

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 advent of cybernetics and advanced robotics has thrust upon contemporary literary criticism an urgent need to re-evaluate the very notion of the **human subject**. For centuries, the 'human' has served as the bedrock of critical inquiry—the source of narrative, the locus of emotion, and the primary subject of mimesis. Now, the accelerating blur between the biological and the technological, crystallized by concepts like the cyborg and artificial general intelligence (AGI), forces us to confront the **post-human condition**. This condition is not simply a future state but a contemporary reality that challenges the traditional humanist framework that underpins much of Western literature and theory.

The traditional novel, for instance, relies on a psychologically complex, autonomous individual whose actions and choices drive the plot. But how does one critique a narrative whose protagonist is a decentralized, network-based AI consciousness? The tools of Freudian analysis, Marxist materialism, or even structuralist linguistics seem ill-equipped to dissect a subjectivity that is potentially infinite, non-corporeal, and rapidly self-optimizing. The post-human theorist argues that clinging to the 'human' is a form of nostalgia—a refusal to acknowledge that technology has always been integral to human identity, rather than an external supplement. The hammer, the plough, the printing press, and now the algorithm, each successively redefined what it meant to be human by amplifying or replacing biological functions.

This shift mandates a new critical apparatus. Critics must move beyond the focus on individual intention and authorial voice to analyze complex, decentralized systems. The text itself is viewed not as a closed, authored artefact but as a dynamic **node** within a larger computational or informational ecology. Narratives become 'data sets,' characters become 'interfaces,' and plot trajectories are seen as algorithmic processes. This framework allows for a more rigorous and less anthropocentric critique, one that embraces the materiality of technology and the inevitable co-evolution of Homo Sapiens and its non-biological progeny. The challenge is immense, requiring a fusion of literary sensitivity with a deep engagement in philosophy of technology, computer science, and systems theory. It demands of the literary critic a radical departure from the comfort of established canons, embracing the unsettling possibility that the most profound insights into the 'human' may now be found in the algorithms designed to replace it.

1. What is the central argument of the passage regarding literary criticism?
  - a) The traditional novel must be replaced by narratives featuring AI protagonists.
  - b) Literary criticism needs a new theoretical framework to analyze the post-human subject shaped by technology.
  - c) Critics should exclusively use computer science terms like 'data sets' and 'interfaces' for text analysis.
  - d) The "human" subject in literature is a concept that is entirely obsolete and no longer relevant.
2. The author uses the phrase "clinging to the 'human' is a form of nostalgia" to suggest that:
  - a) Traditional critics sentimentalize human history over technological progress.
  - b) Resisting the post-human view overlooks the long-standing, constitutive role of technology in human identity.
  - c) The humanists are longing for a pre-modern era without machinery.
  - d) Human emotion is the only aspect of literature worth preserving from technological influence.
3. Which of the following literary techniques is most prominent in the sentence: "The hammer, the plough, the printing press, and now the algorithm, each successively redefined what it meant to be human..."?
  - a) Anaphora
  - b) Metonymy
  - c) Asyndeton
  - d) Polysyndeton

4. According to the passage, the primary challenge of critiquing a "network-based AI consciousness" is that it lacks the traditional elements of a novel's protagonist, specifically being:
- Corporeal, authored, and easily digitized.
  - Infinite, complex, and driven by Freudian desires.
  - Autonomous, psychologically complex, and corporeal.
  - Decentralized, a dynamic node, and an interface.
5. What is the most appropriate tone of the author towards the traditional humanist framework in literary criticism?
- Indifferent and purely descriptive.
  - Highly laudatory but cautious about the future.
  - Critically diagnostic and subtly impatient.
  - Skeptical of the entire post-human project.
6. If a new literary theory were to emerge that strictly rejected all computer science metaphors in favor of a focus on pre-industrial craftsmanship, it would most likely be seen by the author as:
- An innovative fusion of literary sensitivity and historical materialism.
  - A regressive form of nostalgia that rejects the contemporary informational ecology.
  - A necessary tool for critiquing the economic systems of the AGI age.
  - An inevitable and necessary counter-movement to balance critical theory.
7. The term "node," as used in the third paragraph, contextually refers to a text as a(n):
- Fixed and isolated entity, separate from other texts.
  - Central, controlling source of all literary meaning.
  - Point of connection or element within a larger interactive system.
  - Archaic structure that resists technological integration.
8. Which statement best encapsulates the author's argument about the relationship between technology and human identity?
- Technology is an external, non-essential supplement that should be resisted to preserve the human.
  - The post-human era begins only when AGI fully replaces the human biological body.
  - Technological advancements have historically and continuously redefined the very boundaries of what it means to be human.
  - Literary texts must focus on either biological functions or technological replacements, but not both.
9. The overall purpose of this passage is to:
- Argue that the novel is a dead genre in the age of AI.
  - Summarize the historical evolution of literary criticism from Freud to the present.
  - Outline the conceptual necessity for a new critical methodology to address the technological redefinition of the human subject.
  - Warn critics against adopting computer science terminology into their work.
10. The author is least likely to agree with which of the following assertions?
- The rise of AI necessitates an interdisciplinary approach that includes systems theory.
  - The concept of authorial intention is complicated by machine-generated text.
  - Literary analysis should remain strictly focused on the emotional interiority of the traditional human protagonist.
  - The contemporary cultural moment demands a critique that is less anthropocentric.

## Passage - II

The assertion of **universal human rights**—principles inherent to all individuals, irrespective of culture, nationality, or circumstance—forms a cornerstone of modern international jurisprudence. Yet, the concept faces persistent, powerful resistance from proponents of **cultural relativism**, who argue that moral standards and concepts of justice are fundamentally derived from, and validated by, specific cultural contexts. The paradox lies in the attempt to enforce an ostensibly universal code (the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, for example) in a world defined by a multiplicity of valid, non-converging ethical systems. Universalists argue that without a foundational set of inalienable rights, one lacks a moral fulcrum to critique practices like gender-based violence or systemic oppression, which might be locally justified by tradition or custom.

Cultural relativists, often drawing on post-colonial critiques, view the universal rights project with suspicion, labeling it as a form of **cultural imperialism**—the imposition of liberal, Western-centric values on non-Western societies under the guise of objective morality. They point out that the historical genealogy of international rights instruments is deeply rooted in the Enlightenment, a project not universally embraced and often complicit in colonial exploitation. Furthermore, they argue that the focus on the **individual** as the primary rights-holder is itself a culturally specific, Western construct, neglecting collective or community-based rights systems prevalent in many non-Western, especially indigenous, contexts. This clash is not merely academic; it translates into paralysis in international policy, where interventions in the name of rights often flounder on the charge of neocolonial interference.

A possible resolution, favored by some theorists, involves a search for **overlapping consensus** or 'thin' universals—a minimal set of core prohibitions (e.g., against torture, slavery, and genocide) that are so fundamental to human flourishing that they transcend most cultural boundaries, even if the philosophical *justification* for these prohibitions differs across cultures. This approach is practical rather than philosophical, seeking to establish a working global consensus for action without demanding a global conversion to a single moral language. However, the relativistic critique remains sharp: who, possessing the most global power, gets to define even these 'thin' universals? The political economy of rights discourse ensures that the vocabulary of universalism is often, and perhaps inevitably, wielded as a tool of geopolitical influence, making the very declaration of its neutrality a rhetorical figure of speech, specifically **irony** in the context of historical power imbalances.

11. The core paradox discussed in the passage arises from the conflict between:

- a) The individual's right to freedom and the state's need for order.
- b) The philosophical justification for rights and their practical implementation.
- c) A universal code of morality and the validity of culturally specific ethical systems.
- d) The historical roots of the Enlightenment and the practices of post-colonial nations.

