

COMMON LAW ADMISSION TEST (CLAT) 2027
Mock 202718: Answer Key and Solution



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(b)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(b)	(c)	(c)
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
(c)	(d)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(b)	(c)	(b)	(d)
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
(a)	(c)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(b)	(b)	(a)	(d)	(b)	(c)
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
(a)	(b)	(c)	(b)	(c)	(b)	(d)	(c)	(b)	(c)
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
(a)	(c)	(c)	(a)	(d)	(b)	(a)	(c)	(d)	(d)
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(b)	(d)	(a)	(c)	(b)	(d)
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
(c)	(a)	(d)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(c)	(a)	(d)	(b)
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
(c)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(a)	(b)
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
(c)	(d)	(a)	(c)	(d)	(b)	(d)	(b)	(c)	(a)
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
(d)	(b)	(a)	(c)	(d)	(b)	(a)	(c)	(a)	(b)
111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
(c)	(d)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)

Section A: English Language

1. Correct Answer: (b) Creating different public voices to express ideas his own identity restricted

Reference Lines: "But Franklin's ingenuity showed most clearly in his invention, or rather recurrent reinvention, of himself." / "which allowed him to challenge authority, identify folly and promote human progress with an unsparing vigor he never could have achieved under his own name."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) The passage opens with Franklin's practical inventions, but treats them as a contrast to what follows. His most striking ingenuity is said to appear in the identities he created for himself in print. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

(b) Franklin's personas gave him freedom to write more sharply than he could under his own name. The passage therefore presents self-reinvention through invented voices as his most distinctive creative achievement. Hence, option (b) is correct.

(c) Wider access to knowledge is illustrated by the lending library, but this is only one example of Franklin's usefulness. It does not explain why the passage turns mainly to his literary personas. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

(d) Science and social reform both appear in the passage, but they do not form its main organizing idea. The focus is on the way Franklin repeatedly adopted new identities to advance his views. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

2. Correct Answer: (b) his inventiveness extended beyond physical objects and discoveries

Reference Lines: "Benjamin Franklin's fertile mind constantly spun off inventive and useful ideas..." / "But Franklin's ingenuity showed most clearly in his invention, or rather recurrent reinvention, of himself."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) The opening examples certainly show that Franklin produced inventions of considerable practical value. However, the passage never suggests that usefulness mattered more than originality or that this distinction explains his ingenuity. The examples mainly prepare the reader for a broader meaning of invention. Hence, option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) The passage begins with familiar inventions such as the lightning rod and improved fireplace, but then shifts to Franklin's creation of different authorial identities. This transition expands the idea of invention from physical objects to the deliberate reinvention of the self through fictional voices. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

(c) Franklin's scientific interests are established through references to inventions and discoveries, but the passage does not connect those scientific interests with the creation of Silence Dogood, Polly Baker, or Richard Saunders. His fictional writings are presented as a separate expression of ingenuity. Hence, option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) Franklin's practical achievements clearly contributed to his public reputation, but the passage does not argue that his reputation depended mainly on them. In fact, it says that his ingenuity appeared most clearly in his repeated creation of new identities. Hence, option (d) is not the correct answer.

3. Correct Answer: (c) She bypassed James's refusal without revealing Franklin as the author.

Reference Lines: "Mrs. Dogood allowed Franklin to evade an embargo against publication imposed by his jealous elder brother James..." / "So Ben disguised his handwriting and surreptitiously slipped letters from Mrs. Dogood under the door of the print shop."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) Mrs. Dogood commented on the difficulties faced by women, but the passage does not present those comments as disguised criticism of James. Her immediate usefulness lay in overcoming his refusal to publish Franklin. Hence, option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) Franklin concealed his identity, but the passage gives no indication that he was testing whether anonymous writing attracted greater readership. Concealment was necessary because James had rejected his submissions. Hence, option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) James refused Franklin's submissions, so the invented persona allowed Franklin to submit his work without James knowing who had written it. This enabled him to bypass the publication barrier. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

(d) The persona enabled Franklin to discuss difficulties faced by women, but the passage does not suggest that concealing his age was the reason for adopting the identity. Hence, option (d) is not the correct answer.

4. Correct Answer: (a) unequal punishment of equally responsible participants.

Reference Lines: "why was no sanction brought against the men who were equally responsible for her illegitimate children and more responsible for the corruption...?"

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) Polly questions why she alone faces punishment when the men involved were equally responsible for the pregnancies. Her defence therefore attacks the unequal distribution of legal blame. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

(b) She invokes the biblical command to "be fruitful and multiply," but the passage does not develop a larger conflict between religious obligation and criminal law. Her stronger argument concerns unequal punishment. Hence, option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) Polly objects to the men escaping sanction, but she does not argue that the prosecution followed an improper procedure or sequence. Her concern is substantive inequality in responsibility. Hence, option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) Her situation reflects the difficulties faced by an unmarried woman, but her stated defence focuses on why the men share responsibility yet remain unpunished. Hence, option (d) is not the correct answer.

5. Correct Answer: (d) turn spare space into witty pieces of practical advice.

Reference Lines: "What made it special were the squibs of advice and humor that filled otherwise blank spots on the pages."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) The sayings appeared beside factual information about holidays, solstices and moon phases, but they did not simplify or restate those facts. They were separate additions to the almanac. Hence, option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) Some sayings criticise foolish behaviour, but the passage does not suggest that Franklin used humour to conceal dangerous or controversial criticism. Their purpose was broader. Hence, option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) The sayings certainly entertain, but describing them as mainly comic ignores the practical advice and judgment contained in them. Humour was combined with instruction. Hence, option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) The passage expressly says that Franklin filled otherwise blank spaces with short pieces combining "advice and humor." This captures both their placement and purpose. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

6. Correct Answer: (d) They allowed him to serve different rhetorical purposes.

Reference Lines: Silence Dogood helped Franklin evade a publication embargo; Polly Baker questioned unequal punishment; Richard Saunders offered "advice and humor."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) Silence Dogood clearly helped Franklin bypass the restrictions imposed by his brother, making concealment of authorship important in that case. However, the passage does not identify the same obstacle behind Polly Baker or Richard Saunders. The function cannot therefore be applied equally to all three personas. Hence, option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) The personas do not show Franklin gradually abandoning criticism in favour of harmless instruction. Polly Baker delivers pointed social criticism, while Richard Saunders combines advice with humour rather than replacing serious concerns altogether. There is no clear progression of the kind described here. Hence, option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) The passage does not suggest that these personas were effective because readers necessarily believed them to be real people. Their importance lies more in the perspectives and expressive freedom they provided Franklin. Authenticity in the eyes of readers is not presented as their common feature. Hence, option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) Silence Dogood helps Franklin overcome a publication barrier, Polly Baker exposes unequal standards applied to women, and Richard Saunders delivers practical wisdom through humour. The personas therefore serve different rhetorical needs rather than repeating a single function. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

7. Correct Answer: (d) Many advantages still yield limited culture.

Reference Lines: “complex brains, long lives, strong parental care of offspring in most species, and robust communication.” / “With all of those advantages, why don’t birds have a complex culture like we do?”

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) Intelligence is one favourable trait, but it is not the whole reason birds are puzzling. The author stresses several useful traits appearing together. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

(b) Long life removes one limitation faced by short-lived species, but it cannot by itself explain the author’s surprise. Birds possess several other advantages as well. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

(c) Strong parental care should help knowledge pass between generations, but the puzzle is broader than this single feature. The author points to a whole cluster of culture-friendly traits. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

(d) Birds possess complex brains, long lives, parental care and robust communication, yet they still lack human-like cultural complexity. That mismatch makes them “the real quandary.” Hence, option (d) is correct.

8. Correct Answer: (b) Short generational overlap can obstruct knowledge transfer.

Reference Lines: Octopodes are described as “famously intelligent,” but their “very short lifespans... leave little time for a parent to hand on knowledge to offspring.”

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) The passage notes that octopodes possess rich visual communication, but it does not identify weak bonds between adults as the problem. The limitation concerns transmission between generations. Hence, option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) Octopodes are intelligent but have short lives and little opportunity for parents to pass accumulated knowledge to offspring. Limited overlap therefore restricts cultural transmission. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

(c) The passage does not say that intelligence becomes less useful when offspring mature independently. The problem is the lack of sufficient time for experienced adults to transfer knowledge. Hence, option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) Reproduction matters because octopodes die soon afterward, but the passage does not claim that reproduction itself reduces the usefulness of learned behaviour. Hence, option (d) is not the correct answer.

9. Correct Answer: (c) High intelligence alone can produce a highly cumulative culture.

Reference Lines: Birds possess “complex brains, long lives, strong parental care of offspring in most species, and robust communication,” yet still lack “a complex culture like we do.”

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) Long life is presented as one favourable condition because it gives individuals more time to learn and potentially transmit knowledge. However, the passage never claims that longevity by itself guarantees the preservation of cumulative culture. Birds possess long lives yet still lack the human cultural outcome. Hence, option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) Strong parental care may help learned behaviour pass from adults to offspring, which is why the author treats it as one useful adaptation. Yet the passage does not suggest that parental care naturally develops into increasingly complex institutions or social systems. Hence, option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) Birds are described as possessing complex brains and impressive intelligence, but they have still not developed the kind of cumulative culture found among humans. Their example therefore undermines any simple claim that intelligence alone is sufficient to explain human cultural complexity. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

(d) Birds also possess robust communication, but the passage does not argue that advanced communication must eventually develop into markets or symbolic economic exchange. Such examples are used to illustrate the extraordinary range of human culture, not an inevitable evolutionary sequence. Hence, option (d) is not the correct answer.

10. Correct Answer: (c) illustrate the breadth of cumulative human culture.

Reference Lines: "Why do they not write technical manuals and make art and argue over economic policy?... Why don't birds drive Bentleys?"

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) Markets and luxury goods form only part of the author's examples, which also include technical knowledge, art and political discussion. Economic behaviour is not presented as the main measure. Hence, option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) The author uses human achievements as a point of comparison rather than questioning whether human standards are appropriate. The examples dramatise the difference being investigated. Hence, option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) The examples move across knowledge, art, politics, markets and symbolic goods, showing how varied and accumulated human culture has become. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

(d) The passage does not establish markets as the cause of other forms of culture or describe any fixed sequence of cultural development. Hence, option (d) is not the correct answer.

