

SECTION – I ENGLISH

1. (D) a) Heads of CBI and ED are appointed for a period of two years: Its given that their terms can be extended to a maximum of two years
b) Government brought the ordinance to facilitate the transition of power in ED: The reverse is true, its to maintain the continuity
c) Supreme Court has categorically asked the government not to bring an ordinance: Supreme Court instructed not to extend the term, nothing about the ordinance is mentioned
d) Supreme Court has instructed the government to not extend the term of the ED head: Its' given in "In September, the Supreme Court had made it clear that the tenure of the present ED director, Sanjay Mishra, should not be extended beyond November"
Hence (d)
2. (B) Question: Which of the following will reaffirm the claim of the statement "The Supreme Court, too, has affirmed the constitutional principle that the primary power to frame laws rests with Parliament, and not the executive"?
The statement is about an observation by Supreme Court so the option choice strengthening the idea must be in the same context.
Hence (b)
3. (C) a) "Successive governments in the past have abused the CBI, ED, Narcotics Control Bureau and the Income Tax department for partisan purposes"
b) "The court's observation in this landmark case in 1997 that the agencies need "permanent insulation against extraneous influences" has acquired greater prescience"
c) NOT MENTIONED
d) "But the aggression with which central agencies have targeted political opponents of the current dispensation, ..marks a new low"
Hence (c)
4. (C) Question: Author accuses the government of all of the following EXCEPT:
Option c: Using government machinery to violate SC's orders
Author does not say that SC's orders are violated, instead uses the word 'circumvent'
Hence (c)
5. (A) The expression 'succumbing to the temptation' means to give in to temptations, so the opposite will be 'resist'
Hence (a)
6. (D) All the options can be inferred from the following statement, "Biden is facing not only the expected criticism from Republicans for his country's hasty, botched exit from Afghanistan but also brickbats from within the Democratic Party and among the broader American public."
Hence (d)
7. (D) As per the passage, the effect of botched exit was chaos as reflected in options a, b and c. Option (d) is mentioning an incident which is not the outcome of the exit but possibly the reason for the exit.
Hence (D)

8. (D) As mentioned, “recognising the political complexities of governing a society where tribal and ethnic loyalties supersede western norms of rational decision-making by government.”
Hence (d)
9. (B) As mentioned, “Mr. Biden will be able to reassure Asian allies and partners that the U.S. will not also play a diminished strategic role in the broader Asia region.”
Hence (b)
10. (A) Hegemony means dominance.
Hence (a)
11. (A) I. Merchandise exports declined in October last year as compared to that in the pre pandemic year: This can be concluded by "Exports were up 43 per cent in October over the previous year, and 36 per cent above their pre pandemic level"
II. The sales in the months November to March will be in excess of \$160 billion: This is author's opinion and not a given fact.
Hence (a)
12. (A) From the statement “Coming at a time when uncertainty over the underlying drivers of growth lingers on — domestic demand and investment remain subdued, and the ability of government spending to drive growth on a sustained basis is limited..”
Hence (a)
13. (C) Question: Which of the following will strengthen the idea of the statement “The country’s exports have benefitted from a stronger than expected global recovery”?
The statement says that the increase in India’s exports have been largely due to the improvement in global business environment
I. Disaggregated data shows that the major drivers of India’s export growth so far this year have been petroleum products, gems and jewellery, engineering and electronic goods, and organic and inorganic chemicals
II. The categories mentioned in statement I, according to CRISIL, have the greatest responsiveness to global growth.
When these two statements are read in conjunction, they imply that most of India’s export growth has been due to global growth, thus strengthening the statement
Hence (c)
14. (B) Author says: “After some hesitation, the government appears to be recalibrating its approach towards trade agreements. Several such agreements deals — early harvest deals — are being worked on. These may be precursors to larger, more comprehensive free trade agreements. Simultaneously, the government should also reexamine its tariff policy, and pivot away from protectionism.”
Author says that India needs to redesign its trade policy which involves drafting trade agreements and also change its tariff policy to reduce protectionism which means to reduce tariffs. Option A uses the word “rescind’ which means to cancel. Option C says that tariff be ‘revoked’, whereas the author only suggest that they be reduced. Option D says ‘abet’ protectionism which means increase it; this is opposite to what the author says.
Hence (b)

15. (D) Question: Which of the following has been mentioned by the author as reasons for the sustainability of the recent upswing to be debatable?
Mentioned in the passage: “Moreover, global trade is increasingly being affected by production and supply disruptions, and there are signs of the momentum in demand showing fatigue in some countries. Also uncertain is how the reconfiguration of supply chains over the medium term affects global trade”
I. Alterations in the supply chain and logistics: Is same as reconfiguration of supply chains
II. Demand not maintaining its momentum: Is same as demand showing fatigue
III. Disturbances in production and supply: is same as production and supply disruptions
Hence (d)
16. (A) Last sentence : “For a region that has received two big shocks this year, in Afghanistan, and Myanmar — both are LDCs — the stabilisation of India’s population growth, the inclusion of Nepal and Bangladesh for graduation as developing countries, plus the scheduled graduation of Bhutan in 2023, are all positive developments.”
Author is saying inspite of issues in Myanmar and Afghanistan there were other positive reports. This can be described as focusing on the positives over negatives. Option C is not a correct choice because the idiom means to change the perspective of looking a certain thing. However in this case, author is highlighting different things, which are more positive over other negative things.
Hence (a)
17. (B) I. It is the responsibility of the international community to ensure that the LDC countries do not get left behind.
II. Improvement in the economic and social prospects of the people of a country can only benefit other nations, particularly those in its neighbourhood.
In the two statements above, the first one is a conclusion, a final argument and the second one is a premise of that argument which attempts to persuade the target listener to adhere the instruction implicit in the first statement. Therefore the first statement is an advice or recommendation and second is a premise or persuasion or reason
Hence (b)
18. (D) Question: Which of the following has NOT been mentioned as a challenge for the LDC countries which are graduated to the category of developing countries?
I. The countries may have to wait for 3 to 5 years before receiving the same treatment as a developing country: This has been commended by the author as a necessary step to gradually integrate the nations in the list of developing nations
II. If not cautious, there is a real risk that the country may again slide back to the category of LDC: This has been mentioned by the author explicitly in “It is in recognition of the reality that withdrawing such benefits suddenly could plunge the country back into LDC conditions..”
III. These countries may not receive the entitlements that it used to as a LDC country and may struggle to maintain economic growth: Its explicitly mentioned in “It could give rise to disruption in a country’s development as the very enablers that have helped it come this far are no longer available to it”
Hence (d)

