

MOCK KEY - 3



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MASTER MOCK KEY

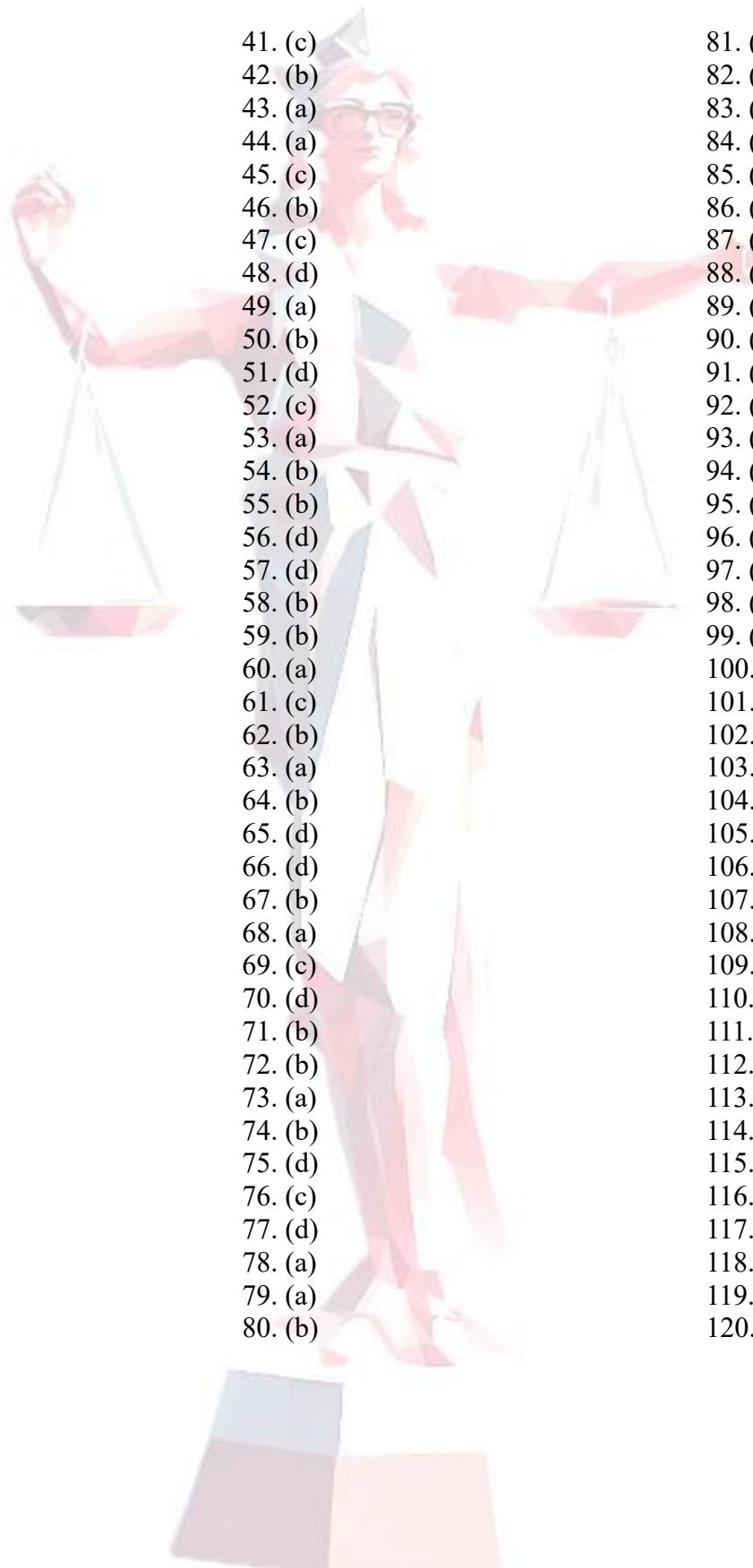
2026

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Answers

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

English

1.

Option (a) is correct because it best captures the central thesis: that AI's development has always been tied to understanding the human mind, and that modern advancements, like LLMs, reignite philosophical questions about distinguishing minds from machines. Option (b) distorts the passage's intent by implying AI threatens human cognition, which the passage does not argue. Option (c) contradicts the text, which claims deterministic views of machines are fading. Option (d), while partly true, focuses too narrowly on Descartes, missing the broader historical and conceptual arc that includes cultural, technological, and philosophical dimensions explored throughout the passage.

2.

Option (b) is correct because the author argues that AI revives Descartes' centuries-old problem about distinguishing minds from machines, showing that technological progress hasn't resolved core philosophical issues. This is emphasized in the line: "AI poses anew a centuries-old challenge..." Option (a) is incorrect because the author focuses not just on outward complexity but on the deeper conceptual and philosophical implications. Option (c) is false—the author never claims that machines have minds equivalent to humans. Option (d) misrepresents the passage, which explicitly notes that automata did carry religious and cultural significance, especially in church settings.

3.

Option (a) is correct because the author shows concern about the trend of equating AI with human minds, noting it can devalue the human mind and urging the need for clarity. At the same time, the author places this concern in a historical context, referencing Descartes, church automata, and centuries-old debates. Option (b) is incorrect because

the author is clearly engaged with the issue. Option (c) is false—the author is well-informed and not optimistic without caution. Option (d) overstates the author's tone; while critical, the author is not dismissive but seeks thoughtful engagement with the issue.

4.

Option (d) is correct because the passage references Descartes' problem of other minds, which argues that outward behavior—no matter how human-like—is not enough to prove the presence of a mind or consciousness. This directly challenges the researcher's behavioral criterion for sentience. Option (a) is not supported by the passage, which does not claim exclusivity of agency to humans. Option (b) is irrelevant, as the passage does not redefine machines outside Cartesian terms. Option (c) misrepresents the passage, which suggests the deterministic view of machines is fading, not an absolute reason for denying consciousness to AI.

5.

Option (d) is correct because the passage explores the philosophical problem of distinguishing minds from machines (Descartes' "problem of other minds") by weaving together historical context (e.g., automata in churches, Descartes, Turing) and modern technological parallels (e.g., LLMs, AI systems). The author's aim is to show the continuity of this issue rather than to argue for specific outcomes or reforms. Option (a) is incorrect—there is no prediction that AI will surpass human cognition. Option (b) mischaracterizes the structure; it is not a strict chronology. Option (c) is incorrect as the passage offers no critique-and-reform structure or policy proposal.