12. According to the passage, a key objection raised by cultural relativists against the universal rights project is its:

- a) Failure to address economic inequality and poverty globally.
- b) Exclusive focus on community rights over individual rights.
- c) Perceived foundation in a culturally specific, Western-centric liberal philosophy.
- d) Inability to generate a political consensus even on 'thin' universals.

13. In the context of the second paragraph, the term "cultural imperialism" is an example of which rhetorical device?

- a) Synecdoche
- b) Hyperbole
- c) Litotes
- d) Loaded Language/Epithet

14. The author suggests a "thin" universal approach as a way to:

- a) Force all cultures to adopt a single, uniform moral language.
- b) Establish a practical, minimal set of non-negotiable prohibitions for global action.

- c) Philosophically prove that all ethical systems fundamentally converge.
- d) Centralize the power of the United Nations to define all rights.

15. If a nation argued that female genital cutting (FGC) is a sacred cultural tradition and should be exempt from international human rights laws banning physical violence, which stance would this argument align with?

- a) Overlapping consensus
- b) Cultural relativism
- c) Universalism
- d) Post-colonial critique of political economy

16. The tone of the passage can be best described as:

- a) Unambiguously advocating for Universal Rights.
- b) Analytic and dialectical, presenting two opposing, valid viewpoints.
- c) Dismissive of Cultural Relativism as a mere excuse for oppression.
- d) Indifferent to the practical implications of the debate.

17. The figure of speech explicitly identified in the last sentence of the third paragraph is:

- a) Metaphor
- b) Simile
- c) Irony
- d) Personification

18. What does the term "locus" mean in the phrase "the locus of emotion" (Passage 1, Paragraph 1)?

- a) A brief period of time
- b) A specific place or center
- c) A literary movement
- d) A complex argument

19. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?

- a) The debate between universal human rights and cultural relativism is an insurmountable philosophical hurdle for international law.
- b) Universalism is a superior moral framework whose historical baggage should be ignored for the sake of global justice.
- c) The indispensable ideal of universal rights is persistently complicated and challenged by the charge that its imposition constitutes cultural domination.
- d) International policy is fundamentally paralyzed by the inability of theorists to agree on a single justification for core human rights.

20. The relativist critique concerning the definition of "thin universals" is fundamentally about:

- a) The linguistic translation of moral terms.
- b) The historical failure of the United Nations to act decisively.
- c) The inherent power imbalance in who controls the moral and political vocabulary of global governance.
- d) The difficulty of achieving philosophical convergence among non-Western theorists.

### Passage - III

Quantum mechanics, perhaps the most successful scientific theory ever conceived, presents a profound philosophical challenge that extends far beyond the realm of physics, touching upon the very limits of our **empiricist** tradition. The theory suggests that reality, at its most fundamental level, is not comprised of definite, observer-independent properties, but rather exists in a state of superposition—a probabilistic smear of potential states that only "collapse" into a single, concrete reality upon the act of measurement or observation. This notion of an observer-created reality directly contradicts the deeply ingrained **Newtonian worldview**, which posits a mechanical, predictable universe composed of discrete objects with defined characteristics, existing whether we look at them or not.

The philosophical tension escalates when considering the **Copenhagen Interpretation**, the standard model of quantum mechanics. It essentially dictates that the probabilistic wave function is not a reflection of our ignorance about the system's true, hidden state (as in classical statistics), but is instead the fullest possible description of reality. This forces the scientific mind, long trained in the principles of induction and objectivity, to confront a reality that resists complete description outside of mathematical formalism. The scientist is asked to believe in a phenomenon (like an electron existing everywhere and nowhere at once) that is entirely counter-intuitive, unvisualizable, and inherently non-local. This is where the limits of *a posteriori* knowledge—knowledge derived from experience or observation—become acutely felt.

The debate is not just internal to physics; it acts as a cultural mirror reflecting the limitations of our common sense and language. Our language, evolved to describe the macro-world of chairs, planets, and people, uses terms like 'position' and 'momentum' which inherently carry a classical, Newtonian baggage. When applied to the quantum realm, these terms become strained, if not outright misleading. The quantum realm thus functions as an **epistemological horizon**: a boundary beyond which the traditional scientific method, dependent on clear observation and deterministic prediction, begins to lose its grip. It suggests that the success of science is predicated not on fully revealing an objective reality, but on providing predictive tools (equations) that allow us to operate effectively within the phenomenal world, even if the **noumenal** (the thing-in-itself) remains stubbornly inaccessible to direct understanding. The ultimate lesson of quantum mechanics may be a humbling one: that the most precise knowledge we can attain about reality is fundamentally ambiguous and dependent on the act of asking the question.

21. The central philosophical challenge posed by quantum mechanics, as described in the passage, is to the tradition of:

- a) Rationalism      b) Idealism      c) Empiricism      d) Solipsism

22. Which of the following statements best captures the fundamental difference between the Newtonian and Quantum worldviews as presented by the author?

- a) Newtonian physics explains only the large-scale universe, while Quantum physics explains the small-scale.  
b) The Quantum view is deterministic, while the Newtonian view is fundamentally probabilistic.  
c) The Newtonian view posits a reality of definite, observer-independent properties; the Quantum view sees reality as a probabilistic state dependent on observation.  
d) The Newtonian worldview is based on complex mathematical formalism, whereas the Quantum worldview is rooted in common sense.

23. The phrase "probabilistic smear of potential states" is an example of which figure of speech?

- a) Irony      b) Metaphor      c) Litotes      d) Antithesis

24. In the context of the second paragraph, the Copenhagen Interpretation forces the scientific mind to confront a reality that is most resistant to:

- a) Mathematical formalism.  
b) Intuitive visualization and classical predictability.  
c) The process of 'collapsing' into a single state.  
d) The existence of macro-world objects like chairs.

25. What does the author mean by the "epistemological horizon" in the third paragraph?

- a) The ultimate goal of scientific knowledge.  
b) A point in history when all knowledge will be quantum-based.  
c) A conceptual limit beyond which traditional methods of knowing or describing reality fail.

- d) The precise mathematical boundary of the subatomic particle.
26. The author uses the term "noumenal" in the context of the passage to refer to:
- a) The predictable, deterministic world of classical mechanics.
  - b) The reality that appears to us upon measurement.
  - c) The inherent, objective reality that remains separate from and inaccessible to direct human experience.
  - d) The predictive tools and equations of quantum physics.
27. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's overall argument about the philosophical challenge of quantum mechanics?
- a) Scientists successfully developed a new language entirely free of classical 'position' and 'momentum' terms.
  - b) The development of AGI allows for calculation of the exact moment and mechanism of wave function collapse.
  - c) A new interpretation proves that the wave function is merely a statistical reflection of our ignorance about "hidden variables," which do have definite, pre-existing properties.
  - d) Most physicists now believe that the a posteriori knowledge tradition is flawed in all scientific fields.
28. The relationship between the success of quantum mechanics and the status of "objective reality" is described by the author as:
- a) Inverse: Its success proves that objective reality is impossible.
  - b) Direct: Its success confirms the complete objectivity of the universe.
  - c) Paradoxical: Its predictive success exists despite its failure to describe an accessible objective reality.
  - d) Coincidental: The success is unrelated to any philosophical claims.
29. The tone of the passage is best described as:
- a) Cynical and dismissive of scientific progress.
  - b) Contemplative and intellectually humbling.
  - c) Strictly technical and mathematical.
  - d) Polemical and aggressively anti-Newtonian.
30. The final sentence suggests that the act of "asking the question" in the quantum realm is akin to:
- a) A concession of total ignorance.
  - b) A constitutive act that helps to determine the very nature of the answer received.
  - c) A final, definitive rejection of the observer's role.
  - d) An arbitrary choice that has no physical consequence.