19. (C) Option a: The criteria for the already identified developing countries is lower than the criteria for the ones which are graduating from LDC to developing
This is definitely true and can be assessed from the statement “The markers for the “graduation” itself are higher”
The other two statements have not been mentioned and therefore cannot be said to be DEFINITELY TRUE.
Hence (c)
20. (D)
I. A per capita income of \$1108 or above: Passages mentions \$1018
II. Highest score of 60 or less in Human Assets Index: Passage implies 60 or more
III. Lowest score of 36 or more in Economic & Environmental Vulnerability Index: passage means 36 or less
Hence (d)
21. (D) Option (d) is the right answer as it presents us a situation that education system has not prepared us for different choices that life throws at us during our adulthood. Option (a) is incorrect as it weakens the idea by stating that education is important. Option (b) is incorrect for the same reason as option (a). Option (c) is incorrect as well as it shows that education is important.
22. (D) Option (a) is incorrect because it is mentioned in the passage that we are entitled and hold higher responsibility if we have more choices; however, in the passage, it is mentioned that higher responsibility will mean more choices. The two statements are not the same. Option (b) is incorrect because it is out of scope as nothing is mentioned about when we are better prepared. Option (c) is incorrect because in the passage, it presented in the form of if...then statements. Option (d) is correct. In the third paragraph, the author mentions different outcome of decisions we make. So, from this statement, we can infer option (d).
23. (C) Option (a) is incorrect as it talks about making difference between good and bad choice, but it doesn't discuss the statement. Option (b) is incorrect as it talks about when people feel comfortable. Option (c) is correct as it weakens the statement by mentioning that the options are well evaluated when they are few. Option (d) is incorrect as it strengthens the idea. It discusses when evaluation process becomes cumbersome.
24. (D) The author clearly mentions in the passage that we keep making choices and these choices have consequences. So option (d) is the right answer. Option (a) is incorrect because it is about choice that a child makes depends on how parents use this power, it is out of scope. Option (b) is incorrect as it is just one of the things discussed in the passage. Option (c) is incorrect as it is out of scope. Nothing as such is mentioned in the passage.
25. (B) Clearly, the answer is option (b). Option (a) is incorrect as the questions asked are in general and not specific to religious bigotry and gender gap. Option (c) is incorrect because through the third paragraph, the author tries to explain how we frequently make choices and what can be consequences of our decisions. Option (d) is incorrect as nothing is mentioned about various things that enable functioning of society.

26. (B) Author is severely criticizing some of the NATO countries for appeasing Taliban. Words and expressions like "cloying desperation evident in so many meek pronouncements", "apologist", 'craven' etc reflect the emotion of the author
Hence (b)
27. (C) Consider the statement: "The segment bought by the generosity of the PRC towards their ageing members is, on the other hand, very much in favour of the Taliban showing resolve and going ahead with the holding of the victory ceremonies on the 20th anniversary of 9/11 itself"
PRC : People Republic of China
Hence (c)
28. (C) I. Not help in bringing back all the Western nationals who will continue to be lodged in Afghan jails
II. Will encourage Taliban to design and operate attacks similar to the ones it perpetrated earlier on US and UK
Both the statements can be inferred from : "Apart from the likelihood that several US and EU nationals will continue to languish in Afghanistan despite such craven diplomacy, this line of conciliation and appeasement of what is a collective dedicated to the "Khorasan project" will embolden several within the "government" in Afghanistan that has been created by President Biden into considering (and later carrying out) acts of terror on the scale of the events in Washington and New York on 11 September 2001.."
Hence (c)
29. (D) a) who was brutally killed by the US forces: Since author is anti Taliban, he will never call the killing of Osama, 'brutal'
b) who did not get a chance to present his part of the story to the world: Not relevant, does not fit in the context and also not true
c) who was mistaken for the September 11 attack: Not relevant, does not fit in the context and also not true
d) who remains a hero to all the factions within the Taliban: The discussion is about the class between the two factions on the date of celebration, therefore mention of Osama as a unifying force makes sense
Hence (d)
30. (B) Apologist is someone who defends or backs. Hence (b)

SECTION – II CURRENT AFFAIRS INCLUDING GK

31. (B)
32. (D)
33. (B) The award is given annually since 1901 by the Swedish Academy in the memory of Swedish Industrialist Alfred Nobel
34. (B)
35. (A)
36. (B)
37. (C)
38. (D)
39. (A)
40. (C)
41. (C)
42. (D)
43. (B) It is treated on a different footing from Padma Award. The recommendations for Bharat Ratna are made by the Prime Minister to the President of India. No formal recommendations for Bharat Ratna are necessary.
44. (C)
45. (D)
46. (D)
47. (B)
48. (A)
49. (D)
50. (A)
51. (D)
52. (B)
53. (A)
54. (A)
55. (C)
56. (B)
57. (A)
58. (C)
59. (D)
60. (B)
61. (B)
62. (A)
63. (C)
64. (D)
65. (B)

