

SECTION – I ENGLISH

1. (A) The statement that it took 10 months to hold a bilateral summit shows uneasy relations between the US and China is possible when time taken to hold bilateral talks correctly reflects the state of relationship between the two countries. So, option (a) is an appropriate assumption. Option (b) is incorrect because it discusses what importance the two countries place on bilateral relationship. Option (c) is incorrect because it is a suggestion not an assumption on which the argument should depend. Option (d) is incorrect because it sort of weakens the argument instead of providing an assumption.
2. (C) (I) can be inferred from the first paragraph where it is written that “this uncertainty matters for the entire world, given their enormous economic and geopolitical weight.” (II) is incorrect because nowhere it is mentioned that improving relationship between the US and China is going to be harmful for India’s position in the world. Although some people in India worry that any relaxation of tensions between US and China would undermine India’s position in relation to China, this is only a fear, not a fact. (III) can be inferred from the statement in the last paragraph “Although many expected Biden to reverse Trump’s policies, he has reinforced them.”
3. (D) In the whole passage, the author argues that India should not worry about the US and China engaging in a bilateral summit. So, option (d) is correct title to the passage. Option (a) is incorrect because no such impact of improving relations between the US and China is mentioned in the passage. Moreover, it is mentioned that it might that relations are unlikely to be resolved anytime soon. Option (b) is incorrect because it mentions that India and the US strengthen their partnership because of common rivalry with china; nothing of such sort is mentioned. Option (c) is incorrect because no benefits and challenges are mentioned in the passage.
4. (A) Towards the end of the passage, the author gives such suggestion that India should reinforce its alliances. Option (b) is a close but incorrect option because the author only opines that India should try to improve its standing among global powers, not that it should try to change regional and global balance of power. Option is out of scope.
5. (B) It is clearly mentioned in the last paragraph that under Trump, the US shifted from engagement at all costs with China to challenging it across a broad front, including trade, technology, human rights, security, and global governance. From this we can infer option (b).
6. (C) The whole argument is about pulling Facebook out of bad publicity that the company is being subjected to by changing the name of the company. The author is against this strategy. Options (a) and (b) are incorrect because neither the argument describe ways to rebrand a company nor the passage is about some strategy. Option (d) is incorrect because there is no strategy comparison. So, option (c).
7. (C) The author is against the name change exercise. This can be inferred from the last two paragraphs. So, options (a), (b), and (d) are incorrect.

8. (A) The purpose of the name change exercise by the company can be understood from the third paragraph. Option (b) is incorrect because the author only talks about some problems that Facebook wishes to address through the name change exercise; nothing is mentioned about the benefits that will accrue to the company. Option (c) is incorrect because no such information is provided. Option (d) is incorrect because no such reasons is mentioned in the passage.
9. (B) Option (b) can be inferred from the lines “The Facebook name has led to a “trust deficit” in some of its recent endeavors, including its expansion into cryptocurrency.”
10. (D) The author argues that name changing is least of the problems. This means that bigger problem is something else. Option (d) mentions the problem and suggestion. Option (a) is incorrect because it doesn't show any opposition to the name change exercise. Option (b) is incorrect because it is not related to the topic. Option (c) is incorrect because it supports the name changing exercise.
11. (B) At (1) we talk about members of Pakistan team as we talk about resolve. So, ‘their’ should be used instead of ‘its’. This eliminates option (a) and (c). when we say ‘Pakistan played match’, we talk about members of Pakistan team. So, using the concepts of Subject Verb Agreement, we can put ‘their’. At (4), we should use ‘them’ because we talk about memebers.
12. (D) In the first paragraph, the author argues that New Zealand and England had cancelled their tours to Pakistan, bringing despair to fans and players in Pakistan. Then, the author calls the match between Pakistan and New Zealand at World T-20 a grudge match. So, option (d) can be the best answer. Option (a) is opposite to the information mentioned in the passage. Option (b) is incorrect because it is out of scope of the passage. Option (c) is incorrect because nothing is mentioned about unprecedented win against New Zealand.
13. (D) This question is a little tricky. (I) is incorrect because nothing as such is mentioned in the passage. It is out of context (II) might look close but the statements “The rivalry between Pakistan and India on the cricket pitch is legendary.” and “The match between the two gets the most eyeballs and generates an adrenaline rush.” are independent. (III) is incorrect because it is a suggestion. So, it can't be a consistent as well.
14. (B) By providing example of Virat Kohli showing camaraderie with Pakistani players, the author mainly argues that sports unites people and it should be celebrated as such. Option (a) is incorrect because it is one of the facts mentioned in the passage, not the main idea of the passage. Option (c) is incorrect talks about the inseparability of sports and politics. This might look close, but it is out of scope. Option (d) is an incorrect option because it mentions opposite to what is mentioned in the passage.
15. (D) The idea that flows through the passage is that we should keep cricket above politics. Option (a) is incorrect because it is out of scope as it talks about relationship between politics and sports. Option (b) is incorrect because restoring peace between India and Pakistan is out of scope. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage is not about impossibility of keeping politics out of sports.

