



CLAT 2025 MOCK TEST - 14

Instructions:

- Time allowed: 2 hours.
- Total Questions: 120.
- Try to complete the entire mock, do not get disheartened while doing it.
- Try to concentrate properly for 2 hours, we are with you.
- Do not forget to analyse after you are done.



SCAN ME!

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE**PASSAGE 1**

These mountains are sublime. Primordial. Otherworldly. Legendary. Epic.

Pyrene was the daughter of Túbal, King of Iberia. And Gerió was a giant, with three men's bodies joined at the waist, who took the throne from Túbal. Pyrene escaped into these mountains and Gerió set them all aflame in order to flush her out. He burned her alive, and Hercules covered her corpse with magnificent stones, creating a mountain range as a mortuary sculpture, from the Cantabrians to Cap de Creus. These mountains are called the Pyrenees in honor of Pyrene. That's how dear old Verdaguer tells it. The Greeks were wilder, crazier. Greek mythology has it that Pyrene was King Bebryx's daughter and was raped by Hercules on a court visit, after which she gave birth to a serpent. Then the princess fled into the mountains and was devoured by wild beasts. According to the Greeks, it was Hercules himself—after raping her and knocking her up with a snake—who discovered her body ripped apart by wild animals up in the mountains, and he named the mountains after her in tribute. Gee, thanks, Hercules!

This is the route of the retreat into exile. Where the Republicans fled. Civilians and soldiers. Toward France. It's a damp morning. I inhale, bringing all that clean, wet, pure mountain air deep into my lungs. That aroma of earth and tree and morning. It's no surprise the people up here are better, more authentic, more human, breathing this air every day. And drinking the water from this river. And looking out every day at the majesty of these legendary mountains, so beautiful it pains the soul.

I head up, toward the town. I left my car all the way down in the valley, at almost eight in the morning. I ate a stale sandwich and I haven't even had coffee. The last time I came up here, last spring, a local told me these peaks are cursed and that every ten years somebody gets struck by lightning. He said his name was Rei, the King, with his dime-a-dozen face, toothless mouth, and skin so dry you could hear it chafing when he rubbed his nose. "Watch out you're not the next victim," he told me. "Run through by lightning." And he laughed. Crested storm clouds gathered. "Watch out you're not the next victim." King of the nutjobs.

Emotions are more naked up here too. More raw. More authentic. Life and death, life and death and instinct and violence are present in every single moment up here. The rest of us, we've forgotten how sublime life is. In the city we go through the motions with our watered-down lives. But here, here you really live each and every day. As soon as the weather turns, even if it's just a gawky bit of early spring, I have this need to get up into the mountains, at least once a month. Leave it all behind and just spend a day in the fresh air. Sometimes with a friend, sometimes on my own. If I can ever buy a little house up here, an old farmhouse, a summer place, I'll call it Can Gentil. But it would have to be a farmhouse, because I can't see myself in a villa.

Up here even time has a different feel. It's like the hours don't have the same weight. Like the days aren't the same length, don't have the same color, or the same flavor. Time here is made of different stuff, and it has a different value.

Source: WHEN I SING, MOUNTAINS DANCE, LITERARY HUB, 29 March, 2022.

Q.1) Which of the following can be inferred about the author's views on the impact of the natural environment on human quality?

- (a) The natural surroundings influence people to lead more authentic lives.
- (b) The harsh mountain climate makes people hard and unyielding.
- (c) Urban environments enhance the vibrancy and authenticity of life.
- (d) The mythical past of the mountains has no influence on contemporary life.

Q.2) What use was the "damp morning" to the author?

- (a) It was a reminder of the harsh weather conditions that can occur in the mountains.
- (b) It provided a sensory experience that enhanced the author's connection to nature.
- (c) It was an inconvenience that marred the author's hiking experience.
- (d) It served as a metaphor for the emotional heaviness present in the mountain's history.

Q.3) "Watch out you're not the next victim."—in elaboration of this sentence, which of these options follows?

- (a) The local's warning emphasizes the mythological curse believed to befall visitors and locals alike every ten years.
- (b) Rei's statement is a humorous yet sincere advice to avoid the commonly occurring natural disasters in the region.
- (c) The remark serves as a reminder of the ongoing conflicts and dangers present in the mountainous area.
- (d) This comment reflects the local's personal superstition that does not align with the general beliefs of the community.

Q.4) Which of the following words from the passage means 'sublime'?

- (a) primordial
- (b) legendary
- (c) epic
- (d) magnificent

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Q.5) Which of the following categories best describes this piece of writing?

- (a) Historical recount
- (b) Mythological narrative
- (c) Personal narrative
- (d) Scientific report

Q.6) "The rest of us, we've forgotten how sublime life is. In the city we go through the motions with our watered-down lives."—this sentence implies that:

- (a) Urban lifestyles lack the emotional and experiential richness found in mountainous regions.

- (b) City life provides a greater variety of experiences that enrich one's perception of life.
- (c) The simplicity of urban life is preferable to the complexity of life in the mountains.
- (d) People in the city remember and cherish the sublime aspects of life more than those in the mountains.

PASSAGE 2

When I was small and the trees were very high. This was in Russia. My dad was a musician. A famous musician. But he was friends with a musician who was even famouser. I went to his lecture. The famouser musician. He did a lecture. His speciality was moral philosophy. But in this lecture it was different. In this lecture he spoke against morals. I couldn't believe it. My teenage mind was like that. What. He said it was okay to be immoral. That's what he said. In so many words. Words like "permission," "authority," "refusal." "Autonomy." I remember that one. "Belief." That was still key. Funnily enough. Afterwards we went with him. My father and I. And we drank vodka. I know it's typical. But we also drank stout. Russian imperial stout 12 per cent. That's also typical. I asked him a question. I said to him you mentioned permission but who is asking permission and who is giving it. If you know what I mean. I just came right out with it. He said it was a good question. That's a good question. He said. He was from Moscow. Originally. Typical. Typical of intellectuals to come from Moscow. Or the Urals. I knew a few from the Urals but I was too nervous to approach them on the whole. This was different. He was a musician. Somehow that made it different. Softer. I pushed my point. I pursued my question. But at first he just kept looking into thin air. How can you just be bad. I wanted to say. But of course that was illiterate to a Russian. So I phrased it a different way. How can you give yourself permission. I said. I used one of his words strategically. How can you give yourself permission to perform acts that go against yourself otherwise why do you need to give yourself permission to do something if it comes naturally anyway. I said. That's a good question. He said. He said it again. I began to realise that a good question was something that would stop you in your tracks. Well. He said. There are all sorts of things that have given you permission that weren't you and that you never knew you wanted to do anyway. I know in a way that's elementary philosophy but at the time it really struck me. Like what. I said. Well. He said. Do you think it is beautiful to be on the beach at night beneath the stars. This guy was from Moscow where a beach with stars is more than a dream. Yes. I said. It's romantic. Who doesn't. Especially in Moscow. All the time my father was just observing me. He was seeing how I was doing up against an intellectual who was famouser than him. What if it's freezing cold at night. The intellectual musician asked me. What if you are standing there shivering and in the distance you can smell sewage. This is a Russian beach. I said. For sure. It's still a beach under the stars. I said. Nothing can change that. What if I told you someone was murdered there. He said. I didn't see that coming. It's a beach in the dark. He said. You know nothing.

Source: XSTABETH, LITERARY HUB, 28 March, 2022.

Q.7) In contemporary literature, how is the relationship between character and setting described in the passage?

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- (a) The setting serves as a backdrop to the philosophical musings of the characters, indirectly shaping their discourse.
- (b) The harsh environmental elements of the setting actively challenge the characters, leading to a struggle for survival.
- (c) The setting acts as a catalyst for romantic escapades, enhancing the emotional connections between characters.
- (d) The setting is incidental and has little to no influence on the character's development or the plot's progression.

Q.8) What does the term "autonomy" refer to in the context of the passage?

- (a) The intellectual freedom to challenge societal norms and moral codes as discussed by the musician during the lecture.
- (b) The personal independence exhibited by the narrator in choosing to confront the musician with challenging questions.
- (c) The musician's ability to live independently from the philosophical expectations of his audience.
- (d) The concept of self-governing communities in Russia, as implied by the setting and characters.

Q.9) "The rest of us, we've forgotten how sublime life is. In the city we go through the motions with our watered-down lives."—this sentence implies that:

- (a) Urban lifestyles lack the emotional and experiential richness found in mountainous regions.
- (b) City life provides a greater variety of experiences that enrich one's perception of life.
- (c) The simplicity of urban life is preferable to the complexity of life in the mountains.
- (d) People in the city remember and cherish the sublime aspects of life more than those in the mountains.

Q.10) Which of the following words best describes the setting in the narrative described by the narrator?

- (a) Tranquil
- (b) Intellectual
- (c) Contradictory
- (d) Foreboding

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Q.11) What is the main theme discussed in the passage?

- (a) The conflict between traditional moral values and personal freedom.
- (b) The generational gap between the narrator and his father.
- (c) The influence of music on philosophical thought.
- (d) The cultural differences between urban and rural settings.

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Q.12) "Well. There are all sorts of things that have given you permission that weren't you and that you never knew you wanted to do anyway."—in elaboration of this sentence, which of these options follows?

- (a) Individuals are often unconsciously influenced by societal expectations and norms, which dictate their actions without their explicit consent.
- (b) People generally have a clear understanding and control over what influences their decisions and actions.
- (c) Autonomy is universally acknowledged and practiced without external influences.
- (d) Personal desires and ambitions are the only factors that guide an individual's actions.

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PASSAGE 3

The baby smells of cigarettes. The first thing María notices when she picks Carmen up is that she doesn't smell anything like the other babies. The neighbors' daughter, in the apartment next to her aunt and uncle's, sometimes smells like onions, though the mother tries to cover it up with perfume; but the little boy at her place—the place where she works, María catches herself, not her own place, there's no such thing—is a few months older than her daughter, and he has a sweet scent. It's hard for María to explain—what is "a sweet scent"?—since she'd never come across anything like it, but now she picks it out in shops, in cafés. The neighbors' daughter plays with the pots and pans in the afternoon, and the boy divides his time between the crib and the portable playpen in the living room; Carmen has her own way of moving through the house, from the bedroom to the arms of her grandmother, who sits at the big table. María realizes maybe the smell of cigarettes has something to do with her family. Her mother smokes in the kitchen; her father smokes constantly; and she suspects that her brother Chico has taken to smoking in the bedroom, trusting he won't be found out. Carmen smells of cigarettes; maybe it feels to María like her daughter smells of that two-bedroom house, or maybe it's just the strangeness of sleeping there next to her.

Carmen turned one a few weeks ago, and María is home for the first time since she moved away: on the bus, she rehearsed the words she would use to describe the wide streets of Madrid, the gaps she would insert in place of the neighborhoods her aunt and uncle had implored her to avoid. She tried to strike up a conversation with the woman in the seat next to hers, talked about the weather and the differences between the two cities—the avenues, the areas people tell you to stay away from—but in return María got gibberish, monosyllables, one cliché or another. Downtime frightened her; she needed to fill it somehow. She fell asleep at points, or watched the landscape changing color: the coarse yellow soil looked more and more scorched the farther south they went.

While her daughter naps, María tries to rest, but she only gets as far as lying down on her side, eyes open, gaze fixed on the rise and fall of her chest. She whiles the time away looking for her features in Carmen's. She had remembered the soft little hands, but she'd forgotten all about that uneven chin—she has such a complex about her own.

Carmen barely has any hair—it's brown, like her father's— and the little she has is so fine that María tries to avoid touching it, afraid that it might disintegrate. She's smaller than María thought—much smaller than the boy she takes care of—and her belly is

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still swollen. She accepts that the very pale skin must have come from her mother's side, and she has no trouble imagining her a few years younger than María is now, veins showing through on her arms and her chest. She wishes Carmen better luck.

Source: THE WONDERS, LITERARY HUB, 24 March, 2022.

Q.13) What use was the "bus ride" to the author?

- (a) It served as a reflective space for María to process her experiences in Madrid and rehearse her stories.
- (b) It was an opportunity for María to establish new friendships with fellow passengers.
- (c) It provided a transition for María from her work environment to her family home.
- (d) It was a purely logistical tool, used only for the physical transition from one city to another.

Q.14) Which of the following options captures the meaning of the last sentence best?

- (a) María hopes that Carmen will avoid the genetic and environmental factors that have affected her own and her mother's appearance.
- (b) María desires for Carmen to have a life filled with the same experiences and challenges that she faced.
- (c) María wishes for Carmen to inherit her mother's physical traits and characteristics.
- (d) María envisions Carmen overcoming the socioeconomic challenges that she herself has faced.

Q.15) What does the word "gibberish" as used in the passage, mean?

- (a) Meaningful dialogue that contributed to María's understanding of her surroundings.
- (b) Nonsensical or meaningless speech that frustrated María's attempt at conversation.
- (c) Detailed advice and guidance about the cities and neighborhoods to avoid.
- (d) Pleasant small talk that helped María pass the time on her bus journey.

Q.16) Which of the following can be inferred about the author's views on family influences?

- (a) Family habits and behaviors have a negligible impact on young children.
- (b) Children are resilient and can overcome any negative familial influences.
- (c) Family environments play a critical role in shaping the sensory experiences and perceptions of children.
- (d) Positive family interactions are less impactful than educational experiences outside the home.

Q.17) What is the main theme discussed in the passage?

- (a) The challenges of balancing work and family life in a modern urban setting.
- (b) The impact of parental and familial influences on a child's development.
- (c) The cultural differences between urban life in Madrid and rural life.
- (d) The difficulties of communication and misunderstanding between strangers.

Q.18) "She wishes Carmen better luck."—in elaboration of this sentence, which of these options follows?

- (a) María hopes Carmen will avoid the physical traits and challenges that have plagued her family.
- (b) María desires for Carmen to pursue a similar path in life, embracing familial traditions and values.
- (c) María expects Carmen to disregard her advice and make her own mistakes.
- (d) María anticipates that Carmen will face greater challenges than she did.

PASSAGE 4

The thought of Dr. Lucas in Cuba clouded the May Day march for Gabriel. So did Andrés's foul mood, though he was walking ahead with Nico, letting Gabriel guide Caro through the packed streets. Andrés's blond head bobbed past flat wool caps and bright knit hats, glinting between a pair of toddlers waving red flags from their fathers' shoulders. Gabriel envied Andrés's height. Also Andrés's dad, Cuba or no Cuba. He'd rather have a father he could admire than one he saw every day.

Caro held his hand tightly as they waded deeper into Plaza Bulnes. Bodies surged around them, close and warm. Gabriel smelled body odor, unbrushed teeth, unwashed clothes, seared meat, the harsh chemical sweetness of gasoline. The presidential palace loomed at the square's far end, white marble glittering despite the lack of sun. The windows were all shuttered, and the center balcony had no speaker system set up for Allende to address the crowd. He must not be in La Moneda. Gabriel was disappointed for Caro—and, he supposed, for the workers that May Day was meant to celebrate—but he recognized that the president was extremely busy. Though he rejected his dad's idea that Allende had no more military support, it was true that the radio constantly reported Army unrest, discontent in the copper mines, union leaders declaring allegiance to the right wing. What kind of union rejected Socialism? It made no sense.

The demonstration was bigger than the plaza. Marchers spilled down side streets, forked around La Moneda, clambered onto statue plinths and streetlight poles and road barriers. Drums and tambourines jangled on all sides, and someone kept banging a gong. Its brassy echo hurt Gabriel's temples. His scalp buzzed with awareness of the bodies pressing behind him, moving him on. A woman in front of him twirled her plywood ARRIBA ALLENDE sign, nearly dropped it, then grabbed and raised it higher. Beside her, two construction workers shared a cigarette. Riot police bracketed the plaza. They stood like jetty posts in the ocean, face shields lowered, hands on their guns. Probably they hated protecting Unidad Popular marchers, but today's demonstration was an official one. It was the cops' job to make sure it went well.

Caro seemed not to notice the police. She was too absorbed in the crowd. She kept shouldering Gabriel, then pointing with her lips at a person of interest: a Benedictine monk dragging an armpit-height cross; a bearded man spinning a globe with all seven continents, including Antarctica, painted red; a dirty-cheeked little kid selling bright yellow packets of Ambrosoli Frugelé candies; a middle-aged woman leaning on a barricade, wool slacks sagging at her waist as she tried to flirt with a jack-booted, poker-faced cop.

Source: SHORT WAR, LITERARY HUB, 5 April, 2024.

Q.19) Which of the following can be inferred about the author's views on the political climate?

- (a) The author believes that union leaders genuinely support right-wing ideologies contrary to socialism.
- (b) The author is critical of union leaders declaring allegiance to the right wing, finding it contradictory to the workers' cause.
- (c) The author supports the idea that socialism inherently prevents any form of unrest or discontent.
- (d) The author views the political climate as stable and well-supported by all social factions.

Q.20) "Drums and tambourines jangled on all sides, and someone kept banging a gong."—in elaboration of this sentence, which of these options follows?

- (a) The demonstration was a solemn and quiet event, focused on silent protest.
- (b) The soundscape of the demonstration was lively and noisy, contributing to the sensory overload experienced by Gabriel.
- (c) The music at the demonstration was coordinated and melodious, enhancing the peaceful atmosphere.
- (d) The demonstration lacked any form of musical expression, indicating a strictly formal protest.

Q.21) Which of the following words best describes the setting in the narrative described by Gabriel?

- (a) Tranquil
- (b) Chaotic
- (c) Serene
- (d) Orderly

Q.22) What is the main theme discussed in the passage?

- (a) The personal growth and self-discovery of Gabriel amidst a political demonstration.
- (b) The generational impact of political ideologies on family dynamics.
- (c) The dichotomy between public order and personal freedom at a political protest.
- (d) The sensory and emotional experience of participating in a large public demonstration.

Q.23) "The presidential palace loomed at the square's far end, white marble glittering despite the lack of sun."—in elaboration of this sentence, which of these options follows?

- (a) The presidential palace is a symbol of stability and hope, shining brightly even in difficult times.
- (b) The description emphasizes the architectural beauty of the palace, unaffected by the political unrest surrounding it.

- (c) The palace appears as a distant and unattainable place for the common people participating in the march.
- (d) The glittering of the palace despite the lack of sun highlights the government's transparency and openness.

Q.24) "Though he rejected his dad's idea that Allende had no more military support, it was true that the radio constantly reported Army unrest, discontent in the copper mines, union leaders declaring allegiance to the right wing."—this sentence implies that:

- (a) Gabriel's father was incorrect about the political situation, as evidenced by the ongoing support for Allende among the military.
- (b) Despite Gabriel's hope, the reported unrest and opposition from union leaders suggest significant challenges to Allende's government.
- (c) Gabriel and his father share the same optimistic view of Allende's political standing.
- (d) The radio reports are fabricated and do not reflect the actual political climate in the country.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

PASSAGE – 5

During last year's monsoon, Karnataka received rainfall that was 18 per cent below normal, the least since 2015. Even the post-monsoon period did not bring much rain to the state. Like most other parts of the country, Karnataka receives a bulk of its annual rainfall during the monsoon, and it is this water that fills up the reservoirs and recharges the aquifers. A rainfall deficit in the monsoon months almost inevitably results in water stress.

Karnataka was not the only state to receive below-normal rainfall last monsoon. Kerala, for example, finished the season with a 34 per cent deficit. Bihar, Jharkhand and eastern Uttar Pradesh had almost 25 per cent deficit each.

However, what makes the difference in the case of Karnataka, as pointed out by Vimal Mishra, a professor of Civil Engineering and Earth Sciences at IIT Gandhinagar, is the nature of the underground aquifers in the area.

"South India has a very different kind of aquifer system. It is very rocky. The aquifers don't hold a lot of water. They empty out quickly, and they also get recharged pretty quickly. What this means is that groundwater resources are not able to sustain for very long in the event of a prolonged dry spell. This is very different from the aquifers in north India, which have a much better capacity to hold water. This is why Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, which got even less rainfall last year than Karnataka, have not seen similar water scarcity," Mishra, the Vikram Sarabhai Chair professor at IIT Gandhinagar, said.

"Aquifers in north India, once full, can hold enough water to sustain the demand for a couple of years," he said.

Source: What has caused the water crisis in Bengaluru, neighbouring areas, The Indian Express, 19 March, 2024.

- Q.25) The _____ contain 21% of the world's fresh water by volume
- a) Amazon Basin

- b) North American Great Lakes
- c) Siberian Rivers
- d) African Great Lakes

Q.26) Collectively, Earth's lakes _____ Km³ of Water

- a) 50,000
- b) 100,000
- c) 150,000
- d) 199,000

Q.27) Rain is a form of precipitation that occurs when:

- a) Water vapor in the atmosphere freezes into ice crystals
- b) Dust particles in the atmosphere absorb moisture
- c) Water vapor in the atmosphere condenses into liquid droplets
- d) Sandstorms lift moisture from the ground

Q.28) The measurement of rainfall is typically done using a device called a:

- a) Barometer
- b) Anemometer
- c) Hygrometer
- d) Rain gauge

Q.29) Which of the following weather phenomena is often associated with heavy rain and thunderstorms?

- a) Heatwaves
- b) Monsoons
- c) Droughts
- d) Cold fronts

Q.30) Acid rain is a form of precipitation that is acidic due to the presence of:

- a) Excess oxygen
- b) Nitrogen and phosphorus
- c) Sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides
- d) Carbon monoxide

PASSAGE – 6

According to the ILO, the gender pay gap is defined as the gap between the average wage level of all women and all men working in the labour market for a monthly salary, hourly or daily wage.

"This gap is not the wage gap between a man and a woman with the same observable characteristics, doing the same work; it is the difference between the average wage levels of all working women and men," it adds.

Therefore, it is distinct from the concept of "equal pay for equal work", which says if women and men have the same qualifications and do the same work, they need to be paid equally.

Further, there is no one agreed-upon method to calculate this gap. Pew Research found in 2012 that women earned 84 per cent of what men earned in the US, while

the US Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that women earned 81 cents to the dollar, just a few months before that.

Why the difference?

Pew used hourly wages to calculate the difference, whereas the Labor Bureau used weekly wages, taking into account only full-time workers (defined as those who usually work at least 35 hours per week). Overall, despite some differences due to the methodology, some kind of gender pay gap does exist in most countries and industries.

Source: World Bank report says women earn 77 cents for every dollar a man earns: what is the gender pay gap?, The Indian Express, 19 March, 2024.

Q.31) In which year was the International Labor Organization (ILO) founded?

- a) 1919
- b) 1945
- c) 1958
- d) 1969

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Q.32) What is the primary goal of the International Labor Organization (ILO)?

- a) To promote peace through military intervention
- b) To regulate international trade
- c) To set international labor standards and promote decent work for all
- d) To provide financial aid to developing countries

Q.33) Which of the following is a core convention of the International Labor Organization (ILO)?

- a) Convention on Climate Change
- b) Convention on the Rights of the Child
- c) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
- d) Convention on the Elimination of Forced Labor

Q.34) What is the primary purpose of the World Bank?

