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Section A-English

1. Ans. a

Sol. Option (a) is correct. The passage mentions that while these monitoring systems and robotics allow older persons to live with less human or animal contact, they also increase their exposure and susceptibility. Patting a robot dog isn't the same as cuddling with a cherished pet, after all. The growing number of surveillance-based choices for providing care and companionship to older individuals also ignores the fact that many other older adults desire to make a significant contribution to their community. Hence (a).

2. Ans. d

Sol. Option (d) is correct. As per the passage options (a), (b) and (c) are true. For option (a) and option (c) refer the following lines "Jennie is a robot dog controlled by voice commands and through a smartphone app. Robot pets, like other social robots, are designed to respond to the user's emotions and, to do so, it engages in constant surveillance." For option (b) refer the following line "Older adults are not always aware of the extent of the monitoring, which can lead to feelings of shame and humiliation." Hence (d).

3. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The passage mentions that user identifying data, for example, could be exposed at the sensing layer or in the cloud, where the information is analysed to determine the appropriate reaction. User profiles include data about user emotions, behaviours, and habits, as well as identifying information like name and address. Hence (c).

4. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. In the given case, both options (a) and (b) are incorrect because they are very broad. In technology and artificial intelligence, we are primarily concerned with only social robots. Option (d) is incorrect as elders are just a collateral to the main issue. Option (c) is correct as it rightly sums up the main issue. Hence (c).

5. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The term "Ubiquitous" means present, appearing, or found everywhere. Option (a) means moving in a single direction, Option (c) means 'to be in doubt' or 'to have doubts', to be sceptical, and option (d) means not occurring very often, seldom. Hence (b).

6. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The passage revolves around the murder case of Khwaja Yusuf, whose mother is still fighting for a speedy and uninterrupted trial even after 20 years. Option (b) best captures the idea behind the passage. Hence (b).

7. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. In the passage, Mr. Mirajkar writes in a mail that he was removed from the case, he had visited the Mantralaya with the application of the case, and he goes on explaining his experiences as he was being tossed and when he was getting back from there, he was removed from the case. It clearly shows that the Mantralaya had direct relations with the case and did not want Mr. Mirajkar to work on it. Hence (c).

8. Ans. a

Sol. Option (a) is correct. The passage suggests that in the case of Khwaja Yusuf, Mr. Gharat has filed an application which had withdrawn the previous SPP Dhiraj Mirajkar under Section 319. To which Khwaja's mother Ms. Asiya has filed her latest application before the Bombay High Court challenging an order passed by the trial court on September 7, 2022, allowing the withdrawal of an application by the fourth SPP in the case, Pradeep Gharat. Hence (a).

9. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The passage mentions the charges faced by the accused of Khwaja Yusuf murder case against four police officials. Option (a) is incorrect as the case was filed under Section 319, it was not the final charges. Option (b) is incorrect as it is not a charge against the accused. Option (d) is incorrect as it is not mentioned in the passage. Hence (c).

10. Ans. a

Sol. Option (a) is correct. The author focuses on presenting information related to the case, legal proceedings and the mother's ongoing efforts in a straightforward manner. The passage primarily aims to convey the details of the situation without introducing subjective elements and adheres to a more objective tone providing a factual account of the events, legal actions and the mother's persistent pursuit of justice. Hence (a).

11. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The passage suggests that while Hasina's leadership has contributed to economic growth and social progress in Bangladesh, the author expresses concerns about the concentration of power and potential impacts on the democratic fabric of the country. Therefore, the author holds an ambivalent stance acknowledging positive aspects of Hasina's leadership but emphasizing the importance of maintaining democratic principles. Hence (c).

12. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The passage mentions in the second paragraph that the career of Hasina has been characterized as a mix of economic development initiatives and political dominance. The author emphasises her career to be partially political dominant where she does not have a strong opposition. Hence (b).

13. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The passage mentions the characteristics of Hasina's career stating- 'Hasina's career has been characterised by a mix of economic development initiatives and political dominance' which supports option (c). Option (a) is incorrect as Hasina was criticized for human rights and democracy. Option (b) is incorrect as Hasina did not become the PM solely on the basis of the social progress, she was praised for her economic development as well. Option (d) is incorrect as it is contradictory to the information given in the passage. Hence (c).

14. Ans. d

Sol. Option (d) is correct. The passage discusses the ties between Bangladesh and India in the last few lines. It can be inferred that the ties between the two countries holds strategic importance for each other in terms of shared history, cultural and economic ties, indicating option (d). Option (a) is incorrect as there is nothing mentioned about other countries. Option (b) is incorrect as Bangladesh is being backed up by India in terms of economy and security. Option (c) is incorrect as it is irrelevant to the context of the passage. Hence (d).

15. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The passage states some of the criticisms of the government of Bangladesh including being indulged in the unfair electoral proceeding, controlling over the media and other key institutions of the country and violating human rights. But driving the economy of the country was the pivotal step taken by the government therefore not a criticism. Hence (c).

16. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. As mentioned in the passage: "my empty breakfast bowl became filled with wonder". That wonder was not so much for his dad's courage as for the reflected glory that he would enjoy. The word amazed is underplaying the emotion expressed in the passage and hence not accurately representing the essence of the lines mentioned. Option (d) is incorrect as the singed eyebrow is used in the passage to indicate his father's courage, but that was not the reason of his amazement and wonder. Hence (b).

17. Ans. d

Sol. Option (d) is correct. The passage mentions "day unravelled before me like a sacred scroll". The author had no doubt that he would be revered only for his dad's actions. Nothing related to any felicitation is mentioned. He wasn't expecting to be feted as a hero, because everyone knew that his dad had done the heroic deed. His expectation was that people would treat him with reverence and amazement. Option (d) best captures the emotion. Hence (d).

18. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The mention of the lit cigarette and the drunk man in the story hint at these being the reasons for the fire. Alcohol may have led the man to become unconscious. Option (a) is vague and improbable. Option (c) can be a reason for the fire but there is no information to this effect. Option (b) seems to be realistic and more plausible. Hence (b).

19. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. According to the information given in the passage, it can be deduced that the usage of the word "like" means the expression is a simile and not a metaphor. Furthermore, since the day is being compared to an inanimate object, a scroll, so it cannot be described as personification. Antithesis is when two contradictory ideas are placed nearby. For example, 'Man proposes and God disposes'. Hence (b).

20. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. Negotiation is when the payer is offering less, and the payee is demanding more. Since this was opposite to that, it can't be called negotiation. It was not exactly consensual since both parties did not have the same number in mind. Since it's clearly given that Jack, who is the vendor offering the service, felt that 5 dollars was fair payment for the work, whereas the narrator, a novice, suggested 10 dollars, the best way to describe the payment is "fair". The payment being offered was not because the narrator's family was rich but because he thought it was a just amount and probably also because they wanted to help Jack. Therefore, option (d) isn't an accurate representation of the expression. Hence (c).