16. (D) (I) is not consistent as per the information contained in the passage because the argument is against the Taliban getting direct access to the aid to be delivered to the Taliban. (II) and (IV) are correct because as per the argument, the Taliban is not getting direct access to the Humanitarian aid. (III) is incorrect because though there is a pact between the agency and the Taliban, the Taliban gets direct access to the aid to be delivered.
17. (C) In the second paragraph, it is clearly mentioned that insurgency, draught, and pandemic caused disruptions are the reasons of crises in Afghanistan. Ignorance by the international community cannot be the reason for the same.
18. (C) The author is arguing that the world and international communities should send aid bypassing the Taliban; however, if the delivery of the aid is not possible without passing through the direct authority of the Taliban than the strategy will be rendered useless. Option (a) is incorrect because the world can provide funds to the Taliban so that coordination is possible. Option (c) is incorrect because it strengthens the author's argument that the aid should bypass the Taliban. Option (d) is incorrect because it is just a fact that has no bearing on the author's argument.
19. (B) The whole argument revolves around the idea that the Taliban should get direct access to the aid to be delivered to Afghanistan. The author mentions various reasons to support his argument. Option (a) is a close option but an incorrect one because it misses on the idea that the Taliban should not get access to the aid. Option (c) is incorrect because it only talks about the ways to deliver the aid to the vulnerable in the Afghanistan, and not the main idea. Option (d) is incorrect because it is out of scope of the passage.
20. (C) Disenfranchised is deprived of a right, invigorating is to give strength, precipice is tall rock or a cliff, nefarious is wicked or evil.
21. (C) The second paragraph clearly says that replacing fast food is a good idea, but what to replace it with as the kids who consume fast food are more likely to belong to lower-income groups. Then in the third paragraph, it is stated that fast food targets the poor. So we can infer option (c). Option (a) is incorrect because the cost element of the healthy food is missing. Option (b) is incorrect because it presents the idea wrongly. Option (d) is incorrect because it is a fact mentioned in the passage, but it doesn't force people to move towards unhealthy foods.
22. (C) Option (c) is the correct answer as lack of affordable healthy foods is forcing people to move towards unhealthy foods. Option (a) is incorrect because it presents a partial picture, and moreover the argument doesn't pervade to whole of Britain, but only a specific area. Option (b) is incorrect because of the same reason as (a). Option (d) is incorrect because it is out of scope. It mentions the price gap between healthy and unhealthy foods.
23. (B) As the argument mentions desk jobs to be one of the reasons for obesity, encouraging exercises can be one of the possible courses of action. Imports of healthy foods addresses the problem stated in the passage. So, it is a logical course of action as well. Direct distribution of cash among the locals is not a possible course of action because locals may include both the vulnerable and the affluent.

24. (D) The author asserts that the cost of healthy foods is too high for the poor and the vulnerable to afford. This assertion is strengthened when it is supported by facts. Option (d) does the same; a survey reveals that average cost of healthy foods is higher compared to that of unhealthy foods. Option (a) is incorrect because it talks about average household expenditure of Britons, generalizing about everyone in Britain. Option (b) talks about majority of the locals choosing unhealthy foods unconsciously, weakening the argument. Option (c) is incorrect because it weakens the argument of the author.
25. (D) Menace is threat or a danger; Sedentary is spending too much time seated; Anodyne is a drug or medicine; Interdiction is a prohibition. So, option (d)
26. (B) (I) can be inferred from the lines “The country has introduced a four-and-a-half day work week, becoming the first in the world to have a national work week that’s shorter than the global five-day week. (II) can be inferred from the lines “Contrary to what those who oppose shorter working hours fear, the promise of assured rest only makes people more productive, with the proper amount of leisure time recharging them enough to work with greater motivation.” We cannot infer (III) because in the passage, it is given that the move by the UAE should not come as surprise as the UK and the US witness mass resignation. This doesn’t mean the UAE implemented this decision out of fear. So, option (b).
27. (D) From the lines “but the 3 am work text was a very real horror even before then” we can infer that the condition was not ideal even before the pandemic. Option (a) is incorrect because it mentions the opposite of what it was mentioned in the passage. Option (b) is incorrect because it mentions that the work-life balance was poor because meetings took place at 3 a.m. whereas in the passage, the author discusses 3 a.m. work text. Option (c) is incorrect because it mentions that the balance has worsened after the pandemic.
28. (B) This is pretty straight forward. The Great Resignation is most likely to be “Many people quitting their jobs due to work pressure.” Remaining options can be eliminated easily.
29. (A) Even in the passage, these lines are provided as an additional premises. So, option (a) is correct. Option (b) is incorrect because this supports the assertion, not oppose it. Option (c) is incorrect because it not an assumption, but a stated additional premise. Option (d) is incorrect because of the same reason as (b).
30. (C) The author rests his conclusion on the premise that a shorter work-week will provide ample time for the leisure activities and eliminate fatigue that the employees go through. If a survey concludes that employees are not going to take rest and involve themselves into some other work, they would not get time to rest. So, this option effectively weakens the author’s assertion.

SECTION – II CURRENT AFFAIRS INCLUDING GK

31. (D)
32. (A)
33. (A) The telescope is the result of an international collaboration between NASA, the European Space Agency (ESA) and the Canadian Space Agency.
34. (B)
35. (D)
36. (D)
37. (C)
38. (A)
39. (C)
40. (B)
41. (B)
42. (D)
43. (C) The ranking is based on exclusive data from the International Air Transport Association (IATA), which maintains the world's largest and most accurate database of travel information.
44. (D)
45. (A)
46. (A)
47. (D)
48. (C)
49. (B)
50. (D)
51. (D)
52. (C)
53. (C)
54. (B)
55. (B)
56. (D)
57. (C) The corridor was built to commemorate 550th birth anniversary celebrations of Guru Nanak Dev, founder of Sikhism on 12th November 2019.
58. (A)
59. (A)
60. (C)
61. (C)
62. (B) In May 2018, the USA abandoned the deal criticising it as flawed and reinstated and tightened its sanctions
63. (C)
64. (A)
65. (B)

