AILET Mastery Workbook

AILET Full Mock 1

Sections: English, GK and Current Affairs, Logical Reasoning **Questions:** 150 **Time:** 120 minutes
Maximum marks: 150

Each question carries 1 mark. **0.25 marks will be deducted for every wrong answer.** No marks for unattempted questions. Attempt the paper in one sitting with a timer and mark your answers on the answer grid on the last page; then check them with the solutions.

Section A: English Language

Directions (Q.1 to Q.5): Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option.

Histories of measurement are usually told as stories of discovery: a quantity exists in nature, and ingenious people eventually find a way to read it. The early history of the thermometer resists this tidy sequence. When instrument makers in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries began sealing liquids in glass tubes, they did not possess a settled idea of what they were measuring. Heat and cold were still debated as qualities, substances or motions, and there was no agreement that a single scale could capture them. The thermometer did not wait for a theory of temperature; to a considerable degree, it supplied one.

The central difficulty was the choice of fixed points. A scale needs at least two reference states that can be reproduced anywhere, so that a reading in one laboratory means the same thing in another. Candidates were proposed with remarkable freedom: the warmth of a healthy human body, the temperature of a deep cellar, the melting of butter, the coldest day of a particular winter. Each failed the test of reproducibility in some way. Bodies differ, cellars differ, and winters, notoriously, refuse to repeat themselves. The freezing and boiling of water eventually won out, but even these proved less fixed than they appeared. Water could be cooled below its freezing point without solidifying, and its boiling point shifted with atmospheric pressure, with the material of the vessel and with the presence of dissolved air. Careful experimenters found that water boiling in a glass vessel could stand a degree or more above the reading taken in a metal one.

What made the boiling point usable was not the discovery of its true value but a series of conventions about how to obtain it. Practitioners learned to take the reading in the steam above the water rather than in the water itself, to correct for barometric pressure, and to treat the resulting figure as the definition of the point rather than as an approximation to some deeper quantity. In effect, the community chose to stabilise a phenomenon by specifying the procedure that produced it. The stability was real, but it had been manufactured as much as it had been found.

A second problem followed from the first. Even with agreed fixed points, thermometers filled with different liquids disagreed in the region between them. Mercury and alcohol do not expand in step with each other, so two instruments that matched at freezing and boiling could differ noticeably at the midpoint. Deciding which liquid expanded uniformly required an independent standard of temperature, which was exactly what was lacking. The problem was circular, and for decades it was handled less by argument than by habit: mercury came to be preferred for reasons that were partly practical and partly a matter of trust in certain workshops.

None of this means that temperature is a fiction. It means that the concept matured alongside the instrument, each correcting the other in successive rounds. The historian who treats the eventual theory as the cause of the thermometer's reliability has the order of events reversed; reliability was the scaffolding on which the theory was later built.

1. Which of the following best states the primary purpose of the passage?

(A) To argue that the thermometer became reliable through agreed procedures that came before, and helped shape, the theory of temperature
(B) To trace how successive advances in the theory of temperature allowed instrument makers to correct and refine their early thermometers
(C) To show that temperature was largely a fiction created by instrument makers to lend their scales an authority they lacked
(D) To explain why mercury, rather than alcohol, became the preferred liquid for scientific thermometers

2. It can be inferred from the passage that the conventions adopted for the boiling point of water

(A) revealed the true boiling point that earlier experimenters had failed to measure accurately
(B) were accepted only after a theory had explained why steam gives steadier readings than boiling water
(C) removed the need for any correction based on the atmospheric pressure at the time of reading
(D) made a variable event usable as a reference by fixing the conditions under which it was read

3. As used in the third paragraph, the word "manufactured" most nearly means

(A) exaggerated in importance by later writers
(B) falsified to suit an expected result
(C) turned out in quantity by instrument workshops
(D) produced through deliberate human procedure

4. Why does the author describe the problem of choosing between mercury and alcohol as "circular"?

(A) Workshops preferred mercury because it was trusted, and it was trusted because workshops preferred it
(B) Judging which liquid expanded uniformly needed a temperature standard that only such a liquid could supply
(C) The two liquids matched at both fixed points but not between them, so neither could be calibrated
(D) The fixed points shifted with atmospheric pressure, which itself had to be measured by means of a thermometer

5. With which of the following statements would the author most likely agree?

(A) Since the fixed points were set by convention, early thermometer readings had little scientific value
(B) The theory of temperature developed independently of instruments and later confirmed their readings
(C) Once water supplied both fixed points, instruments filled with different liquids agreed at every reading
(D) A measuring instrument can become dependable before there is agreement on what exactly it measures

Directions (Q.6 to Q.8): Choose the word that is closest in meaning to the word given in double quotes, as it is used in the sentence.

6. The committee's report was so "anodyne" that neither the ministers nor their critics found anything in it to object to.

(A) Ambiguous (B) Incisive
(C) Exhaustive (D) Inoffensive

7. Her "desultory" attempts at learning the sitar, a few weeks every other year, never produced much progress.

(A) Unrewarded (B) Unsystematic
(C) Untutored (D) Unwilling

8. His "captious" remarks on every draft, objecting to stray commas and page numbers, wore the whole team out.

(A) Sarcastic (B) Rambling
(C) Perceptive (D) Fault-finding

Directions (Q.9 to Q.11): Each sentence below has a blank. Choose the combination of a verb form from List I and a phrase from List II that correctly completes the sentence, both grammatically and in meaning.

List I (verb forms)
I. lain
II. laid
III. hanged
IV. hung
V. risen
VI. raised
VII. wound

List II (phrases)
a. low until the scandal had blown over
b. the matter with the committee twice already
c. himself in his cell the night before the trial
d. the portrait above the fireplace in the hall
e. to the occasion when the senior counsel fell ill
f. in the folds of the old map for a century
g. the clock so tightly that the spring snapped

9. The forged will had _____, and it surfaced only when the map was sent for restoration.

(A) IV - f (B) II - f (C) I - a (D) I - f

10. The warders found him dead at dawn: the prisoner had _____, and the inquiry blamed the night staff for missing the signs.

(A) III - c (B) III - d (C) IV - c (D) IV - d

11. Few had expected the junior advocate to cope when the brief was thrust on her at a day's notice, but she had _____ and won the appeal.

(A) V - e (B) VI - e (C) VI - b (D) II - b

Directions (Q.12 and Q.13): In each question, the same word is used as four different parts of speech in sentences a to d. Match each part of speech in List I with the sentence in List II in which the word is used as that part of speech.

12. Word: ROUND

List I
1. Noun
2. Verb
3. Adverb
4. Preposition

List II
a. The guard walked round the building twice before locking the gate.
b. Word of the promotion soon got round, and congratulations began to arrive.
c. The negotiators will round off the talks with a joint statement.
d. The first round of interviews has been moved to Thursday.

(A) 1-d, 2-c, 3-a, 4-b (B) 1-c, 2-d, 3-b, 4-a
(C) 1-d, 2-b, 3-c, 4-a (D) 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a

13. Word: BUT

List I
1. Conjunction
2. Preposition
3. Adverb
4. Noun

List II

a. I want no buts this time; the report must reach me by noon.
b. Everyone but the treasurer signed the resolution.
c. She is but a beginner, yet she plays with remarkable poise.
d. The plan was ambitious, but the funds were never released.

(A) 1-d, 2-b, 3-c, 4-a (B) 1-b, 2-d, 3-c, 4-a
(C) 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a (D) 1-d, 2-b, 3-a, 4-c

Directions (Q.14 to Q.16): Each option below gives a pair of sentences. In three pairs, the second sentence has the same meaning as the first. Choose the pair in which the meaning has CHANGED.

14. Choose the pair in which the meaning has changed.

(A) He was all but ruined by the lawsuit. / He was nearly ruined by the lawsuit.
(B) He has been to Shimla this summer. / He has gone to Shimla this summer.
(C) I have yet to receive the refund. / I have not received the refund so far.
(D) She is anything but careless. / She is not at all careless.

15. Choose the pair in which the meaning has changed.

(A) Seldom does he miss a deadline. / He rarely misses a deadline.
(B) I would rather walk than wait for the bus. / I would prefer to walk rather than wait for the bus.
(C) He did not need to go to the bank. / He need not have gone to the bank.
(D) The hearing was put off until Monday. / The hearing was postponed until Monday.

16. Choose the pair in which the meaning has changed.

(A) Should you need any help, call me. / If you need any help, call me.
(B) Not a single member objected to the proposal. / None of the members objected to the proposal.
(C) She is too clever not to see through the plan. / She is so clever that she is sure to see through the plan.
(D) The minister met only the delegates on Friday. / Only the minister met the delegates on Friday.

Directions (Q.17 to Q.22): In each question, choose the sentence that is grammatically correct.

17. Choose the grammatically correct sentence.

(A) The committee were divided in their opinion, and it is unlikely to reach a decision soon.
(B) He is one of those writers who has never sought an award for his work.
(C) One of the officers who were on duty that night has been suspended.
(D) No sooner had the minister arrived when the protesters began shouting.

18. Choose the grammatically correct sentence.

(A) Scarcely had the guests sat down when the lights went out.
(B) She has been working here for two years, isn't it?
(C) The manager, along with his assistants, were present at the inquiry.
(D) If he would have left on time, he would not have missed the train.

19. Choose the grammatically correct sentence.

(A) The furniture in these rooms have been replaced twice since 2019.
(B) Unless the board does not approve the revised budget, work cannot begin.
(C) I look forward to meet you at the conference next month.
(D) The data gathered over the decade suggest a slow but steady decline.

20. Choose the grammatically correct sentence.

(A) Not only did the river flood the fields, but it also washed away the bridge.
(B) By next March, she will be working in this office for ten years.
(C) The course teaches students how to draft contracts, negotiating with clients and to argue in court.
(D) Whom do you think will win the election in the northern constituency?

21. Choose the grammatically correct sentence.

(A) The jury were unable to agree among themselves, so the judge discharged them.
(B) The committee discussed about the proposal for two hours.
(C) The judge, as well as the two lawyers, were present when the verdict was read.
(D) Lying on the table, the clerk noticed an unsigned cheque.

22. Choose the grammatically correct sentence.

(A) Hardly had she reached the station when the train had left.
(B) Let you and me finish the work before the others arrive.
(C) The proposal was rejected because it was costly, impractical and because it lacked public support.
(D) The prize money was shared equally between Ravi and myself.

Directions (Q.23 to Q.26): Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom or phrase given in double quotes, as used in the sentence.

23. The legislator who drafted the strict disclosure rule became the first person to be disqualified under it; he was "hoist with his own petard".

(A) Harmed by a scheme he himself devised
(B) Trapped by a rival's carefully laid scheme
(C) Punished for an offence others committed
(D) Praised for a rule he had opposed

24. Asked for her verdict on the new tax code, the economist called it "a curate's egg" and moved on to the next question.

(A) Something praised only out of politeness
(B) Something that looks far better than it really is
(C) Something good in parts and bad in others
(D) Something promising but not yet tested

25. The auditors warned that the company was "sailing close to the wind" with its aggressive tax claims.

(A) Acting almost improperly or illegally
(B) Changing direction to avoid any trouble
(C) Moving quickly against strong opposition
(D) Taking a large but carefully measured risk

26. Critics complain that the regulator has "rested on its oars" ever since its landmark ruling of 2019.

(A) Made little further effort after an early success
(B) Relied on one old ruling to justify every decision
(C) Waited cautiously for others to act first
(D) Refused to change course despite new evidence

Directions (Q.27 to Q.29): Choose the phrasal verb, in its correct form, that can replace the words in square brackets without changing the meaning of the sentence.

27. After weeks of going through ledgers, the auditors finally [discovered by careful searching] the source of the missing funds.

(A) bore out (B) sounded out
(C) pored over (D) ferreted out

28. By evening, the protesters' anger [had become much less intense], and the police withdrew their barricades.

(A) had died out (B) had died down
(C) had died off (D) had dried up

29. The old bridge, built for bullock carts, could not [withstand] the weight of loaded trucks.

(A) stand up to (B) hold out for
(C) stand up for (D) bear down on

Directions (Q.30 to Q.35): Choose the most appropriate word to fill the blank in each sentence.

30. Far from being _____, the witness's account was confirmed in every detail by the CCTV footage.

(A) apocryphal (B) exhaustive
(C) consistent (D) lucid

31. His _____ lectures, which could move from Roman law to cricket to his own schooldays within an hour, were loved by students and despaired of by note-takers.

(A) discursive (B) pedantic
(C) peripatetic (D) elliptical

32. Although the fine was small, its _____ effect on other traders was considerable; few dared to repeat the offence.

(A) nugatory (B) salutary
(C) palliative (D) ephemeral

33. The treaty was so _____ worded that both sides claimed it supported their own position.

(A) trenchantly (B) equivocally
(C) punctiliously (D) felicitously

34. Nobody ever repealed the old rule requiring merchants to register with the harbour master; it simply fell into _____, and no one now living remembers it being enforced.

(A) dissuasion (B) decrepitude
(C) dereliction (D) desuetude

35. The judge was careful to remain _____, refusing to let her personal sympathy for the accused colour her reading of the evidence.

(A) indifferent (B) censorious
(C) dispassionate (D) magnanimous

Directions (Q.36 to Q.40): Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option.

For three decades, several Indian states have supplied electricity to farmers either free or at a flat rate unrelated to how much is consumed. The policy was born of a reasonable fear: that small cultivators, exposed to volatile crop prices, would abandon irrigation if they had to pay the full cost of pumping. In its early years it did much of what was intended. Irrigated area expanded, yields rose, and rural incomes in dry districts became less dependent on the monsoon.

The difficulty is that a resource priced at nothing tends to be used as though it were worth nothing. When the cost of running a pump does not rise with the hours it runs, a farmer has little reason to switch it off. Water tables in parts of the north-west have fallen so far that wells must now be drilled several times deeper than a generation ago, and deeper wells need more powerful pumps, which draw still more subsidised power. The subsidy, in other words, finances the very depletion that makes it more expensive each year.

It would be easy to conclude that the answer is simply to charge for electricity by the unit. Yet attempts to do so have repeatedly collapsed, and not merely because farmers vote. Metering a dispersed network of pumps is administratively costly, and a tariff that ignores the debts many cultivators already carry may push the most vulnerable out of farming altogether while leaving large landholders, who can absorb the cost, largely unaffected. A reform that conserves water by impoverishing smallholders would trade one crisis for another.

More promising schemes leave the entitlement in place but change what it rewards. Under one design that has been piloted, each farmer receives a fixed

annual quota of units and is paid in cash for any part of it left unused. The farmer who pumps less is no longer giving up something free; he is earning money by saving it. Early evidence suggests that consumption falls without any loss of the subsidy's political legitimacy, though it remains unclear whether the effect survives once the novelty of the payments fades.

The lesson is not that subsidies are inherently wasteful, but that their design determines whose behaviour they shape and how. A transfer that is blind to use rewards excess; one that is tied to saving can make conservation a source of income.

36. Which of the following best captures the central argument of the passage?

(A) Charging farmers for each unit of power they consume is the surest way to halt falling water tables
(B) The flaw in free farm power lies less in the transfer itself than in its being unrelated to use
(C) Free farm power has failed to deliver the benefits for which it was first introduced
(D) Farm power subsidies should give way to direct cash transfers paid out to every cultivator

37. In the second paragraph, the statement that "a resource priced at nothing tends to be used as though it were worth nothing" functions as

(A) the conclusion that the evidence of falling water tables in the north-west is offered to support
(B) the general principle that the rest of the paragraph applies to over-pumping and depletion
(C) a concession to critics of the subsidy that the author goes on to reject in the next paragraph
(D) the author's explanation of why the attempts to charge farmers by the unit have repeatedly failed

38. According to the passage, each of the following has contributed to the failure of attempts to charge farmers per unit, EXCEPT

(A) the refusal of large landholders to pay higher tariffs
(B) the risk of pushing indebted smallholders out of farming
(C) the political weight that farmers carry as voters
(D) the cost of installing and reading meters on scattered pumps

39. The author's attitude towards the quota scheme that pays farmers for unused units can best be described as

(A) approving, with doubts about how much it will cost the state
(B) favourable, but unsure whether farmers will accept it at all
(C) hopeful, though uncertain whether its effect will last
(D) sceptical, since its results may reflect novelty alone

40. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's case for the quota scheme as a means of conserving water?

(A) The pilot scheme cost the state more in cash payments to farmers than it saved on the supply of electricity
(B) Some large landholders in the pilot area continued to use close to their full quota
(C) Farmers in the pilot area kept their power use low by drawing water through unmetered diesel pumps
(D) Farmers in the pilot area welcomed the payments and asked for the scheme to be extended to other districts

Directions (Q.41 to Q.50): Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option.

Two drivers leave the same party having drunk the same amount. Both drive home along the same road at the same reckless speed. A child steps into the path of the first, who kills her; the road in front of the second remains empty, and he arrives home without incident. The law will treat these men very differently. The first may face a long sentence for causing death; the second, if he is stopped at all, will be fined and perhaps lose his licence. Yet everything that was within each man's control was identical. The only difference lay in where a child happened to be standing.

Philosophers call this the problem of moral luck, and the criminal law is shot through with it. The clearest example is the gap between attempted and completed crimes. A person who fires at an enemy and misses is, in most systems, punished less severely than one whose aim is true, though the intention, the planning and the act of pulling the trigger may be the same. If blame should track only what an agent chooses and does, the distinction looks arbitrary, even unjust: it punishes the successful murderer partly for the steadiness of his hand and the stillness of the air.

One response, which may be called the subjectivist position, accepts this conclusion and draws the radical inference. Since outcomes lie partly beyond our control, it argues, they should play no role in fixing punishment. The failed murderer and the successful one are equally culpable and should be treated alike; so should the two drivers. The position has the merit of consistency, and it explains a good deal of modern law, including the rule that an attempt to do the impossible, such as stealing from an empty pocket, may still be punished.

But the subjectivist position purchases its consistency at a cost that few legal systems have been willing to pay. Punishment is not only a judgement about the offender's character; it is also a public response to what has happened in the world. The family of the dead child has suffered a wrong that the family on the empty road has not, and a law that responded identically to both would seem to them, and to most observers, to have failed to notice the difference. Courts

are institutions of a community, and a community's sense of what is owed after a death is not satisfied by an account of the driver's state of mind alone.

There is also a practical consideration. Intentions are hidden; outcomes are visible. A system that punished solely on the basis of what a person meant to do would have to infer states of mind with a confidence it rarely possesses, and would invite precisely the speculative and intrusive inquiries that liberal legal orders have tried to avoid. The harm that actually results provides an anchor, imperfect but public, for the severity of the response.

None of this dissolves the philosophical puzzle. The second driver is not a better man than the first; he is a luckier one. What the law's reliance on outcomes reveals is that criminal justice is not a pure exercise in measuring desert. It is a compromise between the demand to treat like choices alike and the demand to answer for the harms that choices produce, and neither demand can be abandoned without the system losing something people reasonably expect of it. The honest course is not to pretend that the compromise is principled all the way down, but to keep its arbitrary edges visible, so that sentencing in cases of bad luck can be tempered by the recognition that the offender's fault and his misfortune are not the same thing.

