

STUDENT NAME : .....

CONTACT NO. : .....

BATCH : .....

DATE OF EXAM : .....

CENTRE NAME : .....

MAX. MARKS : 150 , DURATION- 120 MINUTES

## INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- 1. Question Paper:** This Question Booklet contains **150 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**. No clarification on the Question Paper can be sought. Answer the questions as they are.
- 2. Total Marks:** Total marks are **150**. Answer ALL the Questions.
- 3. Marking Scheme:** There will be **Negative Marking** for Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs).
  - Each question carries **one mark**.
  - For every incorrect answer, **0.25 marks** will be deducted.
- 4. OMR Response Sheet:** Candidates must indicate the most appropriate answer by darkening only **one** of the four responses provided (a, b, c, or d), using a **BLACK/BLUE BALL POINT PEN** in the OMR Response Sheet only.
- 5. Wrong Answers:** More than one response to a question shall be counted as a wrong answer. Answering the question by any method other than the method mentioned above shall also be considered a wrong answer.
- 6. Leaving the Hall:** The candidates shall not leave the hall before the end of the Test.
- 7. Unfair Means:** The use of any unfair means or impersonation will result in the cancellation of candidature and may lead to criminal prosecution.

**BREAK-UP OF MARKS**

| <b>Section</b>     | <b>Subject</b>                        | <b>Marks</b> | <b>Q. No.</b> |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| A                  | English Language                      | 50           | 1-50          |
| B                  | Current Affairs and General Knowledge | 30           | 51-80         |
| C                  | Logical Reasoning                     | 70           | 81-150        |
| <b>Total Marks</b> |                                       | <b>150</b>   |               |

**SECTION - A : ENGLISH**

**Passage - I**

The rapid deployment of artificial intelligence (AI) in public sector governance—from predictive policing algorithms to automated welfare distribution systems—presents a profound challenge to established principles of administrative law and democratic accountability. Proponents of algorithmic governance argue for its inherent efficiency, speed, and potential to eliminate human bias rooted in prejudice or fatigue. An algorithm, they claim, is logically consistent: given the same data input, it will always yield the same output, ensuring **procedural fairness** that a human bureaucrat often fails to deliver. This is predicated on the utopian assumption that the code itself is neutral, a transparent mirror reflecting objective reality.

However, this assumption has proven to be a dangerous oversimplification. The consistency of the algorithm merely replicates the biases embedded in the training data, often reflecting and amplifying historical socioeconomic and racial inequities. Consequently, an algorithm designed for "neutrality" can produce outcomes that are statistically fair but fundamentally unjust when measured against a standard of equity. The opaqueness of many advanced machine learning models (the "black box" problem) further compounds the issue, rendering automated decisions non-justiciable. When a citizen is denied a benefit or targeted by predictive policing, their recourse to challenge the decision is effectively blocked by the inability to trace the decision back to a legible, human-comprehensible reason. This erosion of the "right to a reason" undermines the very foundation of due process, reducing administrative accountability to an act of algorithmic faith.

The philosophical implication of this shift is the subtle replacement of the rule of law with the **rule of code**. The transition demands a new jurisprudence focused not on *why* the decision was made, but on *how* the decision-making system was designed, audited, and trained. This requires shifting the locus of responsibility from the individual decision-maker to the developer, demanding technical explainability (XAI) and mandatory public sector auditing. Without mechanisms for deep algorithmic transparency and external accountability, the promise of efficient governance risks devolving into an authoritarian technocracy where systemic injustice is simply rendered invisible by the complexity of its programming.

1. The primary challenge to judicial review posed by "black box" algorithms is:
  - a) Their inherent procedural fairness which makes them immune to legal scrutiny.
  - b) The difficulty for human experts to audit the training data effectively.
  - c) Their opaqueness, which effectively nullifies the citizen's "right to a reason" for the decision.
  - d) The tendency for algorithms to favor political outcomes over public welfare.
2. The phrase "the rule of law with the rule of code" most likely functions as a rhetorical device known as:
  - a) Simile
  - b) Juxtaposition
  - c) Metonymy
  - d) Parallelism
3. The author uses the metaphor of the "transparent mirror reflecting objective reality" to describe the proponents' view of algorithmic neutrality. The tone here is most accurately described as:
  - a) Sanguine
  - b) Ironic
  - c) Laudatory
  - d) Detached
4. According to the passage, the procedural fairness promised by algorithms often fails to deliver fundamental justice because:
  - a) Algorithms are inherently inconsistent due to hardware fluctuations.
  - b) The efficiency of the code is compromised by the speed of execution.
  - c) They replicate and amplify biases rooted in historical data, leading to inequitable outcomes.
  - d) Human bias is merely replaced by mechanical fatigue in the computational process.

5. Which of the following best describes the main idea of the passage?
- a) AI in governance must be banned because it inevitably leads to authoritarianism.
  - b) The complexity of AI models is a necessary evil for achieving efficiency in public services.
  - c) The implementation of algorithmic governance threatens democratic accountability and requires a new legal framework focused on transparency and design.
  - d) Predictive policing is the most dangerous application of AI due to its potential for systematic injustice.
6. The author suggests that to restore due process, the locus of responsibility should shift from:
- a) The government auditor to the human bureaucrat.
  - b) The data scientist to the ethical philosopher.
  - c) The individual decision-maker to the system developer and the design process.
  - d) The user of the system to the victim of the systemic injustice.
7. In the context of the first paragraph, the phrase "procedural fairness" refers to:
- a) The consistency and impartiality of the method used to reach a decision.
  - b) The final outcome's adherence to socioeconomic equality.
  - c) The speed and efficiency with which an outcome is generated.
  - d) The explicit documentation of every step taken by the algorithm.
8. If a new AI model used only perfectly balanced, synthetic (non-historical) data, which critique from the author would be most effectively mitigated?
- a) The "rule of code" replacing the rule of law.
  - b) The opaqueness of the "black box" problem.
  - c) The replication and amplification of historical socioeconomic and racial inequities.
  - d) The reduction of administrative accountability.
9. The primary philosophical implication of the "rule of code" is that:
- a) Legal systems must become faster than AI to keep pace.
  - b) The standard of truth and justification for a decision moves from legal reasoning to technical processes.
  - c) AI will eventually become a sentient legal subject capable of self-correction.
  - d) Procedural laws must be simplified to match the basic logic of machine learning.
10. The tone adopted by the author in the concluding paragraph is primarily one of:
- a) Academic neutrality.
  - b) Urgent caution.
  - c) Unqualified alarm.
  - d) Technological optimism.

### Passage - II

Modernist architecture, far from being a monolithic style, represents a revolutionary synthesis of technological potential and ideological aspiration that irrevocably altered the urban landscape of the 20th century. Its core principle, famously summarized as "form follows function," championed a radical rejection of historical ornamentation, replacing baroque embellishment and classical motifs with clean lines, functional purpose, and the expression of structural integrity. This asceticism was not merely an aesthetic choice; it was deeply **utopian**, linked to the belief that architecture could engineer a better, more equitable society by providing efficient, affordable, and well-lit housing and civic spaces for the masses.

