Extracted with edits and revisions from: <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/history/article/ancient-greece-mycenae-palaces>

1. What is the central concern of the passage regarding the Mycenaean world?

- (a) How one empire imposed uniform rule
- (b) How one culture united separate kingdoms
- (c) Why Egypt controlled Greek cities
- (d) Why myths replaced archaeology

2. Which of the following would best justify treating fortification as a major Mycenaean feature, despite the exception of Pylos?

- (a) Most citadels were heavily fortified
- (b) All cities copied Cretan palaces
- (c) Every kingdom built the Lion Gate
- (d) Defensive walls were purely decorative

3. Based on the passage, how did the placement of Mycenaean centers on high ground most likely strengthen their rule?

- (a) By giving them strategic command over surrounding territory
- (b) By making defensive walls unnecessary across all centres
- (c) By separating their capitals from shared cultural patterns
- (d) By proving that ritual visibility mattered more than control

4. Why were these fortifications called “cyclopean” walls?

- (a) They formed circular enclosures
(c) They honored giant war gods
- (b) They used rounded stone blocks
(d) Their scale seemed superhuman

5. In the passage, the word “ashlars” most nearly means:

- (a) carved animal figures placed above gateways
(b) binding material used between stone blocks
(c) large rough stones stacked without mortar
(d) square-cut bricks used in palace interiors

6. Which inference best explains why the passage lists several Mycenaean centres outside Mycenae?

- (a) The culture was geographically spread but politically unified under Mycenae
(b) The culture was shared across independent kingdoms in several regions
(c) The kingdoms were separate because they rejected common city planning
(d) The kingdoms became culturally similar only after Egyptian influence

7. A historian claims Mycenaean building methods were wholly isolated and purely local. Which objection is most consistent with the passage?

- (a) Their masonry may have been influenced by the Hittites
(b) Their walls were copied from Egypt’s pyramids
(c) Their cities rejected all foreign contact
(d) Their gates prove no diplomatic relations existed

8. Which fact would most weaken the suggested meaning of the Lion Gate?

- (a) The gateway faced a broad road
(c) The lower stones were massive
- (b) Similar lions appeared elsewhere too
(d) The carvings were decorative only

II. Read the passage given below and answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate response.

Delimitation is the act of drawing political lines. In Indian politics, it means three things done together. Fixing the total number of Lok Sabha seats, calculating how many each state gets, and drawing the boundaries of each constituency. A Delimitation Commission handles this, separately from the Election Commission, using decennial census numbers. The exercise recurs because populations do not grow or decline evenly across states, given changing fertility and migration.

Article 81 of the original constitution created a simple rule. Each state should get seats in proportion to its population, and the ratio of population per MP should be, so far as practicable, the same across states. Article 82 required redistricting after every decennial census so that representation tracked demography and each constituency remained roughly equal.

The reason was not just states’ interests, though that is the tenor of the current political moment. It is more fundamental than that, about treating every Indian equally within democratic politics. The core principle of Indian constitutionalism is one person one vote. One expression of that is universal adult franchise, where every adult gets the right to vote irrespective of religion, caste, language, income, or education, enshrined, since the beginning, in 1950. But to give this principle life, equally foundational is the requirement that every vote should carry roughly the same weight, which requires constituencies of roughly equal size.

In India, both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha allot seats on the basis of population. This is unusual but the framers wanted to avoid the tyranny of regionalism as the country was being stitched during partition. In federal bicameral polities, one house is typically apportioned by population while the other gives every state equal weight regardless of size. The American Congress is a familiar example. The House of Representatives is apportioned by population, and the Senate allocates two seats to each state irrespective of size. India does not follow this pattern. A smaller population

share means a loss of power in both houses of Parliament. In 1976, at the peak of the Emergency, Indira Gandhi's government passed the Forty-Second Amendment, which gave enormous powers to the Union cabinet and the Prime Minister's Office. Among its many changes, the amendment froze the number of seats allotted to each state to the 1971 census for a period of twenty-five years, until 2001, instead of revising seat counts and boundaries after each decennial census.

The ostensible justification was demographic fairness. Southern states said they had pursued family planning more effectively than the north, and their politicians argued that honest reapportionment would penalise them electorally for complying with the Union's population policy. This was not the real reason. Fertility patterns depend on economic development and are long-run phenomena with roots in the colonial period, and not the family planning programmes of the sixties and seventies.

Extracted with edits and revisions from: <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/delimitation-india-1971-freeze-lok-sabha-seats-10646538/>

9. What is meant by 'delimitation' in the passage?

- (a) Freezing seat numbers while using older census data
- (b) Revising only constituency maps before every election
- (c) Transferring electoral powers to the Election Commission
- (d) Drawing political lines through seats and boundaries

10. Which constitutional requirement most directly ensured that states were represented according to population?

- (a) Seat shares should remain fixed after initial allocation
- (b) Every state should receive equal parliamentary weight
- (c) Representation should follow population-based proportion
- (d) Census figures should apply only to constituency borders

11. Why does the passage say delimitation has to recur over time?

- (a) Because every general election requires fresh boundaries
- (b) Because state borders are constitutionally temporary
- (c) Because demographic shifts disturb equal vote weight
- (d) Because courts annually revise parliamentary seats

12. Which of the following best captures why Articles 81 and 82 matter together in the passage?

- (a) They preserve fixed state power despite demographic change
- (b) They connect political equality with population-based revision
- (c) They separate parliamentary design from census data
- (d) They give both Houses equal seats to every state

13. Which of the following is NOT identified in the passage as a reason delimitation remains politically sensitive?

- (a) Population does not change evenly across states
- (b) Seat shares affect power in both Houses
- (c) Reapportionment may penalise some states electorally
- (d) The Supreme Court requires equal state representation

14. The phrase 'tyranny of regionalism' most appropriately refers to:

- (a) Domination of national politics by narrow regional claims
- (b) Legal control of states by unelected governors
- (c) Suppression of local languages by Parliament
- (d) Equal voting power for all states in one House

15. What assumption underlies the framers' choice, according to the passage, to avoid the more common federal model?

- (a) Regional identities had already disappeared by Partition
- (b) Equal state power would reduce democratic participation
- (c) Population was irrelevant to national unity
- (d) Excessive regionalism could endanger national cohesion

16. Why did some southern politicians oppose immediate reapportionment, according to the passage?

- (a) It would reward states with slower development
- (b) It would punish those who reduced population growth
- (c) It would make the Rajya Sabha directly elected
- (d) It would abolish state-wise seat allocation

17. Why does the author use the word “ostensible” for the demographic fairness argument?

- (a) To show that the argument was constitutionally final
- (b) To suggest that the stated reason hid a deeper cause
- (c) To prove that southern states had no political concern
- (d) To show that fertility was shaped only by policy

18. Which of the following best reflects the author’s response to the claim of “demographic fairness”?

- (a) It fully explains the freeze and needs no deeper inquiry
- (b) It was correct because fertility depends only on policy
- (c) It failed because migration had stopped affecting states
- (d) It was incomplete because fertility has deeper roots

III. Read the book descriptions for three different books and answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate response.

The Last Colony by Ethan Brooks	Machines of Tomorrow by Laura Finch	Beyond the Red Sky by Nathan Cole
<p>In <i>The Last Colony</i>, Ethan Brooks presents a gripping account of human survival on a distant planet after Earth becomes uninhabitable. The novel follows a group of settlers as they struggle to build a stable society in an unfamiliar and hostile environment. As resources begin to fail and tensions rise, the story examines how fear, leadership, and ambition influence human decisions. Brooks combines scientific imagination with social and moral questions, showing that survival depends not only on technology but also on trust and cooperation. The book offers a thoughtful exploration of human nature under extreme conditions.</p>	<p>Laura Finch’s <i>Machines of Tomorrow</i> explores a future in which artificial intelligence has become central to everyday life. The novel focuses on a scientist who begins to question whether intelligent machines can truly remain under human control. As robots take on greater responsibility in areas such as health care, law enforcement, and education, the story raises serious questions about freedom, ethics, and responsibility. Finch uses a fast-moving narrative to examine the benefits and dangers of technological progress. The book encourages readers to reflect on the changing relationship between human judgment and machine intelligence.</p>	<p>In <i>Beyond the Red Sky</i>, Nathan Cole tells the story of a deep-space mission sent to investigate a mysterious signal from a distant galaxy. As the crew travels farther from Earth, they encounter unexpected phenomena that challenge their understanding of science, time, and reality. The novel combines suspense with philosophical reflection, asking how human beings respond to the unknown. Cole develops both the scientific and emotional dimensions of space exploration, showing the cost of discovery and the loneliness of distance. The book presents science fiction as both an adventure and a serious study of curiosity and courage.</p>

