

MOCK KEY - 4



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MASTER MOCK KEY

2026

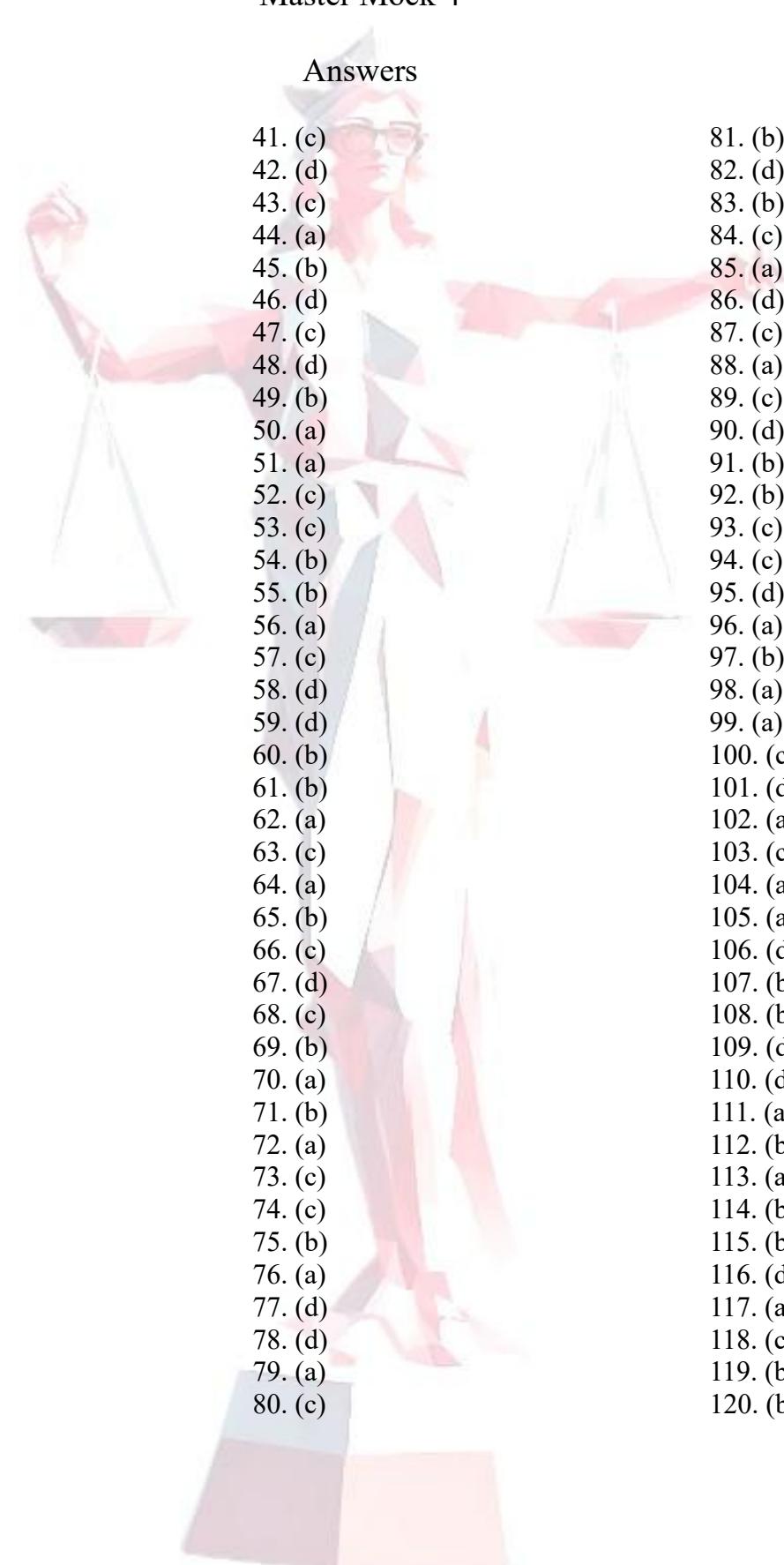
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Master Mock 4

Answers

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1. (d) 41. (c) 81. (b)
2. (c) 42. (d) 82. (d)
3. (a) 43. (c) 83. (b)
4. (b) 44. (a) 84. (c)
5. (c) 45. (b) 85. (a)
6. (c) 46. (d) 86. (d)
7. (b) 47. (c) 87. (c)
8. (a) 48. (d) 88. (a)
9. (b) 49. (b) 89. (c)
10. (a) 50. (a) 90. (d)
11. (b) 51. (a) 91. (b)
12. (d) 52. (c) 92. (b)
13. (c) 53. (c) 93. (c)
14. (d) 54. (b) 94. (c)
15. (b) 55. (b) 95. (d)
16. (a) 56. (a) 96. (a)
17. (c) 57. (c) 97. (b)
18. (b) 58. (d) 98. (a)
19. (d) 59. (d) 99. (a)
20. (a) 60. (b) 100. (c)
21. (d) 61. (b) 101. (d)
22. (b) 62. (a) 102. (a)
23. (d) 63. (c) 103. (c)
24. (d) 64. (a) 104. (a)
25. (d) 65. (b) 105. (a)
26. (b) 66. (c) 106. (d)
27. (a) 67. (d) 107. (b)
28. (b) 68. (c) 108. (b)
29. (c) 69. (b) 109. (d)
30. (c) 70. (a) 110. (d)
31. (a) 71. (b) 111. (a)
32. (b) 72. (a) 112. (b)
33. (d) 73. (c) 113. (a)
34. (b) 74. (c) 114. (b)
35. (d) 75. (b) 115. (b)
36. (a) 76. (a) 116. (d)
37. (a) 77. (d) 117. (a)
38. (c) 78. (d) 118. (c)
39. (b) 79. (a) 119. (b)
40. (d) 80. (c) 120. (b)

English

1.

Option (d) is correct because the passage argues that the Liar Paradox can be better understood through Lacan's distinction between the content of a statement (enunciated) and the speaker's position (enunciation), and that this distinction is essential for interpreting political behavior today, especially in cases like Trump's. Option (a) is incorrect because the focus is not on voters' abilities but on structural features of communication. Option (b) is wrong because the passage suggests Lacan does offer a solution. Option (c) overstates the point; the passage argues not that sincerity is impossible to detect, but that it's often faked through performative contradiction.

2.

Option (c) is correct because the passage emphasizes that Trump's lies and inconsistencies are perceived by his supporters as signs of authenticity—he "bluntly speaks his mind" rather than speaking like a polished politician. This aligns with Lacan's idea that the stance of enunciation can override or contradict the truth of the enunciated content. Option (a) is inaccurate because the author doesn't frame supporters as simply "deceived," but as responding to perceived sincerity. Option (b) is incorrect since the author shows that lies can enhance Trump's appeal. Option (d) misrepresents the analysis, which focuses on structure, not intelligence.

3.