The movement drew its technological impetus from the industrial revolution, leveraging new materials like reinforced concrete, steel frames, and large sheets of glass. These materials liberated buildings from the load-bearing masonry walls of the past, allowing for the creation of open-plan interiors ("free plan") and non-structural glass facades ("curtain walls").

Figures like Le Corbusier and Mies van der Rohe utilized this freedom to redefine spatial relationships, viewing the building not as a static, closed entity, but as a fluid, permeable container for modern life. The ubiquity of the skyscraper, a direct consequence of the steel frame, became the defining **totem** of this era—a physical manifestation of capitalist ambition and technological supremacy.

However, the functionalist ideal ultimately suffered from its own rigidity and universalist pretensions. The mass production of standardized "international style" housing across diverse climates and cultures often resulted in buildings that were culturally insensitive, environmentally ill-adapted, and socially alienating. Critics pointed to the sterile monotony of concrete housing estates as evidence that the pursuit of pure function failed to account for the essential human need for identity, variety, and symbolic meaning. Post-modernism arose largely as a reaction against this perceived tyranny of function, reintroducing historical allusion, color, and complexity. Yet, even in its retreat, Post-modernism acknowledged the irreversible contribution of Modernism: it successfully established architecture as a dynamic social force, bound not by tradition, but by its capacity to solve contemporary human problems using advanced technology.

11. The phrase "form follows function" is used by the author to denote:

- a) The structural requirement that all buildings be square.
- b) The prioritization of practical utility and purpose over arbitrary decoration.
- c) The philosophical concept that materials dictate the shape of the building.
- d) The strict legal mandate for standardized housing in the 20th century.

12. The Modernist principle of rejecting historical ornamentation was fundamentally linked to:

- a) A desire to reduce construction costs exclusively.
- b) A utopian ideological belief in engineering a better, more equitable society.
- c) The inability of new materials like steel to support complex structures.
- d) The influence of abstract expressionist painting on 20th-century architects.

13. In the context of the second paragraph, the skyscraper is described as a "totem," meaning it serves as a:

- a) Hidden religious symbol known only to architects.
- b) Structural anomaly that defies the rules of modern materials.
- c) Physical emblem or symbolic representation of a collective spirit (capitalism/technology).
- d) Load-bearing element designed to replace reinforced concrete.

14. Which of the following technological innovations did not directly enable the key structural features of Modernist architecture?

- a) Reinforced concrete.
- b) The steel frame.
- c) Load-bearing masonry walls.
- d) Large sheets of glass (curtain walls).

15. The utopian aspect of Modernist architecture, as described in the passage, implies a belief in:

- a) The possibility of perfect harmony between structure and environment.
- b) The capacity of buildings to solve social and economic problems.
- c) The superiority of individual taste over standardized, mass-produced design.
- d) The ultimate triumph of natural materials over industrial ones.

16. The tone of the author regarding Post-modernism's reaction to Modernism is one of:

- a) Utter dismissal, viewing it as a brief, frivolous interruption.
- b) Analytical recognition, acknowledging it as an inevitable, necessary critique.
- c) Disappointment over its failure to maintain the purity of functionalism.

d) Ambivalence, as both movements ultimately failed to solve human problems.

17. According to the passage, the "tyranny of function" referred to by critics resulted in buildings that lacked:

- a) Sufficient natural light and efficient construction methods.
- b) Structural integrity and adherence to load-bearing principles.
- c) Cultural identity, variety, and symbolic meaning.
- d) The technological benefits of steel and reinforced concrete.

18. A weakness of the Modernist ideal, according to the final paragraph, was its tendency towards:

- a) Cultural sensitivity.
- b) Regional adaptation.
- c) Universalist pretensions.
- d) Symbolic complexity.

19. Which statement best summarizes the author's overall evaluation of the Modernist movement?

- a) Modernism was a philosophical failure whose architectural output should be largely demolished.
- b) Modernism failed due to technological limitations but succeeded ideologically.
- c) Modernism, despite its ultimate failings in application, was a revolutionary and irreversible force in redefining architecture as a social, technological enterprise.
- d) The core principles of Modernism were flawless, but they were ruined by subsequent Post-modernist critique.

20. The concept of the "free plan" in Modernist design was possible because new materials allowed for the elimination of:

- a) The high cost of industrial labor.
- b) The need for large sheets of glass.
- c) Traditional, load-bearing masonry walls.
- d) The aesthetic demand for strict horizontal lines.

### Passage - III

The persistent human propensity to believe in elaborate **conspiracy theories**—explanations for significant events that involve secret plots by powerful, malevolent actors—is not merely a failure of critical thinking; it is a manifestation of deep-seated cognitive and psychological needs. Far from being random credulity, susceptibility to such theories is systematically correlated with specific psychological traits, primarily the need for **cognitive closure** and a heightened sense of **anomie**, or perceived societal chaos and powerlessness. When reality presents complexity, uncertainty, or random tragedy, the mind often seeks a simple, singular, and emotionally satisfying narrative structure.

A random terrorist attack, for instance, is psychologically harder to bear than one orchestrated by a clear, definable enemy with a comprehensible, albeit evil, motive. Conspiracy theories provide a psychological comfort by replacing terrifying randomness with an underlying, albeit negative, **order**. They offer believers a sense of exclusive knowledge and intellectual superiority—a psychological edge over the "sheeple" who accept the mainstream, chaotic explanation. This feeling of epistemic privilege serves as a powerful psychological reward, reinforcing the belief system and establishing strong, often impenetrable social bonds within the conspiracy-believing community.

Furthermore, research indicates a strong correlation between belief in one conspiracy theory and belief in many mutually exclusive others. This phenomenon, known as **monological belief system**, suggests that the underlying psychological mechanism is a pervasive distrust of official sources and institutions rather than a commitment to any single narrative's internal logic. The belief system functions as a generalized tool for coping with social exclusion and existential anxiety. Therefore, debunking these theories with facts alone is often ineffective; the facts challenge the narrative, but the narrative serves a crucial emotional and social function. The true solution lies in addressing the underlying psychological and social needs—restoring trust in institutions, enhancing perceived individual agency, and fostering environments that tolerate complexity and ambiguity.