19. Which interpretation of survival would Brooks's *The Last Colony* most clearly reject?
- (a) Survival requires social trust beyond technical capacity
 - (b) Survival depends entirely on technological competence
 - (c) Survival is shaped by fear, ambition, and leadership
 - (d) Survival involves building order in hostile conditions
20. From Finch's portrayal of artificial intelligence, one may reasonably infer that she would most question:
- (a) surrendering vital choices to machines
 - (b) using science in daily life
 - (c) expanding tools for public service
 - (d) learning through cautious innovation
21. The phrase "under human control" in Finch's novel most nearly means:
- (a) shaped by human emotion alone
 - (b) given rights equal to humans
 - (c) supervised by courts alone
 - (d) kept subject to human direction
22. In the context of *Beyond the Red Sky*, consider the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R), and select the appropriate option.
 Assertion (A): Cole presents space exploration as both intellectually exciting and emotionally costly.
 Reason (R): The mission involves scientific discovery alongside distance, loneliness, and personal strain.
- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 - (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
23. Which of the following best distinguishes the central tension in the three novels taken together?
- (a) Whether science fiction should avoid social and moral issues
 - (b) Whether human judgment survives under extreme conditions
 - (c) Whether machines and space missions are always destructive
 - (d) Whether adventure fiction must exclude philosophical reflection
24. If Brooks were to respond to Finch's concerns about intelligent machines, he would most likely argue that:
- (a) machines must replace weak leaders
 - (b) fear is solved by new systems
 - (c) progress depends on strict control
 - (d) human trust cannot be automated
25. Which inference best combines Finch's and Cole's treatment of progress?
- (a) Progress succeeds when emotional cost is ignored completely
 - (b) Progress should stop when uncertainty enters discovery
 - (c) Progress becomes meaningful only when guided by reflection
 - (d) Progress removes the need for ethical responsibility
26. According to the passage, which novel most directly explores the making of social order under pressure?
- (a) *Beyond the Red Sky*, through the loneliness of discovery
 - (b) *Machines of Tomorrow*, through ethical control of AI
 - (c) *The Last Colony*, through settlers building stability
 - (d) None of the three, since all focus only on technology
27. Which statement most accurately contrasts Brooks and Cole without misrepresenting either?
- (a) Brooks examines society under pressure; Cole examines the unknown through exploration
 - (b) Brooks treats technology as unnecessary; Cole treats curiosity as morally useless
 - (c) Brooks centres machine intelligence; Cole centres the collapse of public institutions
 - (d) Brooks removes moral conflict; Cole removes emotional cost from discovery

IV. Read the passage given below and answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate response.

In the mid-15th century, when Johannes Gutenberg began experimenting with movable type, the scribes who had spent their lives copying manuscripts by hand could not have known they were witnessing the end of their profession. The texts maintained a deceptive continuity, circulating the same liturgies and legal canons that had always been reproduced, possibly camouflaging the massive shift that was occurring in the mechanics of cultural production. Whether the scribes saw beyond the unchanged content to the upheaval in its origin, who can say; but we, looking back, can see what they couldn't: that the revolution was invisible in the output – it lived entirely in the means.

Nearly six centuries later, we find ourselves at another such juncture. Large language models (LLMs) can produce prose that is, by most functional measures, indistinguishable from competent human writing. The question that might eventually have come to haunt the scribes of the 15th century – what happens to us when machines can do what we do? – has resurfaced with some vengeance. What happens to writing when the production of prose no longer guarantees the presence of a mind behind what is written?

The answer, if there is one, will possibly be found in what writing has always asked of the person who does it: a willingness to stand behind words, to mean them, and to accept the consequences of having claimed to have written them.

Writing has always been understood as a trace of human thought; when we read, we assume that behind the words lies a consciousness that selected them, a mind that deliberated over their arrangement, a person who stands accountable for their claims. This assumption is so deeply embedded in literate culture that we rarely articulate it – it is simply what writing is. Generative AI disrupts this assumption, producing text that has no author in any meaningful sense, no one who meant it, no one who can be held responsible for it, and no one who was changed by the act of composing it. The words exist, but the covenant that once connected writer to reader has been severed.

The professional consequences of this severance are already visible. Journalism, criticism and the broader ecosystem of writing-for-pay have already been contracting for two decades, squeezed by the ruthless logic of attention economics. Generative AI arrives at this moment as an accelerant, further breaking down the transaction that once sustained writing as labour – time exchanged for text exchanged for money. Writing has weathered previous technological upheavals but, while the history is instructive, it is not reassuring in the way some of us might hope because the threat this time is of a different kind.

Extracted with edits and revisions from: <https://psyche.co/ideas/well-soon-find-out-what-is-truly-special-about-human-writing>

28. What does the phrase 'deceptive continuity' most nearly imply in the passage?

- (a) a visible break in literary traditions
- (b) a false belief that content had changed
- (c) an appearance of sameness hiding change
- (d) a deliberate effort to mislead readers

29. What does the phrase "trace of human thought" most nearly suggest in the passage?

- (a) A visible sign that a thinking mind shaped the words
- (b) A fading memory of older printed manuscripts
- (c) A decorative style that marks literary quality
- (d) A mechanical pattern repeated without intention

30. In the context of the passage, consider the following statements and select the appropriate option:

Statement 1: Large language models can generate prose that often appears functionally human.

Statement 2: The passage argues that this guarantees the presence of human intention behind the text.

- (a) Both statements are true and 2 is the correct explanation of 1.
- (b) Both statements are true but 2 is not the correct explanation of 1.
- (c) Statement 1 is false, but statement 2 is true.
- (d) Statement 1 is true, but statement 2 is false.

31. What does the phrase 'stand behind words' most nearly suggest in the passage?

- (a) defend old traditions of prose
- (b) accept authorship with responsibility
- (c) write with emotional detachment
- (d) produce language with technical skill

32. Which of the following is NOT included in the passage's description of traditional writing?

- (a) It reflects a consciousness behind the words.
- (b) It may change the person who composes it.
- (c) It exists without any need for accountability.
- (d) It involves deliberate selection of language.

33. Why does the author describe generative AI as an 'accelerant'?

- (a) It worsens a decline already underway
- (b) It restores value to written labour
- (c) It slows down attention-driven media
- (d) It protects writers from market pressure

34. Identify the sentence in the passage that contains a participial phrase.

- (a) The words exist, but the covenant that once connected writer to reader has been severed.
- (b) Nearly six centuries later, we find ourselves at another such juncture.
- (c) The answer, if there is one, will possibly be found in what writing has always asked of the person who does it.
- (d) Generative AI disrupts this assumption, producing text that has no author in any meaningful sense, no one who meant it, no one who can be held responsible for it, and no one who was changed by the act of composing it.

35. Which of the following best captures the paradox at the centre of the passage's concern about AI writing?

- (a) Machines imitate writers but revive authorship.
- (b) Text survives even when authorship weakens.
- (c) Writing expands while reading disappears.
- (d) Old professions end when ideas change.

36. Based on the passage, which statement best reflects the author's view of earlier technological upheavals?

- (a) They fully reassure writers about present fears.
- (b) They matter only as historical curiosities today.
- (c) They offer lessons, but not much comfort.
- (d) They prove that this threat is ordinary.

V. Read the passage given below and answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate response.

Even though phones now provide an inexhaustible source of entertainment, going to a nearby movie theatre to watch a film still has its own charm. The shared loud laughter, the annoying phone calls of neighbours, and even the endless paan-masala ads featuring fitness-enthusiastic Bollywood actors remind us of simpler times when only humans were sometimes called intelligent.

But even though movie theatres have transformed from having inedible food to unaffordable food, a few things have changed for good. For example, one of the most magical things in recent multiplexes, even if you ignore the thousand-crore-movies and the ear-wrenching Dolby surround sound, is the humble-looking washbasins. Incidentally, when you place your hand below the tap, it becomes self-aware and offers you water.

In fact, multiplexes now seem to be aware. Doors open automatically, paused escalators start moving, and with a wave of your hand, sanitisers, dryers, and soap dispensers activate. So, have you ever wondered how a washbasin detects you? In fact, even before magical wands became popular, you had some in your homes. Each of your remotes — be it for TV or AC — works like one. You point it from a distance, press a button, and suddenly the TV or AC comes to life. Hiding behind all of this non-Harry-Potter-universe magic is, as always, some beautiful piece of physics. And this time, it is of a unique type of invisible light. Before we go on to the invisible, the first natural question to ask is what is light? And the short answer is — light is a wave.