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

(A) Since outcomes lie beyond an agent's control, the law should punish attempted and completed crimes in exactly the same way
(B) Punishing by outcome lacks a full basis in desert, yet meets demands an intention-only system would neglect
(C) Moral luck shows that criminal punishment is arbitrary and should be reformed so that it focuses on harm alone
(D) Sentences should reflect the community's reaction to a crime rather than the offender's intention

42. It can be inferred that the author's view of the two drivers in the opening example is that

(A) the first is morally worse, since his conduct actually resulted in a death
(B) the second should receive the same punishment as the first under any just law
(C) both are equally at fault, though only the first must answer for a death
(D) neither should be punished, since the outcome lay beyond the control of both

43. As used in the passage, the phrase "shot through with" most nearly means

(A) weakened beyond repair by
(B) deliberately built around
(C) pervaded throughout by
(D) occasionally marked by

44. The author mentions the rule about stealing from an empty pocket in order to

(A) illustrate a case that the subjectivist position is unable to explain adequately
(B) show that impossible attempts are punished just as severely as completed crimes
(C) show that the subjectivist position accounts for some existing rules of law
(D) argue that the law ought to stop punishing attempts that cannot succeed

45. The author's attitude towards the subjectivist position is best described as

(A) indifferent to it, treating it as one theory among many
(B) dismissive of it as philosophically confused and practically unworkable
(C) persuaded by it but doubtful that legislatures would ever choose to adopt it
(D) appreciative of its consistency but unconvinced that it is adequate

46. Which of the following best describes the structure of the passage?

(A) A general principle, examples supporting it, an objection to it, and a firm recommendation for legal reform
(B) A concrete case, a general problem, one response to it, objections to that response, and a qualified conclusion
(C) A concrete case, two rival responses to it, and an argument that the second of those two responses is fully correct
(D) A historical account of a doctrine, its criticism by philosophers, and a call to abolish it

47. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's practical argument for relying on outcomes?

(A) Juries find the outcomes of crimes more emotionally compelling than evidence of intent
(B) Many legal systems punish attempted crimes less severely than completed ones
(C) Courts already determine intention reliably in the great majority of criminal trials
(D) Offenders frequently take steps to hide their true intentions from investigators

48. With which of the following statements would the author most likely agree?

(A) A system that ignored outcomes altogether would be more just, even if it were less popular
(B) Liberal legal orders should inquire more closely than they now do into offenders' states of mind
(C) The compromise between choice and harm can be given a fully principled basis
(D) A sentence for a grave outcome may be moderated in recognition of the part chance played

49. In the context of the passage, the outcome of an act is described as an "anchor" because it

(A) supplies a moral foundation that fully justifies whatever punishment is finally imposed
(B) gives a fixed public reference point for deciding how severe punishment should be
(C) drags the level of punishment towards excessive and unjust severity
(D) sets an opening figure that judges then raise or lower to reflect the offender's intention

50. According to the author, the subjectivist position "purchases its consistency at a cost" chiefly because it

(A) cannot explain why attempts to do the impossible are still punished
(B) would require courts to punish attempts more harshly than completed crimes
(C) neglects the role of punishment as a public response to harm actually done
(D) treats the offender's state of mind as wholly irrelevant to the punishment he receives

Section B: Current Affairs and General Knowledge

Directions (Q.51 to Q.80): Choose the most appropriate option for each question.

51. In October 2025, Sanae Takaichi was elected Japan's first woman Prime Minister. Whom did she succeed?

(A) Shigeru Ishiba (B) Fumio Kishida
(C) Yoshihide Suga (D) Shinzo Abe

52. The 150th anniversary of 'Vande Mataram' was commemorated from 7 November 2025. In which novel of Bankim Chandra Chatterjee was the song incorporated?

(A) Anandamath (B) Kapalkundala
(C) Durgeshnandini (D) Devi Chaudhurani

53. Consider the following statements about the ICC Women's Cricket World Cup final of November 2025, which India won:

I. The final was played at the D.Y. Patil Stadium, Navi Mumbai, against South Africa.
II. Shafali Verma was named Player of the Match in the final.
III. Smriti Mandhana was named Player of the Tournament.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) I and II only (B) II and III only
(C) I and III only (D) I, II and III

54. INS Mahe, commissioned in November 2025 as the lead ship of the Mahe class of anti-submarine warfare shallow water craft built by Cochin Shipyard, is named after a historic coastal town that is administratively part of:

(A) Kerala (B) Goa
(C) Puducherry (D) Lakshadweep

55. Justice Surya Kant, who was sworn in as the 53rd Chief Justice of India in November 2025, earlier served as Chief Justice of which High Court?

(A) Himachal Pradesh High Court
(B) Punjab and Haryana High Court
(C) Delhi High Court
(D) Rajasthan High Court

56. Consider the following statements about the G20 Leaders' Summit held in Johannesburg in November 2025:

I. It was the first G20 Leaders' Summit held on the African continent.
II. The African Union, which took part as a member, had been admitted as a permanent member of the G20 at the New Delhi Summit in 2023.
III. The leaders' declaration could not be adopted because the United States boycotted the summit.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) I and II only (B) I and III only
(C) II and III only (D) I, II and III

57. Deepavali was inscribed on UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity in December 2025. Which of the following Indian traditions is NOT on that list?

(A) Ramman of the Garhwal Himalayas
(B) Mudiyettu of Kerala
(C) Theyyam of Kerala
(D) Kalbelia folk songs and dances of Rajasthan

58. Consider the following statements about India's four Labour Codes:

I. They came into force on 21 November 2025 and consolidate 29 existing central labour laws.
II. Under them, fixed-term employees become eligible for gratuity after one year of service instead of five.
III. Of the four Codes, the Industrial Relations Code was the first to be passed by Parliament, in 2019.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) I only (B) II and III only
(C) I, II and III (D) I and II only

59. Consider the following statements:

I. COP30 was held in Belém, the capital of the Brazilian state of Pará.

II. The final COP30 decision adopted a formal roadmap for phasing out fossil fuels.

III. Under the arrangement agreed at COP30, COP31 (November 2026) is hosted by Türkiye at Antalya, with Australia as President of Negotiations.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

60. Ahmedabad was confirmed in November 2025 as host of the 2030 Commonwealth Games, the centenary edition. Where were the first of these Games, then called the British Empire Games, held in 1930?

(A) London
(B) Sydney
(C) Auckland
(D) Hamilton

61. The Viksit Bharat - Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin) (VB-G RAM G) Act, 2025, which received the President's assent in December 2025, replaced which law?

(A) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005
(B) Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008
(C) National Food Security Act, 2013
(D) Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996

62. In January 2026, India announced the conclusion of negotiations for a free trade agreement, described by both sides as the 'mother of all deals', with _____.

(A) the United Kingdom
(B) the European Union
(C) the Gulf Cooperation Council
(D) the European Free Trade Association

63. Which of the following is NOT a member of the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) constituted under Section 45ZB of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Act, 1934?

(A) The Governor of the RBI
(B) The Deputy Governor of the RBI in charge of monetary policy
(C) An officer of the RBI nominated by the RBI's Central Board
(D) The Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance

64. The India AI Impact Summit held in New Delhi in February 2026, the first global AI summit hosted in the Global South, was guided by three 'Sutras'. Which of the following was NOT one of them?

(A) People
(B) Planet
(C) Prosperity
(D) Progress

65. The Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP), which won the general election of February 2026 and formed the government under Tarique Rahman, was founded by:

(A) Hussain Muhammad Ershad
(B) Khaleda Zia
(C) Ziaur Rahman
(D) Maulana Abdul Hamid Khan Bhashani

66. Tehri Dam, the tallest dam in India, is built on which river?

(A) Alaknanda
(B) Mandakini
(C) Dhauliganga
(D) Bhagirathi

67. Match List I (prize) with List II (winner):

List I
1. Booker Prize 2025
2. International Booker Prize 2026
3. International Booker Prize 2025
4. Nobel Prize in Literature 2026

List II
a. Yang Shuang-zi
b. David Szalay
c. Anne Carson
d. Banu Mushtaq

(A) 1-a, 2-b, 3-d, 4-c
(B) 1-b, 2-a, 3-c, 4-d
(C) 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c
(D) 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c

68. Spain won the 2026 FIFA World Cup, defeating which team in the final at the New York New Jersey (MetLife) Stadium?

(A) Argentina
(B) France
(C) England
(D) Brazil

69. Match List I (dictionary) with List II (its Word of the Year 2025):

List I
1. Oxford
2. Collins
3. Cambridge
4. Merriam-Webster

List II
a. Slop
b. Parasocial
c. Rage bait
d. Vibe coding

(A) 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a
(B) 1-c, 2-d, 3-b, 4-a
(C) 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b
(D) 1-c, 2-b, 3-d, 4-a

70. Consider the following statements about the Supreme Court's opinion of November 2025 on the Presidential Reference concerning assent to State Bills:

I. The reference was made by the President under Article 143 of the Constitution.

II. The Court held that a Bill may be treated as having received 'deemed assent' if the Governor does not act within a judicially fixed period.

III. The Court held that in cases of prolonged and unexplained inaction, it may direct the Governor to decide within a reasonable time, without commenting on the merits.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) I and II only (B) II and III only
(C) I, II and III (D) I and III only

71. Navanethem (Navi) Pillay, awarded the 2026 Nobel Peace Prize, served from 2008 to 2014 as:

(A) UN High Commissioner for Human Rights
(B) President of the International Court of Justice
(C) UN High Commissioner for Refugees
(D) Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court

72. Tamil poet and lyricist R. Vairamuthu was named in March 2026 for the 60th Jnanpith Award (for 2025). Before him, which two Tamil writers had received the Jnanpith?

(A) Kannadasan and Akilan
(B) Akilan and Kalki Krishnamurthy
(C) D. Jayakanthan and Sujatha
(D) Akilan and D. Jayakanthan

73. Match List I (2026 Nobel laureates) with List II (work recognised):

List I
1. Francis Halzen
2. Henri Kagan and Kenso Soai
3. Robert Hall and Michael Woodford
4. Karl Deisseroth, Peter Hegemann and Georg Nagel

List II
a. Optogenetics: controlling neurons with light-gated ion channels
b. Detection of high-energy neutrinos of astrophysical origin
c. Microeconomic foundations of macroeconomic stabilisation
d. Non-linear effects and autocatalysis in asymmetric organic synthesis

(A) 1-d, 2-b, 3-c, 4-a (B) 1-b, 2-d, 3-c, 4-a
(C) 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c (D) 1-b, 2-c, 3-d, 4-a

74. Beriberi is caused by the deficiency of which vitamin?

(A) Vitamin B12 (cobalamin)
(B) Vitamin B1 (thiamine)
(C) Vitamin B2 (riboflavin)
(D) Vitamin B3 (niacin)

75. In December 2025, ISRO's LVM3-M6 mission placed the BlueBird Block-2 satellite in orbit, the heaviest commercial payload launched from India. The satellite belongs to:

(A) Eutelsat OneWeb
(B) SpaceX (Starlink)
(C) AST SpaceMobile
(D) Amazon (Project Kuiper)

76. Match List I (day) with List II (date):

List I
1. Rashtriya Ekta Diwas
2. Janjatiya Gaurav Divas
3. National Space Day
4. Samvidhan Divas

List II
a. 23 August
b. 31 October
c. 26 November
d. 15 November

(A) 1-d, 2-b, 3-a, 4-c (B) 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c
(C) 1-b, 2-d, 3-c, 4-a (D) 1-b, 2-c, 3-a, 4-d

77. The 350th martyrdom anniversary of Guru Tegh Bahadur was observed in November 2025. Which gurdwara stands at the site in Delhi where he was executed in 1675?

(A) Gurdwara Majnu ka Tilla
(B) Gurdwara Rakab Ganj Sahib
(C) Gurdwara Bangla Sahib
(D) Gurdwara Sis Ganj Sahib

78. At the closing ceremony of the 2026 Asian Games at Aichi-Nagoya, Japan, in October 2026, the Olympic Council of Asia flag was handed over to the host of the next edition. Which city will host the 2030 Asian Games?

(A) Riyadh (B) Doha
(C) Jakarta (D) Hangzhou

79. Which Indian classical dance form was introduced by the Vaishnava saint and reformer Srimanta Sankardev?

(A) Manipuri (B) Odissi
(C) Sattriya (D) Kuchipudi

80. India's Census 2027, whose first phase began on 1 April 2026, will also enumerate caste. In which phase will caste be enumerated?

(A) Houselisting and Housing Census, the first phase (April to September 2026)
(B) Population Enumeration, the second phase (January to February 2027)
(C) A separate caste survey to be held after the Census
(D) Both phases, with caste first recorded at houselisting and then verified at enumeration

Directions (Q.81 to Q.99): Read each passage and answer the question that follows it.

81. The State Bar Council has proposed that every advocate must complete twenty hours of continuing legal education each year. It argues that this will improve the quality of representation that clients receive in district courts.

Which of the following is/are implicit in the proposal?

I. The courses will cover matters relevant to the work advocates do in district courts.
II. Most advocates in the State practise only in district courts.
III. The quality of representation in district courts is capable of improvement.

(A) Only I
(B) Only I and III
(C) Only II and III
(D) All of I, II and III

82. Municipal data show that wards which installed brighter LED street lights last year saw a 30% fall in reported night-time thefts, while the other wards saw no change. The corporation concludes that the brighter lights deterred thieves.

Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the corporation's conclusion?

(A) The wards with the new lights were also given extra night-time police patrols last year.
(B) Residents of the wards with the new lights say they now feel safer walking at night.
(C) Night-time thefts in those wards had been falling steadily for five years before the lights came.
(D) Over the same year, daytime thefts in the wards with the new lights showed no fall at all.

83. A survey of 2,000 law graduates found that those who had completed at least three internships earned, on average, 40% more in their first job than those who had completed fewer. The survey's authors argue that law schools should make three internships compulsory in order to raise their graduates' starting salaries.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the argument?

(A) The top-paying firms hire only from their own interns, and they offer the same small number of internship places each year.
(B) Graduates who completed three or more internships also took, on average, a few months longer to find their first job.
(C) In the few law schools that already require three internships, average starting salaries are higher than elsewhere.
(D) Many students would find it hard to fit three internships into the short vacations of a five-year law course without giving up their other commitments.

84. Every student who reached the national finals of the debate championship had attended the summer workshop. No one who attended the summer workshop had failed the entrance test. Meera reached the national finals. Arun failed the entrance test.

Which of the following must be true?

I. Meera did not fail the entrance test.
II. Arun did not attend the summer workshop.
III. Arun did not reach the national finals.
IV. Everyone who attended the summer workshop reached the national finals.

(A) Only I and II
(B) Only II and III
(C) Only I, II and III
(D) All of I, II, III and IV

85. Statement: Since the city introduced a congestion charge on private cars entering the old market area, average bus speeds in the area have risen by 18% and bus ridership has grown. However, shopkeepers in the old market report that weekend sales have fallen, and some have begun shifting to suburban malls.

Conclusions:

I. Not every development in the old market area since the charge was introduced has been favourable to local businesses.
II. The congestion charge is the reason why shopkeepers are shifting to suburban malls.
III. Bus ridership grew because buses became faster.

Which conclusion(s) necessarily follow(s)?

(A) Only I
(B) Only I and II
(C) Only I and III
(D) None of them

86. Over the last decade, the number of recorded road accidents in Ruralpur district fell by 20%. Over the same period, the number of people killed in road accidents occurring in the district rose by 10%.

Which of the following, if true, best explains this apparent discrepancy?

(A) The number of registered vehicles in the district grew by about a quarter over the same ten-year period.
(B) Helmet and seat-belt use in the district rose sharply after strict police enforcement drives began.
(C) The district hospital's trauma ward now also admits seriously injured accident victims from nearby districts, and its admissions have nearly doubled.
(D) Minor town collisions fell after speed-breakers came up, while a new expressway brought fewer but deadlier crashes.

87. "Every successful startup founder I have interviewed wakes up before 6 a.m. So, if you want your startup to succeed, you must wake up before 6 a.m."

The reasoning above is most vulnerable to which criticism?

(A) It assumes that waking up early is by itself enough to guarantee that a startup will succeed.
(B) It relies on the founders' own account of their habits instead of independent evidence.
(C) It treats a trait shared by a group of successful founders as a requirement for success.
(D) It ignores the fact that some people find it very hard to wake up early every day.

88. "If the bill is passed, either taxes will rise or public spending will fall. Public spending will not fall. So, if the bill is passed, taxes will rise."

Which of the following is most similar in its pattern of reasoning to the argument above?

(A) If Aman joins the firm, he will move either to Mumbai or to Pune. He has already moved to Mumbai. So it follows that he must have joined the firm.
(B) If Aman joins the firm, he will move to Mumbai or to Pune. He will not move to Pune. So, if he joins the firm, he will move to Mumbai.
(C) If Aman joins the firm, he will move to Mumbai, and Pune will lose him. Pune will not lose him. So Aman will not join the firm.
(D) If Aman joins the firm, he will move either to Mumbai or to Pune. He will not join the firm. So he will move to neither city.

89. Notice in a housing society: "Residents are requested to segregate wet and dry waste from 1 July, as the municipal corporation will not collect mixed waste after that date. Separate bins for wet and dry waste will be placed at each gate."

Which of the following is/are implicit in the notice?

I. Residents would not want the corporation to stop collecting their waste.
II. The corporation will go on collecting waste that has been segregated after 1 July.
III. Without this notice, most residents would not segregate their waste.

(A) Only I
(B) Only II and III
(C) All of I, II and III
(D) Only I and II

90. Argument: The new online case-filing system in the High Court has reduced the average time between filing a case and its first listing from 21 days to 9 days. Therefore, the system has made justice faster for litigants.

Which of the following, if true, would weaken the argument?

I. Total time from filing to final judgement is unchanged, because cases now wait longer between first listing and disposal.
II. The number of cases filed in the High Court has gone up since the system was introduced.
III. The 9-day figure was measured only over two weeks of court vacation, when very few cases are filed.

(A) Only I and III
(B) Only I
(C) Only II and III
(D) All of I, II and III

91. Researchers found that students who handwrote their lecture notes remembered more of the lecture a week later than students who typed their notes on laptops. They concluded that handwriting notes improves memory of lectures.

Which of the following, if true, would strengthen the researchers' conclusion?

I. The students were randomly assigned to the handwriting group or the typing group.
II. Handwriting is too slow to copy a lecture word for word, so handwriters are forced to summarise in their own words, and summarising is known to aid recall.
III. The students who chose to handwrite had higher scores in earlier tests than those who chose to type.

(A) Only I
(B) Only II and III
(C) Only I and II
(D) All of I, II and III

92. In State X, every recognised political party must file audited accounts every year. A party that fails to file its accounts for two consecutive years loses its recognition. Party Y remained recognised without any break from 2015 to 2024. Y filed its accounts for 2020 but not for 2021.

Which of the following must be true?

(A) Y has filed its accounts for every year from 2015 to 2023 except 2021.
(B) Y filed its accounts for 2022.
(C) Y has never missed filing its accounts in any year other than 2021.
(D) Y filed its accounts for 2019.

93. The principal has decided to move the school's annual sports day from February to November. She explains that in February many Class 10 and Class 12 students skip the sports day to prepare for their board examinations.

The principal's decision assumes which of the following?

(A) In November, fewer Class 10 and 12 students will have reasons to stay away from sports day than in February.
(B) Most Class 10 and 12 students who skipped sports day in February spent that day studying at home.
(C) Class 10 and 12 students would rather take part in sports day than miss it, if their board examination preparation allowed them to.
(D) The weather in November will be at least as suitable for outdoor sporting events as it is in February.

94. Statement: Studies across Indian cities show that households with piped water spend about 40 minutes a day less on collecting water than households without it, and that girls in households with piped water attend school more regularly. However, many piped connections in slums are illegal, and some municipal bodies are reluctant to regularise them because doing so may be seen as legitimising encroachment.