11. Correct Answer: (c) made him examine a major difference after focusing mainly on similarities

Reference Lines: "This was a good counter-exercise for me – I've written a book... about how much birds and humans share..." / "But the question of why no species... has developed complex, human-like culture is especially compelling in the context of those similarities."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) The author continues to affirm that birds and humans share long childhoods, powerful brains and patterns of parenting. The question changes his focus without making him reject those similarities. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

(b) The exercise does not arise because unfamiliar animals must be added to the comparison. It asks the author to look at birds, a subject he already knows well, from the opposite direction. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

(c) His earlier work stressed what birds and humans have in common, whereas this question asks why those similarities have not produced the same cultural outcome. That reversal explains "counter-exercise." Hence, option (c) is correct.

(d) Large parrots are still described as "fantastically complex and intelligent." The passage gives no indication that the author now thinks their abilities had previously been exaggerated. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

12. Correct Answer: (d) A popular-science inquiry built around a question the author is exploring

Reference Lines: "Why has no other animal evolved this demonstrably useful ability?" / "The last time I spoke to Godfrey-Smith about this, he asked if I had any ideas..." / "I didn't then. But I do now."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

(a) The passage discusses intelligence as one factor, but it does not present an experiment or formally test a single causal claim. Instead, it develops a broader evolutionary puzzle. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

(b) The author expressly accepts that chimpanzees and other animals can transmit some learned knowledge. His argument concerns the greater complexity of human culture, not the denial of animal culture. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

(c) Several species are compared, but they are not ranked according to cultural ability. Each example helps narrow the question of why human-like cumulative culture has not appeared elsewhere. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

(d) The passage combines accessible biology, examples, expert discussion and personal reflection around an unresolved question. The author is setting up an explanation rather than presenting a formal scientific report. Hence, option (d) is correct.

13. Correct Answer: (a) Such narratives make chaotic events feel intelligible.

Reference Lines: "Such narratives offer viewers a temporary architecture for disorder: clues are arranged, motives proposed, timelines reconstructed, and chaos rendered intelligible."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) Voice C argues that true-crime narratives organise clues, motives and timelines into a coherent structure. Their appeal therefore includes making disturbing and disorderly events seem understandable. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

(b) Institutional judgment may occur in true-crime viewing, but Voice C does not present this as the reason voyeurism is an incomplete explanation. The emphasis is on narrative coherence. Hence, option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) Voice C warns that editing can make uncertain events appear inevitable. The narrative form may reduce the appearance of uncertainty rather than preserve it. Hence, option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) Voice C discusses the persuasive power of polished storytelling, but does not claim that audiences value narrative craft more than violent subject matter. Hence, option (d) is not the correct answer.

14. Correct Answer: (b) Audience interest can distort the way another person's suffering is presented.

Reference Lines: Voice A: "that duty can be corrupted when suffering becomes narrative ornament." / Voice B: "true crime can feel like a second dispossession." / Voice D: "whether entertainment quietly reorganises our sympathies..."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) Voice B is especially resistant to visibility without consent, while Voice A also insists that public interest requires restraint. The three Voices do not support unrestricted retelling. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

(b) Voice A warns against using suffering to attract audiences, Voice B objects to lives being repackaged for strangers, and Voice D questions what entertainment does to sympathy. All three see audience demand as capable of changing representation. Hence, option (b) is correct.

(c) Voice A discusses lurid detail, but Voice B emphasises consent and Voice D focuses on the moral effects of entertainment. Sensationalism is therefore not their single shared concern. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

(d) None of the three argues that entertainment must disappear entirely. Their concern is how it is handled and what it may do to victims, families and viewers. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

15. Correct Answer: (c) entertainment may shift attention from suffering to a satisfying story

Reference Lines: "whether entertainment quietly reorganises our sympathies, making narrative satisfaction more urgent than fidelity to another person's suffering."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) Voice D does not say suspense is automatically unethical. The concern is whether the desire for narrative satisfaction begins to outweigh fidelity to suffering. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

(b) The passage does not compare viewers' concern for victims with their concern for institutions. Voice D focuses on the conflict between moral sympathy and enjoyment. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

(c) The sentence warns that entertainment may alter what viewers begin to value while watching. A neat or satisfying story can become more important than respecting the reality of suffering. Hence, option (c) is correct.

(d) Voice D does not ask audiences to detach emotion from fact. Its concern is that enjoyment and sympathy may become mixed in ways that change moral priorities. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

16. Correct Answer: (d) Access to suffering does not create unlimited entitlement.

Reference Lines: Voice A states that responsible reporting may deliberately leave some horrors undescribed, while Voice B says that “access is not the same as entitlement.”

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) Voice B strongly values consent, but neither Voice makes consent an absolute condition for every account involving private suffering. Both recognise that legitimate public discussion may still occur. Hence, option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) Voice B gives considerable weight to survivors’ interests, but Voice A does not argue that survivors should control every editorial choice. Both favour restraint rather than complete control. Hence, option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) Both acknowledge public interest, yet neither says it automatically overrides privacy or removes the need for ethical restraint. Public interest must still be exercised responsibly. Hence, option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) Voice A supports withholding some available details, while Voice B explicitly distinguishes having access from having the right to use everything. Both therefore reject unlimited entitlement. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

17. Correct Answer: (b) Voice C

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Reference Lines: “Editing creates inevitability where real events contain uncertainty...” / “A polished sequence may persuade audiences that interpretation is fact...”

Explanation:

(a) Voice D examines how entertainment can reorganise sympathy and moral attention rather than how narrative coherence changes judgments about factual certainty. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

(b) Voice C explicitly warns that editing and retrospective structure can make one interpretation look inevitable and factual. Hence, option (b) is correct.

(c) Voice A concentrates on proportionality, verification and restraint in journalism rather than the epistemic effect of narrative structure. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

(d) Voice B is chiefly concerned with consent, privacy and appropriation of a victim’s meaning by outsiders. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

18. Correct Answer: (c) lose control over how others interpret the loss.

Reference Lines: “The first takes a life; the second appropriates its meaning.” / “A murdered person is often remembered through the circumstances of death rather than through the ordinary fullness of a life once lived.”

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) Repeated publicity may cause renewed distress, but the metaphor of “dispossession” concerns outsiders taking possession of the meaning attached to the loss. It is more than repeated grief. Hence, option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) Voice B does object to survivors having to sacrifice privacy for visibility, but this is not the specific meaning conveyed by “the second appropriates its meaning.” Hence, option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) The metaphor suggests that after the original loss, families may suffer another loss when producers and audiences take control of how the victim and the death are understood. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

(d) Voice B says the circumstances of death may overshadow the fuller life of the victim, but it does not say the victim is reduced merely to evidentiary facts. Hence, option (d) is not the correct answer.

19. Correct Answer: (b) A proud aristocrat who resents her giving equal warmth to ordinary pleasures

Reference Lines: “She thanked men, good! but thanked, Somehow... as if she ranked / My gift of a nine-hundred-years-old name / With anybody’s gift.”

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) The Duke is offended by how the Duchess values his ancient name, but simple misunderstanding of rank is not his main grievance. He resents that she responds warmly to many things without giving his status special importance. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

(b) The Duke lists sunlight, cherries, a mule and his own noble name as things that receive similar appreciation from her. His pride makes such equal warmth seem like an insult to the distinction he believes he deserves. Hence, option (b) is correct.

(c) The Duke is jealous of the attention she gives others, but he does not claim that every smile proves romantic interest. His deeper complaint is that her pleasure and gratitude are too freely and equally given. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

(d) His devotion to art and concern for status are evident, but protecting family reputation is not presented as his main motive. His speech reveals a stronger need for control and special recognition. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

20. Correct Answer: (d) His commands likely caused her death, though he avoids saying so openly.

Reference Lines: "This grew; I gave commands; / Then all smiles stopped together. There she stands / As if alive."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) The Duke had objected to her smiles, but "all smiles stopped together" suggests something more final than an instruction about social conduct. The following reference to her portrait "as if alive" strengthens that implication. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

(b) Nothing suggests that the Duchess merely withdrew from public company. The abrupt movement from the Duke's "commands" to the permanent stopping of her smiles points toward a far more serious outcome. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

(c) Earlier, the Duke refuses the idea of explaining her faults because he considers doing so beneath him. It is therefore unlikely that ordinary criticism caused a voluntary change in her behaviour. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

(d) Browning leaves the exact nature of the commands unstated, but the Duchess is subsequently present only through her portrait. The line strongly implies that the Duke ordered action that resulted in her death. Hence, option (d) is correct.

21. Correct Answer: (a) His own casual remarks expose faults that he does not recognise as faults.

Reference Lines: "The Duke never formally confesses his moral failure. Instead, small details of his speech expose the attitudes he considers perfectly reasonable."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) Symons argues that the Duke reveals himself precisely because he speaks without recognising how damaging his attitudes appear. His attempt at calm explanation becomes the means by which readers see his pride and cruelty. Hence, option (a) is correct.