A wave is a disturbance that moves periodically, like a child on a swing. Now imagine a large playground with a thousand swings, all tied together. If you push just one swing, the disturbance travels through all of them until even the last swing starts moving. This moving disturbance is what we call a wave. Please note that no kids have been harmed in conducting this thought experiment. A wave has a frequency, which depends on how fast the swing moves back and forth. If it does it once in a second, we call it one Hertz. Instead, if it does it 1,000 times in a second, we call it 1 kilohertz. We see waves all the time — in ripples on water when a stone is thrown, or in sound when a car suddenly honks behind us in traffic. Those are sound waves. But light waves are a bit strange. The reason is simple. In water waves, it is the water that moves after getting disturbed. Similarly, in sound waves, it is the air that has been disturbed by that car (also may be your mental peace). But what moves in a light wave? After all, sunlight travels from the sun to earth through outer space, which has nothing to move. Light moves through a vacuum.

Extracted with edits and revisions from: https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/science/from-light-waves-to-quantum-physics-the-science-behind-smart-washbasins/article70884496.ece?cx_testId=15&cx_testVariant=cx_1&cx_artPos=4&cx_experienceId=EXGPL9K6AREK&cx_experienceActionId=showRecommendationsH3LXUVK6YFXR135#cxrecs_s

37. In the context of the passage, what does the word “inexhaustible” most nearly mean?

- (a) So abundant that it seems unlikely to run out
- (b) So engaging that it removes all public boredom
- (c) So portable that it replaces collective viewing
- (d) So mechanical that it lacks human involvement

38. The narrator implies that movie theatres still have charm because they preserve:

- (a) Silence and orderly seating
- (b) Luxury and private comfort
- (c) Flaws of shared viewing
- (d) Control over every distraction

39. What can we infer about the narrator’s attitude toward modern multiplex technology?

- (a) Wary of hidden surveillance
- (b) Amused by useful innovation
- (c) Nostalgic for manual systems
- (d) Irritated by automated devices

40. What does the narrator mean by the phrase “thought experiment” in the passage?

- (a) A hypothetical model used to explain wave motion
- (b) A harmless practical trial performed on swings
- (c) A comic fantasy unrelated to physics reasoning
- (d) A formal test used to measure child movement

41. In the passage, the phrase “comes to life” most nearly suggests that the TV or AC:

- (a) becomes aware like the washbasin is jokingly shown
- (b) begins functioning after receiving a remote signal
- (c) stores earlier commands before choosing an action
- (d) produces visible light after invisible waves stop

42. The narrator most likely presents the physics behind everyday automated devices as:

- (a) hidden yet delightful in its elegance
- (b) threatening because it replaces human choice
- (c) dull and too technical for ordinary people
- (d) trivial compared with the experience of cinema

43. When the narrator says that “light waves are a bit strange,” he most likely means that light:

- (a) moves like sound because air is disturbed in space
- (b) lacks frequency because no water carries its motion
- (c) becomes unusual only when used in automated devices
- (d) travels as a wave without needing a material medium

VI. Read the passage given below and answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate response.

Wildlife and humans are thriving within sites recognised by Unesco, research has found, allowing for the recovery of threatened species and habitats around the world. While wildlife populations have crashed globally by nearly three-quarters since 1970, those within Unesco-protected areas have remained largely stable. It's good news, it shows that these sites are extremely resilient in the face of a changing world. But the sites are also under severe threat: more than 300,000 sq km of tree cover, an area larger than the Republic of the Congo, has been lost within Unesco-designated sites since 2000, mostly owing to agricultural expansion and logging. About 90% of Unesco sites globally are also judged to be under “high levels” of environmental stress, chiefly extreme heat.

One in four designated sites could reach critical climate tipping points by 2050, according to Unesco. These include the disappearance of glaciers, collapse of coral reefs and forests drying out, turning from carbon sinks into carbon sources. Now climate change is really the key driver that is threatening the sites. They need to adapt to face the challenges that are coming. It's really worth investing in this.

Many of the world's “charismatic megafauna”, whose populations have plummeted in recent decades under an onslaught of poaching, the encroachment of agriculture and other stresses, have found havens in Unesco-designated sites, where they often receive far greater protection than in non-designated areas. About a third of the world's remaining elephants, tigers and pandas are in Unesco sites, as are about one in 10 of the remaining great apes, giraffes, lions, rhinos and dugongs.

Some of the most endangered species are also found only within Unesco reserves. All of the 10 vaquita, a species of porpoise, thought to be the last of their kind, the 60 or so remaining Javan rhinoceros, and about 85% of the remaining population of Sumatran orangutans, thought to number about 15,000 individuals, are found within designated sites. Unesco sites are also home to about a 10th of the world's population, who are benefiting from biodiversity, generating about a 10th of global GDP, according to the report, which is the first global assessment examining all of the 2,260 protected areas. Of the three forms of Unesco designation, the highest is world heritage sites, which are cultural monuments, achievements or natural areas judged to be of global significance, and governments are bound to protect them under the United Nation organisation's founding treaty, the World Heritage Convention of 1972.

Extracted with edits and revisions from: <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2026/apr/21/wildlife-humans-thriving-unesco-protected-sites>

44. According to the passage, what key contrast is drawn between global wildlife trends and Unesco sites?

- (a) Global wildlife has declined, while Unesco sites show relative stability
- (b) Global wildlife and Unesco sites have faced identical population losses
- (c) Unesco sites remain stable because they face no environmental pressure
- (d) Non-designated areas recover faster because they have fewer restrictions

45. Which of the following would be least justified as a threat identified in the passage?

- (a) Forest loss linked with agriculture and logging

- (b) Environmental stress caused chiefly by extreme heat
- (c) Ecological damage through reef and glacier decline
- (d) Industrial quarrying within protected urban zones

46. What is implied by the phrase “critical climate tipping points” in the passage?

- (a) Ordinary seasonal changes that protected sites can absorb
- (b) Legal thresholds for gaining world heritage recognition
- (c) Ecological shifts where systems enter damaging states
- (d) Temporary heat events that leave habitats unchanged

47. Which of the following best captures the central idea of the passage?

- (a) Unesco sites are completely secure from modern environmental threats
- (b) Protected sites support wildlife and people, but urgently face climate and habitat pressures
- (c) Wildlife decline is now reversible everywhere because of international treaties alone
- (d) Economic growth matters more than biodiversity in protected landscapes

48. In the context of the passage, consider the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R):

Assertion (A): Unesco sites cannot be understood only as wildlife zones.

Reason (R): They also support human populations through biodiversity benefits and economic activity.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true

49. Which response to present threats is most clearly supported by the passage?

- (a) Expanding agriculture to offset biodiversity pressure
- (b) Treating present resilience as enough protection
- (c) Investing in adaptation for coming climate risks
- (d) Waiting until tipping points fully materialise

50. Which of the following best illustrates the legal status of world heritage sites in the passage?

- (a) A locally admired forest is protected only by village custom
- (b) A listed natural area carries treaty-backed state duty
- (c) A reserve receives donations because tourists value it
- (d) A habitat gains protection after annual public voting

Section B – General Knowledge and Current Affairs

51. The Union Cabinet approved a proposal in 2026 to increase the sanctioned strength of Supreme Court Judges. What was the approved increase?

- (a) From 30 to 33 Judges, excluding the Chief Justice of India.
- (b) From 33 to 37 Judges, excluding the Chief Justice of India.
- (c) From 34 to 38 Judges, including the Chief Justice of India.
- (d) From 37 to 40 Judges, including the Chief Justice of India.

52. The Great Indian Bustard conservation effort includes breeding support, habitat protection, and recovery planning for future release of chicks into the wild. Project GIB was formally launched in:

- (a) 2011
- (b) 2013
- (c) 2015
- (d) 2016

53. Which of the following claims about the Vikram-1 orbital rocket is incorrect?

- (a) Vikram-1 has been privately developed and named after Vikram Sarabhai.
- (b) Vikram-1 completed Skyroot's first orbital mission during November 2022.
- (c) Skyroot was founded by Pawan Kumar Chandana and Naga Bharath Daka.
- (d) Vikram-1's first launch is planned from Sriharikota's space centre.

54. The Indian government recently invoked a law to secure household LPG supply during disruptions linked with the West Asia conflict. The law empowers the Union Government to regulate production, storage, supply, distribution, and trade of essential goods during crisis situations. Identify the law referred to above.