SECTION – III LEGAL REASONING

66. (B) As per the reasoning, B is the most appropriate answer. The passage states that you can do both if there's a contractual relationship, with an arbitration clause. Here there is only a crime with no such relationship.
67. (B) The objections part of the para and the interference part of the para are two completely separate principles. Objection is to whether the matter can be arbitrator or not, and interference is for aiding in the process of arbitration. This question refers to interference not objection (even though the word objection is used). Hence, the court can interfere to find out if the arbitrator has lost his mind or not.
68. (C) The principle in the passage is most in consonance with option C. It is not that if a clause is null and void, the objection would be entertained, it is that objections about the clause being null and void would be entertained. Further we have no reason to believe that the clause is null or not null. Hence, C.
69. (C) C is not stated as a factor, whereas A and B are.
70. (B) Option A is not correct since it does not address any of the reasons provided in the passage - it would still take time for the tribunal to be constituted and the order would still not be enforceable. Option B weakens the argument since it provides that there are sanctions for non-compliance and thus there is a degree of enforceability. Option C is irrelevant and popularity of the route of interim orders is irrelevant to whether it is effective or not – it is not the reason why it is ineffective; rather, as stated in the passage, it being ineffective is the reason why it is not popular. Hence, only B.
71. (C) The facts shows that AZB Ltd. had asked for quotations from Vishwamitra Industries, which means that Vishwamitra Industries had initial given offer of Rs. 100/steel pipe. AZB Ltd. instead of accepting the offer has given a counter offer of Rs. 60/steel pipe and now the duty is on Vishwamitra Industries to accept the counter offer of AZB Ltd. As per the passage Parties must agree on the same thing, in same sense is the sin-qua-non for formation of a valid contract. Therefore, Vishwamitra Industries has to agree to counter offer of Rs. 60/steel pipe to agree on the same thing.
Thus, Option c is the correct option. Option A is incorrect as Vishwamitra need not make the offer again but they have accept the counter offer given by AZB Ltd. Option B uses the name of the parties interchangeably as in place of AZB Ltd. it writes Vishwamitra Industries. Option d is incorrect as AZB Ltd. has not accepted the offer instead given a counter offer. Therefore, correct answer is C.
72. (B) Situation X has A's offer, B's acceptance, then B's revocation of offer followed by his counter offer. Hence offer and acceptance was not completed for an agreement to take place. Because A was selling Dell laptop and B demanded for Mac which changed the whole offer. A also denied to the offer. Hence, A and B has not entered into an agreement as per Situation X, making option A and D incorrect.
Situation Y has A's advertisement to offer, B's offer, A's acceptance and part payment of consideration as B transferred Rs. 5,000/- in A's account. Hence, A and B has entered into an agreement as per Situation Y, making option B correct and option C incorrect. Hence, Option B is correct.

73. (B) Kilo has given advertisement to offer, Meta has given offer to purchase the double bed, Kilo accepted the same and Meta made part payment of consideration. Hence, there is a valid contract. There is certainty, commitment and communication as stated in the passage. It was fault on behalf of Meta to not understand the terms of the contract as the description of the bed clearly stated non-storage. Kilo has clearly stated that bed is without storage, hence this is the fault on Meta's part to not read the conditions properly. Option A and C are incorrect because B is more descriptive in nature and reflects the principle mentioned in the passage. Option D is incorrect as Meta could have revoke its part payment, if Kilo has given any false description. Therefore, Option B is the best correct answer.
74. (A) Consensus ad idem means same thing in the same sense. Since Katrina had clearly asked for jewelry from Tanishq and Manisha had agreed to the same. Hence there is a valid contract and Manisha had breach the terms of contract by not bringing the jewellery from Tanishq. Option D is incorrect because there was certainty from the side of Katrina as she said she need jewellery from Tanishq only. Option B and C are incorrect as there was certainty and specific conditions was put up by Katrina. Therefore, Option A is correct answer.
75. (A) As per the passage, when there is a conditional order, the acceptance of the same was also be undertaken by the acceptor. Thus, as per present facts in which Jyotasana wanted flat to be ready for possession on 10.06.2022 is the conditional offer that was completely agreed by Mansher Realtors, thus it is a valid contract. Option A is correct as Mansher Realtors has agreed to all the terms and conditions put up by Jyotsana, thus a valid contract. But the contract is breached when Mansher Realtors fails to deliver the flat on the decided date. Option b, c and d which states that it is not a valid contract and hence incorrect. Therefore, Option A is the answer.
76. (D) As Tanisha threatened Rahul with filing a police complaint if he does not leave her husband's company, it is not coercion, simply because it is not something which is forbidden by law. Therefore, Rahul would not win case against Tanisha for coercion. Hence, Option A is incorrect. Option B is incorrect because it talks about blackmailing. Option C is incorrect because we are referring to coercion in the principle and not the other act that has been done by Rahul. Therefore, Option D is the correct answer..
77. (B) In the present facts, there is no evidence of undue influence. Ram Singh never agreed upon the offer under any conditions on undue influence. Moreover, RBI's policy states that no bank shall lend money to its customer below 10.5%. So, if Swadeshi Grameen Bank charges 11.5 %, it's not going against RBI's policy. Hence, they are correct on charging such interest and Ram Singh will have to pay. Option C and D are incorrect and makes no sense. Option A is incorrect because the question is asked about undue influence and not about Bank's right to sue. Therefore, Option B is the correct answer.
78. (C) Riya will not succeed because in order to establish fraud, there should be an untruthful statement made in the form of an overt step. What Sandy did was merely an omission in not answering her question. It cannot be concluded that Sandy has committed fraud. In that sense, Option A and B are incorrect. Option D is incorrect because the question is between Sandy and Riya that Sandy did

not disclose her the fact that Ranbir has returned her the money. It does not matter if Ranbir has told Riya about the money. Therefore, Option C is correct.