(b) The critique is concerned with dramatic characterization rather than the legal certainty of the Duke's actions. His lack of confession matters because of what it reveals about his character, not because it protects him legally. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

(c) Symons does not suggest that Browning leaves the Duke's moral character open to neutral judgment. The critique clearly identifies selfishness, cruelty and pride as central features of his personality. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

(d) The Duke's calm manner may initially appear controlled, but Symons argues that it actually helps expose him. The ordinary tone makes his disturbing assumptions appear even more revealing. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

22. Correct Answer: (c) It is an economical monologue in which the Duke unknowingly condemns himself.

Reference Lines: "Symons particularly admires Browning's economy." / "Its finest artistry lies in making the Duke condemn himself through the very speech by which he seeks to justify his conduct."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) Symons does value the Renaissance character of the Duke, but he does not treat historical setting as the poem's main achievement. His praise centres on psychological depth, economy and indirect self-revelation. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

- (b) The Duke's genuine devotion to art is acknowledged, but Symons does not describe the poem mainly as a love poem. Jealousy, selfishness, cruelty and control dominate his reading of the character. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.
- (c) Symons praises Browning for creating a complete psychological portrait through apparently casual and economical speech. The Duke attempts self-justification but instead reveals the very qualities that condemn him. Hence, option (c) is correct.
- (d) The Duke does not openly admit that his conduct is morally wrong. The power of the monologue lies in his failure to recognise what his own speech reveals about him. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

23. Correct Answer: (b) Meddlesome

Reference Lines: "The bough of cherries some officious fool / Broke in the orchard for her..."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

- (a) "Dutiful" suggests carrying out a responsibility faithfully. The Duke's use of "officious" carries irritation at someone interfering or being overly eager without being asked. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.
- (b) "Meddlesome" describes someone who interferes or involves himself unnecessarily. This best matches the Duke's dismissive description of the man who brought the Duchess the cherries. Hence, option (b) is correct.
- (c) "Attentive" suggests considerate care or notice and lacks the unwanted interference implied by "officious." The Duke's wording is clearly critical rather than appreciative. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.
- (d) "Obliging" means willing or eager to help, usually with a positive sense. "Officious" instead suggests excessive and unwanted helpfulness, making this word too favourable. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

24. Correct Answer: (a) Metonymy

Reference Lines: "as if she ranked / My gift of a nine-hundred-years-old name / With anybody's gift."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

- (a) The word "name" stands for the Duke's inherited rank, family prestige and ancestry. It refers to something closely associated with his social position rather than merely the literal family name. Hence, option (a) is correct.
- (b) Synecdoche involves a part representing a whole or the whole representing a part. Here, "name" is associated with status and lineage, but it is not literally a physical part of them. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.
- (c) Hyperbole depends on deliberate exaggeration for emphasis. The passage gives no reason to treat the Duke's reference to a nine-hundred-year lineage as an intentional exaggeration. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.
- (d) Personification gives human qualities or actions to something non-human. The "name" represents inherited status, but it is not described as thinking, feeling or behaving like a person. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

Section B: Current Affairs including General Knowledge

25. Correct Answer: (b) Sheldon L. Glashow and Steven Weinberg

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation: Abdus Salam shared the 1979 Nobel Prize in Physics with Sheldon L. Glashow and Steven Weinberg. The three physicists were recognised for contributions to the theory unifying the weak nuclear and electromagnetic interactions. Their work, now associated with electroweak theory, became a major component of the Standard Model of particle physics. The theory also included the prediction of the weak neutral current, which was later experimentally confirmed. Salam was the founder and first director of the International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP), which awards the Dirac Medal.

26. Correct Answer: (b) Mohamed ElBaradei

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: The International Atomic Energy Agency and Mohamed ElBaradei jointly received the 2005 Nobel Peace Prize. They were recognised for efforts to prevent nuclear energy from being used for military purposes and to ensure its safe peaceful use. ElBaradei served as Director General of the IAEA from 1997 to 2009. ICTP operates under a tripartite agreement involving the IAEA, UNESCO and the Government of Italy, giving the IAEA an institutional connection to the Dirac Medal. Hans Blix was an earlier IAEA Director General but was not the co-recipient of the 2005 prize.

27. Correct Answer: (b) Israel

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: The Wolf Foundation is based in Israel and administers the Wolf Prizes in several fields, including Physics, Chemistry, Medicine, Mathematics and Agriculture. The prizes were first awarded in 1978 and are regarded among the most prestigious international scientific honours. The Wolf Prize in Physics has often recognised scientists who later received the Nobel Prize. It should not be confused with the Nobel Foundation, which is based in Sweden. The Wolf Foundation was established by Ricardo Wolf, a German-born inventor and diplomat.

28. Correct Answer: (b) 1954

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation: India's Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) came into existence on 3 August 1954. It was created to develop nuclear-energy technology and promote research in nuclear science, radiation applications and fundamental sciences. The Department functions under the direct charge of the Prime Minister of India. The Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR) is among the major research institutions supported within the DAE ecosystem. TIFR itself predates the DAE, having been established in 1945 under the leadership of Homi J. Bhabha.

29. Correct Answer: (c) C. V. Raman

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: Sir C. V. Raman received the 1930 Nobel Prize in Physics for his work on the scattering of light and for the discovery of the phenomenon now known as the Raman Effect. He was affiliated with the University of Calcutta at the time of the award. His achievement made him the first Asian to receive a Nobel Prize in a scientific discipline. The Raman Effect was discovered in 1928 and concerns changes in the wavelength of light when it interacts with molecules. India commemorates this discovery annually as National Science Day on 28 February.

30. Correct Answer: (c) Geoffrey Hinton

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation: John J. Hopfield and Geoffrey E. Hinton jointly received the 2024 Nobel Prize in Physics for foundational discoveries and inventions enabling machine learning with artificial neural networks. Hopfield developed an associative-memory neural network capable of storing and reconstructing patterns. Hinton developed methods including the Boltzmann machine, drawing strongly on concepts from statistical physics. Deepak Dhar had earlier shared the 2022 Boltzmann Medal with Hopfield, connecting Dhar's statistical-mechanics work with the later Nobel-recognised development of artificial intelligence. Bengio and LeCun shared the 2018 Turing Award with Hinton, not the 2024 Nobel Prize.

31. Correct Answer: (c) Both 1 and 2

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: The National Forest Policy, 1988 sets a national objective of maintaining at least one-third of India's total land area under forest or tree cover. For hills and mountainous regions, it prescribes a higher target of two-thirds because of ecological fragility and the need to prevent erosion and land degradation. The Policy also places

environmental stability and ecological balance above direct economic benefits from forests. Therefore, both statements are correct.

32. Correct Answer: (c) Criteria (ix) and (x)

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation: The Western Ghats were inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage property in 2012 under natural criteria (ix) and (x). Criterion (ix) concerns outstanding examples of ongoing ecological and biological processes in ecosystem evolution and development. Criterion (x) relates to important natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, particularly threatened species. The Western Ghats property consists of 39 component parts grouped into seven sub-clusters. Kalakad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve is among the components of the serial property.

33. Correct Answer: (c) T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad v. Union of India

Difficulty Level: Moderate–Difficult

Explanation: In its landmark order of December 12, 1996, the Supreme Court in T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad v. Union of India adopted an expansive interpretation of the expression “forest”. It held that the forest-conservation legislation applied irrespective of ownership or formal classification. Areas recorded as forests in government records were also brought within the protective framework. The litigation subsequently developed into continuing mandamus proceedings concerning forest governance across India. The Central Empowered Committee also emerged from the wider Godavarman proceedings.

34. Correct Answer: (c) COP-10

Difficulty Level: Moderate–Difficult

Explanation: The Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing was adopted on October 29, 2010 at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in Nagoya, Japan. It seeks fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge. The Protocol entered into force on October 12, 2014. India subsequently hosted COP-11 of the Convention at Hyderabad in 2012. Thus, COP-11 is a plausible but incorrect alternative.

35. Correct Answer: (b) Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation: The 2023 amendment changed the short title of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 to the Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980. The amended provisions came into force on December 1, 2023. The legislation continues to regulate matters concerning forest-land diversion and dereservation, subject to its amended scope. The change represented a renaming and amendment of the existing legislation rather than the enactment of an entirely new forest-conservation statute.

36. Correct Answer: (b) Article 243M(4)(b)

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation: Article 243M excludes Scheduled Areas and certain tribal areas from the ordinary application of Part IX of the Constitution. Article 243M(4)(b), however, empowers Parliament to extend the provisions of Part IX to such areas, subject to specified exceptions and modifications. Parliament exercised this authority through the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996. PESA strengthens local self-governance and the institutional role of Gram Sabhas in Scheduled Areas. Article 244 separately concerns administration of Scheduled and Tribal Areas.

37. Correct Answer: (a) Young Plan

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation: The BIS was created in the context of international arrangements dealing with German reparations after the First World War. One of its original purposes was to facilitate financial settlements envisaged under the Young Plan. The Young Plan revised Germany's reparations obligations and followed the earlier Dawes Plan. The BIS later evolved into a major institution for cooperation among central banks and monetary authorities.

38. Correct Answer: (d) 2008 and 2019

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation: India has played an important role in the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, which regulates international trade in rough diamonds to prevent conflict diamonds from entering legitimate markets. India previously served as Chair of the Kimberley Process in 2008 and again in 2019. It subsequently assumed the chairmanship for 2026. Participation in the scheme involves certification requirements for international shipments of rough diamonds.

39. Correct Answer: (b) K.M. Chandrasekhar

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation: SEBI's Committee on Rationalization of Investment Routes and Monitoring of Foreign Portfolio Investments was chaired by former Cabinet Secretary K.M. Chandrasekhar. The committee submitted its report in 2013 and recommended simplification of foreign portfolio investment routes. Its recommendations included consolidation of FIIs, their sub-accounts and Qualified Foreign Investors into a unified FPI framework. The subsequent regulatory framework significantly simplified foreign portfolio participation in Indian securities markets.

40. Correct Answer: (c) 1930

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: The Bank for International Settlements was established in 1930 and is among the oldest international financial organisations still operating. It was initially connected with financial arrangements arising after the First World War. Its role later shifted towards fostering cooperation among central banks. Today, it supports monetary and financial stability and hosts several international financial standard-setting bodies.

41. Correct Answer: (a) Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) v. Union of India

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: In Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) v. Union of India, a nine-judge Bench of the Supreme Court unanimously recognised the right to privacy as a fundamental right in 2017. The Court linked privacy principally to Article 21 as well as other freedoms guaranteed under Part III of the Constitution. The judgment became particularly significant for informational privacy and data governance. It subsequently influenced the development of India's personal-data protection framework.

42. Correct Answer: (b) It records Ramsar Sites undergoing adverse ecological change.

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation: The Montreux Record is a register of Ramsar Sites where changes in ecological character have occurred, are occurring, or are likely to occur. Such changes may arise from pollution, technological development or other human interference. The mechanism draws special conservation attention to threatened wetlands. Chilika Lake was once included in the Montreux Record and was later removed after successful ecological restoration. It is therefore not a list of wetlands deleted from Ramsar status.

43. Correct Answer: (c) Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation: Schedule I to the National Green Tribunal Act lists the environmental enactments over which the NGT exercises statutory jurisdiction in qualifying disputes. These include the Environment (Protection) Act, Biological Diversity Act and Forest (Conservation) Act, among others. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 is notably absent from Schedule I. Consequently, disputes arising purely under the Wildlife Act do not automatically fall within the NGT's statutory jurisdiction. This distinction is important in environmental litigation.

44. Correct Answer: (b) Chilika Lake and Keoladeo National Park

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: Chilika Lake in Odisha and Keoladeo National Park in Rajasthan were the first Indian wetlands designated under the Ramsar Convention. Their designation dates back to 1981, around the time India joined the Ramsar framework. Both sites became important symbols of India's international wetland-conservation commitments. Chilika later underwent substantial ecological restoration. The other wetlands listed in the options received Ramsar recognition at later stages.