6.

Option (a) is correct because the passage explores how various historical sources—letters, chronicles, and clerical accounts—

acknowledged crusader cannibalism while still portraying the First Crusade as divinely sanctioned. It examines the tension between horrifying acts and the religious framing of the crusaders as “God’s chosen people,” and how such sins could be reconciled through repentance. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage does not claim biblical references caused actual cannibalism. Option (c) misrepresents the tone; the author reports historical disgust but does not condemn or expose whitewashing. Option (d) is too narrow—the focus isn’t on the Crusade’s military or spiritual success.

7.

Option (d) is correct because the passage states that although acts of cannibalism were horrifying and acknowledged by multiple Christian sources, they were still included in texts that portrayed the Crusaders as divinely guided. It specifically notes that “even in the most horrific stories... sin could always be followed by repentance – and salvation,” indicating that such acts, though sinful, were not beyond redemption. Option (a) is false—the passage clearly states numerous histories mentioned cannibalism. Option (b) is unsupported; all cited accounts are Christian, not Muslim. Option (c) is too strong—there was disgust, but not unanimous condemnation.

8.

Option (c) is correct because the author approaches the subject of cannibalism in crusade narratives with a tone that is analytical—examining the context, sources, and theological implications—and interpretive, especially in exploring how these accounts were reconciled with the Crusaders’ image as God’s chosen. The author neither condemns nor justifies the acts, but rather seeks to understand why such disturbing events were included in pious narratives. Option (a) is incorrect because the tone is not emotional or judgmental. Option (b) is wrong—the author does not question whether the events occurred. Option (d) is clearly false—the author shows no approval.

9.

Option (c) is correct because the author brings up Matthew 26:27–28—which refers to the Eucharist—to draw a clear distinction between symbolic religious consumption (bread and wine as the body and blood of Christ) and the literal cannibalism committed by Crusaders. This contrast underscores how unsettling it was to find actual human flesh consumption in a religiously framed military campaign. Option (a) is incorrect because the author does not criticize or question the coherence of Christian theology. Option (b) is wrong—the passage does not suggest Christians used scripture to justify cannibalism. Option (d) misrepresents the author’s purpose; no encouragement is implied.

10.

Option (d) is correct because the passage first recounts disturbing events—namely cannibalism during the First Crusade—and then explores how religious frameworks, particularly biblical references and medieval theology, were used to contextualize and make sense of those acts. The structure moves from historical narrative to interpretive analysis. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage does not discuss Muslim views or conduct a comparative ethical analysis. Option (b) is wrong because the focus is not on correcting modern misunderstandings. Option (c) misrepresents the tone; the author neither gives a simple historical overview nor defends the Crusaders’ actions.

11.

Option (b) is correct because the passage centers on Josefa O'Donnell—her heritage, skills, and role as a strong, capable woman ruling a vast ranch in a male-dominated environment. The detailed description of her qualities and reputation highlights her as the pivotal figure. Option (a) is incorrect since hardships of cattle ranchers are not the passage’s main focus. Option (c) is off-topic; the passage does not discuss capitalism or

traditional values declining. Option (d) incorrectly emphasizes Ripley's camping choice, which is only a minor scene and not the central theme.

12.

Option (c) is correct because the passage describes Ben O'Donnell as "the Cattle King" not just for his wealth and power but also hints at the dubious nature of the title by stating it "often only signifies that its owner wears the crown in token of his magnificent qualities in the art of cattle stealing." This implies both authority and a hint of outlaw behavior. Option (a) is wrong because the title is not ironic but earned. Option (b) is incorrect as no official government honorific is mentioned. Option (d) is inaccurate because it's not described as derogatory but a mix of respect and suspicion.

13.

Option (a) is correct because the passage emphasizes Josefa's unique blend of toughness—shown by her expert pistol skills—and tenderness—illustrated by her playful care for the kitten—highlighting her well-rounded character. Option (b) is incorrect since the passage doesn't suggest women had to be masculine, but that Josefa naturally embodies both strength and warmth. Option (c) is off-mark because the passage doesn't frame her skills as a competition with Ripley Givens. Option (d) is wrong as there's no implication of violent tendencies or a strict domestic upbringing to contrast; the focus is on her balanced nature.

14.

Option (a) is correct because the king and queen are introduced with exaggerated, almost mythical traits to set a legendary backdrop before focusing on the real protagonist, Josefa. This framing device signals their symbolic, rather than active, role in the story. Option (b) is incorrect as there is no explicit critique of patriarchal failure. Option (c) is off because the passage does not sharply contrast nobility with lawlessness but rather blends them. Option (d) is inaccurate

since the depiction is more humorous and symbolic than purely romanticized. The purpose is to prepare the reader for Josefa's story.

15.

Option (b) is correct because Josefa combines serious, practical skills (like managing vast ranchlands and sharp shooting) with playful, whimsical traits (dressing her kitten in absurd clothes), much like a scientist known both for important work and lighthearted hobbies. Option (a) is wrong because she clearly shows emotional warmth, not just consistency. Option (c) doesn't fit as there's no mention of brutality or conflict in her character. Option (d) is incorrect since there's no suggestion she conceals her true nature; she is openly multifaceted and genuine.

16.

Option (a) is correct because the passage clearly emphasizes that the philosophy of physics is a serious, systematic study focused on interpreting and understanding the structure and implications of existing physical theories. It highlights the discipline's rigor and value, comparing it to art criticism applied to physics. Option (b) is incorrect as public misunderstanding is mentioned but not as a reason diminishing its value. Option (c) overstates the similarity—while related, the passage distinguishes philosophy's interpretive focus from physics' theory creation. Option (d) is wrong because the passage explicitly rejects equating philosophy with practical engineering.

17.

Option (b) is correct because the passage explicitly states that the philosophy of physics, despite requiring deep knowledge of physics, is fundamentally a discipline in the arts—comparable to art criticism—due to its focus on interpreting and critically studying physical theories. Option (a) is incorrect as the passage mentions Newtonian mechanics remains widely used, not that most engineers rely primarily on Einstein's theories. Option

(c) is wrong; the passage highlights collaboration and different emphases rather than competition. Option (d) is inaccurate since physicists often engage with philosophical questions and do not generally dismiss philosophers of physics.

18.