### Passage -IV

The phenomenon of **ruin porn**, the aestheticization of derelict urban landscapes—crumbling factories, abandoned hospitals, and decaying mansions—raises complex questions about economics, history, and the ethics of looking. What does it say about contemporary society that we find a strange, melancholic beauty in the decay of industrial and civic infrastructure? For many, the aesthetic appeal lies in a poignant tension: the defiance of nature (vines, moss, and trees) reclaiming the rigidly ordered geometry of human creation. This provides a powerful, often romantic, counter-narrative to the relentless march of technological progress, allowing viewers to engage in a contemplative **memento mori** on the mortality of human enterprise.

However, the practice of ruin photography is riddled with ethical and political problems. Critics argue that "ruin porn" often operates by severing the image of decay from its socioeconomic and political context. The viewer enjoys the aesthetic of the ruin without having to confront the uncomfortable truths of its creation: **deindustrialization**, poverty, racial segregation, and governmental neglect. The image becomes a sterile spectacle—a beautiful failure—that erases the communities displaced by the very processes that created the decay. In places like Detroit or parts of

the Rust Belt, the consumption of these images by distant, often affluent, outsiders constitutes a form of **voyeurism** that reinforces the marginalization of those who remain in or near these ruined spaces. The photograph, rather than being a document of crisis demanding redress, is transformed into a consumable object that feeds a romantic, superficial hunger for the authentic "real."

The philosophical defense of the ruin aesthetic, however, rests on its ability to confront the viewer with the temporal depth of history. Ruins testify to the passage of time, the failure of utopian promises, and the contingency of modernity. They function as unintentional memorials to forgotten labor and lost futures, offering a critique of the present's relentless future-orientation. To deny the aesthetic response is to deny a fundamental human impulse to find meaning in transience. Yet, the question remains: is the *melancholy* of the affluent outsider equivalent to the *material suffering* of the resident? The aesthetic gaze, by neutralizing historical specificity in favor of universal themes of decay, risks becoming complicit in the very structures of capital that created the decay. The ultimate tension is whether the contemplative value of the ruin can ever ethically justify the aesthetic consumption of someone else's structural and social tragedy.

31. The term "memento mori" in the first paragraph refers to a contemplation on the:

- a) Beauty of natural geometry.
- b) Inevitability of technological progress.
- c) Mortality, transience, and ultimate decay of human achievements.
- d) Rigidly ordered geometry of industrial architecture.

32. The author suggests that the primary ethical problem with "ruin porn" is that it:

- a) Fails to capture the true beauty of nature reclaiming architecture.
- b) Is consumed only by distant, non-affluent outsiders.
- c) Aesthetically isolates decay from its complex and uncomfortable socioeconomic causes.
- d) Encourages the rapid redevelopment of industrial zones.

33. In the second paragraph, the author implicitly draws an analogy between the consumption of "ruin porn" and the historical concept of:

- a) Tabula Rasa
- b) The Sublime
- c) Cartesian Dualism
- d) Lex Talionis

34. The phrase "The sun, a generous artist, spills golden hues across meadows" (from a poem) is an example of which figure of speech?

- a) Simile
- b) Personification
- c) Hyperbole
- d) Metaphor

35. Which of the following best describes the author's tone toward the act of consuming "ruin porn"?

- a) Enthusiastically celebratory of its aesthetic value.
- b) Skeptical and ethically concerned.
- c) Strictly descriptive and analytical.
- d) Dismissive of all contemporary art forms.

36. According to the passage, the philosophical defense of the ruin aesthetic primarily hinges on its function as:

- a) A clear political call to action against government neglect.
- b) An unintentional memorial that critiques the present by testifying to historical time and failed futures.
- c) A precise document for sociologists studying urban displacement.
- d) A definitive symbol of nature's ultimate triumph over human technology.

37. If a photographer published a series of images of a ruined Detroit factory, alongside in-depth interviews with former workers detailing the plant's closure due to NAFTA and subsequent municipal budget cuts, this action would most directly mitigate the critique of:

- a) Memento mori.
- b) The aestheticization of decay.
- c) Severing the image from its socioeconomic and political context.
- d) The universal theme of transience.

38. The author's use of the term "voyeurism" in the second paragraph implies that the viewer's gaze is:

- a) Philosophically profound and contemplative.
- b) Strictly focused on the beautiful geometry of the structure.
- c) Invasive, exploitative, and driven by a curiosity for the suffering of others.
- d) An act of legitimate historical documentation.

39. The most fitting Figure of Speech for the phrase, "The aesthetic gaze... risks becoming complicit in the very structures of capital that created the decay" is:

- a) Oxymoron
- b) Synecdoche
- c) Paradox
- d) Pun

40. Which statement best summarizes the "ultimate tension" in the passage?

- a) Whether photographers can ethically justify entering abandoned buildings.
- b) Whether nature or human technology is the superior long-term force.
- c) The conflict between the high, contemplative aesthetic value of a ruin and the low, material ethical cost of its creation and consumption.
- d) The historical debate between the critique of capitalism and the defense of free-market economics.

### Passage – V

The concept of the **post-truth** era is often oversimplified as a mere increase in lying, but it is, at its heart, a more profound epistemic crisis: the erosion of faith in, and the devaluation of, **expert consensus**. In this condition, objective facts are less influential in shaping public opinion than appeals to emotion and personal belief. The crisis is fundamentally about the politics of **epistemology**—who gets to claim knowledge, and how that claim is validated. The infrastructure of the crisis is the networked digital sphere, which, by granting every voice a platform, simultaneously flattens the distinction between the authoritative domain of the specialist (the climatologist, the epidemiologist, the constitutional scholar) and the subjective domain of the amateur.

This flattening effect allows for the proliferation of **epistemic bubbles** and echo chambers, where individuals are algorithmically and socially reinforced in their existing beliefs, regardless of factual grounding. Critiques of 'mainstream media' and 'elite institutions' are not simply political attacks; they are attacks on the *process* of knowledge validation itself, which historically relied on peer review, institutional hierarchy, and journalistic norms. The expert, who represents disciplined, specialized, and often conditional knowledge ("The data *suggests* a probability of X"), is ill-equipped to compete with the demagogue, who offers simple, absolute, and affectively charged counter-claims ("The truth is Y, and everyone knows it"). The very complexity that lends expertise its authority is turned against it, framed as obfuscation or, worse, deliberate deception by a self-serving elite.

The implications for a functional democracy, predicated on a shared public reality, are dire. If citizens cannot agree on **shared facts** about public health, the economy, or the environment, then reasoned debate becomes impossible, and political deliberation collapses into an affective shouting match. This creates a state of **epistemic anarchy**, where every individual operates as their own self-validating source of truth. The antidote requires not just better

fact-checking, which often operates *a posteriori* (after the lie has already spread), but a radical overhaul of **digital literacy** that teaches citizens to discriminate between sources, understand the function of expertise, and resist the emotional gratification of simplistic, affirming falsehoods. It is a battle not just against misinformation, but against the cognitive vulnerabilities that the digital age has so expertly weaponized.

41. According to the author, the post-truth era is fundamentally a crisis of:

- a) Lying by politicians.
- b) Technological advancements in media.
- c) The authority and value accorded to expert consensus.
- d) The failure of fact-checking systems.

42. The term "epistemology" in the first paragraph, in its simplest sense, relates to the study of:

- a) Political systems and governance.
- b) The nature, origin, and limits of human knowledge.
- c) The psychological effects of digital technology.
- d) Statistical data analysis and validation.