21. Ans. c

Sol: Option (c) is correct. The passage states, "The obvious answer is 'for humankind'; we cannot live on 'spaceship earth' without taking into account the well-being of all non-human passengers. The dark green answer, however, is 'not for the benefits of humans, but for the benefit of all creatures.'" This indicates that the main focus of ecologism is to preserve the environment for the benefit of all creatures." not just humans. Hence (c).

22. Ans. b

Sol: Option (b) is correct. The passage mentions in the first paragraph, that ecologism puts the animate and inanimate world center stage, considering "Life" itself as the central concern rather than regrading it simply as a source for human exploitation. This perspective sets ecologism apart by emphasizing the intrinsic value of all living creatures and the natural order. Hence (b).

23. Ans. a

Sol: Option (a) is correct. The passage mentions that "dark (or 'deep') 'greens'" favor the most radical approach, while "light" (or 'shallow') 'greens' are much more moderate, pragmatic, and prepared to operate within the existing systems. This distinction is discussed in the last paragraph of the passage, highlighting the different point of views these two groups take within the ecologism movement. Hence (a).

24. Ans. c

Sol: Option (c) is correct. The passage does not mention the German Green Party advocating a right-wing political stance. In fact, it mentions their slogan, "neither right nor left but forward," which implies a position beyond traditional political categorizations. The focus of ecologism, as explained in the passage, is on placing the animate and inanimate world at the center stage, not adhering to right-wing and left wing ideologies. Hence (c).

Section B-Current Affairs with GK

25. Ans. d

Exp. Sonam Wangchuk is demanding for statehood and Sixth Schedule implementation for Ladakh. The Sixth Schedule ensures land protection and autonomy for tribal areas.

26. Ans. a

Exp. The Sixth Schedule under Article 244 provides for the formation of autonomous administrative divisions — Autonomous District Councils (ADCs) — that have some legislative, judicial, and administrative autonomy within a state.

27. Ans. a

Exp. Climate activist Sonam Wangchuk and the Leh Apex Body (LAB) opted to cancel the Pashmina border march, originally planned to raise awareness about the challenges faced by the Changpa nomadic tribes. These tribes have been experiencing significant land loss, with thousands of square kilometers diminishing, primarily attributed to Chinese incursion.

28. Ans. b

Exp. The Sixth Schedule contains special provisions for the administration of tribal areas in the four north-eastern states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.

29. Ans. b

Exp. Changpa, or Champa, are semi-nomadic people found mainly in the Changtang plateau of southeastern Ladakh. They share linguistic and cultural affinities with Tibetans. They are high-altitude pastoralists, raising mainly yaks and goats. They live at an average altitude of 4,500 metres above sea level. In 1989, the Changpa were granted official status in India as a scheduled tribe.

30. Ans. b

Exp. Recently, Argentina, under the leadership of President Javier Milei, has decided not to join the BRICS bloc of developing economies. Argentina was set to join on 1st January 2024.

31. Ans. b

Exp. Together, BRICS countries represent 27% of the world's land mass, and 42% of the world's population, 24% of global GDP, and 16% of Global trade, and produce 33% of the world's food.

32. Ans. b

Exp. The Johannesburg Declaration extended an invitation to Argentina to become a full member of BRICS from January 1, 2024. This declaration, issued after the BRICS summit, included Argentina among the countries invited to join the group.

33. Ans. d

Exp. The Johannesburg declaration, 2023 issued after the summit, said Argentina, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) had been invited to become full members from January 1, 2024.

34. Ans. b

Exp. Since 2022, the group has sought to expand membership, with several developing countries expressing interest in joining. The aim of the latest expansion is touted as part of a plan to build a multipolar world order that puts weight on hitherto subdued voices of the Global South and brings them to the centre of the world agenda.

35. Ans. a

Exp. A leopard cat has been spotted in Maharashtra's Pench Tiger Reserve for the first time. It is a species of forest-dwelling cat, of the family Felidae. It is noted for its leopard-like colouring.

36. Ans. c

Exp. The Leopard holds a conservation status of "Vulnerable" on the IUCN Red List and exhibits a wide range of sizes and appearances throughout its habitat. Their coloration spans from pale tawny to yellow, red, or grey on the upper parts, complemented by white underparts adorned with distinctive spots.

37. Ans. a

Exp. Statewise, Madhya Pradesh boasts of the largest population of leopards (3,907), followed by Maharashtra (1,985), Karnataka (1,879) and Tamil Nadu (1,070). "The data shows that the leopard population hasn't grown the same way the tiger population has grown.

38. Ans. c

Exp. The International Leopard Day is celebrated every year on May 3. In an ongoing attempt to increase awareness of the importance of this species, this is a day that celebrates leopards and attempts to increase the global awareness of their status as well as the threats that leopard populations are faced with.

39. Ans. c

Exp. The IBCA is a multi-country, multi-agency coalition aimed at conserving big cat species and their habitats. It brings together 96 big cat range countries, non-range countries interested in big cat conservation, conservation partners, scientific organizations, and businesses.

40. Ans. b

Exp. Smart Cities Mission was launched by the Union government in June, 2015. The mission will cover 100 cities that have been distributed among the States /Union Territories (UT) on the basis of an equitable criteria.

41. Ans. c

Exp. Components of area-based development in the 100 Smart Cities Mission in India comprise city improvement (retrofitting), city renewal (redevelopment) and city extension (greenfield development).

42. Ans. b

Exp. Guidelines on Smart City provide monitoring at three levels – national, state and city. At national level an apex Committee, headed by the Secretary of the Ministry of Urban Development and comprising representatives from related ministries and organisations, has the mandate to approve proposals, monitor progress and release funds.

43. Ans. d

Exp. More than 70% of SCM projects align with United Nations' SDGs related to cities, clean water, clean energy, and economic growth. SCM projects have played a significant role in advancing 15 out of the 17 SDGs.

44. Ans. b

Exp. Data from November 10, 2023 highlights Surat (Gujarat) as the top-performing city in terms of project completion, fund utilization, and other criteria within the Smart Cities Mission. It is followed by Agra (UP), Ahmedabad (Gujarat), Varanasi (UP), and Bhopal (MP) in the top five.

45. Ans. b

Exp. On March 7, 2024, Belgium hosted the Blue Leaders High-Level Event on Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction. The event aimed to encourage nations to ratify a novel treaty aimed at shielding the high seas from pollution, climate change, and overfishing.

46. Ans. d

Exp. Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ) Treaty", also known as the "Treaty of the High Seas", is an international agreement on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction within the framework of the UNCLOS.