45. Correct Answer: (c) Goa Foundation v. Union of India

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation: The Supreme Court's 4 December 2006 order concerning Eco-Sensitive Zones arose in Goa Foundation v. Union of India. The Court dealt with the identification and regulation of areas surrounding National Parks and wildlife sanctuaries. It directed States and Union Territories that had not submitted proposals to the Environment Ministry to do so. The litigation subsequently became an important reference point in the evolution of India's Eco-Sensitive Zone policy. The other cases are landmark environmental cases but concern different doctrines and controversies.

46. Correct Answer: (b) Iran

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: The Convention on Wetlands was adopted at Ramsar, an Iranian city situated near the Caspian Sea, in 1971. Representatives of 18 nations met there to agree upon the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat. The Convention subsequently entered into force internationally in 1975. Its association with the place of adoption explains the widely used expression "Ramsar Convention." The date of its adoption, 2 February, is commemorated globally as World Wetlands Day.

47. Correct Answer: (d) Biosphere Reserve

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: The Wild Life (Protection) Act recognises National Parks, sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves as statutory protected-area categories. A Biosphere Reserve is not separately created as a protected area under this Act. Biosphere Reserves are broader conservation landscapes established through an administrative conservation framework. They may contain National Parks, sanctuaries and other protected areas within their boundaries. Therefore, Biosphere Reserve is the correct answer.

48. Correct Answer: (c) Article 262

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: Article 262 specifically deals with disputes relating to waters of inter-State rivers and river valleys. It authorises Parliament to enact a law providing for adjudication of disputes concerning their use, distribution or control. Clause (2) further permits Parliament to exclude the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and other courts in such matters. Parliament exercised this power through the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956. Article 131, in contrast, generally deals with the Supreme Court's original jurisdiction in Union-State and inter-State disputes.

49. Correct Answer: (b) Kolar Gold Fields

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation: The Shivanasamudram hydroelectric station, commissioned in 1902 on the Cauvery, supplied the bulk of its early electricity to the Kolar Gold Fields (KGF). A long-distance transmission line of about 140 kilometres was constructed for the mining operations. At the time, it was among the most remarkable high-voltage long-distance transmission projects in the world. The project formed an important chapter in the history of electrification in the erstwhile Mysore State. Electricity from Shivanasamudram subsequently also supported the electrification of Bengaluru and Mysuru.

50. Correct Answer: (c) Karikala Chola

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: Karikala Chola is traditionally credited with constructing Kallanai, or the Grand Anicut, across the Cauvery in approximately the second century CE. The stone structure was designed primarily to divert river water into irrigation channels serving the fertile delta. It remains functional after nearly two millennia and is regarded as an exceptional example of ancient hydraulic engineering. The structure is approximately 329 metres long and continues to influence water distribution in the delta. Kallanai connects the modern Cauvery water-sharing issue with the much older history of river management in southern India.

51. Correct Answer: (a) Article 245(1)

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation: In *In Re: Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal*, the Supreme Court examined Karnataka's attempt to override the Tribunal's 1991 interim order. The Court noted that the measure affected the flow of Cauvery waters into lower-riparian territories outside Karnataka. It therefore held that the Ordinance had extra-territorial operation and was beyond the State's legislative competence under Article 245(1). That Article limits a State Legislature's law-making power territorially to the whole or any part of that State. The decision also emphasised constitutionalism, rule of law and the federal structure.

52. Correct Answer: (c) 2012

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: The Western Ghats were inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 2012 at the 36th session of the World Heritage Committee. The serial property was inscribed under natural criteria (ix) and (x), relating to ecological processes and biodiversity conservation. UNESCO recognises the Western Ghats as one of the world's major centres of biological diversity and endemism. The Cauvery rises at Talakaveri in the Brahmagiri hills of the Western Ghats in Karnataka. The river's geographical origin thus creates a link between the water dispute and an internationally recognised natural heritage region.

Section C: Legal Reasoning

53. Correct Answer: (c)

Reference Lines: "An invention that is frivolous or contrary to well-established natural laws may be excluded under Section 3(a)."

"A claim that cannot perform what it promises may also fail industrial applicability or sufficiency."

Explanation: Option (a) is incorrect: Novelty and inventive step are distinct requirements from industrial applicability. Even if Aarav's arrangement has not previously been disclosed, novelty cannot convert an unworkable machine into a patentable invention.

Option (b) is incorrect: Stating that a generator is intended to produce electricity identifies a proposed industrial objective but does not demonstrate practical operation. The statutory enquiry requires the invention to be capable of being made or used as promised.

Option (c) is correct: The generator depends on continuous energy recycling without external input and stops when its stored energy is exhausted. The claim may therefore be excluded under Section 3(a) and may also fail because the promised operation cannot be practically performed.

Option (d) is incorrect: Market demand is not part of the industrial-applicability requirement. The defect lies in conflict with natural laws and absence of workable operation, not in Aarav's failure to identify potential customers.

54. Correct Answer: (a)

Reference Lines: "Commercial success is not required."

"An applicant need not establish profitability, market demand or likely sales."

"The relevant question is whether the invention can be made or used in industry and whether the specification supports its practical operation."

Explanation: Option (a) is correct: Independent technicians can manufacture and operate the machine in textile-recycling units. Its higher costs and limited commercial attractiveness do not prevent it from being practically made and used in an industry.

Option (b) is incorrect: Industrial applicability concerns technical and practical capability rather than commercial efficiency. An invention may satisfy this threshold even when competing products are cheaper or more economical.

Option (c) is incorrect: Successful operation supports industrial applicability, but it does not establish novelty, inventive step or compliance with other patentability requirements. Each statutory condition must be examined separately.

Option (d) is incorrect: The absence of buyers may affect the commercial value of the invention but does not make its proven technical operation irrelevant. Patent law does not require evidence of successful sales at the application stage.

55. Correct Answer: (d)

Reference Lines: "Industrial applicability is distinct from novelty and inventive step."

"A product or process may be new and non-obvious but remain unpatentable if it cannot be practically implemented."

Explanation: Option (a) is incorrect: Inventive step concerns whether the invention is non-obvious in comparison with existing knowledge. It does not permit an applicant to postpone disclosure of the information needed to make the claimed device operate.

Option (b) is incorrect: Engineering falls within the broad understanding of industry, but classification within an industrial field does not establish that the particular device works. Celestia must still support practical implementation of the claimed arrangement.

Option (c) is incorrect: A functioning prototype and commercial testing may provide useful evidence, but they are not invariably required. The present claim fails because engineers cannot implement it from the specification, not because it has yet to enter the market.

Option (d) is correct: Novelty and inventive step do not compensate for the absence of supported practical operation. Since the specification omits the mechanism, materials and conditions needed to produce water, the device may fail industrial applicability and disclosure requirements.

56. Correct Answer: (b)

Reference Lines: "Industrial applicability, however, does not override Section 3."

"A workable claim may remain excluded as a method of agriculture or horticulture."

Explanation: Option (a) is incorrect: Reliable field performance may establish that the method is capable of practical use. It does not answer the separate question whether the subject matter is excluded under Section 3.

Option (b) is correct: Dhruv claims the sequence of cultivation activities itself, including irrigation, fertiliser placement and seed spacing. Even though the method is automated, reproducible and commercially valuable, industrial applicability does not displace the exclusion applying to agricultural methods.

Option (c) is incorrect: Automation affects the way in which the agricultural steps are performed but does not change the subject matter of the claim. The applicant has claimed the cultivation method rather than a separate sensor or technical machine.

Option (d) is incorrect: The term "industry" is not confined to factory manufacturing. The claim fails because of the specific agricultural-method exclusion, not because field-based inventions are incapable of industrial application.

57. Correct Answer: (a)

Reference Lines: "For chemical, pharmaceutical and biotechnology inventions, identifying a compound, sequence or material does not independently establish industrial use."

"The specification must disclose a specific, credible and identifiable use."

Explanation: Option (a) is correct: Elara lists several broad fields in which the peptide might eventually prove useful but identifies no present function or supported technical effect. Such speculative possibilities do not supply a specific, credible and identifiable industrial use.

Option (b) is incorrect: Production of the sequence demonstrates that the material can be made, but the passage requires more than identification or manufacture in this context. The application must also disclose a practical and credible use.

Option (c) is incorrect: Industrial applicability must be supported by the application rather than left for later discovery. An applicant cannot secure protection over an unexplained sequence and identify its practical function after grant.

Option (d) is incorrect: Biotechnology is included within the broad meaning of industry and biotechnology materials may possess patentable industrial uses. The difficulty is the speculative disclosure in this application, not the technological field itself.

58. Correct Answer: (c)

Reference Lines: "A claim expressed through a desired function may be insufficient when the specification does not explain the mechanism, materials, steps, conditions or technical result necessary for its performance."

Explanation: Option (a) is incorrect: A precise statement of the desired outcome defines what FerroShield hopes to protect but does not explain how that outcome is achieved. Section 10 requires disclosure of the invention's operation and method of performance.

Option (b) is incorrect: Future users may undertake ordinary verification or adaptation, but the specification must provide the information necessary to perform the claimed invention. It cannot leave the essential composition and preparation process for later discovery.

Option (c) is correct: The claim defines corrosion prevention through the result sought while omitting the ingredients, proportions, preparation and application conditions needed to obtain it. Failed reproduction using known materials further demonstrates that the description does not enable the promised performance.

Option (d) is incorrect: Section 10 requires technical disclosure and properly supported claims. It does not require the specification to predict revenue, market size or commercial performance.

59. Correct Answer: (d)

Reference Lines: "Industrial applicability, however, does not override Section 3."

"A workable claim may remain excluded as a ... computer programme per se or algorithm."

Explanation: Option (a) is incorrect: Commercial deployment demonstrates practical and profitable use but does not remove a statutory subject-matter exclusion. Industrial applicability and compliance with Section 3 are separate requirements.

Option (b) is incorrect: The program's successful operation may satisfy the functional enquiry under Section 2, but that conclusion does not complete the patentability analysis. The claim must also survive the exclusion under Section 3.

Option (c) is incorrect: The passage does not confine software-related industrial use to factory production. The relevant problem is that GridRoute claims the program and algorithm as such, not that the software lacks a manufacturing application.