21. According to the passage, the belief in conspiracy theories offers psychological comfort primarily by:
- Simplifying complex events by replacing randomness with a sense of hidden order.
  - Providing indisputable facts that debunk mainstream narratives.
  - Connecting believers to powerful, benevolent governmental actors.
  - Fostering a greater tolerance for social exclusion and chaos.
22. Which of the following psychological traits is most directly correlated with a high susceptibility to conspiracy theories?
- High intelligence and critical thinking skills.
  - A need for cognitive closure and perceived powerlessness (anomie).
  - An aversion to complex, malevolent actors in society.
  - A strong commitment to institutional trust and mainstream media.
23. The term "sheeple" (Paragraph 2) is used by the author to illustrate the conspiracy believer's sense of:
- Isolation and depression.
  - Intellectual superiority and exclusive knowledge.
  - Scientific skepticism and critical rigor.
  - General distrust of complex narratives.
24. The phenomenon of a "monological belief system" primarily indicates that the believer's motivation is rooted in:
- A strong commitment to the factual validity of one specific theory.
  - A pervasive, generalized distrust of all official institutions and sources.
  - An intense, logical effort to synthesize mutually exclusive narratives.
  - A commitment to scientific empiricism and data transparency.
25. Debunking a conspiracy theory with facts is often ineffective because:
- Believers instantly recognize the facts as being part of the elaborate plot.
  - The theory serves essential emotional and social coping functions for the believer.
  - The facts are generally too complex for the average person to comprehend.
  - Most conspiracy theories are supported by extensive, if misunderstood, scientific evidence.
26. In the context of the first paragraph, anomie is defined as:
- A strong adherence to rigid social norms.
  - A perceived state of societal chaos and individual powerlessness.
  - A psychological disorder involving pathological lying.
  - A deep-seated preference for randomness and complexity.
27. What does the author suggest is the true solution to combating widespread conspiracy belief?
- Imposing strict censorship on all unofficial narratives.
  - Systematically arresting the malevolent actors identified in the theories.
  - Addressing the underlying psychological needs for trust and agency.
  - Forcing believers to engage only with narratives that have proven internal logic.
28. The core function of conspiracy theories, according to the passage, is to replace terrifying randomness with:
- Philosophical certainty.
  - Definable, though negative, order.
  - Legitimate political dissent.
  - Intellectual ambiguity.
29. Which of the following scenarios would most likely increase a population's susceptibility to conspiracy theories, according to the passage?

- a) A period of prolonged economic stability and predictable governance.
  - b) A clear, comprehensive, and universally accepted explanation for a major natural disaster.
  - c) A sudden, unexplained event that exposes fundamental societal uncertainty and weakness.
  - d) An increase in mandatory public education focusing on complex scientific topics.
30. The tone of the passage toward individuals who believe in conspiracy theories is primarily:
- a) Condescending and judgemental.
  - b) Empathetic and psychologically analytical.
  - c) Politically partisan and accusatory.
  - d) Strictly philosophical and abstract.

#### Passage - IV

For centuries, human memory was supported by relatively stable and physically durable substrates: stone tablets, vellum scrolls, printed paper, and film. The advent of the digital age, however, has introduced a fundamental paradox: we are creating more data than ever before, yet this data is stored on technological substrates of profound **ephemerality**. The speed of digital obsolescence—the fact that both hardware and software formats become unreadable within decades, if not years—threatens to create a "digital dark age" that could eclipse the informational gaps of the past. Historians and archivists are confronting the uncomfortable truth that our present era may be one of the least accessible to future generations.

The challenge is multi-layered, extending beyond mere physical storage (which itself requires constant migration). Data preservation demands **format migration** (e.g., from an obsolete .doc file to a current .pdf), **software emulation** (running old programs on new operating systems to access the data), and **metadata consistency** (ensuring the context of the data is preserved). These processes are not one-time fixes but an endless, resource-intensive digital pilgrimage. Failure to maintain this continuous process results in "bit rot," where data gradually degrades, or, more commonly, "**link rot**," where the original context or reference point disappears from the web.

Furthermore, the structure of digital platforms—especially social media—favors the instantaneous and the transient. Information is constantly being updated, revised, or deleted, creating narratives that are fluid and non-archival by design. The concept of a stable, canonical **primary source**—the foundational document upon which historical truth rests—is becoming increasingly precarious. The philosophical problem is thus not just technological but ontological: digital memory resists the traditional notion of permanence. Preserving the past now requires not inert storage, but active, perpetual technical intervention, transforming the role of the archivist from a passive custodian into an active, constantly iterating digital engineer. The sustainability of our civilizational memory depends not on the strength of our servers, but on the political will to fund and implement this continuous technical labor.

31. The author uses the phrase "digital dark age" to highlight the concern that:
- a) Computers will stop working due to a sudden technical failure.
  - b) Future generations will be unable to access and understand information created today.
  - c) The internet will become controlled by a single technological entity.
  - d) Physical archives are quickly becoming useless due to lack of funding.
32. The central paradox of the digital age, as described in the first paragraph, is that:
- a) We are creating less durable paper documentation than in the past.
  - b) The increase in data creation is matched by the decrease in the storage substrate's longevity.
  - c) Software emulation is more expensive than hardware storage.
  - d) Historians refuse to use digital platforms for their research.

33. The concept of data preservation is described as an "endless, resource-intensive digital pilgrimage," making the process a fitting example of which figure of speech?
- a) Litotes      b) Allusion      c) Hyperbole      d) Metaphor
34. Which of the following is an example of format migration in digital preservation?
- a) Running a Windows 95 program on a modern Windows 11 system.  
b) Copying a folder from a damaged hard drive to a cloud server.  
c) Converting an obsolete .docx file into a modern .pdf file.  
d) Ensuring the time and date stamps of a file remain accurate.
35. According to the passage, the structural flaw of platforms like social media in relation to history is their tendency to create narratives that are:
- a) Durable and stable.      b) Canonized and static.  
c) Fluid and non-archival by design.      d) Inaccessible due to encryption.
36. The author suggests that the role of the archivist in the digital age has fundamentally changed from:
- a) An active engineer to a passive custodian.  
b) A passive custodian to an active, constantly iterating digital engineer.  
c) A political advocate to a technological programmer.  
d) A historian of content to a manager of physical paper.
37. The philosophical problem raised in the last paragraph concerns the ontological status of digital memory, specifically its resistance to the traditional notion of:
- a) Usability.      b) Emulation.      c) Permanence.      d) Consistency.
38. The author implies that the sustainability of our civilizational memory ultimately depends on:
- a) The speed of the processor chips used in the servers.  
b) The sheer volume of data being created worldwide.  
c) The political will to fund continuous technical preservation labor.  
d) The legal enforcement of strict data retention laws.
39. In the context of the third paragraph, the decline of the stable "primary source" implies that historical truth may become harder to ascertain due to the lack of:
- a) Financial support for archival institutions.  
b) A foundational, unchanging document to rely upon.  
c) Open-source software emulation tools.  
d) Public interest in classical history.
40. Which statement is an example of "link rot"?
- a) A physical CD containing important files stops working.  
b) A key website referenced in a book is taken down, leaving a broken URL.  
c) An old software program is unable to run on a new operating system.  
d) The author's name disappears from the metadata of a document.

### Passage - V

The persistent cultural divide between the Sciences and the Humanities, often dubbed the "two cultures," has been a limiting factor in addressing the most complex challenges of the 21st century. While science excels at isolating variables, quantifying phenomena, and providing predictive models, the humanities (including law, philosophy, and literature) excel at interpreting meaning, understanding context, and articulating ethical and political implications. The grand, wicked problems of our age—climate change, global migration, and the ethics of genetic engineering—cannot be solved by one culture alone; they require a genuine **consilience** of both modes of inquiry.

For example, a climate scientist can model the precise rise in global sea levels (science), but it takes a historian and a lawyer to anticipate the ensuing crisis of climate refugees, understand the geopolitical stress on national sovereignty, and design novel legal frameworks for resettlement (humanities). Similarly, a geneticist can develop technology to edit the human germline (science), but only an ethicist and a philosopher can articulate the concept of human nature that such technology fundamentally alters, and only a jurist can craft the laws governing equitable access and preventing eugenics (humanities). The current university structure, which often silos these disciplines into separate departments and budget lines, is therefore an institutional anachronism.