Option (d) is correct because the final paragraph compares the philosophy of physics to art criticism, framing it as part of the humanities and emphasizing its cultural and intellectual significance beyond mere technical analysis. This reinforces the discipline's broader value. Option (a) is incorrect as the passage does not suggest philosophy of physics lacks logical rigor. Option (b) is wrong because no critique of modern physics is introduced. Option (c) is inaccurate; the paragraph does not discuss the evolution of art criticism but uses it metaphorically to explain philosophy of physics' nature.

19.

Option (c) is correct because the passage describes philosophers of physics as analyzing and interpreting existing physical theories—similar to how a film critic studies and critiques a finished movie—while physicists are actively creating and testing new theories, akin to a director making the film. Option (a) is less fitting since proofreading is more mechanical than interpretive. Option (b) involves teaching rather than critical analysis. Option (d) mismatches roles since coaching and statistical analysis are distinct activities but not directly comparable to the creative vs. interpretive distinction emphasized in the passage.

20.

Option (a) is correct because the author clearly expresses enthusiasm and respect for the philosophy of physics, highlighting its intellectual depth, its connection to great scientific minds, and its cultural value by likening it to art criticism. Option (b) is incorrect since the author values the field's

rigor and significance. Option (c) is wrong because the tone is explanatory rather than hostile toward critics. Option (d) is inaccurate as the author does not sound resigned or defensive but rather proud and affirmative about the discipline's role and worth.

21.

Option (a) is correct because the passage clearly highlights a new study that provides the first comprehensive evidence that itaconate is naturally produced in plants and plays important roles in growth and stress response. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage suggests optimizing natural itaconate benefits but does not claim synthetic chemicals are surpassed. Option (c) is wrong since chemical imaging successfully identified itaconate in plants. Option (d) is inaccurate because itaconate is well known to have roles in animals, and the passage focuses on discovering its roles in plants, not dismissing its animal functions.

22.

Option (b) is correct because the author expresses cautious optimism about how understanding itaconate could improve crop growth naturally and enhance insights into both plant and human biology. The tone is hopeful but measured, emphasizing potential benefits without overstating claims. Option (a) is incorrect since the passage conveys enthusiasm beyond mere technical reporting. Option (c) is wrong because the author does not dismiss prior research but highlights a new discovery. Option (d) is inaccurate because while natural growth enhancement is discussed, the focus is broader than just replacing synthetic fertilizers.

23.

Option (d) is correct because mentioning Dickinson's lab focus on plant development and root systems establishes their expertise and relevance to studying itaconate's role in plant growth, enhancing the credibility of the research. Option (a) is incorrect since the passage does not suggest the focus was

accidental. Option (b) is wrong because the lab's focus is directly related, not unrelated. Option (c) is inaccurate because the mention does not directly highlight commercial applications but rather scientific background and competence in the subject area.

24.

Option (b) is correct because the passage explains that itaconate plays defensive roles in animals and is involved in oxygen-related stress response in plants, suggesting similar functions across kingdoms. Option (a) is incorrect since the study proved itaconate is naturally produced in plants, not just artificially synthesized. Option (c) is wrong because the passage does not claim plants have immune systems identical to animals, only that itaconate has important functions in

both. Option (d) is unsupported; the passage does not state that all plants produce identical amounts of itaconate or that species differences are absent.

25.

Option (c) is correct because itaconate was already known in animals for a defensive role, and the study discovered it also naturally exists in plants serving important functions, much like finding a historical artifact in a new place but with a familiar purpose. Option (a) is incorrect since itaconate has clear biological value. Option (b) is wrong because itaconate is a molecule, not a new species unrelated to crops. Option (d) is incorrect as itaconate is naturally produced by plants, not a synthetic fertilizer designed to imitate plant hormones.

General Knowledge

26.

Vinod Kumar Shukla is the first writer from Chhattisgarh to receive the Jnanpith Award.

27.

The Jnanpith Awards were first instituted in 1961.

28.

The first recipient of the Jnanpith Awards was G. Sankara Kurup.

29.

Pratibha Ray chaired the Jnanpith Selection Committee for the 2024 Awards.

30.

Vinod Kumar Shukla's *Deewar Mein Ek Khirkee Rahati Thi* won a Sahitya Akademi Award in 1999.

31.

Ukraine's incumbent Defence Minister is Rустем Умеров.

32.

The USSR was formed in 1922.

33.

NATO was established in 1949.

34.

The United States of America was not among the countries which brokered the Minsk II agreement.

35.

The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) brokered the Minsk I agreement.

36.

India has not taken sides in the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan but supports a diplomatic resolution via the OSCE Minsk Group.

37.

“Nagorno” means mountainous in Russian.

38.

The first Nagorno-Karabakh War began in 1992.

39.

The Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation was signed between India and Armenia in 1995.

40.

Bulgaria is an observer to the International North-South Transport Corridor.

41.

The Solar Ultraviolet Imaging Telescope payload of the Aditya-L1 mission has captured the image kernel of the photosphere and the chromosphere.

42.

The Aditya-L1 mission captured image kernel of the photosphere and the chromosphere in the Near Ultra-Violet wavelength range.

43.

The Aditya-L1 mission was launched aboard ISRO's PSLV C-57 rocket.

44.

ISRO's first satellite launched by an Indian-made launch vehicle is Rohini (RS-1).

45.

Dr. V. Narayanan has been recently appointed as the Secretary of the Department of Space.

46.

“Accelerate Action: Swift and decisive steps to achieve gender equality,” was the theme of International Women’s Day 2025, as chosen by the International Women’s Day Organization.

47.

International Women's Day is celebrated every year on March 8.

48.

The first Women's Day was observed at the United States of America.

49.

Purple, as an official colour of International Women's Day, symbolises dignity, justice, and commitment to gender equality.

50.

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), 1979 is known as the international "bill of rights" for women.

51.

The Bangkok Declaration led to the formation of BIMSTEC.

52.

The theme of the 6th BIMSTEC Summit was, "BIMSTEC: Prosperous, Resilient, and Open."

53.

BIMSTEC stands for Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation.

54.

BIMSTEC was originally started as Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka, and Thailand Economic Cooperation (BIST-EC).

55.

India committed to providing financial support to establish the BIMSTEC Disaster Management Centre to bolster BIMSTEC's institutional and operational capacities.

Legal Reasoning

56.