- (a) Petroleum Supply Regulation Act 1956
- (b) National Fuel Distribution Act 1953
- (c) Essential Commodities Act 1955
- (d) Natural Gas Security Control Act 1954

55. For Census 2027, the self-enumeration facility will allow citizens to:

- (a) submit household information only through printed schedules before officials visit homes
- (b) submit household information through secure online portals before officials visit homes
- (c) submit household information only through foreign agencies before officials visit homes
- (d) submit household information through satellite devices only before officials visit homes

56. Match the following CAPFs with their corresponding Director General correctly:

S. No.	List-I (CAPF)	S. No.	List-II (Director General)
A.	Assam Rifles	i.	Praveer Ranjan
B.	Border Security Force	ii.	Praveen Kumar
C.	Central Industrial Security Force	iii.	Gyanendra Pratap Singh
D.	Central Reserve Police Force	iv.	Vikas Lakhera

Options:

- (a) (A)-i; (B)-iii; (C)-iv; (D)-ii
- (b) (A)-ii; (B)-iv; (C)-iii; (D)-i
- (c) (A)-iii; (B)-i; (C)-ii; (D)-iv
- (d) (A)-iv; (B)-ii; (C)-i; (D)-iii

57. Which of the following claims about Babasaheb Dr. B.R. Is Ambedkar incorrect?

- (a) He served as the First Law Minister of independent India.
- (b) He received the Bharat Ratna during his lifetime in 1950.
- (c) He chaired the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly.

(d) He led the Mahad Satyagraha for access to Chavdar Tank.

58. India's biodiversity progress review checks national targets, indicators, restoration work, and planning goals against which international biodiversity framework?

- (a) Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
- (b) Paris-Montreal Global Climate Action Framework
- (c) Kyoto-Nairobi Global Wildlife Action Framework
- (d) Montreal-Paris Global Ecosystem Pact Framework

59. The Finance Commission is a constitutional body appointed by the President and is constituted every fifth year or earlier when required. Which Article provides for it?

- (a) Article 275
- (b) Article 276
- (c) Article 279
- (d) Article 280

60. In the Hurun wealth ranking, India reached the third position globally for billionaire count. Which two countries remained ahead of India?

- (a) Japan and the United Kingdom
- (b) China and the United States
- (c) France and the United Emirates
- (d) Brazil and the Russian Federation

61. The Sahyog Portal has been developed to centralise communication between authorised agencies and online intermediaries for quick action against unlawful online material. It is:

- (a) a platform for issuing takedown notices to online intermediaries
- (b) a portal for distributing welfare benefits to rural beneficiaries
- (c) a platform for conducting recruitment exams for government posts
- (d) a portal for filing income tax returns by individual taxpayers

62. Operation Sankalp regained attention during rising West Asia tensions, with Indian Navy warships kept ready for humanitarian and disaster relief duties. In this context, the two deployed warships were positioned in:

- (a) Gulf of Suez and Gulf of Oman
- (b) Gulf of Aden and Gulf of Suez
- (c) Gulf of Oman and Gulf of Suez
- (d) Gulf of Aden and Gulf of Oman

63. Which of the following best defines wetlands?

- (a) Lands that remain completely dry and support only desert vegetation
- (b) Lands that are permanently deep oceans with no terrestrial influence
- (c) Lands transitional between terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems with shallow water
- (d) Lands used only for farming where groundwater stays far below surface

64. The 21st Mahindra Excellence in Theatre Awards 2026 will honour a veteran actor, director, and theatre practitioner with the Lifetime Achievement Award for contributions to Indian theatre. Who is the awardee?

- (a) Naseeruddin Shah
- (b) Girish Karnad
- (c) Ratna Pathak
- (d) Amol Palekar

65. The Nathu La route for Kailash Mansarovar Yatra is known for being fully motorable and less physically demanding for elderly pilgrims. This route originates from which Indian state?

- (a) Sikkim
- (b) Ladakh
- (c) Punjab
- (d) Assam

66. The 11th edition of the Raisina Dialogue 2026 in New Delhi introduced a new platform to connect technology, innovation, and foreign policy priorities. What was launched at the event?

- (a) Raisina Strategic Partnership Initiative
- (b) Raisina Digital Connectivity Initiative
- (c) Raisina Science Diplomacy Initiative
- (d) Raisina International Security Initiative

67. The Ministry of Home Affairs launched a national counter-terrorism framework to shift India from reactive crisis handling to proactive security planning. Which initiative is referred to here?

- (a) PRAHAAR
- (b) SURAKSH
- (c) NIRBHAY
- (d) SAMARTH

68. Which law provided the basis for setting up the earliest Supreme Court at Calcutta during Company rule?

- (a) Charter Act of 1813
- (c) Indian Councils Act, 1861

- (b) Charter Act of 1833
- (d) Regulating Act of 1773

69. A new political force led by a former Kathmandu mayor gained a commanding position after youth-led unrest reshaped Nepal’s electoral landscape. Which party secured the rise connected with Balendra Shah?

- (a) People’s Federal Change Party
- (b) Himalayan Social Reform Party
- (c) Rastriya Swatantra Party
- (d) National Democratic Civic Party

70. Recently, a state government planned to introduce the Advocate Protection Bill 2026 to address violence, intimidation, and harassment against advocates while performing professional duties. Which state is associated with this bill?

- (a) Goa
- (b) Bihar
- (c) Delhi
- (d) Assam

71. International Women’s Day 2026 emphasises generosity, mentoring, equal pay advocacy, knowledge sharing, and collective progress for gender equality. Its theme was:

- (a) Rise To Lead
- (b) Give To Gain
- (c) Share To Grow
- (d) Work To Win

72. In the Bim10 Tournament 2023/24 anti-corruption case, ICC and CWI announced provisional suspensions involving a West Indian cricketer, a team owner, and a team official. Which two among them were Javon Searles and the Titans team owner?

- (a) Javon Searles and Chitranjan Rathod
- (b) Trevon Griffith and Aaron Jones
- (c) Javon Searles and Trevon Griffith
- (d) Chitranjan Rathod and Aaron Jones

73. Match the following Indian captains with the corresponding men’s T20 World Cup title year correctly:

S. No.	List-I (Indian Captain)	S. No.	List-II (T20 World Cup Year)
A.	MS Dhoni	i.	2024
B.	Rohit Sharma	ii.	2026
C.	Suryakumar Yadav	iii.	2007

Options:

- (a) (A)-i; (B)-ii; (C)-iii
- (b) (A)-ii; (B)-iii; (C)-i
- (c) (A)-iii; (B)-i; (C)-ii
- (d) (A)-iii; (B)-ii; (C)-i

74. The nation observed the martyrdom anniversary of the Jallianwala Bagh massacre in 2026, remembering those killed by British troops in Amritsar in 1919. Which anniversary was observed?

- (a) 106th
- (b) 107th
- (c) 108th
- (d) 109th

75. Nagauri Pan Methi received PPVFRA patent protection under the community farmers’ variety category, recognising the Nagaur farming community’s rights over this unique fenugreek variety. What does PPVFRA stand for?

- (a) Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers’ Rights Authority
- (b) National Biodiversity and Farmers’ Welfare Authority
- (c) Agricultural Heritage and Crop Protection Authority
- (d) Indian Traditional Seeds and Farmers’ Rights Authority

76. India’s official entry for the 98th Academy Awards was shortlisted among 15 films in the Best International Feature Film category but did not reach the final nominations. The film was:

- (a) All We Imagine
- (b) Girls Will Be Girls
- (c) Laapataa Ladies
- (d) Homebound

Section C – Logical Reasoning

81. Deep-sea mining companies argue that extracting mineral-rich nodules from the ocean floor could support the supply of cobalt, manganese, and nickel needed for advanced batteries. Marine biologists, however, point out that these nodules are also the primary habitat substrate for slow-growing communities of sponges, corals, and invertebrates. Since these ecosystems develop over thousands of years and may require centuries to recover after disturbance, any commercial extraction period would be brief compared with the ecological consequences it could leave behind.

The passage is primarily concerned with arguing that:

- (a) Deep-sea mining should proceed after stronger safeguards for seabed habitats are developed.
- (b) Commercial assessments of seabed minerals may underestimate ecological recovery concerns.
- (c) Deep-sea mining may create ecological damage lasting beyond its commercial benefit.
- (d) Marine biologists and mining companies disagree about acceptable extraction thresholds.

82. A municipal review compared two housing developments with similar resident income levels, age distribution, and occupancy rates. Residents in the modernist high-rise development reported weaker neighbourhood ties than residents in a lower-density mixed-use area. The review noted that the high-rise blocks had few shared semi-public spaces, while the mixed-use area contained courtyards, small shops, and walking routes where residents regularly encountered one another. Urban architects now argue that the social effects of housing cannot be judged only by the number of units it provides.

Which of the following does the passage most strongly suggest?

- (a) Resident demographics may explain social isolation more reliably than housing form.
- (b) High-density housing can limit neighbourhood interaction in several urban contexts.
- (c) Lower-density neighbourhoods succeed when residents prefer frequent informal contact.
- (d) Residential design shaping everyday encounters can influence community bonds.

83. Agricultural policymakers in several food-insecure nations have proposed subsidising drought-resistant seed varieties for smallholder farmers. They argue that replacing traditional seed stocks with these improved varieties will increase crop yields under increasingly arid conditions, thereby reducing harvest failures and improving food security. Earlier seed-distribution schemes in some regions, however, produced uneven results where soil salinity, farming practices, or rainfall timing differed from the conditions under which the seeds were originally tested.