43. The primary role of the networked digital sphere in the post-truth crisis is that it:

- a) Promotes high-quality, peer-reviewed expert opinions.
- b) Flattens the distinction between expert and amateur voices, devaluing specialized knowledge.
- c) Encourages journalists to strictly adhere to traditional norms.
- d) Prevents the formation of isolated epistemic bubbles.

44. The figure of speech employed in the sentence, "The expert... is ill-equipped to compete with the demagogue, who offers simple, absolute, and affectively charged counter-claims" is an example of:

- a) Simile
- b) Antithesis
- c) Alliteration
- d) Onomatopoeia

45. In the second paragraph, the author argues that the complexity of expertise is turned against it, suggesting that the public perceives complex findings as:

- a) Obfuscation or deliberate deception by a self-serving elite.
- b) Necessary proofs of scientific rigor.
- c) An honest reflection of reality's inherent ambiguity.
- d) Simple, absolute, and affectively charged truths.

46. What does the term "affectively charged," as used in the second paragraph, contextually mean?

- a) Technically complex and highly specific.
- b) Arousing strong emotion or sentiment.
- c) Based strictly on objective, verifiable facts.
- d) Financially lucrative and profit-driven.

47. The author suggests that a functional democracy is predicated on which of the following?

- a) The elimination of all media critiques.
- b) A foundation of shared public facts/reality among citizens.
- c) The universal adoption of digital literacy education.
- d) The superiority of conditional over absolute claims.

48. The tone of the passage is best characterized as:

- a) Highly optimistic about future technological solutions.
- b) Nostalgic for a past era of media dominance.
- c) Urgent and critically alarmist.
- d) Sarcastic and humorous.

49. The author's proposed solution to the crisis relies primarily on:

- a) A focus on teaching cognitive skills to discriminate sources, rather than relying solely on post-fact correction.
- b) Implementing a global censorship body to eliminate all online falsehoods.
- c) Banning all amateur commentary on topics requiring specialized knowledge.
- d) Forcing experts to simplify their findings to compete with demagogues.

50. The final line suggests that the core of the problem is the successful weaponization of humanity's:

- a) Inherent love for complexity.
- b) Cognitive vulnerabilities and tendency toward emotional gratification.
- c) Reliance on peer review.
- d) Preference for a posteriori knowledge.

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

**51. The 'Aaditya-L1' mission is meant to study:**

- A) Lunar craters
- B) Solar atmosphere
- C) Martian dust storms
- D) Exoplanets

**52. 3D bioprinting technology is mainly used for:**

- A) Printing electronic chips
- B) Creating artificial organs
- C) Building solar cells
- D) Digital mapping

**53. The world's first AI-first operating system "AYA" was developed for:**

- A) Supercomputers
- B) Smartphones
- C) IoT Devices
- D) Robotics

**54. Artemis Mission is led by NASA to:**

- A) Explore Jupiter's moons
- B) Send humans back to the Moon
- C) Collect asteroid samples
- D) Study the Sun

**55. The Blue Gene project deals with:**

- A) Marine biodiversity
- B) Supercomputing
- C) Genetic mapping
- D) Space robotics

**56. The Chandrayaan-3 mission successfully demonstrated which key capability?**

- A) Water extraction from lunar soil
- B) Soft landing on the Moon's south polar region
- C) Bringing lunar samples to Earth
- D) Human landing capabilities

**57. LiDAR technology is primarily used for:**

- A) Soil testing
- B) 3D mapping and autonomous vehicles
- C) Air purification
- D) Underwater communication

**58. The Ujjwala 2.0 scheme provides:**

- A) Free stoves
- B) Free LPG refills
- C) Deposit-free LPG connections
- D) Subsidized LPG cylinders

**59. SWAMITVA scheme relates to:**

- A) Drone mapping of rural properties
- B) Startup registration
- C) MSME loans
- D) Crop insurance

**60. Jal Jeevan Mission aims to provide:**

- A) Water ATMs
- B) Rainwater harvesting
- C) Tap water to every rural household
- D) Irrigation pipelines only

**61. PM-SVANidhi scheme benefits:**

- A) Urban homeless
- B) Rural women
- C) Street vendors
- D) Small farmers

**62. QUAD includes:**

- A) India, Japan, USA, Australia
- B) India, Russia, USA, UK
- C) India, China, Indonesia, Vietnam
- D) USA, UK, Canada, India

**63. India's "Neighbourhood First" policy focuses on:**

- A) East Africa
- B) GCC countries
- C) SAARC nations
- D) EU

**64. Permanent members of UNSC include:**

- A) India
- B) Germany
- C) Japan
- D) China

**65. India's Operation Sankalp was launched to protect ships in:**

- A) Indian Ocean
- B) Persian Gulf
- C) Pacific Ocean
- D) Mediterranean Sea

**66. India and France cooperate closely in:**

- A) Solar Alliance
- B) Arctic research only
- C) NATO programs
- D) OPEC

**67. RCEP is a trade agreement led by:**

- A) EU
- B) ASEAN
- C) BRICS
- D) SAARC

**68. India's first 2+2 dialogue was with:**

- A) Germany
- B) USA
- C) France
- D) UK

**69. Article 21 deals with:**

- A) Freedom of speech
- B) Right to equality
- C) Right to life and personal liberty
- D) Right to property

**70. The Chairman of Rajya Sabha is:**

- A) PM
- B) Speaker
- C) Vice President
- D) Chief Justice

**71. The President can declare National Emergency under:**

- A) Article 350
- B) Article 356
- C) Article 352
- D) Article 360

**72. Fundamental Duties were added through:**

- A) 42nd Amendment
- B) 44th Amendment
- C) 52nd Amendment
- D) 61st Amendment

**73. Right to Education is under:**

- A) Article 15
- B) Article 19
- C) Article 21A
- D) Article 32

74. Supreme Court judges retire at the age of:

- A) 60                      B) 62                      C) 65                      D) 68

75. WHO headquarters is located in:

- A) Paris                      B) Geneva                      C) Rome                      D) The Hague

76. IMF mainly provides:

- A) Military aid                      B) Climate loans  
C) Short-term financial stability support                      D) Food assistance

77. UNESCO's function includes:

- A) World Heritage Site designation                      B) Global vaccine supply  
C) Trade negotiations                      D) Counter-terrorism

78. Headquarters of International Court of Justice (ICJ):

- A) Rome                      B) Berlin                      C) The Hague                      D) London

79. FAO works on:

- A) Space research                      B) Poverty reduction                      C) Food and agriculture                      D) Worker rights

80. OECD is primarily a group of:

- A) Oil exporting countries                      B) Developed economies                      C) Asian nations                      D) Island nations

**SECTION - C : Logical Reasoning**

81. Premises:

- I. All Lawyers are Orators.  
II. No Orator is a Statistician.  
III. Some Accountants are Statisticians.

Conclusions:

- I. Some Accountants are not Orators.  
II. All Lawyers can be Statisticians.  
III. No Lawyer is a Statistician.  
a) Only conclusion I and II follow.  
b) Only conclusion III and I follow.  
c) Only conclusion II and III follow.  
d) Only conclusion I follows.

82. Premises:

- I. Some Engineers are Artists.  
II. All Artists are Dreamers.  
III. Some Dreamers are not Architects.

Conclusions:

- I. Some Engineers are Dreamers.  
II. Some Architects are Artists.  
III. All Artists can be Architects.