Option (d) is correct because, as per the Supreme Court's reasoning in the Salwa Judum case, merely enacting a law—even if it alters the effect of a prior judgment—is not contempt unless the statute is unconstitutional or beyond legislative competence. Legislatures have plenary powers to make laws and may even enact legislation to address or modify the legal basis of a prior ruling. Option (a) is incorrect because legislative acts do not "always" attract contempt. Option (b) wrongly assumes dilution equals contempt. Option (c) mischaracterizes legislative action as bypassing rather than functioning within constitutional bounds.

57.

Option (d) is correct because, following the Supreme Court's reasoning in the Salwa Judum case, a legislative enactment—even one passed after a Court ruling—is not contempt unless it is declared unconstitutional or ultra vires. Legislatures retain the authority to regulate areas within their competence, and enacting laws is not, by itself, contempt. Option (a) is incorrect because a prior ruling does not bar all future legislation in that domain. Option (b) misapplies the standard—intent is irrelevant unless the law violates constitutional limits. Option (c) wrongly elevates central policy to the status of constitutional mandate, which it is not.

58.

Option (b) is correct because, under the Salwa Judum reasoning, legislating after a Court ruling does not by itself amount to contempt. A law is presumed valid unless declared unconstitutional by a competent Court. Even if the law's effects resemble a prior ban, contempt cannot be presumed

solely from timing or similarity—intent must be assessed through constitutional scrutiny, not assumption. Option (a) incorrectly presumes contempt without such analysis. Option (c) falsely treats the new law as automatically void, which contradicts the principle of legislative competence. Option (d) is incorrect—knowledge of the ruling doesn't bar legislative action if it pursues distinct, constitutionally valid goals.

59.

Option (b) is correct because, per the Salwa Judum judgment, legislatures retain the power to amend or reenact laws that have been struck down, provided they address the constitutional defects identified by the Court. This falls within their legislative competence and respects the doctrine of separation of powers. Option (a) is incorrect because a Court's invalidation of a law does not bar future legislation in that field. Option (c) misstates constitutional procedure—legislatures do not require prior judicial approval to pass laws. Option (d) is wrong because enacting a revised scheme is not contempt unless the new law violates the Constitution.

60.

Option (a) is correct because, under the Salwa Judum ruling, legislation—even if similar to previously restrained practices—is not contempt of court unless it is first declared unconstitutional or ultra vires. Enacting a statute is a legitimate exercise of legislative power and cannot be presumed contempt merely because it touches upon a subject the Court earlier restricted. Option (b) is incorrect as it denies the legislature's right to legislate in that area. Option (c) wrongly assumes automatic contempt, which contradicts constitutional norms. Option (d) is false because both laws and executive acts

can be reviewed, but legislation alone is not contempt unless invalidated.

61.

Option (c) is correct because, as held in *Rakhi Sadhukhan v. Raja Sadhukhan*, the Supreme Court affirmed that permanent alimony must reflect the standard of living the wife enjoyed during the marriage and reasonably secure her future. Option (a) misstates the legal test; misuse of funds is irrelevant to the entitlement itself. Option (b) incorrectly narrows alimony to bare necessities, ignoring the Court's directive that lifestyle considerations matter. Option (d) is also incorrect because the husband's subsequent obligations—such as to his second wife or parents—do not diminish his continuing duty to adequately support his first wife based on his financial capacity.

62.

Option (b) is correct because the Supreme Court in *Rakhi Sadhukhan v. Raja Sadhukhan* recognized that inflation and rising living costs are valid grounds to revise permanent alimony, especially when maintenance is the wife's sole source of income. Option (a) is incorrect as courts retain jurisdiction to vary maintenance if circumstances materially change. Option (c) wrongly limits the scope of review to medical bills, ignoring broader economic factors. Option (d) is flawed because a spouse's improved financial condition is a key consideration in determining whether the existing maintenance continues to reflect the standard of living and needs of the recipient.

63.

Option (a) is correct because the Supreme Court in *Rakhi Sadhukhan v. Raja Sadhukhan* clearly held that once a child reaches adulthood and is financially independent, the father is under no legal obligation to maintain him, though he may

choose to support him voluntarily. Option (b) is incorrect as alimony is meant for the spouse, not the adult child. Option (c) misstates the law—an adult child must prove dependency to claim maintenance, which the son here cannot. Option (d) imposes an undue legal burden that the Court has explicitly rejected in similar circumstances, making (a) the most accurate legal position.

64.

Option (b) is correct because courts retain the discretion to revise alimony if there is a material change in circumstances, such as increased cost of living or the recipient's deteriorating health, as seen in *Rakhi Sadhukhan v. Raja Sadhukhan*. Fixed periodic increases do not bar further enhancement if they become insufficient. Option (a) wrongly assumes that scheduled increments freeze the court's jurisdiction. Option (c) is incorrect because consent is not a prerequisite for judicial modification. Option (d) also incorrectly conditions revision on the payer's agreement, ignoring the court's power to ensure fair and adequate maintenance in light of evolving needs.

65.

Option (d) is correct because the court's decision would depend on multiple facts not provided—such as Ritu's own income or lack thereof, her current financial needs, Sunil's ability to pay, and whether there's been any significant change in circumstances since the original alimony order. Option (a) is incorrect because the son's financial independence doesn't automatically reduce Sunil's liability. Option (b), while often true, presumes that alimony is entirely unrelated to any other support, which may not hold if Ritu now has substantial alternate support. Option (c) is incorrect as the legal duty of a son arises under different provisions and doesn't override the ex-husband's alimony obligation.

66.

Option (d) is correct because the Madras High Court recognizes that family is not solely defined by marriage or blood ties but includes “chosen families” formed by LGBTQIA+ individuals based on mutual care and co-dependence. This interpretation aligns with constitutional values of dignity, personal liberty, and equality under Article 21. Options (a) and (b) wrongly prioritize private policies or narrow definitions, ignoring evolving jurisprudence on diverse family forms. Option (c) incorrectly denies legal standing to non-marital partnerships, contrary to the Court’s acknowledgment that such relationships merit protection and recognition.

67.

Option (b) is correct because the police have a constitutional duty to protect individuals’ personal liberty and safety, especially when there is credible suspicion of unlawful confinement and coercion, as recognized by the Madras High Court. Waiting for Deepak’s confirmation (a) risks further harm. Merely referring to social workers (c) delays urgent protection needed in such cases. Refusing intervention (d) wrongly treats serious human rights violations as private matters, ignoring the Court’s clear mandate for police to act swiftly and sensitively to protect vulnerable LGBTQIA+ individuals from abuse and illegal detention.