- a) To promote international trade
- b) To provide financial and technical assistance to developing countries
- c) To regulate global stock markets
- d) To oversee international maritime laws

Q.35) The World Bank is made up of how many institutions?

- a) One
- b) Two
- c) Five
- d) Ten

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Q.36) Which of the following is a focus area of the World Bank?

- a) Providing military equipment to countries
- b) Promoting fashion and entertainment industries
- c) Reducing poverty and supporting economic development
- d) Regulating international sports competitions

PASSAGE – 7

According to Ola, Krutrim AI is an assistant “envisioned to be your own personalised assistant, which can simplify your personal and professional life by getting a variety of tasks done for you, while keeping the aesthetic sense and sensibilities of the Indian ethos.”

The company aims to develop a unique form of AI designed to cater to the diverse needs and nuances of the Indian consumer. Ola claims Krutrim is built on its own foundation model and that it is “Indian at heart.” The company said the AI assistant is its first step towards its product journey and building the nation’s own AI.

However, last month, some users found that the chatbot was saying it was a large language model (LLM), which was created by OpenAI. Ola later clarified that it was a “data leak issue”.

Krutrim Assistant can help with a variety of creative and knowledge retrieval tasks. One can write an email, seek information on topics of interest, learn new skills, plan travel or learn a new recipe, and more.

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What can Krutrim AI do?

With the help of Krutrim, Ola hopes to bridge the gap between conventional AI and the specific needs based on Indian languages and culture.

Krutrim is supposed to be different from its international peers as it claims to be able to perform tasks in English, Hindi, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Marathi, Kannada, Bengali, Gujarati, Kannada and Hinglish.

Source: What is Ola’s Krutrim AI, dubbed as India’s indigenous AI?, The Indian Express, 24 March, 2024.

Q.37) Ola is a company primarily known for its services in:

- a) Fashion retail
- b) Online food delivery
- c) Ride-hailing and mobility
- d) E-commerce

Q.38) In which country was Ola founded?

- a) United States
- b) India
- c) United Kingdom
- d) Australia

Q.39) Ola has expanded its business to include:

- a) Space exploration
- b) Manufacturing electric vehicles
- c) Mining operations
- d) Pharmaceutical production

Q.40) In 2021, Ola launched its first electric scooter model named:

- a) Ola S1
- b) Ola E1
- c) Ola Electric
- d) Ola Green

Q.41) As of 2023, who is the CEO of OpenAI?

- a) Sundar Pichai
- b) Sam Altman
- c) Elon Musk
- d) Jeff Bezos

Q.42) Who is credited with coining the term "Artificial Intelligence"?

- a) Alan Turing
- b) John McCarthy
- c) Marvin Minsky
- d) Herbert Simon

PASSAGE – 8

The capital market regulator has asked asset management companies (AMCs) not to accept funds in mutual fund plans that invest in overseas exchange traded funds (ETFs). (Pixabay)

Markets regulator Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has directed mutual fund houses to stop accepting any more inflows in schemes that invest in overseas exchange-traded funds (ETFs), starting April 1, 2024. SEBI has issued these directions as inflows in these overseas ETFs have come close to the mandated investment limit of \$1 billion in foreign ETFs.

Why is SEBI's direction to MFs ?

The capital market regulator has asked asset management companies (AMCs) not to accept funds in mutual fund plans that invest in overseas exchange-traded funds (ETFs) as the upper limit of \$1 billion for these investments is close to being breached. "The mutual fund industry has already reached 95 per cent or (\$ 950 million) of the \$1 billion limit. This is the reason why SEBI has asked mutual funds to temporarily stop accepting money in overseas ETFs," said a senior executive at a mutual fund house.

The regulator has asked to stop fresh inflows in such schemes from April 1.

What is the overall limit for mutual funds to invest in overseas ETFs?

Currently, there is an overall cap of \$7 billion set by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for fund houses to invest in overseas stocks or mutual funds. MFs are also permitted to invest up to \$1 billion in overseas exchange traded funds. Mutual fund industry has been demanding the RBI to hike the overseas investment limit of \$7 billion.

Source: Why has SEBI asked fund houses to stop overseas ETF inflows?, The Indian Express, 23 March, 2024.

Q.43) What is the primary function of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)?

- a) To regulate agricultural markets
- b) To set educational standards
- c) To regulate securities and commodity markets
- d) To oversee the healthcare industry

Q.44) In which year was SEBI established?

- a) 1982
- b) 1988
- c) 1992
- d) 2001

Q.45) Which of the following is a responsibility of SEBI?

- a) Issuing currency notes
- b) Regulating foreign exchange
- c) Approving the merger and acquisition of companies
- d) Providing loans to the government

Q.46) SEBI became an _____ body on 30 January 1992

- a) Advisory
- b) Autonomous
- c) Governmental
- d) Regulatory

Q.47) SEBI has its headquarters in _____

- a) New Delhi
- b) Kolkata
- c) Mumbai
- d) Bangalore

Q.48) Who is the present Chairman of SEBI?

- a) Ajay Tyagi
- b) U.K. Sinha
- c) Madhabi Puri Buch
- d) C.B. Bhav

PASSAGE – 9

Pakistan will "seriously examine" whether to restart trade with India, said its newly appointed Foreign Minister [1]. Responding to questions during a press meet in London, Mr. [1] said he had been approached last year by Pakistani businesspersons over the issue, and said any decision would follow a full discussion with all stakeholders. Meanwhile, visiting Singapore, External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar hit out at Pakistan for its "industry-level" support to terrorism, stressing that any talks with Pakistan would need to "face up to the problem".

In 2019, both India and Pakistan had taken trade measures against each other — after the Pulwama bombing in February, India had withdrawn the Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status to Pakistan and raised tariffs on all trade multi-fold, while after India's Article 370 moves in Jammu and Kashmir in August 2019, Pakistan had suspended direct trade ties with India amidst a number of other diplomatic measures. The closure of trade had mostly affected businessmen and transporters engaged at the Attari-Wagah land border, and on Sunday, the Amritsar-based chamber of commerce expressed hope that a rethink would follow after the Pakistani Foreign Minister's comments, calling on New Delhi to reciprocate.

"What India did in 2019, the steps they took to amend the constitution and law, that was very painful," said Mr. Dar, speaking in London on Saturday, where he referred to UN resolutions on Jammu Kashmir. "But I think the business community of Pakistan is very keen [to restart trade]. When I presented the budget as Finance Minister last year, businessmen pointed out that the imports [from India] are coming in even today — they come via Dubai or via Singapore and involve higher freight, trans-shipment and other transportation costs," he added, saying that all stakeholders in Pakistan would "sit together and discuss what we can do, to the extent of trade and economic activities."

Source: Pakistan to 'seriously examine' restarting trade with India: Foreign Minister, The Hindu, 24 March, 2024.

Q.49) Who has been newly appointed to the post of Foreign Minister of Pakistan, as indicated by [1] in the passage?

- a) Shah Mahmood Qureshi
- b) Bilawal Bhutto Zardari
- c) Mohammad Ishaq Dar
- d) Hina Rabbani Khar

Q.50) Who is the founder of Pakistan?

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- d) Indira Gandhi

Q.51) What is the name of the Parliament of Pakistan?

- a) Lok Sabha
- b) Majlis-e-Shura
- c) National Assembly
- d) People's Assembly

Q.52) In which year did Pakistan become a nuclear power?

- a) 1974
- b) 1988
- c) 1998
- d) 2004

Q.53) The current constitution of Pakistan was adopted in:

- a) 1956
- b) 1962
- c) 1973
- d) 1985

Q.54) The Most Favoured Nation (MFN) principle is a key feature of which international organization?

- a) United Nations (UN)
- b) World Health Organization (WHO)
- c) World Trade Organization (WTO)

d) International Monetary Fund (IMF)

LEGAL REASONING

PASSAGE - 10

No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. Article 21 Indian Constitution 1950. The objective of Article 21 of the Indian Constitution is to prevent encroachment upon personal liberty and deprivation of life except under the procedure established by law. The objective of fundamental rights is twofold. Every citizen must be able to claim those rights; second, they must be binding upon every authority. Fundamental rights have been given to protect the public from arbitrary action of the state. The state could mean the government, the parliament and local authorities, as explained by Article 12 of the Indian Constitution. Through this write-up, I present my view on the subject of flight and duty time limitations for managing fatigue of flight crew members or Pilots. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, in the judgement of SUO MOTU WRIT PETITION (CRL.) NO. 122 OF 2011 RAMLILA MAIDAN INCIDENT DT.4/5.06.2011 v. HOME SECRETARY, UNION OF INDIA & ORS stated the following:

Justice Chauhan, in his concurring opinion, stated that "it is evident that right of privacy and the right to sleep have always been treated to be a fundamental right like a right to breathe, to eat, to drink, to blink, etc.". It is believed that a person who is sleeping, is half dead. His mental faculties are in an inactive state. Sleep is an unconscious state or condition regularly and naturally assumed by man and other living beings during which the activity of the nervous system is almost or entirely suspended. It is the state of slumber and repose. It is a necessity and not a luxury. It is essential for optimal health and happiness as it directly affects the quality of the life of an individual when awake inducing his mental sharpness, emotional balance, creativity and vitality. Sleep is, therefore, a biological and essential ingredient of the basic necessities of life. If this sleep is disturbed, the mind gets disoriented and it disrupts the health cycle. If this disruption is brought about in odd hours preventing an individual from getting normal sleep, it also causes energy disbalance, indigestion and also affects cardiovascular health. These symptoms, therefore, make sleep so essential that its deprivation would result in mental and physical torture both. It has a wide range of negative effects. It also impairs the normal functioning and performance of an individual which is compulsory in day-to-day life of a human being. Sleep, therefore, is a self rejuvenating element of our life cycle and is, therefore, part and partial of human life. The disruption of sleep is to deprive a person of a basic priority, resulting in adverse metabolic effects. It is a medicine for weariness which if impeded would lead to disastrous results. Deprivation of sleep has tumultuous adverse effects. It causes a stir and disturbs the quiet and peace of an individual's physical state. A natural process which is inherent in a human being if disturbed obviously affects basic life. It is for this reason that if a person is deprived of sleep, the effect thereof, is treated to be torturous. To take away the right of natural rest is also therefore violation of a human right. It becomes a violation of a fundamental right when it is disturbed intentionally, unlawfully and for no justification. To arouse a person suddenly, brings about a feeling of shock and benumbness. No person can be divested of his fundamental rights. They are incapable of being taken away or abridged. All that the State can do, by exercise of its legislative power, is to regulate

these rights by imposition of reasonable restrictions on them. Upon an analysis of the law, the following tests emerge:- The restriction can be imposed only by or under the authority of law. It cannot be imposed by exercise of executive power without any law to back it up. Each restriction must be reasonable. A restriction must be related to the purpose mentioned in Article 19(2).

Source: Sleep is a fundamental right; a different perspective, The Times of India, September 13, 2023

Q.55) Rohan, a commercial pilot flying for Air Vistara, is challenging a newly promulgated ordinance by the Ministry of Civil Aviation mandating pilots to fly extended hours due to a sudden surge in military operations on the borders, leading to a shortage of available pilots for commercial flights. This ordinance lacks a parliamentary act backing it. Rohan claims that the ordinance has drastically reduced his sleep hours leading to severe fatigue and adverse health effects, thus violating his fundamental rights as per Article 21. Considering the given passage, which of the following is legally valid?

- (A) Rohan's claim is invalid because the government has wide latitude to regulate flight hours during emergencies.
- (B) Rohan's claim is valid as the imposition is by an executive order without a parliamentary act, hence unlawful.
- (C) Rohan's claim is unjustified since pilots inherently agree to unpredictable work hours upon employment.
- (D) Rohan's situation is not ideal, however, not a violation of rights as fatigue management is not within the scope of Article 21.

Q.56) Anjali, a journalist, after covering a news piece on the government's alleged misuse of power, is suddenly awakened from her sleep and detained without an arrest warrant by the police based on an executive order. The government claims this to be a reasonable restriction due to the sensitive nature of her report which could incite public disorder. Anjali contests the legality of the detention and infringement upon her fundamental right to sleep. Given the passage above, determine the legality of the government's action:

- (A) The government's action is legal as journalists accept the risk of restriction due to the sensitive nature of their work.
- (B) The action is illegal as it is an executive order not backed by law, making the detention unjust and violating her right to sleep.
- (C) The action is legal since the government has the power to impose restrictions in the interest of public order according to Article 19(2).
- (D) Detention is justifiable considering the immediacy of threat posed by the publication, even without an arrest warrant.

Q.57) Aarav, a freelancer working from home, lives next to a government construction site for a new metro project in Delhi. Despite regulations prescribing construction noise limits and timings, the site operates 24 hours due to a directive from the local authorities to expedite work, resulting in Aarav's continuous sleep deprivation. He

claims the directive duly violates his fundamental right enshrined in Article 21. How would Aarav's claim be resolved in light of the passage provided?

- (A) Aarav's claim is unjust since the speedy completion of the metro project is a reasonable restriction in the public interest.
- (B) Aarav does not have a valid claim as the home-based work nature does not guarantee immunity from external noise.
- (C) Aarav's claim would succeed because the disruption of his sleep due to unauthorized extension of construction hours violates Article 21.
- (D) The claim will fail because local authorities have the power to alter regulations for infrastructure projects that benefit the public at large.

Q.58) Meena, a local resident, is issued a notice for eviction without any prior legal proceedings from her generational home located in a now-declared slum area, based on an executive decree. The notice came within days after the clearance of a government proposal to build a luxury commercial complex there. Meena alleges that the sudden eviction without due process and the lack of rehabilitation alternatives infringes on her fundamental rights. Based on the passage, which option is most accurate?

- (A) Meena's eviction is lawful because slum clearance is implicitly reasonable for achieving greater public good.
- (B) Meena's claim will not stand as possession of property does not fall under the protection of Article 21 of the Constitution.
- (C) Meena could successfully claim violation of her rights as eviction without due legal process and without a law sanctioning it breaches Article 21.
- (D) The executive decree overrides individual property rights, and hence Meena's eviction is legitimate and not a violation of rights.

Q.59) Vikrant, a truck driver, is fined and his commercial driving license is temporarily suspended by the state transport authority for not adhering to new driving hour regulations imposed suddenly through a notification. This new regulation limits driving hours more stringently to combat roadway accidents. However, the regulation was put in place without a formal statute or any legislative action. Vikrant challenges the suspension, claiming that it impedes his right to work and earn a livelihood without a legal basis. Considering the passage, what would be the outcome of Vikrant's claim?

- (A) The truck driver's suspension is valid as maintaining road safety through driving hour regulations is a reasonable restriction on professional freedom.
- (B) Vikrant's claim is invalid because a commercial license is a privilege subject to regulatory control by authorities at all times.
- (C) Suspension of the license without legislation backing the regulation is illegal and Vikrant can succeed in his claim for violating his rights under Article 21.
- (D) His claim will not stand as occupational regulation is not covered under the ambit of Article 21 and the state can exercise discretionary powers.

Q.60) Dasharath, a pilot for a major Indian airline, was compelled to fly overtime during a particularly busy travel season. Concerned about the adverse effects of

fatigue on flight safety, he filed a complaint against the airline, alleging that his right to sleep, as an aspect of his right to life and personal liberty, was violated by the imposed flight and duty time limitations. The airline argued that the increased hours were within the sanctioned limits prescribed by the Director-General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) regulations and were a necessary response to the exceptionally high demand for flights during the season. Dasharath claimed that even if the regulations allowed for extended hours, the exhaustion he experienced impacted his health and jeopardized the safety of the passengers, thus infringing on his fundamental rights under Article 21. The airline countered by stating that the regulations were reasonable restrictions placed in the interest of the public and were within the bounds of the law.

- (A) Dasharath's complaint is not valid, as the airline adhered to the DGCA regulations, which are lawful and override any claim of fundamental rights violation.
- (B) Dasharath's right to sleep and personal liberty is violated, as the imposed flight and duty time limitations, despite being regulated, interfered with his biological necessity for sleep.
- (C) The airline's imposition of extended duty hours, even if within legal limits, does not justify violating Dasharath's fundamental rights, as right to work-related rest is an extension of Article 21.
- (D) While Dasharath's health concerns are valid, they do not constitute a violation of fundamental rights under Article 21 since the increased hours were a reasonable restriction placed for public good.

PASSAGE - 11

As evident from the word "emergency", it refers to the unexpected turn of events that causes the public authorities to take instant actions within their boundary. Human civil rights, except Articles 20 and 21 of the Indian Constitution, are removed from the state or Nation during an emergency. Most of the emergencies are brought about by breaking down administrative machinery. Emergency in the Indian Constitution can be differentiated as National Emergencies, State Emergencies, and Financial Emergencies. Part XVIII of the Constitution contains the emergency provisions in India.

Article 352 demarcates the National Emergency: According to Article 352, the President may declare an emergency when the region is under a state of attack, external intrusion, or internal rebellion (the term internal disturbance was changed to internal rebellion by the 44th amendment). Though such a declaration could only be made in the presence of the legislative house and further supported by each chamber, the emergency was withdrawn after a month of announcement.

The first emergency in the Nation was declared during the war with China, which lasted between 1962 and 1968. After that, the most contentious emergency was declared due to internal conflict by Smt. Indira Gandhi.

State Emergency has been included in Article 356: Article 356 marks out that the President can declare a state emergency on receipt of briefs by the Governor of a particular state or by the President's observation on degrading mechanisms of the state. Thirty-five instances of President rule have been recorded under the rule of Smt. Indira Gandhi.

Financial Emergencies are in Article 360: The President can declare financial emergencies if convincing evidence of an unstable economy and credibility is encountered. Executive and legislative factors play a central role in declaring a financial emergency. According to Article 360, a corresponding proclamation will be withheld during the entire emergency period. Financial emergency has never been declared in India.

Source: Tribe, Laurence H., and Patrick O. Gudridge. "The Anti-Emergency Constitution." *The Yale Law Journal* 113, no. 8 (2004): 1801–70. <https://doi.org/10.2307/4135783>.

Q.61) Rahul, a prominent political leader, was present when the President proclaimed a National Emergency citing severe internal disturbances in the country. Rahul argues that the emergency is unconstitutional because there has been no war or external aggression, and the disturbances are not significant enough to merit such a declaration. He seeks your legal opinion regarding the validity of the emergency. Which of the following statements is most accurate?

- (A) The emergency is unconstitutional because internal disturbances do not justify a National Emergency unless escalated to internal rebellion.
- (B) The emergency is valid regardless of the nature of the disturbances, as the President has complete discretion in declaring a National Emergency.
- (C) Since the legislative assembly was in session when the emergency was declared, Rahul's concern about constitutionality is invalid.
- (D) The declaration is constitutional since the President has the authority to declare an emergency based on internal disturbances alone without escalation.

Q.62) During her tenure, Chief Minister Anjali receives a report of political unrest and administrative breakdown in the state of Pragpur. Concerned about the governance mechanisms deteriorating, she writes to the President recommending the imposition of President's rule. The President acts on her recommendation immediately without further observation. Which of the following best describes the correctness of the President's decision?

- (A) The decision is correct since the Chief Minister's report is sufficient for the President to declare a state emergency.
- (B) The President's decision is premature as he should have independently verified the deterioration of state mechanisms before declaring state emergency.
- (C) The declaration is invalid as under Article 356, President's rule cannot be based solely on the Chief Minister's report.
- (D) President's rule is valid even without independent Presidential observation as the council of ministers' backing is enough for imposing it.

Q.63) Amidst a financial downturn, the President contemplates on proclaiming a Financial Emergency in accordance with Article 360. Economic advisors advocate for the proclamation based on fluctuations in the stock market and a high fiscal deficit. However, there is no evidence of an inability to meet debt obligations. Vikram, the

finance minister, argues that a Financial Emergency declaration requires more than just economic disturbances. Is his argument valid?

- (A) Yes, because there must be convincing evidence of an unstable economy and credibility, not just market fluctuations or fiscal issues.
- (B) No, since financial emergencies can be declared due to any significant economic disturbances including stock market fluctuations.
- (C) Yes, because the Constitution reserves financial emergency declarations for situations where debt obligations cannot be met.
- (D) No, as financial emergencies are at the President's discretion when advised by the economic council, regardless of debt payment capabilities.

Q.64) During heightened tensions with a neighboring country, the President of India declares a National Emergency premised on the threat of external aggression. Simultaneously, a violent secessionist movement emerges in a northern state, further complicating the situation. The emergency has been communicated to the legislative house, but not yet supported by either chamber. It has been 20 days since the announcement. Does the declaration maintain its validity?

- (A) The declaration remains valid, as it needs to be supported within a month of the announcement and the pre-existing external threat justifies the emergency.
- (B) No, the declaration is invalid because the emergence of a new internal rebellion cannot be covered under the originally declared external aggression-based emergency.
- (C) Yes, it remains valid, as long as the President incorporates the internal rebellion into the emergency declaration before the end of the month.
- (D) The emergency is currently invalid as it has not received the mandatory support from both chambers of the legislative house post the announcement.

Q.65) Following intense political turmoil, the President receives a communique from the Union Cabinet advising the declaration of a National Emergency due to threats of internal rebellion, without any recommendation from the state Governor. An emergency is declared accordingly. This act is challenged in the Supreme Court as being procedurally flawed. Is the challenge likely to hold merit?

- (A) Yes, because the President ignored the Governor's inputs, which is a necessary condition before declaring a State Emergency under Article 356, not a National Emergency.
- (B) No, because the emergency was declared on the grounds of internal rebellion, which does not require a recommendation from the state Governor for validity.
- (C) Yes, as the declaration of a National Emergency requires explicit support from the Governor before any such proclamation.
- (D) No, because a communique from the Union Cabinet suffices, and the Governor's recommendation is not explicitly required for a National Emergency.

Q.66) In the Republic of Bharatpur, President Ramnath Singh receives an economic report from the Ministry of Finance indicating severe instability and the potential for a nationwide financial crisis. The report shows a dramatic decline in foreign exchange

reserves, a steep fall in the value of the national currency, and a drastic increase in government debt, causing a domino effect in the financial markets. The debt crisis has rendered the government unable to meet its immediate financial obligations, including payments on international loans. Additionally, Bharatpur faces a grave threat due to speculation against its currency by international traders, leading to hyperinflation. Having considered the gravity of the situation, Ramnath Singh calls an emergency cabinet meeting which is followed by consultations with the leaders of the opposition, financial experts, and the head of the Reserve Bank of Bharatpur. The consensus is that the economic instability is of a magnitude that threatens the financial stability and credit of the nation. After detailed deliberation, President Singh contemplates invoking Article 360 to declare a financial emergency. Although the legislative houses are in recess, he has the support of the executive branch and advisors who affirm the need for immediate action to stem the crisis. With the legislative houses unable to convene immediately, President Singh must decide on the appropriate course of action. Which of the following actions is President Ramnath Singh constitutionally authorized to take in this situation?