SECTION – III LEGAL REASONING

66. (A) In the passage it is mentioned that the power of a magistrate under Section 144 “is not an ordinary power flowing from administration but a power used in a judicial manner and which can stand further judicial scrutiny”. This means that order under Section 144 can be challenged, if given by a judicial authority. As per the facts, the complaint was made to Executive Magistrate which is a judicial authority and hence the order can be challenged. Option B is incorrect as the order of Executive magistrate must be passed in a judicial manner and not through administration level. Option C is incorrect as Magistrate have power to issue orders under section 144 Cr.P.C. Option D is irrelevant. Therefore, Option A is the correct answer.
67. (A) In the passage, it has been clearly stated that in emergency cases, the magistrate can pass these orders without prior notice to the individual against whom the order is directed. As the matter was grave and serious in nature as people have gathered at the city center with lathis and sticks, Section 144 can be imposed immediately without prior notice. Hence, the police is correct in arresting people. Option B is incorrect as there was urgent need as large number of people have gathered. Option C is incorrect Magistrate has power to pass written orders without prior notice. Option D is incorrect as reasonable restrictions can be imposed on the Fundamental right to Freedom of speech and expression. As there was immediate threat, this right can be curbed. Therefore, Option A is the correct answer.
68. (B) The passage mentions that Section 144 can be used to restrict even a single individual. Hence, Section 144 can be imposed only for a single individual i.e. Mr. Patel as per the facts. Option C is incorrect as question is in relation to if Section 144 can be imposed against single individual or not. Option A is incorrect as Section 144 can be imposed against single individual. Therefore, Option B is the correct answer.
69. (C) Section 144 can be used only in grave circumstances for maintenance of public peace. The efficacy of the provision is to prevent some harmful occurrence immediately. Therefore, the emergency must be sudden and the consequences sufficiently grave for this provision. Hence, Option C is the correct answer.
70. (D) The statement is directly taken from the passage and it is a factual statement. All of these have some wrong modifications from the statement “Orders can remain in force for not more than two months from the date of the order but can extend to not more than six months.” Therefore, Option D is the correct statement.
71. (D) As suggested in the paragraph, Milk & Co. is a generic mark which is not distinctive in nature, neither would it differentiate his product from others in the same business. It would defeat the very purpose of trademark protection. Option A is incorrect as the name Milk & Co. Does not distinguish one product from another. Option B is incorrect as Milk & Co. Is a generic mark and not a unique name and does not entail valid protection under Trademark law. Option C is incorrect as Raghav need to possess trademark protection as he has been using that name but has not registered it, so he needs to apply for trademark protection. Hence, D is the correct answer.

72. (B) 'Superfine' would be rejected as it is just describing the quality of sugar that the factory of Goyal brothers is producing, whereas the other 'Goyal Sugars' might be accepted if the similar mark had already not been registered. As Superfine is the quality and this cannot be registered as a mark. Hence, Option B is the correct answer.
73. (D) All the three a, b and c are mentioned in the paragraph are valid and appropriate reasons for infringement. This is so because two brands are not allowed to have trademark that can cause confusion to the purchaser or are phonetically and deceptively similar. However, d) is no reason to reject a trademark as no trademark can seem to be appropriate. Thus, D is the incorrect statement.
74. (D) As the paragraph suggests, one cannot tarnish the image of a famous brand by using a similar mark and trespass his property. B is wrong as the whole purpose of trademark would then fall and would cheat customers as they will not be able to differentiate between the brands. C is wrong as you cannot acquire market on the brand that is already established by some other people. However, d) is more appropriate reasoning for rejection of the trademark as using similar to cheat or confuse consumers is not allowed. Thus, D is the correct answer.
75. (A) It is a clear case of infringement as a well-known mark like Benz cannot be used by any other businessman in any market, be it car or otherwise. Option B does not hold good because even though these are separate markets, Benz is a well-known mark which cannot be copied in any goods and services. C and D does not make any sense. Thus, A is the correct answer.
76. (B) Article 15 states that 'State' can make no discrimination based on the grounds of religion, sex etc. However, as per the facts Smita is an individual and she can have her own choice in which state can't interfere. So, Option B is correct as state cannot do discrimination and Article 15 will not apply to an individual. Option A and D are incorrect as violation of Article 15 can be exercised against state and not against individual. Option C is vague. Therefore, Option B is the correct answer.
77. (C) Positive Discrimination means a policy for providing an equal platform to the underprivileged and the suppressed classes to lift their status in the society. The system of reservation works on the principles of intelligible differentia (difference capable of being understood). This means there should be valid grounds to create differences between classes for example, providing extra support to women and children. Thus, State can create exceptions for the betterment and well-being of certain classes such as women and children, reservation is one such policy. Option A and B are incorrect as State cannot do discrimination on the basis of religion, caste, gender etc. But they can create exceptions for the betterment of underprivileged section of the society. Thus, Option C is the correct answer.
78. (D) Domicile Reservation is allowed as we consider Reservation to be an exception under Article 15. Domicile reservation is allowed as it is a reservation which is based on the residence of the individual and not on the place of birth. So it is considered as an exception under Article 15. So option A is incorrect as state can make no discrimination but it can create exception for the upliftment of the unprivileged section of the society. Option B is incorrect as state can make discrimination when they have reasonable classification or reason for the same. Option C is incorrect as domicile reservation is allowed. Thus, Option D is the correct answer.