Conclusions:
I. Access to piped water is associated with more regular school attendance among girls.
II. Regularising illegal connections would legitimise encroachment.
III. Access to piped water causes girls to attend school more regularly.
IV. Some municipal bodies are hesitant to regularise certain water connections.

Which conclusion(s) necessarily follow(s)?

(A) Only I, III and IV (B) Only II and IV
(C) All of I, II, III and IV (D) Only I and IV

95. The highways authority claims that its new toll plazas, which read number plates automatically, have eliminated delays for travellers, because the average time a vehicle spends inside a plaza lane has fallen from 4 minutes to 40 seconds.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the claim?

(A) Several drivers have complained that the automatic system has charged them twice.
(B) Vehicles with unreadable plates are checked by hand before the lanes, causing long queues.
(C) The toll rates at the new plazas were increased soon after the system was introduced.
(D) Many of the older toll plazas had already started accepting electronic tag payments before the new system came in.

96. Although the city's metro now carries 30% more passengers than five years ago, the metro corporation's fare revenue has fallen over the same period. Fares have not been reduced at any time in these five years.

Which of the following, if true, would help to explain this?

I. Riders on free passes, issued under a student and senior-citizen scheme that has existed throughout the period, have more than doubled, while fare-paying riders have fallen in number.
II. Fares are based on distance, and the average length of a metro trip has fallen sharply.
III. The corporation's spending on staff salaries and electricity has risen sharply.

(A) Only I (B) Only II and III
(C) Only I and II (D) All of I, II and III

97. "In the two years since specialised cyber police units were set up, the number of cybercrime cases registered in the State has risen by 60%, while the conviction rate in such cases has fallen from 40% to 25%. Clearly, the units have made the State's handling of cybercrime worse."

Which of the following identifies the flaw in this reasoning?

(A) It overlooks that, on these very figures, as many people are convicted as before, on far more registered cases.
(B) It assumes that cybercrime in the State would have stayed at the same level if the units had not been set up.
(C) It relies on a period of two years, which is too short to judge the long-term performance of any police unit.
(D) It assumes that every case registered by the specialised units is a genuine instance of cybercrime in the State.

98. Argument: Parliament should make it compulsory for all online platforms to verify the age of their users, because this will protect children from harmful content.

Which of the following is/are assumptions on which the argument depends?

I. Age verification can be carried out with reasonable accuracy.
II. At present, some harmful content on online platforms is reaching children.
III. Children will not be able to find any other way of reaching harmful content.

(A) Only I (B) Only II
(C) All of I, II and III (D) Only I and II

99. Hypothesis: The decline of house sparrows in Indian cities is caused mainly by the lack of nesting spaces in modern buildings, not by radiation from mobile phone towers.

Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the hypothesis?

(A) Sparrow numbers have also fallen sharply in several villages where very few mobile towers exist.
(B) Where nest boxes were put up on buildings, sparrows recovered in three years though towers increased.
(C) Studies show that radiation from mobile towers can change the behaviour of some insects and birds.
(D) Most new buildings in Indian cities are built of glass and concrete, with smooth, sealed outer walls.

Directions (Q.100 to Q.102): Read the passage and answer the three questions that follow.

A State government proposes to cap the fees charged by private coaching centres at Rs 50,000 a year. The Education Minister argues as follows: coaching fees have tripled over the last ten years, while average family income in the State has risen by only 60%. As a result, students from poorer families cannot afford coaching, and their share among students admitted to the State's top professional colleges has fallen from 22% to 9% over the same period. A fee cap will make coaching affordable for these students, and so their share in the top colleges will rise.

Critics reply that coaching centres will respond to the cap by cutting teaching hours and hiring less qualified teachers, so the coaching that poorer students can now afford will be worth little.

100. Which of the following is an assumption on which the Minister's argument depends?

(A) The fall in poorer students' share was partly caused by their being unable to afford coaching.
(B) Coaching is the only route through which students can gain admission to the State's top colleges.
(C) Average family income in the State will rise faster than coaching fees over the next ten years.
(D) Every coaching centre in the State at present charges more than Rs 50,000 a year for its courses.

101. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the critics' reply?

(A) Most of a coaching centre's costs in the State go on rent for premises in city centres, not on its teachers.
(B) Since the cap was announced, several coaching centres in the State have stopped admitting new students for the coming academic year.
(C) In a neighbouring State that capped fees, centres halved teaching hours and poorer students' results did not improve.
(D) Many of the State's top-ranked students were taught by coaching teachers with no formal teaching degree.

102. On the basis of the Minister's figures alone, which of the following can be inferred?

I. Over the ten years, coaching fees rose faster than average family income in the State.
II. The number of students from poorer families admitted to the top colleges has fallen.
III. For a family whose income rose exactly by the State average, a coaching course whose fee rose by the same proportion as fees in general now takes up a larger share of the family's income.

(A) Only I (B) Only I and III
(C) Only II and III (D) All of I, II and III

Directions (Q.103 to Q.107): Read the information and answer the questions.

Seven passengers, Amit, Bina, Charu, Dhruv, Ekta, Firoz and Gauri, sit in a single row of seven seats in a train coach. The seats are numbered 1 to 7 from left to right, and all seven passengers face the same direction. The train runs from Delhi and stops at Mathura, Kota, Ratlam, Vadodara, Surat, Vapi and Mumbai, in that order. Each passenger gets off at a different one of these seven stops.

1. Charu sits at one of the two ends of the row.
2. Exactly two passengers sit between Amit and Charu.
3. Gauri sits immediately to the right of Amit.
4. Dhruv does not sit next to Gauri.
5. The passenger who gets off at Mumbai sits at one of the two ends.
6. Ekta gets off at the stop immediately after the stop at which Amit gets off.
7. Firoz sits immediately to the right of the passenger who gets off at Mathura.
8. Bina gets off at Kota.
9. The passengers in seats 3 and 5 get off at consecutive stops.
10. Dhruv gets off at an earlier stop than Gauri.
11. Exactly one passenger travels beyond the stop at which Firoz gets off.
12. Bina sits somewhere to the right of Ekta.
13. Ekta sits second from one of the two ends.

103. How many passengers sit between Bina and the passenger who gets off at the stop immediately after Gauri's stop?

(A) One (B) Two (C) Three (D) Four

104. Which of the following pairs of passengers sit in adjacent seats AND get off at consecutive stops?
(A) Gauri and Ekta (B) Amit and Ekta
(C) Firoz and Gauri (D) Dhruv and Bina

105. Who gets off at the stop immediately before the stop of the passenger sitting at the right end of the row?
(A) Charu (B) Firoz (C) Ekta (D) Dhruv

106. If the seven passengers are re-seated so that the passenger who gets off first takes seat 1, the next takes seat 2, and so on in order of stops, how many passengers will be in the same seat as before?
(A) None (B) One (C) Two (D) Three

107. Which of the following statements is FALSE?
(A) The passenger in seat 3 gets off at Vapi.
(B) Exactly three passengers sit between Dhruv and Ekta.
(C) Amit gets off at the stop immediately before that of the passenger who sits second from the right end of the row.
(D) The passenger who gets off at Surat sits immediately to the left of the one who gets off at Ratlam.

Directions (Q.108 to Q.112): Read the information and answer the questions.

Six teams, P, Q, R, S, T and U, argue in the preliminary rounds of an NLU moot court competition. Exactly one team argues on each day from Monday to Saturday of the same week. Each team is heard by one of three judges: Justice Kapur, Justice Menon or Justice Rao. Each judge hears exactly two teams, and no judge sits on two consecutive days.
1. Q argues on the day immediately before S.
2. T argues either on Monday or on Saturday.
3. R argues neither on Monday nor on Saturday.
4. U argues on an earlier day than P, but not on the day immediately before P.
5. Justice Kapur sits on Monday.
6. Justice Menon hears R, and Justice Rao hears S.
7. P and U are heard by different judges.
8. Q is not heard by Justice Kapur, and T is not heard by Justice Rao.

108. Which of the following pairs of teams is heard by the same judge in every possible schedule?
(A) Q and R (B) P and S (C) T and U (D) P and T

109. If R argues on Wednesday, which team argues on Friday?
(A) P (B) Q (C) S (D) U

110. If T argues on Saturday, which of the following must be true?
(A) R argues on Tuesday.
(B) S argues on Friday.
(C) P is heard by Justice Rao.
(D) U is heard by Justice Rao.

111. Apart from Monday, on which of the following days could Justice Kapur sit?
(A) Tuesday (B) Wednesday
(C) Thursday (D) Friday

112. Which of the following could be the order of teams from Monday to Saturday?
(A) T, U, R, P, Q, S (B) T, U, R, Q, S, P
(C) U, R, Q, S, P, T (D) U, Q, S, P, R, T

Directions (Q.113 to Q.117): Read the information and answer the questions.

A five-member library committee is to be chosen from eight people: three faculty members, Prof. Anand, Prof. Bose and Prof. Chacko, and five students, Deepa, Eshan, Fatima, Gurpreet and Harsh. The committee must satisfy all of the following:
1. It has at least two faculty members and at least two students.
2. If Prof. Anand is selected, Deepa must be selected.
3. Prof. Bose and Eshan cannot both be selected.
4. Prof. Chacko and Fatima cannot both be selected.
5. If Gurpreet is selected, Harsh must be selected.
6. If Harsh is selected, Prof. Chacko must be selected.

113. Which of the following could be the committee?
(A) Bose, Chacko, Deepa, Eshan, Harsh
(B) Anand, Chacko, Eshan, Gurpreet, Harsh
(C) Anand, Bose, Deepa, Fatima, Harsh
(D) Anand, Bose, Chacko, Deepa, Harsh

114. Which of the following must be false?
(A) Bose and Gurpreet are both selected.
(B) Fatima is selected.
(C) Anand and Eshan are both selected.
(D) Anand is not selected.

115. If Prof. Bose is selected, which of the following could be true?
(A) Gurpreet is selected.
(B) Eshan is selected.
(C) Anand and Gurpreet are both selected.
(D) Exactly two faculty members are selected, one of whom is Anand.

116. How many different committees can be formed in all?
(A) 3 (B) 4 (C) 5 (D) 6

117. If Gurpreet is not selected, which of the following must be true?
(A) Bose is selected.
(B) Eshan is selected.
(C) Exactly three faculty members are selected.
(D) Anand is selected.

Directions (Q.118 to Q.125): In each of the following questions, statements are followed by conclusions. Take the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts, and decide which conclusion(s) logically follow(s).

118. Statements:

All lawyers are readers.
Only a few readers are poets.
No poet is a judge.
Some judges are lawyers.

Conclusions:
I. All lawyers being poets is a possibility.
II. Some readers are not poets.
III. All judges being readers is a possibility.

(A) Only II follows
(B) Only I and II follow
(C) Only II and III follow
(D) All of I, II and III follow

119. Statements:
All typists are clerks.
No clerk is a minor.
Some minors are interns.

Conclusions:
I. Some interns are not clerks.
II. No typist is an intern.
III. Some typists are interns.
IV. Some interns are not typists.

(A) Only I and IV follow
(B) Only I and IV follow, and either II or III follows
(C) Only I, II and IV follow
(D) Only IV follows, and either II or III follows

120. Statements:
Only a few judges are authors.
All authors are speakers.
No speaker is a minister.

Conclusions:
I. All judges being speakers is a possibility.
II. Some ministers being judges is a possibility.
III. No author is a minister.

(A) Only III follows
(B) Only I and III follow
(C) Only II and III follow
(D) All of I, II and III follow

121. Which of the following pairs of statements, if true, makes the conclusion "Some scholars are not athletes" definitely true?

(A) Some scholars are coaches. No athlete is a coach.
(B) Some athletes are coaches. No scholar is a coach.
(C) All scholars are coaches. Some coaches are not athletes.
(D) No coach is a scholar. Some coaches are not athletes.

122. Statements:
All tablets are devices.
Some devices are gadgets.
No gadget is a toy.
All toys are tablets.

Conclusions:
I. Some devices are not gadgets.
II. No toy is a gadget.
III. Some tablets are toys.
IV. Some gadgets are tablets.

(A) Only I and II follow
(B) Only II and III follow
(C) Only I, II and III follow
(D) All of I, II, III and IV follow

123. Statements:
No river is a canal.
All canals are channels.
Some channels are dams.
Some dams are canals.

Conclusions:
I. Some channels are not rivers.
II. All dams being rivers is a possibility.
III. Some rivers being channels is a possibility.

(A) Only I follows
(B) Only II and III follow
(C) All of I, II and III follow
(D) Only I and III follow

124. Statements:
All mediators are arbitrators.
No arbitrator is a litigant.
Some litigants are witnesses.

Conclusions:
I. No mediator is a litigant.
II. Some witnesses are not arbitrators.
III. All witnesses being mediators is a possibility.
IV. Some arbitrators being witnesses is a possibility.

(A) Only I, II and IV follow
(B) Only I and II follow
(C) Only II and IV follow
(D) All of I, II, III and IV follow

125. Statements:
Some coins are medals.
Some medals are trophies.
All trophies are cups.

Conclusions:
I. Some medals are cups.
II. Some coins are trophies.
III. No coin is a trophy.
IV. Some cups are coins.

(A) Only I follows
(B) Only I follows, and either II or III follows
(C) Only IV follows, and either II or III follows
(D) Only I and IV follow

Directions (Q.126 to Q.131): Answer the questions on series, coding and analogy.

126. Which term comes next in the series?
C3X, F12U, J30Q, O60L, ?

(A) U84F (B) T105F (C) U105F (D) U105G

127. Which term comes next in the series?
C9, G49, L144, R324, ?

(A) Y625 (B) X576 (C) Y576 (D) Z676

128. In a certain code language, COURT is written as UQVND and BENCH is written as IBODC. How is JUDGE written in that code language?

(A) KTEFF (B) DHCVI (C) FFEVK (D) FFETK

129. Letters are coded as follows:

A = 5, B = %, D = 7, E = 2, I = 6, K = @, M = 9, N = &, P = 4, R = #, T = 3, U = 8

Conditions (check each condition on the original word and apply every condition that holds):

(i) If the first letter is a vowel and the last letter is a consonant, the codes of the first and last letters are interchanged.

(ii) If both the first and last letters are consonants, the first letter takes the code of the last letter.

(iii) If the second and fifth letters are both consonants, both of them are coded as $.

(iv) If the second letter is a vowel, it takes the code of the letter that follows it.

What is the code for EKTUPD?

(A) 2$38$7 (B) 7$38$2 (C) 7@3842 (D) 7$38$7

130. CEH : SVX :: KMP : ?

(A) PNK (B) JMO (C) KNP (D) JNP

131. Study the following arrangement:

5 E K 2 U M 9 A 4 R 1 I 6 B 3 O 8 E T 4 A P 6 9 U 2 4 L 7 E 3 D 8 I N

If all the even digits are removed from the arrangement, how many vowels will then be immediately preceded by an odd digit and immediately followed by a consonant?

(A) 1 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 5

Directions (Q.132 to Q.134): In each of the following questions, a pair of words is given. Select the option in which the two words are related to each other in the same way as the words in the given pair.

132. Select the correct option:
If Barometer : pressure then _____

(A) Hygrometer : humidity
(B) Thermostat : temperature
(C) Altimeter : aeroplane
(D) Ammeter : voltage

133. Select the correct option:
If Sheep : flock then _____

(A) Herd : cattle (B) Leaf : tree
(C) Calf : cow (D) Fish : school

134. Select the correct option:
If Paper : pulp then _____

(A) Wood : furniture (B) Glass : sand
(C) Milk : cow (D) Ink : pen

Directions (Q.135 and Q.136): Each question below has a statement followed by two arguments, numbered I and II. Decide which of the arguments is a strong argument and which is a weak argument. A strong argument is both important and directly related to the statement; a weak argument is of minor importance, not directly related, or rests only on a trivial aspect of the issue. Choose the most appropriate answer.

135. Statement: Should the use of mobile phones by students be completely banned inside all school campuses in India?

Arguments:

I. Yes, countries such as France and the Netherlands have already restricted mobile phones in schools, so India should follow them.

II. No, almost every teenager in India already owns or regularly uses a mobile phone.

(A) Only argument I is strong
(B) Only argument II is strong
(C) Both I and II are strong
(D) Neither I nor II is strong

136. Statement: Should every restaurant in India be required by law to display the calorie count of each food item on its menu?

Arguments:

I. No, displaying calorie counts would increase the cost of printing new menus for restaurants.

II. Yes, it will help customers make informed food choices and support efforts to control obesity and lifestyle diseases.

(A) Only argument I is strong
(B) Only argument II is strong
(C) Both I and II are strong
(D) Neither I nor II is strong

Directions (Q.137 to Q.140): Apply the principles given below to each set of facts and choose the most appropriate answer. Decide only on the basis of these principles.

Principles:

(i) A person is liable for negligence if he owes a duty of care to another, fails to take the care that a reasonable person would take in the circumstances, and that failure causes the harm complained of. A person is not liable for harm that would have occurred even if reasonable care had been taken.

(ii) An employer is liable for the negligence of an employee committed in the course of employment. An act is in the course of employment if it is an authorised act, or an unauthorised manner of doing an authorised act. An act is not in the course of employment if the employee was on a frolic of his own, that is, pursuing a purpose of his own unconnected with the employer's business.

(iii) A person who engages an independent contractor is not liable for the negligence of that contractor or the contractor's employees.

137. QuickKart, an online grocery company, employs Raju as a delivery rider and has instructed all riders in writing never to exceed 40 km/h. To finish his pending deliveries before his shift ends, Raju rides a company scooter at 65 km/h and knocks down Sunita, a pedestrian. Sunita sues QuickKart.

(A) QuickKart is liable, since speeding to finish deliveries was an unauthorised way of doing an authorised act.
(B) QuickKart is not liable, since Raju broke an express written instruction about the maximum speed limit.
(C) QuickKart is liable only if it knew beforehand that Raju habitually rode faster than the speed limit.
(D) QuickKart is not liable, since the accident came from Raju's own decision to speed, not from any order of QuickKart.

138. QuickKart has instructed Raju to return the company scooter straight to the depot, 2 km away, once his deliveries are done. With an hour of his shift still left and all deliveries done, Raju instead rides it 15 km in the opposite direction to watch a cricket match with friends, and on the way negligently hits Arif. Arif sues QuickKart.

(A) QuickKart is liable, since Raju was within his shift hours and was riding QuickKart's own scooter.
(B) QuickKart is liable, since returning the scooter was an authorised act and Raju fully meant to return it after the match.
(C) QuickKart is not liable, since Raju was pursuing a purpose of his own, unconnected with QuickKart's business.
(D) QuickKart is not liable, since Raju disobeyed an express instruction to return straight to the depot.

139. Dr Mehra, a doctor employed by City Hospital, is on duty in the casualty ward when Vinod arrives complaining of severe vomiting. Without examining him, Dr Mehra tells him to see his family doctor. Vinod dies that night of a rare poison. Unchallenged expert evidence shows that the poison could not have been detected or treated in time even if Vinod had been examined and admitted at once. Vinod's family sues City Hospital.

(A) City Hospital is liable, since Dr Mehra acted negligently in the course of his employment by refusing to examine Vinod.
(B) Only Dr Mehra is liable, since the hospital never authorised doctors to refuse examination.
(C) Both are liable, since a doctor on casualty duty owes a duty of care to every patient who arrives.
(D) Neither is liable for the death, since it would have occurred even if reasonable care had been taken.