- (A) President Singh must await the reassembly of the legislative houses before declaring a financial emergency as the lack of immediate consultation nullifies his authority in this matter.
- (B) President Singh can provisionally declare a financial emergency, but it must be ratified by the legislative houses at the earliest possible instance when they reconvene.
- (C) President Singh is incapable of declaring any form of emergency without a referendum from the population, as the assembly is in recess and the direct democracy principle applies.
- (D) As the financial emergency is unprecedented in Bharatpur, President Singh is obligated to first seek approval from an international monetary body before such a declaration.

PASSAGE – 12

Specific performance means enforcement of exact terms of the contract. Under it the plaintiff claims for the specific thing of which he is entitled as per the terms of contract. For example, if A agrees to sell certain shares to B of a specific company which are limited in number and after the payment made by B, if A refuses to sell the shares then B is entitled to recovery of those shares. For instance, in cases involving unique or irreplaceable items, such as artworks or antiques whose value extends beyond mere monetary assessment, specific performance becomes indispensable. The court's decision in *Ram Karan v. Govind Lal* exemplifies this principle; here, the buyer's right to specific performance was upheld due to the unique nature of the agricultural land involved and the inadequacy of monetary compensation as a remedy. Similarly, in *M. Ramalingam v. V. Subramanyam*, the court mandated specific performance when the defendant, despite receiving a part payment, reneged on completing the sale deed, underscoring the transaction's binding nature and the inadequacy of monetary compensation. Conversely, Section 14 of the Act delineates scenarios where specific performance cannot be mandated. Primarily, this encompasses situations where monetary compensation suffices as a remedy, including standard commercial transactions involving goods or services readily available in the market. Additionally, contracts entailing intricate or minute details, or those dependent on personal

qualifications or volitions, fall outside the ambit of specific performance due to the practical difficulties in enforcing such agreements precisely as per their terms. Moreover, the Act recognizes that contracts of a determinable nature, or those necessitating continuous duties beyond the court's supervisory capacity, cannot be specifically enforced. This provision ensures that the legal system does not overextend itself by undertaking to monitor complex, ongoing contractual obligations that could entail indefinite judicial oversight. However, the Act carves out exceptions under Section 14(3), allowing for the specific performance of certain types of contracts, such as those involving the execution of mortgage deeds or the construction of buildings, provided the contract's terms are sufficiently clear and the plaintiff has a significant interest in its fulfillment. These exceptions underscore the Act's flexible approach, balancing the need for enforceability with the practicalities of judicial intervention. This nuanced legal landscape reflects the Specific Relief Act's endeavor to harmonize the principles of equity, fairness, and practicality. By delineating clear criteria for the enforceability of specific performance, the Act provides a robust framework within which parties can navigate their contractual rights and obligations, ensuring that remedies are tailored to the unique circumstances of each case. This legal architecture not only upholds the sanctity of contracts but also ensures that justice is delivered in a manner that is both equitable and consonant with the practical realities of contract enforcement.

Source: Specific Performance of Contract and its enforceability, Mondaq, June 17, 2020.

Q.67) Abhishek, an art collector, entered into a contract with Deepak, who promised to sell him an original M.F. Husain painting, for which Abhishek paid an advance of 50% of the agreed price. Deepak later received a lucrative offer from a third party and refused to complete the sale with Abhishek. The painting is a rare piece with significant sentimental value to Abhishek, as it was the last piece needed to complete his collection of Husain's work. Despite Abhishek's insistence and the irreplaceable nature of the painting, Deepak remains adamant not to sell it to Abhishek. Following a legal consultation, Abhishek decides to file a suit for specific performance. Which of the following options is most legally viable for Abhishek's pursuit of the painting?

- (A) Abhishek can seek specific performance since he has partially paid, the painting holds unique value, and monetary compensation is not adequate in this case.
- (B) Abhishek cannot seek specific performance, as paying an advance does not necessarily guarantee the entitlement to a remedy beyond monetary damages.
- (C) Abhishek must accept monetary damages as the painting, being an artwork, does not qualify for specific performance under any circumstances.
- (D) Deepak faces no legal repercussions, as he has the right to offer the painting to a higher bidder and Abhishek was only an interested buyer.

Q.68) Vinayak, a young entrepreneur, signed a contract with Mahira Constructions Pvt. Ltd., to build a custom-designed eco-friendly home that incorporates unique, sustainable technology features not readily available in the market. As per the contract, Mahira Constructions received a stipulated sum as an advance to initiate the project. Two months into the construction, Mahira faces unexpected financial difficulties and halts the project, intending to refund Vinayak. However, Vinayak

argues that the contractual agreement's unique nature renders a refund an unsatisfactory remedy and insists on the contract's specific performance. Is Vinayak's demand for specific performance of the contract legally enforceable?

- (A) Vinayak's demand for specific performance is legally enforceable since the contract involves the construction of a building with unique sustainable features which are not available in the market.
- (B) Vinayak is only entitled to a refund as the unexpected financial difficulties faced by Mahira Constructions absolve them from the duty to adhere to the original contract.
- (C) The contract is considered of a determinable nature, hence specific performance cannot be enforced as it is not practicable to compel Mahira Constructions to complete the project.
- (D) The court will not enforce specific performance but will supervise Mahira Constructions to construct the house as per a renegotiated timeframe deemed reasonable.

Q.69) Rohan entered into an agreement with Chitra, a renowned muralist, to create a large and intricate wall mural in his new boutique hotel. Chitra began the project but due to artistic differences, she wishes to terminate the contract and refund the advance payment. Rohan insists that Chitra complete the mural according to the specific design they initially agreed upon, arguing that her unique style and reputation significantly contribute to the ambiance he envisions for his hotel. No similar artist in the region possesses Chitra's distinct flair. Rohan is considering legal action to enforce the completion of the mural. What is Chitra's liability in this scenario?

- (A) Chitra must complete the mural as the contract is legally enforceable given its bespoke nature, and another artist cannot replicate her unique style.
- (B) Chitra can terminate the contract by refunding the advance as the contract is dependent on her personal qualifications, which are not enforceable by the court.
- (C) The contract is enforceable if Chitra's artistic style is not considered a personal qualification but rather as a specified condition of the contractual agreement.
- (D) Rohan must accept Chitra's decision to cancel the project, as the contract involves creative work which cannot be exactly enforced according to its terms.

Q.70) Priya, a software developer, has signed a contract with TechMinds Ltd. to create a specialized encryption program for their client's exclusive use. After working on the project for four months and receiving partial payment, Priya decides to back out due to the laborious nature of the work. The contract explicitly stated that in the event of non-completion, Priya would be liable for specific performance. TechMinds, recognizing that the unique encryption program cannot be easily replicated by another developer, seeks to enforce the contract. Does Priya have an obligation to complete the contract under specific performance?

- (A) Priya has no obligation as the contract's terms cannot be specifically enforced since it involves intricate details that only Priya can execute, making practical enforcement challenging.
- (B) TechMinds can enforce the contract as it relates to the construction of a program, an exception allowed under the law where the terms are clear and the work is unique.

- (C) The contract is determinable due to the nature of ongoing duties, exempting Priya from specific performance and leaving TechMinds to seek other developers.
- (D) Priya is liable for specific performance as the contract is for a specialized encryption program and the partially completed work demonstrates her obligation to fulfill the contractual terms.

Q.71) Vikas agreed to purchase a rare collection of vintage coins from Suresh, who is considered a reputable dealer in numismatic items. The collection is sought after by museums and collectors worldwide. After the agreement and Vikas' payment of a significant deposit, Suresh receives a higher offer from an overseas buyer. However, Suresh is aware that the collection has a particular historical value to Vikas, who intends to donate it to a national museum in India. Suresh refuses to honor the initial agreement, and Vikas files a suit for specific performance. Is Vikas entitled to a decree of specific performance for the collection of vintage coins?

- (A) Vikas is entitled to specific performance as the coins are a rare collection with historical significance, indicating the inadequacy of monetary damages as relief.
- (B) Suresh is within his rights to refuse Vikas and sell to the higher bidder, as contracts involving tangible goods like coins are subject to standard commercial transaction rules.
- (C) The contract is enforceable only if Vikas can demonstrate that the collection's historical value is tied to its uniqueness and not merely its commercial worth.
- (D) Specific performance is not applicable as the nature of the coins being antique items might lead to valuation issues and thus, only monetary damages are suitable.

Q.72) In the burgeoning town of Navpuri, Ashok, an avid art collector, entered into a contract with Bhavesh, who owned a rare painting by the late renowned artist Chandrasekhar. The painting, known as "Dawn of the Delta," had significant sentimental value to Ashok, reminiscent of his childhood home by the river. Ashok paid a substantial sum as an advance to secure the transaction. However, Bhavesh later received a lucrative offer from an overseas collector and refused to complete the sale with Ashok. Ashok filed a suit seeking specific performance, arguing that no other painting could replace the specific emotional and aesthetic features inherent in "Dawn of the Delta." Bhavesh contends that monetary damages should suffice. Given the facts, what will be the most probable outcome?

- (A) The court will enforce specific performance because "Dawn of the Delta" has sentimental and aesthetic features that cannot be quantified monetarily.
- (B) The court will not enforce specific performance and will instead award damages as Bhavesh has a willing overseas buyer offering a higher compensation.
- (C) The court will mandate specific performance only if Ashok agrees to also compensate Bhavesh for the loss of the higher bid from the overseas collector.
- (D) The court will dismiss the claim for specific performance since "Dawn of the Delta" is a movable property and its sentimental value isn't recognized legally.

PASSAGE – 13

The legal maxim "Injuria Sine Damno" fundamentally underscores the essence of rights protection within the ambit of law, especially within the domain of tort law. This Latin phrase, directly translating to "injury without damage," serves as a cornerstone in legal doctrines, emphasizing the sanctity of legal rights irrespective of the presence or absence of actual harm or damage. It articulates a scenario where the breach of a legal right warrants legal action, even in the absence of tangible loss. This principle is intrinsic to understanding the fabric of legal rights and their enforcement, which the law unequivocally upholds, signaling that the mere infringement of a right, recognized by law, suffices to constitute a legal wrong. The doctrine of "Injuria Sine Damno" elevates the concept of legal rights, putting forth that certain rights are so fundamental that their mere violation, sans any consequential loss, necessitates legal scrutiny and remedy. It is predicated on the notion that every individual holds inherent rights - be it to property, personal security, or freedom - which when infringed upon, ignite the mechanisms of legal redress. This legal construct not only acknowledges the intrinsic value of rights but also fortifies the legal recourse available for their protection, transcending the traditional requisites of damage for actionable claims. It is a testament to the legal system's commitment to upholding individual rights against unjust encroachments, irrespective of the quantifiable damage. The applicability and impact of this principle are vividly illustrated through landmark judicial pronouncements, which have further nuanced its interpretation and scope. Cases such as *Ashby v. White* and *Bhim Singh v. State of Jammu & Kashmir*, among others, underscore the legal system's vigilance in safeguarding rights. These cases elucidate scenarios where the breach of legal rights, despite not culminating in physical or monetary harm, were adjudged as legal wrongs, meriting judicial intervention and remedy. Particularly, these judgments have articulated the principle that the violation of a legal right, in itself, constitutes an actionable claim, thereby reinforcing the legal framework's responsiveness to the sanctity of individual rights.

Moreover, the principle of "Injuria Sine Damno" intricately intertwines with other legal doctrines, such as the Specific Relief Act, elucidating the legal system's architecture aimed at the preservation of rights. It highlights the proactive stance of law in not merely addressing the aftermath of rights violations but preemptively ensuring their sanctity. This doctrine serves as a legal bulwark, ensuring that individuals have recourse to justice even in the absence of tangible harm, thus fostering a legal environment conducive to the protection and promotion of fundamental rights. In conclusion, the doctrine of "Injuria Sine Damno" is emblematic of the law's overarching principle to protect and preserve legal rights. It underscores the notion that the infringement of rights, in and of itself, is a grievance deserving of legal remedy, thereby reinforcing the legal system's commitment to justice and equity. Through its application and interpretation across landmark cases, the doctrine not only elucidates the breadth and depth of legal rights but also ensures their vigorous protection, thereby serving as a cornerstone in the edifice of legal jurisprudence.

Source: Injuria Sine Damno, Law Bhoomi, July 4, 2023.

Q.73) Raman Kumar, a respected journalist, publishes an investigative report unveiling illegal land appropriations by a local authority in Meerut. In response, the authority uses its influence to impose a travel restriction on Raman, prohibiting him from leaving the city without permission, albeit without any legal proceedings. Raman sues the

authority for this restriction, even though it hasn't caused him any financial loss or physical harm. He claims his fundamental right to freedom of movement was infringed. Which of the following is the most legally sound outcome?

- (A) Raman's suit is unsuccessful because he needs to demonstrate actual monetary or physical damage to have a valid claim.
- (B) Raman's suit prevails as his legal right to freedom of movement is recognized by law and any infringement thereof is a legal wrong, regardless of actual loss or harm.
- (C) The authority's imposition of travel restriction is lawful as long as the public benefits from the investigative report are unclear.
- (D) The suit is dismissed as illegal land appropriations is a separate issue and cannot be connected with personal rights infringement claims.

Q.74) Vinod, a businessman, erects a high boundary wall, blocking the picturesque view from his neighbor Arjun's ancestral home in Ooty. The view has been a cherished aspect of the property, but its obstruction hasn't affected the property's market value nor Arjun's physical use of his home. Arjun decides to file a suit against Vinod, claiming that the aesthetic value of his property is a legal right. In the context of "Injuria Sine Damno", which outcome is most justified?

- (A) Arjun's suit fails since the principle of "Injuria Sine Damno" does not extend to intangible rights such as aesthetic enjoyment.
- (B) The suit prospers on the grounds that restriction of natural light and air due to the wall negatively impacted Arjun's physical health, thereby constituting tangible harm.
- (C) Arjun's suit flourishes because the Specific Relief Act supports proactive legal action for the preservation of legal rights, which includes the enjoyment of property.
- (D) The case is dismissed as there is no loss in market value, which is the only valid consideration for property-related disputes under the law.

Q.75) Priyanka, an activist, is planning a peaceful protest against environmental degradation in Shimla. Two days before the event, local authorities preemptively detain Priyanka without any charges, citing potential public disorder. Priyanka's detention lasts for 48 hours, following which she is released without any subsequent legal action being taken against her. She decides to file a lawsuit against the authorities for the miscarriage of justice as her fundamental right to assemble peacefully was hindered, despite not having undergone any physical abuse or financial loss during the detention. What is the likely resolution of her lawsuit?

- (A) Priyanka's lawsuit is dismissed because public safety concerns take precedence over individual rights, making the detention justified.
- (B) Her lawsuit is dismissed due to the lack of any financial loss or physical suffering caused by the temporary detention.
- (C) Priyanka's lawsuit is upheld because the detention infringed her fundamental right to assemble peacefully, which constitutes a legal wrong based on the principle of "Injuria Sine Damno".
- (D) The lawsuit fails since there was no formal charge, and therefore, no actual infringement of her legal rights occurred.

Q.76) Sanjit, who belongs to a scheduled caste, is denied entry into an upscale restaurant in Delhi solely based on his caste identity despite his ability to afford the services. He faces no verbal or physical hostility, and the denial does not impact his social standing or earnings. Sanjit decides to sue the restaurant for discrimination. Based on "Injuria Sine Damno", how would Sanjit's legal action be adjudicated?

- (A) The lawsuit will succeed because Sanjit's right to non-discrimination based on caste is enshrined in law, and any violation, without consequential loss, warrants legal recourse.
- (B) Sanjit's legal action fails because discrimination without accompanying hate speech or physical assault does not amount to a legal violation.
- (C) The lawsuit is determined to be baseless because the denial did not affect his social or financial position.
- (D) The action is unsuccessful as it is commercial discretion of the restaurant to serve whom they choose, and there is no clear legal wrong.

Q.77) Leena, an internet personality, finds that a private company is using her image in advertising without her consent. The advertisement portrays her in a positive light and has inadvertently bolstered her online followers, causing no reputational or monetary damage. Seeking to establish control over the usage of her likeness, Leena files a lawsuit for unauthorized use of her image. What ruling aligns with the doctrine of "Injuria Sine Damno"?

- (A) Leena's lawsuit is successful based on the principle that unauthorized use of one's image is a violation of personal rights and serves as a ground for legal action independent of harm.
- (B) The lawsuit fails since the advertisement inadvertently benefited her, and there is no legal provision to sanction beneficial appropriations of image.
- (C) The lawsuit is unsuccessful because the unauthorized use has to result in patently offensive representations to qualify as a legal wrong.
- (D) The case is dismissed because there is no apparent damage to Leena's reputation or loss of earnings, which are necessary to establish legal injury.

Q.78) Vishwanath, a local councilor, decides to embark on a campaign to improve roads in his constituency. During a survey, he comes across Amar's residence, whose front yard slightly encroaches on the public land that Vishwanath plans to convert into a sidewalk. Though Amar's encroachment has been peacefully overlooked for years by the local community, Vishwanath orders the municipal workers to demolish the yard's edge without notice, arguing that it's for the public good. Amar returns home to see the uprooted garden, even though there was no harm done to the public by the encroachment. What could be the possible legal recourse for Amar based on the principle discussed in the passage?

- (A) Amar can seek no legal recourse since the encroachment was on public land, and the act was intended for the public benefit.
- (B) Amar has a legal right to demand compensation since the demolition occurred without notice even though no tangible damage was caused to the public.

- (C) Amar cannot claim legal rights because the councilor's campaign is backed by the majority of the constituency.
- (D) Since Amar had not faced any real damage earlier, he cannot demand legal action against the councilor or the municipal workers.

PASSAGE – 14

The legal maxim "Volenti Non Fit Injuria," which translates to "no injury is done to a willing person," is a pivotal doctrine in the realm of tort law, delineating the boundaries of liability in instances where an individual voluntarily consents to assume risks. This principle elucidates that when a person engages in an activity with full knowledge of and consent to the inherent risks, they are precluded from seeking compensation for any resultant harm. The application of this doctrine significantly influences the adjudication of numerous tort cases, where the defence of voluntary assumption of risk becomes a crucial factor in determining the extent of a defendant's liability. Essentials of Volenti Non Fit Injuria are:

1. Voluntary Acceptance of Risk

The crux of this doctrine lies in the voluntary and informed consent to undertake a known risk. This consent implies a comprehensive understanding of the nature and magnitude of the risks involved. For instance, a participant in extreme sports such as skydiving acknowledges the potential dangers through explicit agreements or waivers, thereby relinquishing the right to hold others liable for injuries sustained during the activity.

2. Informed Consent

For the defence of "Volenti Non Fit Injuria" to be valid, the acceptance of risk must be based on a fully informed decision. This necessitates clear communication regarding the potential hazards, ensuring that the consenting party is fully aware of what they are agreeing to.

3. Capacity to Consent

The effectiveness of this doctrine is contingent upon the consenting individual's capacity to make informed decisions. This encompasses mental soundness and legal majority, affirming that the consent is not vitiated by any form of incapacity.

4. Legality of the Risk

The doctrine only applies to legal activities where the risks are acknowledged as part of the inherent nature of the activity. It does not extend to situations involving illegal acts where consent to risk cannot be legally recognized.

The principle of "Volenti Non Fit Injuria" finds widespread application across various scenarios, from recreational activities to consented medical procedures. However, its applicability is curtailed by several limitations. For example, in rescue situations, the doctrine does not apply as the act of rescuing is propelled by a moral obligation rather than a voluntary assumption of risk. Similarly, the principle is inapplicable in instances of gross negligence or illegal acts where the harm exceeds the scope of any presumed consent. It is critical to distinguish "Volenti Non Fit Injuria" from contributory negligence, another defence in tort law. While both involve the plaintiff's role in their own harm, "Volenti Non Fit Injuria" denotes a complete assumption of risk, negating the defendant's liability. In contrast, contributory negligence implies a partial assumption of risk, potentially reducing the compensation due to the plaintiff's negligence contributing to their harm. Judicial interpretations have played a substantial role in defining the contours of "Volenti Non Fit Injuria." Landmark cases

have established that the principle does not absolve defendants of liability in cases of deliberate harm or where the risks assumed are beyond what could be legally consented to. Courts have emphasized the need for genuine consent, free from coercion or undue influence, for this defence to be valid.

Source: Volenti non fit injuria, Cornell Law School.

Q.79) During the Holi celebrations, Ravi decides to participate in a community event where participants play with colors and water. The event organizers, Shaurya Sabha, clearly mention that natural colors will be used, but Pranay, one of the organizers, decides to use synthetic colors that he personally thinks are more vibrant. Sanjana, a participant who willingly joins the event knowing the risks associated with playing Holi, suffers an allergic reaction because of the synthetic colors used, which was neither disclosed nor anticipated by participants. Assuming that the reaction was specifically due to the undisclosed use of synthetic colors, can Sanjana hold Shaurya Sabha liable for her injuries?

- (A) Yes, because the principle of "Volenti Non Fit Injuria" does not apply as the risk was neither voluntarily nor fully informed.
- (B) No, because Sanjana had voluntarily participated in the Holi event and thus assumed all inherent risks associated.
- (C) No, because Holi is a cultural festival and any participation implies a natural acceptance of risks involved.
- (D) Yes, because Sanjana consented under the impression that the event involved only natural colors, which is a standard practice.

Q.80) Dr. Alok, a neurosurgeon, informs his patient, Mahesh, about the risks involved in a complex brain surgery. Mahesh, who is desperate for a cure, signs the consent form without reading it through and subsequently suffers from partial hearing loss as a known potential side effect of the procedure. Dr. Alok had taken all necessary precautions, and there is no evidence of negligence. Mahesh decides to sue Dr. Alok for damages. Will Mahesh's claim against Dr. Alok be sustainable in light of the "Volenti Non Fit Injuria" principle?

- (A) Yes, because there was no actual voluntary acceptance of the risk on Mahesh's part as he did not read the consent form.
- (B) No, by signing the consent form, Mahesh had effectively accepted all risks, making his claim unsustainable.
- (C) Yes, because the resultant hearing loss is a harm that exceeds the scope of Mahesh's presumed consent by merely signing the form.
- (D) No, because Mahesh had the capacity to consent and there was no evidence of coercion or undue influence from Dr. Alok.

Q.81) Anmol, having just reached the legal majority age, signs up for a beginner's mountaineering course with Nanda Adventures. Prior to signing up, he was verbally informed of the risks involved, but nothing was provided in writing. During his training, Anmol slips due to a poorly maintained rope provided by the organizers and sustains multiple fractures. He decides to sue Nanda Adventures for negligence. Nanda

Adventures claims that Anmol had consented to the risks involved. Can Nanda Adventures successfully invoke the defence of "Volenti Non Fit Injuria"?

- (A) Yes, because Anmol had been verbally informed of the risks, which constitutes as informed consent under the principle of "Volenti Non Fit Injuria."
- (B) No, because Anmol was not informed in writing about the risks, and thus, the verbal communication does not count as informed consent.
- (C) No, because providing a poorly maintained rope is an act of negligence and goes beyond the risks one can legally consent to.
- (D) Yes, because Anmol is of legal majority and his decision to participate in the course implies voluntary acceptance of all inherent risks.