79. (C) The passage clearly suggests that misrepresentation is a mere misstatement. Sayani bought the buckets on a misstatement by Salim that the buckets are of grey paint. Moreover, 1st clause under misrepresentation also indicates that even if Salim innocently believed that all the buckets were of grey paint, it would still amount to misrepresentation. Lastly, it is clearly indicated that such a contract can be avoided.
Option A is incorrect because there is no question of fraud. Option B is incorrect as Sayani had no duty to check rather Salim had a duty to check before giving it to Sayani. Therefore, Option C is the correct answer.
80. (A) The facts of the case showcase a unilateral mistake of fact on part of the buyer. The buyer did not refer to the plan and decided himself what is included in the property. In such a case auction authorities cannot be made liable. Also, it is clearly mentioned in the end of paragraph that this cannot be a ground for setting aside the contract in the court of law. Hence, Option A is correct.
Option B makes no sense. Option C is incorrect as mistake of fact is not a valid reason to turn down the contract. Option D is incorrect as there was no misrepresentation from the side of auction authorities. Hence, Option A is correct.
81. (B) As per the passage, a Governor passes an Ordinance as per the provision of Article 213 of Constitution of India and an Ordinance which is promulgated under Article 213 has the same force and effect as a law enacted by the legislature, for which it must be laid before the legislature within six weeks after the legislature has reassembled or else it will cease to operate. In the present facts, post the Ordinance, state legislature assembled in July 2021. Thus, the ordinance ought to be laid before the legislature in the Monsoon session or it shall cease to operate. Therefore, Option B is correct as Ordinance was passed under Article 213 and ought to be presented in the Monsoon Session. Options A, C and D being different combinations are incorrect. Hence, correct answer is B.
82. (C) The last point of the passage clearly states that the satisfaction of the President under Article 123 and of the Governor under Article 213 is not immune from judicial review particularly after the amendment brought about by the 44th amendment to the Constitution by the deletion of clause 4 in both the articles. Therefore, option C is the correct answer. Since, Ordinance can be challenged before the Court of law, option A and B are incorrect. Reasoning in option D is incorrect as there is no time to show if the ordinance will cease to operate or not. Hence, Option C is correct.
83. (C) The passage states that laying of the ordinance before the legislature is mandatory because the legislature has to determine: (a) The need for, validity of and expediency to promulgate an ordinance; (b) Whether the Ordinance ought to be approved or disapproved; (c) Whether an Act incorporating the provisions of the ordinance should be enacted. The question asks the issues that the Parliament has to determine. Since both option A and B are correct, thus the answer is C.

84. (C) The passage clearly states that the President has powers under Article 123 of the Indian Constitution to promulgate an Ordinance whereas the Governor has the said power under Article 213 of the Constitution. In present case, the question clearly states that the President promulgated the ordinance namely Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 2021, thus option C is correct. Option B is incorrect as it says 'section' instead of 'article' and mentions the wrong Article number. Therefore, Option C is correct answer.
85. (A) The Passage clarifies that the expression "cease to operate" in Articles 123 and 213 does not mean that upon the expiry of a period of six weeks of the reassembling of the legislature or upon a resolution of disapproval being passed, the ordinance is rendered void ab initio. The framers having used the expressions "cease to operate" and "void" separately in the same provision, which means they cannot convey the same meaning. Thus, option D is incorrect and correct option is A as the disapproval renders the ordinance as cease to operate. Therefore, correct answer is Option A.
86. (C) The passage states that "A public nuisance is a criminal wrong; it is an act or omission that obstructs, damages, or inconveniences the rights of the community." Furthermore it states that to establish liability under a nuisance theory, interference with the affected party's interest must be substantial. The question focuses on ingredients of public nuisance therefore I and III are correct. Compensation is not an ingredient, hence statement IV is not correct. Therefore, correct Option is C.
87. (A) Compensation for nuisance is commonly monetary damages. An Injunction or abatement may also be proper under certain circumstances. In public nuisance cases, a fine or sentence may be imposed, in addition to abatement or injunctive relief. Thus, option A is correct. Option B is correct and abatement is no form of remedy. Option C and D are incorrect as it is a baseless argument. Therefore, Option A is the correct answer.
88. (B) A private nuisance is a civil wrong; it is the unreasonable, unwarranted, or unlawful use of one's property in a manner that substantially interferes with the enjoyment or use of another individual's property, without an actual Trespass or physical invasion to the land. Since, Bruno dumps only at Y's doormat, so this can amount to private nuisance. Hence, Option B is the correct answer.
89. (C) All the statements are from the passage. Option C has used the term DOES NOT, which completely changed the meaning of public nuisance hence the statement is untrue in terms of public nuisance. Option A, B and D are true statements. Hence, the incorrect statement is Option C and therefore, C is the correct answer.
90. (D) For public nuisance, there must be obstruction or damage or inconvenience to the rights of the community. Option a, b and c rightly shows the obstruction and inconvenience to the community at large. However, option D shows inconvenience only to neighbors hence this is private nuisance. Therefore option D is correct.
91. (D) Option d is correct because right to food is a fundamental right but if somebody doesn't want to share his/her food even with the needy it's moral wrong and not legally wrong. Therefore here also it is not legally wrong but only morally wrong

for the group of children to refuse food to the needy and the Court will not hold the group liable. Thus, Option A, B and C are incorrect. Therefore, D is the correct answer.