140. A shopping mall engages CleanCo, an independent cleaning agency, to clean its floors. A CleanCo employee mops a busy passage during shopping hours and leaves it wet without putting up any warning sign, though CleanCo's own manual requires one. Shabnam, a shopper walking normally, slips and breaks her wrist. She sues the mall.

(A) The mall is not liable, since Shabnam should have noticed the wet floor and walked with more care.
(B) The mall is not liable, since the careless cleaner worked for CleanCo, an independent contractor, not for the mall.
(C) The mall is liable, since the floor was cleaned on its own premises, for its benefit and during its normal business hours.
(D) The mall is not liable, since leaving out the sign broke CleanCo's manual and so was outside the employee's work.

Directions (Q.141 to Q.150): Each question contains a legal principle and a set of facts. Apply the principle to the facts and choose the most appropriate answer. Decide only on the basis of the principle given, even if it differs from the law as you know it.

141. Principle: Private nuisance is an unreasonable interference with a person's use or enjoyment of land. Whether an interference is unreasonable is judged by the standard of an ordinary person using land in an ordinary way. A person cannot turn a neighbour's ordinary activity into a nuisance by putting his own land to an unusually sensitive use.

Facts: Kiran grows a rare orchid in a greenhouse that must stay completely dark at night. His neighbour Sameer installs a security lamp of the kind common in their colony. The light disturbs no one else in the colony, but enough of it reaches Kiran's greenhouse to destroy his orchids. Kiran sues Sameer for nuisance.

(A) Sameer is not liable, since the lamp would not unreasonably interfere with an ordinary use of land.
(B) Sameer is liable, since the light from his lamp caused Kiran an actual, measurable loss of valuable orchids.
(C) Sameer is liable, since the light crossed the boundary and entered Kiran's land.
(D) Sameer is liable, since a person must use his land so as not to cause any loss to a neighbour.

142. Principle: Defamation is the publication of a false statement that lowers a person's reputation in the estimation of right-thinking members of society. Publication means communicating the statement to at least one person other than the person defamed. A person is responsible for a communication to a third person only if he intended it or could reasonably have foreseen it.

Facts: Mohan writes a letter falsely accusing Nisha of stealing money from their club. He seals it in an envelope marked "Private" and posts it to Nisha's office. Mohan knows that at Nisha's office the receptionist opens every letter that arrives, including letters marked "Private". The receptionist opens and reads the letter. Nisha sues Mohan.

(A) Mohan is not liable, since the letter was addressed only to Nisha and clearly marked "Private".
(B) Mohan is not liable, since it was the receptionist, and not Mohan, who opened the letter.
(C) Mohan is liable only if the receptionist actually believed that Nisha had stolen the club's money.
(D) Mohan is liable, since he could reasonably foresee that the receptionist would read the letter.

143. Principle: (i) An acceptance must be absolute and unqualified. A reply that changes the terms of an offer is a counter-offer, which rejects the original offer. A mere inquiry whether the offeror would vary a term is not a counter-offer. (ii) An offer may be revoked at any time before acceptance, but the revocation takes effect only when it is communicated to the offeree.

Facts: On Monday, Arjun emails Bela offering to sell his used car for Rs 5,00,000, payable in full on delivery. Bela replies the same day: "Would you agree to take the price in two instalments?" Arjun does not answer. On Tuesday, Arjun sells the car to Chetan but does not inform Bela. On Wednesday, Bela emails: "I accept your offer of Rs 5,00,000, payable in full on delivery." Arjun says he has no contract with Bela.

(A) There is no contract, as Bela's Monday reply proposed a new term on payment and so operated as a counter-offer rejecting Arjun's offer.
(B) There is no contract, as Arjun's offer came to an end the moment he sold the car to Chetan on Tuesday.
(C) A contract was formed on Wednesday, since Bela's Monday reply was a mere inquiry and the offer was never revoked.
(D) A contract was formed on Monday itself, as Bela's reply clearly showed that she wished to buy the car.

144. Principle: An agreement made without consideration is void, unless (a) it is expressed in writing and registered, and (b) it is made on account of natural love and affection between the parties to it, who must stand in a near relation to each other. Both conditions must be satisfied. Close blood relatives, such as an uncle and his nephew, stand in a near relation.

Facts: Sudhir and his nephew Rohit have not spoken for years after a bitter family quarrel. To comfort his ailing sister, who is Rohit's mother, Sudhir signs and registers a deed promising to pay Rohit Rs 2,00,000 on his 21st birthday. Rohit gives nothing in return. On Rohit's 21st birthday, Sudhir refuses to pay.

(A) Rohit cannot enforce the promise, since it was made out of regard for his mother, not affection between Sudhir and Rohit.
(B) Rohit can enforce the promise, since it is in writing, it is registered and it was made to a close blood relative.
(C) Rohit cannot enforce the promise, since a long quarrel means that the uncle and nephew no longer stand in a near relation.
(D) Rohit can enforce the promise, since his mother's wish supplies the needed love and affection within the near family.

145. Principle: An agreement with a minor is void from the beginning. A minor cannot be compelled to pay for a benefit received under such an agreement. However, where a minor obtains goods by falsely representing that he is a major, the court may order him to restore those goods if they are still in his possession and can be traced. A minor cannot be made to pay money in place of goods.

Facts: Kunal, aged 16, tells a shopkeeper that he is 19 and buys a laptop on credit. A month later, he sells the laptop to a friend for Rs 30,000 and spends the money on a trip. On learning Kunal's true age, the shopkeeper sues him.

(A) Kunal must pay the agreed price of the laptop, since he lied about his age.
(B) Kunal must pay Rs 30,000, since that money came to him from the laptop.
(C) Kunal must return the laptop, since he obtained it by misrepresenting his age.
(D) The shopkeeper can recover nothing, since Kunal no longer has the laptop.

146. Principle: A contract is induced by undue influence where one party is in a position to dominate the will of the other and uses that position to obtain an unfair advantage over the other. Such a contract is voidable at the option of the party whose consent was so obtained. A person is deemed to be in a position to dominate the will of another where he stands in a fiduciary relation to that other, such as that of doctor and patient.

Facts: Dr Iyer has treated Mrs Thomas, aged 78, for several years. Wishing to move to her daughter's city, Mrs Thomas asks Dr Iyer whether he would buy her flat. Dr Iyer buys it at the price fixed by an independent government-approved valuer, which is slightly above the market rate. A year later Mrs Thomas regrets the sale and seeks to set it aside on the ground of undue influence.

(A) The sale is voidable, since Dr Iyer stood in a fiduciary relation to Mrs Thomas.
(B) The sale cannot be set aside, since Dr Iyer gained no unfair advantage from it.
(C) The sale is voidable, since Mrs Thomas was elderly and depended on Dr Iyer for treatment.
(D) The sale is void, since a doctor can never enter into a contract with his own patient.

147. Principle: Whoever, intending to take dishonestly any movable property out of the possession of any person without that person's consent, moves that property in order to such taking, commits theft. A person acts dishonestly if he intends to cause wrongful gain to one person or wrongful loss to another. A person suffers wrongful loss when he is wrongfully kept out of property of which he is legally entitled to possession, even for a short time. A person may commit theft of property that he himself owns.

Facts: Zubin pledges his gold watch with Yash, a pawnbroker, as security for a loan of Rs 20,000. Under the pledge, Yash is entitled to keep the watch until the loan is repaid. Before repaying, Zubin quietly takes the watch from Yash's counter without Yash's knowledge to wear at a wedding, intending to bring it back the next morning.

(A) Zubin has not committed theft, since a person cannot be guilty of stealing a watch that he owns.
(B) Zubin has not committed theft, since he always meant to bring the watch back to Yash's counter the next morning.
(C) Zubin has committed theft, since he meant to keep Yash out of the watch, though only for a short time.
(D) Zubin will have committed theft only if he fails to return the watch to Yash the next morning.

148. Principle: Every person has a right to defend his own body against an assault. The right begins as soon as a reasonable apprehension of danger to the body arises and continues only as long as that apprehension continues. It does not extend to causing more harm than is necessary for defence.

Facts: During an argument at a bus stop, Anil slaps Bhanu and runs away. Bhanu chases him for 300 metres, catches him and breaks his arm with a stick, shouting that this will teach him never to slap anyone again. Bhanu is charged with causing hurt and pleads private defence.

(A) Bhanu cannot claim private defence, since no apprehension of danger to his body continued once Anil ran away.
(B) Bhanu cannot claim private defence, since breaking an arm is far more harm than a single slap could ever justify.
(C) Bhanu can claim private defence, since Anil might have turned back and attacked him again at any moment.
(D) Bhanu cannot claim private defence, since his shout shows that he acted out of anger, not to defend himself.

149. Principle: Article 14 of the Constitution forbids class legislation but permits reasonable classification. A classification is reasonable only if (i) it is founded on an intelligible differentia that distinguishes those grouped together from those left out, and (ii) the differentia has a rational relation to the object that the law seeks to achieve.

Facts: To reduce road accidents caused by inexperienced drivers, a State offers a free defensive-driving course to persons who obtained a driving licence in the State within the last one year, but only if they were born in that State. Pallavi got her licence in the State six months ago, lives and drives there, but was born in another State. She challenges the birthplace condition.

(A) The condition is valid, since place of birth clearly separates those included from those left out.
(B) The condition is invalid, since place of birth has no rational link with making new drivers safer.
(C) The condition is valid, since a State may confine a free benefit to persons with a lasting tie to it.
(D) The condition is invalid, since place of birth can never be an intelligible basis for classification.

150. Principle: Article 19(1)(a) guarantees to every citizen the freedom of speech and expression, which includes the freedom of the press. The State may restrict this freedom only by a law imposing reasonable restrictions in the interests of the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality, or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence. A restriction that does not fall under any of these heads is invalid, however beneficial it may be.

Facts: A State law prohibits newspapers from publishing any article that criticises the State's tourism policy, on the ground that such criticism discourages tourists and harms the State's economy. The State points out that after one such article, hotel workers held a peaceful protest march. There is no other material to suggest any disorder.

(A) The law is valid, since the protest that followed one article shows a real threat to public order.
(B) The law is invalid, since the freedom of the press cannot be restricted by any law made by the State on any ground at all.
(C) The law is invalid, since it singles out one policy and so treats its critics unequally with others.
(D) The law is invalid, since protecting the State's economy is not a head on which speech may be restricted.

Answer Grid

Name: _____ Date: _____ Time taken: _____ minutes

1	A B C D	31	A B C D	61	A B C D	91	A B C D	121	A B C D
2	A B C D	32	A B C D	62	A B C D	92	A B C D	122	A B C D
3	A B C D	33	A B C D	63	A B C D	93	A B C D	123	A B C D
4	A B C D	34	A B C D	64	A B C D	94	A B C D	124	A B C D
5	A B C D	35	A B C D	65	A B C D	95	A B C D	125	A B C D
6	A B C D	36	A B C D	66	A B C D	96	A B C D	126	A B C D
7	A B C D	37	A B C D	67	A B C D	97	A B C D	127	A B C D
8	A B C D	38	A B C D	68	A B C D	98	A B C D	128	A B C D
9	A B C D	39	A B C D	69	A B C D	99	A B C D	129	A B C D
10	A B C D	40	A B C D	70	A B C D	100	A B C D	130	A B C D
11	A B C D	41	A B C D	71	A B C D	101	A B C D	131	A B C D
12	A B C D	42	A B C D	72	A B C D	102	A B C D	132	A B C D
13	A B C D	43	A B C D	73	A B C D	103	A B C D	133	A B C D
14	A B C D	44	A B C D	74	A B C D	104	A B C D	134	A B C D
15	A B C D	45	A B C D	75	A B C D	105	A B C D	135	A B C D
16	A B C D	46	A B C D	76	A B C D	106	A B C D	136	A B C D
17	A B C D	47	A B C D	77	A B C D	107	A B C D	137	A B C D
18	A B C D	48	A B C D	78	A B C D	108	A B C D	138	A B C D
19	A B C D	49	A B C D	79	A B C D	109	A B C D	139	A B C D
20	A B C D	50	A B C D	80	A B C D	110	A B C D	140	A B C D
21	A B C D	51	A B C D	81	A B C D	111	A B C D	141	A B C D
22	A B C D	52	A B C D	82	A B C D	112	A B C D	142	A B C D
23	A B C D	53	A B C D	83	A B C D	113	A B C D	143	A B C D
24	A B C D	54	A B C D	84	A B C D	114	A B C D	144	A B C D
25	A B C D	55	A B C D	85	A B C D	115	A B C D	145	A B C D
26	A B C D	56	A B C D	86	A B C D	116	A B C D	146	A B C D
27	A B C D	57	A B C D	87	A B C D	117	A B C D	147	A B C D
28	A B C D	58	A B C D	88	A B C D	118	A B C D	148	A B C D
29	A B C D	59	A B C D	89	A B C D	119	A B C D	149	A B C D
30	A B C D	60	A B C D	90	A B C D	120	A B C D	150	A B C D

Score: Correct _____ Wrong _____ Unattempted _____ Net score (correct minus 0.25 x wrong) _____

Your feedback on this mock

1. Which section felt hardest? (English / GK / Reasoning) _____

2. Compared with real AILET papers you have seen, this mock was: Easier / About the same / Harder

3. Question numbers that were unclear or that you think have a wrong answer:

_____

4. Did the 120 minutes feel enough? Yes / No. Which section ran out of time? _____

5. Anything else we should improve:

_____

_____

AILET Mastery Workbook

AILET Full Mock 1: Solutions

Answer Key

1 A	2 D	3 D	4 B	5 D	6 D	7 B	8 D	9 D	10 A	11 A	12 D	13 A	14 B	15 C
16 D	17 C	18 A	19 D	20 A	21 A	22 B	23 A	24 C	25 A	26 A	27 D	28 B	29 A	30 A
31 A	32 B	33 B	34 D	35 C	36 B	37 B	38 A	39 C	40 C	41 B	42 C	43 C	44 C	45 D
46 B	47 C	48 D	49 B	50 C	51 A	52 A	53 A	54 C	55 A	56 A	57 C	58 D	59 B	60 D
61 A	62 B	63 D	64 C	65 C	66 D	67 C	68 A	69 B	70 D	71 A	72 D	73 B	74 B	75 C
76 B	77 D	78 B	79 C	80 B	81 B	82 D	83 A	84 C	85 A	86 D	87 C	88 B	89 D	90 A
91 C	92 B	93 A	94 D	95 B	96 C	97 A	98 D	99 B	100 A	101 C	102 B	103 C	104 A	105 D
106 B	107 D	108 A	109 B	110 C	111 C	112 A	113 D	114 B	115 A	116 B	117 D	118 C	119 B	120 D
121 A	122 C	123 D	124 A	125 B	126 C	127 A	128 D	129 B	130 C	131 C	132 A	133 D	134 B	135 D
136 B	137 A	138 C	139 D	140 B	141 A	142 D	143 C	144 A	145 D	146 B	147 C	148 A	149 B	150 D

Section A: English Language

1. (A) To argue that the thermometer became reliable through agreed procedures that came before, and helped shape, the theory of temperature

Explanation: The passage argues that the thermometer 'did not wait for a theory of temperature; to a considerable degree, it supplied one', and ends by saying reliability was 'the scaffolding on which the theory was later built'. The option on theory correcting instruments reverses this order, which the author expressly calls a mistake. The 'fiction' option is rejected in the last paragraph ('None of this means that temperature is a fiction'). The mercury option covers only one paragraph, so it is too narrow to be the primary purpose.

2. (D) made a variable event usable as a reference by fixing the conditions under which it was read

Explanation: Paragraph 3 says usability came 'not [from] the discovery of its true value but [from] a series of conventions', and that the community 'chose to stabilise a phenomenon by specifying the procedure that produced it'. So the conventions fixed the conditions of reading. The 'true value' option is directly denied. The 'theory explained steam' option is tempting but nothing in the passage says a theory came first; the whole argument is that practice came before theory. Pressure correction was itself one of the conventions, so it was not removed.

3. (D) produced through deliberate human procedure

Explanation: The sentence reads: 'The stability was real, but it had been manufactured as much as it had been found.' The author means the stability was created by the procedures practitioners chose (steam reading, pressure correction), not simply discovered in nature. 'Falsified' is the trap: it carries the sense of deceit, but the author insists the stability 'was real'. The literal factory sense ('turned out in quantity') does not fit a property like stability.

4. (B) Judging which liquid expanded uniformly needed a temperature standard that only such a liquid could supply

Explanation: The passage says: 'Deciding which liquid expanded uniformly required an independent standard of temperature, which was exactly what was lacking.' To test a thermometer you would need a reliable thermometer: that is the circle. The option about matching at fixed points describes the problem itself, not why it is circular, and the claim that neither could be calibrated goes beyond the text. The workshop option sounds circular but the passage presents trust as the way the problem was handled ('by habit'), not as the circle. Pressure being measured by a thermometer is never stated.

5. (D) A measuring instrument can become dependable before there is agreement on what exactly it measures

Explanation: The author says instrument makers 'did not possess a settled idea of what they were measuring', yet the thermometer became reliable and that reliability later supported the theory. The 'independently' option contradicts 'the concept matured alongside the instrument, each correcting the other'. The 'agreed at every reading' option is contradicted by paragraph 4: mercury and alcohol instruments matched at the fixed points but differed in between. The 'little scientific value' option contradicts the author's view that the stability 'was real'.

6. (D) Inoffensive

Explanation: Anodyne means unlikely to provoke offence or disagreement; bland and inoffensive. That is why nobody objected. 'Ambiguous' is the near-miss: a vague report might also escape objection, but anodyne describes blandness, not double meaning. 'Incisive' (sharp, penetrating) would provoke reaction, the opposite of the sense here.

7. (B) Unsystematic

Explanation: Desultory means lacking a plan or purpose; done in a random, unmethodical way, as the 'few weeks every other year' shows. 'Unrewarded' is the context trap: the sentence says the attempts produced little progress, but that is the result, not the meaning of the word. 'Untutored' (without a teacher) and 'unwilling' (reluctant) are not senses of desultory.

8. (D) Fault-finding

Explanation: Captious means inclined to find fault or raise petty objections, which matches 'objecting to stray commas and page numbers'. 'Sarcastic' is the near-miss because petty critics are often sarcastic, but captious is about trivial fault-finding, not mocking tone. 'Rambling' (wandering) and 'perceptive' (insightful) do not fit.

9. (D) I - f

Explanation: 'The forged will had lain in the folds of the old map for a century' is correct. 'Lain' is the past participle of the intransitive verb lie (lie, lay, lain), meaning to rest or remain somewhere, and phrase f supplies 'the map' that the second clause refers back to. 'Laid' (II) is the past participle of the transitive verb lay (to put something down); it needs an object, so 'had laid in the folds' is the classic error (the passive 'had been laid' would be needed). 'Lain low until the scandal had blown over' is grammatical, but 'lie low' means to hide deliberately, which a document cannot do, and it leaves 'the map' with nothing to refer to. 'Hung in the folds' makes no sense: hung means suspended.

10. (A) III - c

Explanation: 'The prisoner had hanged himself in his cell the night before the trial' is correct. Hang has two sets of forms: when it means to kill by hanging, the past tense and past participle are 'hanged'; for objects (pictures, clothes) they are 'hung'. So 'hung himself' (IV - c) is the near-miss, common in speech but wrong in standard usage. 'Hanged the portrait' (III - d) uses the people-only form for an object. 'Hung the portrait above the fireplace in the hall' is grammatical, but it cannot explain why he was found dead or why the staff missed the signs.