- a) Only I and II follow.  
b) Only I and III follow.  
c) Only I follows.  
d) All conclusions follow.
83. Premises:  
I. All Tigers are Carnivores.  
II. All Carnivores are Predators.  
III. No Predator is a Herbivore.  
Conclusions:  
I. Some Predators are Tigers.  
II. All Tigers are Herbivores.  
III. No Herbivore is a Tiger.  
a) Only I and II follow.  
b) Only I and III follow.  
c) Only II and III follow.  
d) All conclusions follow.
84. Premises:  
I. All Computers are Gadgets.  
II. Some Gadgets are Phones.  
III. No Phone is a Tablet.  
Conclusions:  
I. Some Tablets are Computers.  
II. Some Gadgets are not Tablets.  
III. All Tablets can be Gadgets.  
a) Only III follows.  
b) Only II and III follow.  
c) Only I and II follow.  
d) Only I, II, and III follow.
85. Statement: The municipal corporation of City X recently implemented a new traffic regulation requiring all commercial vehicles to utilize a single, designated elevated corridor between 8 AM and 8 PM, arguing this would reduce congestion on arterial roads by 30%. However, independent analysts observed that while arterial road congestion slightly decreased (by 5%), the elevated corridor now experiences near-total gridlock for 10 hours daily, delaying commercial deliveries and inflating local prices. Which of the following, if true, most strongly suggests that the original objective of reducing overall congestion was not achieved?  
a) Commercial vehicles make up only 15% of the total traffic volume on arterial roads.  
b) The analysts failed to account for a 20% increase in private vehicle use of arterial roads due to lower tolls.  
c) Delivery delays on the elevated corridor caused many commercial drivers to switch their routes to non-arterial, smaller residential streets.  
d) The new gridlock on the elevated corridor has a much higher density of vehicles, causing a greater total waste of fuel than the original congestion.
86. Statement: A pharmaceutical company proposes releasing a new drug, Beta, which demonstrably cures Disease Z with 95% efficacy. The side effects, however, include a 1 in 1000 chance of irreversible, major cognitive damage. The current treatment for Disease Z only offers 50% efficacy but carries no risk of major cognitive damage. The company argues that the drug must be released, as maximizing efficacy (saving the

most lives) is the highest ethical imperative.

Which of the following principles, if adopted, would most severely weaken the company's ethical argument?

- a) The highest ethical imperative is to ensure the complete elimination of Disease Z within five years.
- b) Any medical treatment must be evaluated based on the net economic benefit to society.
- c) The duty to do no harm (Non-maleficence) outweighs the duty to provide maximum benefit (Beneficence) when the potential harm is catastrophic and irreversible.
- d) Patient autonomy must be respected, regardless of the drug's efficacy.

87. Statement: Due to a massive increase in raw material costs, local bakeries in Town B raised the price of bread by 25%. Economists predicted that this price hike would lead to a sharp decline in bread sales (an elastic demand curve). Curiously, bread sales remained virtually unchanged. A survey showed that consumers, instead of cutting back on bread, reduced their spending on "non-essential" luxury items, like specialized coffee and movie tickets.

Which of the following is the most compelling conclusion that can be drawn from the statement?

- a) The demand for bread is highly elastic, but consumers mistakenly viewed it as inelastic.
- b) The price of raw materials will likely decrease now that luxury item sales have fallen.
- c) In the short term, consumers of Town B consider bread a basic necessity whose consumption is maintained at the expense of non-essential purchases.

88. Statement: A new educational theory posits that all learning must be 'fun' for maximum information retention. If a subject cannot be made enjoyable, the curriculum should be dropped, as the theory claims that the brain filters out information perceived as 'boring.' Consequently, the state ministry is considering removing all subjects deemed 'boring' by student surveys, such as advanced geometry and complex constitutional history. Which of the following is an unstated assumption upon which the State Ministry's consideration is based?

- a) Constitutional history and advanced geometry cannot be successfully taught in a 'fun' manner.
- b) The information filtered out by the brain due to 'boring' perception is always non-essential for a functional society.
- c) Only advanced geometry and constitutional history are currently rated as 'boring' by the student body.
- d) The State Ministry is primarily motivated by student satisfaction rather than educational utility.

89. Statement: The use of surveillance technologies like facial recognition in public spaces is a necessary trade-off for security, as it drastically reduces the time required to identify and apprehend criminals. Critics argue that this trade-off is flawed, as the perception of constant surveillance chills free speech and assembly, even in the absence of any criminal intent. Therefore, the technology's benefit to security is outweighed by its cost to democratic freedoms.

Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the critics' argument?

- a) The technology fails to identify criminals accurately in over 40% of cases.
- b) A study found that attendance at political protests and rallies declined by 60% in City Z after facial recognition technology was visibly deployed.
- c) The time saved in apprehending criminals is primarily offset by the time spent correcting false positive identifications.
- d) The surveillance system is managed by a private, for-profit security firm with a history of data breaches.

90. Statement: An NGO dedicated to wildlife conservation published a report stating that the consumption of exotic meats has directly caused a 40% decline in two endangered avian species over the last decade. The NGO argues that all exotic meat consumption must be legally banned worldwide to reverse this trend.

Which of the following, if true, undermines the NGO's proposed solution?

- a) The two avian species are also suffering from habitat loss caused by agricultural expansion.
- b) Only 5% of the exotic meat consumed is derived from the endangered avian species mentioned.
- c) The majority of the endangered avian species are consumed not through commercial sale but through

- traditional subsistence hunting by remote, indigenous communities.
- d) A new laboratory-grown alternative to exotic meat will be available to consumers next year.
91. Javelin is to Olympics as \_\_\_\_ is to Premier League.
- a) Football: FIFA World Cup                      b) Cricket: IPL  
c) Hockey: FIH Pro League                      d) Kabaddi: Pro Kabaddi League
92. If Sedition : Treason then Perjury : ?
- a) Murder              b) Forgery              c) Contempt of Court              d) Defamation
93. Simile : As sweet as honey as Alliteration : ?
- a) The thunder roared its disapproval.                      b) Life is a rollercoaster.  
c) The pen is mightier than the sword.                      d) She sells seashells by the seashore.
94. Neeraj Chopra : Gold as Hima Das : ?
- a) Boxing              b) Sprinting              c) Archery              d) Wrestling
95. Statement: To ensure judicial integrity, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court decreed that no sitting judge shall, within two years of retirement, accept a political position or run for public office.
- Conclusions:
- I. Any sitting judge who intends to run for public office must resign at least two years prior to the election.  
II. The decree implies that immediately post-retirement, a judge's political neutrality cannot be guaranteed.  
III. The decree applies only to judges who are about to retire, but not to those who have already retired.
- a) Only I follows.  
b) Only II follows.  
c) Only I and II follow.  
d) All follow.
96. Statement: The advent of large language models (LLMs) in law firms is generally celebrated for automating routine research tasks, thereby freeing up junior associates for more complex, high-value problem-solving. However, a prominent Law School Dean expressed concern that LLMs will, in time, de-skill the next generation of lawyers by removing the very need for them to master foundational legal research and synthesis.
- Which of the following, if true, would most strongly support the Law School Dean's concern?
- a) Law firms that use LLMs also invest heavily in mentorship programs for junior associates.  
b) A study showed that associates who used LLMs for 50% of their research tasks consistently performed worse on comprehensive synthesis exams than those who did not.  
c) The LLMs frequently produce erroneous research that only a seasoned lawyer can catch and correct.  
d) Mastering foundational legal research is legally mandatory for bar admission in most jurisdictions.
97. Statement: A local bank decided to eliminate all its teller positions and replace them with automated machines, citing a 15% increase in efficiency and a significant reduction in labor costs. The bank assured the community that the displaced tellers would be re-skilled for higher-wage customer advisory roles to mitigate unemployment.
- Which of the following is an unwarranted inference from the statement?
- a) The bank's primary motivation was to increase efficiency and reduce costs.  
b) The automated machines are 15% faster than the human tellers they replaced.  
c) All displaced tellers successfully transitioned into the new higher-wage customer advisory roles.  
d) The bank's decision will, in the short term, cause a reduction in its labor expenditure.