Option (d) is correct: GridRoute's algorithm works and has achieved commercial success, yet the claim remains directed to the algorithm and computer program per se. Industrial applicability cannot override the applicable Section 3 exclusion.

60. Correct Answer: (d)

Reference Line: "An objection that the tribunal is exceeding its authority shall be raised as soon as the allegedly unauthorised matter arises during the proceedings."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: (a) The relevant period is connected with the introduction of the allegedly unauthorised matter, not the making of the award. Filing the plea before the award does not automatically make it timely.

(b) The footnote merely disclosed the cancellation and expressly stated that no compensation was being claimed. The allegedly unauthorised matter arose only when Farah added the lost-profit claim.

(c) Evidence concerning calculation of the ₹18 lakh claim did not postpone the jurisdictional objection. Devendra was required to object when the additional claim was formally raised.

(d) Devendra examined the accountant and completed his submissions without objecting. His plea was therefore not raised as soon as the added claim arose, although the tribunal may still admit it if the delay is justified.

61. Correct Answer: (a)

Reference Lines: "The doctrine of Kompetenz-Kompetenz enables an arbitral tribunal to rule on its own jurisdiction, including objections concerning the existence or validity of the arbitration agreement."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: (a) Section 16 authorises the tribunal to examine an objection concerning the validity of the arbitration agreement. Its ruling remains subject to judicial scrutiny through the procedure provided by the Act.

(b) The passage does not require a prior judicial ruling merely because validity is disputed. Manish admits signing the agreement and does not allege forgery or fabrication.

(c) The passage does not divide the dispute by assigning the fee claim to the tribunal and clause validity to the court. The tribunal may examine both its jurisdiction and the substantive dispute.

(d) Kompetenz-Kompetenz gives the tribunal the first full jurisdictional inquiry. It does not contemplate simultaneous and parallel initial inquiries by the court and tribunal.

62. Correct Answer: (b)

Reference Line: "Termination, discharge, frustration or breach of the underlying contract does not, by itself, extinguish the arbitration clause."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: (a) This option treats the arbitration clause as indistinguishable from the substantive storage obligations. Section 16 recognises the arbitration clause as an independent agreement.

(b) The settlement discharged the storage agreement but did not expressly terminate its arbitration clause. Discharge of the underlying agreement was therefore insufficient, by itself, to extinguish the clause.

(c) The time at which the invoices were discovered does not determine whether the arbitration clause survived. The clause covered storage charges and related accounts, which include the disputed invoices.

(d) Arbitration remains available because the clause survives independently, not because the omitted invoices kept the substantive agreement partly operative. The option reaches the result on an incorrect basis.

63. Correct Answer: (c)

Reference Lines: “Section 11(6A) ... confines the court to a prima facie examination of the existence of a written arbitration agreement.”

“The court should not conduct a contested or laborious inquiry; deeper determination ordinarily belongs to the tribunal.”

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation: (a) Section 11 does not require the court to conclusively determine every contested issue concerning the arbitration agreement. A conclusive evidentiary adjudication would exceed the limited appointment-stage inquiry.

(b) The parties’ subsequent performance may be relevant, but the court should not conduct a complete evidentiary inquiry at the appointment stage. Such detailed determination ordinarily belongs to the tribunal.

(c) The clause-bearing copy supplies prima facie material indicating a written arbitration agreement, and neither copy is alleged to be forged. The court should conduct the limited inquiry and leave the evidence-intensive final determination to the tribunal.

(d) The court cannot disregard the conflicting contractual version altogether. It must examine prima facie whether an arbitration agreement exists before deciding the appointment application.

64. Correct Answer: (d)

Reference Lines: “No immediate appeal under Section 37 lies merely against rejection of the plea.”

“Conversely, an order accepting a plea under Section 16(2) or Section 16(3) is appealable under Section 37.”

Difficulty Level: Easy–Moderate

Explanation: (a) The Assertion is false because Section 37 does not provide an immediate appeal against rejection of the jurisdictional plea. The Reason, however, correctly describes an appeal against acceptance of such a plea.

(b) This combination requires both statements to be true. The Assertion incorrectly extends immediate appealability to an order rejecting the jurisdictional objection.

(c) The proposed combination reverses the statutory position. Rejection is not immediately appealable under Section 37, whereas acceptance of the plea is appealable.

(d) If the plea is rejected, the tribunal continues and the objection may later be raised in a Section 34 challenge to the award. If the plea is accepted, the order is appealable under Section 37.

65. Correct Answer: (b)

Reference Lines: “Section 2(d) of the 1951 Act defines ‘election’ as an election to fill a seat in Parliament or in a State Legislature.”

“Therefore, Section 125A ... cannot be mechanically invoked for municipal elections.”

Explanation: Option (a) is incorrect: The nature of the document does not determine the territorial or institutional scope of Section 125A. The affidavit must relate to an election covered by the 1951 Act, and the statutory definition does not include municipal seats.

Option (b) is correct: Section 2(d) limits the relevant elections under the 1951 Act to seats in Parliament or a State Legislature. Rishabh’s candidature concerns a municipal council, so Section 125A is not the appropriate charging provision.

Option (c) is incorrect: Article 243ZA creates a distinct constitutional arrangement for municipal elections. It places their conduct under the State Election Commission subject to State law; it does not incorporate the penal provisions of the 1951 Act.

Option (d) is incorrect: The failure of Section 125A does not create immunity. If the conduct satisfies the requirements of an applicable municipal or general criminal provision, proceedings may still be possible under that law.

66. Correct Answer: (d)

Reference Lines:

“If the form requires details of assets of the candidate, spouse and dependents, the spouse’s separately owned property must also be disclosed.”

“A comma separating ‘myself, my spouse and dependents’ does not restrict disclosure to jointly held assets.”

Explanation:

Option (a) is incorrect: The phrase identifies three categories whose assets must be disclosed: the candidate, the spouse and the dependents. Independent ownership by the spouse does not remove the property from the second category.

Option (b) is incorrect: The comma performs a grammatical listing function. The governing word “of” applies to the assets of the candidate, spouse and dependents rather than limiting the form to jointly owned assets.

Option (c) is incorrect: The disclosure obligation arises from the husband’s ownership and his status as Naina’s spouse. The passage does not require proof that Naina controlled or enjoyed a beneficial interest in his property.

Option (d) is correct: The apartment belongs to a category expressly covered by the prescribed form. Omitting it may therefore create a prima facie issue concerning the truthfulness and completeness of Naina’s affidavit.

67. Correct Answer: (a)

Reference Lines: “Article 243ZA gives the State Election Commission superintendence, direction and control over preparation of electoral rolls and conduct of municipal elections, subject to State law.”

“Absence of a special municipal penalty does not create immunity.”

“Under present criminal law, corresponding provisions must be applied according to the date of the alleged offence.”

Explanation: Statement i is correct: Article 243ZA entrusts municipal elections to the State Election Commission while permitting the State Legislature to prescribe the governing statutory framework.

Statement ii is incorrect: Similarity between two affidavit requirements does not expand the statutory definition of “election” in the 1951 Act. Section 125A remains connected to elections governed by that Act.

Statement iii is incorrect: The omission of a specialised municipal punishment does not foreclose prosecution. General criminal provisions may apply when their respective ingredients are established.

Statement iv is correct: The passage distinguishes between the IPC framework governing older conduct and corresponding present criminal provisions. The date of the alleged offence therefore affects the applicable substantive law.

68. Correct Answer: (c)

Reference Lines: “Under the Indian Penal Code framework applicable to old proceedings ... [general criminal provisions] may be relevant, depending on facts.”

“Under present criminal law, corresponding provisions must be applied according to the date of the alleged offence.”

Explanation: Option (a) is incorrect: The passage connects the substantive penal framework with the date of the alleged offence, not simply the later date on which the complaint or prosecution begins.

Option (b) is incorrect: Section 125A does not apply because Farah contested a municipal election. The fact that the alleged statement appeared in a nomination affidavit does not enlarge the 1951 Act’s definition of “election.”

Option (c) is correct: Farah’s alleged omission occurred before the present criminal codes commenced. The IPC framework may therefore govern the alleged offence, while municipal status continues to exclude Section 125A.

Option (d) is incorrect: Replacement of the IPC does not retrospectively convert earlier conduct into an offence under the BNS. The passage expressly directs attention to the date of the alleged conduct.

69. Correct Answer: (b)

Reference Lines: “Cognizance is taken of an offence, not merely of the section number written in the order.”

“A Magistrate’s use of a wrong penal provision at the initial cognizance stage may be a curable irregularity if the court had power to take cognizance, the complaint disclosed an offence, and no failure of justice occurred.”

Explanation: Option (a) is incorrect: The incorrect reference to Section 125A does not necessarily eliminate an offence disclosed by the factual allegations. The Magistrate may consider whether those allegations satisfy applicable provisions of general criminal law.

Option (b) is correct: The Magistrate is competent to take cognizance of the potentially applicable general offences, and the candidate has not demonstrated actual prejudice. The miscitation may therefore be treated as curable, with cognizance taken afresh under the correct law.

Option (c) is incorrect: Section 465 protects proceedings from reversal for qualifying procedural errors; it does not make an otherwise inapplicable substantive offence applicable to municipal elections. The charging provision must still be corrected.

Option (d) is incorrect: The passage states that general criminal law may operate when municipal law prescribes an affidavit but lacks a special false-declaration penalty. Legislative insertion of a municipal penalty is not identified as a prerequisite.

70. Correct Answer: (d)

Reference Lines: “A Magistrate’s use of a wrong penal provision at the initial cognizance stage may be a curable irregularity if the court had power to take cognizance, the complaint disclosed an offence, and no failure of justice occurred.”

Additional Principle Applied: “A court may alter or add to a charge at any time before judgment is pronounced.”
 “The altered or added charge must be read and explained to the accused.”

Explanation: Option (a) is incorrect: Cognizance concerns the suspected offence disclosed by the facts and does not permanently confine the court to the statutory number initially mentioned. Section 216 expressly permits alteration or addition before judgment.

Option (b) is incorrect: Prior knowledge of the factual allegations does not remove the statutory safeguard. The altered charge must be read and explained so that the accused understands the precise accusation.

Option (c) is incorrect: Section 216 authorises alteration before judgment, not after judgment has been pronounced. Possible prejudice must be addressed when the alteration is made.

Option (d) is correct: The court altered the charge before judgment, explained it to the accused and offered time to prepare. These steps satisfy the stated principle while protecting the accused against prejudice arising from the alteration.