11. (A) V - e

Explanation: 'She had risen to the occasion when the senior counsel fell ill' is correct. 'Rise to the occasion' is an idiom meaning to perform well in a sudden or difficult situation, which answers 'few had expected her to cope'. Rise (rise, rose, risen) is intransitive, so it takes no object. 'Raised to the occasion' (VI - e) is the trap: raise is transitive (you raise something) and the idiom always uses rise. 'Raised the matter with the committee twice already' is grammatical but has nothing to do with coping with a brief at a day's notice. 'Laid the matter with the committee' is not idiomatic (one lays a matter before a body).

12. (D) 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a

Explanation: In (d) 'the first round of interviews' uses round as a noun (a stage). In (c) 'will round off' uses it as a verb (to complete). In (a) 'round the building' is a preposition because it has an object (the building). In (b) 'got round' has no object; round is an adverb meaning 'from person to person'. The closest trap swaps (a) and (b): the test is whether an object follows. So 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a.

13. (A) 1-d, 2-b, 3-c, 4-a

Explanation: In (d) but joins two clauses, so it is a conjunction. In (b) it means 'except' and governs the noun 'the treasurer', so it is a preposition. In (c) it means 'only' ('she is only a beginner'), which is its adverb use. In (a) 'no buts' takes a plural ending and is the object of 'want', so it is a noun. The hardest pair is (b) and (c): 'except' signals the preposition, 'only' signals the adverb.

14. (B) He has been to Shimla this summer. / He has gone to Shimla this summer.

Explanation: 'Has been to Shimla' means he visited Shimla and has come back. 'Has gone to Shimla' means he went there and is still there (or on his way). So the meaning changes. The other pairs only look as if they change: 'all but' means almost (not 'everything except'), so 'all but ruined' is 'nearly ruined'; 'have yet to receive' means have not received so far; 'anything but careless' means not careless at all.

15. (C) He did not need to go to the bank. / He need not have gone to the bank.

Explanation: 'Did not need to go' says there was no necessity, and usually that he did not go. 'Need not have gone' says he did go, although it was unnecessary. So the meaning changes. 'Seldom does he' is an inverted form of 'he rarely'. 'Would rather walk than wait' and 'would prefer to walk rather than wait' express the same preference on the same occasion. 'Put off' is the phrasal verb for 'postpone'.

16. (D) The minister met only the delegates on Friday. / Only the minister met the delegates on Friday.

Explanation: The position of 'only' decides what it limits. 'Met only the delegates' means the minister met nobody else; 'Only the minister met the delegates' means nobody else met them. The meaning changes. 'Should you need' is the inverted form of 'If you need'. 'Not a single member' and 'None of the members' both mean no member. The trap is the 'too ... not to' pair: 'too clever not to see through it' means she is certain to see through it, so the second sentence keeps the meaning.

17. (C) One of the officers who were on duty that night has been suspended.

Explanation: In C, 'who' refers to 'officers' (plural, so 'were'), while the subject of the main verb is 'One' (singular, so 'has been suspended'). B is the mirror-image trap: in 'one of those writers who ...', 'who' refers to 'writers', so it needs 'who have never sought an award for their work'. A treats 'committee' as plural ('were', 'their') and then as singular ('it is'); a collective noun must be treated the same way throughout a sentence. D pairs 'No sooner' with 'when'; the correct pair is 'No sooner ... than'.

18. (A) Scarcely had the guests sat down when the lights went out.

Explanation: 'Scarcely' (like 'hardly') pairs with 'when', and the inversion 'had the guests sat down' is correct, so A is right. A question tag must repeat the auxiliary and subject of the statement: 'She has been working ... , hasn't she?'; 'isn't it' is a common Indian English error. Words added with 'along with', 'as well as' or 'together with' do not change the subject, so 'The manager ... was present'. In a past conditional the if-clause takes the past perfect: 'If he had left on time', not 'would have left'.

19. (D) The data gathered over the decade suggest a slow but steady decline.

Explanation: 'Data' is the plural of 'datum', and in formal British usage it takes a plural verb, so 'The data ... suggest' is correct; this is the sentence students are most likely to reject. 'Furniture' is uncountable and takes a singular verb: 'has been replaced'. 'Unless' already means 'if not', so 'Unless the board does not approve' is a double negative; it should be 'Unless the board approves the revised budget'. In 'look forward to', 'to' is a preposition and is followed by a gerund: 'look forward to meeting you'.

20. (A) Not only did the river flood the fields, but it also washed away the bridge.

Explanation: 'Not only did the river flood ... but it also washed away' correctly uses inversion after 'not only' and keeps both clauses parallel. A duration completed by a future point needs the future perfect continuous: 'will have been working'. The course sentence mixes 'how to

draft', 'negotiating' and 'to argue', which is not parallel. 'Who' is needed because it is the subject of 'will win'; 'do you think' is only an inserted clause.

21. (A) The jury were unable to agree among themselves, so the judge discharged them.

Explanation: A collective noun takes a plural verb when its members are thought of as acting separately; a jury that cannot agree 'among themselves' is a group of individuals, so 'The jury were ... themselves ... them' is correct and consistent. With 'as well as', the verb agrees with the first subject: 'The judge ... was present'. 'Discuss' is transitive and takes a direct object: 'discussed the proposal', not 'discussed about'. In D the opening phrase attaches to 'the clerk', so it says the clerk was lying on the table (a dangling modifier); it should be 'The clerk noticed an unsigned cheque lying on the table'.

22. (B) Let you and me finish the work before the others arrive.

Explanation: 'Let' takes object pronouns ('let us', 'let him'), so 'Let you and me' is correct. After 'Hardly had she reached ... when', the second action takes the simple past: 'the train left'. The rejection sentence breaks parallelism by joining two adjectives with a 'because' clause. 'Myself' is a reflexive pronoun and needs an antecedent in the same clause; it should be 'between Ravi and me'.

23. (A) Harmed by a scheme he himself devised

Explanation: To be hoist with (or by) one's own petard means to be harmed or caught by one's own plan meant for others (a petard was a small bomb, and 'hoist' means lifted into the air). The legislator was disqualified under his own rule. The 'rival's scheme' option is the trap: it keeps the idea of being trapped but loses the key point that the scheme was his own.

24. (C) Something good in parts and bad in others

Explanation: A curate's egg is something that is partly good and partly bad. The phrase comes from an 1895 Punch cartoon in which a nervous young curate, served a bad egg at his bishop's table, assures him that 'parts of it are excellent'. 'Praised only out of politeness' is the trap: it describes the curate's behaviour in the story, not what the idiom means today. 'Looks better than it is' suggests a hidden flaw behind a good surface, which is not the idea of a mixed result. Nothing in the phrase concerns newness or testing.

25. (A) Acting almost improperly or illegally

Explanation: To sail close to the wind means to behave in a way that is very nearly illegal or unacceptable, as a sailing ship steered too close to the wind is on the edge of losing headway and control. Aggressive tax claims fit this sense. 'Carefully measured risk' is the near-miss: the idiom is about coming near a line of impropriety, not about a calculated gamble. 'Moving against strong opposition' takes the sailing image literally.

26. (A) Made little further effort after an early success

Explanation: To rest on one's oars means to stop making an effort, to relax, usually after achieving something (rowers who stop pulling let the boat drift). The critics say the regulator has done little since its 2019 success. 'Relied on one old ruling' is the near-miss because the sentence mentions a ruling, but the idiom is about slackening effort, not about precedent. 'Waited for others to act' describes caution, and 'refused to change course' describes stubbornness; neither is the sense of resting after success.

27. (D) ferreted out

Explanation: To ferret out means to discover something by searching persistently, like a ferret hunting. 'Pored over' means studied closely, which describes the going through of the ledgers, not the finding of the source. 'Bore out' means confirmed (evidence bears out a claim). 'Sounded out' means asked someone's opinion discreetly. Only 'ferreted out' means discovered by careful searching.

28. (B) had died down

Explanation: To die down means to become less strong or intense, which matches the bracketed words. 'Die out' means to disappear completely or become extinct (customs, species), which goes beyond 'less intense'. 'Die off' means to die one after another (members of a group). 'Dry up' means a supply has stopped (funds, a river).

29. (A) stand up to

Explanation: To stand up to means to resist or withstand pressure, force or hard use, so 'could not stand up to the weight' keeps the meaning. 'Bear down on' is the near-miss: it means to press down heavily on or to move towards threateningly, which describes what the trucks do, not what the bridge failed to do. 'Stand up for' means to defend or support. 'Hold out for' means to insist on getting something before agreeing. Only 'stand up to' replaces 'withstand'.

30. (A) apocryphal

Explanation: 'Far from being X, it was confirmed' needs X to mean the opposite of confirmed, that is, of doubtful truth. Apocryphal means of doubtful authenticity, widely told but probably untrue. 'Exhaustive', 'consistent' and 'lucid' all fit grammatically, but none is the opposite of 'confirmed', so the 'far from' contrast fails.

31. (A) discursive

Explanation: Discursive means moving from one subject to another, digressing, which is exactly what the lectures did. 'Peripatetic' is the main trap: it means travelling from place to place (a peripatetic teacher works in several schools), and it recalls Aristotle teaching while walking, but it describes physical movement, not a wandering line of thought. 'Elliptical' (leaving out words, so hard to follow) tempts because of the note-takers, but the lectures were not compressed; they wandered. 'Pedantic' means over-concerned with minor rules and detail.

32. (B) salutary

Explanation: Salutary means producing a good or useful effect, often through an unpleasant experience; here the fine usefully deterred others. 'Nugatory' (of no value or force) and 'ephemeral' (short-lived) contradict 'considerable' and 'few dared to repeat'. 'Palliative' means relieving symptoms without curing the cause, which does not describe deterrence.

33. (B) equivocally

Explanation: Equivocally means in a way that is open to more than one interpretation, which explains why both sides could claim it. 'Trenchantly' (sharply, forcefully) and 'punctiliously' (with great attention to correct detail) suggest clarity, not double meaning. 'Felicitously' means aptly or pleasingly, which does not explain the rival readings.

34. (D) desuetude

Explanation: Desuetude means a state of disuse; a law or custom that 'falls into desuetude' stops being applied without being formally repealed, which is exactly the situation described. 'Decrepitude' is the near-miss: it means being worn out by age, and it is used of buildings or people, not of rules. 'Dereliction' means abandonment of a building or neglect of duty ('dereliction of duty'), so it may tempt because of the harbour master, but a rule does not fall into dereliction. 'Dissuasion' means persuading someone not to do something.

35. (C) dispassionate

Explanation: Dispassionate means not influenced by strong feelings; calm and impartial. The judge has sympathy but keeps it out of her judgement. 'Indifferent' is the near-miss: it means having no interest or concern, which contradicts the stated 'personal sympathy'. 'Censorious' (severely critical) and 'magnanimous' (generous to a rival) do not fit the refusal to let feeling colour the evidence.

36. (B) The flaw in free farm power lies less in the transfer itself than in its being unrelated to use

Explanation: The closing paragraph states the thesis: 'The lesson is not that subsidies are inherently wasteful, but that their design determines whose behaviour they shape'; a transfer 'blind to use rewards excess'. Per-unit charging is the option the author rejects in paragraph 3. Paragraph 1 says the policy 'did much of what was intended', so it did not fail outright. The pilot scheme keeps the entitlement in place, so replacing subsidies with cash for all goes beyond the passage.

37. (B) the general principle that the rest of the paragraph applies to over-pumping and depletion

Explanation: The paragraph opens with this general claim and then applies it: if the cost of pumping does not rise with use, the farmer has no reason to switch off; water tables fall; deeper wells need stronger pumps drawing more subsidised power. The paragraph's own conclusion is its last sentence ('The subsidy, in other words, finances the very depletion ...'), so the opening statement is the premise, not the conclusion; that rules out the near-miss about falling water tables. The author never rejects the claim; the third paragraph rejects per-unit charging, not this principle. The failure of per-unit charging is explained by metering costs and debt, not by this statement.

38. (A) the refusal of large landholders to pay higher tariffs

Explanation: Paragraph 3 names metering costs, the risk to indebted smallholders, and, through 'not merely because farmers vote', the electoral factor. It says large landholders 'can absorb the cost' and would be 'largely unaffected'; it never says they refused to pay. So their refusal is the one factor not given. The voting option is a trap: 'not merely' means voting is one reason among others, not that it is not a reason.

39. (C) hopeful, though uncertain whether its effect will last

Explanation: The author calls such schemes 'more promising' and reports that consumption falls 'without any loss of the subsidy's political legitimacy', but adds that 'it remains unclear whether the effect survives once the novelty of the payments fades'. That is hope with one stated doubt: durability. The cost option names a doubt the author never raises. The acceptance option is contradicted by the preserved legitimacy. The 'sceptical' option takes the right doubt but gets the attitude wrong; an author who calls a scheme 'more promising' is not sceptical of it.

40. (C) Farmers in the pilot area kept their power use low by drawing water through unmetered diesel pumps

Explanation: The author's case is that paying for unused units makes 'conservation a source of income'. If farmers saved units only by pumping the same water with diesel, power use falls but water is not conserved, which strikes at the core claim. The fiscal cost option is the near-miss, but the passage argues about conservation and legitimacy, not budget savings. Some heavy users do not undo an overall fall. Farmers welcoming the scheme supports its legitimacy.

41. (B) Punishing by outcome lacks a full basis in desert, yet meets demands an intention-only system would neglect

Explanation: The author grants the puzzle ('None of this dissolves the philosophical puzzle') but defends outcome-based punishment as a compromise between treating like choices alike and answering for harms, 'neither demand can be abandoned'. Equal punishment is the subjectivist view the author finds too costly. 'Focus on harm alone' drops the demand to treat like choices alike. The community-reaction option exaggerates one of the two demands into the whole basis of sentencing.

42. (C) both are equally at fault, though only the first must answer for a death

Explanation: The author says 'The second driver is not a better man than the first; he is a luckier one', so their fault is equal. Yet the author accepts that the law may answer for 'the harms that choices produce', which only the first driver caused. 'Morally worse' contradicts 'not a better man'. Equal punishment is the subjectivist conclusion the author rejects. No one in the passage argues that neither should be punished.

43. (C) pervaded throughout by

Explanation: 'The criminal law is shot through with it' means moral luck runs all through the criminal law. 'Shot through with' means filled or permeated with something, as cloth is shot through with a thread of another colour. 'Weakened beyond repair' reads 'shot' as damage. 'Deliberately built around' adds intention the author does not suggest, and 'occasionally' understates 'shot through'.

44. (C) show that the subjectivist position accounts for some existing rules of law

Explanation: The sentence says the subjectivist position 'explains a good deal of modern law, including the rule that an attempt to do the impossible ... may still be punished'. It is offered as support for the position's explanatory power. The option on equal severity overstates the passage, which says only that such attempts 'may still be punished'. The other two options misread the role of the example: it is cited as something the position explains, not as a gap in it or a rule to be abolished.

45. (D) appreciative of its consistency but unconvinced that it is adequate

Explanation: The author grants that it 'has the merit of consistency' and 'explains a good deal of modern law',

but argues it 'purchases its consistency at a cost', ignoring the public side of punishment and the practical problem of proving intention. The 'persuaded but doubtful about adoption' option is the trap: the author does not merely predict rejection by legal systems but gives reasons of the author's own against the position.

46. (B) A concrete case, a general problem, one response to it, objections to that response, and a qualified conclusion

Explanation: Paragraph 1 gives the driver case; paragraph 2 names the general problem of moral luck; paragraph 3 presents the subjectivist response; paragraphs 4 and 5 object to it (public response, practical proof); paragraph 6 concludes with a qualified compromise, conceding that 'None of this dissolves the philosophical puzzle'. There is no firm reform proposal, no claim that any view is 'fully correct', and no historical account or call to abolish.

47. (C) Courts already determine intention reliably in the great majority of criminal trials

Explanation: The practical argument (paragraph 5) is that intentions are hidden and a system based on them would have to infer states of mind 'with a confidence it rarely possesses'. If courts already find intention reliably, that premise fails. Juries being moved by outcomes says nothing against the argument. That many systems punish attempts less is consistent with the passage. Offenders hiding intentions strengthens the argument.

48. (D) A sentence for a grave outcome may be moderated in recognition of the part chance played

Explanation: The final sentence hopes that 'sentencing in cases of bad luck can be tempered by the recognition that the offender's fault and his misfortune are not the same thing'. The 'more just' option is the near-miss: the author says neither demand can be dropped without loss, so ignoring outcomes would not simply be more just. The author warns against pretending the compromise is 'principled all the way down', and says liberal orders rightly avoid intrusive inquiries into the mind.

49. (B) gives a fixed public reference point for deciding how severe punishment should be

Explanation: The sentence reads: 'The harm that actually results provides an anchor, imperfect but public, for the severity of the response.' An anchor here is something fixed that holds the response steady, as opposed to speculation about hidden intentions. 'Fully justifies' contradicts 'imperfect'. 'Drags towards excessive severity' imports a negative sense the author does not intend. The 'opening figure' option is not supported.

50. (C) neglects the role of punishment as a public response to harm actually done

Explanation: The next sentence explains the cost: 'Punishment is not only a judgement about the offender's character; it is also a public response to what has happened in the world.' The subjectivist position, by ignoring outcomes, ignores this. Paragraph 3 says the position does explain impossible attempts. It would treat attempts and completed crimes alike, not punish attempts more harshly. It makes state of mind the only factor, the opposite of treating it as irrelevant.

Section B: Current Affairs and General Knowledge

51. (A) Shigeru Ishiba

Explanation: Sanae Takaichi of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) was elected by the Diet on 21 October 2025, succeeding Shigeru Ishiba, who resigned after the LDP's election losses. Must-know: the LDP's long-time ally Komeito left the coalition, and Takaichi formed her government with the support of the Japan Innovation Party. Kishida was Ishiba's predecessor (2021 to 2024).

Source: https://www.newsonair.gov.in/takaichi-sanae-elected-as-japans-first-female-prime-minister ; https://www.malaymail.com/amp/news/world/2025/10/21/ishiba-bows-out-after-a-year-in-office-paving-way-for-takaichi-to-take-japans-top-job-as-its-first-woman-pm/195393

52. (A) Anandamath

Explanation: Vande Mataram was written by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee (dated 7 November 1875, first published in the journal Bangadarshan) and later included in his novel Anandamath (1882), set against the Sannyasi rebellion. Must-know: Rabindranath Tagore sang it at the 1896 Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress, and on 24 January 1950 Dr Rajendra Prasad announced its status as the National Song. Durgeshnandini (1865) was Bankim's first Bengali novel.

Source: https://static.pib.gov.in/WriteReadData/specificdocs/documents/2025/nov/doc2025116686201.pdf ; https://www.drishtiias.com/daily-updates/daily-news-analysis/150th-anniversary-of-indias-national-song-vande-mataram/print_manually

53. (A) I and II only

Explanation: India beat South Africa by 52 runs at the D.Y. Patil Stadium, Navi Mumbai, on 2 November 2025 to win its first Women's ODI World Cup. Shafali Verma (87 runs and 2 wickets) was Player of the Match. Statement III is wrong: Deepti Sharma was Player of the Tournament (215 runs and 22 wickets), and she also took five wickets in the final. Must-know: South Africa were captained by Laura Wolvaardt; India by Harmanpreet Kaur.