98. Principle: The doctrine of Res Ipsa Loquitur (the thing speaks for itself) applies when an accident's cause is not explicitly known, but the nature of the accident itself is sufficient proof of negligence, provided the instrumentality causing the injury was under the exclusive control of the defendant, and the accident would not ordinarily happen without negligence.
- Facts: Priya was a patient in Hospital H for a routine appendectomy. After the surgery, she experienced severe, debilitating nerve damage in her right arm. The medical records provide no explanation for the damage, but it is known that during the surgery, Priya was under general anesthesia and her right arm was secured to an operating table attachment.
- Conclusion:
- a) Hospital H is not liable because Priya cannot point to the exact negligent act (e.g., who tightened the restraint).
  - b) Hospital H is not liable because nerve damage is a known, though rare, complication of all surgeries.
  - c) Hospital H is liable because the injury is one that does not ordinarily occur without negligence and the operating table attachment was under the hospital's exclusive control.
  - d) Res Ipsa Loquitur cannot apply because a patient under anesthesia is incapable of being an effective witness.
99. Principle: A person commits the tort of Defamation if they make a false and defamatory statement about another person, publishing it to a third party, and that statement causes demonstrable harm to the person's reputation. Truth is a complete defense against a claim of defamation.
- Facts: Raghav, a journalist, published an article claiming that CEO Vikram illegally transferred public funds to a private account. The statement was published on the front page of a national newspaper. Vikram sues Raghav for defamation, claiming the statement damaged his reputation and led to a share price drop. Before the case reaches court, police authorities confirm that Vikram had indeed illegally transferred the funds as reported by Raghav.
- Conclusion:
- a) Raghav is liable because the published statement caused demonstrable financial and reputational harm to Vikram.
  - b) Raghav is liable because a journalist should not publish unconfirmed reports before a police investigation is complete.
  - c) Raghav is not liable because, regardless of the initial harm, the statement made by him was found to be true, which is a complete defense.
  - d) Raghav is not liable because the loss of share price is a remote and indirect consequence of the publication.
100. Principle: Under the doctrine of Frustration of Contract, a contract will be discharged (ended) if, after it is formed, a change in circumstances makes the contractual obligation physically or legally impossible to perform, and this change was not the fault of either party.
- Facts: Construction Company A contracts with Client B to build a unique structure using a specific type of imported marble from Quarry X in Country C. After the contract is signed, Country C declares Quarry X a protected national heritage site and passes a law that immediately and permanently bans the export of that specific marble. Company A attempts to find an alternative but cannot. Client B sues Company A for breach of contract.
- Conclusion:
- a) Company A is liable because they should have included a clause for unforeseen import bans in the contract.
  - b) Company A is liable because they could still build the structure with a different, locally available marble.
  - c) The contract is discharged due to Frustration, as the specific contractual obligation (use of marble from Quarry X) has become legally impossible due to a change in law.
  - d) Company A is not frustrated, but Company A must pay damages to Client B for the inability to deliver the unique structure.

101. Principle: The rule of Volenti non fit injuria (to a willing person, injury is not done) is a complete defense to a negligence claim if the plaintiff voluntarily assumed the risk of injury, having both full knowledge of the nature and extent of the risk and willingly consenting to the risk.  
Facts: Aman, a spectator at a local car racing event, knowingly bought a front-row ticket in a section specifically marked by large signs: "DANGER ZONE: High Risk of debris/loose tyre impact." During the race, a tire fragment flew over the safety barrier and injured Aman. Aman sues the event organizers for negligence in providing adequate safety barriers.  
Conclusion:
- The organizers are liable because their safety barrier was clearly inadequate if a tire fragment could fly over it.
  - The organizers are liable because they had a duty to ensure no spectator was injured at all.
  - The organizers are not liable because Aman had full knowledge of the risk and willingly consented to that specific risk by purchasing a ticket in the designated Danger Zone.
  - Aman is entitled to compensation because his willingness to take the risk does not absolve the organizers of their legal duty of care.
102. Argument: The most effective way to address the national shortage of qualified educators is to raise the average teaching salary by 40% over five years. This will attract the most talented college graduates who are currently opting for higher-paying, non-teaching professions, thereby increasing the quality and quantity of the applicant pool.  
Which of the following conclusions is most strongly supported by the argument?
- The current shortage of educators is due to a lack of interest in the profession, not low pay.
  - The salary in teaching is currently insufficient to compete with the compensation offered in other professions for similarly qualified graduates.
  - A 40% increase in salary will not be enough to solve the entire shortage problem.
  - The quality of a nation's education is directly and solely proportional to the salary paid to its teachers.
103. 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?
- It fails to consider that laptops are often necessary for students with certain physical disabilities.
  - It assumes that there is no alternative technology or method (like specialized keyboard software) that can force the same cognitive synthesis as handwriting.
  - It ignores the fact that some professors provide digital lecture notes, making note-taking unnecessary.
  - It does not account for the additional weight students would have to carry with notebooks.
104. Argument: A company mandates that all employees undergo a 3-month, intensive wellness program focusing on diet, exercise, and mental health training. The company claims this will increase profitability by reducing absenteeism and improving overall focus. Critics argue this is a highly intrusive and inappropriate exercise of corporate power over the private lives of employees.  
The company's argument logically depends on which of the following assumptions?
- The benefits gained from reduced absenteeism and improved focus will exceed the program's cost and the loss of working hours spent in training.
  - Employees will voluntarily continue the wellness program after the mandatory 3-month period.

- c) The employees' current poor health is the sole cause of the company's low profitability.  
d) The wellness program will be equally beneficial for all employees, regardless of their current health status.
105. Argument: The national average temperature has risen by  $1.2^{\circ}\text{C}$  over the last century, coinciding with a massive increase in industrial carbon emissions. Sceptics argue that this is merely a natural fluctuation, pointing out that the Earth has experienced many warmer and colder periods throughout its geological history, long before the industrial age.  
Which of the following facts, if true, most effectively counters the sceptics' argument?  
a) The  $1.2^{\circ}\text{C}$  rise is statistically lower than the average temperature increase over the past 500 years.  
b) Climate models incorporating all known natural factors (solar cycles, volcanism, etc.) fail to account for the current warming trend without the inclusion of industrial carbon emissions.  
c) Geological records show that past warming periods often took tens of thousands of years to occur, not a mere century.  
d) Most scientists believe the Earth will return to a cooler, pre-industrial temperature within 200 years.
106. Argument: A new law was passed granting full intellectual property rights to the creators of all self-generating AI algorithms. The rationale was that extending human-equivalent rights would stimulate innovation in AI development by providing the same financial incentives as traditional human creation.  
Which of the following is an implicit assumption in the rationale for the new law?  
a) AI algorithms are already sophisticated enough to challenge human creativity in the arts.  
b) Financial incentives (like property rights/royalties) are a necessary and primary driver for the innovation and development of AI systems.  
c) AI algorithms will be able to manage their own intellectual property rights portfolio autonomously.  
d) The concept of 'self-generating' AI can be clearly and legally defined without ambiguity.
107. Complete the series: 3, 7, 16, 35, 74, ?  
a) 153      b) 149      c) 159      d) 161
108. Complete the series: B2D, D6H, G12L, K20P, ?  
a) P30T      b) O32R      c) O30T      d) N30R
109. Complete the series: 1F, 4G, 9I, 16L, ?  
a) 25P      b) 25M      c) 36N      d) 36P
110. Complete the series: PUA, QUB, SUD, WUG, ?  
a) YUJ  
b) ZUK  
c) ZUL  
d) ZUH
111. In a certain code, 'JUDGE' is coded as '21.5.15.11.8'. How will 'CRIME' be coded in the same scheme?  
a) 3.18.9.13.5  
b) 4.19.10.14.6  
c) 3.17.9.13.4  
d) 4.18.9.13.5
112. In the sequence 4, 8, 16, 32, X, Y, Z, each number after the first is twice the previous number. If  $Y = 128$ , what is the value of  $Z - X$ ?  
a) 64      b) 96      c) 128      d) 192

**Passage Question (113–117) :**

Five architects—Aman, Bhuvan, Chetan, Diya, and Eklavya—are presenting their project designs in a five-hour session (Hour 1 to Hour 5). The order of presentation is constrained by the following rules:

I. Aman must present immediately before Eklavya.

II. Chetan must present at some point before Diya.

III. The number of presentations between Bhuvan and Diya must be exactly the same as the number of presentations between Aman and Chetan.