92. (C) Option c is the correct answer because in the given situation the draft is not beneficial but it is arbitrary in nature. When a law is made all aspects are being inspected and people from all categories of the society are taken care of. Besides these; this law will also violate right of life and dignity of the parents thus, it is a bad law and there is every reason to challenge it in the Court of law. Option A, B and D are incorrect as they provide baseless reasoning. Hence, Option C is the correct answer.
93. (C) Option c is the correct answer because right to food includes hygienic and nutritious food and if the food given to the children is not of good quality then it is harming their health and life. Anita has every right to go the court for an appropriate remedy. Option A, B and D are vague. Therefore, Option C is the correct answer.
94. (D) Option d is correct because 'X' was under no obligation to provide Purvi with food. It was only a moral wrong. He was distributing food voluntarily and thus, he can have preferences. Therefore he can't be held liable. Option A, B and C are incorrect because the question is not about state's duty neither related to the importance of food to the beggars. Hence, Option D is the correct answer.
95. (D) Option d is the correct answer because every right is subject to reasonable restrictions and rights cannot always be justifiable, it will depend on case to case. Hence, Option D is the correct answer.
96. (B) Option 'b' is right because though it is his fundamental right to speech but every fundamental right is subject to reasonable restrictions and law says that if we are enjoying our fundamental rights then it is also our duty to not infringe any other person's right. Therefore, Option B is correct.
97. (A) Option 'a' is correct because Rishi though has fundamental right to settle anywhere in the country but that does not include someone's private property and he is reasonably restricted from doing so. Thus, Option B, C and D makes no sense. Hence, Option A is correct answer.
98. (C) Option 'C' is the correct answer because all the fundamental rights can be suspended during the state of emergency except for Article 20 and 21. These two rights can never be suspended in any given circumstance. Hence, Option A is incorrect because some rights can be suspended and Option B is incorrect because all fundamental rights cannot be suspended as there are exceptions to it.
99. (D) Option d is correct because anything that is threat to the country and is also made illegal by law can't be allowed to do claiming it to be under the preview of fundamental rights. Fundamental rights are subject to reasonable restrictions. Act of Mr. I selling drugs is illegal and cannot be permitted at any stage. Hence, Option D is the correct answer.

100. (B) Option 'b' is the right answer because the Constitution gives the right to profess and practice one's religion and no one can stop anyone from entering the temple or any religious place based on someone's caste. Untouchability is also prohibited under the Constitution of India. Option A, C and D raise invalid grounds and are vague in nature. Therefore, Option B is the correct answer.
101. (C) Option c is the correct answer because both B and D had a malicious intention of framing K in the murder of A in order to take revenge from him and they very carefully planned on framing him for the murder he never committed. Option D is vague as there is no fault of police authorities. Option A is incorrect because both of them had malicious intention and not only D but B is to be punished. Option B is incorrect because it was a joint effort of B and D to frame K. Therefore, C is the correct option.
102. (A) Option 'a' is correct because the influential person asked the police officer to save but didn't ask him to frame his servant. The police officer alone planned to frame the servant and planted proofs with a malicious intention against him. So, here the officer only will be held liable for malicious prosecution. Option B, C and D are incorrect because they try to protect the police officer saying he was under pressure of that influential person which is not correct. Hence, Option A is the correct answer.
103. (A) Option 'a' is correct. Though Anubhav hit his wife and thought her to be dead run away but in reality she fainted and was not dead. Therefore Anubhav is not guilty of murder but of grievous hurt. Ben killed her with a malicious intention of framing Anubhav and in order to take revenge from him for his insult. Hence, Ben is liable for murder. Therefore, Option A is the correct answer.
104. (B) Option 'b' is correct because though she is guilty of several murders but she didn't kill that woman and the officer in charge tried to transfer his criminal liability on her because she was the best option for him to do so. Therefore, he has committed the crime of malicious prosecution. Hence, Police officer is guilty of malicious prosecution. Option A and C are incorrect because they consider Police Officer to be not guilty, whereas all the acts of the officer in the facts show that he is guilty. Therefore, Option B is the correct answer.
105. (B) Option b is correct because though the necklace belonged to his mother, he still stole it and to save himself from the police and punishment. He framed his innocent maid and by his act her whole life will be ruined. Therefore, he is guilty of malicious prosecution because he deliberately framed the maid knowing she has not done anything. Option A and C are incorrect because they state that Mohit is not guilty. Therefore, B is the correct option.