Source: https://www.espncricinfo.com/ci/content/story/1509715.html

54. (C) Puducherry

Explanation: Mahe is a coastal town on the Malabar Coast that forms a district of the Union Territory of Puducherry, although it is surrounded by Kerala's Kannur and Kozhikode districts (hence the Kerala trap). Must-know: INS Mahe was built by Cochin Shipyard and commissioned at the Naval Dockyard, Mumbai, on 24 November 2025 with Army Chief General Upendra Dwivedi as chief guest; its crest carries the Urumi, the flexible sword of Kalaripayattu. The first anti-submarine warfare shallow water craft overall was INS Arnala (built by GRSE, Kolkata), commissioned at Visakhapatnam in June 2025.

Source: https://www.newsonair.gov.in/indian-navy-commissions-ins-mahe-at-naval-dockyard-in-mumbai/ ; https://www.theweek.in/news/defence/2025/11/24/ins-mahe-this-ancient-indian-weapon-decorates-the-crest-of-india-s-anti-sub-shallow-water-warships.amp.html ;

https://www.newsonair.gov.in/indian-navy-set-to-commission-ins-arnala-first-in-asw-swc-series

55. (A) Himachal Pradesh High Court

Explanation: Justice Surya Kant took charge as Chief Justice of the Himachal Pradesh High Court on 5 October 2018 and was elevated to the Supreme Court on 24 May 2019. The Punjab and Haryana High Court is the near miss: he served there as a judge, not as Chief Justice. Must-know: born in Hisar, he is the first CJI from Haryana; he took oath on 24 November 2025 and is due to retire on 9 February 2027.

Source: https://www.sci.gov.in/judge/justice-surya-kant/

56. (A) I and II only

Explanation: The Johannesburg summit (22 to 23 November 2025) was the first G20 summit in Africa, and the African Union became a permanent member under India's presidency at New Delhi in September 2023. Statement III is wrong: despite the US boycott, the leaders adopted a declaration at the start of the summit. Must-know: the United States took over the G20 presidency from South Africa for 2026.

Source: https://www.cbsnews.com/news/g20-summit-south-africa-declaration-us-boycott ; https://newsonair.gov.in/african-union-inducted-as-permanent-member-of-g20-on-indian-proposal

57. (C) Theyyam of Kerala

Explanation: Theyyam, the ritual dance of north Kerala, is not on UNESCO's list. Ramman (2009), Mudiyettu (2010) and Kalbelia (2010) are. Must-know: Deepavali was inscribed at the 20th session of the Intergovernmental Committee, held at the Red Fort, New Delhi (8 to 13 December 2025), taking India's tally to 16 elements; the two before it were Garba of Gujarat (2023) and Durga Puja in Kolkata (2021).

Source: https://www.newsonair.gov.in/unesco-adds-deepavali-to-intangible-cultural-heritage-list ; https://www.pmfias.com/intangible-cultural-heritage/

58. (D) I and II only

Explanation: Statements I and II are correct. Statement III is wrong: the Code on Wages was the only Code enacted in 2019; the Industrial Relations Code, the Code on Social Security and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code were all enacted in 2020. Must-know: the Codes define 'gig work', 'platform work' and 'aggregators' for the first time, and aggregators must contribute 1 to 2% of annual turnover towards social security for these workers.

Source: https://www.business-standard.com/india-news/labour-codes-labour-laws-ministry-of-labour-central-govt-125112100754_1.html

59. (B) I and III only

Explanation: Belém, the gateway city of the Amazon, is the capital of Pará state. Statement II is wrong: the headline 'Global Mutirão' decision was adopted without any roadmap for phasing out fossil fuels. Statement III is correct: Türkiye will physically host COP31 at Antalya, while Australia (through Minister Chris Bowen) holds exclusive authority over the negotiations and will hold a Pre-COP in the Pacific.

Source: https://www.climatechangenews.com/2023/05/30/amazon-gateway-city-belem-will-host-cop30-climate-talks/ ; https://www.pv-tech.org/cop30-agrees-global-mutirao-no-roadmap-phasing-out-fossil-fuels/ ; https://www.pm.gov.au/media/cop-be-hosted-turkiye-australia-leading-negotiations

60. (D) Hamilton

Explanation: The first British Empire Games were held in Hamilton, Canada, in 1930, which is why 2030 is the centenary edition. London (1934), Sydney (1938) and Auckland (1950) hosted later editions. Must-know: Ahmedabad was ratified as host at the Commonwealth Sport General Assembly in Glasgow on 26 November 2025; India hosted once before, at Delhi in 2010.

Source: https://www.etvbharat.com/en/sports/ahmedabad-officially-confirmed-to-host-2030-commonwealth-games-enn25112605482 ; https://worldathletics.org/news/news/amdavad-host-city-2030-commonwealth-games

61. (A) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005

Explanation: The VB-G RAM G Act replaced MGNREGA, 2005. It guarantees at least 125 days of wage employment per rural household per financial year (up from 100). Must-know: it is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with a 60:40 Centre-State cost share (90:10 for North Eastern and Himalayan States), and States may pause works for up to 60 days during peak sowing and harvesting. The Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act was instead subsumed in the Code on Social Security.

Source: https://www.dtnext.in/news/national/g-ram-g-bill-gets-presidents-assent ; https://www.onmanorama.com/news/india/2025/12/21/viksit-bharat-guarantee-rural-employment-president-assent.html ; https://theprint.in/india/president-murmu-gives-assent-to-vb-g-ram-g-bill-2025-act-set-to-replace-mgnrega/2810253

62. (B) the European Union

Explanation: The India-EU FTA was announced at the 16th India-EU Summit in New Delhi on 27 January 2026; Ursula von der Leyen said it created a free trade zone of two billion people. Must-know: European Council President Antonio Costa and Commission President Ursula von der Leyen were the chief guests at Republic Day 2026. The India-UK CETA was signed in July 2025, and the India-EFTA TEPA entered into force on 1 October 2025.

Source: https://ianslive.in/eu-india-have-concluded-the-mother-of-all-deals-says-ursula-von-der-leyen--20260127130604 ; https://ianslive.in/eu-leaders-to-be-chief-guests-at-republic-day-celebrations--20260115162532

63. (D) The Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance

Explanation: Under Section 45ZB(2) of the RBI Act, 1934, the six-member MPC consists of the Governor (ex officio chairperson), the Deputy Governor in charge of monetary policy, one officer of the Bank nominated by the Central Board, and three members appointed by the Central Government. No Finance Ministry secretary sits on the MPC; the Government's role is limited to appointing the three external members. Must-know: the MPC was created by amendments made through the Finance Act, 2016; external members serve a four-year term and cannot be reappointed; the quorum is four, and the Governor has a second or casting vote in case of a tie.

Source: https://lawx.in/acts/section/48/489/4740 ; https://www.gktoday.in/monetary-policy-committee-composition-and-functions/ ; https://www.business-standard.com/amp/economy/news/govt-picks-three-new-members-to-join-rbi-s-monetary-policy-committee-124100101339_1.html

64. (C) Prosperity

Explanation: The three Sutras were People, Planet and Progress; 'Prosperity' was not one of them. Must-know: the summit was held at Bharat Mandapam, with deliberations organised through thematic 'Chakras' (working groups). It followed the Bletchley Park (UK, 2023), Seoul (2024) and Paris AI Action (2025) summits.

Source: https://www.newsonair.gov.in/india-hosts-ai-impact-summit-2026-at-bharat-mandapam ; https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/world/3-sutras-7-chakras-anchor-india-ai-impact-summit-2026-as-global-tech-leaders-gather-at-bharat-mandapam/

65. (C) Ziaur Rahman

Explanation: The BNP was founded in 1978 by Ziaur Rahman, the military officer who became President; his son Tarique Rahman was sworn in as Prime Minister on 17 February 2026. Khaleda Zia (Ziaur Rahman's widow) led the party for over three decades but did not found it; Ershad founded the Jatiya Party and Bhashani was a founder of the Awami League. Must-know: Muhammad Yunus had headed the interim government since August 2024.

Source: https://www.newsonair.gov.in/bangladesh-bnp-chief-tarique-rahman-sworn-in-as-prime-minister ; https://www.npr.org/2026/02/13/nx-s1-5713306/bangladesh-nationalist-party-victory-election-student-uprising-leader ; https://theprint.in/world/tarique-rahman-sworn-in-as-new-prime-minister-of-bangladesh/2856884

66. (D) Bhagirathi

Explanation: Tehri Dam (260.5 m) stands on the Bhagirathi in Tehri Garhwal district, Uttarakhand, and is run by THDC India Limited. The Alaknanda is the nearest trap: it is the other headstream of the Ganga, and the Mandakini and Dhauliganga are tributaries of the Alaknanda, not the Bhagirathi. Must-know: the Bhagirathi rises at Gaumukh (Gangotri Glacier) and meets the Alaknanda at Devprayag, where the combined river takes the name Ganga; the Koteshwar Dam downstream is part of the same Tehri hydropower complex.

Source: https://efms-ug.cwc.gov.in/cwc/frontproject/Tehri-Dam ; https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tehri_Dam ; https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Devprayag

67. (C) 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c

Explanation: 1-b: David Szalay won the Booker Prize 2025 for 'Flesh' (Kiran Desai's 'The Loneliness of Sonia and Sunny' was shortlisted). 2-a: Yang Shuang-zi's 'Taiwan Travelogue', translated by Lin King, won the International Booker 2026, the first Taiwanese winner and first winner translated from Mandarin. 3-d: Banu Mushtaq's Kannada collection 'Heart Lamp', translated by Deepa Bhasthi, won in 2025. 4-c: Toronto-born Canadian poet and classicist Anne Carson won the 2026 Nobel Prize in Literature 'for her pioneering and original oeuvre, characterized by her playful interplay with the classical tradition'.

Source: https://thebookerprizes.com/the-booker-library/prize-years/2025 ; https://thebookerprizes.com/media-centre/press-releases/taiwan-travelogue-by-yang-shuang-zi-translated-by-lin-king-wins-the ; https://thebookerprizes.com/ibp2025 ; https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2026/10/8/canadian-anne-carson-wins-2026-nobel-prize-in-literature ; https://www.nobelprize.org/prizes/literature/2026/summary/

68. (A) Argentina

Explanation: Spain beat Argentina 1-0 after extra time (Ferran Torres, 106th minute) in the final on 19 July 2026, its second World Cup title after 2010. France, the near miss, lost to Spain in the semi-final. Must-know: Spain's Rodri won the Golden Ball, France's Kylian Mbappé the Golden Boot (10 goals), Unai Simón the Golden Glove and Pau Cubarsí the Best Young Player award. The 2026 edition, the first with 48 teams, was co-hosted by the USA, Canada and Mexico.

Source: https://www.theweek.in/news/sports/2026/07/20/fifa-world-cup-2026-awards-from-mbappe-to-rodri-who-won-what-full-list-of-winners.amp.html ; https://www.khaleejtimes.com/sports/fifa-world-cup/spain-reaches-world-cup-2026-final-after-2-0-win-against-france ; https://fourfourtwo.com/competition/rodri-denies-lionel-messi-and-claims-world-cup-golden-ball-after-spain-prevail-against-argentina

69. (B) 1-c, 2-d, 3-b, 4-a

Explanation: Oxford chose 'rage bait', Collins 'vibe coding', Cambridge 'parasocial' and Merriam-Webster 'slop'. Must-know: Australia's Macquarie Dictionary picked 'AI slop' and Dictionary.com picked '67', showing how AI and online culture dominated the 2025 lists.

Source: https://www.downtoearth.org.in/science-technology/slop-vibe-coding-and-glazing-ai-dominates-2025s-words-of-the-year

70. (D) I and III only

Explanation: Statements I and III are correct. Statement II is wrong: the five-judge bench led by CJI B.R. Gavai (opinion of 20 November 2025) rejected 'deemed assent' as a takeover of executive functions and held that courts cannot fix timelines for the Governor (Article 200) or the President (Article 201). Must-know: the reference followed a two-judge bench ruling in the Tamil Nadu Governor case that had set such timelines; the Court also held Article 142 cannot be used to create deemed assent.

Source: https://www.livelaw.in/top-stories/timelines-cant-be-fixed-for-governorspresident-for-bills-assent-no-concept-of-deemed-assent-supreme-court-in-presidential-reference-310575

71. (A) UN High Commissioner for Human Rights

Explanation: Navi Pillay, a South African jurist of Indian Tamil descent born in Durban, was UN High Commissioner for Human Rights from 2008 to 2014 (confirmed by the UN General Assembly in July 2008). Earlier she was a judge and President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and a judge of the International Criminal Court, but never its Prosecutor. Must-know: the Norwegian Nobel Committee honoured her 'efforts to promote peace and international law' (announced 9 October 2026), highlighting her role at the Rwanda tribunal in establishing rape and sexual violence as acts of genocide and crimes against humanity.

Source: https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2026/10/9/who-is-navi-pillay-winner-of-the-2026-nobel-peace-prize ; https://www.hrw.org/news/2026/10/09/human-rights-justice-advocate-navi-pillay-wins-nobel-peace-prize ; https://news.un.org/en/story/2008/07/267502-ban-gratified-general-assembly-endorsement-human-rights-chief-nominee ; https://www.nobelprize.org/prizes/peace/2026/pillay/facts/

72. (D) Akilan and D. Jayakanthan

Explanation: The earlier Tamil Jnanpith laureates were Akilan (1975) and D. Jayakanthan (2002), so Vairamuthu is the third. Kalki, Sujatha and Kannadasan never received it. Must-know: Vairamuthu's novel 'Kallikattu Ithikasam' won the Sahitya Akademi Award (2003); the 59th Jnanpith went to Hindi writer Vinod Kumar Shukla.

Source: https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/india/tamil-poet-vairamuthu-wins-60th-jnanpith-award/ ; https://www.drishtiias.com/state-pcs-current-affairs/60th-jnanpith-award-for-2025/print_manually

73. (B) 1-b, 2-d, 3-c, 4-a

Explanation: Physics: Belgian-born Francis Halzen (University of Wisconsin-Madison), for decisive contributions to the IceCube Neutrino Observatory and the discovery of astrophysical high-energy neutrinos. Chemistry: Henri Kagan (France) and Kenso Soai (Japan), for non-linear effects and autocatalysis in asymmetric synthesis. Economic Sciences: Americans Robert Hall and Michael Woodford, for the microeconomic foundations of macroeconomic stabilisation. Physiology or Medicine: Karl Deisseroth (USA), Peter Hegemann and Georg Nagel (Germany), 'for their discovery of a molecular switch for nerve cells', the light-gated ion channels behind optogenetics.

Source:
https://www.bostonglobe.com/2026/10/06/world/scientist-who-hunts-mysterious-ghost-particles-antarctic-ice-wins-nobel-prize-physics/ ; https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2026/10/7/henri-kagan-kenso-soai-win-chemistry-nobel-for-mirror-image-breakthrough ; https://www.nber.org/news/robert-hall-and-michael-woodford-awarded-2026-nobel-prize ; https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2026/10/5/nobel-medicine-prize-honours-us-and-german-scientists-for-optogenetics-work

74. (B) Vitamin B1 (thiamine)

Explanation: Beriberi results from a lack of thiamine (vitamin B1). Wet beriberi affects the heart and circulation, while dry beriberi affects the nerves; Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome, common in heavy drinkers, is linked to the same deficiency. The closest trap is niacin (vitamin B3), whose deficiency causes pellagra, remembered by the 3 Ds: dermatitis, diarrhoea and dementia. Must-know: Christiaan Eijkman won the 1929 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for discovering the antineuritic vitamin, after studying beriberi in birds fed polished rice; vitamin B12 deficiency causes pernicious anaemia.

Source: https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/000339.htm ; https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/000342.htm ; https://www.nobelprize.org/prizes/medicine/1929/eijkman/facts/

75. (C) AST SpaceMobile

Explanation: BlueBird Block-2 (about 6,100 kg) belongs to US-based AST SpaceMobile and is designed to provide cellular broadband directly from space to ordinary mobile phones. It was launched from Sriharikota on 24 December 2025. Must-know: LVM3, nicknamed 'Bahubali', is ISRO's heaviest launcher and also launched Chandrayaan-3; OneWeb satellites were launched by LVM3 earlier, which makes it the near miss.

Source: https://www.nsilindia.co.in/news-details/751 ; https://www.theweek.in/wire-updates/national/2025/12/24/mds11-isro-4th-ld-satellite.html ; https://www.businesstoday.in/technology/news/story/isro-lvm3-m6-launch-explained-all-you-need-to-know-about-bluebird-block-2-satellite-508017-2025-12-24

76. (B) 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c

Explanation: Rashtriya Ekta Diwas (31 October) marks Sardar Patel's birth anniversary; its 150th was celebrated at Ekta Nagar in 2025. Janjatiya Gaurav Divas (15 November) marks Bhagwan Birsa Munda's birth anniversary, also his 150th in 2025. National Space Day (23 August) marks Chandrayaan-3's landing in 2023. Samvidhan Divas (26 November) marks the adoption of the Constitution in 1949.

Source: https://www.newsonair.gov.in/pm-modi-to-lead-nation-in-grand-national-unity-day-celebrations-at-statue-of-unity/ ; https://www.newsonair.gov.in/nation-celebrates-janjatiya-gaurav-divas-today/ ; https://newsonair.gov.in/india-celebrates-first-national-space-day-on-august-23 ; https://en.vikaspedia.in/education/childrens-corner/important-days

77. (D) Gurdwara Sis Ganj Sahib

Explanation: Gurdwara Sis Ganj Sahib in Chandni Chowk marks the spot where the ninth Guru was executed on Aurangzeb's orders. Gurdwara Rakab Ganj Sahib, opposite Parliament House, is the near miss: it marks where his body was cremated by Lakhi Shah Vanjara. Must-know: the Guru is honoured as 'Hind di Chadar'; Bhai Jaita carried his head to Anandpur Sahib.

Source: https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/delhi/sis-ganj-rakab-ganj-sahib-recount-sikh-valour-sacrifice

78. (B) Doha

Explanation: Doha, Qatar, will host the 21st Asian Games in 2030, its second time after 2006. Riyadh, the near miss, will host the 2034 edition. Must-know: the closing ceremony was held at Mizuho Park Athletic Stadium, Nagoya; Hangzhou hosted 2022 (held in 2023) and Jakarta-Palembang hosted 2018.

Source: https://www.drishtiias.com/state-pcs-current-affairs/asian-games-2026-japan-signs-off-doha-to-host-2030-edition ; https://www.qatar-tribune.com/article/257520/sports/qatar-begins-journey-to-doha-2030-as-aichi-nagoya-2026-asian-games-close

79. (C) Sattriya

Explanation: Sattriya was introduced in Assam by Srimanta Sankardev (15th to 16th century) and nurtured in the sattras, the Vaishnava monasteries from which it takes its name; it was traditionally performed by male monks called bhokots. Manipuri is the nearest trap because it is also a Vaishnava form (built around the Raslila), but it belongs to Manipur. Must-know: the Sangeet Natak Akademi recognised Sattriya as a classical dance on 15 November 2000; Sankardev's one-act plays, the Ankiya Naat, are staged as Bhaona.

Source: https://www.insightsonindia.com/indian-heritage-culture/indian-dance/classical-dance-forms-in-india/sattriya/ ; https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sattriya

80. (B) Population Enumeration, the second phase (January to February 2027)

Explanation: Caste is enumerated only in the second phase, Population Enumeration, as part of the individual household schedule. The MHA notification of October 2026 fixes house-to-house enumeration from 25 January to 28 February 2027 (revisional round 1 to 5 March 2027), preceded by an online self-enumeration window from 10 to 24 January 2027. The first phase, Houselisting and Housing Census (April to September 2026, about 30 days in each State/UT), records housing conditions and amenities, not caste. Must-know: it is India's first digital census, the 16th census overall and the 8th since Independence, and the first since Independence to enumerate caste across all communities; the reference date is 00:00 hours on 1 March 2027 (1 October 2026 for snow-bound areas such as Ladakh).