The proposal most clearly rests on the unstated belief that:

- (a) Farmers will obtain enough seasonal financing to continue buying subsidised seed varieties.
- (b) The improved seeds will perform reliably under local conditions in target farming regions.
- (c) Traditional seed varieties are less suitable than improved seeds during drier growing seasons.
- (d) Agricultural agencies will guide farmers during the transition to improved seed varieties.

84. A coastal city has experienced repeated flooding over the past decade, each event damaging transport links, hospitals, and housing. Engineering records show that the existing drainage network was designed around historical rainfall levels that are now regularly exceeded. Recent repairs restored damaged drains to their original capacity, but planners warn that this only restores a system built for conditions that no longer exist. They argue that repeated repair after each flood is unlikely to prevent future displacement.

Based on the planners' assessment, which response would be most appropriate?

- (a) Expand emergency shelters and flood-relief funds while retaining the existing drainage design.
- (b) Repair the most damaged drains again while collecting additional flooding data.
- (c) Redesign water-management infrastructure around current and projected rainfall intensities.
- (d) Relocate residents temporarily while authorities review long-term rainfall trends.

85. Behavioural economists describe “present bias” as the tendency to overvalue immediate rewards compared with future benefits. This bias explains why people may choose short-term gratification even when they have stated long-term goals. Tools such as automatic savings enrollment, commitment devices, and opt-out defaults help people act more consistently with their long-term preferences by reducing the influence of immediate temptation.

Which of the following behaviours would be least consistent with present bias?

- (a) Automatically transferring part of each salary into retirement savings before spending decisions arise.
- (b) Using money reserved for emergencies to buy a discounted electronic device immediately.
- (c) Accepting a smaller cash payout now despite planning to wait for a larger return.
- (d) Abandoning a professional course because weekly assignments feel inconvenient in the present.

86. Folklorists studying trickster figures in oral traditions have observed that characters who use cunning to defeat more powerful opponents appear in West African, Native American, and Norse traditions, despite the cultures being historically distant. Some scholars argue that these narratives did not arise from a single shared mythological source. Instead, they served a recurring social function by allowing communities to imagine resistance against authority and rigid hierarchy.

Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the scholars’ claim?

- (a) Several trickster figures across cultures are associated with animals, disguises, or boundaries.
- (b) Some societies with trickster traditions show evidence of occasional indirect cultural contact.
- (c) Contemporary storytellers use trickster characters in performances about social conflict.
- (d) Stricter hierarchies were associated with trickster stories involving greater subversion.

87. A cybersecurity firm reported that organisations investing in employee security-awareness training experienced 60% fewer phishing incidents over twelve months. On the basis of that finding, the firm recommended that organisations redirect their cybersecurity budgets toward employee training, calling it the most cost-effective security investment available across sectors.

The firm’s reasoning is most vulnerable to criticism because it:

- (a) Treats success against one cyberattack type as a reason to replace other security investments.
- (b) Fails to show whether organisations used similar training material during the study period.
- (c) Includes organisations that may already have had stronger internal cybersecurity cultures.
- (d) Does not report whether employees found the training sessions engaging or practical.

88. Under proportional representation, a political party’s share of parliamentary seats corresponds closely to its share of the popular vote. Such systems often enable smaller parties with substantial but geographically dispersed support to win representation. Critics argue that proportional systems may also produce fragmented parliaments, requiring post-election coalition negotiations before a government can be formed.

Which of the following can be most reasonably inferred from the passage?

- (a) Proportional representation may create stable governments when parties cooperate after elections.
- (b) Coalition governments formed after proportional elections can face questions about mandate.
- (c) Parties lacking concentrated regional support may face fewer barriers under proportional representation.
- (d) Smaller parties in proportional systems can gain influence during coalition negotiations.

89. A five-year dietary study found that participants following a Mediterranean-style diet had fewer cardiovascular events than participants following a standard Western diet. The Mediterranean-style group consumed more vegetables, legumes, olive oil, and fish. However, the study also reported that these participants tended to have higher incomes, better access to fresh food markets, and lower rates of sedentary employment than the comparison group.

Which of the following is the most defensible conclusion from the study?

- (a) The Mediterranean diet explains the lower cardiovascular event rate better than income, food access, or work-pattern differences.
- (b) The observed health difference may reflect diet together with socioeconomic and lifestyle factors.
- (c) Socioeconomic differences make the dietary comparison unsuitable for drawing any useful health conclusion.
- (d) Mediterranean-style diets produce cardiovascular benefits mainly for people with better food-market access.

90. Linguistic relativity theorists argue that the language a person speaks can shape how that person perceives and organises experience. They cite studies in which speakers of languages with more precise colour terms distinguished colour shades faster than speakers of languages with broader colour categories. Critics accept that language may affect some cognitive tasks but reject the stronger claim that language determines the absolute limits of thought.

Which of the following is necessarily false given the theorists' argument?

- (a) Linguistic categories may influence performance on certain perceptual discrimination tasks.
- (b) Critics may accept limited language effects while rejecting linguistic determinism.
- (c) Vocabulary differences in a domain may correspond with measurable cognitive differences.
- (d) Perceptual categorisation is unaffected by the linguistic categories available to speakers.

91. Central banks in several major economies raised interest rates sharply to reduce inflation. Inflation figures later declined, yet consumer spending remained strong, household debt reached record levels, and housing prices continued to rise. These outcomes are usually associated with low-interest environments, not with the high-interest conditions that existed during the same period.

Which of the following most plausibly resolves the paradox?

- (a) Many households had locked in fixed low-rate debt before interest rates increased.
- (b) Central banks raised interest rates after misjudging the seriousness of inflation.
- (c) Government agencies may have presented inflation data in reassuring ways.
- (d) Higher rates encouraged wealthier households to save additional income.

92. Issue: Should social media platforms be legally required to remove misinformation before it spreads widely?

Argument 1: Yes. Misinformation about health, elections, and public safety can cause real-world harm before corrections reach the same audience.

Argument 2: No. Some users critically evaluate online claims and are not easily influenced by misinformation.

Argument 3: Yes. False content can spread faster and reach wider audiences than later corrections, making voluntary correction mechanisms inadequate.

Choose the most appropriate answer.

- (a) Argument 1 is strong, while Arguments 2 and 3 are weak.
- (b) Argument 2 is strong, while Arguments 1 and 3 are weak.
- (c) Arguments 1, 2, and 3 are all strong.
- (d) Arguments 1 and 3 are strong, while Argument 2 is weak.

93. Several coastal nations have proposed constructing artificial offshore barriers as a long-term response to rising sea levels. Policymakers argue that these barriers will protect low-lying communities, preserve existing infrastructure, and allow continued habitation of vulnerable coastal zones without requiring mass relocation.

Assumption I: Offshore barriers can be constructed and maintained at the required scale under sustained oceanic conditions.

Assumption II: Offshore barriers will be less expensive than relocating vulnerable coastal populations.

Assumption III: Residents of vulnerable coastal zones will generally prefer remaining in place over relocation.

Choose the most appropriate answer.

- (a) Only Assumption II is implicit.
- (b) Only Assumption III is implicit.
- (c) Only Assumption I is implicit.

(d) Both Assumptions I and III are implicit.

94. Roman urban planners constructed extensive aqueduct networks to supply running water to cities across the empire. Historical records indicate that aqueducts supported public baths, fountains, and sanitation systems. Roman cities with functional aqueducts had significantly denser populations than contemporary settlements in the same regions that lacked comparable water-supply systems.

Statement I: Reliable water supply was likely an enabling condition for sustaining dense Roman urban settlements.

Statement II: Public baths, fountains, and sanitation help explain the relationship between aqueducts and urban density.

Which of the following conclusions can be properly drawn from the passage?

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

95. Exercise physiologists studying elite distance runners found that athletes who included regular low-intensity recovery sessions had lower injury rates and longer competitive careers than athletes who trained at high intensity throughout the week. Many runners and coaches nevertheless resist recovery sessions because they see reduced training load as a threat to performance.

Statement I: Maintaining high intensity without adequate recovery may increase injury risk and shorten athletic careers.

Statement II: Recovery sessions improve performance mainly because they increase maximum running speed.

Statement III: Resistance to recovery sessions may reflect the belief that training intensity is the main driver of performance.

Which of the following can be properly inferred from the passage?

- (a) Only Statement I can be inferred.
- (b) Only Statements I and III can be inferred.
- (c) Only Statements II and III can be inferred.
- (d) All three statements can be inferred.

96. A city government is considering making primary school education free for children by extending public funding to private schools, allowing them to operate without charging fees.