79. (A) In the passage, it is clearly mentioned that “ State can make provision relating to the admission to educational institutions including private educational institutions, whether aided or unaided by the State, other than the minority educational institutions.” This would mean that State cannot interfere in minority educational institutions irrespective of whether they are funded by state or not. Option B is incorrect as state can make special provision for different religions to protect and promote them. Option C is incorrect because it does not matter whether the institution is partly or fully funded by Government. Thus, Option A is the correct answer.
80. (A) The facts show that it is a case of dacoity. Hence, option B and D are incorrect as the passage clearly states that merely arresting less than 5 persons does not stop the courts from charging the accused for dacoity. Thus, Option A is the correct answer.
81. (A) Section 397 IPC is not applicable to the present facts as Z used shot gun to create threat. The section requires usage of deadly weapon to cause death or grievous hurt or attempt to cause death or grievous hurt. Hence option B is incorrect. Option C and D are incorrect as they provide false reasoning in comparison to passage and with relation to the facts. Thus, Option A is the correct answer.
82. (C) Section 391 states that attempt and aiding also amounts to offence of dacoity. If there are 5 or more persons then it constitutes dacoity as in the facts provided there are 7 people and hence, dacoity. Hence option C is correct.
83. (C) It is a case of extortion and C and D had put Vishnu and Sundaram in fear of instant death. Hence, this is a case of Robbery by way of extortion. Thus, Option C is the correct answer.
84. (D) The gang involved Sushma and 4 men, thus total of 5 persons. Sushma’s role was to aid robbery and aiding also amounts to offence hence it is dacoity. Option A is incorrect as we do not put someone in the fear of death for the offence of Theft. Option B and C are incorrect as it is a case of Dacoity as 5 or more people are involved. Thus, Option D is the correct answer.
85. (C) As A is arrested for murder, it comes under Section 167 (2)(a)(i), having 90 days as the limit for making detention. Option A is incorrect as right to bail accrues after 90 days of arrest and not immediately after arrest. Option B is incorrect as the period is not 60 days but 90 days. Option D is vague. Therefore, Option C is the correct answer.
86. (C) No conditions are to be imposed while granting default bail under Section 167 CrPC. Option A and B are incorrect as they demand a huge sum of money to grant bail. Whereas no condition should be imposed and hence incorrect. Even D is too harsh a condition instead cooperation with investigation officer can be demanded. Thus, Option C is the correct answer.
87. (A) Option A is correct as the para clearly states that house arrest is also a form of arrest and would be counted in the 90 days period of arrest, after which default bail would be applicable. Thus options B and C becomes incorrect as they do not count house arrest to be included in the period of 90 days. Option D is vague. Hence, Option A is the correct answer.

88. (B) Right to default bail is fundamental right and an important part of personal liberty under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution. Even d) is incorrect to the effect that right of police to conduct an investigation cannot take away this right. Option C is incorrect as Right to default bail is a fundamental right and an indefensible part of right to personal liberty under Article 21. Thus, Option B is the correct answer.
89. (B) It is the duty of Magistrate to inform the accused that right to default bail has accrued upon him so that he could make an application for the same. Thus, B is right. Option A is incorrect as Magistrate must inform the accused when he can take or avail that right i.e. on completion of 60/90 days period. Option C and D are incorrect as Magistrate need not inform accused of the conditions that needs to be fulfilled or the facilities that the prisoners get. Hence (b) is the answer.
90. (A) Option A is correct as X ought to have looked towards his left lane before shifting the lane and also ought to have reduced car speed on seeing the motorcyclist coming. Since he had duty of care but the same was breached and motorcyclist suffered injuries, X is liable for negligence. Option B is vague. Option C and D are incorrect as X is liable for negligence because this is no case of contributory negligence and as the fault was of X, the motorcyclist has no burden of proof. Thus, A is the correct answer.
91. (A) The actual accident took place between X and motorcyclist, where X had been a negligent driver. Collusion of car of Y was a consequence of the accident, thus Y can in no circumstance be held liable for negligence. Because X is liable, other Options B, C and D are incorrect. Thus, Option A is the correct answer.
92. (C) Both Vikhyat and hospital administration's conduct contributed to the damage, thus both were negligent however their degree of blameworthiness will differ as hospital management will be more liable than Vikhyat. As both the Hospital administration and Vikhyat are at fault, in this scenario A, B and D are incorrect. Thus, Option C is the correct answer.
93. (C) The doctrine of res ipsa loquitur, Latin for "the thing speaks for itself," states that some accidents, by their very nature, imply negligent behavior. Even with no evidence of Doctor's specific action or lack of action, the facts indicate that negligence was the cause of Vikhyat's harm. The elements necessary to establish res ipsa loquitur are: (1) The doctor had full control of the instrumentality that caused the injury; (2) The accident could not have happened if those having control had not been negligent; and (3) Vikhyat's injury resulted from the accident. Therefore, option C is correct.
94. (B) Ingredients of Negligence are: (i) Defendant has duty of care (ii) Defendant breached the duty of care and (iii) Plaintiff suffered injuries/damages. As per present facts, X is the plaintiff who suffered injuries due to breach of duty of truck driver. Option b is correct.
Since Shailesh is nowhere connected to the X's injuries, thus option c and d are incorrect. Hence, B is the correct answer.
95. (A) Option A is correct as Sintex Industries being principal contractor was solely liable for the breach of duty and injuries suffered by Shiker Mines. Hence, Sintex is solely liable. Since the flood is a man-made flood and not act of god, neither it

is foreseeable that the flood would be caused, thus c and d are incorrect options. Option B is incorrect as there will be no partial damages to be paid rather Sintex Industries will have to take the complete liability. Thus, Option A is the correct answer.