True progress demands that future leaders be **bilingual**, equally fluent in the language of quantitative data and the language of qualitative meaning. This does not mean that every lawyer must become a physicist, but that they must possess the **epistemological humility** to appreciate the limits of their own domain and the tools of the other. The scientist must recognize that the ethical dimension of a breakthrough is not a secondary problem, but a constitutive one; the humanist must acknowledge that policy recommendations divorced from empirical data are merely philosophical speculation. Moving beyond the "two cultures" is not about choosing a side; it is about recognizing that the search for truth, whether expressed through an equation or a narrative, is ultimately a shared, single project.

41. The author argues that the complex problems of the 21st century require a "consilience" of the Sciences and Humanities, meaning a:

- a) Complete merger of all university departments into one faculty.
- b) Philosophical rejection of one mode of inquiry in favor of the other.
- c) Fundamental reconciliation and convergence of the two modes of knowledge.
- d) Rigid specialization of each discipline to maximize efficiency.

42. Which statement best reflects the author's primary critique of the current university structure?

- a) It is too expensive and inefficiently funded.
- b) It is technologically outdated and fails to teach digital literacy.
- c) It is an institutional anachronism that silos disciplines, hindering necessary collaboration.
- d) It places too much emphasis on quantitative data modeling.

43. According to the passage, the unique strength of the Humanities in addressing global crises lies in its capacity to:

- a) Quantify climate change data and create predictive models.
- b) Isolate variables and execute repeatable experiments.
- c) Interpret meaning, understand context, and articulate ethical implications.
- d) Generate large datasets on migration and poverty.

44. The author suggests that a legal professional dealing with climate refugees needs the tools of a historian to understand the geopolitical stress on:

- a) The speed of the melting ice caps.
- b) The legal frameworks for asylum in the host countries.



**SECTION – B : Current Affairs and General Knowledge**

51. Which Indian city was honored with the "Best Sports Stadium/Arena of the Year Award" at the 3rd CII Sports Business Awards 2025?

- a) Ahmedabad (Narendra Modi Stadium)
- b) New Delhi (Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium)
- c) Bhubaneswar (KIIT-DU)
- d) Visakhapatnam (ACA-VDCA Stadium)

52. As per the September 2025 legal developments, which demand is Ladakh primarily pushing for concerning its constitutional status?

- a) Declaration as a Scheduled Area under the Fifth Schedule.
- b) Statehood and inclusion under the Sixth Schedule.
- c) Integration with Himachal Pradesh to form a larger state.
- d) Special Economic Zone status to boost investment.

53. Which nation assumed the six-month rotating Presidency of the Council of the European Union on 1st January 2025, taking over from Hungary?

- a) Germany
- b) Poland
- c) Romania
- d) France

54. In November 2025, Justice Surya Kant took over as the Chief Justice of India. What is his tenure expected to be, which promises "greater stability" according to analysts?

- a) Six months
- b) 14 months (until February 2027)
- c) Three years (until November 2028)
- d) Until he reaches the age of 65 (2027)

55. Which prominent personality, also the reigning World Chess Champion, was awarded the Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna in 2025?

- a) Viswanathan Anand
- b) Rameshbabu Praggnanandhaa
- c) D. Gukesh
- d) Vidit Gujrathi

56. As per the Union Budget 2025-26 proposals, the income tax liability under the new regime is proposed to be NIL for a salaried person up to what annual income limit?

- a) ₹ 8 lakh
- b) ₹ 10 lakh
- c) ₹ 12 lakh
- d) ₹ 12.75 lakh

57. The Supreme Court of India in 2025, dealing with a long-running air pollution case (MC Mehta v. Union of India), questioned why the fundamental 'Right to Clean Air' should be confined only to which region, leading to wider policy discussions?

- a) Uttar Pradesh
- b) Delhi-NCR
- c) Punjab and Haryana
- d) Mumbai Metropolitan Region

58. Which country hosted the 2025 G20 Summit, making it the first nation in Africa to do so?

- a) Nigeria
- b) Egypt
- c) South Africa
- d) Morocco



68. The new income tax regime proposes to simplify compliance for small charitable trusts/institutions by increasing their period of registration from 5 years to how many years?
- a) 7 years      b) 10 years      c) 15 years      d) 20 years
69. Which regional group, currently dealing with the Russian invasion of Ukraine, held its Summit in the Hague, Netherlands, in 2025 to lay out plans for adapting to a rapidly changing security environment?
- a) European Political Community (EPC)      b) NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization)  
c) Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)      d) ASEAN
70. What key achievement did the Indian women's cricket team record in England in 2025?
- a) Winning their first-ever Test series on English soil.  
b) Clinching their first-ever T20I series win on English soil.  
c) Winning the Cricket World Cup 2025.  
d) First Indian woman to score a double century in ODIs.
71. The 2025 Union Budget introduced a new mission to achieve 'Aatmanirbharta' (self-reliance) in which specific food group, with a focus on Tur, Urad, and Masoor?
- a) Oilseeds      b) Pulses      c) Coarse Cereals      d) Dairy Products
72. Which key law was struck down by the Supreme Court in the landmark 2015 Shreya Singhal case, leaving a regulatory gap for digital hate speech that some states (like Karnataka) sought to address in 2025?
- a) Section 196 BNS (New IPC equivalent)      b) Section 66A of the IT Act  
c) Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act      d) Article 143 of the Constitution
73. In the context of judicial reform, the Supreme Court in 2025 rejected any artificial classification of judges for seniority based on their mode of entry, holding that all officers form a single cadre within which service?
- a) State Administrative Service (SAS)      b) Higher Judicial Services (HJS)  
c) Indian Legal Service (ILS)      d) District Revenue Service (DRS)
74. The annual return FORM GSTR-9 was amended in September 2025 to include additional tables for reporting purposes related to which major indirect tax in India?
- a) Customs Duty (BCD)      b) Goods and Services Tax (GST)  
c) Value Added Tax (VAT)      d) Securities Transaction Tax (STT)
75. What was the central theme of the UNEA-7 (UN Environment Assembly) held in 2025, which reinforced India's international leadership in environmental diplomacy?
- a) Climate Neutrality by 2050.      b) Advancing sustainable solutions for a resilient planet.  
c) Phasing out fossil fuels.      d) Global treaty on plastic pollution.
76. Which major infrastructure proposal in the Union Budget 2025-26 aims to amend the Atomic Energy Act and the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act?
- a) The Space Technology Mission.      b) The Urban Challenge Fund.  
c) The Nuclear Energy Mission for Viksit Bharat.      d) The National Manufacturing Mission.

77. According to the Union Budget 2025-26, what is the new duration for which a farmer can get short-term loans up to ₹ 5 lakhs through the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) under the modified Interest Subvention Scheme?

- a) 3 years
- b) 5 years
- c) 7 years
- d) This loan provision was enhanced to ₹ 5 lakh, but the duration was not specified as part of the KCC enhancement.

78. Which nation hosted the 2025 World Para Athletics Championships, where India recorded its biggest performance to date with 22 medals?