47. Ans. a

Exp. BBNJ Treaty aims to ensure fair and equitable sharing of profits from marine genetic resources (MGR) and establish rules for conducting Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) to evaluate potential impacts on the ocean. This aligns with the 30x30 target, a global commitment to protect at least 30% of the planet's natural areas by 2030, as agreed upon at COP15 of the CBD in 2022 and included in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

48. Ans. b

Exp. The Exclusive Economic Zone is a territory outside and near the territorial sea. It refers to a region of the ocean that typically extends 200 nautical miles (230 miles) beyond a nation's territorial sea. Within this zone, a coastal nation holds jurisdiction over both living and nonliving resources.

49. Ans. b

Exp. World Intellectual Property Day 2024 is observed on 26 April with an aim to highlight the importance and understanding of intellectual property (IP).

50. Ans. b

Exp. WIPO is one of the oldest specialised agencies of United Nations. WIPO was created in 1967 "to encourage creative activity, to promote the protection of intellectual property throughout the world". It is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland.

51. Ans. c

Exp. The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) under the Ministry of Commerce adopted the National Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Policy in 2016. The main goal of the policy is "Creative India; Innovative India."

52. Ans. c

Exp. Intellectual Property Rights are outlined in Article 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which provides for the right to benefit from the protection of moral and material interests resulting from authorship of scientific, literary or artistic productions. The importance of intellectual property was first recognized in the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (1883) and the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (1886).

Section C-Legal Reasoning**53. Ans. d**

Sol. Option (d) is correct. The passage mentions that the Supreme Court recently allowed a witness cited by prosecution to be examined by the defence, considering that he was discharged by the former without being called to depose. The prosecution has consequentially chosen to discharge the said witness and, therefore, he has not been put in the witness box to depose on behalf of the prosecution. In such view of the matter, there is no bar in the law for examining the said witness as defence witness. The law would have barred it if the witness was examined by the prosecution. ". Therefore, a prosecution witness can be examined as the defence witness only if he has not been called as a witness by the prosecution. In the present case, Vishal was already examined by the prosecution. Option (a) is therefore incorrect. Option (b) and (c) are incorrect they are vague and outside the scope of the passage.

54. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The passage mentions that the Supreme Court recently allowed a witness cited by prosecution to be examined by the defence, considering that he was discharged by the former without being called to depose. The prosecution has consequentially chosen to discharge the said witness and, therefore, he has not been put in the witness box to depose on behalf of the prosecution. In such view of the matter, there is no bar in the law for examining the said witness as defence witness. The law would have barred it if the witness was examined by the prosecution. ". Therefore, a prosecution witness can be examined as the defence witness only if he has not been called as a witness by the prosecution. In the present case, Vishal was already examined by the prosecution. Therefore, the substituted fact will have no effect on Vidhan's application.

55. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The passage mentions that Section 313(1) of CrPC provides that in every inquiry or trial, for the purpose of enabling the accused personally to explain any circumstances appearing in the evidence against him, the Court - (a) may at any stage, without previously warning the accused, put such questions to him as the Court considers necessary; (b) shall, after the witnesses for the prosecution have been examined and before he is

called on for his defence, question him generally on the case. Sub-section (2) and (3) of the provisions says that "No oath shall be administered to the accused when he is examined under sub-section (1). Hence the accused shall not render himself liable to punishment by refusing to answer such questions, or by giving false answers to them." Therefore, Vidhyut cannot be punished as no oath is administered to him. Option (b) is incorrect. Option (a) is incorrect as it is vague and outside the scope of passage as the passage does not talk about contempt of court. Option (d) is incorrect as it is vague and cannot be derived from the passage.

56. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The passage mentions that where the accused is not acquitted under Section 232 Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 (CrPC), he shall be called upon to enter on his defence and adduce any evidence he may have in support thereof. If the accused applies for the issue of any process for compelling the attendance of any witness or the production of any document or thing, the Judge shall issue such process unless he considers, for reasons to be recorded, that such application should be refused on the ground that it is made for the purpose of vexation or delay or for defeating the ends of justice. Option (a) is incorrect as it provides that it was just an oral opinion of the judge and has not been recorded, which is a condition for the exception. Option (c) and (d) are incorrect as they are beyond the scope of the Section 232 CrPC.

57. Ans. d

Sol. Option (d) is correct. As per section 3 (1) of Dowry Prohibition Act, if any person, after the commencement of this Act, gives or takes or abets the giving or taking of dowry, he shall be punished. Nothing in sub-section (1) shall apply to, or in relation to,—presents which are given at the time of a marriage to the bride (without any demand having been made in that behalf). In the present case, Vidhan made demands for dowry, though the demand was indirect. Therefore, he can be held liable under provisions of Dowry Prohibition Act.

58. Ans. d

Sol. Statement (i) cannot be concluded. In Rohtash Kumar v. State of Haryana, it was held that "the prosecution is not bound to examine all the cited witnesses, and it can drop witnesses to avoid multiplicity or plurality of witnesses. Statement (ii) cannot be concluded. In Rohtash Kumar v. State of Haryana, it was held that "the accused can also examine the cited, but not examined witnesses, if he so desires, in his defence." This is in respect to the prosecution witnesses. Statement (iii) cannot be concluded. As per section 3 (1) of Dowry Prohibition Act, If any person, after the commencement of this Act, gives or takes or abets the giving or taking of dowry, he shall be punished. Nothing in sub-section (1) of section 3 of Dowry Prohibition Act shall apply to, or in relation to,—presents which are given at the time of a marriage to the bride or bridegroom (without any demand having been made in that behalf). Therefore, only those gifts for which no demand has been made are outside the purview of Dowry Prohibition Act.

59. Ans. a

Sol. Both Assertion and Reason are correct. The Court relied on Rohtash Kumar v. State of Haryana, where it was held that "the prosecution is not bound to examine all the cited witnesses, and it can drop witnesses to avoid multiplicity or plurality of witnesses. Therefore, R is the correct explanation of A's truthfulness as witnesses can be dropped from examination if the prosecution feels that it would lead to plurality or multiplicity.

60. Ans. a

Sol. Option (a) is correct. The passage mentions that negligence, a primary category of torts, requires the establishment of a duty of care based on the reasonable person principle. This duty, once recognized, obligates an individual to avoid acts or omissions that could foreseeably harm others. A breach of this duty occurs when the standard of care, as determined by this principle, is not met. Furthermore, establishing negligence requires proving causation – both proximate and actual – to link the breach directly to the harm caused. This connection is vital for a successful negligence claim. In the present case, the municipal corporation of Indore was responsible for maintaining the drain. They have also failed to do a regular check of the maintenance, which they were obligated to do. Hence, it can be concluded that it owed a duty of care towards Vandana, and it has failed to do its duty and this has led to injury to Vandana. Therefore, her claim would succeed. Option (b) is incorrect. The Act of God as a defence applies when a superior or **inevitable force of nature causes the harm**. This concept signifies that certain natural events, **beyond human control or prediction**, sever liability for damage caused. Such events must

be unforeseeable and unavoidable, making any human intervention ineffective. In the present case, the injury was caused due to usual rains, which are foreseeable. Option (c) is incorrect as it assumes a fact not mentioned in the question. Option (d) is incorrect as it is vague and not a lawful reasoning for the claim to succeed.