Option (a) is correct because, like Trump's lies that paradoxically reinforce his perceived sincerity, a novelist's fictional content (untrue in literal terms) can still build trust through the emotional truth or authenticity in tone—mirroring Lacan's distinction between enunciated content and enunciative stance. Option (b) is incorrect because it shows hypocrisy, not perceived

sincerity. Option (c) lacks emotional or subjective engagement, focusing instead on formal correctness. Option (d) misunderstands the dynamic—Trump is not praised despite wrongdoing but because the wrongdoing signals unfiltered honesty, whereas the student is praised for confession, not the act of cheating itself.

4.

Option (b) is correct because the author uses Lacan's psychoanalytic distinction between enunciation and enunciated content to analyze why voters perceive Trump as sincere despite his lies, illustrating how this theoretical lens helps explain real-world political behavior. Option (a) is incorrect because the author supports, not critiques, Lacan's theory. Option (c) is wrong because there's no use of empirical polling data—only anecdotal and interpretive commentary. Option (d) is inaccurate as the author does not refute Lacan's theory; rather, they apply it to clarify how Trump's rhetorical strategy works in the context of the 2024 U.S. election.

5.

Option (c) is correct because the Groucho Marx paraphrase illustrates that even when someone admits their flaws (a seemingly sincere stance), this does not automatically redeem them if the content remains objectionable—highlighting that enunciative sincerity can be performative or deceptive. This supports the author's point that stance and content must be evaluated independently. Option (a) is wrong because the author affirms, not undermines, Lacan's distinction. Option (b) misreads the humor as merely comic relief rather than argumentatively functional. Option (d) is incorrect because the focus is not on vulnerability or emotional honesty, but on how apparent sincerity can mask deeper inauthenticity.

6.

Option (c) is correct because Kaplan's point that "nothing is actually made" introduces skepticism about the arms race's effectiveness, highlighting the endless cycle of design without production. Reinhart does not dismiss this entirely but reframes it: he acknowledges the issue yet emphasizes the "lag" between offense and defense as Terra's strategic advantage. This supports his belief in eventual victory, reinforcing rather than undermining his conclusion. Option (a) is wrong because Kaplan's point directly relates to the war effort. Option (b) misreads the interaction; Reinhart remains confident. Option (d) is incorrect since the author does not endorse Kaplan's view as the main takeaway.

7.

Option (b) is correct because Reinhart's strategy depends on exploiting the "lag" between Terra's offensive designs and Centaurus's defensive responses. If Centaurus stabilizes defensive production despite design churn, it eliminates that lag, rendering Terra's temporary advantage ineffective. This would make the current odds shown by the SRB machines unreliable, as they assume ongoing instability on both sides. Option (a) is incorrect because the issue isn't Terra's innovation but Centaurus's improved stability. Option (c) is wrong since the machines base predictions on available data; their logic isn't in question. Option (d) is less relevant, as the breakthrough contradicts Kaplan's view.

8.

Option (a) is correct because the imagery of Reinhart's "rapt face" and "stern mask" highlights his emotional investment and ambition as he confronts the cold, statistical logic of the SRB computer. This contrast underscores the tension between his desire to act boldly (political ambition) and the constraints imposed by rational, machine-based calculations of risk. Option (b) is incorrect because the focus isn't on human weakness but on conflicting impulses.

Option (c) overstates the emotional tone—Reinhart is calculating, not tragic. Option (d) is inaccurate because Reinhart still plays a decisive role; human judgment is not fully replaced by technology.

9.

Option (b) is correct because Reinhart acknowledges Kaplan's point about constant design churn preventing actual production but reinterprets this instability as beneficial due to the exploitable "lag" between offense and defense. He reframes the problem as Terra's strategic edge, using it to justify his confidence in eventual victory. Option (a) is incorrect because Reinhart directly engages with Kaplan's concern. Option (c) is wrong since Reinhart offers no historical examples—only a logical argument. Option (d) misrepresents his response; while he is impatient, he provides clear reasoning centered on the lag advantage rather than relying on emotion alone.

10.

Option (a) is correct because Reinhart emphasizes that Terra should only go to war when the SRB machine shows the odds clearly favor Terra. If it's uncertain whether Centaurus has a defense, launching an attack risks defeat. His strategy depends on calculated timing based on the SRB's assessment. Option (b) is flawed because the SRB already incorporates all available data; feeding it false inputs could compromise strategic planning. Option (c) addresses public perception, not real strategic advantage. Option (d) contradicts Reinhart's cautious logic—he explicitly rejects preemptive war until the odds are decisively in Terra's favor.

11.

Option (b) is correct because the universalist position relies on a linear, cumulative timeline in which Western philosophy develops independently and progressively from the Greeks to modern thinkers like Descartes. If Descartes were shown to be influenced by ZeraYacob, an Ethiopian

philosopher, it would directly challenge this chronology and the assumption of Western philosophical originality, revealing that non-Western thought contributed foundationally. Option (a) is too broad and doesn't specifically address the Eurocentric timeline. Option (c) introduces a theological angle not central to the universalist claim. Option (d) misrepresents the universalist concern, which is with historical lineage, not secular vs. spiritual content.

12.

Option (d) is correct because the Africanist agenda emphasizes reclaiming marginalized knowledge systems and challenging Eurocentric assumptions about who can produce philosophy. By stating he is the son of a poor farmer, ZeraYacob subverts elitist notions that philosophy must come from formally trained or aristocratic figures, aligning with the Africanist goal of elevating indigenous, often excluded voices. Option (a) misreads the passage—his role in controversy is not described as marginal. Option (b) is speculative and unsupported by the text. Option (c) falsely implies that personal background disqualifies philosophical value, contradicting the Africanist effort to broaden what counts as philosophy.

13.

Option (c) is correct because both universalists and Africanists could support studying the Hatata alongside Plato and Kant, though for different reasons: universalists would do so to integrate it into a global dialogue of ideas based on universal truths, while Africanists would see it as a necessary corrective to Eurocentric canons, asserting the value of African philosophy. Option (a) is too narrow—Africanists prioritize historical and cultural reclamation, not just modern utility. Option (b) reflects a universalist bias that Africanists explicitly reject. Option (d) contradicts the Africanist view that cultural origin is central to reclaiming suppressed traditions.

14.

Option (d) is correct because the universalist claim to inclusivity is undermined by their practice of labeling non-Western traditions as “comparative” rather than treating them as foundational to the philosophical canon. This creates a hierarchy that privileges Western thought while appearing open-minded—revealing a contradiction between their stated inclusiveness and actual categorization. Option (a) is too strong; the universalist acknowledges universality across cultures but applies it unevenly. Option (b) misrepresents the universalist's assumptions, which concern structure, not cognitive ability. Option (c) is irrelevant; there is no indication that universalists oppose reading translated texts.

15.

Option (b) is correct because it directly questions the universalist assumption that philosophy develops in a linear, cumulative fashion—from pre-Socratic thinkers through modern European figures. Challenging this linear model forces a re-evaluation of how philosophical traditions are recognized, especially when many cultures, like those Africanists defend, preserve knowledge in non-linear, cyclical, or fragmented ways. Option (a) raises a related but broader anthropological issue, not specific to the universalist framework. Option (c) concerns disciplinary boundaries, not epistemological structure. Option (d) critiques canon formation, but not the foundational belief in linear progression that underpins the universalist worldview.