- a) Manama, Bahrain
- b) New Delhi, India
- c) Doha, Qatar
- d) Paris, France

79. The Supreme Court in November 2025 delivered a 2:1 decision recalling the judgment in *Vanashakti v Union of India* (2025). The earlier judgment had declared which specific type of clearances illegal?

- a) Post-facto environmental clearances
- b) Ex-post-facto judicial appointments
- c) Prior political sanctions
- d) Retrospective tax assessments

80. In an attempt to encourage sustained foreign investment, the Union Budget 2025-26 proposed to revamp and make more investor-friendly the current model of which specific international legal agreement?

- a) Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAA)
- b) Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnerships (RCEP)
- c) Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs)
- d) Free Trade Agreements (FTAs)

### SECTION - C : Logical Reasoning

**81. Principle:** The doctrine of **Res Gestae** (things done) allows a statement to be admitted as evidence in court even if it is hearsay, provided the statement was made contemporaneously with the event or immediately after, and under the direct influence of the excitement of that event, so that the possibility of fabrication is precluded.

**Facts:** A cyclist, Rohan, is hit by a car. As Rohan lies injured but conscious, a witness, Sita, who was standing nearby, immediately shouts, "The red car ran the red light! I saw the driver texting!" Rohan sues the driver. The defense objects to Sita's statement, as she is not available to testify.

Conclusion:

- a) Sita's statement is inadmissible because it is hearsay, and the witness must be present in court.
- b) Sita's statement is inadmissible because it contains a specific accusation (texting), suggesting possible exaggeration.
- c) Sita's statement is admissible under Res Gestae because it was made instantaneously, under the excitement of the event, ruling out fabrication.
- d) The statement is inadmissible because Sita was a mere observer, not the victim of the accident.

**82. Principle: Vicarious Liability** holds one person responsible for the torts (civil wrongs) committed by another, provided a specific relationship exists (e.g., master and servant) and the tort was committed within the scope of employment.

**Facts:** Arjun works as a delivery driver for Speedy Courier Service (SCS). While delivering a package, Arjun takes a personal detour to buy coffee. During this detour, he negligently runs over a pedestrian, Bina. Bina sues SCS for damages.

Conclusion:

- a) SCS is liable because Arjun is an employee, and he was driving the company's vehicle during work hours.
- b) SCS is not liable because Arjun was on a frolic of his own (a personal detour) and not within the scope of employment when the accident occurred.
- c) SCS is liable only if Arjun was driving above the speed limit at the time of the accident.
- d) Arjun alone is liable, as only the direct wrongdoer can be sued for negligence.

**83. Principle: A contract is voidable** (can be set aside by one party) if one party's consent was obtained by **undue influence**—where a person in a position of authority or trust dominates the will of another and uses that position to gain an unfair advantage.

**Facts:** Priya is a 75-year-old widow who is deeply religious and financially dependent on her spiritual advisor, Guru Dev. Guru Dev convinces Priya that to ensure her soul's salvation, she must sign over the deed to her house to his ashram at a price far below market value. Priya's son challenges the contract in court.

Conclusion:

- a) The contract is valid because Priya willingly signed the deed and accepted the price offered.
- b) The contract is void because religious advice cannot be legally enforced in a financial transaction.
- c) The contract is voidable at Priya's option, as Guru Dev was in a position of trust and used undue influence for unfair gain.
- d) The contract is valid only if Guru Dev can prove he offered spiritual services worth more than the market value of the house.

**84. Principle:** The defense of **Private Defence** allows a person to use reasonable force to protect their own body or the body of any other person against a threatened attack, but the force used must be proportional to the threat.

**Facts:** Karan is attacked by Laila, who strikes him once with a light cane, causing minor pain. Fearing another strike, Karan immediately pulls out a pistol and shoots Laila, severely injuring her. Karan pleads Private Defence.

Conclusion:

- a) Karan's plea of Private Defence will succeed because he was initially attacked by Laila.
- b) Karan's plea will succeed because the cane is a weapon, justifying the use of a gun.
- c) Karan's plea will fail because the force used (shooting with a pistol) was grossly disproportionate to the nature of the attack (a single light cane strike).
- d) Karan's plea will fail because Private Defence can only be used to protect a third party, not oneself.

**85. Principle:** The doctrine of **Promissory Estoppel** prevents one party from going back on a promise if the other party relied on that promise and suffered detriment as a result, even if no formal contract existed.

**Facts:** City Corp promises a developer, Zenith Infra, that if they start construction immediately, the Corp will secure all the necessary environmental clearances within three months. Zenith starts construction, relying on this promise, spending ₹10 crore. City Corp fails to secure the clearance, forcing Zenith to stop work and incur heavy losses. City Corp claims there was no formal contract.

Conclusion:

- a) City Corp is not liable because no formal, legally binding contract had been finalized and signed.
- b) City Corp is liable because Zenith relied on the promise and suffered detriment, triggering the doctrine of Promissory Estoppel.

- c) City Corp is only liable if they had received the full ₹10 crore expenditure amount from Zenith.
- d) Zenith is at fault for starting work without ensuring all clearances were officially secured.

**86. Argument:** The proposal to mandate that all climate research funded by public money be immediately made "open access" (freely available online) is flawed. While it promotes transparency, it will undermine the financial model of high-quality scientific journals, leading to the collapse of the peer-review system, which is essential for validating the science itself.

Which of the following, if true, would most severely weaken the argument's conclusion?

- a) The current peer-review system often leads to delays of up to two years before publication.
- b) Most high-quality journals already receive substantial funding directly from university endowments.
- c) Government data indicates that less than 5% of public-funded climate research is currently published in journals dependent on subscription models.
- d) Scientists prefer to submit their work to journals with high impact factors, regardless of the funding model.

**87. Argument:** Many parents oppose mandatory vaccination for school entry, arguing that it violates parental autonomy and the right to make medical choices for their children. However, vaccination is a necessary public health measure to protect the entire community from preventable disease outbreaks.

The ethical justification that best strengthens the case for mandatory vaccination is:

- a) The state has an absolute right to control all medical decisions concerning minors.
- b) The principle of Utility, where maximizing collective benefit (herd immunity) outweighs marginal individual preference (autonomy).
- c) The principle of Non-maleficence, requiring the government to do no harm to the individual.
- d) The concept of in loco parentis, allowing the school to stand in place of the parents.

**88. Statement:** A study found that job candidates with degrees from top-tier universities, regardless of their major, perform significantly better in high-stress management roles than candidates from lower-ranked schools. The HR department concluded that the higher performance is directly caused by the superior curriculum offered at the top universities.

Which of the following identifies the most significant flaw in the HR department's conclusion?

- a) It fails to account for the possibility of cheating during final exams.
- b) It confuses correlation with causation, potentially ignoring that top schools admit students who are already superior performers due to selection bias.
- c) It assumes that management roles require the same skills as academic roles.
- d) It ignores the fact that top-tier universities charge much higher tuition fees.

**89. Argument:** Critics argue that placing warning labels on sugary snacks does not reduce consumption because most people ignore the labels. Therefore, to effectively combat the obesity epidemic, the government must instead impose a high tax on all non-essential sugary items.