96. (A) It is correct because voyeurism means when a man watches or captures image of a woman engaging in her private acts. In this case the waiter recorded the girls while they were engaged in their private act and therefore, he is only guilty of the offence of voyeurism and not stalking as the ingredients of stalking are not found in the present case. Thus, Option C and D are incorrect as they make the waiter liable for stalking, whereas he is only liable for voyeurism. Option B is vague. Hence, Option A is the correct answer.
97. (C) Monty is not guilty of the offence of stalking because Instagram is a social platform and an open access profile on it is usually made so voluntarily so that it is accessible to all and it increases the followers of the person who owns that profile. So, if Monty checks her pictures out on her open access profile made on Instagram and comments below it, he is not guilty of the offence of stalking because the model is not showing any disinterest towards his checking her profile. All the other options are vague and incorrect. Thus, Option C is the correct answer.
98. (D) D is correct answer because he is guilty of both the offences of stalking and voyeurism as he stalked her online and kept a check on her use of internet and even followed her physically and watched and recorded her without her knowledge when she was engaged in her private act of bathing. B is incorrect as he is liable not only for voyeurism but also for stalking as he stalked her online. Option A and C are irrelevant. Thus, Option D is the correct answer.
99. (C) Even if H is W's husband he cannot breach her privacy while she is engaged in her private acts without her permission despite the fact that she had showed her discomfort on being recorded while changing before. Therefore H is guilty of voyeurism as the section clearly states any man who watches or captures the image of a woman engaging in a private act. Marriage does not give a man to breach the privacy of his wife and thus Option A, b and D are incorrect. Therefore, Option C is the correct answer.
- 100.(B) Option B here is correct because a plain reading of the section clearly explains that the section is talking about woman of any age and a woman of tender age does not mean that a person looking at her during her private moments will not be held liable for the offence of voyeurism. Option D is vague as if you try to obstruct the modesty of woman then it would be rape, thus incorrect. Option A and C are incorrect and vague. Thus, B is the correct answer.
- 101.(C) Cross examination is optional, at the option of the adverse party, as clearly stated in the passage. Hence C is the answer.
- 102.(B) The argument is based on the premise that the witness does not tell the truth and as a result weakens the case of the party that has called him. Option A states that in some cases witnesses refuse to lie and thus become hostile. Thus, this weakens the basis of the argument. Option C states that a witness may be lying due to fear of death. This supports the premise that the hostile witness is lying. Option B also weakens the argument since it de-links the assertion and the basis for the assertion. Hence, B is the answer.

- 103.(B) The question has an in build answer that Sim killed Brim. This is a leading question, which as per the passage, is only allowed in case of cross examination whereas this was the examination in chief since the prosecutor himself had called the witness. Hence B is the answer.
- 104.(A) A, If it can be shown that she was in fact promiscuous, then it means that she was lying, which, as per the passage, is a question of credibility: Section 151 confers the court with the power to forbid questions that are indecent and scandalous. These questions may only be allowed if they relate to the fact in issue or to determine whether such fact existed in the issue, or to prove credibility. The credit of the witness can be impeached as part of cross examination in three ways –
- i) By producing witnesses who testify from their personal knowledge of the witness that such person has lied in their testimony or unworthy of credit. The produced witnesses must have personal knowledge of the witness they are testifying against. Further, C is also correct, as the court has the discretion to forbid or allow questions. Of course, in real life such a question may not be allowed, but the reasoning in this passage provides that the answer is both A & C. Hence option A is the answer.
- 105.(B) The passage clearly states that opportunity must be given for cross-examination after in chief examination. Hence, option B is the answer.



SECTION – IV LOGICAL REASONING

106. (D) “Each of the 11 men who featured in the final contributed to the success, but at the same time, there were some towering individual performances too. They had a man for every moment; Matthew Wade in the semifinal, Mitchell Marsh in the final, both unlikely heroes. They had the usual heroes too The team had a few format-specific players — the pace trio is the same as they field in the Tests, the openers are the same as in ODIs..”
- I. A small pool of individuals within the team were the match-winners for Australia in all the matches: Can be negated by “Each of the 11 men who featured in the final contributed to the success..”
 - II. Most of the players who played for Australia are the specialist T-20 players who are usually not selected for other formats: Can be negated by “The team had a few format-specific players — the pace trio is the same as they field in the Tests, the openers are the same as in ODIs..”
 - III. No one player stood out in any match and it was the combined performance by all 11, which helped Australia win the trophy: Can be negated by “there were some towering individual performances too. They had a man for every moment; Matthew Wade in the semifinal, Mitchell Marsh in the final, both unlikely heroes. They had the usual heroes too..”
- Hence (d)
107. (C)
- a) Australia is a consistent winner of trophies in multi-nation events although it does not perform so well in bilateral series: The second part – “although it does not perform so well in bilateral series”- has not been mentioned explicitly or implicitly
 - b) Australia has not won a cricket trophy for a very long time and this victory can lead to an era of success: The passage merely says that Australia has not won a T-20 World Cup yet
 - c) Australia has yet not had the same level of success in T-20 tournaments as One day tournaments: This can be inferred from the last paragraph where the ODI World Cup success are enumerated and contrasted with the barren trophy cupboard in T-20
 - d) Australia is the first ever winner of the tournament which started the tournament as the least likely team to win: Passage mentions that Australia was ‘underdog’ which isn’t the same as ‘least likely’. It means one of the less likely team.
- Hence (c)
108. (B)
- a) Internal problems within the Australian team hampered their chances: That is not a necessary assumption for the surprise expressed
 - b) Australia is expected to win the World Cup tournaments at regular intervals: This must be an assumption for someone to be surprised by the time taken to win the first tournament
 - c) Australia is the firm favorite in all tournaments that it participates in: This isn’t directly related to the idea of the statement. Statement is just expressing mild surprise at the time taken for the first T-20 World Cup win.
 - d) This World Cup win of Australia, after a long barren spell, came as a surprise to most: This isn’t related to the statement
- Hence (b)