16.

Option (a) is correct because the anecdote about Obama quoting Paine is used to illustrate the continued relevance and enduring emotional power of Paine's words in modern political contexts. It supports the passage's broader claim that Paine's ideas resonate across generations. Option (b) is incorrect because the tone is celebratory, not critical. Option (c) overstates the connection—the passage mentions Obama

quoting Paine, not that his platform was influenced by him. Option (d) is wrong because the anecdote concerns 2009, not the historical use of Common Sense during the American Revolution.

17.

Option (c) is correct because the author presents Paine's early struggles—his modest upbringing, unremarkable careers, and financial troubles—not to belittle him, but to highlight the contrast between his humble origins and later global influence, suggesting admiration for his rise. The tone is respectful and emphasizes how remarkable it was that someone from such beginnings became a revolutionary voice. Option (a) is incorrect because the author doesn't dismiss these details; they're used to contextualize his later success. Option (b) misreads the tone, which is neither apologetic nor embarrassed. Option (d) is incorrect because no systemic critique is offered.

18.

Option (b) is correct because the passage emphasizes Paine's “penetrating, lucid and memorable language” as a key reason why his message has continued to resonate and inspire across generations, suggesting that clarity and emotional force in writing enhance political influence. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage never links Paine's legacy to institutional adoption. Option (c) is unsupported; there is no mention of legal terminology as a strategy. Option (d) is misleading—the passage values both Paine's writing and activism but highlights how his writing amplified his influence, not that activism alone was more important.

19.

Option (d) is correct because the passage presents the irony that Paine, who became a powerful unifying voice through Common Sense and other writings, began life with a fractured, unsuccessful career—failing as a corset-maker and excise officer. This contrast between personal instability and public

influence creates a central tension in his story. Option (a) is factually incorrect—there's no mention in the passage of Paine advocating monarchy. Option (b) is misleading; while he faced criticism, the passage doesn't say he died unknown in England. Option (c) is unsupported—there's no reference to French rejection of Common Sense.

20.

Option (a) is correct because the passage emphasizes that Paine's influence stemmed not only from his writing style but from his direct involvement in revolutionary events in America and Europe. The author notes he was “actively participating in the revolutions he wished to inspire,” suggesting that without access to these moments, his impact would have been limited. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage ties his rhetorical success to historical context. Option (c) contradicts the author's admiration for Paine's rise from humble origins. Option (d) is reductive—the passage treats his corset-making as an ironic footnote, not his defining legacy.

21.

Option (d) is correct because it accurately captures the passage's structure: technological advancements have allowed scientists to study previously inaccessible, highly mutable regions of the genome, enabling a more complete understanding of mutation rates. This improved knowledge is essential for grasping human evolution and assessing genetic disease risk. Option (a) is incorrect—mutations were not overestimated but rather underestimated or unmeasured in certain regions. Option (b) is false—the study shows mutations can be measured. Option (c) overstates the claim; not all mutations affect disease risk, and the study aims to understand variation, not solely to prevent illness.

22.

Option (b) is correct because the study focuses on measuring and describing the rate

and location of genetic mutations across generations using advanced sequencing technology. This is descriptive (reporting what occurs) and mechanistic (explaining how variation arises in the genome). Option (a) is incorrect because the study doesn't explore metaphysical questions about randomness. Option (c) is wrong since it doesn't deal with ethical judgments or prescribe actions. Option (d) is inaccurate because the research examines contemporary parent-child genomes, not ancient populations, so its findings are not historical but current and empirical.

23.

Option (d) is correct because the study relies on comparing parent and child genomes to detect true new mutations. If many of these supposed mutations were actually sequencing errors, the foundational method for estimating mutation rates would be compromised, severely undermining the study's reliability. Option (a) is incorrect because unreliable mutation detection would make genetic counseling less reliable. Option (b) is unrelated; sequencing errors don't clarify distinctions between common and rare mutations. Option (c) is wrong because errors would obscure, not clarify, inheritance patterns, making it harder—not easier—to trace inherited diseases.

24.

Option (d) is correct because Quinlan's phrase "crazy mutable" emphasizes that some genome regions change far more rapidly than others, directly challenging any assumption that mutations occur uniformly across the genome. This supports the study's main finding—that mutation rates vary significantly by region. Option (a) is incorrect because the quote does not introduce a method for identifying stable segments. Option (b) misreads the tone; the quote adds emphasis but not urgency. Option (c) is wrong because the passage remains focused on scientific discovery, not shifting toward policy discussions.

25.

Option (d) is correct because the passage does not mention precise modeling of population genetics as a reason for the study's importance. In contrast, the study is explicitly said to help distinguish between inherited and spontaneous mutations (a), deepen our understanding of human evolution (b), and improve the accuracy of genetic counseling (c). While population genetics could indirectly benefit, it is not discussed or presented as a primary outcome, making (d) the correct "EXCEPT" answer.

General Knowledge

26.

Option (b) is correct because the title of the Human Development Index Report 2025 is “A Matter of Choice: People and Possibilities in the Age of AI.”

27.

Option (a) is correct because Amartya Sen and Mahbub ul Haq are credited for the creation of the Human Development Index.

28.

Option (b) is correct because Netherlands is not ranked within the top 5 countries on the Human Development Index.

29.

Option (c) is correct because South Sudan is the lowest ranked country on the Human Development Index 2025.

30.

Option (c) is correct because Bangladesh is ranked at par with India at 130th on the Human Development Index 2025.

31.

Option (a) is correct because AP Singh is the incumbent Chief of the Air Staff of the Indian Armed Forces.

32.

Option (b) is correct because the Third Indo-Pakistani War, 1971 led to the creation of Bangladesh.

33.

Option (d) is correct because Marshal Arjan Singh was the Chief of Air Staff for the Second Indo-Pakistani War, 1965.

34.

Option (b) is correct because no one has been awarded a Five-Star Rank in the Indian Navy yet.

35.

Option (d) is the correct answer because Field Marshal is the highest attainable rank in the Indian Army.

36.

Option (a) is correct because the Bretton Woods Conference led to the establishment of the International Monetary Fund.

37.

Option (a) is correct because Nirmala Sitharaman is the ex-officio Governor on the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund.

38.

Option (c) is the correct answer because IMF's global growth forecast for 2025 is 2.8%.

39.

Option (b) is the correct answer because the World Economic Outlook is a biannual publication, rather than a quarterly one.

40.

Option (d) is the correct answer because the World Development Report is not a flagship publication of the IMF, but rather of the World Bank.

41.

Option (c) is the correct answer because Atal Bihari Vajpayee declared the first National Technology Day.

42.

Option (d) is the correct answer because the code name for the Pokhran I nuclear test was Smiling Buddha.

43.

Option (c) is the correct answer because the Secretariat of the Wassenaar Arrangement is in Vienna, Austria.