68.

Option (a) is correct because the court must uphold Meera’s right to personal liberty, autonomy, and dignity under Article 21, including her freedom to choose her partner and living arrangements. Since Meera is an adult and has clearly expressed her independent will, the court should respect her decision. Options (b) and (c) unjustifiably question her mental capacity based solely on

her sexual orientation, which violates constitutional protections against discrimination. Option (d) undermines her autonomy by forcing unwanted intervention. The Madras High Court’s reasoning supports protecting LGBTQIA+ individuals from coercion and respecting their self-determination.

69.

Option (c) is correct because public authorities, especially the police, have a constitutional duty to protect all individuals’ personal liberty and safety, regardless of the legal recognition of their relationship. The police should act promptly to prevent harm and investigate threats, as neglecting this violates fundamental rights under Article 21 and amounts to dereliction of duty. Option (a) wrongly delegates a legal responsibility to informal bodies. Option (b) incorrectly justifies police inaction based on relationship status, which is unconstitutional. Option (d) places unnecessary procedural hurdles, delaying urgent protection needed in criminal matters.

70.

Option (d) is correct because the legal reasoning in the passage acknowledges that family is not limited to marriage alone; “chosen families” and committed relationships, including same-sex partnerships, deserve recognition and protection. Denying rights solely because the couple is unmarried ignores their lived reality and constitutional principles of dignity and personal liberty. Option (a) wrongly imposes a precondition of court declaration. Option (b) incorrectly ties recognition only to marriage legalization. Option (c) disregards evolving jurisprudence that respects non-traditional family structures, thereby unjustly denying fundamental rights.

71. Option (b) is correct because the court must consider the totality of prima facie evidence, including the audio recording linking Arvind to the corrupt act, even if he was not physically caught handling money. Mere absence at the moment of transaction (options a and c) does not exclude culpability, especially when the recording indicates his involvement. Option (d) is incorrect because bail decisions do not require a confession; they rely on prima facie evidence. Given the serious allegations and preliminary proof, bail should be denied unless exceptional circumstances like false implication or political vendetta are shown.

72.

Option (b) is correct because the evidence—audio recording, text messages, and trap recovery of tainted money from Anita's cabin—collectively creates a strong prima facie case against her. The fact that the drawer was unlocked or accessible to others (option d) does not negate this corroborated evidence. Options (a) and (c) wrongly focus on physical possession alone, ignoring the totality of material linking her to the offence. Given the seriousness and the corroborative nature of the evidence, bail should be denied unless exceptional circumstances like false implication are demonstrated.

73.

Option (a) is correct because the petitioner has produced prima facie evidence—call logs, emails, and the context of the complaint arising shortly after he refused the MLA's request—that suggests possible political vendetta or false implication. Since there is no independent corroboration like audio/video evidence or recovery of money, this strengthens his claim for anticipatory bail. Option (b) wrongly insists on recovery as a bail condition, which is not mandatory. Option (c) delays bail unnecessarily pending an inquiry report, and option (d) ignores the

prima facie facts indicating political motivation, which courts must consider to prevent misuse of the law.

74.

Option (b) is correct because the FIR is based solely on an anonymous, vague letter lacking details, corroboration, or supporting evidence, indicating manifest frivolity or possible false implication. The absence of any material evidence, coupled with the fact that Rachna retired a year ago and has no pending disciplinary issues, strongly supports granting anticipatory bail. Option (a) ignores the principle that not all complaints merit denial of bail—courts must safeguard against frivolous prosecutions. Option (c) is impractical as withdrawal lies with the complainant, and option (d) is irrelevant because proof of retirement does not determine bail eligibility.

75.

Option (d) is correct because the complainant's retraction via a sworn affidavit admitting pressure from a departmental rival strongly suggests false implication. Additionally, there is no trap, recovery, or corroborative evidence supporting the FIR, which weakens the prosecution's case. Courts grant anticipatory bail in corruption cases only in exceptional circumstances such as false implication, political vendetta, or manifest frivolity. Options (a) and (c) ignore the prima facie evidence of false implication, and (b) is unrealistic as bail decisions do not hinge on the rival's confession. Hence, bail is justified here.

76.

Option (c) is correct because Ravi adhered to the speed limit, maintained full attention, and the pedestrian's sudden crossing was unforeseeable with no warning signs. Rashness or negligence requires a conscious breach of duty and foreseeability of harm.

Since Ravi acted responsibly and could not have anticipated the pedestrian's unexpected action, he did not exhibit rashness or negligence. Option (a) wrongly faults him for failing to predict an unforeseeable event. Option (b) is incorrect as 90 km/h is within the legal limit. Option (d) unfairly holds him liable for a situation beyond his control.

77.

Option (d) is correct because Anita flagrantly violated the speed limit, ignored clear warning signs, and endangered pedestrians by driving dangerously close to children and causing injury. Such conscious disregard for safety amounts to rashness, a reckless breach of duty of care. Option (a) wrongly excuses her aggressive honking as non-rash behavior. Option (b) underestimates the severity by claiming negligence without rashness, despite deliberate endangerment. Option (c) incorrectly assumes informal marketplace rules negate legal duties. Therefore, Anita's conduct clearly demonstrates rashness, justifying legal liability under Sections 279 and 304(A) IPC.

78.

Option (a) is correct because Nisha failed to adjust her driving to the hazardous condition of reduced visibility caused by the sun's glare, which a reasonable person would do to avoid accidents. This omission amounts to negligence—failing to take necessary precautions despite foreseeable risk. Option (b) wrongly excuses her because glare is uncontrollable, ignoring the duty to adapt. Option (c) mislabels the conduct as rashness, which implies conscious disregard; here it is failure to act cautiously. Option (d) incorrectly focuses on speed alone, whereas her speed was within limits but lack of caution caused the accident.

79.

Option (a) is correct because Rahul consciously ignored adverse weather conditions and exceeded the speed limit significantly, demonstrating a reckless disregard for the safety of others—this is classic rashness. Option (b) wrongly separates speeding from rashness; here, the conscious choice to speed despite danger qualifies as rash behavior. Option (c) unfairly blames the motorcyclist, ignoring the primary responsibility of the driver causing the collision. Option (d) incorrectly normalizes dangerous speeding on highways, disregarding the legal speed limit and the duty to drive safely under all conditions.