109. (A) “_____— entering the tournament as an underdog and then incrementally growing into it”
- a) It was the unlikeliest of victory arcs: the second part of the sentence is highlighting the contrast in fortunes, from underdogs to winners. This was an unusual path for a tournament winner. Therefore, this option choice fits in nicely
 - b) This is what Australia always does: The preceding statement describes Australia as a frequent winner of tournaments. Therefore, the tournament journey from underdog to winner is unlikely to be a common feature
 - c) It was a masterstroke: The word ‘masterstroke’ implies deliberate strategy but being an underdog is not a choice, its’ the perception of others, fans, commentators, reporters etc. who give this tag to a team
 - d) India needs to emulate this strategy: Is completely irrelevant
- Hence (a)
110. (C) The statement is describing Australians as having the innate, natural ability or being programmed (due to their sporting culture) to perform when it matters most without getting overwhelmed by the situation. So, they are very good in eking victories out of tight spots.
Therefore, the option choice which MOST strengthens this idea is C: Australians have made the maximum number of comebacks in cricket World Cups
It adds to the description of Australian team being ferociously competitive when the chips are down
Hence (c)
111. (C)
- a) Demographic composition of India is moving from young to old: Author’s hypotheses is that “working age population will rise for a while longer before sliding”.
 - b) NFHS is not a reliable source in terms of the accuracy of the data: Only for one data point (male-female ratio) its’ mentioned that one needs to wait for Census to validate before coming to any conclusion
 - c) If the TFR continues to improve, India’s population is likely to decrease: Since it’s going below the replacement rate therefore the population is likely to decrease
 - d) Politicians have used increasing population as an argument to not create jobs: These two have been given as different points, so this option is a distortion of the idea
- Hence (c)
112. (A) The passage talks about the improvement in numbers as revealed by the survey in the first paragraph. The second paragraph is about women and third about health.
Hence (a)
113. (A) Option a: Number of anaemic children and women who are below 60 have risen every year since 2015-16
It’s given that the numbers have risen since 2015-16. This does not mean that it must have increased every year.
Rest of the options can be concluded.
Hence (a)

114. (B)
- a) Women aged 15-19 pregnant or already mothers declined in this period from 16% in last such survey, NFHS-4 (2015-16) to 6.8%: This is not directly connected with financial autonomy
 - b) Nearly 80% women have personal financial investments in securities and assets from 54% in last such survey, NFHS-4 (2015-16): This has a direct bearing on economic and financial freedom of the women
 - c) Nearly 54% women have mobile phones against 52% in last such survey, NFHS-4 (2015-16): Having mobile phones doesn't necessarily show financial autonomy.
 - d) 77% used hygienic methods during menstruation against 57% in last such survey, NFHS-4 (2015-16): Again, this is not directly connected with financial autonomy
- Hence (b)
115. (A) Author paints a very optimistic picture of the report findings starting with the falling TFR numbers. Therefore, the correct answer choice must question the findings or raise doubt about them
- a) Falling TFR is ominous as it implies an ageing population and greater morbidity burden: This option contradicts the author as he is commending and celebrating the fall in TFR as a victory for India
 - b) In the post-Covid era too, government needs to sustain the focus on women's health: Though the author has talked about the women and health separately, it does not mean that he will DISAGREE with government focusing on women's health
 - c) NFHS data reveals that state and household need resources for better and healthier lives: It's a general statement and in sync with author's line of thinking
 - d) Change in public health will only come if governments commit themselves to it: Again, a general, vague statement which is almost always true
- Hence (a)
116. (C) Question: Which of the following can be inferred about the Spotify's response as mentioned in the statement "Whether or not Spotify made this move at Adele's explicit request — the company responded to her tweet with, "only for you" — is besides the point"?
- It's given that the issue is 'besides the point' i.e. not moot for the discussion
- Hence (c).
117. (A) Last paragraph is talking about the fact that a precious way of engaging with the music is almost dead now and how the actions of an individual and a company can provide a ray of hope.
- Hence (a)
118. (C) The point being made by the author is that its' becoming more and more common for the listeners to switch songs without truly engaging with it. This probably implies that listeners listen to any one song for a very short while before moving to another one. Author would prefer them to listen to the whole song. This is what author is complaining about. That even after selecting a song after listening to it for 30 seconds, one has a tendency to move to another song without truly appreciating the art behind it.

- a) Average streaming time of all the listeners across genres is much more than 30 seconds: Much more than 30 seconds still doesn't establish that each song or most of it is listened to in full by the listener
 - b) Average streaming time of those who listen to the whole song is more than 3 minutes: The question is, how many people regularly and frequently listen to the whole song
 - c) Less than 10% of the listeners have the average streaming time of less than 3 minutes: this contradicts author's main plank by arguing that most people listen to a song for more than 3 minutes, which is a fair length of time for one song
 - d) More than 90% of the listeners have an average streaming time of more than 45 seconds: More than 45 seconds still does not establish that people are not jumping from one song to another without enjoying it fully
- Hence (c)

119. (A)

- a) Some people may not consider the subject serious or important enough to be discussed with such attention: This is the reason why author starts the statement with a defensive disclaimer that people may not be taking this seriously enough.
- b) Everyone who loves music has an account on Twitter and follows important musicians and Spotify: Author quoting a Twitter exchange does not mean that he assumes that everyone has a Twitter account.
- c) If a person streams music on internet, then that person is incapable of maintaining concentration on one thing for an extended period: Author is using the phrase 'attention-deficient times' in a general, vague way, whereas the option is interpreting it in a narrow, limited manner by connecting it with people streaming music.
- d) A Twitter exchange cannot be a convincing argument to persuade people to understand the extent of the harm caused by 'shuffling': If this would have been the case then the author would not have exemplified twitter exchange for persuading people. Hence (a)

120. (C)

- a) Trivializing an important issue which affects the future of the music industry: Author is doing the reverse in fact
 - b) Grossly amplifying the impact of shuffling and ignoring that its' just a trend: One cannot assess whether author is exaggerating its impact or not as there is no such information in the passage
 - c) Not considering the actual data about the number of listeners who may be using the shuffling feature: Author is constantly equating the 'shuffling' option to change in the way music is listened to. However, he misses out on the explanation that although one section of the audience may have changed their listening habits, others may have continued to enjoy it the way they used, with a slight improvement in the flexibility in exercising choice. Therefore, author needed to explore such data to validate the point, the change in the listening habits of the users
 - d) Not appreciating a technological innovation which enhances the experience of enjoying art: Author's grouse is that this technological innovation has diminished the experience, therefore this argument cannot be held against the author.
- Hence (c)