The argument depends on the assumption that:

- a) The revenue generated by the high tax will be sufficient to cover the cost of the obesity epidemic.
- b) Consumers are more sensitive to financial changes (price/tax) than to informational warnings (labels).
- c) The government's primary goal is to generate tax revenue, not to promote public health.
- d) Sugary items are the sole cause of the nation's obesity epidemic.

**90. Statement:** An investment advisory firm advises clients to invest exclusively in tech sector stocks, claiming, "Tech stocks have consistently outperformed all other market sectors in the last decade. Therefore, they are the safest investment for long-term growth."

The firm's advice is flawed because it relies on the fallacy of:

- a) Ad hominem (attacking the person).
- b) Hasty Generalization (insufficient evidence).
- c) Post Hoc Ergo Propter Hoc (assuming past success guarantees future performance).
- d) False Dilemma (presenting only two options).

**91. Statement:** City Z implemented a policy requiring all new buildings to allocate 25% of their roof area for green roofs (planted with vegetation) to improve air quality and manage stormwater run-off. Developers complained that the policy significantly increases construction costs, which they will pass on to homebuyers, thereby making housing unaffordable.

Which of the following facts would most effectively refute the developers' complaint about affordability?

- a) Green roofs are difficult to maintain in the city's climate.
- b) The increased cost is offset by government tax breaks given to certified green buildings.
- c) The policy does not apply to the renovation of existing buildings.
- d) The green roofs only reduce stormwater run-off by 10% in extreme weather.

**92. Argument:** The introduction of Universal Basic Income (UBI) will lead to mass unemployment. If people are given a steady, unconditional income, they will lack the economic incentive to work and will simply leave their jobs.

Which of the following principles, if true, would most severely weaken the argument?

- a) Human beings are primarily motivated by financial fear.
- b) Work provides essential non-monetary psychological and social benefits, such as structure, identity, and social status, that UBI cannot replace.
- c) UBI can only be funded by drastically increasing income taxes on the wealthy.
- d) The initial pilots of UBI have been limited only to small, economically depressed areas.

**93. Principle: Judicial Activism** is the philosophy of judicial decision-making whereby judges allow their personal views and policy preferences to guide their decisions, often exceeding the perceived traditional role of the judiciary and usurping the functions of the legislative/executive branches.

**Facts:** The Supreme Court, citing the 'Right to Life' (Article 21), issued a detailed, 50-point order specifying the exact procedures, chemical compositions, and permissible noise limits for firecracker manufacturing and use nationwide, effectively creating a new regulatory code for an industry.

Conclusion:

- a) The Court's order is a legitimate exercise of its power to interpret and protect Fundamental Rights.
- b) The Court's order is an instance of Judicial Activism because it involved the Court in detailed policy formulation best left to the executive/legislative domain.
- c) The Court's order is invalid because it did not consult the firecracker industry first.
- d) The Court's order is an instance of Judicial Restraint, as it used an existing Fundamental Right.

**94. Argument:** Studies show that students who use handwriting for note-taking demonstrate significantly higher comprehension and retention of material compared to those who use laptops. This is because the slow process of handwriting forces a student to synthesize and summarize information rather than passively transcribing it. Therefore, all universities should immediately ban laptops in lecture halls.

Which of the following is the most significant weakness in the argument's conclusion?

- a) It fails to consider that laptops are often necessary for students with certain physical disabilities.
- b) It assumes that there is no alternative technology or method (like specialized keyboard software) that can force the same cognitive synthesis as handwriting.
- c) It ignores the fact that some professors provide digital lecture notes, making note-taking unnecessary.
- d) It does not account for the additional weight students would have to carry with notebooks.

**95. Principle: Strict Liability** holds a person liable for damages caused by their actions, even if they were not negligent and did not intend to cause harm, provided the activity involves a dangerous substance or is non-natural use of land.

**Facts:** A chemical company, ChemCo, stores large tanks of corrosive acid on its land, far from any residential area. Due to a sudden, highly unexpected lightning strike during a freak storm, one tank is ruptured, and the acid flows onto a neighboring farmer's field, destroying his crop. The farmer sues ChemCo.

Conclusion:

- a) ChemCo is not liable because the damage was caused by an "Act of God" (lightning), which is an unforeseeable event.
- b) ChemCo is liable because storing large quantities of corrosive acid constitutes a non-natural and dangerous use of land, triggering Strict Liability, regardless of fault.
- c) ChemCo is liable only if the farmer can prove that ChemCo failed to install adequate lightning rods.
- d) ChemCo is not liable because they were not negligent, and the damage was not intended.

**96. Argument:** To effectively reduce road accidents, the city must dedicate 90% of its safety budget to engineering improvements (e.g., better signage, road surface). Human behavior (speeding, distracted driving) is too unpredictable to be corrected effectively through policing or awareness campaigns.

Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the city's strategy?

- a) 85% of all accidents are found to occur at intersections with poor signage.
- b) Studies show that a high-visibility, aggressive policing campaign reduced speeding by 60% over one year, leading to a 40% drop in severe accidents.
- c) Engineering improvements are extremely expensive and often take five years to implement completely.
- d) Accidents caused by speeding account for only 15% of all reported road incidents.

**97. Statement:** A political commentator suggests that the rise of independent voters is not due to increasing political awareness, but rather due to a generalized feeling of apathy and dissatisfaction with both major parties. These voters are not "informed centrists" but "unattached avoiders" who lack ideological commitment.

Which of the following is an unstated assumption upon which the commentator's argument rests?

- a) Most independent voters explicitly state they are satisfied with their current political options.
- b) The two major political parties accurately reflect the full range of ideological options available to citizens.
- c) Apathy and dissatisfaction necessarily translate into a lack of ideological commitment.
- d) Political awareness is always the primary driver of voter allegiance to a major party.

**98. Principle:** The defense of **Consent** in criminal law applies if the victim voluntarily agrees to suffer harm that would otherwise be criminal, provided the harm does not fall into a category the law deems too serious to be consented to (e.g., death).

**Facts:** Two adults, Vivek and Sameer, agree to participate in a staged duel with sharp, antique swords for a private theatrical rehearsal. They both sign a waiver acknowledging the risk. During the rehearsal, Vivek accidentally inflicts a deep, life-threatening cut on Sameer. Vivek is charged with causing grievous hurt.

Conclusion:

- a) Vivek is not guilty because Sameer signed a waiver and consented to the risk of injury.
- b) Vivek is not guilty because the act occurred during a private theatrical rehearsal.
- c) Vivek is guilty because the law generally does not recognize consent as a defense for acts causing or likely to cause grievous hurt, even in sports or duels.
- d) Vivek is guilty only if he can be proven to have intentionally aimed for the life-threatening area.

**99. Statement:** A software company insists that its employees work in the office five days a week, arguing that "spontaneous interaction and accidental encounters" are the primary source of innovation and cannot be replicated via video conferencing or scheduled meetings.

The company's argument relies on the assumption that:

- a) All employees currently live close enough to the office for a daily commute.
- b) The cost of office space is negligible compared to the value of potential innovation.
- c) The quantity of spontaneous interaction generated in the office outweighs the loss of focused individual work time.
- d) The non-scheduled, spontaneous interactions are a necessary, rather than merely beneficial, condition for achieving the highest level of innovation.