61. Ans. a

Sol. Option (a) is correct because the principle of negligence in tort law holds an entity responsible if it fails to exercise a duty of care that leads to foreseeable harm. In this case, the city council's knowledge of the tree's poor condition and failure to address it suggests a breach of their duty to maintain public safety. Option (b) is incorrect as the Act of God defense requires the event to be entirely unforeseeable and unavoidable, and the longstanding poor condition of the tree suggests that the risk was foreseeable and could have been mitigated. Option (c) is incorrect as it is beyond the scope of the question and assumes that Vinay was not careful while driving. Option (d) is incorrect as right to get damages or compensation in the negligence case arises only when the injury is caused due to breach of duty of care by the person and not from every act which results into damage or suffering.

62. Ans. d

Sol. The introduction of the independent body's report, which declared the tree in good condition prior to the accident, would strengthen the city council's defence. This report indicates that the council took reasonable steps to assess and ensure the safety of the tree, demonstrating due diligence in their responsibility to maintain public safety. It could undermine Vinay's claim of negligence, as it shows that the council had acted responsibly based on professional advice, suggesting that the tree falling could indeed be considered an unforeseeable and unavoidable event, akin to an Act of God as the reason of fall suggested by such report is the sudden crack in the soil. It implies that the act was unforeseeable.

63. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. Strict liability, the third category, differs significantly from negligence and intentional torts. It imposes liability without fault in cases where activities are inherently dangerous or involve abnormally dangerous conditions. Strict liability is applied regardless of the degree of care exercised, focusing instead on the nature of the activity itself. In the present case, Varun was indulged in an inherently dangerous act. This can be concluded from the fact that he took his elephant, which is considered very aggressive, to his school. Therefore, he will be held liable, even if he has taken reasonable care. Option (a) and (b) are therefore incorrect. Option (d) is incorrect as it is beyond the scope of the passage and not a lawful reason to consider his father liable for the act.

64. Ans. d

Sol. Option (d) is correct because it aligns with the passage's explanation of the defence of Vis Major or Act of God in tort law. This defence applies when harm is caused by superior or inevitable natural forces that are unforeseeable and unavoidable, thus severing liability for damages caused. Option (a) is incorrect because, in negligence torts, liability can still arise even without intent to cause harm if there is a breach of a recognized duty of care and causation linking the breach to the harm. Option (b) is incorrect because intentional torts involve deliberate actions that cause harm, which is different from negligence torts where the focus is on a breach of duty of care and not necessarily on intent. Option (c) is incorrect because strict liability applies in cases where activities are inherently dangerous or involve abnormally dangerous conditions, regardless of the defendant's intent. It imposes liability without fault.

65. Ans. a

Sol. Option (a) cannot be inferred from the passage. The passage explains that the Act of God defence in tort law applies to natural events that are unforeseeable and unavoidable. However, it does not state that the defence is applicable in case of criminal law. Option (b) can be inferred from the passage. It explains that strict liability applies regardless of the degree of care exercised, focusing on the nature of the activity itself. Option (c) can be inferred as the passage distinguishes between intentional torts, which involve deliberate actions causing harm, and negligence, which is based on a breach of duty of care. Option (d) can be inferred as the passage outlines that negligence torts require proving a breach of duty of care and causation, without necessarily establishing intent to harm.

66. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct as it aligns with the Supreme Court's observation that prosecution cannot seek to prove a fact during trial through a witness which such witness had not stated to police during investigation. The Supreme Court observed that during a trial, the prosecution could not seek to prove a fact that the witness has not stated in his/her statement under Section 161 (allows police officers to examine persons supposed to be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case) of the Code Of Criminal Procedure, 1973. "Prosecution cannot seek to prove a fact during trial through a witness which such witness had not stated to police during investigation. The evidence of that witness regarding the said improved fact is of no significance and cannot be relied upon," observed the Court. Therefore, Mr. Vikram's testimony cannot be relied upon by Court. Option (a) is therefore incorrect as it goes against the present approach of the Supreme Court. Option (c) is incorrect. It suggests further inquiry, which could be helpful, but does not change the legal standing of the revised testimony, which cannot be relied upon as per the Supreme Court ruling. Option (d) considers the revised testimony but does not fully align with the legal standards set by the Supreme Court on such matters as provided in the passage. Further the passage has no information regarding the usage of such testimony as supplementary evidence.

67. Ans. c

Sol: Option (c) is correct because the Supreme Court's observation on the admissibility of evidence in criminal trials emphasizes the consistency of a witness's statement with their initial testimony under Section 161 of the CrPC. The introduction of threats and intimidation, while relevant to understanding Mr. Vivek's situation, does not affect the legal criterion for assessing the admissibility of his revised testimony, which is based on whether new facts were introduced during the trial that were not mentioned during the police investigation. The fact of threat can look logical at glance but the question has to be answered as per the legal principle provided by the passage and here there is no exception created in the passage with respect to testimony which varies from statement made to police.

68. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The passage mentions with respect to the case dealt in passage that the Court noted the defence's suggestion of suicide by the deceased, stressing that the burden of proof for the accused under Section 313 of the Code of Criminal Procedure does not extend to "beyond all reasonable doubt". **The accused is only required to create a doubt**, with the onus then shifting back to the prosecution to establish their guilt without reasonable doubt. Ultimately, the Supreme Court found that the **circumstance of accused's presence in the house on the night of the murder was not convincingly proven beyond reasonable doubt**. In the present case, the defence has been successful in creating a doubt regarding presence of Vidhan in museum at the time of theft. Therefore, he cannot be convicted by Court based on prosecution's circumstantial evidence that Vidhan was in the Vicinity of museum at the time of theft. Option (a) is therefore incorrect. Option (b) is incorrect as burden of proof on **accused** does not extend to proof beyond reasonable doubt. The prosecution has to prove the guilt of the accused beyond reasonable doubt. Option (d) is incorrect as it is outside the scope of the question and mere knowing the accused does not make the witness, an interested witness.

69. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The passage mentions that an interested witness refers to **someone having direct interest in the result of the litigation**, expecting to gain some benefit out of it. Term 'interested' witness as having some direct or indirect 'interest' in the accused somehow **due to animus or for some other oblique motive**. It is an uncontested point of law that the sole testimony of an interested witness cannot lead to conviction and mandates corroboration to lead to conviction.. Furthermore, it is well settled that interested witness desires conviction of the accused, therefore, due caution in judicial approach is a must while taking such testimony into consideration. Therefore option (c) is incorrect as it negates the cautious judicial analysis of the testimony. In the present case, Vidhi considered Vandana as her enemy. She had some interest in conviction of Vandana. Therefore her testimony requires corroboration for it to lead to conviction. Option (d) is incorrect as it does not provide any legal ground.

70. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct because it accurately reflects the Supreme Court's emphasis on the need for circumstantial evidence to form a complete and unbroken chain for it to be credible in a criminal trial. This

principle was highlighted in the case where the presence of Darshan Singh and Rani Kaur in the house on the night of the murder was not convincingly proven beyond reasonable doubt. Option (a) is incorrect as the Supreme Court observed that the prosecution cannot seek to prove a fact during the trial through a witness which the witness had not stated to the police during the investigation. Option (b) is incorrect as the Supreme Court did not uphold the conviction of both Darshan Singh and Rani Kaur; it expressed dissatisfaction with the findings of the Punjab & Haryana High Court and revaluated the presence of Singh and Rani Kaur in the house. Option (d) is incorrect as the Supreme Court noted that the burden of proof for the accused under Section 313 of the Cr.P.C. does not extend to proving their innocence "beyond all reasonable doubt" but rather to create a doubt, with the onus then shifting back to the prosecution.

71. Ans. a

Sol. Option (a) cannot be concluded from the passage. As mentioned in the passage, it is an uncontested point of law that the sole testimony of an interested witness cannot lead to conviction and mandates corroboration to lead to conviction. Furthermore, it is well settled that interested witness desires conviction of the accused, therefore, due caution in judicial approach is a must while taking such testimony into consideration. Therefore, the testimony of an interested witness can be considered, if corroborated. Hence it cannot be said that it can never lead to conviction of the accused. Option (b) can be concluded as the passage emphasizes that the accused is only required to create a doubt, with the onus then shifting back to the prosecution to establish their guilt without reasonable doubt. Option (c) can be concluded as the Supreme Court emphasized the need for circumstantial evidence to form a complete and unbroken chain to be credible in a criminal trial. Option (d) can be concluded as the Supreme Court found that the circumstance of Singh and Rani Kaur's presence in the house on the night of the murder was not convincingly proven beyond reasonable doubt.

72. Ans. b

Sol. As held in the case of *Union of India vs Sukumar*, Art. 20(1) does not grant any person a protection from any procedure law which is made to apply also on pending cases. Thus, even if a law retrospectively changes the procedure or the place of trial of an offense from any particular court, for example, a criminal court to any tribunal like administrative tribunal is not hit by Article 20(1) and therefore Mr. Vidhan's petition will be rejected. Therefore, Option (b) is correct. Option (a) is incorrect because the notification retrospectively transfers the cases to the ITAT. Option (c) is incorrect because the amount of the evasion is not important in the present case. Option (d) is incorrect because the cases have been transferred and therefore the conclusion of trial is not required.

73. Ans. c

Sol. Although what was said in the case of *Rattan Lal vs State of Punjab* is valid and hence option (b) provides a true statement but it is not the valid reasoning in the present case. The laws which were in force at the time of the commencement of the offence and its punishment was three years should be applied and therefore the judge applied the law in the case wrongly. Therefore, Option (c) is correct and not Option (b). Option (a) is incorrect because the laws which were in force at the time of the commencement of offence are relevant. Option (d) is irrelevant and has no bearing to the question.

74. Ans. d

Sol. It is mentioned in the passage that Art. 20(1) does not grant any person a protection from any procedure law which is made to apply also on pending cases. Thus, even if a law retrospectively changes the procedure or the place of trial of an offense from any particular court, for example, a criminal court to any tribunal like administrative tribunal is not hit by Article 20(1) as was held in the case of *Union of India v. Sukumar*. Thus, if a law retrospectively changes the procedure, it will not be prohibited by Article 20(1). In the present question, the ordinance does not impose a penalty but merely laid down a procedure. This is not prohibited under Article 20(1). Therefore Option (d) is correct. Option (a) is incorrect because ordinances are laws. Option (b) and (c) are incorrect because such time are not relevant in the present case as the ordinance is procedural in nature.

75. Ans. c

Sol. If the property is to be forfeited when an accused person is found guilty, creates an extra or enhanced punishment from what was earlier provided for the offence when it was committed. Hence increase of the punishment cannot be given retrospective effect and that would be in violation of Article 20(1) of the Constitution.

Therefore option (c) weakens the argument of the prosecutor in defending the ordinance. In Option (b) the punishment is reduced and therefore it is not a good argument. Option (a) is not correct in light of the facts of this question. Option (d) is factually incorrect.

76. Ans. a

Sol. As mentioned in the above-mentioned article, Article 20(1) protects any person from a greater punishment and not only citizens and therefore Option (a) is incorrect and therefore the right answer. The remaining options are true and therefore correct.

77. Ans. a

Sol. The above-mentioned passage talks in detail about how Article 20(1) works to protect persons from ex post facto laws and therefore Option (a) is correct. Option (b) is incorrect because the same cannot be inferred from the passage. Option (c) is incorrect because the rule of beneficial construction is beneficial for the accused as the beneficial construction of Article 20(1) as provided in the passage would be in the benefit of the accused as he can get the benefit of legislation by which punishment is reduced. Therefore, Option (d) is incorrect.

78. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The passage provides that a common intention is defined as a predetermined plan acting in concert in accordance with the plan. It must be proven that the criminal act was committed in coordination with a pre-planned scheme. It exists prior to the commission of the act in time, but it does not have to be a large gap. The primary aspect is a pre-planned strategy to carry out the plan for the intended result. In the present case, it can be said that D was not a part of the predetermined plan. This can be concluded from the following fact - (i) D was not in favour of the assault; (ii) A, B and C used an axe to kill E, while D used a stone to threaten them and intervene the assault; (iii) The evidence also shows that D never held the axe while all others did; (iv) D was forced to accompany them. Hence all these shows that there was no common intention on the part of D in concert with others. Option (a) is therefore incorrect. Option (c) and (d) are incorrect as they are vague.

79. Ans. a

Sol. Option (a) is correct. Section 34 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) deals with acts done by several persons in furtherance of a common intention. This provision holds individuals equally responsible for the consequences of a criminal act when committed jointly with a common intention. Section 34 of the IPC states that when a criminal act is committed by several persons in furtherance of a common intention, each person is liable for that act in the same manner as if it were done by him alone. A common intention is defined as a predetermined plan acting in concert in accordance with the plan. It must be proven that the criminal act was committed in coordination with a pre-planned scheme. It exists prior to the commission of the act in time, but it does not have to be a large gap. Sometimes common intentions can be created on the spot if the gap is not too long. The primary aspect is a pre-planned strategy to carry out the plan for the intended result. In the present case, though there was no common intention on part of D for assault in the beginning, but common intention for murder has been created on the spot when all of them decided to kill E soon and leave. In furtherance of which D takes out the gun and shot E in his head. Therefore, he can be held equally responsible for the act as his action after the decision accords concurrence of him with the common intention. Therefore, Option (d) is incorrect. Option (b) and (c) are incorrect as though there was no common intention of D for assault initially, common intention was created on spot for the offence of murder.

80. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The passage mentions that an assembly of five or more persons is designated an "unlawful assembly", if the common object of the persons composing that assembly is to overawe by criminal force, or show of criminal force, to the Central or any State Government any public servant in the exercise of the lawful power of such public servant; or to resist the execution of any law, or of any legal process; or to commit any mischief or criminal trespass, or other offence. To be punished under Section 149 of IPC, a person must be a member of an unlawful assembly. For an assembly to be termed as unlawful, it must have at least 5 members. Therefore, in the present case, since there were only 4 members, it cannot be termed as an unlawful assembly. Option (a) is therefore incorrect. Option (b) and (d) are incorrect as they are vague and beyond the scope of the passage.

81. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The passage mentions that an assembly of five or more persons is designated an “unlawful assembly”, if the common object of the persons composing that assembly is to overawe by criminal force, or show of criminal force, to the Central or any State Government any public servant in the exercise of the lawful power of such public servant; or to resist the execution of any law, or of any legal process; or to commit any mischief or criminal trespass, or other offence. To be punished under section 149 of IPC, a person must be a member of an unlawful assembly. For an assembly to be termed as unlawful, it must have at least 5 members. In the present case, there were only 4 members, it cannot be termed as an unlawful assembly and additional fact would have no effect on the argument of the police to try them under Section 149 of IPC. Their liability can arise under other provision of the law but not under not section 149 of the IPC.

82. Ans. b

Sol: Statement (i) can be concluded. Section 34 of the IPC states that when a criminal act is committed by several persons in furtherance of a common intention, each person is liable for that act in the same manner as if it were done by him alone. Statement (ii) cannot be concluded. It must be proven that the criminal act was committed in coordination with a pre-planned scheme. It exists prior to the commission of the act in time, but it does not have to be a large gap. Sometimes common intentions can be created on the spot if the gap is not too long. Statement (iii) cannot be concluded. The Supreme Court opined that the inference was drawn mechanically by the lower courts under Section 34 merely based on his(A-3) presence near the scene of offence and his familial relations with the other accused. Hence condemned this mechanical inference and held that A-3 did not share a common intention to commit the murder.

83. Ans. d

Sol. Statement (d) can be concluded. The Court noted that there is neither oral nor documentary evidence to attribute A-3 with the intent to murder. Thus, the Court opined that the inference was drawn mechanically under Section 34 merely based on his presence near the scene of offence and his familial relations with the other accused. Therefore, option (b) cannot be concluded as the inference were drawn mechanically, not on merits and after application of judicial mind. Statement (a) cannot be concluded as Apex Court held that A-3 did not share a common intention to commit the murder. However, considering A3's participation in the assault, the Court held him liable for culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Option (c) cannot be concluded. The passage provides that the Supreme Court recently, while affirming the life imprisonment of three accused/appellants for murder, modified the sentence of another accused (A3) to culpable homicide and sentenced him to ten years. Hence only the sentence of A-3 was modified.

84. Ans. b

Sol. Both A and R are true. Section 149 of the IPC defines common object. Section 149, like Section 34, provides for constructive joint responsibility. Section 149 establishes a particular offence. The section states that if an offence is committed by any member of an unlawful assembly in prosecution of the common object of that assembly, or such as the members of that assembly understood to be likely to be committed in prosecution of that aim, every person who, at the time of the commission of that offence, is a member of that assembly, is guilty of that crime. An assembly of five or more persons is designated an “unlawful assembly”, if the common object of the persons composing that assembly is to overawe by criminal force, or show of criminal force, to the Central or any State Government or Parliament or the Legislature of any State, or any public servant including police personals in the exercise of the lawful power of such public servant; or to resist the execution of any law, or of any legal process; or to commit any mischief or criminal trespass, or other offence. But R is not the correct explanation of A's truthfulness. The reason merely provides an aspect of unlawful assembly, while Assertion says that if an offense committed by any member of an unlawful assembly, every member will be equally liable.

Section D-Logical Reasoning

85. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The passage states that the culture of convenience has made online shopping the default choice for many, and it's a habit hard to break even when the city offers a plethora of retail options. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage states that the surge in daily household deliveries has been growing since 2009, not just during the pandemic. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage mentions that using extra-large commercial

cargo e-bikes is a step in the right direction but falls short of addressing the root problem. Option (d) is incorrect because Manhattan Borough President Mark Levine's report last fall highlighted the detrimental impact of the delivery surge, which implies he does not support it. Hence (c).

86. Ans. a

Sol. Option (a) is correct. The author argues that the culture of convenience has made online shopping the default choice for many New Yorkers. If New Yorkers predominantly prefer in-store shopping, this would weaken the author's argument. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage states that e-bikes are a step in the right direction but do not address the root problem, which is the culture of convenience. Option (c) is incorrect because solving the "last mile delivery" problem would not necessarily change the culture of convenience that the author identifies as the root issue. Option (d) is incorrect because the addictive nature of online shopping is presented as a supporting point, not a central argument. Hence, (a).

87. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The passage states that the solution isn't just in finding greener ways to deliver packages; it's in re-evaluating our shopping habits altogether. The author suggests a shift in mind-set that values experiences over mere acquisition. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage does not mention implementing stricter regulations on delivery trucks as a solution. Option (c) is incorrect because, while the passage mentions the extensive public transportation system, it does not suggest expanding it as a solution. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage states that using extra-large commercial cargo e-bikes is a step in the right direction but falls short of addressing the root problem. Hence (b).

88. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The passage states that New Yorkers, who have access to an extensive public transportation system, have the opportunity to make more sustainable choices. Option (a) is incorrect because the author argues that the surge in online shopping was already happening before the pandemic and that it's the culture of convenience that needs to be addressed. Option (b) is incorrect because the author mentions that even eco-friendlier options like e-bikes don't eliminate the environmental cost incurred during manufacturing and shipping. Option (d) is incorrect because while the "last mile delivery" problem is highlighted, it is not presented as the sole contributor to the city's traffic congestion. Hence (c).

89. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The author argues that the real issue is the culture of convenience and that a shift in mind-set is required—one that values experiences over mere acquisition. A report indicating that local shopping experiences contribute to community well-being would support this conclusion. Option (a) is incorrect because it would actually reinforce the culture of convenience that the author criticizes. Option (c) is incorrect because the author states that greener delivery methods like e-bikes are a step in the right direction but do not address the root problem. Option (d) is incorrect because cheaper prices online would also reinforce the culture of convenience, which the author argues against. Hence (b).

90. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The passage states that while it's crucial not to stoke fears unduly, the numbers of anti-Semitic and anti-Muslim incidents are alarming. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage mentions that despite these incidents, the UK has generally become a more inclusive society over the years. Option (b) is incorrect because the author explicitly states that strong feelings about the conflict can never justify Islamophobia or antisemitism. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage states that protests in London have been largely peaceful and only in some instances crossed the line into antisemitism and active support for Hamas. Hence (c).

91. Ans. a

Sol. Option (a) is correct. The author relies on data from the Community Security Trust and Tell Mama to argue that the situation is alarming. If these organizations were found to exaggerate the number of incidents, it would weaken the author's argument. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage specifically states that there has been a troubling spike in incidents, thus aligning to the idea of an increase. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage states that Susan Hall's divisive statements have been refuted by community organizations that means it goes

according to the author's arguments. Option (d) is incorrect because it is consistent to the chief rabbi's warning cited in the passage, which states that British Jews are more fearful for their safety now than at any time since World War II. Thus options (b), (c) and (d) are in support of the author's arguments. Hence (a).

92. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The author explicitly states that strong feelings about the conflict are understandable, but they can never justify Islamophobia or antisemitism. It should be possible to express one's views without resorting to hate speech or discrimination. Option (a) is incorrect because the author notes that despite the incidents, the UK has generally become a more inclusive society over the years. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage states that protests have been largely peaceful and only in some instances crossed the line into antisemitism. Option (d) is incorrect because the author does not single out Susan Hall as solely responsible for the rise in hate incidents; she is mentioned as one politician who has risked exacerbating tensions. Hence (c).

93. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The author mentions that the current climate is intimidating for minority communities, citing incidents ranging from verbal abuse to defacing of posters. A report showing a rise in such incidents would support the author's conclusion. Option (a) is incorrect because a decrease in the number of hate symbols would contradict the author's point about the intimidating climate. Option (b) is incorrect because the chief rabbi's endorsement stating that British Jews feel safe would also contradict the author's argument. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage states that while protests have been largely peaceful, some instances have crossed the line into antisemitism, thus not entirely peaceful. Hence (c).

94. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The author mentions that some politicians, like Conservative mayoral candidate Susan Hall, have risked exacerbating tensions with divisive statements. Option (a) is incorrect because the author acknowledges the troubling spike in hate incidents, suggesting that the UK has not always been free of hate crimes. Option (c) is incorrect because the author does not single out protests as the primary cause of the rise in antisemitic incidents; rather, they are mentioned as one of several contributing factors. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage states that community organizations like the Board of Deputies of British Jews have refuted divisive statements, implying some level of effectiveness. Hence (b).

95. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The passage states that "The 2023 El Niño threatens to undo a year's worth of progress toward the United Nations' goal of eliminating undernutrition by 2030." This reflects the author's opinion about the severity and impact of the 2023 El Niño event. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage states that while developing nations are severely affected, other parts of the globe like the United States and Australia are also impacted, albeit differently. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage emphasizes that "despite this knowledge, the international community has been slow to act," which contradicts the notion of being proactive. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage explicitly mentions that "El Niño is not an isolated phenomenon; it exacerbates the already dire consequences of climate change." Hence (c).

96. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The passage states, "The predictability of El Niño should be an asset. We have the forecasts and know the regions it will most likely affect." This implies that the author believes the predictability of El Niño should be leveraged for better preparation. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage states that "El Niño is not an isolated phenomenon; it exacerbates the already dire consequences of climate change," but it does not claim that El Niño is the sole cause of climate change. Option (c) is incorrect because although the passage mentions that organizations like the World Food Program monitor conditions, it does not state that it is the only organization doing so. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage explicitly mentions that "The last La Niña conditions brought devastating drought to the Horn of Africa," which contradicts the option. Hence (b).

97. Ans: (b)

Sol: Option (b) is correct. The passage argues that "despite this knowledge, the international community has been slow to act." If the international community has actually been highly responsive, this would weaken the author's

argument about the lack of adequate preparation and action. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage states that El Niño has a domino effect, "increasing the likelihood of higher food prices," but it doesn't hinge its main argument on this point alone. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage specifically mentions that the 2015 El Niño drove nearly six million children into hunger, so stating that it had a minimal impact would not directly weaken the author's broader arguments about the 2023 El Niño. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage mentions that the northern regions of the United States may experience milder winters, but this is not a central point in the author's argument about the need for international action. Hence (b).

98. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The passage states that El Niño "exacerbates the already dire consequences of climate change," and goes on to say that these changes have a domino effect, "increasing the likelihood of higher food prices, infectious diseases, and even civil unrest." Option (a) is incorrect because, although the passage mentions that El Niño leads to milder winters in the northern regions of the United States, it does not link this specifically to the exacerbation of the dire consequences of climate changes. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage states that the last La Niña conditions exacerbated conflicts in Ethiopia, Somalia, and Kenya, not El Niño. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage mentions that El Niño has led to deadly flooding in Peru and India, not just South America. Hence (b).

99. Ans. b

Sol: Option (b) is correct. The passage states that "Rich nations and global organizations must coordinate humanitarian aid before the crisis hits, targeting it with increasing precision." This reflects the author's suggestion for how the international community should prepare for El Niño. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage argues that the predictability of El Niño should be an asset, not something to be ignored. Option (c) is incorrect because the author emphasizes the global impact of El Niño and does not suggest focusing solely on the United States and Australia. Option (d) is incorrect because the author calls for a coordinated international effort, rather than leaving each country to prepare individually. Hence (b).

100. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. As per the passage when a student is pursuing two different courses in offline physical mode, it would create problem as per author's opinion. Refer to, ". The UGC has said a student can also pursue two full-time programmes in physical mode. This is problematic as it might prompt students, who are academically proficient or with the economic wherewithal, to corner seats in two in-demand courses. Against this backdrop, the UGC may reconsider its guidelines for the physical mode option, while implementing the other two choices, strengthening and streamlining the open/distance learning courses in parallel." Hence (c).

101. Ans. a

Sol. Option (a) is correct. As per passage only Statement I is true. Statement II is not relevant to the given passage. The passage states "The higher education regulatory body's notified guidelines will enable students to simultaneously pursue two academic programmes at multiple levels except for PhD courses. It has projected it as a logical extension of the National Education Policy 2020, with its emphasis on facilitating multiple pathways to learning using formal and non-formal modes. Hence (a).

102. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. Refer to, "The higher education regulatory body's notified guidelines will enable students to simultaneously pursue two academic programmes at multiple levels except for PhD courses." Hence (b).

103. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The author in the passage concludes that pursuing two different academic courses in physical mode is problematic, and option (b) alone suggests the same. Hence (b).