121. (C) The given statement is saying that, three capital plan is
- i) Not mandatory for decentralized government
 - ii) Will lead to wastage of resources
 - iii) And will be very difficult to implement
- I. A compact, well-planned capital city with modern infrastructure can help different arms of the state to share resources and maximise use: This statement gives an alternative of a single city capital which will help achieve the goal of a decentralised government
- II. Prudent disbursement of capital and human resources and decentralised planning with the involvement of local population is sufficient for decentralisation of government: This gives another course of action which can achieve the decentralisation of governance without having to establish three different capitals
- Hence (c)
122. (A)
- a) Government always had the intention to build Amravati and the three capital idea was a eyewash: If this was the case, then what is the need for the author to advise the government to do so. Going by this option choice, Government would definitely be doing this anyways, because that is what the intention was. Therefore, this assumption is fallacious
 - b) Since Government had achieved the purpose of nullifying previous government's plan, it can relaunch it as its own plan: Author must be assuming this that's why author call this at opportune moment
 - c) It is possible for the Government to scrap the three capital plan without losing substantial political capital and equity: Again, without this assumption, author wouldn't be suggesting this action.
 - d) It's required of the Government to declare a plan for the capital of the State and to start working on it: Another necessary assumption for the statement to be true. If the author did not believe in this option choice, then why would he ask the government to take this step.
- Hence (a)
123. (B)
- a) Hyderabad was the capital of a unified Telangana before the bifurcation: The segment of the sentence "State lost its capital" means that the unified state was called Andhra Pradesh and not Telangana
 - b) Naidu was the last chief minister of the unified Andhra Pradesh before the bifurcation: Refer to the line, "Jagan Mohan Reddy announced a rollback of the greenfield capital city, Amaravati, that his predecessor Chandrababu Naidu". The word '**predecessor**' itself makes it very clear about the assertion made in the statement.
 - c) Hyderabad was initially proposed to be the common capital of both the states: nothing of the sort mentioned in the passage
 - d) Amravati is one of the most prominent city of the newly carved Andhra Pradesh: it may be one of the most prominent cities, but 'it is the most' cannot be inferred. Hence. (b)
124. (B) From the succeeding statements, one understands that the author is implying that the government isn't completely decided on the three capital city plan and is still exploring options.
- Hence (b)

125. (D) The plan has been described so I is definitely true. Author 's criticism of the plan and the implications of the plan can be inferred from "This is an opportunity for the government to abandon the three-capital plan and focus on building Amaravati" and "The move disrupted investment plans running into millions and involving agencies such as the World Bank and triggered protests by farmers who had given land for the capital as per a pooling arrangement with the government" respectively
Hence (d)
126. (D)
- It was a much-needed emergency measure: tone of the author leads one to deduce that author wasn't necessarily in favour of such an action
 - It was not the mandate of CAQM: The mandate is to control air pollution with focus on long term solutions; this doesn't mean that it cannot take any emergency measure
 - It was a long-term solution to a short-term problem: Author is saying exactly the opposite of this
 - It was a repeat of the previous actions: Author mentions déjà vu and says "Such hare brained adhocism was the stock-in-trade of the CAQM's predecessor"
Hence (d)
127. (C)
- Residents were not willing to take responsibility: Private vehicles has been mentioned but author does not place the blame of residents as such
 - Political parties did not have the will or a sense of purpose: though this has been suggested, it has been mentioned in a different context
 - The respective agencies were disconnected: This has been mentioned as the main reason as evident from "In the past, the problem got compounded because the Central Pollution Control Board, EPCA, transport departments and state-level pollution management agencies would work in silos, and often at cross-purposes."
 - There was no clear mandate from government or Supreme Court: Not mentioned, in fact one gets an impression that Supreme Court has been actively monitoring the response
Hence (c)
128. (A)
- On October 18 of the current year, Delhi's residents had a "good air" day after more than a year: It strengthens the idea that Delhi residents don't get pure air on a regular basis
 - Delhi has recorded less than 20 good air days (AQI less than 51) since 2015: This also clearly strengthens the idea of the statement.
 - People in the places near to Delhi continue to breathe "very poor" air all winter: this says 'near to Delhi' which isn't the same as Delhi and also talks about winter only whereas the given statement is discussing many years
Hence (a)
129. (D) The words and expressions used by the author to describe the measure include "hurts economy" and "lockdown like instructions".
Hence (d)

130. (C) The given statement is given in the context of the remedial action for the problem of lack of coordination between different departments for tackling the problem of air pollution in Delhi
Statement I: CAQM had responsibility for all departments
Having responsibility for all departments mean doing their work and achieving their targets. This makes no sense. The idea is to empower CAQM to demand coordination and not become responsible for the actions of the departments
Hence (c)
131. (D)
I. Globally, there is no uniformity in the regulatory approach towards cryptocurrencies.
II. Countries are grappling with questions over the appropriate regulatory framework
III. Countries are opting for different approaches in dealing with cryptocurrencies
Second paragraph mentions different and diverse routes. And give examples of El Salvador and China.
Hence (d)
132. (B) First statement: “Considering the nature of cryptocurrencies, restrictions on such transactions may end up having the opposite effect, pushing them beyond the realm of scrutiny and making it harder to enforce the law in case of felony.”
The statement is saying that it will be difficult to maintain ‘scrutiny’ and ‘enforce law’. This means that if banned, these currencies will be out of the legal jurisprudence but given their popularity they are likely to be used. Then it becomes difficult for the regulator to monitor the activities.
Hence (b)
133. (B) Question: Which of the following is an assumption behind the statement “It’s surprising that even as the central bank has voiced its concerns, the underlying blockchain technology does find support”?
a) Intention of the Central bank is to suspect because cryptocurrency will undermine its powers: Cannot be an assumption as it is unrelated to the statement
b) Central Bank is usually the final word on economic issues and mostly its judgment is adhered to by all: Author expresses support as unexpected and inspite of Central bank’s reservations. This means that the author believes that Central bank’s concerns shape people’s opinions.
c) Block chain technology was not expected to receive support from the mainstream business sectors: Surprise is that the support is there inspite of Central Bank’s concerns, not that blockchain has received support
d) Central Bank is not in favour of blockchain technology being used in economic activities: Central Bank has expressed concerns and that is not the same as not being in favour; also, even if that is true, it is not necessarily an assumption for the given statement, it can be an inference, or a premise, at most
Hence (b)
134. (A) “They stem from the fact that there is no underlying asset, no benchmark to assess their values against”: Unsecured
“Moreover, they are extremely volatile in nature”: Unsteady
Author says that they may be prone to terror funding and money laundering but that does not mean that the currency itself is ‘Unscrupulous’
Hence (a)