80.

Option (b) is correct because Manisha was driving cautiously within the speed limit and could not have reasonably foreseen the unlit barricade, which was the immediate cause of the sudden maneuver. Negligence requires a breach of the duty of care, but here she acted responsibly given the circumstances. Option (a) wrongly assumes she should have slowed more without evidence of risk. Option (c) unfairly imposes hindsight expectation to anticipate hidden hazards. Option (d) mistakes an accidental collision without reckless behavior as rashness. Thus, (b) fairly reflects her responsible conduct amid unforeseeable danger.

81.

Option (d) is correct because under Section 52 of the Transfer of Property Act (the doctrine of lis pendens), any transfer of property made during the pendency of a suit is subject to the final decree passed in that suit. Ms. Mehta's purchase after the suit began is subordinate to the decree for specific performance in favor of Mr. Sharma. Option (a) is wrong as the purchase does not cancel the decree. Option (b) ignores the lis pendens doctrine. Option (c) wrongly prioritizes good faith purchase over the court's decree. Hence,

Ms. Mehta must yield possession to Mr. Sharma.

82.

Option (b) is correct because when the court permits a sale during the pendency of a suit under Section 52 of the TP Act, the sale is allowed subject to conditions that protect the decree holder's rights. The buyer's ownership is therefore not absolute but subordinated to these conditions and the eventual decree. Option (a) wrongly assumes absolute ownership; (c) incorrectly states the decree is nullified; (d) misinterprets enforcement rights, as the decree holder's rights continue subject to court-imposed conditions. Hence, the buyer's rights remain conditional and subordinate to the decree.

83.

Option (a) is correct because possession acquired during the pendency of a suit is governed by the doctrine of lis pendens under Section 52 of the Transfer of Property Act, which makes such possession subordinate to the rights of the decree holder. The third party's possession cannot override the court's decree for specific performance. Option (b) wrongly protects possession irrespective of the decree; (c) incorrectly requires a separate suit for eviction when the decree itself confers possession rights; (d) falsely claims independent ownership and possession rights

that override the decree, which is legally untenable.

84.

Option (c) is correct because the doctrine of lis pendens exists to prevent parties from alienating property during ongoing litigation in a way that frustrates the court's authority and renders its orders ineffective. Restricting such sales preserves the status quo, ensuring the court can enforce its decree meaningfully. Option (a) is incorrect as purchasers do not gain automatic ownership unaffected by the suit; (b) wrongly allows defendants unrestricted transfer rights during disputes; (d) is improper as encouraging purchases amid disputes can undermine judicial process and harm decree holders' rights.

85.

Option (c) is correct because the court's permission for sale during litigation typically includes conditions to protect the decree holder's rights, meaning Vikram's ownership is subject to these conditions and the final decree. Option (a) is wrong as Vikram's rights depend on court conditions, not party status. Option (b) is incorrect since the sale isn't automatically void but regulated by court terms. Option (d) is wrong because initial court permission does not grant absolute ownership free from suit outcomes—the decree and conditions continue to govern Vikram's rights.

Logical Reasoning

86.

Option (b) is correct because the passage explicitly notes that Reform UK outperformed polling expectations and likely mobilised “previous non-voters whom pollsters are not picking up.” Option (a) is incorrect as the passage only notes Sturgeon’s departure as a factor, not a decisive one. Option (c) is wrong because the passage warns Reform UK might be underestimated and could pose a significant future threat. Option (d) misrepresents the passage’s view that the Conservatives’ pandering to the right accelerated their decline, not something reversible by simply stopping it. Hence, (b) is the most reasonable inference supported by the text.

87.

Option (c) is correct because it directly challenges the assumption that success in one byelection predicts national viability, thereby undermining the argument that Reform UK is on track to lead a government in 2029. Option (a) is irrelevant—their absence in other constituencies doesn’t weaken their performance where they did stand. Option (b) is insufficient to undermine the claim, as the passage already acknowledges national polls while highlighting that Reform might be underestimated. Option (d), while suggesting internal instability, was mentioned in the passage itself as a caveat—not a refutation. Only (c) fundamentally questions the validity of extrapolating from the byelection.

88.

Option (a) is correct because it directly supports the author’s conclusion by linking consistent underperformance of the traditional centre-right (like the Tories) to its ideological decline and replacement by the radical right (like Reform UK). Option (b) is too broad and speculative—it doesn’t

specifically tie to the ideological shift being described. Option (c) misattribution ideological collapse to leadership changes, which the author mentions only as a caveat, not a root cause. Option (d) is geographically limited to Scotland and irrelevant to the broader UK-wide trend the author is emphasizing. Thus, only (a) strengthens the stated conclusion effectively.

89.

Option (d) is correct because the sentence highlights Zia Yusuf’s resignation as evidence of internal instability, which may limit Reform UK’s long-term success despite its strong performance. This introduces a note of caution, suggesting the party’s rise may not be sustainable. Option (a) is incorrect because the sentence does not praise Farage, but points to organizational risks. Option (b) is wrong as media coverage is not discussed. Option (c) is misleading—the sentence acknowledges Yusuf improved professionalism but uses his departure to emphasize ongoing fragility, not as a counterexample to instability. Thus, (d) best captures the sentence’s cautionary purpose.

90.

Option (c) is correct because, like Cameron’s attempt to placate the right wing by offering concessions that only emboldened it, the manager’s effort to appease an aggressive employee results in greater demands—demonstrating that indulgence can backfire and empower the very force it aims to tame. Option (a) involves neglect, not appeasement. Option (b) describes suppression leading to resistance, which is a different dynamic. Option (d) involves passivity leading to lost support, not empowerment through accommodation. Only (c) mirrors the unintended consequence of strengthening a

demanding faction through attempts to satisfy it, which is central to the author's point.

91.

Option (b) is correct because the passage highlights India's "immense contribution" at recent G7 meetings and praises its success during the G20 presidency in securing permanent G20 membership for the African Union—something the G7 failed to do despite earlier gestures like the 2001 "African Segment." Option (a) is incorrect because the passage notes Trump disrupted G7 climate consensus. Option (c) is factually incorrect: the G7 predates the G20. Option (d) misrepresents the passage—while the G7 included Africa in 2001, it lacked follow-through, and the African Union's real breakthrough came via India-led G20 efforts, not the G7.