Source:
https://www.devdiscourse.com/article/headlines/3999733-mha-notifies-census-2027-population-enumeration-schedule-house-to-house-exercise-from-january-25 ; https://newsable.asianetnews.com/india/mha-announces-schedule-for-census-2027-population-enumeration-phase-articleshow-dv4wigk ; https://www.newsonair.gov.in/worlds-largest-and-first-digitallly-conducted-indias-census-2027-begins-today

81. (B) Only I and III

Explanation: I is implicit: if the courses had nothing to do with district-court work, they could not improve representation there. III is implicit: a proposal to improve quality presupposes that the present quality can be improved. II is not needed: the proposal covers all advocates, and it can improve district-court representation even if many advocates also practise elsewhere. Hence only I and III.

82. (D) Over the same year, daytime thefts in the wards with the new lights showed no fall at all.

Explanation: The conclusion is that the lights (which matter only at night) caused the fall. If daytime thefts in the same wards did not fall, a general cause that would reduce theft at all hours (more policing, better economy, fewer thieves) becomes less likely, and the drop is isolated to the hours the lights operate. Extra patrols and an existing downward trend are alternative causes, so they weaken. Residents feeling safer says nothing about the behaviour of thieves.

83. (A) The top-paying firms hire only from their own interns, and they offer the same small number of internship places each year.

Explanation: The argument assumes that if every student does three internships, the salary premium will spread to all of them. Option A cuts this link: the high salaries come from top firms that recruit only their own interns, and those firms offer a fixed, small number of places. Making internships compulsory will add internships elsewhere but will not create more of these places, so starting salaries in general will not rise. Option C supports the argument. Option B is about how long the job search takes, not about salary, so it does not touch the conclusion. Option D is the closest distractor: it says the rule would be hard to follow, but the argument is that the rule would raise salaries if followed, and difficulty does not show that it would fail to do so.

84. (C) Only I, II and III

Explanation: Chain: Finals -> Workshop -> Not failed. I: Meera reached the finals, so she attended the workshop, so she did not fail. True. II: Arun failed; anyone who attended the workshop did not fail, so Arun did not attend. True. III: everyone in the finals attended the workshop; Arun did not, so he was not in the finals. True. IV reverses the first statement (Workshop -> Finals) and does not follow. Hence I, II and III.

85. (A) Only I

Explanation: I follows: the statement itself records that weekend sales fell and shops are moving out since the charge came in, which is unfavourable to local businesses. II goes further: the statement only places the two events side by side and never says the charge caused the shift. III is also a causal claim the statement does not make; ridership and speed both rose, but no link is stated. Only I follows.

86. (D) Minor town collisions fell after speed-breakers came up, while a new expressway brought fewer but deadlier crashes.

Explanation: The puzzle is fewer accidents but more deaths, so the answer must show that the average accident has become more deadly. Option D does exactly this: the many minor collisions that disappeared were rarely fatal, while the new expressway adds a small number of high-speed crashes that kill far more often. So the total count falls while deaths rise. Option A explains why deaths might rise, but more vehicles should mean more accidents, so it makes the fall in accidents harder to understand. Option B would reduce deaths, so it deepens the puzzle. Option C is the trap: patients from other districts would raise hospital admissions, but the statement counts only deaths in accidents occurring in Ruralpur, so outside cases do not enter the figure.

87. (C) It treats a trait shared by a group of successful founders as a requirement for success.

Explanation: The conclusion says early rising is necessary ("you must"). The only evidence is that the successful founders the speaker met share the trait; it does not show that founders without it fail. Option (A) is the trap: the argument does not claim early rising is sufficient, it claims it is necessary. Options (B) and (D) do not describe a defect in the logic.

88. (B) If Aman joins the firm, he will move to Mumbai or to Pune. He will not move to Pune. So, if he joins the firm, he will move to Mumbai.

Explanation: Pattern: If P, then (Q or R). Not R. Therefore, if P, then Q. Option (B) matches exactly (P = joins firm, Q = Mumbai, R = Pune). Option (A) affirms a consequence to prove the condition (a different and invalid form). Option (C) is valid but has a different form (if P then Q and R; not R; so not P). Option (D) denies the condition, which is invalid.

89. (D) Only I and II

Explanation: I is implicit: the notice uses non-collection as the reason to segregate, which works only if residents would see non-collection as a problem. II is implicit: if the corporation stopped collecting segregated waste too, asking residents to segregate would achieve nothing, and the bins at the gate assume collection continues. III is not implicit: a request of this kind assumes that at least some residents do not yet segregate, but nothing in it requires that most residents would fail to do so. The word 'most' makes III too strong, so the answer is Only I and II.

90. (A) Only I and III

Explanation: I weakens: "justice faster" refers to how quickly litigants get justice, and if total time is unchanged, the gain at the first stage is cancelled later. III weakens: a figure taken from an unusual, low-filing period may not represent normal working of the system. II does not weaken: more filings say nothing about whether the time taken has fallen. Hence I and III.

91. (C) Only I and II

Explanation: I strengthens: random assignment rules out the possibility that the two groups differed from the start. II strengthens: it shows how handwriting itself produces better recall (its slowness forces summarising), so the effect really does come from handwriting. III weakens: it suggests the handwriters were stronger students to begin with, an alternative explanation. Hence only I and II.

92. (B) Y filed its accounts for 2022.

Explanation: Y missed 2021. Had it also missed 2022, it would have failed for two consecutive years and lost

recognition, but it has stayed recognised without a break. So it must have filed for 2022. Y could have missed some other single year (say 2017) without losing recognition, so options (A) and (C) need not be true. Y could also have missed 2019 as a single gap (filing in 2018 and 2020), so the 2019 filing is not certain either. The only definite conclusion is the filing for 2022.

93. (A) In November, fewer Class 10 and 12 students will have reasons to stay away from sports day than in February.

Explanation: The decision is meant to solve the problem of senior students skipping sports day. It works only if, in November, those students do not face equal or greater reasons to stay away, for example another set of examinations. That is option A; negate it (just as many will stay away in November) and the move achieves nothing. Option B is not needed: it does not matter where the students spent the day. Option C is the closest distractor, but the principal's aim is attendance, which can rise even if students are indifferent to the event, so their preference is not required. Option D concerns weather, which the principal's stated reason does not depend on.

94. (D) Only I and IV

Explanation: I follows: the studies report the two things together. IV follows: the statement says some municipal bodies are reluctant to regularise illegal connections. II does not follow: the statement says only that regularisation "may be seen as" legitimising encroachment, not that it would. III does not follow: the studies show an association, not a cause. Hence only I and IV.

95. (B) Vehicles with unreadable plates are checked by hand before the lanes, causing long queues.

Explanation: The claim is about delay to travellers, but the evidence measures only the time spent inside the plaza lane. If vehicles now wait in long queues before reaching the lane, total delay may not have fallen at all, so the figure does not support the claim. Double charging and higher rates concern money, not time. Electronic tags at older plazas do not affect whether the new plazas removed delay.

96. (C) Only I and II

Explanation: I explains it: total riders can rise because free riders have doubled, while revenue falls because fewer riders pay. II explains it: with distance-based fares, shorter trips mean each ticket earns less, so revenue can fall even with more riders. III concerns costs, not fare revenue, so it does not explain why revenue fell. Hence only I and II.

97. (A) It overlooks that, on these very figures, as many people are convicted as before, on far more registered cases.

Explanation: Work out the numbers. Take 100 registered cases before the units: 40% convicted gives 40 convictions. Now there are 160 cases (a 60% rise): 25% of 160 is also 40 convictions. So the number of offenders convicted has not fallen at all; the rate fell only because many more cases are now being registered. Treating a lower rate on a larger base as proof of worse handling is the flaw, which is option A. Option B is irrelevant because the argument makes no claim about how much crime there would have been. Option C is a general complaint that applies to any short study and does not touch the logic. Option D is the closest distractor, but if some registered cases were not genuine, that would help explain the low rate rather than expose the argument's error; the argument's own figures already defeat it without any assumption about genuineness.

98. (D) Only I and II

Explanation: I is needed: if age could not be checked with reasonable accuracy, compulsory verification would not keep children away from anything. II is needed: if no harmful content reaches children now, there is nothing to protect them from. III is too strong: the argument says the measure will protect children, not that it will close every route; it holds even if some children find other ways. Hence only I and II.

99. (B) Where nest boxes were put up on buildings, sparrows recovered in three years though towers increased.

Explanation: Option (B) is a natural test of both causes at once: when nesting spaces were restored, sparrows returned even though tower radiation increased. That supports nesting space as the main cause and counts against radiation. The village decline is consistent with many causes. Insect effects point, if anything, towards radiation. The building materials restate the premise without showing it causes the decline.

100. (A) The fall in poorer students' share was partly caused by their being unable to afford coaching.

Explanation: The Minister links the fall in the share of poorer students to the cost of coaching and predicts that cheaper coaching will reverse it. That works only if unaffordable coaching was at least part of the cause; negate it (the fall had nothing to do with coaching) and the prediction collapses. Coaching need not be the only route (too strong). Future income growth is not needed. The cap can help even if some centres already charge less.

101. (C) In a neighbouring State that capped fees, centres halved teaching hours and poorer students' results did not improve.

Explanation: The critics claim two things: centres will respond to the cap by cutting teaching hours and teacher quality, and the cheaper coaching will then be of little use. Option C supports both parts with evidence from a comparable State: hours were cut, and poorer students gained nothing. Option A weakens the reply, because if most costs are rent, centres could save there rather than on teaching. Option B shows a reaction to the cap but says nothing about the quality of the coaching that remains. Option D weakens the reply, since it suggests that teachers without formal qualifications can still teach well.

102. (B) Only I and III

Explanation: I: fees tripled (a 200% rise) while income rose 60%, so fees rose faster. True. III: such a fee is now 3 times its old level and the family's income 1.6 times, so the fee as a share of income is 3/1.6 = 1.875 times the old share. True. II confuses share with number: a fall from 22% to 9% is a fall in proportion, and if total admissions grew enough the actual number could even have risen. Hence only I and III.

103. (C) Three

Explanation: Working: By 1 and 2, Charu is in seat 1 or 7 and Amit in seat 4, so Gauri is in seat 5 (clue 3). By 8 and 11, Bina gets off at Kota and Firoz at Vapi.
Case Charu in seat 7: Ekta must be in seat 2 or 6 (clue 13);

seat 6 would leave no seat for Bina to her right, so Ekta is in seat 2. Firoz must sit immediately right of the Mathura passenger: Firoz in seat 6 makes Gauri the Mathura passenger, which breaks clue 10; Firoz in seat 3 makes Ekta the Mathura passenger, impossible because Ekta gets off after Amit; Firoz in seat 1 has no one to his left. So Charu is in seat 1.
Case Charu in seat 1: if Ekta is in seat 2, Firoz can only be in 3, 6 or 7, and each fails (3 makes Ekta the Mathura passenger, 6 makes Gauri the Mathura passenger, 7 needs Dhruv in 3 and Bina in 6, so Bina would be the Mathura passenger, but she gets off at Kota). So Ekta is in seat 6 and Bina in seat 7. Dhruv and Firoz take seats 2 and 3. If Firoz were in 2, Charu would get off at Mathura, and then neither end passenger (Charu, Bina) could get off at Mumbai (clue 5). So Dhruv is in 2 and gets off at Mathura, Firoz is in 3, and Charu gets off at Mumbai. Seat 3 (Firoz, Vapi) and seat 5 (Gauri) are consecutive stops, so Gauri gets off at Surat, leaving Ratlam for Amit and Vadodara for Ekta.
Final (seat: passenger, stop): 1 Charu Mumbai; 2 Dhruv Mathura; 3 Firoz Vapi; 4 Amit Ratlam; 5 Gauri Surat; 6 Ekta Vadodara; 7 Bina Kota.
Gauri gets off at Surat; the next stop is Vapi, which is Firoz (seat 3). Bina is in seat 7. Seats 4, 5 and 6 lie between them: three passengers.

104. (A) Gauri and Ekta
Explanation: Working: By 1 and 2, Charu is in seat 1 or 7 and Amit in seat 4, so Gauri is in seat 5 (clue 3). By 8 and 11, Bina gets off at Kota and Firoz at Vapi.
Case Charu in seat 7: Ekta must be in seat 2 or 6 (clue 13); seat 6 would leave no seat for Bina to her right, so Ekta is in seat 2. Firoz must sit immediately right of the Mathura passenger: Firoz in seat 6 makes Gauri the Mathura passenger, which breaks clue 10; Firoz in seat 3 makes Ekta the Mathura passenger, impossible because Ekta gets off after Amit; Firoz in seat 1 has no one to his left. So Charu is in seat 1.
Case Charu in seat 1: if Ekta is in seat 2, Firoz can only be in 3, 6 or 7, and each fails (3 makes Ekta the Mathura passenger, 6 makes Gauri the Mathura passenger, 7 needs Dhruv in 3 and Bina in 6, so Bina would be the Mathura passenger, but she gets off at Kota). So Ekta is in seat 6 and Bina in seat 7. Dhruv and Firoz take seats 2 and 3. If Firoz were in 2, Charu would get off at Mathura, and then neither end passenger (Charu, Bina) could get off at Mumbai (clue 5). So Dhruv is in 2 and gets off at Mathura, Firoz is in 3, and Charu gets off at Mumbai. Seat 3 (Firoz, Vapi) and seat 5 (Gauri) are consecutive stops, so Gauri gets off at Surat, leaving Ratlam for Amit and Vadodara for Ekta.
Final (seat: passenger, stop): 1 Charu Mumbai; 2 Dhruv Mathura; 3 Firoz Vapi; 4 Amit Ratlam; 5 Gauri Surat; 6 Ekta Vadodara; 7 Bina Kota.
Gauri (seat 5, Surat) and Ekta (seat 6, Vadodara): adjacent seats, consecutive stops. Amit and Ekta get off at consecutive stops but sit in seats 4 and 6. Firoz and Gauri get off at consecutive stops but sit in seats 3 and 5. Dhruv and Bina get off at consecutive stops but sit in seats 2 and 7.

105. (D) Dhruv
Explanation: Working: By 1 and 2, Charu is in seat 1 or 7 and Amit in seat 4, so Gauri is in seat 5 (clue 3). By 8 and 11, Bina gets off at Kota and Firoz at Vapi.
Case Charu in seat 7: Ekta must be in seat 2 or 6 (clue 13); seat 6 would leave no seat for Bina to her right, so Ekta is in seat 2. Firoz must sit immediately right of the Mathura passenger: Firoz in seat 6 makes Gauri the Mathura passenger, which breaks clue 10; Firoz in seat 3 makes Ekta the Mathura passenger, impossible because Ekta gets off after Amit; Firoz in seat 1 has no one to his left. So Charu is in seat 1.
Case Charu in seat 1: if Ekta is in seat 2, Firoz can only be in 3, 6 or 7, and each fails (3 makes Ekta the Mathura passenger, 6 makes Gauri the Mathura passenger, 7 needs Dhruv in 3 and Bina in 6, so Bina would be the Mathura passenger, but she gets off at Kota). So Ekta is in seat 6 and Bina in seat 7. Dhruv and Firoz take seats 2 and 3. If Firoz were in 2, Charu would get off at Mathura, and then neither end passenger (Charu, Bina) could get off at Mumbai (clue 5). So Dhruv is in 2 and gets off at Mathura, Firoz is in 3, and Charu gets off at Mumbai. Seat 3 (Firoz, Vapi) and seat 5 (Gauri) are consecutive stops, so Gauri gets off at Surat, leaving Ratlam for Amit and Vadodara for Ekta.
Final (seat: passenger, stop): 1 Charu Mumbai; 2 Dhruv Mathura; 3 Firoz Vapi; 4 Amit Ratlam; 5 Gauri Surat; 6 Ekta Vadodara; 7 Bina Kota.
The right end (seat 7) is Bina, who gets off at Kota. The stop before Kota is Mathura, where Dhruv gets off.

106. (B) One
Explanation: Working: By 1 and 2, Charu is in seat 1 or 7 and Amit in seat 4, so Gauri is in seat 5 (clue 3). By 8 and 11, Bina gets off at Kota and Firoz at Vapi.
Case Charu in seat 7: Ekta must be in seat 2 or 6 (clue 13); seat 6 would leave no seat for Bina to her right, so Ekta is in seat 2. Firoz must sit immediately right of the Mathura passenger: Firoz in seat 6 makes Gauri the Mathura passenger, which breaks clue 10; Firoz in seat 3 makes Ekta the Mathura passenger, impossible because Ekta gets off after Amit; Firoz in seat 1 has no one to his left. So Charu is in seat 1.
Case Charu in seat 1: if Ekta is in seat 2, Firoz can only be in 3, 6 or 7, and each fails (3 makes Ekta the Mathura passenger, 6 makes Gauri the Mathura passenger, 7 needs Dhruv in 3 and Bina in 6, so Bina would be the Mathura passenger, but she gets off at Kota). So Ekta is in seat 6 and Bina in seat 7. Dhruv and Firoz take seats 2 and 3. If Firoz were in 2, Charu would get off at Mathura, and then neither end passenger (Charu, Bina) could get off at Mumbai (clue 5). So Dhruv is in 2 and gets off at Mathura, Firoz is in 3, and Charu gets off at Mumbai. Seat 3 (Firoz, Vapi) and seat 5 (Gauri) are consecutive stops, so Gauri gets off at Surat, leaving Ratlam for Amit and Vadodara for Ekta.
Final (seat: passenger, stop): 1 Charu Mumbai; 2 Dhruv Mathura; 3 Firoz Vapi; 4 Amit Ratlam; 5 Gauri Surat; 6 Ekta Vadodara; 7 Bina Kota.
New order by stops: 1 Dhruv, 2 Bina, 3 Amit, 4 Ekta, 5 Gauri, 6 Firoz, 7 Charu. Compare with the old order: 1 Charu, 2 Dhruv, 3 Firoz, 4 Amit, 5 Gauri, 6 Ekta, 7 Bina. Only Gauri (seat 5) stays in the same seat.

107. (D) The passenger who gets off at Surat sits immediately to the left of the one who gets off at Ratlam.
Explanation: Working: By 1 and 2, Charu is in seat 1 or 7 and Amit in seat 4, so Gauri is in seat 5 (clue 3). By 8 and 11, Bina gets off at Kota and Firoz at Vapi.
Case Charu in seat 7: Ekta must be in seat 2 or 6 (clue 13); seat 6 would leave no seat for Bina to her right, so Ekta is in seat 2. Firoz must sit immediately right of the Mathura

passenger: Firoz in seat 6 makes Gauri the Mathura passenger, which breaks clue 10; Firoz in seat 3 makes Ekta the Mathura passenger, impossible because Ekta gets off after Amit; Firoz in seat 1 has no one to his left. So Charu is in seat 1.
Case Charu in seat 1: if Ekta is in seat 2, Firoz can only be in 3, 6 or 7, and each fails (3 makes Ekta the Mathura passenger, 6 makes Gauri the Mathura passenger, 7 needs Dhruv in 3 and Bina in 6, so Bina would be the Mathura passenger, but she gets off at Kota). So Ekta is in seat 6 and Bina in seat 7. Dhruv and Firoz take seats 2 and 3. If Firoz were in 2, Charu would get off at Mathura, and then neither end passenger (Charu, Bina) could get off at Mumbai (clue 5). So Dhruv is in 2 and gets off at Mathura, Firoz is in 3, and Charu gets off at Mumbai. Seat 3 (Firoz, Vapi) and seat 5 (Gauri) are consecutive stops, so Gauri gets off at Surat, leaving Ratlam for Amit and Vadodara for Ekta.
Final (seat: passenger, stop): 1 Charu Mumbai; 2 Dhruv Mathura; 3 Firoz Vapi; 4 Amit Ratlam; 5 Gauri Surat; 6 Ekta Vadodara; 7 Bina Kota.
Seat 3 is Firoz (Vapi): true. Dhruv is in seat 2 and Ekta in seat 6, with seats 3, 4, 5 between: true. Second from the right is Ekta (Vadodara), and Amit gets off at Ratlam, the stop just before: true. Surat is Gauri (seat 5) and Ratlam is Amit (seat 4): Gauri is to the right of Amit, not the left, so this statement is false.