Person 1: This is sound policy because every child deserves access to quality education regardless of family income, and public funding can remove economic barriers.

Person 2: Publicly funding private schools does not guarantee equity because schools that retain selective admissions may continue favouring already advantaged families.

Which of the following best represents the point of disagreement?

- (a) Whether private schools should receive public oversight when public funds are used.
- (b) Whether children from low-income families deserve access to quality education.
- (c) Whether funding selective private schools will genuinely promote educational equity.
- (d) Whether private schools currently charge fees to enrolled students.

97. A consumer goods company launched a social-media campaign featuring customer testimonials. During the following quarter, online sales increased by 32% and brand search queries rose by 21%. However, the campaign coincided with a 15% price reduction and the introduction of free delivery on online orders.

Which of the following, if true, would most strongly support the claim that the testimonial campaign caused the sales increase?

- (a) Online sales rose among campaign-exposed customers before the price and delivery changes began.
- (b) Customers who viewed testimonials rated the product more positively than customers using search engines.
- (c) Similar companies reducing prices without testimonial campaigns saw comparable sales increases that quarter.
- (d) Buyers who cited testimonials as their discovery source later reported higher product satisfaction.

98. Human rights organisations argue that laws penalising sleeping or sheltering in public spaces do not reduce the underlying conditions that produce homelessness. They claim such laws harm vulnerable people without addressing housing affordability, unemployment, or insufficient mental-health support.

Which of the following, if true, would most seriously weaken the organisations' argument?

- (a) Cities enforcing such laws reported fewer people sleeping in highly visible public areas.
- (b) Penalties increased demand for shelters without increasing long-term housing availability.
- (c) Several charities redirected funds from outreach work to legal assistance for penalised individuals.
- (d) Many penalised individuals were connected to support services and secured stable housing within six months.

99. Clinical researchers studying chemotherapy patients found that those who attended weekly music therapy sessions reported lower anxiety and nausea than those receiving standard care alone. The music-therapy group also showed greater engagement with treatment plans and was more likely to complete full chemotherapy courses.

Statement I: Music therapy may support psychological well-being and treatment adherence in chemotherapy patients.

Statement II: Music therapy can be treated as a replacement for pharmaceutical management of anxiety and nausea in cancer care.

Which of the following conclusions can be properly drawn from the passage?

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

100. A mental health charity proposes placing trained counsellors in secondary schools so that students can access psychological support during the school day. The charity argues that early intervention during adolescence can prevent difficulties from becoming entrenched and reduce the need for intensive adult treatment later.

Assumption I: Students experiencing mental-health difficulties will be willing to approach school-based counsellors.

Assumption II: School settings are more suitable than community clinics for many adolescents seeking support.

Assumption III: Mental-health difficulties addressed during adolescence are less likely to escalate into serious adult conditions.

Choose the most appropriate answer.

- (a) Only Assumption I is implicit.
- (b) Both Assumptions I and III are implicit.
- (c) Only Assumption II is implicit.
- (d) Both Assumptions II and III are implicit.

Directions for questions 101-106:

Eight teams J, K, L, M, N, O, P, and Q participate in an inter-college basketball championship.

Structure:

The teams are divided into two groups:

Group Alpha: J, K, L, M

Group Beta: N, O, P, Q

Each group follows a round-robin format, where every team plays every other team once. There are no draws. Teams are ranked on the basis of number of wins. The top two teams from each group qualify for the semifinals.

Knockout Stage:

Semifinal 1: Group Alpha Winner vs Group Beta Runner-up

Semifinal 2: Group Beta Winner vs Group Alpha Runner-up

The winners of both semifinals play the final.

Clues:

In Group Alpha, K defeated all the other teams.

J lost only to K in the group stage.

M defeated exactly one team in Group Alpha.

L lost all its group matches.

In Group Beta, P defeated all the other teams.

O lost only to P in the group stage.

Q defeated only N.

N lost all its group matches.

The Group Alpha winner defeated the Group Beta runner-up in the first semifinal.

The Group Alpha runner-up defeated the Group Beta winner in the second semifinal.

101. Which team defeated the eventual champion during the group stage?

- (a) K
- (b) P
- (c) O
- (d) M

102. Which team topped Group Beta but failed to reach the final?

- (a) O
- (b) P
- (c) Q
- (d) N

103. How many teams were eliminated without winning any match in the tournament?

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

104. Which team defeated the Group Beta winner in the semifinal?

- (a) K
- (b) J
- (c) O
- (d) Q

105. Which of the following pairs represents teams eliminated at the same stage?

- (a) L and N
- (b) M and Q
- (c) O and P
- (d) All of the above

106. If the semifinal pairings were changed so that both group winners faced each other and both runners-up faced each other, which matches would occur?

- (a) K vs P
- (b) J vs O
- (c) K vs O
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

Directions for questions 107-108. Read the following instructions and answer the following:

Passage A

Statements:

- I. All advocates are graduates.
- II. Some graduates are politicians.
- III. No politician is a criminal.

107. Which of the following conclusions definitely follows?

- (a) Some advocates are politicians
- (b) Some graduates are not criminals
- (c) No advocate is a criminal
- (d) All politicians are graduates

108. Which of the following conclusions does NOT follow from Passage A alone?

- (a) Some graduates who are politicians are not criminals
- (b) It is possible that some advocates are politicians
- (c) No politician is a criminal
- (d) Some advocates are not criminals

Directions for questions 109-110. Read the following instructions and answer the following:

Passage B:

Statements:

- I. All rivers are waterfalls.
- II. All waterfalls are oceans.
- III. Some oceans are glaciers.
- IV. No glacier is a desert.

109. Which conclusion definitely follows?

- (a) All rivers are oceans
- (b) Some glaciers are rivers
- (c) No river is a desert
- (d) All oceans are rivers

110. If we add 'All deserts are rivers,' which of the following must be true?

- (a) No desert is a glacier
- (b) Some deserts are glaciers
- (c) All deserts are oceans
- (d) Both (a) and (c)

Directions for questions 111-116:

Seven candidates - Asha, Bimal, Chitra, Dinesh, Eknath, Fatima, and Govind - sit in a straight-line facing North, in positions 1 (leftmost) to 7 (rightmost). Each candidate is assigned a secret code generated as follows:

Coding Rule: Replace each letter of the person's name with the letter that is N places ahead in the English alphabet (where N = the person's seat number, cycling past Z back to A). Then reverse the entire resulting string.

The seating order from left to right is: Asha (1), Bimal (2), Chitra (3), Dinesh (4), Eknath (5), Fatima (6), Govind (7).

111. What is the code for the person sitting at position 3?

- (a) FKLWUD
- (b) DUWLKF
- (c) FKLWDU
- (d) DUWKFL

112. If a code reads 'MYFSPJ', which candidate does it belong to?

- (a) Dinesh
- (b) Fatima
- (c) Eknath
- (d) Govind

113. What is the last letter of Dinesh's code?

- (a) H
- (b) L
- (c) M
- (d) W

114. Which seat number's code would you decode by reversing 'GSOZGL' and then shifting each letter back?

- (a) 4
- (b) 5
- (c) 6
- (d) 7

115. After applying the given coding rule, which letter will appear third from the right in Govind's final code?

- (a) P
- (b) C
- (c) V
- (d) N

Directions for questions 116-121:

Six family members - Mahesh, Nandini, Pallavi, Qasim, Rakesh, and Savita - live on six different floors (Floor 1 to Floor 6, where Floor 1 is the lowest) of a building in Lucknow. Each pursues a different hobby: Cooking, Gardening, Pottery, Reading, Swimming, and Yoga.

Family details: Mahesh and Nandini are a married couple. Rakesh is their son, married to Pallavi. Qasim and Savita are the children of Rakesh and Pallavi.

Clues:

1. Rakesh lives on an odd-numbered floor below Floor 5.
2. Nandini lives immediately above Mahesh.
3. The person pursuing Yoga lives on Floor 4.
4. Qasim's grandmother's hobby is not gardening or reading.
5. Savita lives on Floor 1.
6. Pallavi lives immediately above Rakesh.
7. The person pursuing Swimming lives on Floor 1.
8. Rakesh pursues Cooking.

116. Who lives on the topmost floor?

- (a) Mahesh (b) Nandini (c) Pallavi (d) Rakesh

117. What hobby does the person on Floor 5 pursue?

- (a) Cooking (b) Reading (c) Yoga (d) Cannot be determined

118. How is the person on Floor 3 related to the person on Floor 2?

- (a) Brother (b) Father (c) Uncle (d) Grandfather

119. Which of the following is NOT correct?

- (a) Savita pursues Swimming (b) Mahesh lives on Floor 5
(c) Qasim lives on Floor 3 (d) Nandini pursues Pottery

120. Who among the following lives below Pallavi?

- (a) Mahesh (b) Rakesh (c) Qasim (d) Both (b) and (c)

121. How is the person pursuing Pottery related to Savita?

- (a) Mother (b) Grandmother (c) Sister (d) Aunt

Directions for questions 122-125:

A delivery person starts from the Depot and follows this route:

Step 1: Walks 8 km towards North.