SECTION – IV LOGICAL REASONING

106. (C) First statement: Friends have been as appalled as this longstanding backer of free speech and individual rights at the arbitrary and incomprehensible decision by YouTube to demand of the CSA that the video be removed for “non-compliance with its standards”
- a) Author considers himself as one of the biggest advocates of free speech: The word ‘biggest’ makes this option unacceptable
 - b) Author and his friends are of one mind on all issues related to free speech: As per the passage author and his friends agree in their opinion of You Tube’ action in removing the video. This does not mean that they are alike on ALL issues
 - c) Author believes that a person is entitled to an explanation for any action taken against them: The description of the action as ‘arbitrary and incomprehensible’ implies that author feels that a proper reason has not been furnished and that he deserves one. This must be an assumption made by the author and that’s why he calls the action inexplicable
 - d) Author considers the management policy of You Tube as random and devoid of logic: Author is only talking about a single instance and not the overall policy
- Hence (c)
107. (B) These are rhetorical questions and they are not meant to draw a response. The purpose is to suggest or insinuate certain malice in the actions of You Tube. This is clearly reflected in option b. To cast aspersion means to attack on the reputation/integrity. The author deliberately asks these rhetorical question to attack the you tube’s mechanism of removal of certain content.
- Hence (b)
108. (C) Question: What is the author imputing in the sentence “If so, should a platform headquartered in a democracy be so vulnerable to reflex censorship caused by targeted efforts by the social media warriors of powers hostile to modern, moderate societies?”
- What author is saying here is that is You Tube justified if it claims that its algorithms were manipulated by social media elements, when it is located in a democracy, with all necessary protection of rights in place. Author is therefore also displaying in credulity at the idea of You Tube being vulnerable to such attacks. Options B and D can be eliminated easily. Options A can be easily eliminated because of the word ‘disallowed’ as it is against what is stated. C is a better choice for the reason mentioned above. It encapsulates the essence of the sentence
- Hence (c)
109. (D) a) Author is aggrieved mainly because the videos removed was very important for him: This has not been mentioned at all
- b) You Tube removed the video surreptitiously without a word to anyone: You Tube did declare that it is removing as it violates the norms
 - c) The social media controlled by rogue nations forced You tube to withdraw the video: It is a speculation by the author
 - d) You tube uses mathematical algorithm to decide whether a video needs to be removed: this can be concluded from the sentences in the passage for example “YouTube may block any criticism of itself and the strange causes its army of algorithm writers seem to champion or oppose while designing what ought to be a neutral platform. Was the reason purely mathematical..”
- Hence (d)

110. (A) I. YouTube can do better and must if it is to retain the loyalty of hundreds of millions: This would express the main reason behind author penning this piece. It's like a cry of warning to You Tube that it needs to clean its act
II. People who believe in freedom from arbitrary action that curbs the right of free speech must stop using you Tube now: Author does not suggest this anywhere in the passage
Hence (a)
111. (D) As mentioned: "Though well-intentioned, the laws failed to convince farmers with stakes in the current system. Admittedly, the culprit was government's failure to hold wide-ranging consultations with the farmers before passing the laws. The latter were then rammed through Parliament last year, portraying the government as arrogant."
Hence (d)
112. (B) In the last few sentences author is cautioning as well as advising the government on the importance taking everyone along. Therefore the message is more a direct instruction or guideline to the government than a general commentary on the nature of democracy or parliamentary system. Therefore B is a better choice than A or C. D is also a good option but when read in continuation it strikes a discordant note. In the last part of the passage, author is done castigating and is more in the recommendation tone.
Hence (b)
113. (C) a) If a law has not been passed by stealth or rammed through then it must be a reformist law:
This is a wrong interpretation of the logical construct
b) If a reform is attempted to be passed by stealth or rammed through, then it must be in some other country and not India: The option choice says 'attempted' which is obviously not the same as passed
c) If a reform in India has been legalized then it must have been done with consultations to encourage participative discussions and build consensus : The above statement says that reforms cannot be done forcefully which means that if reforms has been done then it must have been through engagement
d) If a law has been passed in India and people are not objecting to it , then it is most probably not a reform : This is a distortion of the idea
Hence (c)
114. (A) a) Farm Bill envisaged wider involvement and more opportunities: It's mentioned that Farm Bill would have led to "diversification and opening up produce trade" which is the same as the option choice A
b) Farm Bill is unsustainable for the environment and economy: It's given that Farm Bill is needed because the present situation is unsustainable
c) Farm Bill has vexed issues which needs to be addressed: Again it's given that Farm Bill addresses these vexed issues
d) Farm Bill was an abortive attempt to legalize MSP: It's given that in spite of withdrawal, some farmers continue to protest on MSP which means that Farm Bill had nothing to do with MSP
Hence (a)

115. (D) In the passage, author starts by discussing the recent withdrawal of the farm bill and why it was good, well intentioned legislation which was badly managed by the government. Then in the last paragraph author largely dwells on the method and manner of the process for legislating reformist bills i.e. through consensus and consultations etc. So, the main agenda was to underline the need for discussion with all stakeholder for any reform measure to be successful
Hence (d)
116. (D) Consider the following section” The one related to industrial houses was not accepted; it remains under examination. It should be rejected because in the Indian context, the risks outweigh potential benefits. In addition, traditional banking faces existential challenges, which is where regulatory attention will increase.”
Hence (d)
117. (A) As mentioned in the passage: “Credit as a percentage of GDP increased from 23.6 to 50.10. Poor decisions led to a bad loan problem and credit-GDP ratio inched up to 55.45% over the next decade. The risk aversion it catalysed has meant that a loose monetary policy for over two years has barely moved the needle.”
a) Bad lending decisions led to increase in risk aversion: This is mentioned above that poor decisions caused bad loan problem which led to risk aversion.
b) Increase in credit GDP ratio led to surge in NPAs: This may be related but cannot be conclusively established as a direct cause effect relation. Increase in credit GDP ratio combined with poor decision making could have been the cause.
c) Surge in NPAs enhanced the risk appetite of the banks: It increase risk aversion and not risk appetite
d) Loose monetary policy led to an increase in risk aversion: Its’ the other way
Hence (a)
118. (A) Statement: The real transformation in banking is coming from tech companies
The option choice which highlights the role of technology or tech companies in the banking sector activities will strengthen the statement. Statement I and II clearly do so but statement III is a general statement which mentions the challenge of the technology and not the impact.
Hence (a)
119. (B) Banks are the intermediaries between people who lend money and people who want to borrow. At the same time the Board of these banks are suppose to be the regulators ensuring fairness and compliance. So there are two parties with opposite priorities and banks bring them on the same platform and facilitate a fair negotiation. A similar arrangement is there in the case of Stock Markets which provides the platform between companies and investors. Besides being an intermediary, it’s also a de facto regulator ensuring that no one’s rights are violated.
Hence (b)
120. (C) a) RBI should work in consultation with the Finance Ministry: Not Mentioned
b) Banks’ Boards should be composed of banking officials and not have independent Directors: Author is saying the opposite
c) The composition of the Bank Boards need to be stipulated and monitored: Author says more independent directors are needed which implies that the Board composition needs to be relooked