71. Correct Answer: (c)

Reference Lines: “Reasonableness depends on locality, duration, intensity, timing, continuity, malice, social utility and the practicability of prevention.”

“Conduct tolerable in an industrial area may be unreasonable in a residential locality.”

“Negligence need not invariably be proved, and coming to the nuisance is not a complete defence.”

Explanation: Option (a) is incorrect: The clinic’s medical utility is relevant when assessing reasonableness, but it does not determine the issue. A beneficial activity may still become nuisance when its timing, frequency and intensity unreasonably interfere with adjoining property.

Option (b) is incorrect: Asha’s purchase after the generator began operating does not provide MapleCare with a complete defence. Coming to an existing nuisance does not extinguish the purchaser’s right to reasonable enjoyment of land.

Option (c) is correct: The generator operates repeatedly during normal sleeping hours in a residential locality and affects ordinary occupants. The availability of noise-reducing equipment also shows that prevention or substantial reduction may be practicable.

Option (d) is incorrect: Physical damage is not essential where the claim concerns unreasonable interference with the use and enjoyment of land. Substantial noise and vibration may support private nuisance through discomfort connected with occupation.

72. Correct Answer: (a)

Reference Lines: “A complaint arising from unusual sensitivity is insufficient unless the interference would also affect an ordinary reasonable occupier in that locality.”

“Conduct tolerable in an industrial area may be unreasonable in a residential locality.”

Explanation: Option (a) is correct: The conveyor operates briefly during normal business hours in a warehouse district. Because it would not materially disturb an ordinary occupier, Kiaan’s loss arises primarily from the exceptional sensitivity of his instrument.

Option (b) is incorrect: Recurrence is relevant but does not independently make an interference unreasonable. Its effect on an ordinary occupier and the character of the locality must also be considered.

Option (c) is incorrect: The company's usefulness would not excuse an otherwise actionable interference, but measurable vibration does not itself establish nuisance. The ordinary-occupier standard remains unsatisfied on these facts.

Option (d) is incorrect: Vibration may interfere with the use and enjoyment of land without causing visible structural damage. Kiaan's claim is weakened by abnormal sensitivity rather than the absence of physical damage.

73. Correct Answer: (d)

Reference Lines: "A private person suing independently for public nuisance must ordinarily prove special damage different in kind from the general public injury."

"Private nuisance concerns an occupier's enjoyment of land, while public nuisance affects public rights such as roads, health, safety, water, air or passage."

Explanation: Option (a) is incorrect: Section 91 provides a statutory procedure for specified public-nuisance actions, but it does not exclude an independent action by a person who suffers qualifying special damage.

Option (b) is incorrect: Imran must prove special injury rather than an intention to target him. Public nuisance may arise from an unlawful obstruction without personal hostility toward a particular claimant.

Option (c) is incorrect: Although Imran's loss and the public inconvenience arose from the same barrier, his injury is different in kind. Other road users face delay, whereas Imran suffers damage to his goods.

Option (d) is correct: The spoiled goods constitute particular property loss rather than a greater degree of travel inconvenience. That special damage may permit Imran to sue independently.

74. Correct Answer: (b)

Reference Lines: "Section 91 CPC permits the Advocate-General, or two or more persons with the court's leave, to seek a declaration, injunction or other appropriate relief against conduct affecting or likely to affect the public, even without special damage."

Explanation: Option (a) is incorrect: Special damage is ordinarily required when a private person brings an independent action. It is not required when two or more persons proceed with the court's leave under Section 91.

Option (b) is correct: Both procedural conditions are satisfied because two residents act jointly and have obtained the court's permission. Their inability to prove distinct personal injury does not defeat the statutory suit.

Option (c) is incorrect: Section 91 does not make a prior criminal prosecution or conviction a condition for civil relief. The civil court may independently determine whether preventive relief is justified.

Option (d) is incorrect: Section 91 expressly covers wrongful conduct affecting or likely to affect the public. A sufficiently credible threatened closure may therefore support a preventive injunction.

75. Correct Answer: (c)

Reference Lines: "Abatement permits proportionate removal of a continuing nuisance without excessive force or unnecessary damage."

"Prior notice is generally required where entry upon the wrongdoer's land is necessary, subject to circumstances of urgency."

Explanation: Option (a) is incorrect: Injunction and damages are recognised remedies, but they do not exclude proportionate abatement where its requirements are satisfied.

Option (b) is incorrect: The corrected passage does not require prior judicial or administrative permission. It instead emphasises necessity, proportionality, notice where entry is required and avoidance of unnecessary damage.

Option (c) is correct: Tara gave notice before entering Rohan's land, limited her action to the projecting portion and caused no additional damage. Her response appears proportionate to the continuing discharge.

Option (d) is incorrect: Rohan expressly refused to remove the pipe, so his consent cannot be inferred. Tara's possible justification arises from abatement rather than permission from Rohan.

76. Correct Answer: (a)

Reference Lines: "Statutory authority and consent may operate as defences."

“Reasonableness depends on locality, duration, intensity, timing, continuity, malice, social utility and the practicability of prevention.”

Additional Principle Applied: “Statutory authority is a defence to nuisance where the interference is the inevitable consequence of carrying out an activity authorised by legislation despite the exercise of reasonable care and skill.”

Explanation: Option (a) is correct: The statute authorises operation of the terminal, but the disputed level of disturbance is not shown to be inevitable. Silencers and revised schedules could reduce the nuisance without defeating the authorised activity.

Option (b) is incorrect: Legislative approval of the terminal’s location does not protect avoidable disturbance arising from particular operating choices. The defence covers inevitable consequences rather than unnecessarily harmful execution.

Option (c) is incorrect: The absence of physical damage does not defeat a discomfort-based claim, but recurrence alone does not establish liability. Timing, locality, intensity, utility and available precautions must also be considered.

Option (d) is incorrect: Malice may strengthen a nuisance claim but is not an essential requirement. Social utility and statutory authority remain relevant, yet neither protects avoidable interference caused by unreasonable operation.

77. Correct Answer: (c)

Reference Lines: “Common intention requires a meeting of minds, but it need not result from prolonged deliberation or prior planning. It may develop immediately before or during the occurrence.”

“However, liability does not require every participant personally to inflict the resulting injury.”

Explanation: Option (a) is incorrect: Section 3(5) does not require the common intention to have existed before the participants arrived at the place of occurrence. It may develop during the incident if the conduct of the accused establishes the required meeting of minds.

Option (b) is incorrect: Manav’s physical restraint may establish participation, but it does not make him the only person constructively liable. Iqbal’s conduct in blocking the exit and returning the weapon may also demonstrate intentional assistance.

Option (c) is correct: Raghav assaulted Vikram, Manav restrained him and Iqbal prevented his escape and returned the weapon. Their coordinated conduct may establish that a common intention developed during the occurrence and that each person participated in its execution.

Option (d) is incorrect: Section 3(5) does not require each participant to inflict a separate injury. Blocking escape, restraining the victim or facilitating the continued use of a weapon may constitute participation in the criminal act.

78. Correct Answer: (a)

Reference Lines: “For the application of Section 3(5), the prosecution must establish a criminal act done by several persons, participation of the accused in that act and the existence of a common intention in furtherance of which the act was done.”

“Mere presence, relationship or association with the principal offender is insufficient.”

Explanation: Option (a) is correct: Keshav’s participation in an intended demand for repayment does not establish that he shared the intention to stab Arjun. His immediate withdrawal, call for medical assistance and absence of encouragement or assistance negate an inference of common intention on the stated facts.

Option (b) is incorrect: Arrival with the group and presence when the argument began are relevant circumstances, but they do not independently establish a shared intention concerning the subsequent stabbing.

Option (c) is incorrect: An intention to demand repayment cannot automatically be extended to an unexpected act of armed violence. The prosecution must establish that Keshav shared or furthered the intention connected with the particular criminal act.

Option (d) is incorrect: Withdrawal before approaching Arjun is not the only circumstance capable of excluding liability. Keshav’s conduct during and immediately after the unexpected assault may also demonstrate that he neither shared nor furthered the requisite intention.

79. Correct Answer: (d)

Reference Lines: “Section 190 applies where an offence is committed by a member of such assembly in prosecution of its common object, or is an offence which the members knew was likely to be committed in prosecution of that object.”

“A separate overt act by every member is unnecessary, but conscious membership cannot be inferred from mere presence.”

Explanation: Option (a) is incorrect: Section 190 is not confined to offences expressly agreed upon before formation of the assembly. Its second limb covers an offence which the members knew was likely to be committed in prosecution of the common object.

Option (b) is incorrect: Although the principal object concerned forcible possession, destruction of the shed may fall within the knowledge limb. The express threat, possession of petrol and continued participation support an inference that the offence was known to be likely.

Option (c) is incorrect: Section 190 does not require a separate overt act by every member. Once conscious membership and the required connection between the offence and the common object are established, personal assistance in ignition is unnecessary.

Option (d) is correct: The members heard the threat to burn the shed and nevertheless continued to surround the property in pursuit of forcible possession. These facts may establish knowledge that the further offence was likely to be committed.

80. Correct Answer: (b)

Reference Lines: “An assembly that was lawful when constituted may subsequently become unlawful.”

“Under Section 189(2), a person becomes a member of an unlawful assembly when, being aware of the facts rendering it unlawful, he intentionally joins or continues in it.”

Explanation:

Option (a) is incorrect: The original lawful character of an assembly does not determine its status throughout the entire occurrence. An assembly may subsequently become unlawful when its members adopt an object specified in Section 189(1).

Option (b) is correct: Resistance to the execution of law or legal process is expressly included in Section 189(1). All seven knowingly continued after adopting the object of obstructing the court bailiff and may therefore constitute an unlawful assembly.

Option (c) is incorrect: Physical obstruction is not required from every member. The two persons who knowingly remained and encouraged resistance may be members even though they did not personally block the entrance.

Option (d) is incorrect: Section 189 expressly recognises that an assembly which was lawful when constituted may subsequently become unlawful. The later adoption of an unlawful common object is therefore legally relevant.

81. Correct Answer: (c)

Reference Lines: “Common intention requires a meeting of minds, but it need not result from prolonged deliberation or prior planning. It may develop immediately before or during the occurrence.”

“An assembly that was lawful when constituted may subsequently become unlawful.”

“A separate overt act by every member is unnecessary, but conscious membership cannot be inferred from mere presence.”