Q.82) Aarav, an avid adventurer, joins an illegal street racing event organized by Reckless Riders, a notorious group known for such activities. Before participating, he signs a waiver acknowledging the illegal nature of the event and the risks of injury, or potential arrest. During the race, a poorly set-up roadblock by the organizers leads to a severe accident, and Aarav is severely injured. He decides to file a lawsuit against the organizers for his injuries. Given the circumstances and the illegal nature of the event, is Aarav's lawsuit likely to succeed based on the principle of "Volenti Non Fit Injuria"?

- (A) Yes, because the organizers' setting up of a poor roadblock constitutes gross negligence, which bypasses the voluntary assumption of risk.
- (B) No, because Aarav voluntarily signed a waiver and assumed all risks, knowing the event was illegal.
- (C) Yes, because the legality of the event is vital and the consent to participate in an illegal activity does not extend to consent to negligence.
- (D) No, because Aarav had the mental capacity and legal majority to understand and accept the risks, including the setting up of roadblocks.

Q.83) Deepak, a professional bungee jumper, provides consent to a sports company, Adrenaline Rush, to undergo an experimental bungee jumping technique that has a higher than average risk. Deepak is fully aware of the heightened risks and signs multiple consent forms. During the jump, the experimental bungee cord snaps due to a manufacturing defect, leading to significant injuries for Deepak. He decides to take legal action against Adrenaline Rush. Can Deepak's claim for compensation be precluded by "Volenti Non Fit Injuria"?

- (A) Yes, because he fully understood and consented to the heightened risks involved in the experimental technique, including equipment failure.
- (B) No, because the manufacturing defect represents a distinct and unacceptable risk that was not communicated, and beyond the risks he consented to.
- (C) No, because while Deepak's consent was informed, he lacked the authority or expertise to evaluate the risk of manufacturing defects.
- (D) Yes, because professional bungee jumpers like Deepak are presumed to understand and accept all risks, both known and unknown.

Q.84) While visiting a wildlife sanctuary, Rohan decides to enter a restricted area despite multiple warnings about the dangers of wild animal attacks. He signs a document at the entrance that absolves the sanctuary of any liability. Tragically, Rohan is later attacked by a leopard, sustaining serious injuries. Rohan's family files a lawsuit against the sanctuary claiming that it failed to ensure the safety of visitors. In defense, the sanctuary invokes "Volenti Non Fit Injuria." Is Rohan (through his family) likely to prevail in the lawsuit against the wildlife sanctuary?

- (A) Yes, because Rohan's entry into the restricted area does not absolve the sanctuary of its duty to take reasonable measures to prevent wild animal attacks.
- (B) No, because by entering the restricted area, Rohan fully and voluntarily assumed the risks associated, consistent with the principle of "Volenti Non Fit Injuria."
- (C) Yes, because the act of rescuing in case of an attack constitutes a moral obligation and the doctrine does not apply to such scenarios, as indicated in the passage.
- (D) No, because Rohan had the capacity to comprehend the clear warnings and the sanctuary obtained his consent regarding the risks.

LOGICAL REASONING**PASSAGE 15**

After doddering for the past few months, the Opposition has got a shot in the arm with Samajwadi Party (SP) and the Congress finalising their seat-sharing agreement in Uttar Pradesh. This is a milestone in the long road to opposition unity that still remains distant at a national level against the BJP. The agreement sees each side gaining something in the bargain. The Congress has got a respectable figure, though out of the 17 seats that it will contest, not many hold much electoral promise against a dominant BJP. Sonia Gandhi will not be contesting Rae Bareilly, which the Congress has won 17 times since 1952. Whether one or both of her children, Rahul Gandhi and Priyanka Gandhi, will contest, choosing between Rae Bareilly and neighbouring Amethi, remains an open question. Mr. Gandhi is trying to bring his battle against the BJP to the heartlands of U.P. As for the SP, the alliance is crucial in sustaining its social base of Yadavs and Muslims which resists the BJP. The Congress and the SP have found their alliance not merely mutually beneficial but also critical for their survival. It should be noted, however, that an alliance is no guarantee of victory. In 2019, the SP-BSP alliance could not aggregate its individual vote shares of 2014, and ended up a distant second to the BJP.

The SP-Congress tie-up is the rare good news that the INDIA bloc needs, hit by attrition with the exit of two of its partners, the Janata Dal (United) in Bihar and the Rashtriya Lok Dal in Uttar Pradesh, in recent days. In West Bengal, the Trinamool Congress and Congress are again in talks, though the broad contours of the conversation have not changed. The TMC remains adamant on conceding only two seats in the State and wanting a seat in Meghalaya and two in Assam. Neither have the conditions that led to the breakdown in talks improved since then. Coinciding with the revival of negotiations, Congress State President Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury visited Sandeshkhali, which is the new battleground between the TMC and the BJP. Attacking West Bengal Chief Minister Mamata Banerjee, he called her the "queen of cruelty". Opposition parties have not been able to announce seat sharing in Tamil Nadu and Bihar as yet. For the alliance to seamlessly work, the dominant partners in each State will have to cede ground to others, setting aside their own aspirations, while others will have to show the grace to accept the ground realities without basking in past glory.

Source: On the long road: On the INDIA bloc, The Hindu, 24 Feb, 2024.

Q.85) Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's arguments about the potential success of the SP-Congress alliance in Uttar Pradesh?

- (a) The SP-Congress alliance is relying heavily on the same strategies that failed the SP-BSP alliance in 2019.
- (b) Recent surveys indicate a significant increase in support for the SP and Congress among young voters in Uttar Pradesh.
- (c) Many constituencies contested by Congress under the alliance have historically shown strong support for the BJP.
- (d) The alliance has announced a comprehensive plan focusing on economic development and social justice to appeal to a broader demographic.

Q.86) Based on the author's arguments, which of the following must necessarily be true?

- (a) The SP-Congress alliance is guaranteed to secure a victory in the upcoming elections.
- (b) Opposition unity at a national level remains a distant goal.
- (c) All parties in opposition coalitions must have equal electoral promise and seat allocations.
- (d) The exit of partners like the Janata Dal (United) and the Rashtriya Lok Dal has strengthened the INDIA bloc.

Q.87) Which of the following judgements most closely conforms to the principle stated above regarding the criticality of the SP-Congress alliance for sustaining the SP's social base?

- (a) The alliance is primarily formed to counter the BJP's policies rather than to consolidate the SP's social base of Yadavs and Muslims.
- (b) The alliance between SP and Congress is crucial for maintaining the SP's existing support among Yadavs and Muslims, who are resistant to BJP policies.
- (c) The SP is seeking to expand its social base beyond Yadavs and Muslims through the alliance with Congress.
- (d) The alliance has been formed on the basis of shared ideological principles between the SP and Congress, with little consideration for social base impacts.

Q.88) How does the passage describe the effects of opposition parties not having announced seat sharing in Tamil Nadu and Bihar yet?

- (a) It highlights the potential for reduced electoral effectiveness and strategic disarray among the opposition.
- (b) It suggests an increased likelihood of individual party success due to focused campaigning.
- (c) It indicates a strategic advantage as it keeps the opposition's plans ambiguous to the BJP.
- (d) It notes that the lack of announcement has led to increased unity and cooperation among opposition parties.

Q.89) Which of the following is a correct expression of the author's opinion as stated in the passage?

- (a) The Congress party has secured the most electorally promising seats in the agreement with the SP.
- (b) Opposition unity is essential for the success of the INDIA bloc against the BJP at the national level.
- (c) The seat-sharing agreement between the SP and Congress has resulted in perfect electoral strategy alignment.
- (d) Alliances like the SP-Congress are mere formalities and do not influence electoral outcomes significantly.

Q.90) Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the author's argument that the SP-Congress alliance is mutually beneficial?

- (a) Recent polls show a significant decline in support for the BJP in Uttar Pradesh.
- (b) The BJP has significantly increased its electoral base in constituencies contested by the SP and Congress.
- (c) Independent analyses confirm that Yadavs and Muslims, core supporters of the SP, prefer the SP-Congress alliance to other parties.
- (d) The Congress party has announced it will not pursue any further alliances in Uttar Pradesh.

PASSAGE 2

Space used to be the final frontier but its increasing exploration has changed that, replacing a romantic notion with narratives with financial, socio-economic, and geopolitical implications. Space technologies and space flight are expensive, risky endeavours that only national agencies were suited to engage in for decades. This is no longer true as private sector players are increasingly expected to complement, augment, and/or lead the way by identifying market opportunities and innovating rapidly. India started on this path in 2020 with state-led reforms that opened its space sector to private companies, then releasing the 'Geospatial Guidelines' and later the 'Indian Space Policy', creating the Indian National Space Promotion and Authorisation Centre (IN-SPACe), and passing the Telecommunications Act 2023 that, among other departures from the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, provided for satellite broadband services. On February 21, the government opened the door to 100% foreign direct investments (FDI) in the "manufacturing of components and systems/sub-systems for satellites, ground segment and user segment" — up to 74% in satellite-manufacturing, operations, and data products; and up to 49% in launch vehicles, space ports, and their corresponding systems. As such, by stepping out of the way and allowing substantial FDI via the automatic route, the government has taken the logical next step in spurring the contributions of private space flight operators, technology-developers, and application designers to the national space economy, in line with ambitions outlined in the Space Policy.

The decision gives India the ability to take advantage of its less vitiated foreign ties to catch up with China's more advanced position as a space power. While the Chinese programme benefits from not-inconsiderable private sector participation, its ability to attract foreign investments is hamstrung by its belligerent foreign policies and the Xi Jinping administration's plan to modernise the military by, among other things, adapting civilian technologies for military use, though other countries, including the U.S., have similar policies. According to IN-SPACe chairman Pawan K. Goenka, a "significant" slice of the \$37.1 billion that the space sector raised worldwide in 2021-23 went to space start-ups. Against this extended backdrop, new investments can add to India's space economy by improving start-ups' access to talent and capital; effecting a better balance between upstream and downstream opportunities, versus the current skew in favour of the former; boosting local manufacturing; and improving investor confidence. Finally, to sustain these winds of change, the government must keep the regulatory environment clear, reduce red tape, increase public support, and ease Indian companies' ability to access foreign markets.

Source: The next frontier: On India's space sector, The Hindu, 23 Feb, 2024.

Q.91) Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the author's argument about the benefits of allowing 100% foreign direct investment in certain aspects of India's space sector?

- (a) Foreign investments in the space sector predominantly flow to countries with aggressive space militarization policies.
- (b) International investors have expressed a high level of interest in funding projects that involve manufacturing components and systems for satellites in India.
- (c) Other countries have retracted their policies allowing foreign direct investments in the space sector due to security concerns.
- (d) The majority of foreign investments in the space sector have historically been channeled into mature markets with established space capabilities.

Q.92) How does the passage describe the impact of the Telecommunications Act 2023 on India's space sector?

- (a) It provided for satellite broadband services, distinguishing it significantly from the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.
- (b) It restricted the types of satellite technologies that could be developed within India, emphasizing national security.
- (c) It led to a decrease in private sector interest due to increased regulatory complexities.
- (d) It primarily focused on limiting foreign direct investments in the telecommunications and satellite sectors.

Q.93) Which of the following will act as an assumption for the argument that easing Indian companies' access to foreign markets will sustain the positive changes in India's space sector?

- (a) Indian space companies are currently unable to compete internationally due to high production costs.
- (b) There is a global demand for the products and services offered by Indian space companies.
- (c) Foreign markets are less regulated than the Indian market, offering easier entry points.
- (d) Most foreign markets have not shown interest in partnerships with Indian space companies.

Q.94) Which of the following is the author most likely to agree with regarding the role of IN-SPACe in India's space sector?

- (a) IN-SPACe has primarily served to limit private sector innovation in space technology due to its stringent regulatory practices.
- (b) The creation of IN-SPACe has been instrumental in facilitating collaboration between the government and private space entities.
- (c) IN-SPACe's role is redundant given the existing agencies that already govern India's space and telecommunications sectors.

(d) The function of IN-SPACe should be confined to monitoring international space activities rather than supporting national initiatives.

Q.95) Which of the following judgements most closely conforms to the principle stated above that the government's role should be to clear regulatory hurdles to foster growth in the space sector?

- (a) Government regulations should prioritize protecting national security over encouraging sector growth.
- (b) The government should actively participate in space projects to ensure their alignment with national interests.
- (c) Regulatory simplification and public support are essential for enabling private sector growth in space technology.
- (d) All foreign investments in the space sector should be screened intensively to avoid potential espionage risks.

Q.96) Based on the author's arguments, which of the following must necessarily be true?

- (a) The liberalization of India's space sector has led to an immediate increase in foreign direct investment.
- (b) Regulatory reforms such as the Telecommunications Act 2023 are intended to modernize outdated laws and facilitate new services.
- (c) Private companies are inherently better at space exploration than government agencies.
- (d) All foreign direct investments in India's space sector are now entirely unrestricted.

PASSAGE 3

The death of Alexei Navalny, who was serving sentences adding up to more than 30 years on various charges, in a remote prison in Russia's Arctic region, is a chilling reminder of the status of dissent in the state Vladimir Putin has built. For years, Navalny was the Kremlin's most prominent critic. He survived a poisoning attack in 2020 and was taken to Germany for treatment. He later returned to Russia to "fight for freedom", only to be imprisoned again. The reason for his death is still unknown. After the poison attack, he did have several health problems. His lawyers had complained about his not getting proper treatment in jail and he had staged hunger strikes. His wife Yulia Navalnaya said Mr. Putin "killed my husband" and vowed to continue his fight. Whatever the reason for his death, the Russian state cannot absolve itself of this tragedy. Russian authorities were hell bent on destroying the political opposition that Navalny had built. In Russia's managed system, there are opposition parties that the Kremlin tolerates and there are dissidents who are treated as enemies of the state. Navalny, who started his political activism as a far-right ethno-nationalist, fell into the second category. Boris Nemtsov, another opposition politician who also fell into the second category, was shot dead in 2015 in Moscow.

President Putin, who effectively has run Russia for 24 years, and has plans to extend it by six more years through this year's election, did not face any major political threat from Navalny. Mr. Putin's approval ratings remain high, according to independent polls such as those by the Levada Center. The election fray is tightly managed — two of

the candidates who were critical of the Ukraine war were barred from contesting, while Mr. Putin's rivals are actually praising his leadership. Navalny was sentenced for decades and there was no scope for organised protests. Still, the fact that he had to die like this in a prison suggests the extent of the state's fear of voices of dissent. Three of Navalny's lawyers are in jail, while two others are in exile. By keeping Navalny in jail, the state wanted to send a message to its critics — fall in line or face the consequences. And Navalny, who chose to go back to Russia even after the poison attack, paid the supreme price for his activism. The Kremlin is centralising more and more powers in its hands, while the country is fighting a prolonged war abroad. The state does not want any voices of criticism or organised protests. It may have established order through fear as of now, but Russia's own history suggests that this is not a sustainable model of governance.

Source: Death of dissent: On Putin's Russia today, 23 Feb, 2024.

Q.97) Based on the author's arguments, which of the following must necessarily be true?

- (a) President Putin directly ordered the elimination of Alexei Navalny to secure his political position.
- (b) Navalny's return to Russia was influenced by his commitment to fight for freedom despite the risks.
- (c) The Russian state has publicly acknowledged its role in the suppression of dissenting voices.
- (d) Navalny's activism did not significantly impact Putin's political dominance and approval ratings.

Q.98) Which of the following is a correct expression of the author's opinion as stated in the passage?

- (a) The Russian state is justified in its actions against Navalny to preserve national stability.
- (b) Navalny's death is a tragedy that the Russian state cannot absolve itself of, regardless of the specific cause.
- (c) Navalny's initial political activism as a far-right ethno-nationalist validates the harsh treatment he received.
- (d) The Kremlin's treatment of Navalny will likely lead to a significant weakening of Putin's political standing.

Q.99) Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's arguments about the sustainability of governance through fear in Russia?

- (a) Historical examples from other countries show that sustained governance through fear can sometimes stabilize political regimes for decades.
- (b) Public support for the Russian government has shown a consistent increase, even with increased suppression of dissent.
- (c) Independent polls, including those conducted by the Levada Center, indicate a decline in Putin's approval ratings coinciding with Navalny's imprisonment.

(d) Increased incidents of public dissent and protests have occurred frequently in Russia following Navalny's death.

Q.100) How does the passage describe the effect of Navalny's imprisonment and subsequent death on the state's strategy towards dissent?

- (a) It indicates that Navalny's death has catalyzed a restructuring of the Russian political opposition.
- (b) It suggests that these actions are part of a broader strategy to intimidate and silence dissenting voices in Russia.
- (c) It claims that Navalny's imprisonment has inadvertently strengthened the resolve of opposition parties in Russia.
- (d) It notes that the state's actions have made Navalny a martyr, diminishing the effectiveness of his political movement.

Q.101) Which of the following would support the author's conclusion that Russia's model of governance through fear is not sustainable?

- (a) Data indicating an increase in emigration from Russia by those opposed to the government's tactics.
- (b) Evidence showing long-term economic growth in Russia despite the ongoing suppression of dissent.
- (c) Reports that most Russian citizens approve of the government's handling of political opposition.
- (d) Statistics demonstrating the successful suppression of all major opposition protests in recent years.

Q.102) Which of the following implicit assumptions can be logically deduced from the author's portrayal of Navalny's role in Russian politics?

- (a) Navalny's activism was crucial in maintaining a semblance of democratic opposition within Russia.
- (b) Navalny was the only opposition figure capable of effectively challenging President Putin.
- (c) Navalny's political activism had no significant impact on the broader Russian political landscape.
- (d) The Russian government views all opposition as a direct threat to its stability.

PASSAGE 4

It was an indirect election in which a mere 35 councillors could vote. Yet, the election of Chandigarh's Mayor has emerged as a microcosm of the sort of serious electoral malpractice that can undermine democracy. The Supreme Court of India, while declaring the Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) candidate Kuldeep Kumar as the duly elected Mayor, has exposed a malaise that is not often recognised in the great Indian election scene: the role of officials in helping parties steal elections through fraudulent means during counting. The act of the Returning Officer, Anil Masih, in marking or defacing ballot papers, was not only captured on camera but was also proven to be a ruse to declare invalid votes that were validly cast in Mr. Kumar's favour. Mr. Masih, a man

with Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) affiliation, appears to have committed the illegality to help Manoj Sonkar, the BJP candidate, win the mayoral election, but it ultimately backfired on him, as the apex court has initiated the process to prosecute him for giving false information to the Court. Ever since he controversially declared Mr. Sonkar elected after ruling eight votes invalid, Mr. Masih had sought to brazen it out by claiming that the votes were invalid as they were defaced. His claim was shown to be false, as the Court found nothing on the ballots indicating defacement.

When Mr. Sonkar resigned from his post on the eve of the hearing, the Court was alive to the possibility that the BJP was looking for a reason to have a fresh election, as by that time, it had won over three AAP councillors to its side, a development that may impede the new Mayor's functioning. The Court warned against the democratic process being set at naught by "subterfuge". It was, therefore, logical that it did not order a fresh election, but decided to go ahead with the original votes, taking into account the valid votes illegally declared invalid. There is little doubt that the development is a setback to the BJP, which seems to have resorted to the fraud with the aim of subverting the cooperation between the Congress and the AAP, which are part of the Opposition INDIA bloc and had forged an alliance for the municipal election. BJP president J.P. Nadda had sought to use the election result to underscore the failure of both arithmetic and chemistry in the Opposition alliance, but will now have to deal with the party's loss of face. It was indeed a fit case for the Court to invoke its extraordinary powers to decide on fact who actually won the election. The prosecution of Mr. Masih should also establish at whose behest he had resorted to such flagrant fraud.

Source: Flagrant fraud: On the Chandigarh mayoral election, The Hindu, 22 Feb, 2024.

Q.103) Which of the following is a correct expression of the author's opinion as stated in the passage?

- (a) The judicial intervention by the Supreme Court to declare Kuldeep Kumar the winner was unnecessary as the electoral malpractice was minor.
- (b) The role of officials like Anil Masih in election fraud highlights a broader issue of electoral integrity in India.
- (c) The BJP's attempt to call for a fresh election was a justified measure to ensure electoral fairness.
- (d) The resignation of Mr. Sonkar from his mayoral post indicates his personal disapproval of the electoral malpractices that occurred.

Q.104) How does the passage describe the impact of the Supreme Court's decision not to order a fresh election?

- (a) It is portrayed as a failure to uphold democratic principles by not allowing all candidates a fair chance to contest.
- (b) The decision is described as a strategic move to counteract potential manipulations intended to alter the election's outcome.
- (c) It is criticized as a missed opportunity to demonstrate the judiciary's commitment to electoral transparency.

(d) The Court's decision is seen as a validation of the election fraud that initially helped the BJP candidate.

Q.105) Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's arguments about the role of officials in undermining democracy through electoral malpractice?

- (a) Independent investigations reveal that instances of officials tampering with election outcomes are extremely rare and isolated.
- (b) Evidence suggests that most electoral fraud in India is committed by individual voters rather than officials.
- (c) The Supreme Court has recently praised the integrity and impartiality of most election officials across various states.
- (d) Statistical data shows a significant decrease in reported cases of electoral fraud over the past decade.

Q.106) Which of the following will act as an assumption for the argument that the BJP was looking for a reason to have a fresh election?

- (a) The BJP believed that the new alignment of AAP councillors to their side would ensure a victory in a re-election.
- (b) The Supreme Court typically favors the ruling party in electoral disputes.
- (c) Public opinion was strongly against the BJP following the exposure of electoral malpractices.
- (d) The resignation of Mr. Sonkar was unrelated to the upcoming court decision.

Q.107) Which of the following judgements most closely conforms to the principle stated above that the prosecution of Anil Masih should establish at whose behest he acted?

- (a) The court should focus solely on the actions of Anil Masih without considering the broader political context.
- (b) It is essential to identify and prosecute the higher-ups who may have directed Masih's actions to fully address the malpractice.
- (c) The prosecution should avoid delving into political affiliations to maintain neutrality.
- (d) Anil Masih should be granted immunity in exchange for his testimony against higher-ranking officials.

Q.108) Based on the author's arguments, which of the following must necessarily be true?

- (a) Electoral fraud can sometimes be instrumental in political parties gaining an upper hand in tightly contested elections.
- (b) The BJP's actions in the Chandigarh mayoral election reflect a broader pattern of electoral manipulation by the party.
- (c) The Supreme Court's decision to count the original votes will restore public trust in the electoral process.
- (d) Anil Masih's actions were independently motivated and not influenced by any political party.