**100. Principle: Caveat Venditor** (Let the seller beware) is a consumer protection principle that holds the seller responsible for defects in goods that could not have been discovered by the buyer using reasonable diligence, especially if the goods are highly technical or specialized.

**Facts:** Amara buys a highly advanced, encrypted quantum processor from TechCore. The processor has a hidden, internal manufacturing flaw that TechCore, despite its expertise, could not have known about or found. After installation, the processor fails and causes a system-wide crash. Amara sues TechCore for the defect.

Conclusion:

- a) TechCore is not liable because the defect was hidden and could not have been discovered by either party (Act of God).
- b) Amara is at fault for buying a highly advanced, untested processor.
- c) TechCore is liable under Caveat Venditor because they sold a highly specialized and defective product, even if the defect was not discoverable by them.
- d) TechCore is liable only if Amara can prove that TechCore deliberately concealed the defect.

101. In a code language, if 'CLIMATE' is coded as '24.21.12.18.26.7.22', how will 'JUDICIAL' be coded?

- a) 15.26.17.4.22.18.26.15                      b) 15.26.17.4.22.18.26.24  
c) 17.26.15.4.22.18.26.24                      d) 15.24.17.4.22.18.26.15

102. In a blood relation system, A+B means A is the daughter of B, A-B means A is the husband of B, and A times B means A is the son of B. If R+S-T times U, how is T related to R?

- a) Mother      b) Father      c) Daughter      d) Son

103. Which set of relations shows that L is the mother of P?

- a) L times M - N + P                              b) L - M + N times P  
c) L + M times N - P                              d) L + M - N times P

104. Complete the series: 5, 12, 33, 100, ?

- a) 301              b) 297              c) 250              d) 350

105. Complete the series: Z26A, X24C, V22E, T20G, ?

- a) R18I              b) S18I              c) R19J              d) Q18H

### Questions 106-110

Seven friends—A, B, C, D, E, F, and G—are sitting in a row facing North.

- I. F is immediately to the right of B.  
II. There are exactly four people between A and G.  
III. C is second from one of the ends.  
IV. A is not a neighbour of B.  
V. G is not at either end.  
VI. D is second to the left of B.

106. What is the position of E with respect to D?

- a) Immediate right      b) Second to the left      c) Third to the right      d) Immediate left

107. Which of the following pair of friends is sitting at the ends of the row?

- a) E and C                      b) A and F                      c) C and D                      d) A and E

108. If B and E swap their positions, who will be second to the right of F?

- a) A                      b) C                      c) D                      d) E

109. How many people are sitting between A and F?

- a) One                      b) Two                      c) Three                      d) Four

110. Which statement is FALSE based on the final arrangement?

- a) D is to the immediate left of C.  
b) G is fourth to the right of C.  
c) E is an immediate neighbour of F.  
d) B is at the fourth position from the left end.

Questions 111-115

Priya starts at her home and walks 8 km South. She then turns right and walks 6 km. She turns left and walks 10 km. Finally, she turns right and walks 6 km to reach her office.

111. What is the shortest straight-line distance between Priya's home and her office?

- a) 14 km      b) 20 km      c) 18 km      d) 16 km

112. In which direction is Priya's office located with respect to her home?

- a) South-East      b) South-West      c) North-West      d) North-East

113. If Point X is 4 km North of Priya's office, what is the shortest distance between Point X and Priya's home?

- a) 20 km      b) 12 km      c) 18 km      d) 10 km

114. If a person walks 5m North, then 3m West, then 5m South, and finally 3m East, in which direction and how far is he from his starting point?

- a) 6m, East      b) 10m, North      c) 0 m, No direction      d) 5m, West

115. A clock shows 12:15 PM. If the minute hand points towards the North-East, in which direction does the hour hand point?

- a) North      b) South-West      c) South-East      d) North-West

III. Statement and Argument (Q. 116-125)

**116. Statement:** Should Indian courts impose a pan-India complete ban on the sale and bursting of all firecrackers to protect the fundamental 'Right to Clean Air'?

Argument 1: Yes, environmental pollution, especially winter smog, is a pan-India problem, and confining a ban only to Delhi-NCR is logically inconsistent with Article 21.

Argument 2: No, a complete ban infringes on cultural practices (like Diwali) and disproportionately harms the firecracker industry, which is a key source of employment in South India.

Argument 3: Yes, the fundamental right to life and health must always supersede non-essential commercial and temporary cultural practices.

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

**117. Statement:** Should the Government of India introduce a mandatory "cooling-off period" of three years before any retiring Supreme Court judge can accept a post-retirement assignment in any public office?

Argument 1: Yes, post-retirement offers often compromise the perceived neutrality and independence of the judiciary, which is a Basic Structure doctrine concern.

Argument 2: No, it restricts the personal freedom of experienced legal experts and deprives the nation of their valuable expertise in crucial tribunals and commissions.

Argument 3: Yes, the lack of such a rule has led to rampant Judicial Activism during a judge's final years on the bench.

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

**118. Statement:** Should India adopt the "One Nation, One Licence, One Payment" model for AI copyright royalties, rejecting bilateral licensing deals?

Argument 1: Yes, bilateral deals favor big tech and big publishers only, leading to high transaction costs and marginalizing small creators and startups.

Argument 2: No, copyright is a private property right, and creators should have the absolute freedom to negotiate directly with AI developers.

Argument 3: Yes, a standardized model ensures non-discriminatory access to training data for all AI developers, fostering innovation.

- a) Only Arguments 1 and 2 are strong.                      b) Only Arguments 2 and 3 are strong.  
c) Only Arguments 1 and 3 are strong.                      d) All arguments are strong.

**119. Statement:** Should the 100% FDI limit in the insurance sector (Budget 2025-26) be conditional upon companies investing the entire premium collected within India?

Argument 1: Yes, this condition ensures that capital accumulation and premium funds are utilized domestically, fueling local infrastructure and economic growth.

Argument 2: No, such a condition is highly protectionist and defeats the purpose of attracting international capital and expertise, which seek investment flexibility.

Argument 3: Yes, international insurance companies have a history of exploiting domestic markets without reinvesting locally, and this guardrail is necessary.

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

**120. Statement:** Should the government mandate that all large public offices and infrastructure projects use an **automated control room** system to monitor CCTV functionality in real-time without human intervention (as suggested by the SC)?

Argument 1: Yes, human monitoring is prone to fatigue and corruption, whereas automated systems provide reliable, objective, and real-time accountability, increasing safety.

Argument 2: No, the initial cost of installing and maintaining automated systems, especially one potentially involving IITs, is too high for public budgets.

Argument 3: Yes, it addresses the non-cooperation and intentional delay by officials, as there is no human intervention required to log the functionality status.