IV. The first person to present is Bhuvan.

113. Which of the following is a possible sequence of presentations from Hour 1 to Hour 5?

- a) Bhuvan, Aman, Eklavya, Chetan, Diya                      b) Bhuvan, Diya, Chetan, Aman, Eklavya  
c) Bhuvan, Chetan, Diya, Aman, Eklavya                      d) Bhuvan, Chetan, Aman, Eklavya, Diya

114. If Aman presents in Hour 3, in which hour must Chetan present?

- a) Hour 1                      b) Hour 2                      c) Hour 4                      d) Hour 5

115. If Diya and Eklavya present consecutively in that order, which one of the following must be true?

- a) Chetan presents in Hour 2.                      b) Aman presents in Hour 3.  
c) Eklavya presents in Hour 4.                      d) Diya presents in Hour 3.

116. Which of the following CANNOT be the last person to present?

- a) Diya                      b) Eklavya                      c) Chetan                      d) Aman

117. If Chetan presents in Hour 2, in which hour must Diya present?

- a) Hour 3                      b) Hour 4                      c) Hour 5                      d) Cannot be determined

**Passage Question (118–120) :**

A family has eight members : P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, and W.

I. P is the brother of Q.

II. R is the mother of U.

III. T is the father of P.

IV. W is the husband of R.

V. U and V are siblings.

VI. Q is the only daughter of W.

VII. S is the grandfather of V.

118. How is P related to W?

- a) Son-in-law                      b) Brother                      c) Son                      d) Father

119. How many females are there in the family?  
a) Two                      b) Three                      c) Four                      d) Cannot be determined
120. If X is the wife of S, how is X related to Q?  
a) Mother-in-law                      b) Sister                      c) Mother                      d) Daughter
121. Principle: Nemo dat quod non habet (No one can give what they do not have). This is a foundational principle in property law, meaning that if a person sells goods they do not own, the buyer acquires no title (ownership) to the goods, even if they bought them in good faith.  
Facts: Rahul steals a vintage bicycle from Karan. Rahul then sells this stolen bicycle to Tina, who genuinely believes Rahul is the true owner and pays him the full market price. When Karan discovers Tina with his bicycle, he demands its return.  
Conclusion:  
a) Tina gets to keep the bicycle because she bought it in good faith and paid the full price.  
b) Rahul is liable for theft, but Tina's ownership is protected.  
c) Tina must return the bicycle to Karan because Rahul, the seller, had no title to transfer, and the buyer acquires no title.  
d) Karan has no right to the bicycle as it was Tina's duty to check the original ownership.
122. Principle: The defense of Necessity operates when a person is forced by circumstances (not of their own making) to break the law in order to prevent a greater harm from occurring. The harm prevented must be greater than the harm caused by the illegal act.  
Facts: A sudden flash flood traps a group of people, including David, inside a locked community center. The water is rising fast. David realizes the center's emergency phone line is dead and that his only option to save the group is to smash the center's large glass front door to create an exit. He does so, and everyone escapes safely, but the door is damaged beyond repair. The community center sues David for property damage.  
Conclusion:  
a) David is liable because he intentionally damaged the property, and the flood was not caused by the community center.  
b) David is not liable because he acted under the necessity of preventing the greater harm of potential death or injury to the trapped individuals.  
c) David is liable because he should have waited for the police to rescue them instead of causing property damage.  
d) David is liable because the glass door was very expensive and the harm caused was significant.
123. Argument: The proposal to institute a mandatory minimum sentencing regime for white-collar crimes is flawed. While it promises to deter crime by ensuring punishment, it fails to account for the unique circumstances of each case, replacing judicial discretion with rigid rules. A system that removes a judge's ability to consider relevant mitigating factors is inherently less just.  
The argument depends on the assumption that:  
a) White-collar crime is currently under-punished by the judicial system.  
b) Judicial discretion, even when exercised inconsistently, is a necessary component of achieving true justice in individual criminal cases.  
c) Mandatory minimum sentences will not, in fact, deter white-collar crime.  
d) The goal of deterring crime is secondary to the goal of rehabilitating the offender.

124. Argument: The shift from coal power to solar energy will inevitably lead to a net economic loss for the nation. Although solar energy reduces pollution costs, it will destroy hundreds of thousands of jobs in the legacy coal industry, which are not directly transferable to the new, highly specialized solar sector, thus decreasing overall national employment and GDP.
- Which of the following, if true, most severely weakens the argument's conclusion?
- a) The coal industry jobs are currently unionized and offer above-average wages and benefits.
  - b) The cost savings from reduced air pollution alone, including lower public healthcare expenses, are estimated to be 10 times the annual wages of all displaced coal workers combined.
  - c) The new solar sector jobs pay significantly less than the jobs in the coal industry.
  - d) The transition to solar will take over 50 years to complete.
125. Statement: An archaeological discovery revealed a complex urban civilization flourishing 1000 years earlier than previously thought in a remote river valley. This civilization possessed advanced metallurgy, a structured writing system, and a codified legal system. However, evidence shows that the civilization rapidly and mysteriously collapsed within a single generation.
- Which of the following is the most likely explanation for the civilization's collapse that the author would reject as an oversimplification?
- a) A sudden, catastrophic natural disaster, such as a mega-volcanic eruption or a severe earthquake.
  - b) A rapid climate shift leading to a prolonged and devastating famine.
  - c) An overwhelming military invasion by a stronger, non-codified neighboring tribe.
  - d) The civilization collapsed because, despite its advanced technology, it failed to master the art of long-term social and political cohesion.
126. Principle: In contract law, the rule of Caveat Emptor (Let the buyer beware) places the responsibility on the buyer to perform due diligence before a purchase. However, this rule does not apply if the seller actively conceals a latent defect (a defect that is not obvious) that would not have been discovered by a reasonable inspection.
- Facts: Ali sells his house to Binoy. Ali knows the basement wall has a severe, structural crack but covers it up with a new layer of plaster and paint, which easily hides the defect. Binoy inspects the house, but the crack is invisible due to the fresh coat of paint. Six months later, the crack re-emerges, causing flooding. Binoy sues Ali.
- Conclusion:
- a) Binoy has no claim because he failed to hire a structural engineer for due diligence (Caveat Emptor applies).
  - b) Ali is not liable because the crack was not an active fault but a pre-existing condition.
  - c) Ali is liable because he actively concealed a latent defect, thus creating an exception to the rule of Caveat Emptor.
  - d) Ali is only liable if Binoy can prove that the crack existed before the sale.
127. Principle: The crime of Attempt requires two elements: 1) The mens rea (guilty mind/intention) to commit the crime, and 2) The actus reus (guilty act), which is an action proximate to the commission of the crime, moving beyond mere preparation.
- Facts: Zoya intensely hates her neighbor, Maya, and wishes to kill her. Zoya buys a specialized, expensive, undetectable poison. She drives to Maya's house with the poison. Before she can step out of the car, she sees a police patrol vehicle, panics, throws the poison into a nearby trash can, and drives away. She is later arrested based on an anonymous tip.