d) Another line of defence needs to be established: Though author mentions that there are two lines of defense author does not suggest this option choice
Hence (c)

121. (A) I. Four states hosting 30% of Lok Sabha seats are among the poorest.
II. Heartland misery is a message for India
Statement I gives us a data, a piece of information which is open to interpretation. Many different inferences and conclusion can be drawn from that statement. Statement II gives us a final verdict, an opinion, which must be based on some information. Therefore the correct relation between the two is that Statement I is the information based on which Statement II can be concluded.
Hence (a)
122. (D) The statement says that poverty burden exists DESPITE political heft (same as political capital and leverage) and welfare funding. This surprise must be based on the assumption that with political might and welfare funding, poverty burden should be alleviated. Similarly, the statement places the blame on 'netas', therefore, it must be working under the assumption that 'netas' are responsible for the usage of these funds for reducing poverty burden.
Hence (d)
123. (C) Question: Which of the following can be inferred from the statement "But NFHS-5 findings of 60% women and young children facing malnutrition uncovers the limitations of welfarism, and conversely, the importance of economic growth to create enough jobs"?
Basically, the statement is saying that welfare schemes cannot reduce poverty all by themselves and economic development is needed to reduce poverty. The only statement which has a similar meaning is option choice C
Hence (c)
124. (C) a) This is a more comprehensive way of evaluating poverty than a monetary assessment: It covers health, education and standard of living and not just income numbers. Hence, can be inferred.
b) This method is also influenced by the distribution efficiency of the government: As mentioned it is influenced by the welfare states which is government's role in providing amenities to households. Hence, can be inferred.
c) This is purely a reflection of the overall wealth generated in the society: Its' not only about wealth generated but also the facilities and amenities made affordable and accessible by the government to improve the standard of life. Hence, not a correct inference.
d) This is an indicator of improvement in the quality of life of the citizens: Again, health, education and standard of life are all parameters of 'quality of life'. Hence, can be inferred.
Hence (c)
125. (B) Last two sentences of the passage: But NFHS-5 findings of 60% women and young children facing malnutrition uncovers the limitations of welfarism, and conversely, the importance of economic growth to create enough jobs. Over to Nitish, Soren, Yogi, Shivraj, Akhilesh, Tejashwi and Kamal Nath.
Author is suggesting the way forward –economic development- in the second last sentence. So the last sentence must be a continuation of that idea. So, author's message to these leaders is less of a self-enforced penal or retributive measure

but a course correction in terms of government policy. Instead of merely relying on government welfare grants, to focus on economic development and growth.
Hence (b)

126. (B) a) Be wary of the danger ahead: Too vague
b) Fortify three bulwarks against B.1.1.529: Captures the whole theme, the THREE main suggestions
c) South African scientists have blown the bugle: This is just the introduction to the main idea
d) India needs to curb air travel and vaccinate all: This mentions two out of three
Hence (b)
127. (C) I. INSACOG is a body established to conduct genome sequencing of all international travelers: It is conducting genome sequencing of all POSITIVE samples and not international travelers
II. INSACOG has achieved less than 1% of its target since its inception: It has achieved 2%
III. INSACOG needs at least 1400 labs to achieve the target of genome sequencing 5% of all positive samples: Its' not necessary that the speed of sequencing is directly proportionate with the number of labs.
Hence (c)
128. (A) Author is saying that Covid is nimble, means that it is swift and fast spreading. Also, as given, it's the third variant, one can infer that the virus mutates to new variant. Therefore, it needs a response which is urgent and immediate and at the same time, the actions need to be constantly reviewed and any course correction needs to be done expediently, indicating extreme dynamism. Option (a) suggests the right course of response. Option (b), (c) and (d) suggests time consuming actions.
Hence (a)
129. (C) a) They have jumped the gun without properly establishing the effects of the virus: Author is commending their early warning
b) They have relied more on instinct and premonition than actual data of hospitalization and death: This is presumptuous as nothing of the sort is mentioned
c) They have given an early warning to prepare other nations to take necessary precautions for the possible wave: This is what author is also saying in "So we have to take very seriously the conclusion of South African scientists.."
d) They have unearthed the most vicious and mutable variant of a virus ever discovered and controlled its impact: Neither the 'most vicious' part nor the 'controlled its impact' part can be inferred from the passage
Hence (c)
130. (B) a) Ban all international flights: Travel curbs is not the same as banning flights
b) Quarantine travelers from suspect countries: This is line with author's suggestions of air travel curbs and genome sequencing
c) Booster shots for all Covid patients: Booster shots are vaccination and not treatment
d) Double vaccination of all non-resident Indians: Nothing about NRI is mentioned in the passage
Hence (b)