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

**Direction :** Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.

Consider a group comprising four students: R, B, M, and N, who stand in a row. R and B stand in 6th and 7th positions respectively from the left. M and N stand in the 4th and 5th positions respectively from the right. When B and M exchange their positions, then B will be 15th from the left. Answer the following questions using this information:

121. Originally, N's position from the left is:  
(A) 5    (B) 13    (C) 14    (D) 16

122. R's position from the right is:  
(A) 6    (B) 13    (C) 14    (D) 18

123. If N and R also exchange their positions between themselves, then after the exchange, N's position from the left will be:  
(A) 6    (B) 10    (C) 11    (D) 12

124. If N and R also exchange their positions between themselves, then after the exchange, R's position from the left will be:

- (A) 6 (B) 10 (C) 11 (D) 14

125. After the exchange of positions between B and M, M's position from the right is:

- (A) 5 (B) 10 (C) 12 (D) 11

126. Statements:

- I. All Judges are Jurists.
- II. No Jurist is a Litigant.
- III. Some Litigants are Advocates.

Conclusions:

- I. Some Advocates are not Judges.
  - II. All Judges are Advocates.
  - III. No Judge is a Litigant.
- a) Only I and II follow.  
b) Only I and III follow.  
c) Only II and III follow.  
d) All follow.

127. Statements:

- I. Only a few Philosophers are Scientists.
- II. All Scientists are Empiricists.
- III. No Empiricist is a Dogmatist.

Conclusions:

- I. Some Philosophers are not Dogmatists.
- II. All Philosophers can be Empiricists.
- III. Some Scientists are Philosophers.

- a) Only I and II follow.  
b) Only II and III follow.  
c) Only I and III follow.  
d) All follow.

128. Statements:

- I. All Contracts are Agreements.
- II. Some Agreements are Voidable.
- III. Only Voidable are Illusions.

Conclusions:

- I. Some Contracts are Voidable.
- II. No Agreement is an Illusion.
- III. All Illusions are Agreements.

- a) Only III follows.  
b) Only I and III follow.  
c) Only III and I follow.  
d) Only I and II follow.

129. Statements:

- I. No Metal is a Gas.
- II. All Liquids are Metals.
- III. Only a few Solids are Liquids.

Conclusions:

- I. Some Solids are Metals.
- II. All Gases can be Solids.
- III. No Liquid is a Gas.

- a) Only I and III follow.
- b) Only II and III follow.
- c) Only I and II follow.
- d) All follow.

130. Statements:

- I. Some Poets are Writers.
- II. All Writers are Scholars.
- III. No Scholar is an Athlete.

Conclusions:

- I. Some Scholars are Poets.
- II. Some Poets are not Athletes.
- III. All Poets can be Athletes.

- a) Only I and II follow.
- b) Only I and III follow.
- c) Only II and III follow.
- d) All follow.

131. In a queue, Priya is 18th from the front, and Shreya is 13th from the rear. If there are exactly 4 people between Priya and Shreya, what is the total number of people in the queue?

- a) 35
- b) 34
- c) 30
- d) 33

132. Five friends (A, B, C, D, E) have different weights. D is heavier than C but lighter than E. B is the heaviest. A is not the lightest. Who among them is the lightest?

- a) A
- b) C
- c) D
- d) E

133. Riya walks 10m North, turns right and walks 5m, then turns right again and walks 20m. Finally, she turns left and walks 5m. In which direction is she from her starting point?

- a) South-East
- b) North-East
- c) South-West
- d) North-West

134. Point L is 15m West of Point M. Point N is 10m South of Point M. Point O is 15m East of Point N. What is the shortest distance and direction of Point L from Point O?

- a) 25m, North-East
- b) 10m, North
- c) 15m, South
- d) 10m, North-West

135. In a row of 40 students, Rakesh is 15th from the left end. What is Rakesh's position from the right end?

- a) 25th
- b) 26th
- c) 24th
- d) 27th

136. Injunction : Prohibition as Restitution : ?

- a) Damage
- b) Compensation
- c) Contract
- d) Tort

137. Ephemeral : Permanent as Vagueness : ?

- a) Clarity
- b) Ambiguity
- c) Complexity
- d) Obscurity

138. Arbitrator : Dispute as Mediator : ?

- a) Judgment
- b) Consensus
- c) Litigation
- d) Statute

139. Decriminalization : Offence as Deregulation : ?

- a) Monopoly
- b) Government
- c) Industry
- d) Compliance

140. Caveat Emptor : Buyer as Caveat Venditor : ?

- a) Court
- b) Lawyer
- c) Seller
- d) Consumer

VII. Sequence and Coding (Q. 141-145)

141. Find the wrong number in the series: 4, 10, 22, 46, 96, 190

- a) 46
- b) 96
- c) 190
- d) 22

142. Complete the series: AD, EH, IL, MP, ?

- a) QR
- b) QS
- c) QT
- d) QU

143. If 'JUSTICE' is coded as 'KVTTCID', how is 'EVIDENCE' coded?

- a) FZJEJDOD
- b) FYJEJDOD
- c) FYJEJDOB
- d) FZJEJDDB

144. If A = 1, B = 2, C = 3 and so on, and a code is formed by the sum of the positions of the letters in a word. Which word would be coded as 34?

- a) LAW
- b) JUDGE
- c) LEGAL
- d) CROWN

145. In a row of 30 students, Rahul is 10th from the left. What is his rank from the right?

- a) 20<sup>th</sup>
- b) 21<sup>st</sup>
- c) 19<sup>th</sup>
- d) 22<sup>nd</sup>

**Directions:** In each question below, a question is followed by two statements, I and II. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question.

146. Question: How many people are sitting in the linear row, all facing North?

I. P is sitting 10th from the left end.

II. Q is sitting 5th from the right end, and there are exactly 3 people between P and Q.

- a) The data in statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- b) The data in statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- c) The data in both statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.
- d) The data in both statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.

147. Question: Who is the tallest among A, B, C, and D?

I. B is taller than C.

II. D is taller than B, but not as tall as A.

- a) The data in statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- b) The data in statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- c) The data in both statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.
- d) The data in both statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.

148. Question: Is X the brother of Y?

I. P is the mother of X and Q.

II. Y is the sister of Q.

- a) The data in statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- b) The data in statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- c) The data in both statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.
- d) The data in both statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.

149. Question: What is the shortest distance between Point M and Point O?

I. Point N is 10m East of Point M. Point O is 10m North of Point N.

II. Point P is 10m North of Point M. Point Q is 10m East of Point P.

- a) The data in statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- b) The data in statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- c) The data in both statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.
- d) The data in both statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.

150. Question: On which day of the week did Suresh visit the library?

I. Suresh visited the library two days after he met his friend on Thursday.

II. Suresh visited the library three days before Sunday.

- a) The data in statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- b) The data in statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- c) The data in both statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.
- d) The data in both statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.

# Result में No.1

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## 1

### BIHAR TOPPER

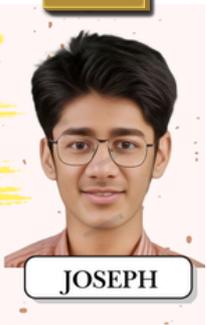
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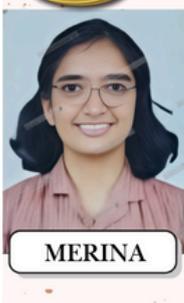
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# 2



JOSEPH

# 3



MERINA

# 4



ARSALAN AHMAD

# 5



HARIPRIYA

# 6



YASH RAJYA VARDHAN