92.

Option (b) is correct because the author implies that the G7's inability to "solve the world's problems" over 50 years renders it irrelevant—an unrealistic standard. No international group can be expected to fully resolve all global issues, so using that as a benchmark unfairly dismisses any positive contributions. Option (a) notes increased complexity but doesn't directly address the flawed assumption of total problem-solving. Option (c) is irrelevant to the reasoning flaw—it defends relevance but not the logic used. Option (d) shifts focus to other bodies without exposing the core issue in the author's reasoning.

93.

Option (a) is correct because the sentence emphasizes how recent political changes—Trump's return (who previously undermined climate efforts) and India's exclusion (despite past constructive participation)—could jeopardize the G7's commitment to its green agenda. It signals concern over the group's

future credibility and effectiveness in climate policy. Option (b) is incorrect because the sentence does not mention the African Union. Option (c) misreads the tone; the sentence questions outcomes rather than explicitly criticizing exclusion. Option (d) inaccurately suggests that India shapes G7 agendas, which the passage does not claim—instead, it contrasts India's G20 leadership with the G7's limitations.

94.

Option (a) is correct because the author criticizes the G7's actions—like the 2001 "African Segment"—as symbolic, lacking financial or policy substance, and contrasts this with the G20 under India's leadership, which secured full African Union membership. Accepting the principle that symbolic gestures without material backing aren't true inclusion directly supports the author's view that the G20 is more genuinely committed. Option (b) is irrelevant to the comparison. Option (c) is too narrow and doesn't directly contrast G7 and G20. Option (d) is overly broad and nationalistic, making an unsupported generalization rather than strengthening the specific claim about inclusion.

95.

Option (d) is correct because it mirrors the author's reasoning: expanding the scope of activity (more university courses or broader G7 agendas) without achieving corresponding results (improved student outcomes or real-world progress) highlights ineffectiveness despite apparent growth. Like the university, the G7 may appear active but lacks substantive impact. Option (a) shows successful expansion, which contradicts the author's critique. Option (b) describes effective scaling, not stagnation. Option (c) links increased action to increased approval, the opposite of the author's argument that more topics on the G7 agenda have not led to

better outcomes—hence, (d) is the closest in logical structure.

96.

Option (c) is correct because the passage states that the UC system is California's third largest employer and that both university systems drive research in biotechnology and medical fields, implying that funding cuts would have broader economic and scientific impacts beyond the state. Option (a) is incorrect since the passage says no final decisions have been made and funding cuts are still being considered. Option (b) is wrong because the passage notes the universities have made efforts to address antisemitism. Option (d) is incorrect as wildfire prevention is mentioned only as part of a broader conflict, not the primary funding cut reason.

97.

Option (d) is correct because the argument assumes California's policies threaten the nation's survival without providing evidence for such a serious claim. It wrongly equates political disagreements with a "demise," making the justification unsupported and speculative. Option (a) is incorrect because the statement does not deny California taxpayers' contributions. Option (b) misses the point, as the flaw lies in the assumption about California's threat, not funding dependence. Option (c) is less precise; the issue is not confusion between culture and economy, but an unproven leap from policy disagreement to national existential threat.

98.

Option (a) is correct because California's likely legal challenge would argue that withholding federal funds as political punishment violates constitutional protections, such as free speech and equal protection. This principle directly supports the argument that funding cannot be used as leverage against a state's political choices.

Option (b) is narrower and focuses on antisemitism remedies rather than funding legality. Option (c) concerns procedural involvement, not the merits of withholding funds. Option (d) contradicts California's position, as broad federal discretion would undermine their claim of unlawful punishment. Thus, (a) best supports California's likely legal stance.

99.

Option (c) is correct because the sentence explicitly states that no final decisions have been made and warns against assuming otherwise, which serves to limit and clarify the administration's current position. It distances the administration from any definitive claims or actions regarding funding cuts. Option (a) is incorrect since the sentence denies final decisions or actions have occurred. Option (b) is wrong because it does not justify but rather hedges the administration's stance. Option (d) is unrelated, as the sentence does not mention antisemitism or provide evidence about funding concerns.

100.

Option (b) is correct because it reflects withholding funds as leverage to enforce compliance with certain requirements, similar to the Trump administration's threat to cut federal funding to California over policy disagreements or alleged issues. Option (a) involves punishment for disobedience but in a private family context, less analogous to governmental funding conditions. Option (c) describes a threat based on an unrelated or non-contractual condition, which is less structured than the administration's targeted funding approach. Option (d) is about rewarding merit, not withholding resources to influence behavior, so it does not parallel the administration's reasoning.

101.

Option (a) is correct because the passage explicitly states Anvar's nomination as the TMC candidate was rejected due to the TMC not being recognized as a national party. This legal technicality directly impacted the acceptance of his nomination papers. Option (b) is incorrect as Anvar's history shows shifting party loyalties, including Congress and intentions toward DMK, rather than consistent alignment with TMC ideology. Option (c) is wrong because the DMK declined to meet Anvar and did not facilitate his resignation. Option (d) is not supported; the passage mentions only when the election was announced, not a fixed one-year rule.

102.

Option (d) is correct because it directly challenges Anvar's confidence that voters will support him again regardless of the ballot symbol, by showing that many of his previous supporters are now undecided, which casts doubt on his assured victory. Option (a) is irrelevant because having a different symbol before does not prove voters ignore symbols; it doesn't weaken his claim about symbol irrelevance. Option (b) supports the importance of party symbols, but doesn't specifically refute Anvar's personal support. Option (c) is factually incorrect, as independent candidates do have symbols, so it does not undermine his reasoning.

103.

Option (c) is correct because it directly supports the LDF's decision to accept Anvar's resignation by establishing that a voluntary resignation must be accepted regardless of any party-switching implications under the anti-defection law. This principle legitimizes the LDF's choice to let him go rather than forcibly dismissing him. Option (a) is about scrutinizing resignations, which could justify rejection rather than acceptance. Option (b) supports intolerance of dissent, which would argue against acceptance. Option (d)

advocates strict application of anti-defection law, which contradicts the LDF's leniency in accepting the resignation.

104.

Option (b) is correct because the sentence highlights Anvar's initial claim that he would not contest the byelection, which contrasts with his later decision to file nomination papers and run again. This contrast emphasizes his changing stance and political unpredictability. Option (a) is incorrect because the sentence does not explain his motive for joining the DMK. Option (c) is wrong since it shows Anvar opposing the Communist rule, not supporting it. Option (d) is unrelated as the sentence does not explain why the TMC accepted him.