Step 2: Turns right and walks 6 km to reach the Bakery.

Step 3: Turns right and walks 3 km.

Step 4: Turns left and walks 4 km to reach the School.

Step 5: Turns right and walks 5 km to reach the Hospital.

Step 6: Turns right and walks 10 km back to the Depot.

122. What is the shortest distance between the Depot and the Bakery?

- (a) 14 km (b) 8 km (c) 10 km (d) 12 km

123. If a checkpoint is placed exactly at the midpoint of the straight line joining the Bakery and the Hospital, what is its shortest distance from the School?

- (a) 2.24 km (b) 3.54 km (c) 4.21 km (d) 5.54 km

124. If the delivery person walks directly from the School to the Depot (shortest path), approximately how far does he walk?

- (a) 10 km (b) 11.2 km (c) 12.5 km (d) 15 km

125. What is the area enclosed by the complete route followed by the delivery person?

- (a) 56 sq. km (b) 64 sq. km (c) 68 sq. km (d) 72 sq. km

Directions for questions 126-130:

Three friends Ravi, Seema, and Tarun each bought three items from a stationery shop: a Pen, a Notebook, and an Eraser. Each item was priced differently for each person, and every whole number from Rs.1 to Rs.9 was used as a price exactly once across all nine purchases.

Clues:

1. Ravi paid Rs.7 for the Notebook whereas Tarun paid 6.
2. Tarun paid Rs.2 for the Eraser.
3. Seema spent a total of Rs.15 across all three items.
4. The total spent on Pens by all three friends is Rs.18.
5. The total spent on Notebooks by all three friends is Rs.16.
6. Tarun spent more on the Pen than on the Notebook.
7. Ravi spent more on the Pen than on the Eraser.

126. What amount did Tarun pay for the Pen?

- (a) Rs.6 (b) Rs.8 (c) Rs.9 (d) Rs.5

127. Which of the following must be true?

- (a) Seema paid the highest price for eraser
(b) Ravi spent the least total amount
(c) Tarun's total spending exceeds Seema's
(d) All of the above

128. What amount did Seema pay for the Eraser?

- (a) Rs. 6 (b) Rs. 8 (c) Rs. 4 (d) Rs. 3

129. For which item is the difference between the highest and lowest amount paid the maximum?

- (a) Pen (b) Notebook (c) Eraser (d) Cannot be determined

130. If Ravi's Notebook price and Tarun's Pen price are interchanged, what will be Ravi's new total amount?

- (a) Rs. 13 (b) Rs. 15 (c) Rs. 16 (d) Rs. 17

131. Issue: Should governments impose limits on the automation of jobs in manufacturing and service industries?

Argument 1: Yes. Automation displaces workers faster than new employment opportunities emerge, particularly for those with limited formal education who have fewer retraining options.

Argument 2: No. Historically, technological change has always created more jobs than it has eliminated, and automation is unlikely to be an exception.

Argument 3: Yes. When automation is concentrated in specific regions or sectors, it can produce localised economic collapse that markets alone cannot quickly repair.

Choose the most appropriate answer.

- (a) Only Argument 1 is strong
(b) Both Arguments 1 and 3 are strong
(c) Only Argument 2 is strong
(d) Only Argument 3 is strong

132. Issue: Should life imprisonment without parole be reconsidered for prisoners who have served long terms and demonstrated sustained rehabilitation?

Argument 1: Yes. Life imprisonment without parole should be reconsidered because maintaining prisons is expensive for the government.

Argument 2: Yes. A punishment that permanently denies review despite strong evidence of rehabilitation may fail to account for meaningful personal reform.

Argument 3: Yes. If a prisoner no longer poses a demonstrable public-safety risk, continued imprisonment without review may become difficult to justify.

Choose the most appropriate answer.

- (a) Only Argument 1 is strong.

- (b) Only Argument 2 is strong.
- (c) Only Argument 3 is strong.
- (d) Both Arguments 2 and 3 are strong.

133. A national space agency has announced plans to establish a permanently crewed research station on the Moon within two decades. Officials argue that the station will enable sustained scientific research in low-gravity conditions, serve as a launch point for deeper space missions, and generate technological innovations that will find applications in Earth-based industries.

Assumption I: Technologies developed for the lunar station will have practical applications in Earth-based industries.

Assumption II: A permanent human presence on the Moon is scientifically more productive than robotic missions operating in the same environment.

Assumption III: The financial and logistical resources required to construct and maintain a crewed lunar station can be sustained across the intended development period.

Choose the most appropriate answer.

- (a) Only Assumption I is implicit
- (b) Only Assumption III is implicit
- (c) Both Assumptions I and III are implicit
- (d) Both Assumptions II and III are implicit

134. A government proposes making preschool education compulsory from age three. It argues that early structured learning will reduce educational inequality by ensuring that children enter primary school with comparable language, social, and cognitive preparation.

Assumption I: Parents of preschool-aged children generally prefer home-based early learning over institutional preschool.

Assumption II: Children who miss structured preschool are more likely to begin primary school with developmental disadvantages.

Assumption III: Compulsory preschool programmes will be practically accessible to children who currently do not attend such programmes.

Choose the most appropriate answer.

- (a) Only Assumption II is implicit.
- (b) Only Assumption III is implicit.
- (c) Both Assumptions II and III are implicit.
- (d) Both Assumptions I and III are implicit.

135. Sociologists have observed that formal religious participation, measured by regular attendance at organised worship, has declined significantly in several industrialised nations over the past five decades. Surveys conducted in the same societies indicate that personal spiritual belief and private religious practice have remained relatively stable during the same period. This pattern is most pronounced in countries with high educational attainment and strong welfare state provisions.

Statement I: The decline in formal religious participation does not necessarily reflect a corresponding decline in personal spiritual belief.

Statement II: High educational attainment and strong welfare states are the proven causes of declining religious participation in industrialised nations.

Statement III: Individuals in these societies may be separating their personal spiritual lives from institutionalised religious structures.

Which of the following can be properly inferred from the passage?

- (a) Only Statement I

- (b) Only Statements I and III
- (c) Only Statements II and III
- (d) All three statements

136. Conservation researchers studying protected national parks found that areas where apex predators such as wolves or lions remain present show greater biodiversity than comparable areas from which these predators have been removed. Ecologists explain this through a process in which predators regulate herbivore populations, preventing overgrazing that would otherwise degrade vegetation and reduce habitat availability for smaller species. This regulatory effect has been described as a cascading ecological influence.

Statement I: The removal of apex predators from an ecosystem may trigger a sequence of ecological changes that reduces overall biodiversity.

Statement II: Reintroducing apex predators into protected areas is the most effective conservation strategy available for restoring biodiversity.

Statement III: Herbivore populations in areas without apex predators tend to expand in ways that degrade the vegetation and habitats that smaller species depend upon.

Which of the following can be properly inferred from the passage?

- (a) Only Statement I
- (b) Only Statement III
- (c) Only Statements I and III
- (d) All three statements

137. Statement: Scientists have proposed using genetic engineering to modify wild mosquito populations by introducing genes that prevent the transmission of malaria, potentially eliminating the disease in affected regions.

Person 1: This is a promising intervention. Malaria causes hundreds of thousands of preventable deaths each year, and if genetic modification can interrupt transmission without harming other species, the public health benefit is substantial.

Person 2: The long-term ecological consequences of releasing genetically modified organisms into open ecosystems are not yet fully understood. An intervention at this scale could trigger effects that cannot be reversed once initiated.

Which of the following best represents the point of disagreement between Person 1 and Person 2?

- (a) Whether malaria causes sufficient deaths annually to justify any form of public health intervention.
- (b) Whether the scale of the public health benefit justifies proceeding despite unresolved uncertainty about long-term ecological effects.
- (c) Whether genetic engineering is a scientifically valid method for modifying disease transmission in wild animal populations.
- (d) Whether governmental or independent bodies should hold authority over decisions to release genetically modified organisms.

138. Statement: Several major cities are considering banning privately owned petrol and diesel vehicles from inner-city roads during peak hours to reduce air pollution and traffic congestion.

Person 1: This policy would meaningfully improve urban air quality. The health costs of current pollution levels fall disproportionately on residents who cannot afford to live away from heavily trafficked roads.

Person 2: Without adequate public transport alternatives, such a ban would restrict the mobility of lower-income workers who depend on their own vehicles to reach employment and essential services.

Which of the following best represents the point of disagreement between Person 1 and Person 2?