Explanation: Statement i is correct: Common intention may develop immediately before or during the criminal act. Prior planning is relevant but is not an indispensable requirement.

Statement ii is incorrect: Section 190 does not require proof of a separate overt act by every member once conscious membership and the necessary connection with the common object are established.

Statement iii is correct: Section 189 expressly provides that an assembly lawful at its commencement may subsequently become unlawful upon adopting a prohibited common object.

Statement iv is incorrect: Presence near an unlawful assembly does not by itself establish membership. Awareness of the relevant facts and intentional joining or continuation must be proved.

Accordingly, statements i and iii are correct.

82. Correct Answer: (b)

Difficulty: Difficult

Nikhil initially received the watch lawfully because Asha voluntarily entrusted it to him for delivery. His original possession was therefore consensual. His criminal liability arises from his subsequent decision to sell the watch and retain the proceeds for himself.

Option (b) derives the narrowest rule accounting for both features. It recognises that lawful receipt does not prevent liability when the recipient later converts the property dishonestly for personal benefit.

Option (a) is too broad because property may be lost without any dishonest conduct. Option (c) incorrectly requires possession to have been unlawful from the beginning. Option (d) is also too broad because an incomplete delivery may result from accident, delay or negligence without dishonest conversion.

83. Correct Answer: (c)

Difficulty: Difficult

The electronic instruction came from Asha's verified account, identified the correct parcel and expressly stated that ownership had been transferred to Nikhil. Nothing in the facts gave Nikhil reason to suspect an administrative mistake. His belief that he owned the watch was therefore both honest and reasonable.

Option (c) derives the relevant rule: disposal following a reasonable and honest belief of ownership does not attract criminal liability based on dishonest conversion. The absence of dishonesty distinguishes this scenario from Scenario I.

Option (a) is too broad because lawful receipt cannot protect a person who later acts dishonestly. Option (b) treats confirmation by another person as sufficient without requiring the ownership belief to be reasonable. Option (d) focuses on the timing of payment, which does not determine whether the disposal was dishonest.

84. Correct Answer: (a)

Difficulty: Difficult

Nikhil may initially have relied honestly upon the mistaken transfer instruction. However, Asha corrected that mistake before the watch was sold. Nikhil understood the correction, acknowledged Asha's ownership and promised to complete the original delivery.

His earlier belief could no longer justify the subsequent sale. Option (a) therefore supplies the most accurate rule: later knowledge of the true ownership defeats an earlier honest mistake when that knowledge is acquired before the property is converted.

Option (b) wrongly treats initial consent as permanent protection against later dishonest conduct. Option (c) incorrectly makes liability depend upon formal proceedings by the owner. Option (d) ignores the distinction between lawful initial possession and dishonest subsequent disposal.

Section D: Logical Reasoning

85. Correct Answer: (a) Bhavin

Explanation: Since 2028 is a leap year, 29 February is the only date in the schedule that occurs only in a leap year. Therefore, Eshan is scheduled on Tuesday, 29 February. Aditi is immediately after Eshan and must therefore be on Wednesday, 1 March. Farah follows Aditi on Thursday, 2 March. Disha is exactly two days after Farah and hence is scheduled on Saturday, 4 March. Chetan must occur after Farah but before Disha, placing him on Friday, 3 March. The only researcher remaining for Monday, 28 February is Bhavin. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

86. Correct Answer: (b) 7:20

Explanation: The smaller clock angles for the six available times are:

$$1:10 \rightarrow |35^\circ - 60^\circ| = 25^\circ$$

$$2:40 \rightarrow |80^\circ - 240^\circ| = 160^\circ$$

$$3:20 \rightarrow |100^\circ - 120^\circ| = 20^\circ$$

$$4:50 \rightarrow |145^\circ - 300^\circ| = 155^\circ$$

$$7:20 \rightarrow |220^\circ - 120^\circ| = 100^\circ$$

$$10:40 \rightarrow |320^\circ - 240^\circ| = 80^\circ$$

Eshan has the least smaller angle, so his time is 3:20, giving 20° . Aditi's angle is four times Eshan's, so Aditi's angle is $4 \times 20^\circ = 80^\circ$, corresponding to 10:40. Farah's angle is 20° greater than Aditi's, giving 100° , which corresponds to 7:20. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

87. Correct Answer: (c) 80°

Explanation: The session on 29 February belongs to Eshan, whose starting time is 3:20 and whose smaller clock angle is 20° . The session on 2 March belongs to Farah, whose starting time is 7:20 and whose smaller angle is 100° . Therefore, the difference between the two smaller angles is $100^\circ - 20^\circ = 80^\circ$. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

88. Correct Answer: (d) Chetan

Explanation: Bhavin must have the greatest smaller angle among the six times. The greatest available angle is 160° at 2:40, so Bhavin takes 2:40. Eshan takes 3:20, Aditi takes 10:40 and Farah takes 7:20. Disha's smaller angle must exceed 150° but cannot be the greatest, so Disha takes 4:50, whose smaller angle is 155° . The only unused starting time is therefore 1:10, which must belong to Chetan. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

89. Correct Answer: (a) Two

Explanation: The four sessions held in March are:

$$1 \text{ March} - \text{Aditi} - 10:40 - 80^\circ$$

$$2 \text{ March} - \text{Farah} - 7:20 - 100^\circ$$

$$3 \text{ March} - \text{Chetan} - 1:10 - 25^\circ$$

$$4 \text{ March} - \text{Disha} - 4:50 - 155^\circ$$

An acute angle is smaller than 90° . Among these four angles, only 80° and 25° are acute. Therefore, exactly two of the March sessions begin at times producing acute smaller angles. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

90. Correct Answer: (b) Farah – 7:20

Explanation: Eshan is scheduled on 29 February, while Disha is scheduled on 4 March. The dates between them are 1 March, 2 March and 3 March, and the date exactly midway between 29 February and 4 March is 2 March. Farah is scheduled on 2 March. From the clock-angle deductions, Farah's session begins at 7:20. Therefore, the required researcher-time combination is Farah–7:20. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

91. Correct Answer: (c) Her father

Explanation: Take Aman as the reference point at (0, 0). Gaurav's father is Chetan, so Chetan stands 8 metres north of Aman at (0, 8). Chetan's wife Farah stands 6 metres east of him, placing her at (6, 8). Hina is Gaurav's sister and stands

4 metres east of their mother, so Hina is at (10, 8). A point exactly 10 metres west of Hina is therefore (0, 8), which is Chetan's position. Since Chetan is Hina's father, the answer is her father. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

92. Correct Answer: (d) North-West

Explanation: Jiya's mother is Diya. Diya's unmarried brother Eshan is therefore Jiya's unmarried maternal uncle. Since Aman is at (0, 0), Eshan stands 8 metres south of Aman at (0, -8). Diya, being Gaurav's paternal aunt, stands 8 metres west of Aman at (-8, 0). Her husband Iqbal stands 6 metres south of her at (-8, -6), and Jiya stands 4 metres east of Iqbal at (-4, -6). Relative to Eshan at (0, -8), Jiya is 4 metres west and 2 metres north. Hence, Jiya is north-west of her unmarried maternal uncle. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

93. Correct Answer: (a) Jiya's maternal grandfather

Explanation: Jiya stands at (-4, -6). Moving 4 metres west takes the person to (-8, -6), which is Iqbal's position. Moving 6 metres north takes the person to (-8, 0), where Diya stands. Finally, moving 8 metres east leads to (0, 0), the position of Aman. Aman is the father of Jiya's mother, Diya, and is therefore Jiya's maternal grandfather. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

94. Correct Answer: (c) Eshan

Explanation: Diya stands 8 metres west of Aman at (-8, 0). Her two brothers are Chetan and Eshan. Chetan stands at (0, 8), which is east and north of Diya; therefore, Chetan is north-east of her. Eshan stands at (0, -8), which is east and south of Diya; therefore, Eshan is south-east of her. Hence, among Diya's brothers, Eshan is the one situated south-east of her. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

95. Correct Answer: (d) $6\sqrt{5}$ metres

Explanation: Gaurav's paternal grandfather is Aman, who stands at (0, 0). Farah is at (6, 8), and Gaurav stands 4 metres north of Farah, placing Gaurav at (6, 12). The horizontal separation between Gaurav and Aman is 6 metres, while the vertical separation is 12 metres. Therefore, the shortest distance is:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sqrt{6^2 + 12^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{36 + 144} \\
 &= \sqrt{180} \\
 &= 6\sqrt{5} \text{ metres}
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

96. Correct Answer: (b) Chetan and Eshan

Explanation: Aman's three children are Chetan, Diya and Eshan. Chetan stands at (0, 8), which is 8 metres directly north of Aman. Eshan stands at (0, -8), which is 8 metres directly south of Aman. Thus, Chetan and Eshan are equidistant from Aman and lie in exactly opposite directions from him. Diya is also 8 metres from Aman but stands west of him, so she is not directly opposite either Chetan or Eshan. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

97. Correct Answer: (d) Farid

Explanation: Advait presents exactly two months after Chirag, and Gauri presents immediately after Advait. Farid must present before Advait but cannot be in January. Further, Bina must present after Gauri but before Eshan, while Devika must present immediately before Eshan. The only arrangement satisfying all these conditions is Chirag–January, Farid–February, Advait–March, Gauri–April, Bina–May, Devika–June and Eshan–July. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

98. Correct Answer: (b) Atlas

Explanation: Gauri presents in April and presents Flux. Since Flux is presented immediately after Atlas, Atlas must be presented in March. Cipher, which is immediately before Atlas, must therefore be presented in February. As Advait presents in March, he presents Atlas. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

99. Correct Answer: (c) Bina

Explanation: With Cipher in February, Atlas in March and Flux in April, the remaining months available for Delta, Grove, Beacon and Ember are January, May, June and July. Delta must be immediately before Grove, and Beacon must be sometime after Grove. The only possible sequence is Delta–May, Grove–June and Beacon–July, leaving Ember for January. Since Bina presents in May, she presents Delta. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

100. Correct Answer: (a) Devika – Grove

Explanation: The complete assignment is Chirag–January–Ember, Farid–February–Cipher, Advait–March–Atlas, Gauri–April–Flux, Bina–May–Delta, Devika–June–Grove and Eshan–July–Beacon. Among the given combinations, only Devika–Grove matches this arrangement. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