44.

Option (a) is the correct answer because the theme of the National Technology Day 2025 was “Yugantar for Advancing New Technology, Research & Acceleration.”

45.

Option (b) is the correct answer because India is not a signatory to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.

46.

Option (d) is the correct answer because the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995) was adopted during the Fourth World Conference on Women.

47.

Option (c) is the correct answer because climate-related stressors increase women's unpaid workload, reduce their income, and worsen health outcomes, according to the passage.

48.

Option (d) is the correct answer because the primary objective of the Fourth World Conference on Women was to address women's rights and gender equality globally.

49.

Option (b) is the correct answer because the term “unpaid care,” as used in the passage, refers to domestic tasks like water collection and fuel gathering done by women without pay.

50.

Option (a) is the correct answer because according to the passage, for every 1°C rise in temperature, physical violence increases by 8%.

51.

Option (a) is the correct answer because EOS-06 (Oceansat-03) of the CROP framework delivers optical remote sensing data for assessing vegetation and soil conditions.

52.

Option (c) is the correct answer because West Bengal is not encompassed by ISRO's wheat production estimate.

53.

Option (c) is the correct answer because the Vegetation Health Index (VHI) was used in the CROP framework to monitor drought stress and crop conditions.

54.

Option (b) is the correct answer because Synthetic Aperture Radar allows observation through clouds and during nighttime, used in this study along with optical data.

55.

Option (b) is the correct answer because in the Indian agricultural context, paddy is not typically sown during the Rabi season.

Legal Reasoning

56.

Option (a) is correct because, in line with the Supreme Court's reasoning, vague and omnibus allegations against relatives—without specific acts, dates, or evidence—cannot sustain a criminal trial under Section 498A IPC. Even with corroboration of abuse by the husband, the absence of concrete allegations against the other relatives renders prosecution against them legally improper. Option (b) is incorrect because general statements and third-party inferences do not meet the required legal threshold. Option (c) wrongly assumes collective liability without individual evidence. Option (d) conflates the need for justice with due process, ignoring the Court's caution against misuse of criminal law.

57.

Option (c) is correct because, as per the Supreme Court's reasoning, criminal proceedings—especially under Section 498A—require specific, verifiable allegations. Attributing the voice in the audio solely based on Neelam's identification, without forensic analysis or corroboration, lacks evidentiary reliability and falls under the category of vague or generic claims the Court warned against. Option (a) misstates legal procedure by implying a reversed burden of proof. Option (b) overinterprets the content without clear context or identification. Option (d) contradicts the Court's caution against broad, unsupported inferences that could lead to misuse of criminal law and unjust prosecution of relatives.

58.

Option (d) is correct because, according to the Supreme Court's reasoning, serious allegations—such as physical cruelty and dowry harassment—require supporting evidence like medical records, injury reports, or witness statements. The absence of such documentation significantly weakens the

credibility of the complaint, making it insufficient to sustain criminal proceedings, especially against multiple family members. Option (a) is irrelevant since emotional trauma can be implicit and isn't always the primary issue. Option (b) is speculative and does not relate directly to evidentiary standards. Option (c) oversimplifies the situation; the Court emphasized lack of evidence, not the emotional trigger behind the FIR.

59.

Option (d) is correct because, consistent with the Supreme Court's reasoning, vague or indirect references—like the husband's use of “they” in a private message—do not meet the threshold for prosecuting relatives under Section 498A IPC. Without specific allegations of conduct, dates, or direct communication from the accused, there is insufficient material to sustain a criminal trial. Option (a) is incorrect because general family discussions about money do not amount to criminal liability. Option (b) wrongly assumes liability based on age or relation. Option (c) overstates the evidentiary value of a single ambiguous pronoun without contextual or corroborative support.

60.

Option (b) is correct because, under the Supreme Court's reasoning, prosecution under Section 498A requires specific, credible allegations tied to the accused's conduct. If the cousin lived in another state and was never part of the household, it strongly indicates he had no direct involvement, presence, or opportunity to commit the alleged acts—making his inclusion baseless. Option (a) raises questions about motive but doesn't directly address the cousin's lack of involvement. Option (c) is irrelevant without a link to the incident. Option (d) is weaker than (b) because business travel implies absence but

not permanent non-involvement like residence elsewhere does.

61.

Option (b) is correct because, as per the Supreme Court's reasoning, bail decisions must be based on established legal criteria—such as the nature of allegations, custody duration, available evidence, and risk of interference—not on speculative or pending investigative methods like narco-analysis, especially when such tests are not compulsory and raise constitutional concerns. Option (a) is incorrect because pending investigations alone don't justify denial of bail without relevant grounds. Option (c) violates the voluntary nature of such tests. Option (d) improperly delays justice based on an inadmissible and unreliable test, which the Supreme Court explicitly rejected as a valid basis for denial.

62.

Option (a) is correct because the Supreme Court clearly held that an accused may voluntarily undergo a narco-analysis test at the appropriate stage of trial, specifically when exercising the right to lead defence evidence. Farhan's request, though made slightly early, should not have been dismissed outright; the court should have considered the voluntariness of his consent and whether safeguards could be ensured. Option (b) is incorrect because the Court allows such tests with conditions. Option (c) wrongly limits the test to the investigation stage, contrary to the judgment. Option (d) misunderstands trial procedure—the defence stage, not post-judgment, is appropriate.

63.

Option (c) is correct because the Supreme Court in *Selvi v. State of Karnataka* and reaffirmed in the recent judgment held that involuntary narco-analysis tests—those conducted without free consent and judicial oversight—violate Articles 20(3) and 21 of the Constitution. Consequently, both the test report and any information or material recovered as a direct result of such a test are

inadmissible as evidence. Option (a) and (b) ignore the exclusionary rule for evidence obtained through unconstitutional means. Option (d) is incorrect because the legal position is clear: evidence derived from an illegal narco-test is inadmissible in totality.

64.

Option (a) is correct because the Supreme Court has made it clear that bail decisions must be based on existing legal criteria—such as the nature of allegations, duration of custody, available evidence, and risk of flight or witness tampering—not on speculative or pending investigative tests like narco-analysis or polygraph, which are neither compulsory nor fully reliable. Option (b) and (d) improperly prioritize future test outcomes over due process. Option (c) misinterprets the Court's position; while willingness to undergo tests shows cooperation, it cannot override the fundamental basis for bail. Bail cannot be deferred based on anticipated evidence from controversial procedures.

65.

Option (b) is correct because, as per the Supreme Court's reasoning, even a voluntary narco-analysis test must meet strict safeguards: the court must verify that the accused's consent is informed, free from coercion, and supported by medical evaluation to ensure physical and mental fitness. These steps are essential to uphold Articles 20(3) and 21 of the Constitution. Option (a) is incorrect because the Court does not ban such tests outright if properly consented to. Option (c) is irrelevant—the prosecution's view doesn't determine voluntariness. Option (d) ignores the procedural checks required before authorizing such invasive procedures.

66.