131. (D) The social conservatism has been mentioned in context of limiting the rights of the women
- I. Frequent reports of honour killing over caste and family status: This directly adds to the author's argument by saying that these incidents which are motivated by rigid orthodox thought is increasing
 - II. Low participation of women in the workforce, despite their relatively higher education levels: Fewer women working INSPITE of education can validly be construed as an outcome of conservative thought process
 - III. The near absence of women in leadership positions in political parties and public office: This is also a reflection of a cultural traditionalism and conformism
- Hence (d)
132. (A) The passage is about the fight between Anupama and her parents. Therefore the bias is in favour of parents over her. This means that the conservative view is that the parents must have the right to decide about her future.
Hence (a)
133. (D) I. This is the core issue of the case
II. Its mentioned that this was her parents' main objection
III. Author has repeatedly highlighted the prejudice displayed by the public officials
Hence (d)
134. (C) Though author hasn't discussed in great detail his/her reaction to parents' actions, it is obvious that he does not understand, empathise or justify their action in any way. He roundly criticizes their action and what it represents in social context. However his denouncements are less about the parents but the general orthodox thought process of the whole society
Hence (c)
135. (D) The last sentence: Anupama Chandran's assertion of her rights as a mother and her fight for agency as an individual and woman resonates beyond Kerala's borders.
This implies that next paragraph is most likely going to be about similar incidents or impact of such incidents in other places outside Kerala.
Hence (d)

SECTION – V QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

SOLUTIONS FOR QUESTIONS (Q.136 TO Q.140): According to the information given in the passage we can conclude the following:

	Shop X (₹)	Shop Y (₹)
A	3600	3500
B	3000	4500
C	1500	5000
D	4500	3500
E	2400	3500
Total	15000	20000

136. (B) The total value of goods purchased buy A from both the shops put together = ₹3600 + ₹3500 = ₹7100.
137. (B) The required percentage $\frac{3000}{1500} \times 100 = 200\%$
138. (A) The required ratio will be $4500 : 3500 \Rightarrow 9 : 7$.
139. (B) The value of good purchased by E from city shop Y = ₹3500.
140. (B) The required percentage will be $\frac{4500 - 2400}{2400} \times 100 = 87.5\%$ more.

SOLUTIONS FOR QUESTIONS (Q.141 TO Q.145): Let rate of interest be $r\%$ p.a. and time period be t then we know that if the interest earned is same then the ratio of the principal will be $P_1 : P_2 : P_3 = \frac{1}{r_1 t_1} : \frac{1}{r_2 t_2} : \frac{1}{r_3 t_3}$.

141. (A) If the interest earned is same then $P_1 : P_2 : P_3 = \frac{1}{10 \times 2} : \frac{1}{25 \times 2} : \frac{1}{20 \times 4} = 20 : 8 : 5$.
142. (A) The sum invested in scheme A will be $\frac{20}{33} \times 660000 = 400000$ ₹.
143. (B) The sum invested in scheme C will be $\frac{5}{33} \times 660000 = 100000$ ₹.
144. (D) The interest earned in scheme C will be $100000 \times \frac{80}{100} = 80000$ ₹. Now the Marked price of the bike will be $80000 \times \frac{100}{80} = 100000$ ₹.
145. (A) The sum invested in scheme B will be $\frac{8}{33} \times 660000 = 160000$ ₹. And the interest earned in scheme B will be $160000 \times \frac{50}{100} = 80000$ ₹. Further, when this interest is invested at 20%.p.a. for two years and the interest is compounded annually then the interest accrued will be $80000 \times \frac{44}{100} = 35200$ ₹.

SOLUTIONS FOR QUESTIONS (Q.146 TO Q.150): According to the information given in the passage

- Total shoes = 75000
 - Running Shoes = $\frac{2}{15} \times 75000 = 10000$
 - Walking Shoes = $\frac{3}{15} \times 75000 = 15000$
 - Working Shoes = $\frac{4}{15} \times 75000 = 20000$
 - Sleeping Shoes = $\frac{6}{15} \times 75000 = 30000$
 - Shoes meeting the standards = $\frac{80}{100} \times 75000 = 60000$
 - Running Shoes = $\frac{3}{20} \times 60000 = 9000$
 - Walking Shoes = $\frac{4}{20} \times 60000 = 12000$
 - Working Shoes = $\frac{5}{20} \times 60000 = 15000$
 - Sleeping Shoes = $\frac{8}{20} \times 60000 = 24000$
 - Shoes sold on online platform = $\frac{70}{100} \times 60000 = 42000$
 - Shoes sold to retailers = $\frac{30}{100} \times 60000 = 18000$
146. (C) The required percentage = $\frac{18000}{75000} \times 100 = 24\%$
147. (B) The required number of shoes is 15000.
148. (A) The required number of shoes is 10000.
149. (D) The required ratio is $(15000 - 12000) : (30000 - 24000) = 3000 : 6000 = 1 : 2$.
150. (C) Running shoes that did not meet the standards = $10000 - 9000 = 1000$. Now, loss incurred is $1000 \times 1 = ₹1000$. Running shoes that did meet the standards = 9000 and the profit earned is $9000 \times 3 = ₹27000$. Overall profit = $27000 - 1000 = ₹26000$