DATA INTERPRETATION**PASSAGE - 19**

Apple Inc. showcased its continued dominance in the technology and consumer electronics market, generating a remarkable \$383.2 billion in revenue. A significant portion of this revenue, precisely 52%, was attributed to iPhone sales, underscoring the central role of this flagship product in Apple's financial ecosystem. Apple Services, encompassing a broad range of digital offerings, stood as the second-largest revenue division, contributing 22% to the overall revenue, highlighting the company's successful diversification beyond hardware. The sales figures from the previous year, 2022, provide further insight into Apple's market reach. The company sold an impressive 232 million iPhones, 61 million iPads, and 26 million Mac and MacBook units, affirming its strong position across multiple product categories. Despite this success, the home and wearables division experienced a slight downturn, with a 3.6% decline in 2023, indicating challenges in an otherwise flourishing portfolio. Wearable technologies remained a significant part of Apple's product lineup, with 82 million AirPods and 53 million Apple Watches sold in 2022. These numbers not only reflect the consumer's trust in Apple's product quality but also their reliance on the ecosystem Apple has built around its devices. On the services front, Apple Music and Apple TV+ continued to capture audiences worldwide, boasting 88 million and over 75 million subscribers, respectively. These figures emphasize the growing importance of digital content and services in Apple's revenue stream and its ability to compete in the streaming market. Founded on 1 April 1976 and headquartered in Cupertino, California, Apple has grown into a public company listed on NASDAQ under the ticker APPL. Under the leadership of CEO Tim Cook, along with key executives such as Eddy Cue (SVP Services), Craig Federighi (SVP Software Engineering), and Jeff Williams (COO), Apple has navigated through evolving market dynamics to remain at the forefront of innovation in the consumer electronics industry. The financial and operational overview of Apple in 2023 illustrates not just a tech giant's ability to sustain growth through its core products but also its adaptability in expanding its service offerings, thereby ensuring a diversified and robust revenue model. This adaptability, combined with a strong product lineup and a growing services segment, positions Apple to continue its leadership in the technology sector.

Q.109) Calculate the revenue generated from iPhone sales in 2023 based on the total revenue and the percentage contributed by iPhone sales.

- (a) \$189.6 billion
- (b) \$199.2 billion
- (c) \$209.8 billion
- (d) \$219.4 billion

Explanation: Analysis of the Question: To find the revenue generated from iPhone sales in 2023, we need to calculate 52% of Apple's total revenue for the year. The dataset indicates that Apple generated \$383.2 billion in total revenue, with iPhone sales accounting for 52% of this amount.

Answer Step by Step:

1. Total revenue of Apple in 2023: \$383.2 billion.
2. Percentage of revenue from iPhone sales: 52%.

3. Calculating the revenue from iPhone sales: 52% of $\$383.2$ billion = $0.52 \times \$383.2$ billion = $\$199.264$ billion.

Correct Option:

- The correct answer is (b) $\$199.2$ billion.

Why Other Options are Incorrect:

- Option (a) $\$189.6$ billion: This underestimates the revenue from iPhone sales. It does not accurately reflect the calculation of 52% of the total revenue.
- Option (c) $\$209.8$ billion: This overestimates the revenue from iPhone sales. For this figure to be accurate, the percentage of total revenue from iPhone sales or the total revenue itself would have to be higher.
- Option (d) $\$219.4$ billion: This significantly overestimates the revenue from iPhone sales, suggesting either a much higher total revenue or a larger percentage contribution from iPhone sales than what was provided.

Q.110) What is the total revenue generated from Apple Services in 2023?

- (a) $\$75.6$ billion
- (b) $\$84.4$ billion
- (c) $\$92.8$ billion
- (d) $\$100.6$ billion

Explanation: Analysis of the Question: To calculate the total revenue generated from Apple Services in 2023, we need to apply the percentage of total revenue attributed to Apple Services to Apple's overall revenue for the year. According to the dataset, Apple Services accounted for 22% of the company's total revenue in 2023, with the total revenue being $\$383.2$ billion.

Answer Step by Step:

1. Total revenue of Apple in 2023: $\$383.2$ billion.
2. Percentage of revenue from Apple Services: 22% .
3. Calculating the revenue from Apple Services: 22% of $\$383.2$ billion = $0.22 \times \$383.2$ billion = $\$84.304$ billion.

Correct Option:

- The correct answer is (b) $\$84.4$ billion.

Why Other Options are Incorrect:

- Option (a) $\$75.6$ billion: This underestimates the revenue from Apple Services. It does not correctly reflect 22% of the total revenue, indicating a lower percentage calculation than provided.
- Option (c) $\$92.8$ billion: This overestimates the revenue from Apple Services. For this figure to be accurate, Apple Services would have to contribute a higher percentage of the total revenue than the specified 22% .
- Option (d) $\$100.6$ billion: This significantly overestimates the revenue from Apple Services. It implies a much larger share of the total revenue than the 22% stated, which does not align with the data provided.

Q.111) Given the decline in Apple's home and wearables division by 3.6% in 2023, calculate the revenue for this division in 2023 if it accounted for 10% of Apple's total revenue in 2022, and the total revenue in 2022 was $\$369$ billion.

- (a) \$35.5 billion
- (b) \$37.4 billion
- (c) \$39.2 billion
- (d) \$40.6 billion

Explanation: Analysis of the Question: To calculate the revenue for Apple's home and wearables division in 2023, we first need to determine its revenue in 2022 by calculating 10% of Apple's total revenue for that year. We then apply a 3.6% decline to this figure to find the 2023 revenue for the division.

Answer Step by Step:

1. Apple's total revenue in 2022: \$369 billion.
2. Revenue from the home and wearables division in 2022 (10% of total): 10% of \$369 billion = \$36.9 billion.
3. Applying a 3.6% decline to the 2022 revenue for the division to find the 2023 revenue: 3.6% of \$36.9 billion = \$1.3284 billion decline.
4. Revenue for the home and wearables division in 2023: \$36.9 billion - \$1.3284 billion \approx \$35.5716 billion.

Correct Option:

- The correct answer is (a) \$35.5 billion.

Why Other Options are Incorrect:

- Option (b) \$37.4 billion: This overestimates the revenue for the division in 2023. It does not correctly account for the 3.6% decline from the 2022 revenue.
- Option (c) \$39.2 billion: This option significantly overestimates the division's revenue, ignoring the decline and suggesting growth instead.
- Option (d) \$40.6 billion: This greatly overestimates the revenue for the home and wearables division in 2023. For this figure to be accurate, the division would have had to experience significant growth, contrary to the 3.6% decline specified.

Q.112) What was the average revenue per unit for iPhones sold in 2022, given the total revenue from iPhone sales in 2023 and the number of iPhones sold?

- (a) \$750
- (b) \$858
- (c) \$925
- (d) \$1,000

Explanation:

Analysis of the Question: To determine the average revenue per unit for iPhones sold in 2022, we divide the total revenue generated from iPhone sales in 2023 by the number of iPhones sold in 2022. This calculation is based on the data provided that in 2023, iPhone sales generated \$199.2 billion, and 232 million iPhones were sold in 2022.

Answer Step by Step:

1. Total revenue from iPhone sales in 2023: \$199.2 billion.
2. iPhones sold in 2022: 232 million units.
3. Calculating the average revenue per iPhone unit for 2022 sales: \$199.2 billion / 232 million units = approximately \$858.62.

Rounding to the nearest whole number for the options provided gives us:

- Approximately \$858 per unit.

Correct Option:

- The correct answer is (b) \$858.

Why Other Options are Incorrect:

- Option (a) \$750: This underestimates the average revenue per unit. It suggests a lower revenue per iPhone than what the calculation based on the provided data yields.
- Option (c) \$925: This overestimates the average revenue per iPhone unit. For this figure to be accurate, the total revenue would need to be higher or the number of units sold lower than provided.
- Option (d) \$1,000: This significantly overestimates the average revenue per iPhone unit. It implies a much higher revenue per unit than the calculated \$858.62, which does not align with the provided sales data and revenue.

Q.113) How many units did the combined sales of AirPods and Apple Watches constitute in 2022?

- (a) 135 million units
- (b) 142 million units
- (c) 150 million units
- (d) 165 million units

Explanation: Analysis of the Question: To determine the combined unit sales of AirPods and Apple Watches in 2022, we simply need to add the sales figures for both products as provided in the dataset. According to the dataset, 82 million AirPods and 53 million Apple Watches were sold in 2022.

Answer Step by Step:

1. AirPods sold in 2022: 82 million units.
2. Apple Watches sold in 2022: 53 million units.
3. Calculating the combined sales of AirPods and Apple Watches: 82 million units + 53 million units = 135 million units.

Correct Option:

- The correct answer is (a) 135 million units.

Why Other Options are Incorrect:

- Option (b) 142 million units: This overestimates the combined sales of AirPods and Apple Watches. It suggests a higher sales figure for one or both products than what was provided in the dataset.
- Option (c) 150 million units: Also an overestimate, this option implies significantly more units were sold than the actual combined sales of 135 million units for AirPods and Apple Watches.
- Option (d) 165 million units: This significantly overestimates the total combined sales, suggesting additional sales that were not reported in the dataset. This figure would require much higher individual sales numbers for AirPods and/or Apple Watches than what was actually recorded.

Q.114) What was the total revenue generated by Apple's iPhone and Services divisions combined in 2023?

- (a) \$283.2 billion
- (b) \$299.6 billion
- (c) \$315.4 billion
- (d) \$342.8 billion

Explanation: Analysis of the Question: To calculate the combined revenue of Apple's iPhone and Services divisions in 2023, we need to sum the revenue generated from both sources. The dataset provides that 52% of Apple's total revenue came from iPhone sales and 22% from Apple Services, with the total revenue being \$383.2 billion.

Answer Step by Step:

1. Total revenue of Apple in 2023: \$383.2 billion.
2. Percentage of revenue from iPhone sales: 52%.
3. Revenue from iPhone sales: 52% of \$383.2 billion = $0.52 * \$383.2 \text{ billion} = \199.264 billion .
4. Percentage of revenue from Apple Services: 22%.
5. Revenue from Apple Services: 22% of \$383.2 billion = $0.22 * \$383.2 \text{ billion} = \84.304 billion .
6. Calculating combined revenue: \$199.264 billion (iPhone sales) + \$84.304 billion (Apple Services) = \$283.568 billion.

Correct Option:

- The correct answer is (a) \$283.2 billion, rounding to the nearest tenth.

Why Other Options are Incorrect:

- Option (b) \$299.6 billion: This overestimates the combined revenue of the iPhone and Services divisions. It suggests a higher total revenue or a larger percentage contribution from these divisions than provided.
- Option (c) \$315.4 billion: Also an overestimate, this figure significantly exceeds the calculated combined revenue, indicating an incorrect addition or a misunderstanding of the percentages.
- Option (d) \$342.8 billion: This greatly overestimates the combined revenue, suggesting almost the entirety of Apple's revenue comes from just these two divisions, which exceeds the sum of their specified contributions.

PASSAGE - 20

India's efforts in forest conservation and expansion were spotlighted in the biennial India State of Forest Report (ISFR), revealing a notable increase in the nation's forest cover from 19.53% in the 1980s to 21.71%. This growth contributed to India ranking third globally in average net forest gain during the decade from 2010 to 2020. Furthermore, the combined green cover of the country, inclusive of forest and tree cover, escalated to 24.62%, underscoring the strides India has made in enhancing its natural greenery. The Forest Survey of India (FSI), operating under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), plays a crucial role in this process. The FSI's methodology includes categorizing lands with a minimum of one hectare and at least 10% tree canopy density as forest cover. This classification, however, encompasses plantations alongside natural forests, a practice that has stirred debate among independent experts and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) regarding the authenticity of India's forest data. The categorization of forests by the FSI is precise, distinguishing very dense forests (land with 70% or

more canopy density), dense forests (canopy density of 40% and above), and open forests (canopy density between 10-40%). Notably, tree cover comprises isolated or smaller patches of trees less than one hectare in size, collectively considered in estimating the country's green cover. Despite the progress, challenges persist. Historical data from the National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) compared to FSI reports indicate fluctuations and inconsistencies in forest cover estimates. Moreover, substantial portions of recorded forest areas have been lost to encroachment, diversion for non-forest uses, and natural calamities such as forest fires. Specifically, by 2011, it was found that over 2.44 lakh square kilometers of recorded forest areas, an expanse larger than Uttar Pradesh or constituting 7.43% of India, had completely lost their forest cover. These issues highlight the complexities of forest conservation in India, including the need for clearer differentiation between natural forests and plantations in reporting, and addressing the root causes of forest cover loss. Government initiatives for forest conservation are pivotal in this regard, aiming not only to halt deforestation but also to recover areas that have been degraded, thereby ensuring the sustainability and resilience of India's forests for future generations.

Q.115) Calculate the total area covered by forest and tree cover in India as of 2021, based on the percentages given for forest cover (21.71%) and total green cover (24.62%) of the country's land area.

- (a) 19.53%
- (b) 24.62%
- (c) 21.71%
- (d) 46.33%

Detailed Explanation:

Analysis of the Question: The question requires calculating the total area covered by forest and tree cover in India as a percentage of the country's land area in 2021. The dataset provides two key percentages: forest cover at 21.71% and total green cover, including tree cover, at 24.62%.

Answer Step by Step:

1. Forest cover in 2021: 21.71% of India's land area.
2. Total green cover (forest + tree cover) in 2021: 24.62% of India's land area.
3. The total area covered by both forest and tree cover is directly given as the total green cover percentage, which is 24.62%.

Correct Option:

- The correct answer is (b) 24.62%, as it directly reflects the total green cover percentage provided in the dataset for 2021.

Why Other Options are Incorrect:

- Option (a) 19.53%: This represents an outdated figure from the 1980s for forest cover, not the combined forest and tree cover in 2021.
- Option (c) 21.71%: This figure represents only the forest cover in 2021 and does not include additional tree cover outside of forest areas that contribute to the total green cover.
- Option (d) 46.33%: This option inaccurately doubles the provided percentages, suggesting a misunderstanding of the data. It combines the percentages of

forest cover and total green cover incorrectly, whereas the total green cover already includes forest cover within it.

Q.116) Based on the 2021 data, what is the percentage increase in forest cover in India from the 1980s to 2021?

- (a) 8.9%
- (b) 11.17%
- (c) 15.24%
- (d) 20.31%

Explanation:

Analysis of the Question: To calculate the percentage increase in forest cover in India from the 1980s to 2021, we need to use the forest cover percentages provided for both time periods. According to the passage, forest cover in the 1980s was 19.53%, and in 2021, it increased to 21.71%.

Answer Step by Step:

1. Forest cover in the 1980s: 19.53%.
2. Forest cover in 2021: 21.71%.
3. Calculating the difference in forest cover between the two periods: $21.71\% - 19.53\% = 2.18\%$.
4. Calculating the percentage increase relative to the 1980s level: $(2.18 / 19.53) * 100 \approx 11.17\%$.

The percentage increase in forest cover in India from the 1980s to 2021 is approximately 11.17%.

Correct Answer: Option (b) 11.17%

Why Other Options are Incorrect:

- Option (a) 8.9%: This underestimates the percentage increase. It does not accurately reflect the calculation based on the difference in forest cover percentages from the 1980s to 2021.
- Option (c) 15.24%: This overestimates the increase. For this value to be correct, either the starting percentage would need to be lower or the ending percentage higher than provided.
- Option (d) 20.31%: This significantly overestimates the increase in forest cover. It implies a much larger change than the actual data supports, suggesting incorrect interpretation or calculation of the provided percentages.

Q.117) How many square kilometers of Recorded Forest Areas in India had no forest at all by 2011 due to factors like encroachment and diversion?

- (a) 100,000 square kilometers
- (b) 150,000 square kilometers
- (c) 244,000 square kilometers
- (d) 300,000 square kilometers

Explanation:

Analysis of the Question: This question asks for the total area in square kilometers of Recorded Forest Areas in India that had completely lost forest cover by 2011. The passage provides specific data on the extent of these areas, highlighting the impact of various factors such as encroachment, diversion, and forest fires.

Answer Step by Step:

1. The passage states that by 2011, the Forest Survey of India (FSI) reported nearly one-third of Recorded Forest Areas, equating to over 2.44 lakh square kilometers (or larger than Uttar Pradesh), had no forest cover at all.
2. To understand the significance of this figure, it's important to note that "lakh" is a unit in the Indian numbering system equivalent to 100,000. Therefore, 2.44 lakh square kilometers translate to 244,000 square kilometers.
3. This loss of forest cover in Recorded Forest Areas was attributed to several causes, including encroachment, diversion for non-forest uses, forest fires, and other factors.

Correct Answer: Option (c) 244,000 square kilometers

Why Other Options are Incorrect:

- Option (a) 100,000 square kilometers: This significantly underestimates the extent of Recorded Forest Areas with no forest cover as reported by the FSI for the year 2011. It does not match the specific figure given in the passage.
- Option (b) 150,000 square kilometers: While closer, this option still underestimates the total area that lost its forest cover by 2011, according to the provided data.
- Option (d) 300,000 square kilometers: This overestimates the area of Recorded Forest Areas without any forest cover. The figure provided in the passage is specifically over 2.44 lakh square kilometers, which translates directly to 244,000 square kilometers, making this option inaccurately high.

Q.118) Considering the classification of forest cover provided in the passage, what is the minimum tree canopy density percentage for land to be classified as a Dense Forest in India as of 2021?

- (a) 10%
- (b) 40%
- (c) 70%
- (d) 30%

Explanation:

Analysis of the Question: This question requires identifying the specific tree canopy density percentage that defines Dense Forests in India, based on the classification criteria mentioned in the passage. The passage clearly outlines three categories of forest based on canopy density: Very Dense Forest, Dense Forests, and Open Forests.

Answer Step by Step:

1. According to the passage, Very Dense Forest is land with 70% or more canopy density.
2. Dense Forests are defined as all land areas with tree canopy density of 40% and above but less than 70%, as it would then be classified as Very Dense Forest.
3. Open Forests are characterized by a tree canopy density between 10-40%.

4. Therefore, the minimum tree canopy density percentage for land to be classified specifically as a Dense Forest, not Open or Very Dense, is 40%.

Correct Answer: Option (b) 40%

Why Other Options are Incorrect:

- Option (a) 10%: This percentage refers to the minimum threshold for any land to be considered as having forest cover at all, including Open Forests, not specifically Dense Forests.
- Option (c) 70%: This is the threshold for Very Dense Forest, indicating a higher density than required for Dense Forest classification.
- Option (d) 30%: This figure falls within the range for Open Forests according to the passage's classification and is below the minimum for Dense Forests. Dense Forests start at 40% canopy density, making this option incorrect for the specific question asked.

Q.119) Based on the passage, what percentage of India's land area is classified under the Recorded Forest Areas category?

- (a) 19.53%
- (b) 21.71%
- (c) 23.58%
- (d) 24.62%

Explanation: Analysis of the Question: This question asks for the percentage of India's total land area that is classified as Recorded Forest Areas, a specific category mentioned in the passage. Recorded Forest Areas are distinct from general forest cover percentages, representing areas recorded as forest in revenue records or proclaimed as forest under a forest law.

Answer Step by Step:

1. The passage indicates that Recorded Forest Areas accounted for 23.58% of India, a categorization that includes Reserved, Protected, and Unclassed forests.
2. These are areas officially recognized and documented as forest land, regardless of the current tree canopy density or land use.
3. Therefore, the percentage of India's land area classified under the Recorded Forest Areas category is 23.58%.

Correct Answer: Option (c) 23.58%

Why Other Options are Incorrect:

- Option (a) 19.53%: This figure represents the forest cover in the 1980s, not the percentage of land classified as Recorded Forest Areas.
- Option (b) 21.71%: This percentage refers to the updated forest cover in 2021, which does not exclusively represent the Recorded Forest Areas category but the overall forest cover including all types of forests.
- Option (d) 24.62%: This percentage denotes the total green cover, including forest and tree cover, in 2021. It is a broader category that encompasses Recorded Forest Areas but also includes additional tree cover outside officially recorded forest lands.

Q.120) What was the net loss in forest cover percentage in India from the NRSA's early estimates in 1971-1975 to its subsequent assessment in 1980-1982?

- (a) 2.79%
- (b) 3.6%
- (c) 4.43%
- (d) 5.49%

Explanation:

Analysis of the Question: This question requires calculating the difference in forest cover percentages in India as estimated by the National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) between two periods: 1971-1975 and 1980-1982. According to the passage, the NRSA's assessments showed a decline in forest cover over these years.

Answer Step by Step:

1. NRSA's forest cover estimate for 1971-1975: 16.89%.
2. NRSA's forest cover estimate for 1980-1982: 14.10%.
3. Calculating the net loss in forest cover percentage: $16.89\% - 14.10\% = 2.79\%$.

The net loss in forest cover percentage in India, according to NRSA's estimates, was 2.79% between the early and later assessment periods.

Correct Answer: Option (a) 2.79%

Why Other Options are Incorrect:

- Option (b) 3.6%: This overestimates the net loss in forest cover. The exact calculation from the NRSA's data shows a loss of 2.79%, not 3.6%.
- Option (c) 4.43%: This figure significantly overestimates the loss, suggesting a larger decrease than what the NRSA's assessments revealed.
- Option (d) 5.49%: This option greatly overestimates the net loss in forest cover, indicating a decline much higher than the calculated and reported 2.79%, which is not supported by the NRSA's data provided in the passage.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. Explanation: Option (a) is correct because the passage highlights the author's belief that the clean air, natural water, and the beauty of the mountains contribute to making the inhabitants "better, more authentic, more human." Option (b) is incorrect because the passage does not suggest that the climate makes people hard, but rather focuses on the enhancing qualities of the natural environment. Option (c) is incorrect because the author actually contrasts the diminished quality of life in urban settings with the enriched life in the mountains, implying that cities dilute human experience. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage does mention the legendary and historical aspects of the mountains, which add to their majesty and the profound impact on those who live there or visit, although it does not directly state their impact on contemporary life.
2. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the passage describes the author inhaling the "clean, wet, pure mountain air" and appreciating the "aroma of earth and tree and morning," which indicates that the damp morning provided a deep, sensory connection to the natural surroundings. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage does not frame the damp morning as a reminder of harsh conditions, but rather as part of the enriching environment. Option (c) is incorrect because there is no indication that the author viewed the dampness as an inconvenience; rather, it is portrayed positively. Option (d) is incorrect because, while the passage is rich in metaphorical language, the "damp morning" itself is not specifically used as a metaphor for emotional heaviness or historical weight.
3. Explanation: Option (a) is correct because the sentence is directly linked to the local named Rei warning the author about the legendary curse that supposedly strikes someone with lightning every ten years, emphasizing the mythological aspects attributed to the mountains. Option (b) is incorrect because, although Rei mentions lightning, the passage suggests it is part of a curse rather than a natural disaster, and his tone is not clearly humorous but rather cryptic and warning. Option (c) is incorrect because there is no mention of ongoing conflicts or dangers other than the mythical curse associated with lightning strikes. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage does not provide evidence to determine whether Rei's beliefs about the curse are personal superstitions or widely held within the community, though it suggests a certain level of acceptance given his nickname and manner.
4. Explanation: Option (d) is correct because "magnificent" best captures the essence of "sublime," which denotes something of such excellence, grandeur, or beauty as to inspire great admiration or awe. The passage describes the mountain range created by Hercules as "magnificent stones," aligning with the sublime nature of the landscape. Option (a), "primordial," is incorrect because it refers to something that exists from the beginning of time, which does not equate to the meaning of "sublime." Option (b), "legendary," indicates something that is celebrated in legend and also does not encapsulate the

aesthetic or grandiose implications of "sublime." Option (c), "epic," describes something impressive or remarkable in scale or degree, but does not inherently convey the beauty or awe required to match "sublime."

5. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because the passage is written from the author's personal perspective, detailing their sensory experiences, emotions, and personal reflections while exploring the mountainous region, which typifies a personal narrative. Option (a), "historical recount," is incorrect because, although the passage includes historical and mythical elements, it is not primarily focused on recounting historical events in a factual manner. Option (b), "mythological narrative," is incorrect because the passage does not primarily tell a myth but rather references myths in the context of the author's personal experience. Option (d), "scientific report," is incorrect as the passage does not provide scientific analysis or report findings but rather focuses on subjective, personal impressions and experiences.
6. Explanation: Option (a) is correct because the sentence implies a contrast between the diluted, routine nature of urban life ("watered-down lives") and the richness and authenticity of life experienced in a more natural setting, suggesting that city life lacks the depth and vitality found in mountainous regions. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage criticizes, rather than praises, the variety of experiences available in urban settings, viewing them as less meaningful. Option (c) is incorrect as the sentence does not imply that urban life's simplicity is preferable; rather, it suggests that something vital is missing from city life. Option (d) is incorrect because it directly contradicts the passage's implication that urban dwellers have forgotten how sublime life can be, not that they remember it more fondly.
7. Explanation: Option (a) is correct because the passage describes the setting not only as a physical space but as integral to the philosophical dialogue between the characters, particularly in how the surroundings provoke reflections on morality, autonomy, and the contradictions in human nature. Option (b) is incorrect because, although the setting includes challenging elements (e.g., the beach scenario), it is not depicted as leading to a survival struggle, but rather to philosophical inquiry. Option (c) is incorrect as the passage does not describe romantic escapades or emotional connections enhanced by the setting; rather, it discusses intellectual and philosophical engagements. Option (d) is incorrect because the setting is clearly influential in the narrative, shaping the intellectual discussion and providing a backdrop that prompts reflection and deep questioning, rather than being merely incidental.
8. Explanation: Option (a) is correct because the passage specifically mentions "autonomy" in the context of the musician's lecture, where he discusses the idea that it is acceptable to be immoral, suggesting a form of intellectual freedom that challenges established moral codes. Option (b) is incorrect because while the narrator does exhibit personal independence, the term "autonomy" as used in the lecture does not directly relate to this action but

rather to the broader philosophical discussion. Option (c) is incorrect because there is no indication that the musician's lifestyle or choices about living independently from philosophical expectations are discussed; the term is used in a philosophical, not personal, context. Option (d) is incorrect as there is no reference in the passage to self-governing communities or any political aspect of autonomy related to the setting or characters.

9. Explanation: Option (a) is correct because the sentence implies a contrast between the diluted, routine nature of urban life ("watered-down lives") and the richness and authenticity of life experienced in a more natural setting, suggesting that city life lacks the depth and vitality found in mountainous regions. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage criticizes, rather than praises, the variety of experiences available in urban settings, viewing them as less meaningful. Option (c) is incorrect as the sentence does not imply that urban life's simplicity is preferable; rather, it suggests that something vital is missing from city life. Option (d) is incorrect because it directly contradicts the passage's implication that urban dwellers have forgotten how sublime life can be, not that they remember it more fondly.
10. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the setting is primarily framed around intellectual discussions and philosophical musings, especially those involving the famous musician and the concepts of morality and autonomy. The setting facilitates deep, reflective conversations which align with an intellectual atmosphere. Option (a), "tranquil," is incorrect because the passage does not specifically emphasize peace or calm in the setting; rather, it focuses on challenging philosophical ideas. Option (c), "contradictory," might reflect the nature of the discussion (moral vs. immoral) but does not accurately describe the physical or overarching atmosphere of the setting itself. Option (d), "foreboding," is incorrect as there is no sense of imminent danger or threatening aspect conveyed by the setting in the narrative; the tension is philosophical rather than environmental or emotional.
11. Explanation: Option (a) is correct because the central theme of the passage revolves around the discussion of morality, autonomy, and the questioning of traditional moral values, as evidenced by the musician's lecture advocating for the acceptability of immorality and the narrator's probing questions about autonomy and self-permission. Option (b) is incorrect because, while the father's presence is noted, there is no explicit discussion or focus on a generational gap or conflict. Option (c) is incorrect because, although the characters are musicians, the passage does not delve into how music influences philosophical thought, but rather focuses on a direct philosophical discussion. Option (d) is incorrect as the setting of the narrative does not specifically explore cultural differences between urban and rural environments; the focus is more on philosophical and moral questions within a particular intellectual and possibly urban context.
12. Explanation: Option (a) is correct because the sentence suggests that external factors, which individuals may not be aware of or have not explicitly chosen,

influence their decisions and actions, aligning with the idea that societal norms and expectations often dictate behavior unconsciously. Option (b) is incorrect because it directly contradicts the implication of the sentence, which highlights unawareness and external influence rather than control and understanding. Option (c) is incorrect as the statement points out the influence of external factors, which contradicts the idea of universal and unaffected autonomy. Option (d) is incorrect because the sentence explicitly negates the notion that only personal desires and ambitions guide actions, instead suggesting the presence of external permissions and influences.

13. Explanation: Option (a) is correct because the passage describes María using the bus ride to rehearse how she would describe her life in Madrid and to reflect on the places she was advised to avoid, indicating that the bus served as a space for reflection and mental preparation. Option (b) is incorrect because although María attempted to strike up a conversation, the interaction did not lead to friendship, as indicated by the other person's unenthusiastic responses. Option (c) is incorrect because while the bus ride did physically transition María from work to home, the passage focuses more on her psychological and emotional state during the ride rather than on a simple transition. Option (d) is incorrect because the bus ride is described in a way that goes beyond mere logistics, encompassing María's emotional and reflective experiences, making it more than just a physical transition.
14. Explanation: Option (a) is correct because the last sentence of the passage, where María wishes Carmen "better luck," suggests a hope that Carmen will avoid the challenges and perhaps the physical traits (like the pale skin and visible veins) that María and her mother have experienced. This captures María's desire for Carmen to have a better experience than the previous generations. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage indicates that María hopes for a better outcome for Carmen, not the same experiences and challenges. Option (c) is incorrect as María does not express a desire for Carmen to inherit specific physical traits but rather reflects on them as part of her current state. Option (d) is incorrect because there is no specific mention of socioeconomic challenges in the last sentence; the focus is more on physical and possibly genetic aspects.
15. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the passage describes María's attempt to engage in conversation with the woman next to her on the bus, only to receive responses that were "gibberish, monosyllables, one cliché or another." This implies that the speech was nonsensical or meaningless, making it difficult for María to have a meaningful dialogue. Option (a) is incorrect because "gibberish" specifically refers to speech that is difficult to understand or meaningless, not meaningful dialogue. Option (c) is incorrect because there is no indication that the speech included detailed advice; it was described as ineffective for communication. Option (d) is incorrect because the description of the interaction suggests that it was not pleasant or helpful in passing the time, but rather frustrating for María.

16. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because the passage indicates that María attributes the smell of cigarettes on Carmen to the smoking habits of her family members at home, suggesting a belief that family environments significantly influence the sensory experiences and overall perceptions of children. This includes the behaviors they witness and the physical characteristics of their environment. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage explicitly connects Carmen's smell to the smoking habits within her family, indicating a significant impact. Option (b) is incorrect as there is no indication in the passage that María believes children can overcome these influences, only that they are affected by them. Option (d) is incorrect because there is no comparison made between family interactions and educational experiences; the focus is solely on the family's impact.
17. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the passage focuses on how the familial environment, particularly the habits of smoking within María's family, influences the sensory experiences of her daughter, Carmen. It highlights María's concerns about these influences and her wishes for a better outcome for Carmen, indicating a focus on parental and familial impact on a child's development. Option (a) is incorrect because, although María is balancing work and visiting family, the central theme is not about balancing work and family life but about familial impact. Option (c) is incorrect because, while there are references to María's experiences in Madrid and her return home, the passage does not primarily explore the cultural differences between urban and rural settings as a central theme. Option (d) is incorrect because, despite María's failed attempt at conversation on the bus, the passage does not focus on communication issues as a main theme; it is more concerned with familial influences.
18. Explanation: Option (a) is correct because the passage describes María observing Carmen's physical traits and reflecting on the similarities with her own and her mother's, culminating in her wishing Carmen "better luck." This implies a hope that Carmen will avoid the same physical challenges and perhaps other related difficulties that have affected her family. Option (b) is incorrect because there is no indication that María wants Carmen to follow the same familial path; rather, she hopes for better outcomes for her daughter. Option (c) is incorrect as the passage does not suggest that María expects Carmen to disregard her advice or make her own mistakes, but rather that she hopes for better circumstances for Carmen. Option (d) is incorrect because María's wish for "better luck" suggests a hope for fewer challenges for Carmen, not greater ones.
19. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the passage reflects a sense of bewilderment or criticism towards union leaders who declare allegiance to the right wing, as it contradicts the expected support for socialism during the workers' celebration on May Day. This suggests the author's critical view of such alignments as nonsensical in the context of supporting workers' rights. Option (a) is incorrect because the author does not express a belief that union leaders genuinely support right-wing ideologies; rather, he is critical of such

declarations. Option (c) is incorrect because the author does not claim that socialism prevents unrest—indeed, he mentions “Army unrest” and discontent in the copper mines, indicating the opposite. Option (d) is incorrect because the mention of unrest, discontent, and contradictory allegiances by union leaders suggests that the author views the political climate as unstable and contentious, not stable and well-supported.

20. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the sentence explicitly describes a noisy and vibrant soundscape with drums, tambourines, and a gong, which adds to the chaotic and sensory-rich environment of the demonstration, affecting Gabriel’s experience negatively as indicated by the subsequent mention of the noise hurting his temples. Option (a) is incorrect because the description of drums, tambourines, and a gong clearly contradicts the idea of a solemn or quiet event. Option (c) is incorrect because there is no indication that the music was coordinated or melodious; the description suggests a more cacophonous than harmonious atmosphere. Option (d) is incorrect as the sentence directly mentions musical instruments being played, which indicates that musical expression was a significant part of the demonstration, not absent.
21. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the passage vividly describes a crowded and noisy demonstration with diverse activities and interactions, such as music playing loudly (drums, tambourines, and a gong), people climbing on structures, and a heavy police presence. This creates a sense of disorder and liveliness, fitting the description of a chaotic setting. Option (a), “tranquil,” and option (c), “serene,” are incorrect as they suggest peace and calm, which contrasts sharply with the described atmosphere of the march. Option (d), “orderly,” is also incorrect because, although the police presence might imply an attempt at control, the overall description portrays a setting that is far from being methodically organized, emphasizing the chaotic nature of the event.
22. Explanation: Option (d) is correct because the passage focuses on the detailed sensory experiences and emotional responses of Gabriel as he navigates through the crowded and noisy environment of the May Day march. It describes the sights, sounds, and smells in depth, illustrating how these elements impact his personal experience at the event. Option (a) is incorrect because, although Gabriel is the central character, the passage does not delve into his personal growth or self-discovery but rather his observations and feelings during the march. Option (b) is incorrect as the passage mentions family (Andrés and his father, and Gabriel’s preference for a different paternal figure) but does not explore the generational impact of political ideologies on family dynamics in depth. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage does not explicitly focus on the dichotomy between public order and personal freedom, but rather on the overall atmosphere and Gabriel’s personal sensory experiences at the demonstration.
23. Explanation: Option (a) is correct because the phrase “glittering despite the lack of sun” suggests a metaphorical meaning where the palace, even in less than ideal conditions (lack of sunlight), still shines, symbolizing a beacon of

stability and hope amidst the surrounding chaos of the demonstration. Option (b) is incorrect because while the architectural beauty is noted, the passage's focus is more on its symbolic significance rather than just aesthetic appreciation. Option (c) is incorrect because there is no direct implication that the palace is viewed as distant or unattainable by the demonstrators; the description focuses on its visual presence. Option (d) is incorrect as there is no mention or suggestion of governmental transparency or openness in the description of the palace's appearance; the glittering is more likely a physical or metaphorical description rather than a political statement.

- 24.** Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the sentence juxtaposes Gabriel's rejection of his father's view (that Allende lacks military support) with the reality reported on the radio about unrest and challenges, suggesting that despite Gabriel's hopes, there are indeed significant obstacles facing Allende's government. This implies a complex political climate with substantial opposition. Option (a) is incorrect because it misinterprets the sentence; Gabriel's rejection of his dad's view does not confirm ongoing military support for Allende, as the rest of the sentence actually underscores reported unrest and opposition. Option (c) is incorrect because it incorrectly states that Gabriel and his father share the same view, whereas Gabriel explicitly rejects his dad's pessimistic view on military support. Option (d) is incorrect as there is no implication in the passage that the radio reports are false or fabricated; the passage presents them as part of the broader political context Gabriel is considering.
25. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the North American Great Lakes contain 21% of the world's fresh water by volume.
26. Explanation: Option (d) is correct because collectively, Earth's lakes contain 199,000 Km³ of water.
27. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because rain is a form of precipitation that occurs when water vapor in the atmosphere condenses into liquid droplets, which then fall to the ground due to gravity.
28. Explanation: Option (d) is correct because the measurement of rainfall is typically done using a device called a rain gauge, which collects and measures the amount of rain that falls over a specific period.
29. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because monsoons are often associated with heavy rain and thunderstorms, particularly in tropical and subtropical regions, where they bring seasonal rainfall.
30. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because acid rain is a form of precipitation that is acidic due to the presence of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides in the atmosphere, which react with water vapor to form sulfuric and nitric acids.

31. Explanation: Option (a) is correct because the International Labor Organization (ILO) was founded in 1919 as part of the Treaty of Versailles that ended World War I.
32. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because the primary goal of the International Labor Organization (ILO) is to set international labor standards and promote decent work for all, including fair wages, safe working conditions, and the right to organize and bargain collectively.
33. Explanation: Option (d) is correct because the Convention on the Elimination of Forced Labor is one of the core conventions of the International Labor Organization (ILO), aimed at eradicating forced labor practices around the world.
34. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the primary purpose of the World Bank is to provide financial and technical assistance to developing countries for development programs (e.g., bridges, roads, schools, etc.) that are expected to improve the economic prospects and quality of life for people in those countries.
35. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the World Bank is made up of two institutions: the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA).
36. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because reducing poverty and supporting economic development are key focus areas of the World Bank's efforts in developing countries.
37. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because Ola is primarily known for its ride-hailing and mobility services, providing a platform for booking taxis, auto-rickshaws, and other forms of transportation.
38. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because Ola was founded in India, with its headquarters located in Bengaluru.
39. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because Ola has expanded its business to include the manufacturing of electric vehicles, particularly electric scooters, under its subsidiary Ola Electric.
40. Explanation: Option (a) is correct because Ola launched its first electric scooter model named Ola S1 in 2021, under its electric vehicle subsidiary Ola Electric.
41. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because as of 2023, Sam Altman is the CEO of OpenAI, leading the organization's efforts in advancing and promoting artificial intelligence research and development.
42. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because John McCarthy is credited with coining the term "Artificial Intelligence" during the Dartmouth Conference in

1956, which is considered the founding event of artificial intelligence as a field. McCarthy, along with other pioneers like Marvin Minsky, Herbert Simon, and Allen Newell, proposed the study and development of artificial intelligence. The term was used to describe the concept of machines being able to simulate aspects of human intelligence.

43. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because the primary function of SEBI is to regulate securities and commodity markets in India, ensuring investor protection and fair market practices.
44. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because SEBI was established in 1988, and it was given statutory powers through the SEBI Act of 1992.
45. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because one of the responsibilities of SEBI is to approve the merger and acquisition of companies in the securities market to ensure fair practices.
46. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because SEBI became an autonomous body on 30 January 1992.
47. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because SEBI has its headquarters in Mumbai.
48. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because Madhabi Puri Buch is the present Chairman of SEBI.
49. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because Mohammad Ishaq Dar has been newly appointed to the post of Foreign Minister of Pakistan.
50. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because Muhammad Ali Jinnah is considered the founder of Pakistan, playing a key role in the creation of the country in 1947 as a separate nation for Muslims in the Indian subcontinent.
51. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the Parliament of Pakistan is known as the Majlis-e-Shura, which consists of two houses: the National Assembly (the lower house) and the Senate (the upper house).
52. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because Pakistan became a nuclear power in 1998 when it conducted its first successful nuclear tests in response to India's nuclear tests.
53. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because the current constitution of Pakistan was adopted in 1973, providing the framework for the country's political system and governance.
54. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because the Most Favoured Nation (MFN) principle is a key feature of the World Trade Organization (WTO), which promotes fair and equitable treatment among all member countries in international trade.

55. Explanation: Option (B) is correct because the passage states that "the restriction can be imposed only by or under the authority of law" and must have a backing law to support such imposition. In Rohan's case, the ordinance mandating extended flight hours was brought about by good exercise of executive power and not by a parliamentary act, which makes his claim of violation of Article 21 valid. Option (A) is incorrect because even during emergencies, any restriction on fundamental rights must still be according to the procedure established by law, which is not followed here. Option (C) is incorrect because the emergency ordinance imposing extended flight hours is not in agreement with the lawful nature of employment terms, and regardless of employment agreements, fundamental rights cannot be overridden. Option (D) is incorrect as the passage clearly states that the right to sleep has been treated as a fundamental right, leading to the understanding that sleep deprivation caused by such an ordinance would constitute a violation of Article 21.
56. Explanation: Option (B) is correct as the passage indicates that "a restriction must be related to the purpose mentioned in Article 19(2)" and "cannot be imposed by the exercise of executive power without any law to back it up." Anjali's detention, based solely on an executive order for her work as a journalist that disturbed her sleep, is unlawful and without justification, thus a violation of the fundamental right under Article 21. Option (A) is incorrect because the sensitive nature of a journalist's work does not absolve the government from following the due legal process when imposing restrictions. Option (C) is incorrect because while the government may impose restrictions for public order, the action must be backed by a law as per the passage – which is not the case here with the executive order. Option (D) is incorrect because an imminent threat does not justify foregoing legal processes and warrants when detaining individuals, as fundamental rights cannot simply be abridged without lawful justification. [Telegram - CLAT2025MOCKS](#)
57. Explanation: Option (C) is correct because the passage states that sleep is an unconscious state naturally assumed by man and is essential for his health and happiness. Disruption of sleep is treated as a violation of a fundamental right. Since the construction work is being carried out in deviation of prescribed regulations without any law backing the expedited noise-making, it means Aarav's sleep deprivation due to this directive represents a violation of his right under Article 21. Option (A) is incorrect because even if the project serves the public interest, any restriction on fundamental rights must be reasonable as well as lawful. Option (B) is incorrect because the nature of Aarav's work does not excuse the unlawful deprivation of his fundamental rights. Option (D) is incorrect because, as mentioned in the passage, every restriction must be related to the purpose mentioned in Article 19(2) and must be reasonable and lawful, which is not being adhered to in the given case.
58. Explanation: Option (C) is correct because the passage emphasizes that no person can be deprived of their personal liberty except according to the

procedure established by law, and all that the State can do is to impose reasonable restrictions under the authority of law. The sudden eviction notice issued to Meena without any legal proceedings or a proper legal backing is a deprivation of Meena's right under Article 21. Therefore, her allegation is justified. Option (A) is incorrect because regardless of the public good the project may bring, it cannot supersede the necessity of lawful and reasonable procedure for eviction. Option (B) is incorrect because while Article 21 primarily covers life and personal liberty, the Supreme Court has extended its protection to living conditions, including residence, which would require due process before eviction. Option (D) is incorrect as per the passage which asserts the State cannot impose restrictions or take actions that affect fundamental rights without a backing law or without following due process.

59. Explanation: Option (C) is correct because the passage states that the state can regulate fundamental rights, including the right to practice any profession, but such a restriction must be imposed by or under the authority of law. Since the new regulations were not established through formal legislative action, Vikrant's license suspension for violating them is without legal basis and a violation of his rights under Article 21. Option (A) is incorrect because even though road safety is important, any restriction on the right to practice a profession must be legally established. Option (B) is incorrect because although a commercial license is subject to regulation, the regulation itself must be backed by law. Option (D) is incorrect as the passage indicates all fundamental rights, including the right to work and earn a livelihood, should be exercised without arbitrary deprivation and only subject to reasonable legal restrictions.

60. Explanation: Option (C) is correct because the passage states that sleep is considered a fundamental right and its deprivation leads to mental and physical torture, thus impacting a person's fundamental rights under Article 21. The passage emphasizes that all individuals have an inherent right to sleep, which is essential for life, and any disruption without justification violates this fundamental right. Though the airline complied with DGCA regulations, any restriction on fundamental rights needs to be justifiable and reasonable, and in this case, the imposition of excessive flying hours affects the pilot's ability to sleep and thereby, his right to life and personal liberty. Options (A) and (D) are incorrect because the airline adhering to regulations does not nullify the potential violation of fundamental rights if those regulations unreasonably interfere with an individual's essential biological functions like sleep, which is essential as per the passage. Option (B) is incorrect because it ignores the possibility that the regulations themselves may constitute a reasonable restriction as mentioned in the passage; however, this needs to be balanced against the potential harm caused to the individual, suggesting that a nuanced analysis is required rather than outright validation of the complaint. Moreover, the correct option must consider the reasonableness of the restriction in relation to the purpose of the right protected under Article 19(2) and here, Dasharath's assertion that his health and passengers' safety are jeopardized provides grounds for claiming a violation of his fundamental right under Article 21.

61. Explanation: Option (A) is correct because the passage states that the President may declare an emergency when the region is under a state of attack, external intrusion, or internal rebellion, and that the term "internal disturbance" was changed to "internal rebellion" by the 44th amendment, suggesting that internal disturbances without escalation to internal rebellion may not justify a National Emergency. Option (B) is incorrect because, while the President has broad authority, the declaration must be supported by the legislative chambers as per the Constitution and cannot be based on internal disturbances alone. Options (C) and (D) are incorrect because they rely on incorrect interpretations of the terms and processes described in the passage.
62. Explanation: Option (B) is correct because the passage indicates that the President can declare a state emergency on receipt of briefs by the Governor of a particular state or by the President's own observation of degrading mechanisms of the state. An independent verification is implied as necessary for such a declaration. Therefore, acting solely on the Chief Minister's recommendation without any observation undermines the procedural aspect of Article 356. Option (A) is incorrect because the report from the Chief Minister alone is not mentioned as a sufficient condition in the passage for declaring a state emergency. Option (C) is incorrect as the passage does not explicitly state that a Chief Minister's report can never be used, but it does suggest the necessity of independent Presidential verification. Option (D) is incorrect because it disregards the requirement of Presidential observation as detailed in the passage.
63. Explanation: Option (A) is correct because the passage states that the President can declare financial emergencies if there is "convincing evidence of an unstable economy and credibility," which implies that mere fluctuations and deficits without evidence of an inability to meet debt obligations may not meet the constitutionally required threshold. Option (B) is incorrect because the passage emphasizes the need for "convincing evidence," not just any economic disturbances. Option (C) is incorrect while the passage does reference economic stability and credibility, it does not explicitly limit declarations of financial emergencies to situations where debt obligations cannot be met; it suggests a broader context is required. Option (D) is incorrect because although executive and legislative factors play a role, the mere advice of economic advisors does not suffice without the evidence mentioned in Article 360.
64. Explanation: Option (A) is correct because the passage states that a declaration of a National Emergency could be made in the presence of the legislative house and requires support by each chamber—this must occur within a month of the announcement; the ongoing external aggression permits the declaration. Option (B) is incorrect because the passage does not state that the reasons for declaring an emergency cannot evolve or expand. Option (C) is incorrect; although an internal rebellion is ground for emergency, there is no requirement that it must be incorporated before the completion of a month for the ongoing proclamation to remain valid. Option (D) is incorrect; the passage clearly states

that the emergency must be supported by each chamber of the legislative house within a month, not immediately after the announcement.