Option (c) is correct because, as per the Supreme Court's ruling, the High Court cannot suo moto enhance a sentence or add new charges while exercising appellate jurisdiction in an appeal filed solely by the accused. Section 401(4) CrPC prohibits such

revisional action when the party entitled to appeal (here, the State) has not done so. Option (a) is incorrect because even hearing the accused doesn't cure the jurisdictional defect. Option (b) misstates the law—doing justice cannot override statutory limitations. Option (d) is irrelevant; the High Court cannot add charges not part of the original case without proper procedure.

67.

Option (d) is correct because, according to the Supreme Court's clear ruling, the High Court cannot enhance a sentence while hearing an appeal filed only by the accused. Under Section 401(4) CrPC, revisional powers—including sentence enhancement—can be exercised only if an appeal or revision is filed by the State, victim, or complainant. Option (a) is incorrect because discretion to modify the sentence exists only in appeals by parties entitled to seek enhancement. Option (b) is wrong because giving the accused a hearing does not cure the jurisdictional bar. Option (c) misapplies the law—aggravating factors do not override procedural limits.

68.

Option (a) is correct because, as per the Supreme Court's reasoning, in an appeal filed solely by the accused, the High Court may either acquit the accused or order a retrial if it finds procedural irregularities or insufficient evidence. It cannot, however, enhance the sentence, add new charges, or invoke suo motu revisional powers when the State has not appealed. Option (b) is impermissible without a State appeal. Option (c) is unlawful, as modifying the conviction to include more serious charges exceeds appellate jurisdiction in such a case. Option (d) misapplies CrPC—revisional powers can't be invoked unilaterally in this context.

69.

Option (b) is correct because, as per the Supreme Court's ruling, the High Court cannot exercise its revisional powers to enhance a sentence in an appeal filed solely by the accused, even if the accused is given

an opportunity to be heard. Section 401(4) CrPC bars such action when the State or complainant has not filed an appeal. Option (a) is incorrect because procedural fairness cannot cure a lack of jurisdiction. Option (c) wrongly treats procedural engagement as consent to an unlawful action. Option (d) falsely assumes that sentence enhancement automatically follows conviction, which the law does not permit in such cases.

70.

Option (a) is correct because, under the Supreme Court's ruling, the High Court lacks the authority to enhance a sentence in an appeal filed only by the convict. Section 401(4) CrPC bars the exercise of revisional powers in such cases unless the State, victim, or complainant has independently appealed. Option (b) is incorrect because providing a hearing does not cure a jurisdictional bar. Option (c) is wrong because "public interest" cannot override statutory limits. Option (d) misstates the law—the High Court cannot modify a sentence to serve deterrence if it has no jurisdiction to enhance it in the first place.

71.

Option (b) is correct because, under the Supreme Court's reasoning, preventive detention must address public order, not just law and order. The incident involving Rakesh affected only a few individuals and did not disturb the even tempo of life in the community, thus failing to meet the threshold for public order disruption as clarified in Nenavath Bujji. Option (a) is incorrect because minor local disturbances do not qualify as public order threats. Option (c) is wrong; bail and preventive detention are separate legal remedies. Option (d) overstates the law—violence alone does not justify bypassing ordinary criminal procedure.

72.

Option (a) is correct because, as per the Supreme Court's reasoning in cases like Ameena Begum and the present judgment, preventive detention cannot be used to

override or substitute criminal procedure, including bail. If the State is dissatisfied with the bail order, the proper remedy is to appeal or seek its cancellation—not to resort to preventive detention absent any fresh public order threat. Option (b) is incorrect because detention must meet strict constitutional standards. Option (c) is legally flawed—preventive detention is never automatic. Option (d) misstates the law; State dissatisfaction alone does not justify bypassing Article 21 safeguards.

73.

Option (c) is correct because, based on the Supreme Court's interpretation in Nenavath Buiji and related cases, preventive detention is justified when an individual's actions disturb the even tempo of life and impact a broad section of society. Shahid's activities caused widespread disruption—school closures, blocked roads, and internet shutdowns across multiple districts—clearly falling within the realm of public order, not merely law and order. Option (a) is incorrect because the disruption was widespread. Option (b) wrongly treats bail as barring preventive detention, which is not true when public order is genuinely threatened. Option (d) undervalues the preventive nature of detention.

74.

Option (c) is correct because, under the Supreme Court's reasoning, preventive detention is justified when repeated criminal acts create widespread fear and disturb public order, beyond merely affecting individual victims. Radha's actions caused public panic, reduced commuter confidence, and even led to a death—clearly impacting the even tempo of life, thus meeting the threshold for public order disturbance. Option (a) is incorrect—new charges are not a prerequisite if ongoing threats exist. Option (b) underestimates the ineffectiveness of prior bail conditions. Option (d) misunderstands preventive detention, which is pre-emptive and not contingent on conviction.

75.

Option (b) is correct because the Supreme Court has consistently held that preventive detention must be based on specific, current threats to public order, not merely past conduct or multiple FIRs. The detaining authority must demonstrate how the individual's actions disturb the even tempo of life and why regular prosecution is inadequate. In Ajay's case, the order lacked evidence of fresh conduct or a present threat. Option (a) and (d) wrongly treat past allegations as sufficient grounds. Option (c) is incorrect—detention is never automatic and must meet constitutional safeguards under Article 21, as reiterated in Rekha and Ichhu Devi.

76.

Option (a) is correct because, as per the Supreme Court's ruling, an accused's right to appeal includes the right to challenge both the merits of the conviction and any procedural irregularities during trial. The appellate court has a constitutional duty to consider all grounds raised, including whether absence of legal counsel during crucial stages affected the fairness of the trial. Option (b) wrongly limits the appellate review to factual issues. Option (c) is incorrect because the court must examine if procedural lapses could have prejudiced the defence. Option (d) overlooks the importance of a fair trial regardless of evidentiary strength.

77.

Option (d) is correct because, as per the Supreme Court's interpretation of the right to appeal as a constitutional safeguard, a conviction based on unchallenged prosecution evidence due to absence of defence counsel—especially during key witness testimony—violates the accused's right to a fair trial under Article 21. The appellate court should have assessed whether Rina's ability to defend herself was impaired and, given the seriousness of the procedural lapse, ordered a retrial. Option (a) is incorrect

as fairness must be ensured even without trial court misconduct. Option (b) assumes voluntariness without inquiry. Option (c) ignores procedural fairness entirely.

78.

Option (d) is correct because, as per the Supreme Court's ruling, the High Court cannot suo motu enhance a sentence in an appeal filed solely by the accused. Under Section 401(4) CrPC and the Court's interpretation, the power to enhance sentence exists only when the State, victim, or complainant has filed an appeal or revision seeking such enhancement. Option (a) is incorrect because sentence enhancement requires proper procedural initiation, not automatic application. Option (b) and (c) are flawed as they ignore the jurisdictional and procedural limits placed on appellate courts when only the accused has appealed.

79.