- (a) Whether air pollution in inner-city areas has measurable health effects on residents living near busy roads.
- (b) Whether restricting petrol and diesel vehicles from inner-city roads will reduce air pollution during peak hours.
- (c) Whether the proposed policy would benefit lower-income residents or create new disadvantages for them.
- (d) Whether petrol and diesel vehicles are the primary contributors to traffic congestion in inner-city areas.

139. Archaeological excavations across Fertile Crescent sites have uncovered grain storage facilities, clay tablets serving as administrative records, and planned urban layouts dating to approximately 5,000 years ago. Researchers note that the scale and coordination implied by these findings suggest organised systems of resource management and record-keeping operating across multiple settlements during the same period.

Statement I: The evidence from Fertile Crescent sites implies that some form of administrative organisation existed across multiple settlements several thousand years ago.

Statement II: The clay tablets recovered from these sites were primarily used for literary and religious expression rather than administrative record-keeping.

Which of the following conclusions can be properly drawn from the passage?

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

140. Public health researchers found that communities where at least 90% of school-aged children were vaccinated against measles showed near-complete suppression of local transmission. Communities with vaccination rates between 70% and 85%, however, continued to experience periodic outbreaks. Epidemiologists attribute this difference to herd immunity thresholds, the minimum proportion of an immune population required to prevent sustained transmission to unimmunised individuals.

Statement I: Vaccination coverage of 90% or above appears to provide sufficient collective protection to prevent sustained measles transmission within a community.

Statement II: Communities with vaccination rates between 70% and 85% had reached a level generally sufficient to prevent periodic outbreaks.

Which of the following conclusions can be properly drawn from the passage?

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

Q141-Q143:- Read the below provided Principles and then answer the questions that follow:

Legal Principles:

1. A proposal must be accepted before it can be converted into a promise; acceptance of a revoked proposal does not create a binding contract.
2. Revocation of an offer must be communicated before the offer is accepted. If the acceptance is already communicated and complete as per Section 4 of the Indian Contract Act, the revocation has no effect.
3. In order to convert a proposal into a promise, the acceptance must be absolute and unqualified.
4. If the proposer prescribes a specific mode of acceptance, the acceptance must be made in that manner. If it is not, the proposer may reject it within a reasonable time. If he does not, the acceptance is valid.

141. Facts: Zen Inc. offered to sell 1,000 electric motors to AuraTech Ltd. at ₹15,000 per unit via email on 1st May. The offer stated that it would remain open until 5th May. On 3rd May, Zen Inc. posted a revocation letter by courier. On 4th May morning, AuraTech sent a letter of acceptance by registered post. Zen's revocation letter reached AuraTech on 5th May afternoon. Zen claims there is no contract, arguing that the offer had been revoked before acceptance. Decide whether there is a valid contract between Zen Inc. and AuraTech Ltd.

- (a) There is no valid contract as Zen had already dispatched a revocation letter before AuraTech accepted the offer.
- (b) There is no valid contract as the revocation was within the offer period and reached AuraTech before the 5th.
- (c) A valid contract was formed because AuraTech's acceptance was posted before the revocation was communicated.

(d) A contract was not formed as AuraTech did not send an acceptance by email, the mode in which the offer was made.

142. Facts: Ananya offered to lease her shop to Pranav at ₹50,000/month. Pranav replied by saying, "I agree to the lease, but ₹45,000/month would be more reasonable. Let me know if that works." Ananya received this message on 5th May. On 6th May, before replying, she sent a formal withdrawal of the offer. Later that day, Pranav called and said he accepts the original ₹50,000/month offer. Ananya refused. Was a valid contract formed between Ananya and Pranav?

- (a) Yes, because Pranav accepted the offer before revocation was communicated.
- (b) No, because Pranav's initial response was a counter-offer, not an acceptance.
- (c) Yes, because phone calls complete acceptance immediately.
- (d) No, because revocation was sent before the final acceptance was received.

143. Facts: Rishi offered to sell his motorboat to Dev for ₹1.5 lakhs and clearly mentioned, "Send your acceptance only via email by 6 PM today." Dev instead sent a WhatsApp message accepting the offer at 5:30 PM. Rishi read the message and remained silent. Two days later, Rishi sold the boat to someone else. Dev sued for breach of contract. Is there a valid contract between Rishi and Dev?

- (a) No, because Dev accepted the offer after the deadline had passed.
- (b) No, because WhatsApp is not a valid mode of communication for acceptance.
- (c) Yes, because Rishi did not reject the non-conforming acceptance within a reasonable time.
- (d) Yes, because any form of communication that shows intention is sufficient.

144. Legal Principle: A minor is not competent to contract.

Facts: Rohan, aged 17, enters into an agreement to purchase a laptop for ₹50,000. He later refuses to pay, claiming he is a minor. The seller sues Rohan for breach of contract. What is the legal position?

- (a) Rohan is liable because he agreed to the purchase.
- (b) Rohan is not liable because he is a minor.
- (c) Rohan is liable only if the laptop was delivered.
- (d) Rohan can ratify the contract after he turns 18.

145. Legal Principle: A person who negligently causes harm to another is liable in tort.

Facts: Rita, while driving her car, was texting on her phone and failed to notice the red signal. She hit a cyclist who was crossing the road lawfully. The cyclist sustained a serious injury. What is Rita's liability?

- (a) Rita is not liable because it was an accident.
- (b) Rita is liable because the cyclist got injured.
- (c) Rita is liable because she failed to take reasonable care.
- (d) Rita is not liable because she did not intend to cause harm.

146. Legal Principle: A master is vicariously liable for the torts committed by their servant if the tort is committed in the course of employment, even if the act is unauthorized, so long as it is closely connected with the servant's duties.

Facts: Ramesh, a delivery driver for SuperFast Couriers, got into a verbal argument with a customer about a delayed parcel. The situation escalated, and Ramesh pushed the customer, who fell and was injured. The customer sues SuperFast Couriers for compensation. Is SuperFast Couriers vicariously liable for the injury caused by Ramesh?

- (a) No, because the act of pushing was not authorized by the company.
- (b) No, because torts involving physical assault are personal acts.
- (c) Yes, because Ramesh was an employee of SuperFast Couriers.
- (d) Yes, because the tort occurred during performance of Ramesh's work duties.

147. Legal Principle: When a criminal act is done by several persons in furtherance of a common intention, each of such persons is liable as if they had done the act alone.

Facts: Ravi, Sohan, and Amir plan to rob a shop. While Ravi and Sohan stand at the door, Amir enters and demands cash from the shopkeeper at knifepoint. During the robbery, Amir stabs the shopkeeper and flees with the money. Ravi

and Sohan claim they only intended to help steal, not cause harm. Are Ravi and Sohan guilty of causing injury to the shopkeeper?

- (a) Yes, because they were present at the scene of the crime.
- (b) No, because they did not enter the shop or stab the shopkeeper.
- (c) Yes, because they shared a common intention to commit robbery, and injury occurred in furtherance of that act.
- (d) No, because they did not know Amir was carrying a knife.

148. Legal Principle: Under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, a valid marriage cannot be solemnized if either party has a living spouse at the time of the marriage.

Facts: Ravi, a Hindu man, married Nita in 2015. Without divorcing her, he married Asha in 2019. Asha later discovered Ravi was already married and filed a petition for nullity of marriage. Which of the following is legally correct?

- (a) The second marriage is void as Ravi had a living spouse at the time of the marriage.
- (b) The second marriage is valid because Ravi and Asha lived together as husband and wife.
- (c) Asha must prove Ravi's first marriage was not legally valid.
- (d) Ravi can continue both marriages as polygamy is permissible under Hindu law.

149. Legal Principle: Under Muslim personal law, a husband is obligated to provide maintenance to his divorced wife during the iddat period only.

Facts: Saeed divorced his wife Feroza through talaq. Feroza approached the court six months later claiming maintenance. Saeed argued he is not liable as the iddat period has ended. What is the correct legal position?

- (a) Saeed is bound to provide maintenance until Feroza remarries.
- (b) Saeed is only liable to maintain Feroza during the iddat period.
- (c) Saeed must pay maintenance as long as Feroza remains unmarried.
- (d) Saeed is not liable for any maintenance under Muslim law.

150. Legal Principle: A contract induced by fraud is voidable at the option of the party whose consent was so obtained.

Facts: Ritika sold her car to Farhan claiming it had no accident history. In reality, the car had been in a major accident and repaired extensively. A week later, Farhan discovered the truth and demanded a refund. Ritika refused, stating the sale was completed. What is the correct legal position?

- (a) Farhan cannot cancel the contract since it has been executed.
- (b) Farhan can cancel the contract as his consent was obtained through fraud.
- (c) Farhan must keep the car but can claim compensation.
- (d) The contract is automatically void due to Ritika's misrepresentation.