65. Explanation: Option (D) is correct because, according to the passage, a National Emergency can be declared when the region is under internal rebellion, and the requirement is not contingent upon the receipt of a brief by a state Governor which is, in contrast, a requirement for a State Emergency under Article 356. Therefore, the challenge of procedural flaw regarding the non-involvement of a Governor in a National Emergency declaration does not have merit. Option (A) is incorrect as it confuses the provisions of a State Emergency with a National Emergency. Option (B) is incorrect because it is in line with the passage that no recommendation from the state Governor is required for declaring a National Emergency. Option (C) is incorrect because there is no constitutional mandate that requires explicit support from the Governor for the proclamation of a National Emergency.
66. Explanation: Option (B) is correct as the passage states that "The President can declare financial emergencies if convincing evidence of an unstable economy and credibility is encountered," and President Singh, having found convincing evidence of economic instability, can declare a financial emergency. Additionally, "Executive and legislative factors play a central role," which implies that while the executive factor supports the declaration, ratification by the legislative house is necessary when they are available. Option (A) is incorrect because the passage does not mention the need to wait for the legislative houses to reassemble before declaring an emergency. Option (C) is incorrect because the passage does not support the requirement of a referendum from the population for emergency declarations; it references legislative and executive factors, not direct democracy. Option (D) is incorrect because there is no mention in the passage of a need for approval from an international monetary body before declaring a financial emergency, it notes that the President can declare financial emergencies on presenting convincing evidence domestically. The decision-making authority for declaring a financial emergency is internal and sovereign to the nation of Bharatpur as per Article 360, which President Singh is considering invoking.
67. Explanation: Option (A) is correct because the passage states that in cases involving unique or irreplaceable items, like artworks, where the value extends beyond mere monetary assessment, specific performance becomes indispensable, as seen in *Ram Karan v. Govind Lal*. In this situation, the painting is unique and has sentimental value to Abhishek, making monetary compensation inadequate, and thus he is entitled to specific performance of the contract. Option (B) is incorrect because partial payment for a unique item contracts specific performance rights, undermining the claim that only monetary damages apply. Option (C) is incorrect because the passage clearly facilitates specific performance for unique items like artworks; hence, the legal system does recognize such cases for enforcement beyond monetary compensation. Option (D) is incorrect because it ignores the binding nature of

a contract and the purchaser's rights to specific performance in the context of unique items, which the legal framework upholds.

68. Explanation: Option (A) is correct as it aligns with the passage's details given under Section 14(3) of the Act, specifying that specific performance can be enforced in contracts involving the construction of buildings, provided that the contract terms are clear and the plaintiff has a substantial interest in its fulfillment. Here, the project's unique sustainable features elevate the contract beyond standard commercial transactions, affirming Vinayak's demand for specific performance. Option (B) is incorrect because financial difficulties do not automatically negate a party's obligations under a contract, especially with regard to specific performance of unique constructions, as mentioned in the passage. Option (C) is incorrect because the contract's unique nature does not render it determinable, nor does it necessitate continuous duties beyond the court's supervisory capacity; thus, specific performance can be enforced. Option (D) is incorrect since it introduces an unsanctioned alternative remedy of renegotiated court supervision, which is not supported by the passage's application of the law in cases involving unique constructions.
69. Explanation: Option (B) is correct as the passage states contracts dependent on personal qualifications or volitions fall outside the ambit of specific performance due to the practical difficulties in enforcing such agreements precisely as per their terms. Chitra's unique mural work can be classified under contracts contingent on personal qualifications, hence they cannot be specifically enforced. Option (A) is incorrect because the passage implies that specific performance is not enforceable when the work relies heavily on personal qualifications and volitions, which is applicable in Chitra's case as an artist. Option (C) is incorrect because the unique artistic style, especially in creative work, is considered a personal qualification, making the contract unenforceable under specific performance despite being a specified condition. Option (D) is incorrect, not because Rohan must accept Chitra's decision, but because the passage suggests that contracts related to personal qualifications, such as Chitra's artistic work, are unsuitable for specific performance, thus Chitra can terminate the contract based on this premise.
70. Explanation: Option (A) is correct because the passage notes that contracts entailing intricate or minute details that depend on the party's personal qualifications or volitions, like Priya's tailored program, cannot be specifically enforced. Given the sophistication and customization of the software, it falls under this category where enforcement would be impractical. Option (B) is incorrect as the passage provides exceptions for specific performance in cases involving the construction of buildings or the execution of mortgage deeds, not the development of specialized software programs. Option (C) is incorrect because the passage suggests contracts necessitating continuous duties are not subject to specific performance due to the court's limited supervisory capacity, but this does not implicitly resolve Priya's case as determinable. Option (D) is incorrect as while the contract may indeed be binding, the passage

suggests that specific performance is not suitable for contracts contingent on intricate technical work and personal expertise.

71. Explanation: Option (A) is correct as the passage states that in cases involving unique or irreplaceable items, such as antiques with value beyond mere monetary assessment, specific performance is indispensable. The unique historical value of the coin collection to Vikas, and his intention to donate it to a national museum, further supports the inability of monetary compensation to serve as adequate remedy. Option (B) is incorrect because the passage suggests that standard commercial transaction rules, where monetary compensation is adequate, do not apply to items of unique and irreplaceable nature, such as Vikas's vintage coins. Option (C) is incorrect as the passage illustrates that the court has upheld specific performance when items have a uniqueness to them, and Vikas's case meets this criteria without needing further demonstration of the connection between historical value and uniqueness. Option (D) is incorrect because while valuation issues can arise with antique items, the passage implies that specific performance can still be sought due to the items' unique value, as Vikas is attempting with the coin collection.

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72. Explanation: Option (A) is correct as the passage states that specific performance "becomes indispensable" in cases involving items like artworks or antiques "whose value extends beyond mere monetary assessment," such as in the presented case where the painting holds unique sentimental and aesthetic value for Ashok. Option (B) is incorrect because the potential offer from the overseas collector does not negate the specific performance right of Ashok, whose contract with Bhavesh takes precedence, and the passage notes that such unique items can't be substituted merely by monetary compensation. Option (C) is incorrect because the contract's terms do not include any provision for additional compensation due to alternate offers; enforcing the specific performance of the contract does not require Ashok to consider competing bids received by Bhavesh. Option (D) is incorrect because sentimental value, particularly in connection with unique items like the painting in question, is legally recognized, and the painting's status as movable property does not preclude Ashok's entitlement to specific performance, as highlighted in the passage with case precedents that affirm the uniqueness of certain items makes specific performance the appropriate remedy.
73. Explanation: Option (B) is correct as the passage states that "Injuria Sine Damno" underlines that the breach of a legal right necessitates legal action, even without tangible loss or damage. Since Raman's right to freedom of movement is recognized by law, its infringement would constitute a legal wrong, satisfying the condition for a legal remedy, reinforcing the principle that the mere violation of a right suffices to constitute a legal wrong. Option (A) is incorrect because the legal doctrine of "Injuria Sine Damno" indicates that actual damage is not necessary for a lawsuit when a legal right is infringed. Option (C) is incorrect as it is irrelevant whether the public benefits from the report or not; the infringement of Raman's legal right alone provides the grounds for a suit. Option (D) is incorrect because the principle doesn't require

a direct connection between the rights infringed and the separate issue of illegal land appropriations; it focuses on the infringement of rights in itself.

74. Explanation: Option (C) is correct because the passage states that the principle of "Injuria Sine Damno" intertwines with other legal doctrines such as the Specific Relief Act to preserve legal rights. It highlights the proactive role of law in ensuring the sanctity of rights, which includes the enjoyment of a property like Arjun's view, not necessarily restricted to market value or functional use. Option (A) is incorrect as the principle of "Injuria Sine Damno" acknowledges an infringement of rights and seeks to provide a remedy even in the absence of tangible harm or damage, which may extend to intangible rights; aesthetic enjoyment can be considered a legal right associated with property. Option (B) is incorrect because while the infringement of health could be a legitimate claim, the given facts do not mention any negative health consequences attributable to the wall, hence this rationale is speculative. Option (D) is incorrect because the principle does not strictly adhere to monetary considerations as the sole basis for legal remedy; it also accounts for the infringement of other recognized legal rights.
75. Explanation: Option (C) is correct as the passage states that the principle of "Injuria Sine Damno" signifies that the mere infringement of a recognized legal right is sufficient to constitute a legal wrong, warranting legal action even without a tangible loss. Priyanka's right to assemble peacefully is a recognized fundamental right, and its prevention without due cause is a legal infringement requiring remedy. Option (A) is incorrect because the mere citation of public safety without evidence cannot unjustly abridge fundamental rights. Option (B) is incorrect as financial loss or physical suffering is not a necessary condition for a lawsuit under the aforementioned principle. Option (D) is incorrect because the absence of formal charges does not negate the experience of unjust detention, which in itself is an infringement recognized under the principle.
76. Explanation: Option (A) is correct as the passage indicates that the infringement of a legal right is an actionable claim, regardless of the existence of tangible harm or damage. The right to non-discrimination on the basis of caste is a fundamental right, thus its infringement is an actionable legal wrong, regardless of actual loss or harm suffered. Option (B) is incorrect because discrimination on the basis of caste is a clear legal violation, even in the absence of verbal or physical abuse. Option (C) is incorrect as the principle does not require that the violation affect social or financial status to be actionable. Option (D) is incorrect because the commercial discretion of a restaurant does not extend to unlawful discrimination based on caste, which is a clear legal wrong.
77. Explanation: Option (A) is correct because the passage states that the mere infringement of a right, in this case, the right to control one's image, is sufficient to constitute a legal wrong. The principle of "Injuria Sine Damno" supports the right to legal action irrespective of any actual harm, emphasizing the sanctity of legal rights. Option (B) is incorrect as even a beneficial use without

authorization does not negate the violation of legal rights. Option (C) is incorrect because the principle does not require the unauthorized use to be patently offensive for it to be a legal wrong. Option (D) is incorrect as the principle asserts that actual damage or loss is not a requisite for the infringement of rights to be actionable.

78. Explanation: Option (B) is correct as the passage states that "the mere infringement of a right, recognized by law, suffices to constitute a legal wrong," stressing the doctrine of "Injuria Sine Damno." In this scenario, Amar's legal right to his property was breached without notice, a valid justification for seeking a remedy, irrespective of any real damage to the public. Option (A) is incorrect because the principle of "Injuria Sine Damno" does not permit infringement of rights on the mere rationale of public benefit, especially without proper legal process, such as notice or opportunity to be heard. Option (C) is incorrect as the popularity or support for a public official's campaign does not nullify individual legal rights, and hence Amar still has a claim. Option (D) is incorrect because the passage clearly explains that actual harm or damage is not a prerequisite for seeking legal remedy when a right has been infringed upon, which aligns with Amar's situation where his right to property was violated without prior damage.
79. Explanation: Option (A) is correct as the passage states that the consent to undertake a known risk must be voluntary and based on informed consent, which entails clear communication regarding the potential hazards. Since Pranay used synthetic colors without disclosure, Sanjana did not have the opportunity to make an informed decision regarding acceptance of that particular risk. Option (B) is incorrect because it fails to acknowledge that Sanjana did not consent to the risk of synthetic colors, which was not made known to her. Option (C) is incorrect because cultural consent does not equate to consent for all manner of risks, particularly undisclosed ones. Option (D) is incorrect because although it correctly identifies that Sanjana consented upon a faulty impression, it does not capture the essential legal point that her consent was not informed nor voluntary about the specific risk of synthetic colors used.
80. Explanation: Option (B) is correct because the passage establishes that consent must be voluntary, informed, and that the individual must have the capacity to consent. By signing the consent form, Mahesh, who is of legal majority and mentally sound, is presumed to have consented voluntarily to the risks fully communicated to him, as there is no suggestion of coercion or undue influence, which fulfills the essentials of the principle. Option (A) is incorrect because signing the form is treated as evidence of voluntary acceptance, and mere non-reading does not invalidate the consent given. Option (C) is incorrect because the hearing loss aligns with the known risks for which Mahesh consented, and it does not exceed the presumed consent's scope. Option (D) is incorrect because it fails to address the core issue of informed consent; however, it is partially correct in stating that Mahesh had the capacity to consent and there was no coercion, which is insufficient to invalidate the consent given for the assumed risks.

81. Explanation: Option (C) is correct because the passage states that for "Volenti Non Fit Injuria" to apply, the consent must be informed and pertain to risks inherent in the activity. Anmol was not informed in detail, in writing or otherwise, about equipment maintenance risks, and providing a poorly maintained rope indicates potential negligence which goes beyond the inherent and known risks of mountaineering for which Anmol could not have consented. Option (A) is incorrect because verbal information is insufficient when it doesn't cover specific risks such as equipment malfunctions; hence, it cannot be considered "informed consent." Option (B) is incorrect because it focuses on the mode of communication (verbal vs. writing) but does not address the negligence aspect. Option (D) is incorrect because while Anmol's age and consent imply some level of acceptance of risk, negligence regarding equipment safety is not a risk that can be consented to, and participant's assumption of risk does not absolve the organizer of the duty to maintain equipment safety.
82. Explanation: Option (C) is correct because the passage states that the doctrine of "Volenti Non Fit Injuria" only applies to legal activities where the risks are acknowledged as part of the inherent nature of the activity. It does not extend to situations involving illegal acts where consent to risk cannot be legally recognized. Therefore, Aarav's consent to participate in the illegal event does not waive his right to sue for injuries incurred due to the organizers' negligence. Option (A) is incorrect because it hinges on gross negligence, which in the context does not address the legality of the activity itself, an essential element in this scenario. Option (B) is incorrect because although Aarav assumed risks, the liability defence of "Volenti Non Fit Injuria" is inapplicable to illegal activities. Option (D) is incorrect because, while Aarav may have had the capacity to consent to certain risks, the maxim is inapplicable to illegal activities, and consent to such activities does not equate to consent to all outcomes, including negligence in the setting up of roadblocks.
83. Explanation: Option (B) is correct because although Deepak consented to a higher level of risk, the passage emphasizes that informed consent must be based on clear communication regarding the hazards, and a manufacturing defect is a specific type of risk that goes beyond what he could have reasonably consented to, especially since it was not communicated or likely known at the time of consent. Option (A) is incorrect because it fails to distinguish between the general heightened risks and the specific unanticipated risk arising from a manufacturing defect. Option (C) is incorrect because it incorrectly attributes the issue to Deepak's lack of authority or expertise, while the core issue is the scope of the risks he consented to. Option (D) is incorrect because, while professionals might understand general risks, they cannot consent to specific unknown risks such as hidden manufacturing defects that go beyond the inherent risks of the activity.
84. Explanation: Option (A) is correct because the passage outlines that the principle of "Volenti Non Fit Injuria" does not absolve the defendant of liability in cases where there is a moral obligation to rescue, which can be extended to

mean taking preventive measures for safety. The sanctuary, despite Rohan's consent, has a moral and legal duty to maintain safety standards, which includes preventing access or adequately safeguarding restricted areas from visitors. Option (B) is incorrect because the principle does not apply to scenarios where the risks are so great that a moral obligation overrides the voluntary assumption of risk. Option (C) is incorrect because the situation described is not a rescue scenario, and thus the principle's limitation regarding the moral obligation to rescue is misapplied. Option (D) is incorrect because, while Rohan's capacity to consent is not disputed, the consent given does not negate the sanctuary's duty to ensure that restricted areas are appropriately safeguarded against such highly foreseeable risks as wild animal attacks.

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85. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because the passage indicates that out of the 17 seats Congress will contest, not many hold much electoral promise against a dominant BJP, implying that historical voting patterns favoring BJP could undermine the alliance's effectiveness. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage does not compare the strategies of the SP-Congress alliance with those of the SP-BSP alliance, focusing instead on their potential benefits and risks. Option (b) is incorrect because increased support among young voters, if true, would actually strengthen rather than weaken the author's arguments regarding the alliance's potential success. Option (d) is incorrect because the introduction of a comprehensive plan would likely bolster the alliance's appeal, contradicting the notion that this would weaken the author's arguments.
86. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the passage states that opposition unity still remains distant at a national level against the BJP, clearly establishing that unity is far from being achieved. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage specifically notes that an alliance is no guarantee of victory, indicating that their success is not assured. Option (c) is incorrect as the passage does not imply equal seat allocations or promise among coalition partners; instead, it discusses the need for dominant partners to cede ground and for mutual concessions. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage mentions that the INDIA bloc has been hit by attrition with the exit of partners, suggesting weakening rather than strengthening.
87. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the passage states that for the SP, the alliance is crucial in sustaining its social base of Yadavs and Muslims which resists the BJP, directly supporting the notion that maintaining this base is a key objective. Option (a) is incorrect because it contrasts with the passage's focus on sustaining the social base as opposed to merely countering policies. Option (c) is incorrect as the passage does not suggest an expansion of the SP's social base beyond its existing constituents but rather emphasizes sustaining the current base. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage indicates the alliance's importance to survival and base maintenance rather than being primarily ideological.

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88. Explanation: Option (a) is correct because the passage implies that for the alliance to work seamlessly, dominant partners need to cede ground, suggesting that not having announced seat sharing could lead to reduced effectiveness and lack of coordination. Option (b) is incorrect as the passage does not suggest that not announcing seat sharing would increase the likelihood of success for individual parties; rather, it implies the need for cooperation. Option (c) is incorrect because there is no indication that keeping plans ambiguous is considered a strategic advantage; the context suggests that clarity and cooperation are necessary. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage indicates challenges and attrition within the INDIA bloc, not increased unity due to unannounced seat sharing.
89. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the passage discusses the milestone in the road to opposition unity and the importance of such unity against the BJP, reflecting the author's opinion that unity is essential for success. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage clearly states that out of the 17 seats Congress will contest, not many hold much electoral promise, contradicting the option's claim. Option (c) is incorrect as the passage does not claim a perfect alignment in electoral strategy through the seat-sharing agreement, but rather presents it as a mutual benefit amid challenging conditions. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage emphasizes the critical nature of the alliance for the survival of the SP and Congress, suggesting that alliances are more than mere formalities and have significant electoral implications.
90. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because the passage notes the importance of the SP-Congress alliance in sustaining the SP's social base of Yadavs and Muslims who resist the BJP. Confirming that these groups prefer the alliance supports the argument that it is mutually beneficial by strengthening the SP's base. Option (a) is incorrect because a decline in BJP support, while potentially beneficial, does not directly relate to the mutual benefits of the alliance itself. Option (b) is incorrect as an increase in BJP's base would actually undermine rather than support the argument of mutual benefit. Option (d) is incorrect because the Congress not pursuing further alliances does not directly strengthen the case for the mutual benefits of the current SP-Congress alliance.
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91. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the passage states that by allowing substantial FDI, the government aims to spur the contributions of private operators and developers to the national space economy. High interest from international investors in the specific areas opened to 100% FDI would directly support and enhance these goals, making this option the most strengthening to the author's argument. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage does not link the flow of investments to aggressive space militarization policies, and thus it does not strengthen the argument about the benefits of India's policy. Option (c) is incorrect as it presents a contrary scenario where similar policies are retracted, which would undermine rather than support the argument in favor of FDI. Option (d) is incorrect because the argument is about the potential benefits of FDI in India, specifically, and not about the historical trends of investment in other established markets.

92. Explanation: Option (a) is correct because the passage specifically mentions that the Telecommunications Act 2023 provided for satellite broadband services, marking a significant departure from the older Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. This change is presented as a positive development in modernizing India's legislative framework to better support advancements in the space sector. Option (b) is incorrect because there is no mention of the Act restricting satellite technology development; rather, it is portrayed as enabling new services. Option (c) is incorrect as the passage does not discuss any decrease in private sector interest due to the Act; instead, it implies that legislative changes have been supportive of sector growth. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage does not state that the Act primarily focused on limiting FDI; in fact, it suggests an opening up of the sector through other policies.
93. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the passage implies that sustaining the positive changes in India's space sector depends on external market access, suggesting that there is an assumption of existing global demand for what Indian space companies offer. This demand would justify and support the effort to ease access to these markets as a means to sustain growth and innovation. Option (a) is incorrect as it states a problem (high production costs) that does not align with the assumption needed to support the argument for easing access to sustain growth. Option (c) is incorrect because the assumption about less regulation in foreign markets does not directly support why easing access would sustain positive changes; regulatory differences aren't mentioned as a barrier in the passage. Option (d) is incorrect as it directly contradicts the assumption needed for the argument, suggesting a lack of interest which would not support the idea that access to these markets would be beneficial.
94. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the passage mentions the establishment of IN-SPACE as part of the reforms to open up India's space sector to private companies, suggesting that its role in facilitating government-private collaboration is valued. This aligns with the author's view that such initiatives are crucial for advancing India's space capabilities. Option (a) is incorrect as there is no indication that IN-SPACE has limited innovation; rather, it is implied to support it. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage does not suggest redundancy but instead highlights IN-SPACE as a new and necessary addition to the sector. Option (d) is incorrect as there is no mention or implication that IN-SPACE's role should be confined to monitoring international activities; it is portrayed as a promoter of national development.
95. Explanation: Option (c) is correct because the passage suggests that to sustain the positive changes in the space sector, the government must keep the regulatory environment clear and increase public support, directly aligning with the principle that regulatory simplification and public support are crucial for private sector growth. Option (a) is incorrect as it prioritizes security over growth, which is contrary to the principle of clearing regulatory hurdles to foster sector growth as stated in the passage. Option (b) is incorrect because active government participation in projects is not mentioned as a principle for

fostering growth; instead, the passage emphasizes reducing governmental interference. Option (d) is incorrect because intensive screening of investments for espionage risks, while important, does not conform to the principle of regulatory simplification aimed at fostering growth.

96. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the passage directly states that the Telecommunications Act 2023, among other reforms, was a departure from the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, and provided for satellite broadband services, indicating it was intended to modernize laws and facilitate new services. This aligns with the argument that regulatory reforms are aimed at updating and enabling advancements in the sector. Option (a) is incorrect as the passage does not claim an immediate increase in investment, only that the sector has been opened to such possibilities. Option (c) is incorrect because while the passage discusses the increasing role of private companies, it does not assert that they are inherently better than government agencies at space exploration. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage specifies different caps on foreign direct investments depending on the sector within the space industry, indicating that not all investments are unrestricted.
97. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the passage mentions that Navalny returned to Russia to "fight for freedom," which necessarily implies his commitment to activism despite the known risks, including previous poisoning and potential imprisonment. Option (a) is incorrect as the passage does not state that Putin directly ordered Navalny's elimination; it merely reports Navalny's wife's accusation that Putin "killed my husband." Option (c) is incorrect because there is no indication in the passage that the Russian state has acknowledged any role in suppressing dissent; rather, it suggests the opposite. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage actually states that Putin's approval ratings remain high and the election process is managed to favor him, implying that Navalny's efforts did not pose a significant challenge to Putin's political position.
98. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the passage explicitly states that "whatever the reason for his death, the Russian state cannot absolve itself of this tragedy," reflecting the author's opinion that the state bears responsibility for Navalny's death. Option (a) is incorrect as the passage criticizes rather than justifies the state's actions against Navalny, portraying them as part of a broader attempt to suppress dissent. Option (c) is incorrect because there is no suggestion that Navalny's early political views justify the state's treatment of him; the mention of his origins serves to contextualize his evolution rather than excuse state actions. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage indicates that despite Navalny's death and other suppressive measures, Putin's approval ratings remain high and he faces no significant political threat, suggesting stability rather than weakening of his position.
99. Explanation: Option (a) is correct because the passage concludes that Russia's model of governance through fear is not sustainable, citing Russia's own historical context. If historical examples from other countries demonstrate that

such a model can sometimes stabilize political regimes for long periods, it would directly challenge the author's claim about unsustainability, thereby weakening the argument. Option (b) is incorrect because an increase in public support for the government, even amid suppression, would actually strengthen the author's depiction of effective, albeit fear-based, control, rather than weaken it. Option (c) is incorrect because a decline in Putin's approval ratings would support, not weaken, the author's argument that governance through fear is unsustainable. Option (d) is incorrect as increased public dissent would also tend to support the author's view that fear-based governance is unsustainable, suggesting it provokes resistance rather than quelling it.

100. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the passage describes the imprisonment and death of Navalny as indicative of the state's attempt to send a message to its critics to "fall in line or face the consequences," aligning with a strategy to intimidate and silence dissent. This reflects the broader state approach to handling dissent as described in the passage. Option (a) is incorrect because there is no indication that Navalny's death led to a restructuring of the political opposition. Option (c) is incorrect as the passage does not claim that the imprisonment strengthened the opposition's resolve; rather, it suggests that the state's suppression efforts were aimed at weakening dissent. Option (d) is incorrect because there is no mention of Navalny becoming a martyr or any effects this status might have on the effectiveness of his political movement; the focus is rather on the state's efforts to suppress dissent.
101. Explanation: Option (a) is correct because the passage concludes that governance through fear is not sustainable, and data showing increased emigration by those opposed to the government's tactics would support this conclusion, as it suggests dissatisfaction and a lack of resilience in the societal structure under such governance. Option (b) is incorrect because economic growth, despite ongoing suppression, could imply that the governance model is sustainable, at least economically, which would counter the author's conclusion. Option (c) is incorrect as approval of government handling of opposition does not address the sustainability of fear-based governance; it might even suggest short-term sustainability through public support. Option (d) is incorrect because successful suppression of protests could be interpreted as evidence of the effectiveness and thus potential sustainability of the fear-based model, contrary to the author's conclusion.
102. Explanation: Option (a) is correct because the passage describes Navalny as the Kremlin's most prominent critic and discusses the extensive measures taken to silence him, suggesting an underlying assumption that his activism played a crucial role in sustaining some form of democratic opposition in Russia. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage does not claim that Navalny was the only capable opposition figure, just that he was a prominent critic. Option (c) is incorrect as it contradicts the passage's depiction of the significant state efforts to neutralize him, which implies that his activism was impactful. Option (d) is incorrect because, while the passage suggests that the government harshly treats certain dissidents, it does not state that all opposition is seen as a direct

threat, but rather distinguishes between tolerated opposition parties and those treated as enemies.

103. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the passage discusses the role of officials in aiding election fraud, specifically through the actions of Anil Masih, and describes this as part of a malaise affecting Indian elections, thus expressing the opinion that such issues are significant to the integrity of elections. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage clearly supports the Supreme Court's intervention as necessary due to the severity of the electoral malpractice. Option (c) is incorrect as the passage suggests that the BJP's motive for a fresh election was strategic following their recruitment of AAP councillors, implying subterfuge rather than a quest for fairness. Option (d) is incorrect because there is no indication that Mr. Sonkar's resignation was due to personal disapproval of the fraud; the passage implies it was strategically timed ahead of the court hearing.
104. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the passage explains that the Supreme Court's decision to not order a fresh election, but rather to count the original votes, was a logical response to avoid subterfuge that might have favored the BJP after gaining more AAP councillors. This portrays the decision as a strategic move to prevent manipulation and ensure the integrity of the election result. Option (a) is incorrect because there is no suggestion that the decision failed democratic principles; rather, it aimed to uphold them by countering potential manipulations. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage does not criticize the decision as a missed opportunity; it supports the decision as a measure to protect electoral integrity. Option (d) is incorrect because the decision is not described as validating election fraud, but as addressing and correcting it by counting the votes that were illegally declared invalid.
105. Explanation: Option (a) is correct because the author argues that the role of officials like Anil Masih in helping parties steal elections is a significant and underrecognized problem in the Indian election scene. If it were proven that such instances are extremely rare and isolated, this would undermine the author's argument by suggesting that the issue is not as widespread or systemic as implied. Option (b) is incorrect because even if most fraud is by voters, this does not necessarily weaken the argument about the role of officials—it merely shifts the focus. Option (c) is incorrect as praises for integrity do not directly refute the occurrence of malpractices by other officials, nor address the systemic issue highlighted by the author. Option (d) is incorrect because a decrease in reported cases does not directly contradict the possibility of ongoing significant roles of officials in those that do occur; it could also indicate underreporting or improved stealth in committing fraud.
106. Explanation: Option (a) is correct because the passage implies that the BJP's interest in a fresh election following the gain of three AAP councillors suggests an assumption that this new support would likely turn the electoral outcome in their favor in a re-election scenario. This underlies the strategic reasoning for their push for a new election as hinted by the Supreme Court's awareness of

potential subterfuge. Option (b) is incorrect as there is no indication in the passage that assumptions about the Supreme Court's biases are relevant to the BJP's motives. Option (c) is incorrect because public opinion is not discussed in relation to the BJP's strategic calculations for wanting a fresh election. Option (d) is incorrect as it contradicts the passage, which connects Sonkar's resignation to strategic motives aligned with the court's hearing, implying it was very much related to the anticipated decision.

107. Explanation: Option (b) is correct because the passage mentions the need for the prosecution of Anil Masih to establish at whose behest he acted, implying a principle that addressing electoral fraud comprehensively requires identifying not just the individual who committed the act but also those who may have directed it. This option aligns with the idea that higher-ups involved need to be prosecuted to fully address the issue, reflecting the principle of accountability throughout the chain of command. Option (a) is incorrect as it contradicts the need to explore the political influences behind Masih's actions, which the passage implies is important. Option (c) is incorrect because while neutrality is generally desirable, the passage suggests that understanding political affiliations is key to uncovering the full scope of the malpractice. Option (d) is incorrect as it proposes immunity, which does not conform to the principle of establishing responsibility as stated; rather, it suggests a compromise that might not fully hold all responsible parties accountable.
108. Explanation: Option (a) is correct because the author discusses the role of Anil Masih in committing electoral fraud to favor the BJP candidate, which necessarily implies that such fraudulent actions can be used by political parties to gain advantages in elections. This aligns with the broader argument that electoral fraud can impact election outcomes. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage does not claim that the BJP's actions in this specific election are indicative of a broader pattern; it only details this particular incident. Option (c) is incorrect because while the Supreme Court's decision might be intended to uphold electoral integrity, the passage does not state it will necessarily restore public trust—this is an optimistic outcome, not a guaranteed one. Option (d) is incorrect as the passage specifically links Masih's actions to aiding the BJP candidate, indicating political influence, rather than being independently motivated.
109. Explanation: Analysis of the Question: To find the revenue generated from iPhone sales in 2023, we need to calculate 52% of Apple's total revenue for the year. The dataset indicates that Apple generated \$383.2 billion in total revenue, with iPhone sales accounting for 52% of this amount.
- Answer Step by Step:
1. Total revenue of Apple in 2023: \$383.2 billion.
 2. Percentage of revenue from iPhone sales: 52%.
 3. Calculating the revenue from iPhone sales: 52% of \$383.2 billion = $0.52 \times \$383.2 \text{ billion} = \199.264 billion .

Correct Option:

- The correct answer is (b) \$199.2 billion.

Why Other Options are Incorrect:

- Option (a) \$189.6 billion: This underestimates the revenue from iPhone sales. It does not accurately reflect the calculation of 52% of the total revenue.
- Option (c) \$209.8 billion: This overestimates the revenue from iPhone sales. For this figure to be accurate, the percentage of total revenue from iPhone sales or the total revenue itself would have to be higher.
- Option (d) \$219.4 billion: This significantly overestimates the revenue from iPhone sales, suggesting either a much higher total revenue or a larger percentage contribution from iPhone sales than what was provided.

110. Explanation: Analysis of the Question: To calculate the total revenue generated from Apple Services in 2023, we need to apply the percentage of total revenue attributed to Apple Services to Apple's overall revenue for the year. According to the dataset, Apple Services accounted for 22% of the company's total revenue in 2023, with the total revenue being \$383.2 billion.

Answer Step by Step:

1. Total revenue of Apple in 2023: \$383.2 billion.
2. Percentage of revenue from Apple Services: 22%.
3. Calculating the revenue from Apple Services: 22% of \$383.2 billion = $0.22 \times \$383.2 \text{ billion} = \84.304 billion .

Correct Option:

- The correct answer is (b) \$84.4 billion.

Why Other Options are Incorrect:

- Option (a) \$75.6 billion: This underestimates the revenue from Apple Services. It does not correctly reflect 22% of the total revenue, indicating a lower percentage calculation than provided.
- Option (c) \$92.8 billion: This overestimates the revenue from Apple Services. For this figure to be accurate, Apple Services would have to contribute a higher percentage of the total revenue than the specified 22%.
- Option (d) \$100.6 billion: This significantly overestimates the revenue from Apple Services. It implies a much larger share of the total revenue than the 22% stated, which does not align with the data provided.

111. Explanation: Analysis of the Question: To calculate the revenue for Apple's home and wearables division in 2023, we first need to determine its revenue in 2022 by calculating 10% of Apple's total revenue for that year. We then apply a 3.6% decline to this figure to find the 2023 revenue for the division.

Answer Step by Step:

1. Apple's total revenue in 2022: \$369 billion.

2. Revenue from the home and wearables division in 2022 (10% of total): 10% of \$369 billion = \$36.9 billion.
3. Applying a 3.6% decline to the 2022 revenue for the division to find the 2023 revenue: 3.6% of \$36.9 billion = \$1.3284 billion decline.
4. Revenue for the home and wearables division in 2023: \$36.9 billion - \$1.3284 billion \approx \$35.5716 billion.

Correct Option:

- The correct answer is (a) \$35.5 billion.

Why Other Options are Incorrect:

- Option (b) \$37.4 billion: This overestimates the revenue for the division in 2023. It does not correctly account for the 3.6% decline from the 2022 revenue.
- Option (c) \$39.2 billion: This option significantly overestimates the division's revenue, ignoring the decline and suggesting growth instead.
- Option (d) \$40.6 billion: This greatly overestimates the revenue for the home and wearables division in 2023. For this figure to be accurate, the division would have had to experience significant growth, contrary to the 3.6% decline specified.

112. Explanation: Analysis of the Question: To determine the average revenue per unit for iPhones sold in 2022, we divide the total revenue generated from iPhone sales in 2023 by the number of iPhones sold in 2022. This calculation is based on the data provided that in 2023, iPhone sales generated \$199.2 billion, and 232 million iPhones were sold in 2022.

Answer Step by Step:

1. Total revenue from iPhone sales in 2023: \$199.2 billion.
2. iPhones sold in 2022: 232 million units.
3. Calculating the average revenue per iPhone unit for 2022 sales: \$199.2 billion / 232 million units = approximately \$858.62.

Rounding to the nearest whole number for the options provided gives us:

- Approximately \$858 per unit.

Correct Option:

- The correct answer is (b) \$858.

Why Other Options are Incorrect:

- Option (a) \$750: This underestimates the average revenue per unit. It suggests a lower revenue per iPhone than what the calculation based on the provided data yields.
- Option (c) \$925: This overestimates the average revenue per iPhone unit. For this figure to be accurate, the total revenue would need to be higher or the number of units sold lower than provided.
- Option (d) \$1,000: This significantly overestimates the average revenue per iPhone unit. It implies a much higher revenue per unit than the calculated \$858.62, which does not align with the provided sales data and revenue.

113. Explanation: Analysis of the Question: To determine the combined unit sales of AirPods and Apple Watches in 2022, we simply need to add the sales

figures for both products as provided in the dataset. According to the dataset, 82 million AirPods and 53 million Apple Watches were sold in 2022.

Answer Step by Step:

1. AirPods sold in 2022: 82 million units.
2. Apple Watches sold in 2022: 53 million units.
3. Calculating the combined sales of AirPods and Apple Watches: 82 million units + 53 million units = 135 million units.

Correct Option:

- The correct answer is (a) 135 million units.

Why Other Options are Incorrect:

- Option (b) 142 million units: This overestimates the combined sales of AirPods and Apple Watches. It suggests a higher sales figure for one or both products than what was provided in the dataset.
- Option (c) 150 million units: Also an overestimate, this option implies significantly more units were sold than the actual combined sales of 135 million units for AirPods and Apple Watches.
- Option (d) 165 million units: This significantly overestimates the total combined sales, suggesting additional sales that were not reported in the dataset. This figure would require much higher individual sales numbers for AirPods and/or Apple Watches than what was actually recorded.

114. Explanation: Analysis of the Question: To calculate the combined revenue of Apple's iPhone and Services divisions in 2023, we need to sum the revenue generated from both sources. The dataset provides that 52% of Apple's total revenue came from iPhone sales and 22% from Apple Services, with the total revenue being \$383.2 billion.

Answer Step by Step:

1. Total revenue of Apple in 2023: \$383.2 billion.
2. Percentage of revenue from iPhone sales: 52%.
3. Revenue from iPhone sales: 52% of \$383.2 billion = $0.52 * \$383.2 \text{ billion} = \199.264 billion .
4. Percentage of revenue from Apple Services: 22%.
5. Revenue from Apple Services: 22% of \$383.2 billion = $0.22 * \$383.2 \text{ billion} = \84.304 billion .
6. Calculating combined revenue: \$199.264 billion (iPhone sales) + \$84.304 billion (Apple Services) = \$283.568 billion.

Correct Option:

- The correct answer is (a) \$283.2 billion, rounding to the nearest tenth.

Why Other Options are Incorrect:

- Option (b) \$299.6 billion: This overestimates the combined revenue of the iPhone and Services divisions. It suggests a higher total revenue or a larger percentage contribution from these divisions than provided.
- Option (c) \$315.4 billion: Also an overestimate, this figure significantly exceeds the calculated combined revenue, indicating an incorrect addition or a misunderstanding of the percentages.
- Option (d) \$342.8 billion: This greatly overestimates the combined revenue, suggesting almost the entirety of Apple's revenue comes from

just these two divisions, which exceeds the sum of their specified contributions.

115. Explanation:

Analysis of the Question: The question requires calculating the total area covered by forest and tree cover in India as a percentage of the country's land area in 2021. The dataset provides two key percentages: forest cover at 21.71% and total green cover, including tree cover, at 24.62%.

Answer Step by Step:

1. Forest cover in 2021: 21.71% of India's land area.
2. Total green cover (forest + tree cover) in 2021: 24.62% of India's land area.
3. The total area covered by both forest and tree cover is directly given as the total green cover percentage, which is 24.62%.

Correct Option:

- The correct answer is (b) 24.62%, as it directly reflects the total green cover percentage provided in the dataset for 2021.

Why Other Options are Incorrect:

- Option (a) 19.53%: This represents an outdated figure from the 1980s for forest cover, not the combined forest and tree cover in 2021.
- Option (c) 21.71%: This figure represents only the forest cover in 2021 and does not include additional tree cover outside of forest areas that contribute to the total green cover.
- Option (d) 46.33%: This option inaccurately doubles the provided percentages, suggesting a misunderstanding of the data. It combines the percentages of forest cover and total green cover incorrectly, whereas the total green cover already includes forest cover within it.

116. Explanation:

Analysis of the Question: To calculate the percentage increase in forest cover in India from the 1980s to 2021, we need to use the forest cover percentages provided for both time periods. According to the passage, forest cover in the 1980s was 19.53%, and in 2021, it increased to 21.71%.

Answer Step by Step:

1. Forest cover in the 1980s: 19.53%.
2. Forest cover in 2021: 21.71%.
3. Calculating the difference in forest cover between the two periods:
 $21.71\% - 19.53\% = 2.18\%$.
4. Calculating the percentage increase relative to the 1980s level: $(2.18 / 19.53) * 100 \approx 11.17\%$.

The percentage increase in forest cover in India from the 1980s to 2021 is approximately 11.17%.

Correct Answer: Option (b) 11.17%

Why Other Options are Incorrect:

- Option (a) 8.9%: This underestimates the percentage increase. It does not accurately reflect the calculation based on the difference in forest cover percentages from the 1980s to 2021.
- Option (c) 15.24%: This overestimates the increase. For this value to be correct, either the starting percentage would need to be lower or the ending percentage higher than provided.
- Option (d) 20.31%: This significantly overestimates the increase in forest cover. It implies a much larger change than the actual data supports, suggesting incorrect interpretation or calculation of the provided percentages.

117. Explanation:

Analysis of the Question: This question asks for the total area in square kilometers of Recorded Forest Areas in India that had completely lost forest cover by 2011. The passage provides specific data on the extent of these areas, highlighting the impact of various factors such as encroachment, diversion, and forest fires.

Answer Step by Step:

1. The passage states that by 2011, the Forest Survey of India (FSI) reported nearly one-third of Recorded Forest Areas, equating to over 2.44 lakh square kilometers (or larger than Uttar Pradesh), had no forest cover at all.
2. To understand the significance of this figure, it's important to note that "lakh" is a unit in the Indian numbering system equivalent to 100,000. Therefore, 2.44 lakh square kilometers translate to 244,000 square kilometers.
3. This loss of forest cover in Recorded Forest Areas was attributed to several causes, including encroachment, diversion for non-forest uses, forest fires, and other factors.

Correct Answer: Option (c) 244,000 square kilometers

Why Other Options are Incorrect:

- Option (a) 100,000 square kilometers: This significantly underestimates the extent of Recorded Forest Areas with no forest cover as reported by the FSI for the year 2011. It does not match the specific figure given in the passage.
- Option (b) 150,000 square kilometers: While closer, this option still underestimates the total area that lost its forest cover by 2011, according to the provided data.
- Option (d) 300,000 square kilometers: This overestimates the area of Recorded Forest Areas without any forest cover. The figure provided in the passage is specifically over 2.44 lakh square kilometers, which translates directly to 244,000 square kilometers, making this option inaccurately high.

118. Explanation:

Analysis of the Question: This question requires identifying the specific tree canopy density percentage that defines Dense Forests in India, based on the

classification criteria mentioned in the passage. The passage clearly outlines three categories of forest based on canopy density: Very Dense Forest, Dense Forests, and Open Forests.

Answer Step by Step:

1. According to the passage, Very Dense Forest is land with 70% or more canopy density.
2. Dense Forests are defined as all land areas with tree canopy density of 40% and above but less than 70%, as it would then be classified as Very Dense Forest.
3. Open Forests are characterized by a tree canopy density between 10-40%.
4. Therefore, the minimum tree canopy density percentage for land to be classified specifically as a Dense Forest, not Open or Very Dense, is 40%.

Correct Answer: Option (b) 40%

Why Other Options are Incorrect:

- Option (a) 10%: This percentage refers to the minimum threshold for any land to be considered as having forest cover at all, including Open Forests, not specifically Dense Forests.
- Option (c) 70%: This is the threshold for Very Dense Forest, indicating a higher density than required for Dense Forest classification.
- Option (d) 30%: This figure falls within the range for Open Forests according to the passage's classification and is below the minimum for Dense Forests. Dense Forests start at 40% canopy density, making this option incorrect for the specific question asked.

119. Explanation: Analysis of the Question: This question asks for the percentage of India's total land area that is classified as Recorded Forest Areas, a specific category mentioned in the passage. Recorded Forest Areas are distinct from general forest cover percentages, representing areas recorded as forest in revenue records or proclaimed as forest under a forest law.

Answer Step by Step:

1. The passage indicates that Recorded Forest Areas accounted for 23.58% of India, a categorization that includes Reserved, Protected, and Unclassed forests.
2. These are areas officially recognized and documented as forest land, regardless of the current tree canopy density or land use.
3. Therefore, the percentage of India's land area classified under the Recorded Forest Areas category is 23.58%.

Correct Answer: Option (c) 23.58%

Why Other Options are Incorrect:

- Option (a) 19.53%: This figure represents the forest cover in the 1980s, not the percentage of land classified as Recorded Forest Areas.
- Option (b) 21.71%: This percentage refers to the updated forest cover in 2021, which does not exclusively represent the Recorded Forest Areas category but the overall forest cover including all types of forests.
- Option (d) 24.62%: This percentage denotes the total green cover, including forest and tree cover, in 2021. It is a broader category that

encompasses Recorded Forest Areas but also includes additional tree cover outside officially recorded forest lands.

120. Explanation: Analysis of the Question: This question requires calculating the difference in forest cover percentages in India as estimated by the National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) between two periods: 1971-1975 and 1980-1982. According to the passage, the NRSA's assessments showed a decline in forest cover over these years.

Answer Step by Step:

1. NRSA's forest cover estimate for 1971-1975: 16.89%.
2. NRSA's forest cover estimate for 1980-1982: 14.10%.
3. Calculating the net loss in forest cover percentage: $16.89\% - 14.10\% = 2.79\%$.

The net loss in forest cover percentage in India, according to NRSA's estimates, was 2.79% between the early and later assessment periods.

Correct Answer: Option (a) 2.79%

Why Other Options are Incorrect:

- Option (b) 3.6%: This overestimates the net loss in forest cover. The exact calculation from the NRSA's data shows a loss of 2.79%, not 3.6%.
- Option (c) 4.43%: This figure significantly overestimates the loss, suggesting a larger decrease than what the NRSA's assessments revealed.
- Option (d) 5.49%: This option greatly overestimates the net loss in forest cover, indicating a decline much higher than the calculated and reported 2.79%, which is not supported by the NRSA's data provided in the passage.