104. Ans. d

Sol: Option (d) is correct. The passage suggests that students pursuing two full time programmes in physical mode is problematic. And then the author states 'Against this backdrop, the UGC may reconsider its guidelines for the physical mode option, while implementing the other two choices, strengthening and streamlining the

open/distance learning courses in parallel.' Option (c) is incorrect as it is contradictory to the view of the author. Hence (d).

105. Ans. a

Sol. Option (a) is correct. The main idea of the author is that if average employee improves his physical health, then his productivity throughout the day also increases and in the above options, option (b) provides that there is no connection between physical health of the employee and the productivity of the employee, option (b) is weakening the main idea of the author in the above passage. Therefore option (b) is not the correct answer. Option (a) is strengthening the author's main idea. Hence (a).

106. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The main idea of the paragraph is "if average employee improves his physical health, then his productivity throughout the day also increases markedly." Options (a) and (b) weaken the argument and option (c) correctly represents it. Hence (c).

107. Ans. a

Sol. Option (a) is correct. In the above passage it is provided that "Work is changing, both in the nature of tasks undertaken and in the way those activities are organised. The global drift of populations to cities, the increasing proportion of women in the workforce and the emergence of a 24/7 culture has disrupted traditional patterns of work life balance and social support mechanisms." Therefore, on the basis of this statement it can be said that the above statement is probably true. Hence (a).

108. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. Options (a), (b) and (d) are discouraging the idea of mandatory exercise program at work, which the author has suggested in the third paragraph of the passage, hence all these options can be eliminated. Option (c) supports the thought. Hence (c).

Section E-Quantitative Techniques

109. Ans: d

Sol: COMMON EXPLANATION,

In shop A,

Given that,

100 Rs. notes: 200 Rs. notes = 6:7

200 Rs. notes: 500 Rs. notes = 4:3,

Therefore,

100 Rs. notes: 200 Rs. notes :500 Rs. notes = 24:28:21,

Difference between the amount of 500 Rs. notes and 100 Rs. notes = Rs. 24300,

So, $21x \times 500 - 24x \times 100 = 24300 \Rightarrow x = 3$

Therefore,

No of notes of 100 Rs., 200 Rs. and 500 Rs., are 72, 84 and 63 respectively.

Similarly, we can easily calculate other data also.

	Shop A	Shop B	Total
100 Rs. Note	72	25	97
200 Rs. Note	84	40	124
500 Rs. Note	63	24	87
Total Notes	219	89	
Amount	Rs. 55,500	Rs. 22,500	

Now ATQ,

Difference = $97 - 87 = 10$

Hence, option (d) is correct.

110. Ans: a

Sol: Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,
Average = $(55500 + 22500)/2 = \text{Rs. } 39000$
Hence, option (a) is correct.

111. Ans: b

Sol: Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,
Required % difference = $(63 - 40)/40 = 23/40 = 57.5\%$
Hence, option (b) is correct.

112. Ans: c

Sol: Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,
Loss = $124 \times 200 = \text{Rs. } 24800$
Loss % = $24800/78000 = 31.79\%$
Hence, option (c) is correct.

113. Ans: c

Sol: COMMON EXPLANATION,

For shopkeeper Vidhi,

For Pen,

Let CP = $100x$, MP = $100x \times 150\% = 150x$, Dis. = $150x \times 30\% = 45x$
Therefore, SP = $150x - 45x = 105x$, Profit = $105x - 100x = 5x$
Similarly,

For Book,

Let CP = $100x$, MP = $100x \times 160\% = 160x$, Dis. = $160x \times 25\% = 40x$
Therefore, SP = $160x - 40x = 120x$, Profit = $120x - 100x = 20x$

For shopkeeper Vidhan,

For Pencil,

Let the CP = $100y$, MP = $100y \times 140\% = 140y$, Dis. = $140y \times 10\% = 14y$
Therefore, SP = $140y - 14y = 126y$, Profit = $126y - 100y = 26y$

For Notebook,

CP = Rs.1200, MP = $1200 \times 130\% = \text{Rs. } 1560$ Dis. = $1560 \times 20\% = \text{Rs. } 312$
Therefore, SP = $1560 - 312 = \text{Rs. } 1248$ Profit = $1248 - 1200 = \text{Rs. } 48$

Now ATQ,

Profit of Vidhi on selling a pen = Rs.5, which is equal to $5x$.

Then selling price of book = $120x = \text{Rs. } 120$

Hence, option (c) is correct.

114. Ans: d

Sol: Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,
Profit earned by Vidhan on selling a pencil = $48 + 4 = \text{Rs. } 52$, which is equal to $26y$.
That means, $26y = 52 \Rightarrow y = 2$,
Therefore,
Cost price of pencil = $100 \times 2 = \text{Rs. } 200$
Hence, option (d) is correct.

115. Ans: a

Sol: Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,
Required % difference = $(100x - 105x)/105x = 5x/105x = 4.76\%$
Hence, option (a) is correct.

116. Ans: b

Sol: Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,
Ratio = 140y:126y => 10:9
Hence, option (b) is correct.

117. Ans: b

Sol: COMMON EXPLANATION,

For group A,

Ratio of division of profit share of Vidhi, Vidhan and Vidya respectively
= $6000 \times 1 + 7000 \times 2 : 7500 \times 3 : 7000 \times 2 + 5000 \times 1 = 40:45:38$

Now,

Profit share of Vidhi = $40/123$ of 12300 = Rs.4000

Profit share of Vidhan = $45/123$ of 12300 = Rs.4500

Profit share of Vidya = $38/123$ of 12300 = Rs.3800

Similarly,

For group B,

Ratio of division of profit share of Vidushi, Vidyut and Vidhit respectively
= $5000 \times 1 + 6000 \times 2 : 2500 \times 3 : 4000 \times 2 + 2000 \times 1 = 34:15:20$

Now,

Profit share of Vidushi = $34/69$ of 13800 = Rs.6800

Profit share of Vidyut = $15/69$ of 13800 = Rs.3000

Profit share of Vidhit = $20/69$ of 13800 = Rs.4000

Now, ATQ,

Vidhan earned the second-highest profit share.

Hence, option (b) is correct.

118. Ans: d

Sol: Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,
Difference = $9800 - 8500 = \text{Rs.}1300$
Hence, option (d) is correct.

119. Ans: c

Sol: Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

Ratio of division of profit share of Vidhi, Vidhan and Vidya respectively = 40:45:38

Hence, option (c) is correct.

120. Ans: a

Sol: Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

Average = $(6000 + 7500 + 7000 + 5000 + 2500 + 4000)/6 = \text{Rs.}5333$

Hence, option (a) is correct.

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The concepts discussed in class as well as mocks, really helped with strengthening my fundamentals. I was in constant touch with my mentors, who helped me a lot with my strategy & gave mocks earnestly.

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