101. Correct Answer: (d) Gauri

Explanation: Cipher is presented in February, while Grove is presented in June. April lies exactly midway between February and June, being two months after February and two months before June. Gauri presents in April. Therefore, Gauri presents exactly midway between the months in which Cipher and Grove are presented. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

102. Correct Answer: (b) Cipher, Atlas, Flux, Delta

Explanation: The complete project order from January through July is Ember, Cipher, Atlas, Flux, Delta, Grove and Beacon. Therefore, the projects presented from February through May are Cipher, Atlas, Flux and Delta, respectively. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

103. Correct Answer: (a) RICKB

Explanation: The word scores are MANGO = 13 + 15 = 28, BRICK = 2 + 11 = 13, FABLE = 6 + 5 = 11 and CLOUD = 3 + 4 = 7. Hence, the words are selected in the order MANGO, BRICK, FABLE and CLOUD and are placed successively from the right. BRICK is therefore placed in position 7. Since BRICK contains one vowel, its first letter shifts to the end, producing RICKB. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

104. Correct Answer: (c) 28

Explanation: The products of the digits are $42 \rightarrow 8$, $17 \rightarrow 7$, $63 \rightarrow 18$ and $28 \rightarrow 16$. The numbers are therefore selected in the order 17, 42, 28 and 63. Since numbers are selected on Steps 1, 3, 5 and 7, respectively, the number selected at Step 5 is 28. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

105. Correct Answer: (d) 105

Explanation: Numbers are selected in the order 17, 42, 28 and 63 and placed successively in the leftmost vacant positions. Thus, the original token occupying position 2 is 42, while the original token occupying position 4 is 63. Their sum is $42 + 63 = 105$. The later transformation of 63 into 36 does not affect the question because it specifically asks for the original tokens. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

106. Correct Answer: (b) 63 and BRICK

Explanation: For the numbers, the digit sums are $42 \rightarrow 6$, $17 \rightarrow 8$, $63 \rightarrow 9$ and $28 \rightarrow 10$. Only 63 has an odd digit sum, so only 63 changes, becoming 36. Among the words, BRICK contains one vowel and therefore changes to RICKB, while MANGO, CLOUD and FABLE each contain two vowels and remain unchanged. Hence, the only original tokens whose displayed forms change are 63 and BRICK. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

107. Correct Answer: (a) 36 and CLOUD

Explanation: The fourth and final number selected is 63, so it occupies position 4. Since its digit sum is 9, its digits are reversed and it is displayed as 36. The fourth and final word selected is CLOUD, which is placed in position 5. CLOUD contains two vowels, so its displayed form remains unchanged. Therefore, positions 4 and 5 contain 36 and CLOUD respectively. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

108. Correct Answer: (c) LOUDC, ABLEF, BRICK, ANGOM

Explanation: The word-selection order remains MANGO, BRICK, FABLE and CLOUD, so they occupy positions 8, 7, 6 and 5 respectively. Under the revised rule, words having an even number of vowels are transformed. MANGO has two vowels and becomes ANGOM; FABLE has two vowels and becomes ABLEF; CLOUD has two vowels and becomes LOUDC. BRICK has only one vowel and therefore remains BRICK. Reading positions 5 through 8 gives LOUDC, ABLEF, BRICK and ANGOM. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

Section E: Quantitative Techniques

109. Correct Answer: (a) 210 metres

Explanation: Runner B has to cover 2,160 metres at 9 metres per second, so B finishes in $2,160 \div 9 = 240$ seconds. Runner A covers his first 1,200 metres in 150 seconds and then runs for another 90 seconds at 10 metres per second, covering 900 metres more. Thus, A has covered 2,100 metres and is 300 metres short of the finish. By 240 seconds, Runner C has completed all three 10-second rests, so his actual running time is $240 - 30 = 210$ seconds. He covers $210 \times 9 = 1,890$ metres and is therefore 510 metres short. C is farther from the finish than A by $510 - 300 = 210$ metres. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

110. Correct Answer: (b) $26\frac{2}{3}$ seconds

Explanation: Runner A covers the first 1,200 metres in $1,200 \div 8 = 150$ seconds and the remaining 1,200 metres in $1,200 \div 10 = 120$ seconds. Thus, A finishes in 270 seconds. Runner C requires $2,400 \div 9 = 266\frac{2}{3}$ seconds of actual running time. He additionally rests for 10 seconds after each of the first three laps, adding 30 seconds. Therefore, C finishes in $296\frac{2}{3}$ seconds. A finishes before C by $296\frac{2}{3} - 270 = 26\frac{2}{3}$ seconds. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

111. Correct Answer: (c) 50 seconds

Explanation: Runner C completes his first 400-metre lap in $400 \div 9 = 44\frac{4}{9}$ seconds and then remains stationary at the starting line for 10 seconds, from $44\frac{4}{9}$ to $54\frac{4}{9}$ seconds. Runner A, running at 8 metres per second during this stage, takes $400 \div 8 = 50$ seconds to reach the same point on the circular track. Since C is still resting there at 50 seconds, this is the first time after the start that A and C occupy the same point. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

112. Correct Answer: (d) $163\frac{1}{3}$ seconds

Explanation: Runner C requires $400 \div 9 = 44\frac{4}{9}$ seconds to run each lap. He completes three laps in $1,200 \div 9 = 133\frac{1}{3}$ seconds of actual running time. Before beginning his fourth lap, he has also taken a 10-second rest after each of the first three laps, adding 30 seconds. Therefore, C begins his fourth lap after $133\frac{1}{3} + 30 = 163\frac{1}{3}$ seconds. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

113. Correct Answer: (a) 600 metres

Explanation: Runner A begins his final lap after completing 2,000 metres. He covers the first 1,200 metres in 150 seconds and the next 800 metres at 10 metres per second in 80 seconds. Thus, A begins his final lap at 230 seconds. By this time, Runner C has completed all three prescribed rests, totalling 30 seconds. His actual running time is therefore $230 - 30 = 200$ seconds, during which he covers $200 \times 9 = 1,800$ metres. He is consequently $2,400 - 1,800 = 600$ metres short of the finish. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

114. Correct Answer: (b) 170 metres

Explanation: At 200 seconds, Runner A has completed his first 1,200 metres in 150 seconds and has run for another 50 seconds at 10 metres per second. He has therefore covered $1,200 + 500 = 1,700$ metres. On a 400-metre circular track, his position is $1,700 - 4 \times 400 = 100$ metres beyond the starting line. Runner C has completed all three rests by this time, so he has actually run for $200 - 30 = 170$ seconds and covered $170 \times 9 = 1,530$ metres. His position on the track is $1,530 - 3 \times 400 = 330$ metres beyond the starting line. The direct separation along one direction is $330 - 100 = 230$ metres, while the other arc measures $400 - 230 = 170$ metres. Therefore, the shorter distance is 170 metres. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

115. Correct Answer: (c) 4 hours 30 minutes

Explanation: The tank initially contains 20% of $90,000 = 18,000$ litres. Pipe P supplies $90,000 \div 10 = 9,000$ litres per hour, while R discharges $90,000 \div 18 = 5,000$ litres per hour. During the first 3 hours, their net inflow is 4,000 litres per hour, so the level increases by 12,000 litres to 30,000 litres. Pipe Q then opens and supplies $90,000 \div 15 = 6,000$ litres per hour, making the combined net inflow $9,000 + 6,000 - 5,000 = 10,000$ litres per hour. To reach half capacity,

or 45,000 litres, another 15,000 litres is required, taking 1.5 hours. Total time = $3 + 1.5 = 4.5$ hours, or 4 hours 30 minutes. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

116. Correct Answer: (d) 19,800 litres

Explanation: After the first 3 hours, the tank contains 30,000 litres. Pipe P closes when the tank becomes 70% full, that is, at 63,000 litres. Therefore, after Q opens, the tank must gain another $63,000 - 30,000 = 33,000$ litres. With P, Q and R operating together, the net inflow is $9,000 + 6,000 - 5,000 = 10,000$ litres per hour, so this takes $33,000 \div 10,000 = 3.3$ hours. Pipe Q therefore supplies $3.3 \times 6,000 = 19,800$ litres before P closes. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

117. Correct Answer: (a) 18 hours 18 minutes

Explanation: Pipe P closes when the tank reaches 63,000 litres. This occurs 3.3 hours after Q opens, or $3 + 3.3 = 6.3$ hours from the beginning. Thereafter, Q and R operate together at a net rate of $6,000 - 5,000 = 1,000$ litres per hour. To increase the level from 63,000 litres to 72,000 litres, corresponding to 80% capacity, 9,000 litres must be added, which takes 9 hours. Thus, R closes at $6.3 + 9 = 15.3$ hours. Q alone then supplies the remaining 18,000 litres at 6,000 litres per hour, taking another 3 hours. Total time = $15.3 + 3 = 18.3$ hours = 18 hours 18 minutes. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

118. Correct Answer: (b) 17:7

Explanation: Pipe P operates from the beginning until 6.3 hours and therefore supplies $6.3 \times 9,000 = 56,700$ litres. Pipe Q operates for 3.3 hours before P closes and supplies $3.3 \times 6,000 = 19,800$ litres. Thus, P and Q together have supplied $56,700 + 19,800 = 76,500$ litres by the time P closes. Outlet R has operated for the full 6.3 hours and has discharged $6.3 \times 5,000 = 31,500$ litres. The required ratio is 76,500:31,500, which simplifies to 17:7. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

119. Correct Answer: (c) 40:11

Explanation: Pipe Q opens at the end of the third hour and Pipe P closes at 6.3 hours, so Q operates alongside P for $6.3 - 3 = 3.3$ hours. During this period, Q supplies $3.3 \times 6,000 = 19,800$ litres. After P closes, Q continues operating until the tank becomes completely full at 18.3 hours. Therefore, Q operates without P for $18.3 - 6.3 = 12$ hours and supplies $12 \times 6,000 = 72,000$ litres. The required ratio is 72,000:19,800, which simplifies to 40:11. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

120. Correct Answer: (d) ₹3,393

Explanation: Pipe P operates for 6.3 hours, so its operating cost is $6.3 \times ₹150 = ₹945$. Pipe Q operates from the third hour until the tank is completely full at 18.3 hours, giving an operating duration of 15.3 hours and a cost of $15.3 \times ₹100 = ₹1,530$. Outlet R operates from the beginning until 15.3 hours and therefore costs $15.3 \times ₹60 = ₹918$. The total operating cost is $₹945 + ₹1,530 + ₹918 = ₹3,393$. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.