Option (a) is correct because, as affirmed by the Supreme Court, an accused's right to appeal is both statutory and constitutional, requiring the appellate court to conduct an independent and meaningful review of both substantive and procedural aspects of the trial. The High Court must assess claims of judicial bias, improper reliance on evidence, and whether the judgment satisfies legal requirements. Option (b) is incorrect—mere conduct of a trial does not ensure fairness. Option (c) wrongly limits the appellate scope. Option (d) ignores procedural flaws, which are critical to ensuring a fair trial under Article 21 of the Constitution.

80.

Option (c) is correct because the Supreme Court has emphasized that an accused has a constitutional right to a meaningful appellate review, which includes a reasoned evaluation of both facts and procedural fairness. The High Court must independently assess whether the trial court's reasoning was sound, especially when the conviction rests solely on uncorroborated testimony and lacks documentary evidence. Option (a) is

incorrect because credibility must still be judicially scrutinized. Option (b) undermines the appellate court's duty to provide reasons. Option (d) misstates the law—appellate courts must review both factual findings and legal correctness, not just legality.

81.

Option (b) is correct because, as clarified by the Supreme Court, Section 387 IPC punishes the act of putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt for the purpose of extortion—not the actual delivery of money or property. In Vijay's case, the accused threatened him with a knife to compel payment, fulfilling the two ingredients: fear of grievous harm and intent to extort. Option (a) and (c) wrongly rely on Section 383 IPC, which involves actual delivery, not applicable here. Option (d) is incorrect since the offence under Section 387 is complete upon the creation of fear, regardless of loss.

82.

Option (d) is correct because, under the Supreme Court's reasoning, Section 387 IPC is attracted when a person is put in fear of death or grievous hurt with the intent to extort, regardless of whether property was delivered or the threat was carried out. The anonymous letter to Rupa, containing a clear demand for money and a threat to her family, satisfies both key ingredients: fear of harm and intent to extort. Option (a) is incorrect—action isn't required if fear is created. Option (b) is wrong—threats can be written. Option (c) misstates the law—delivery of money isn't necessary under Section 387.

83.

Option (b) is correct because, under Section 387 IPC, extortion requires putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt to commit extortion. In Tanmay's case, there was no threat of physical harm or death—only a threat to report workplace behavior—which does not meet the threshold for Section 387. Option (a) is incorrect because there was no demand for money or property, and a shift swap isn't considered "property" under

extortion laws. Option (c) overgeneralizes—verbal disputes are not automatically criminal. Option (d) mischaracterizes the issue; a workplace dispute without statutory ingredients does not constitute extortion.

84.

Option (c) is correct because a core requirement of extortion—under both Section 383 and 387 IPC—is the intent to compel the victim to deliver money or property by putting them in fear. In Rehan's case, while the note may have caused unease, it lacked any demand or indication of material gain, making it insufficient to constitute extortion. Option (a) is incorrect; anonymity alone doesn't make a message inadmissible. Option (b) is irrelevant; a signature is not legally required for a threat to be actionable. Option (d) misunderstands

the law—actual harm isn't necessary, but a coercive demand is essential.

85.

Option (a) is correct because extortion, under Section 383 or 387 IPC, requires a threat made with the intention of obtaining money, property, or some benefit. Anish's threat to Rajat was rooted in personal anger and involved no demand or attempt to gain anything tangible. While the threat may amount to criminal intimidation, it does not meet the legal requirements for extortion. Option (b) is incorrect—extortion can occur even without witnesses. Option (c) is wrong because the credibility of the threat isn't the issue here; it's the lack of coercive intent for gain. Option (d) oversimplifies and misstates legal relevance.

Logical Reasoning

86.

Option (d) is correct because it provides a strategic rationale that aligns Trump's prior preference for diplomacy with his post-attack acceptance: he may have seen the Israeli strike not as a derailment but as a calculated move to pressure Iran into negotiating more quickly. This reconciles his earlier opposition with his later approval. Option (a) suggests coercion, not a shift in strategy, and doesn't explain Trump's public stance. Option (b) minimizes the impact of the strike but doesn't clarify Trump's change in tone. Option (c) is irrelevant, as the attack was not U.S.-led and Congressional approval isn't discussed.

87.

Option (c) is correct because for the Iran strike to have helped Netanyahu politically, the public must have shifted focus from his internal challenges—such as corruption trials, coalition instability, and military service controversies—to national security, thereby boosting his image. This assumes Israelis prioritized external threats over domestic issues. Option (a) is implausible given Netanyahu's central role. Option (b) may strengthen public support for the strike, but is not necessary for it to help him politically. Option (d) concerns internal dynamics but doesn't explain how the strike itself improved Netanyahu's standing with the broader public.

88.

Option (a) is correct because if the media and public continued to focus on the ultra-Orthodox draft law and internal dissent despite the Iran strike, then the strategy of using the attack to divert attention would have clearly failed. Option (b) concerns planning and coordination but does not impact whether the strike succeeded in shifting public focus. Option (c) affects the geopolitical or strategic consequences, not the domestic distraction angle. Option (d) indicates continued dissent, but (a) more directly shows that the strike failed in its core purpose—diverting attention

from Netanyahu's internal political challenges.

89.

Option (c) is correct because it directly links Netanyahu's Iran strike to Trump's decision to issue a 60-day ultimatum, showing that Trump's response was influenced by a desire to appear tough after the bombings—thus establishing a clear causal connection. Option (a) explains Trump's trust in Israeli intelligence but not why the ultimatum followed the strike. Option (b) undermines the causal link by suggesting the talks were already failing. Option (d) speaks to Netanyahu's intentions, not Trump's reaction, and therefore doesn't support the claim that the strike influenced Trump's ultimatum.

90.

Option (d) is correct because the mention of protests at Netanyahu's son's wedding underscores the depth and intensity of public anger toward the government, showing that dissent had become so personal and widespread that even a private family event was considered a target for demonstration. This context heightens the political pressure Netanyahu faced just before the Iran strike. Option (a) is incorrect—there's no indication of intergenerational conflict. Option (b) misrepresents the protests as symbolic rather than politically charged. Option (c) downplays the protests' seriousness; the detail is meant to show escalating opposition, not distraction.

91.

Option (b) is correct because it directly supports the claim that Trump's approach to history lacks seriousness or factual rigor. If the 1776 Commission's report—central to his historical agenda—contained factual errors about major events like the Civil War and slavery, it undermines his professed goal of promoting "accurate history" and exposes the inconsistency between patriotic symbolism

(like renaming dates and parades) and historical accuracy. Option (a) is irrelevant, as foreign praise doesn't address the quality of historical interpretation. Option (c) shows political popularity, not historical seriousness. Option (d) contradicts the narrative, suggesting support for academic history rather than marginalization.

92.

Option (b) is correct because it directly challenges the ethical basis of simplified patriotic rhetoric by highlighting the collaborative and costly nature of the world wars. Emphasizing multilateral cooperation and heavy allied sacrifices undermines the notion that the U.S. "won" the wars single-handedly, exposing such claims as historically misleading and ethically insensitive. Option (a) relates to public ignorance but doesn't strengthen the critique itself. Option (c) is descriptive and irrelevant to the ethics of oversimplification. Option (d) offers a statistical comparison but doesn't refute the ethical issue of minimizing others' contributions in global conflicts.