135. (C)

- I. A regulatory framework needs to be urgently framed to deal with sale and purchase as well as intermediaries like exchanges and trading platforms: the passage is definitely highlighting the need for urgency
 - II. The government would do well to tread cautiously, it must identify the associated risks, and create the regulatory architecture to address them: the above statement is highlighting the need to be cautious
- Hence (c)



SECTION – V QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

136. (A) The total food grain production is $120 + 123 + 135 + 108 + 160 + 180 + 175 = 1001$ million metric tonnes. Thus, the required average will be $\frac{1001}{7} = 143$.
137. (B) Out of the given options we can directly reject option (c) since it shows a decrease in the production with respect to the previous year. Also, just by looking at the data we can conclude that 2014 cannot be the right answer as in both 2015 and 2018 the increase is much higher with respect to the previous year. Now, the percentage increase in 2015 is $\frac{135-123}{123} \times 100 = 9.75\%$ and in 2018 is $\frac{180-160}{160} \times 100 = 12.5\%$. Also, the percentage increase in 2017 is clearly the maximum. Hence, the second highest percentage increase will be in 2018.
138. (C) Since the production increases by 20% thus the required production will be $175 \times \frac{120}{100} = 210$
139. (B) Total cost incurred in 2019 = $2.5 \times 175 = 437.5$ lakh. Out of the total production the quantity sold is $175 \times \frac{90}{100} = 157.5$ million tonnes. Total revenue = $157.5 \times 2.7 = 425.25$ lakh. Thus, there is a loss of 12.25 lakhs i.e., ₹1225000.
140. (B) The simple growth rate in the production is $\frac{175-120}{120} \times 100 = 45.83\%$ and the average annual growth rate will be $\frac{1}{6} \times 45.83\% = 7.63\%$.

SOLUTIONS FOR QUESTIONS (Q.141 TO Q.145): According to the information given in the passage we can conclude the following:

- The cost price of each article is ₹216000, the profit earned on the 1st article is $216000 \times \frac{30}{100} = 64800$ and the loss incurred on the 2nd article is $216000 \times \frac{10}{100} = 21600$. Now, the overall profit is $64800 - 21600 = ₹43200$.
 - The ratio of the shares of A and B is 3: 2 and that of B and C is 1:2 thus, the ratio of the shares of A, B and C will be 3: 2: 4. Further their shares in the overall profit will be: $A \Rightarrow \frac{3}{9} \times 43200 = 14400$ ₹, $B \Rightarrow \frac{2}{9} \times 43200 = 9600$ ₹ and $C \Rightarrow \frac{4}{9} \times 43200 = 19200$ ₹.
141. (B) It is given that B used his share to buy a table which he further sold to M at 20% profit, thus M purchased the table at $9600 \times \frac{120}{100} = 11520$ ₹.

142. (A) It is given that A used his share to buy a fancy watch which he sold to N at 10% loss, thus A bought the watch at $14400 \times \frac{90}{100} = 12960$ ₹.
143. (A) The ratio of the shares of A, B and C will be 3: 2: 4, thus from 2700 the share of B will be $2700 \times \frac{2}{9} = 600$ ₹.
144. (C) Total share of C is ₹19200 now the remaining share after the expenses will be $19200 \times \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{3}{4} = 12000$ ₹.
145. (A) Initial profit of Ram = ₹43200. Profit after personal expenses = $43200 \times \frac{3}{4} = 32400$ ₹. Now, the ratio of the shares of A, B and C is 3 : 2 : 4 then the share of C will be $32400 \times \frac{4}{9} = 14400$ ₹.
146. (B) Let the length of the train (Jaipur superfast express) be l m and the speed be s m/s. Now according to the information given in the passage $\frac{l+200}{s} = 40$(i) and $\frac{l}{s} = 30$(ii), Solving the two equations we get $s = 20$ m/s or 72 km/hr.
147. (C) Let the length of the train (Jaipur superfast express) be l m and the speed be s m/s. Now according to the information given in the passage $\frac{l+200}{s} = 40$(i) and $\frac{l}{s} = 30$(ii), Solving the two equations we get $l = 600$ m.
148. (A) The speed of the train (Diwali express) is 90 km/hr and the distance covered by Jaipur superfast express in 17 minutes is $17 \times 60 \times 20 = 20400$ m. Thus, Diwali express will overtake Jaipur superfast express in $\frac{600 + 300 + 20400}{25 - 20} = 4260$ seconds or $\frac{4260}{60} = 71$ minutes. Or we can say at 11: 28 AM.
149. (C) Jaipur superfast express and Delhi superfast express will meet each other in $\frac{396}{60 + 72} = 3$ hours. Now the distance covered by Jaipur superfast express in 3 hours will be $3 \times 72 = 216$ km.
150. (D) Length of Diwali express is 300m and its speed is 90km/hr or 25 m/s. Also, the length of Modi tunnel is 200m. Thus, the required time will be $\frac{300 + 200}{25} = 20$ seconds.