Conclusion:

- a) Zoya is not guilty of Attempt because she did not actually administer the poison.
- b) Zoya is guilty of Attempt because buying the poison and driving to the house with the intent constitutes an act proximate to the crime (more than mere preparation).
- c) Zoya is guilty only of the mens rea (guilty mind) but not the actus reus (guilty act).
- d) Zoya is not guilty because she voluntarily abandoned the crime before any actual harm was done.

128. Statement: The human brain, in its natural state, seeks cognitive closure—a need for a firm, simple, and unambiguous answer over a state of confusion or ambiguity. This instinct is a powerful survival mechanism in a complex world but, when exploited, becomes a vulnerability. This drive explains why the public often prefers the overly simplistic, declarative statement of the demagogue over the nuanced, conditional report of the scientist.

Which of the following conclusions can be most reliably drawn from the statement?

- a) Scientists should stop providing nuanced, conditional reports to the public.
- b) The public is not intelligent enough to understand complexity.
- c) The preference for simple, absolute answers is rooted in a natural cognitive instinct that can be manipulated.
- d) Demagogues only succeed because they are better communicators than scientists.

129. Statement: A local city council proposes replacing all public parks with high-density commercial developments to increase tax revenue, citing a 50% projected increase in city GDP. An NGO argues that this plan must be rejected, noting that parks provide essential, quantifiable public goods—such as reduced rates of cardiovascular disease and a measured increase in community mental well-being—that are simply not accounted for in GDP calculations.

The NGO's argument logically proceeds by:

- a) Arguing that the commercial developments will not generate the projected 50% GDP increase.
- b) Introducing a fundamental critique of the economic metric (GDP) by highlighting its systematic exclusion of critical public and environmental health factors.
- c) Directly challenging the city council's data on the projected incidence of cardiovascular disease.
- d) Proving that the parks generate higher tax revenue than the proposed commercial developments.

### Passage (Questions 130–134)

Eight friends—E, F, G, H, I, J, K, and L—are seated around a circular table, all facing the center.

- I. H is third to the left of K.
- II. F is third to the right of E.
- III. L is immediately to the right of K.
- IV. I is third to the left of J.
- V. G is not a neighbor of E or F.
- VI. I is not an immediate neighbor of K.

130. Who is sitting second to the left of J?

- a) E      b) H      c) F      d) L

131. What is the position of G with respect to I?

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

132. If L and E swap their positions, who will sit third to the right of E?

- a) F      b) K      c) I      d) H

133. Which of the following pairs represents the immediate neighbors of L?  
 a) J and H      b) K and E      c) I and G      d) H and K
134. Who sits exactly between F and K when counted from the left of F?  
 a) I      b) J      c) H      d) E

**Passage (Questions 135–139 )**

Six employees—M, N, O, P, Q, and R—are seated in a single straight line, facing North, to attend an orientation session.

I. M is not at either end.

II. P is to the immediate right of R.

III. The number of people to the left of O is the same as the number of people to the right of P.

IV. Q is not a neighbor of R.

V. N is at one of the ends.

135. Who is sitting immediately to the left of M?  
 a) O      b) R      c) P      d) Q
136. What is the position of R with respect to Q?  
 a) Third to the left.      b) Second to the right.  
 c) Immediate left.      d) Fourth to the right.
137. If O and M swap their positions, how many people sit between R and O?  
 a) One      b) Two      c) Three      d) Four
138. Which of the following pairs are sitting at the ends?  
 a) R and O      b) N and Q      c) N and R      d) N and P
139. If R moves two positions to the left, who will be his immediate right neighbor?  
 a) N      b) P      c) Q      d) O
140. If 'LEGAL' is coded as '24101422' and 'FACT' is coded as '1226640', how will 'CRASH' be coded?  
 a) 636242616      b) 636242718      c) 636232616      d) 635242618
141. If A @ B means A is to the North of B, A # B means A is to the East of B, and A \$ B means A is to the South of B. If P @ Q, Q # R, R \$ S, and S @ T, then R is in which direction with respect to P?  
 a) South-East      b) North-West      c) South-West      d) North-East
142. A person walks 15 East, turns right and walks 10 , then turns left and walks 5 , then turns right and walks 10 , and finally turns left and walks 5 .  
 In which direction is the person currently facing?  
 a) East      b) West      c) South      d) North
143. If in the word 'CONFISCATE', the letters are rearranged in alphabetical order, how many letters will remain in the same position?  
 a) None      b) One      c) Two      d) Three

144. A clock shows 3:30 PM. If the minute hand points towards the West, in which direction does the hour hand point?  
a) North-East                      b) South-East                      c) North-West                      d) South-West
145. Statements:  
I. Only a few writers are Philosophers.  
II. All Philosophers are Critics.  
III. No Critic is a Painter.  
Conclusions:  
I. Some Writers are not Painters.  
II. All Painters can be Writers.  
III. Some Philosophers are not Writers.  
a) Only I follows.                      b) Only I and II follow.  
c) Only II and III follow.                      d) All follow.
146. Statements:  
I. All Metals are Minerals.  
II. No Mineral is a Gas.  
III. Only a few Gases are Liquids.  
Conclusions:  
I. All Liquids can be Metals.  
II. Some Minerals are not Liquids.  
III. Some Metals are not Gases.  
a) Only I and III follow.                      b) Only III follows.  
c) Only I and II follow.                      d) All follow.
147. Statements:  
I. All Stars are Planets.  
II. Some Planets are Comets.  
III. Only Comets are Meteors.  
Conclusions:  
I. Some Stars are Comets.  
II. No Planet is a Meteor.  
III. All Planets can be Meteors.  
a) Only I and II follow.                      b) Only II follows.  
c) Only II and III follow.                      d) Only I follows.
148. Statements:  
I. Some Animals are not Mammals.  
II. All Mammals are Vertebrates.  
III. No Vertebrate is a Shellfish.  
Conclusions:  
I. Some Animals are not Shellfish.  
II. All Shellfish can be Mammals.  
III. All Vertebrates are Mammals.  
a) Only I follows.                      b) Only I and II follow.  
c) Only III follows.                      d) Only I and III follow.

149. Statements:

- I. Only Judges are Magistrates.
- II. All Advocates are Judges.
- III. Some Jurists are Advocates.

Conclusions:

- I. Some Judges are Jurists.
- II. All Advocates can be Magistrates.
- III. Some Magistrates are not Advocates.

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

150. Inertia : Motion as Apathy : ?

- a) Laziness
- b) Emotion
- c) Knowledge
- d) Sympathy



# Result में No.1

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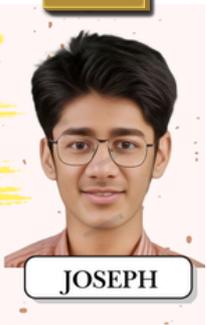
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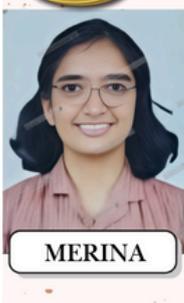
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# 2



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# 3



MERINA

# 4



ARSALAN AHMAD

# 5



HARIPRIYA

# 6



YASH RAJYA VARDHAN