93.

Option (c) is correct because if many schools rejected the 1776 Commission's curriculum, it shows that the initiative failed to gain educational legitimacy, directly undermining the argument that these efforts had substantive historical or civic value. It suggests that educators found the content either inaccurate or ideologically biased. Option (a) reflects popularity, not substance. Option (b) shows ceremonial inclusion, which may enhance optics but not educational value. Option (d) highlights a scheduling conflict, which could be diplomatically awkward but does not inherently speak to the historical or civic merit of the renaming itself.

94.

Option (c) is correct because the author uses the Bastille Day comparison not to dismiss patriotic spectacle outright, but to highlight that national pride expressed through parades is acceptable if rooted in historical accuracy

and honesty. The mention of Bastille Day acknowledges that even democracies engage in military pageantry, but the critique lies in Trump's distortion of history to justify similar events. Option (a) overstates the comparison—Trump admired, not misinterpreted, Bastille Day. Option (b) suggests a broader objection the author doesn't make. Option (d) is irrelevant, as the focus isn't on cultural appropriation but historical integrity.

95.

Option (d) is correct because it directly undermines the claim that Trump's "patriotic education" addresses historical ignorance. If the 1776 Commission's materials discourage critical thinking by portraying events in black-and-white moral terms, they fail to foster genuine understanding or historical literacy. This suggests that the initiative promotes ideological conformity rather than nuanced learning, thereby worsening the problem it claims to solve. Option (a) highlights a general issue in education but doesn't critique Trump's efforts specifically. Option (b) concerns budget priorities but not content. Option (c) points to ideological bias, but (d) more directly targets the effectiveness of the education itself.

96.

Option (a) is correct because it directly addresses the contradiction between the rioters' stated goal—protecting women—and their actual behavior, including violence and ties to groups known for shielding sex offenders. The passage argues that the rhetoric about protecting women is a façade used to justify xenophobic attacks, particularly against Roma people. Option (b) shifts focus to policing failures, which does not explain the hypocrisy. Option (c) implies exaggeration, contradicting the passage's detailed account of real violence. Option (d) suggests outside interference, whereas the text emphasizes local far-right groups as the instigators, not outsiders hijacking a peaceful protest.

97.

Option (b) is correct because the author directly references historical gender-based violence—such as the rape and torture of Sarah and her son in 1972—to show that violence against women is deeply rooted in Northern Ireland’s own past. This undercuts the narrative that such violence has been “imported” by migrants. Option (a) is not mentioned or necessary to the argument. Option (c) introduces an unrelated cause (social media radicalization) not supported by the passage. Option (d) is factually irrelevant—the author does cite recent PSNI statistics, indicating data is available and not central to the assumption behind the author’s core claim.

98.

Option (a) is correct because the author emphasizes that the violence in Ballymena was driven by racism and that the Romanian interpreters’ presence served as a trigger for targeting immigrants—particularly the Roma community. If the boys had not required interpreters, their ethnicity may not have been identifiable, removing the pretext used to justify xenophobic attacks. Option (b) is incorrect because the riots were already fueled by anti-immigrant sentiment; no evidence suggests they would have expanded further. Option (c) is irrelevant—the family’s call for solidarity preceded the riots. Option (d) is speculative and unsupported by the author’s focus on racial motives.

99.

Option (a) is correct because the reference to the Women’s Coalition describing the Troubles as “armed patriarchy” underscores the author’s broader argument that gender-based oppression in Northern Ireland has deep, systemic roots and is not a recent or foreign phenomenon. This supports the claim that violence against women is a longstanding issue, present during both conflict and peace. Option (b) is incorrect—the author does not suggest feminist movements are irrelevant, but rather affirms their insights. Option (c) misrepresents the conflict’s causes, which

were political and sectarian, not about gender roles. Option (d) is unsupported and not discussed in the passage.

100.

Option (c) is correct because the passage highlights how peaceful protests—initiated by the victim’s family—were later hijacked by far-right Facebook groups and local agitators spreading anti-immigrant rhetoric, particularly targeting the Roma community. This supports the idea that the original intent was subverted through online manipulation, turning solidarity into racist violence. Option (a) is incorrect—the family consistently called for peace. Option (b) is not mentioned; the passage doesn’t blame police inaction for the escalation. Option (d) is speculative and lacks textual support, as no reference is made to political leaders exploiting the protests for electoral purposes.

101.

Option (d) is correct because the study attributes rising mercury levels in Arctic wildlife to legacy mercury pollution transported by ocean currents from lower latitudes, such as via the Irminger Current. This mercury can persist in ocean systems for centuries, causing continued accumulation even as global emissions decline. Option (a) is incorrect because the study provides no evidence that Arctic ecosystems generate mercury. Option (b) is irrelevant since the study spans 40+ years and shows consistent rising trends. Option (c) is misleading; the article specifies that global emissions have decreased, not just those from developed countries. Thus, only (d) captures the true causal mechanism.

102.

Option (a) is correct because the article explains that ocean currents are now the primary carriers of legacy mercury into the Arctic, not current atmospheric emissions. Since the Minamata Convention mainly targets air-borne mercury, it does little to address mercury already in oceanic reservoirs—thereby limiting its short-term

impact on Arctic levels. Option (b) describes a symptom, not a reason. Option (c) highlights a general enforcement issue, but not one specific to the Arctic or the Convention's scope. Option (d) would be significant, but the text does not claim non-signatories are the main contributors now. Thus, (a) best challenges the Convention's near-term effectiveness.

103.

Option (c) is correct because the passage explicitly states that isotope signatures align with different ocean current patterns, indicating how mercury is transported and accumulates in specific Arctic regions. This supports the conclusion that ocean currents influence both the location and pathways of mercury accumulation in Arctic food webs. Option (a) is clearly false, as the text states that mercury can persist in oceans for over 300 years. Option (b) overstates the findings; the isotope analysis identifies regional transport routes, not specific industrial sources. Option (d) is incorrect—there's no mention of isotopes mutating or becoming untrackable over time.

104.

Option (a) is correct because the conclusion that mercury in Arctic wildlife mainly comes from historic emissions transported by ocean currents relies on the assumption that local Arctic sources are minimal and cannot explain the high mercury levels observed. Without ruling out significant local contributions, the link to transported legacy mercury would be weakened. Option (b) is irrelevant, as current speed changes do not affect the assumption about mercury origins. Option (c) is unnecessary; mercury accumulation doesn't depend solely on metabolism. Option (d) concerns human diet, which does not impact the scientific conclusion about mercury sources in wildlife.

105.

Option (a) is correct because if Arctic mercury levels declined in parallel with global emissions, it would suggest that ocean

currents are not significantly transporting legacy mercury to the Arctic over long timescales. This would undermine the study's core finding about oceanic mercury transport. Option (b) is incorrect since the Minamata Convention began after 1970, so any decline before its implementation wouldn't indicate its success. Option (c) is wrong because isotopic analysis provides detailed source information regardless of trends. Option (d) is unrelated, as mid-latitude ocean mercury levels rising wouldn't explain Arctic declines matching emissions.