105.

Option (b) is correct because, like Anvar, the athlete initially steps away (retires/claims not to contest) but then returns under a different banner (different team/TMC or independent) and continues competing successfully (wins again/Anvar confident of winning). This mirrors Anvar's resignation and later decision to contest despite earlier statements. Option (a) is incorrect because Anvar did not settle reluctantly; he actively sought new political affiliations. Option (c) lacks the element of leaving and returning under a new identity, and (d) involves changing locations rather than party switching and re-contesting in the same area.

106.

Option (a) is correct because the passage clearly states that the metastable non-equilibrium electronic state induced in Sr₁₄Cu₂₄O₄₁ persisted for several nanoseconds—about a thousand times longer than the usual few picoseconds for such states. Option (b) is incorrect since the passage highlights that the researchers aimed to avoid structural changes and instead

stabilize states through purely electronic means. Option (c) is wrong because the material studied is nearly one-dimensional, not three-dimensional, and still serves as an ideal platform. Option (d) is contradicted by the passage, which states that structural phase transitions risk changing the material undesirably and were avoided.

107.

Option (b) is correct because the researchers aimed to stabilize the metastable state through purely electronic methods without causing structural phase transitions, which would alter the material's atomic lattice. If manipulating electronic symmetry also affects the lattice, it undermines their core goal of avoiding structural changes. Option (a) is less critical because disruption by X-rays would affect measurement, not the fundamental approach. Option (c) does not challenge the creation of long-lived states, only observation time. Option (d) is irrelevant to the validity of their new, non-structural method, so it does not undermine their approach.

108.

Option (d) is correct because the passage highlights that the cuprate ladder Sr₁₄Cu₂₄O₄₁ is nearly one-dimensional and serves as an “idealized platform” to study general quantum phenomena. Using a simplified, low-dimensional system helps researchers understand complex behavior before applying insights to higher-dimensional materials. Option (a) is less relevant because the focus is on stabilizing states electronically, not just avoiding disturbance by tools. Option (b) contradicts

the approach since the team used a low-dimensional system first. Option (c) is incorrect because the researchers emphasize electronic states rather than structural makeup as key to their method.

109.

Option (a) is correct because the sentence introduces the common method of trapping metastable states in an energy well, which the researchers explicitly wanted to avoid due to the risk of structural changes. This sets up a contrast with their alternative approach focused on purely electronic methods. Option (b) is incorrect because the sentence does not claim this mechanism explains all metastable states. Option (c) is wrong as it does not challenge prior research but acknowledges it. Option (d) is incorrect because the sentence does not describe a failure mode, but a known approach the researchers chose not to use.

110.

Option (c) is correct because the researchers aimed to stabilize and observe quantum states without altering the material's structure—similar to how a transparent cage allows observation of animals without disturbing their natural behavior. Option (a) is incorrect since adding a battery changes the system's energy input rather than preserving an existing state. Option (b) involves freezing a reaction by altering conditions, analogous to structural changes the researchers wanted to avoid. Option (d) is unrelated, as editing a track post-recording does not parallel maintaining a non-equilibrium state without interference.

Quantitative Techniques

111.

Let original price = x

Discounted price = $0.8x$

$$0.8x = ₹1,08,000 \rightarrow x = ₹1,35,000$$

Answer: (b) ₹1,35,000

112.

25% of registration revenue = 25% of ₹2,25,000 = ₹56,250

$$\text{Students} = ₹56,250 \div ₹750 = 75$$

Answer: (a) 75

113.

Ratio = 4:3:3 → total 10 parts

$$\text{Each part} = ₹1,80,000 \div 10 = ₹18,000$$

Total of 3 heads = ₹72k, ₹54k, ₹54k →

$$\text{Average} = (72k+54k+54k)/3 = ₹60,000$$

Answer: (c) ₹60,000

114.

Sponsorship = ₹3,00,000

$$\text{SI} = \text{PRT}/100 = 3,00,000 \times 10 \times 2 \div 100 =$$

$$₹60,000$$

Total = ₹3,60,000

Answer: (c) ₹3,60,000

115.

Day 3 revenue = 15% of ₹2,25,000 = ₹33,750

Let cost = $x \rightarrow \text{revenue} = 1.25x$

$$1.25x = ₹33,750 \rightarrow x = ₹27,000$$

Answer: (c) ₹27,000

116.

Total cost = ₹12,00,000

Grant = 40% of ₹12L = ₹4,80,000

$$\text{Uncovered expense} = ₹12L - ₹4.8L = ₹7,20,000$$

Revenue = 25% more than uncovered expense
 $= ₹7.2L \times 1.25 = ₹9,00,000$

117.

Total stalls = 100

60% booked in advance = 60 stalls

Discounted price = ₹6,000 – 10% = ₹5,400

Remaining 40 = ₹6,000 each

$$\text{Total revenue} = (60 \times ₹5,400) + (40 \times ₹6,000) = ₹3,24,000 + ₹2,40,000 = ₹5,64,000$$

$$\text{Average} = ₹5,64,000 / 100 = ₹5,640$$

118.

Total revenue = ₹9,00,000

Revenue split (2:3:5): Total parts = 10 →

$$\text{Donations} = 5/10 \times ₹9L = ₹4,50,000$$

Contingency fund = ₹50,000

Invested = ₹4,00,000

$$\text{SI} = \text{P} \times \text{R} \times \text{T} / 100 = 4,00,000 \times 8 \times 1 / 100 = ₹32,000$$

119.

Total expected revenue = ₹9,00,000

$$\text{Ticket share} = 2/10 \times ₹9L = ₹1,80,000$$

If only 75% realized → ₹1,35,000

Loss = ₹45,000

$$\text{Revised total} = ₹9,00,000 - ₹45,000 = ₹8,55,000$$

$$\% \text{ realized} = 8.55L / 9L = 0.95 = 95\% \rightarrow$$

Closest option = (b) 93.75%

120.

Revenue from stalls = ₹5,64,000

Let cost = C

$$\text{Profit} = 20\% \text{ of cost} \rightarrow 1.2 \times C = ₹5,64,000$$

$$C = ₹5,64,000 \div 1.2 = ₹4,70,000$$

CLAT COMMUNITY

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