106.

Option (d) is correct because heavy promotions and discounts on auto sales provide an alternative explanation for the April spending spike, undermining the claim that it was mainly due to consumers front-loading purchases ahead of tariffs. This suggests that the increase could be driven by marketing tactics rather than tariff fears. Option (a) does not directly explain the spending spike; low sentiment would likely reduce spending. Option (b) relates to inflation expectations but doesn't address the cause of April's spike. Option (c) suggests pent-up demand, which could still support the front-loading theory rather than weaken it.

107.

Option (b) is correct because the claim that consumer sentiment poorly predicts spending relies on the assumption that actual income and employment data are more directly linked to consumer behavior than subjective sentiment measures. Without this, the unreliability of sentiment as a predictor wouldn't be meaningful. Option (a) is a broader critique of economists, not a necessary assumption here. Option (c) challenges the survey's method but isn't needed to explain sentiment's predictive value. Option (d) concerns honesty in responses, which doesn't directly affect whether sentiment aligns with actual spending trends.

108.

Option (b) is correct because legal ambiguity about the tariffs' permanence discourages businesses from committing to costly, long-term supply chain adjustments, directly undermining the tariffs' intended economic impact. This shows that uncertainty weakens effectiveness by preventing firm responses. Option (a) suggests courts usually support executive power, which would strengthen rather than undermine tariff stability. Option (c) relates to investor behavior, which is less directly tied to long-term effectiveness than business supply decisions. Option (d) focuses on other countries' actions, not the US legal context affecting tariff impact domestically.

109.

Option (d) directly contradicts the assertion because if fewer than 5% of survey respondents mentioned tariffs as influencing their views, then trade tensions could not have been a significant factor in improving consumer sentiment. This directly challenges the claim that easing trade tensions caused the sentiment rise. Option (a) is unrelated to trade

tensions' effect on sentiment. Option (b) suggests another factor influenced confidence but does not deny trade tensions' role. Option (c) notes the timing of tariffs but doesn't address whether easing trade tensions affected consumer sentiment.

110.

Option (d) is correct because the passage emphasizes that consumer spending depends heavily on a strong labor market and wages that keep pace with inflation. If employment weakens and real wages fall, consumers will likely have less disposable income and reduced confidence, causing spending to decline. Option (a), postponing tariffs, might reduce uncertainty and support spending rather than cause a decline. Option (b), lowering interest rates, typically encourages borrowing and spending. Option (c), delaying purchases despite strong employment, is possible but less likely to cause a widespread spending drop compared to deteriorating labor conditions.

Quantitative Techniques

111.

The ratio is 3:2:4. Total parts = 9

$$\text{Suites} = (3/9) \times 180 = 60$$

$$\text{Deluxe} = (2/9) \times 180 = 40$$

$$\text{Standard} = (4/9) \times 180 = 80$$

Correct Answer: (a) 60 Suites, 40 Deluxe, 80 Standard

112.

Booked:

Suites: 90% of 60 = 54 → Cancellations: ~7.4% of 54 ≈ 4 → Occupied: 50

Deluxe: 75% of 40 = 30 → Cancellations: 3 → Remaining = 27 → 34% upgraded = 9 → Occupied: 18

Standard: 80% of 80 = 64 → Cancellations: ~9 → Occupied = 55

$$\text{Total Occupied} = 50 + 18 + 55 = 123$$

$$\text{Occupancy \%} = (123 / 180) \times 100 \approx 68.3\%$$

Correct Answer: (b) 68.3%

113.

After upgrade of 9 Deluxe bookings to Suites:

$$\text{Suites: } 54 - 4 + 9 = 50$$

$$\text{Deluxe: } 30 - 3 - 9 = 18$$

$$\text{Standard: } 64 - 9 = 55$$

Correct Answer: (a) 50 Suites, 18 Deluxe, 55 Standard

114.

Upgraded to Suite = 9 rooms

Total Suites occupied = 50

$$\% \text{ from upgrades} = (9 / 50) \times 100 = 18\%$$

Correct Answer: (b) 18%

115.

Full Revenue =

$$\text{Suites: } 60 \times 8000 = ₹4,80,000$$

$$\text{Deluxe: } 40 \times 5000 = ₹2,00,000$$

$$\text{Standard: } 80 \times 3000 = ₹2,40,000$$

$$\text{Total} = ₹9,20,000$$

Actual Revenue =

$$\text{Suites: } 50 \times 8000 = ₹4,00,000$$

$$\text{Deluxe: } 18 \times 5000 = ₹90,000$$

$$\text{Standard: } 55 \times 3000 = ₹1,65,000$$

$$\text{Total} = ₹6,55,000$$

$$\text{Shortfall} = ₹2,65,000 \rightarrow (2,65,000 / 9,20,000) \times 100 \approx 28.8\%$$

Correct Answer: (b) 28.8%

116.

Let Production : Selling : Accounting = 1:4:3
= total 8 parts

$$\text{Let Advertisement} = 1/5 \times 5700 = 1140$$

So, 5700 – 1140 = 4560 employees across P, S, A

$$\text{Each part} = 4560 / 8 = 570$$

$$\text{Selling} = 570 \times 4 = 2280$$

Correct Answer: (d) 2280

117.

Let number of women in Selling = x

Then women in Advertisement = x – 1120

$$\text{Total women} = x + (x - 1120) = 1440$$

$$\rightarrow 2x - 1120 = 1440 \rightarrow x = 1280$$

So women in Advertisement = 1280 – 1120 = 160

Correct Answer: (a) 160

118.

Selling department: total = 2280, women = 1280 → men = 1000

$$\text{Accounting: } 3 \text{ parts} \rightarrow 3 \times 570 = 1710$$

Ratio 7:2 → Total parts = 9 → 1 part = 1710 / 9 = 190

$$\text{Women} = 190 \times 2 = 380$$

$$\text{Average} = (1000 + 380)/2 = 690$$

Correct Answer: c) 690

119.

10% of Accounting employees = 10% of 1710
= 171
Women in Accounting = 380 → $380/1710 = 2/9$
So, $2/9 \times 171 = 38$

Correct Answer: (b) 38

120.

Production = 570 → Ratio 5:1 → Male = 475

Selling = 2280 → Women = 1280 → Men = 1000
Accounting = 1710 → Ratio 7:2 → Male = 1330
Advertisement = 1140 → Women = 160 → Men = 980
Total male = $475 + 1000 + 1330 + 980 = 3785$
Transferred = 10% of 3785 = 379
Not transferred = $3785 - 379 = 3406$

Correct Answer: (b) 3406

CLAT COMMUNITY

*EVERY SETBACK IS JUST A SETUP FOR A
GREATER COMEBACK. KEEP PUSHING
FORWARD – YOUR BREAKTHROUGH IS
CLOSER THAN YOU THINK.*