108. (A) Q and R

Explanation: Key deductions: Rao hears S. Q argues the day before S, so Q cannot be heard by Rao (no judge sits on consecutive days), and rule 8 rules out Kapur; so Q is heard by Menon. Menon's two teams are therefore Q and R. T is not heard by Rao (rule 8) and cannot be heard by Menon (already full), so T is heard by Kapur. So Q and R are always heard by Menon. The other pairs share a judge only in some schedules: for example, P is heard by Kapur in the schedule T, U, Q, S, R, P (judges Kapur, Rao, Menon, Rao, Menon, Kapur) but by Rao in others, and U is heard by Rao in that same schedule but by Kapur when U argues on Monday.

109. (B) Q

Explanation: Key deductions: Rao hears S. Q argues the day before S, so Q cannot be heard by Rao (no judge sits on consecutive days), and rule 8 rules out Kapur; so Q is heard by Menon. Menon's two teams are therefore Q and R. T is not heard by Rao (rule 8) and cannot be heard by Menon (already full), so T is heard by Kapur. With R on Wednesday: if T argued on Saturday, Q-S would take Monday-Tuesday or Thursday-Friday and U, P would be left with two consecutive days, breaking rule 4. So T argues on Monday. Then Q-S take Thursday-Friday or Friday-Saturday. Thursday-Friday gives T, U, R, Q, S, P, where R (Wednesday) and Q (Thursday) are both heard by Menon on consecutive days: not allowed. So the order is T, U, R, P, Q, S (judges Kapur, Rao, Menon, Kapur, Menon, Rao), and Q argues on Friday.

110. (C) P is heard by Justice Rao.

Explanation: Key deductions: Rao hears S. Q argues the day before S, so Q cannot be heard by Rao (no judge sits on consecutive days), and rule 8 rules out Kapur; so Q is heard by Menon. Menon's two teams are therefore Q and R. T is not heard by Rao (rule 8) and cannot be heard by Menon (already full), so T is heard by Kapur. If T argues on Saturday, Kapur (who hears T) sits on Monday and Saturday. Monday's team cannot be T (Saturday), R (rule 3), Q (not Kapur), S (comes after Q) or P (comes after U), so U argues on Monday before Kapur. P must be heard by a judge other than U's (rule 7), and Menon is full, so P is heard by Rao. The two possible orders are U, R, P, Q, S, T and U, Q, S, R, P, T, so R on Tuesday and S on Friday are only possible, and U is heard by Kapur, not Rao.

111. (C) Thursday

Explanation: Key deductions: Rao hears S. Q argues the day before S, so Q cannot be heard by Rao (no judge sits on consecutive days), and rule 8 rules out Kapur; so Q is heard by Menon. Menon's two teams are therefore Q and R. T is not heard by Rao (rule 8) and cannot be heard by Menon (already full), so T is heard by Kapur. Tuesday is ruled out because Kapur sits on Monday. If Kapur sat on Wednesday, the judges would be Kapur-Menon-Kapur-Rao-Menon-Rao or Kapur-Rao-Kapur-Menon-Rao-Menon; in the first, Q and S would have to be Friday and Saturday, putting U and P on Wednesday and Thursday (consecutive); in the second, R would be on Thursday and Q on Saturday, leaving no day for S. If Kapur sat on Friday, the judges would be Kapur-Menon-Rao-Menon-Kapur-Rao (Q, S on Tuesday, Wednesday and P, U on Friday, Saturday, consecutive) or Kapur-Rao-Menon-Rao-Kapur-Menon (Q on Saturday, no day for S). Thursday works: T, Q, S, U, R, P with judges Kapur, Menon, Rao, Kapur, Menon, Rao satisfies every rule.

112. (A) T, U, R, P, Q, S

Explanation: Key deductions: Rao hears S. Q argues the day before S, so Q cannot be heard by Rao (no judge sits on consecutive days), and rule 8 rules out Kapur; so Q is heard by Menon. Menon's two teams are therefore Q and R. T is not heard by Rao (rule 8) and cannot be heard by Menon (already full), so T is heard by Kapur. All four orders satisfy rules 1 to 4, so the judges decide. T, U, R, Q, S, P and U, R, Q, S, P, T both place R and Q (both Menon) on consecutive days. In U, Q, S, P, R, T, U is on Monday (Kapur), so P needs Rao (rule 7), but S is heard by Rao on Wednesday and P argues on Thursday: Rao would sit on consecutive days. T, U, R, P, Q, S works with judges Kapur, Rao, Menon, Kapur, Menon, Rao.

113. (D) Anand, Bose, Chacko, Deepa, Harsh

Explanation: Key deductions: (a) If Chacko is left out, both Anand and Bose must be in (rule 1), so Deepa is in and Eshan is out; Harsh is out (rule 6) and so Gurpreet is out (rule 5); only Deepa and Fatima remain as students, giving 4 members. So Chacko is always selected, and Fatima never (rule 4). (b) If Harsh is left out, Gurpreet is out too, leaving only Deepa and Eshan as students; then all three faculty are needed, but Bose and Eshan clash. So Harsh is always selected. (c) If Deepa is left out, Anand is out, so the faculty are Bose and Chacko and three students are needed from Eshan, Gurpreet, Harsh, but Bose and Eshan clash. So Deepa is always selected. With Chacko, Deepa and Harsh fixed, two more come from Anand, Bose, Eshan, Gurpreet: Anand-Bose, Anand-Eshan, Anand-Gurpreet or Bose-Gurpreet (Bose-Eshan clash; Eshan-Gurpreet leaves only one faculty member). The four committees are: {Anand, Bose, Chacko, Deepa, Harsh}, {Anand, Chacko, Deepa, Eshan, Harsh}, {Anand, Chacko, Deepa, Gurpreet, Harsh}, {Bose, Chacko, Deepa, Gurpreet, Harsh}. Option (A) has Bose with Eshan (rule 3). Option (B) has Anand without Deepa (rule 2). Option (C) has Harsh without Chacko (rule 6). Anand, Bose, Chacko, Deepa, Harsh breaks no rule.

114. (B) Fatima is selected.

Explanation: Key deductions: (a) If Chacko is left out, both Anand and Bose must be in (rule 1), so Deepa is in and Eshan is out; Harsh is out (rule 6) and so Gurpreet is out (rule 5); only Deepa and Fatima remain as students, giving 4 members. So Chacko is always selected, and Fatima never (rule 4). (b) If Harsh is left out, Gurpreet is out too, leaving only Deepa and Eshan as students; then all three faculty are needed, but Bose and Eshan clash. So Harsh is always selected. (c) If Deepa is left out, Anand is out, so the faculty are Bose and Chacko and three students are needed from Eshan, Gurpreet, Harsh, but Bose and Eshan clash. So Deepa is always selected. With Chacko, Deepa and Harsh fixed, two more come from Anand, Bose, Eshan, Gurpreet: Anand-Bose, Anand-Eshan, Anand-Gurpreet or Bose-Gurpreet (Bose-Eshan clash; Eshan-Gurpreet leaves only one faculty member). The four committees are: {Anand, Bose, Chacko, Deepa, Harsh}, {Anand, Chacko, Deepa, Eshan, Harsh}, {Anand, Chacko, Deepa, Gurpreet, Harsh}, {Bose, Chacko, Deepa, Gurpreet, Harsh}. Fatima can never be selected: leaving Chacko out to make room for her leaves too few eligible students. Bose with Gurpreet, Anand with Eshan, and a committee without Anand ({Bose, Chacko, Deepa, Gurpreet, Harsh}) are all possible.

115. (A) Gurpreet is selected.

Explanation: Key deductions: (a) If Chacko is left out, both Anand and Bose must be in (rule 1), so Deepa is in and Eshan is out; Harsh is out (rule 6) and so Gurpreet is out (rule 5); only Deepa and Fatima remain as students, giving 4 members. So Chacko is always selected, and Fatima never (rule 4). (b) If Harsh is left out, Gurpreet is out too, leaving only Deepa and Eshan as students; then all three faculty are needed, but Bose and Eshan clash. So Harsh is always selected. (c) If Deepa is left out, Anand is out, so the faculty are Bose and Chacko and three students are needed from Eshan, Gurpreet, Harsh, but Bose and Eshan clash. So Deepa is always selected. With Chacko, Deepa and Harsh fixed, two more come from Anand, Bose, Eshan, Gurpreet: Anand-Bose, Anand-Eshan, Anand-Gurpreet or Bose-Gurpreet (Bose-Eshan clash; Eshan-Gurpreet leaves only one faculty member). The four committees are: {Anand, Bose, Chacko, Deepa, Harsh}, {Anand, Chacko, Deepa, Eshan, Harsh}, {Anand, Chacko, Deepa, Gurpreet, Harsh}, {Bose, Chacko, Deepa, Gurpreet, Harsh}. With Bose, the only committees are {Anand, Bose, Chacko, Deepa, Harsh} and {Bose, Chacko, Deepa, Gurpreet, Harsh}. Gurpreet is selected in the second. Eshan is barred by rule 3. Anand and Gurpreet are never together with Bose. If Anand is selected with Bose, Chacko is also there, making three faculty members, not two.

116. (B) 4

Explanation: Key deductions: (a) If Chacko is left out, both Anand and Bose must be in (rule 1), so Deepa is in and Eshan is out; Harsh is out (rule 6) and so Gurpreet is out (rule 5); only Deepa and Fatima remain as students, giving 4 members. So Chacko is always selected, and Fatima never (rule 4). (b) If Harsh is left out, Gurpreet is out too, leaving only Deepa and Eshan as students; then all three faculty are needed, but Bose and Eshan clash. So Harsh is always selected. (c) If Deepa is left out, Anand is out, so the faculty are Bose and Chacko and three students are needed from Eshan, Gurpreet, Harsh, but Bose and Eshan clash. So Deepa is always selected. With Chacko, Deepa and Harsh fixed, two more come from Anand, Bose, Eshan, Gurpreet: Anand-Bose, Anand-Eshan, Anand-Gurpreet or Bose-Gurpreet (Bose-Eshan clash; Eshan-Gurpreet leaves only one faculty member). The four committees are: {Anand, Bose, Chacko, Deepa, Harsh}, {Anand, Chacko, Deepa, Eshan, Harsh}, {Anand, Chacko, Deepa, Gurpreet, Harsh}, {Bose, Chacko, Deepa, Gurpreet, Harsh}. So exactly 4 committees are possible.

117. (D) Anand is selected.

Explanation: Key deductions: (a) If Chacko is left out, both Anand and Bose must be in (rule 1), so Deepa is in and Eshan is out; Harsh is out (rule 6) and so Gurpreet is out (rule 5); only Deepa and Fatima remain as students, giving 4 members. So Chacko is always selected, and Fatima never (rule 4). (b) If Harsh is left out, Gurpreet is out too, leaving only Deepa and Eshan as students; then all three faculty are needed, but Bose and Eshan clash. So Harsh is always selected. (c) If Deepa is left out, Anand is out, so the faculty are Bose and Chacko and three students are needed from Eshan, Gurpreet, Harsh, but Bose and Eshan clash. So Deepa is always selected. With Chacko, Deepa and Harsh fixed, two more come from Anand, Bose, Eshan, Gurpreet: Anand-Bose, Anand-Eshan, Anand-Gurpreet or Bose-Gurpreet (Bose-Eshan clash; Eshan-Gurpreet leaves only one faculty member). The four committees are: {Anand, Bose, Chacko, Deepa, Harsh}, {Anand, Chacko, Deepa, Eshan, Harsh}, {Anand, Chacko, Deepa, Gurpreet, Harsh}, {Bose, Chacko, Deepa, Gurpreet, Harsh}. Without Gurpreet, the committees are {Anand, Bose, Chacko, Deepa, Harsh} and {Anand, Chacko, Deepa, Eshan, Harsh}. Anand is in both. Bose and Eshan are each in only one, and the second committee has only two faculty members.

118. (C) Only II and III follow

Explanation: 'Only a few readers are poets' means some readers are poets and some readers are not poets, so II follows directly. I: some judges are lawyers, and no judge is a poet, so those lawyers are not poets. Hence not all lawyers can be poets, and I does not follow; this is the trap for students who check only the first two statements. III: judges are kept away only from poets. All judges can be placed inside the readers who are not poets (some of them inside the lawyers, as the last statement requires), without breaking any statement, so III is a possibility and follows. Answer: only II and III follow.

119. (B) Only I and IV follow, and either II or III follows

Explanation: Interns who are minors cannot be clerks, so I follows; since every typist is a clerk, those interns are not typists either, so IV follows. Typists and interns are not linked directly: an intern who is not a minor may or may not be a typist, so neither II nor III is certain. But II ("No typist is an intern") and III ("Some typists are interns") have the same subject and predicate and together cover every case, so exactly one of them must be true: either II or III follows.

120. (D) All of I, II and III follow

Explanation: "Only a few judges are authors" means some judges are authors and some judges are not authors. III: authors lie inside speakers and speakers never overlap ministers, so no author is a minister. Definite. I: the judges who are not authors may still be speakers, so all judges can be speakers. Possible. II: the judges who are not authors may be outside speakers, and then they

may be ministers. Possible. So all three follow. (I and II cannot both be true at once, but each is separately possible.)

121. (A) Some scholars are coaches. No athlete is a coach.

Explanation: In option (A), the scholars who are coaches cannot be athletes (no athlete is a coach), so some scholars are not athletes. Definite. In option (B), scholars are outside coaches, but every scholar could still be an athlete who is not a coach. In option (C), the coaches who are not athletes need not include any scholar. In option (D), scholars are kept away from coaches only, so all scholars may be athletes.

122. (C) Only I, II and III follow

Explanation: Toys lie inside tablets, which lie inside devices. II is given directly. III: every toy is a tablet, so the toys are tablets that are toys. I: toys are devices (through tablets) and are not gadgets, so some devices are not gadgets. IV: the gadgets that are devices may all be outside tablets, so it is not certain.

123. (D) Only I and III follow

Explanation: I: canals are channels and no canal is a river, so those channels are not rivers. Definite. II: some dams are canals, and canals can never be rivers, so all dams cannot be rivers. Not possible. III: nothing separates rivers from the channels that are not canals, so some rivers can be channels. Possible. Hence I and III.

124. (A) Only I, II and IV follow

Explanation: I: mediators lie inside arbitrators, which never overlap litigants. Definite. II: witnesses who are litigants cannot be arbitrators. Definite. III: those same witnesses cannot be mediators, so all witnesses cannot be mediators. Not possible. IV: witnesses who are not litigants may be arbitrators. Possible. Hence I, II and IV.

125. (B) Only I follows, and either II or III follows

Explanation: I: the medals that are trophies are cups. Definite. II and III: coins and trophies are linked only through medals, and two "some" statements give no definite link, so neither is certain; but they are a complementary pair (same terms, one says "some are", the other "none is"), so one of them must be true: either II or III. IV: coins and cups have no definite link and IV has no complementary partner here, so it does not follow.

126. (C) U105F

Explanation: Three rules work together. First letter: C(3), F(6), J(10), O(15), gaps +3, +4, +5, so next +6 gives 21 = U. Last letter: X(24), U(21), Q(17), L(12), gaps -3, -4, -5, so next -6 gives 6 = F. Number: position of the first letter multiplied by the term's place in the series: 3 x 1 = 3, 6 x 2 = 12, 10 x 3 = 30, 15 x 4 = 60, so next is 21 x 5 = 105. Answer U105F. U84F multiplies by 4 again instead of 5; T105F repeats the +5 gap for the first letter; U105G repeats the -5 gap for the last letter.

127. (A) Y625

Explanation: Letters: C(3), G(7), L(12), R(18), with gaps +4, +5, +6, so next +7 gives 25 = Y. Numbers: each is the square of its letter's position: 3^2 = 9, 7^2 = 49, 12^2 = 144, 18^2 = 324, so the next is 25^2 = 625. Answer Y625. X576 (X = 24, 24^2 = 576) follows a gap of +6 again; Y576 pairs the right letter with the wrong square. Z676 (Z = 26, 26^2 = 676) takes a gap of +8.

128. (D) FFETK

Explanation: Rule: write the word in reverse order, then shift the 1st, 3rd and 5th letters one step forward and the 2nd and 4th letters one step back. COURT reversed is TRUOC: T+1 = U, R-1 = Q, U+1 = V, O-1 = N, C+1 = D, giving UQVND. BENCH reversed is HCNEB: I, B, O, D, C, giving IBODC. JUDGE reversed is EGDUJ: E+1 = F, G-1 = F, D+1 = E, U-1 = T, J+1 = K, giving FFETK. KTEFF applies the shifts without reversing first; DHCVI uses the opposite shifts; FFEVK gets the fourth letter wrong (U+1 instead of U-1).

129. (B) 7$38$2

Explanation: Basic codes: E 2, K @, T 3, U 8, P 4, D 7, giving 2@3847. Now test each condition on EKTUPD. (i) First letter E is a vowel and last letter D is a consonant, so it applies: swap the first and last codes, giving 7@3842. (ii) does not apply, as the first letter is a vowel. (iii) The second letter K and the fifth letter P are both consonants, so it applies: both become $, giving 7$38$2. (iv) does not apply, as the second letter K is a consonant. Answer 7$38$2. 7@3842 applies only condition (i); 2$38$7 applies only condition (iii); 7$38$7 changes the first code but forgets to move the first letter's code to the end.

130. (C) KNP

Explanation: Each letter is replaced by its opposite letter (A-Z, B-Y and so on; the two positions add up to 27), and the result is written in reverse order. Check: C(3), E(5), H(8) become X(24), V(22), S(19); reversed, XVS becomes SVX. So K(11), M(13), P(16) become P(16), N(14), K(11); reversed, PNK becomes KNP. Option (A) PNK is the trap for forgetting to reverse. Option (B) JMO pairs letters so that positions add up to 26 instead of 27 (K-O, M-M, P-J, then reversed); that rule does not reproduce SVX from CEH (C would become W). Option (D) JNP gets the first letter wrong by one step.

131. (C) 4

Explanation: After removing every even digit (2, 4, 6, 8) the arrangement reads: 5 E K U M 9 A R 1 I B 3 O E T A P 9 U L 7 E 3 D I N. Now check each vowel. E (after 5, before K): yes. U (after K): no. A (after 9, before R): yes. I (after 1, before B): yes. O (after 3, before E): no, followed by a vowel. E (after O): no. A (after T): no. U (after 9, before L): yes. E (after 7, before 3): no, followed by a digit. I (after D): no. Total 4. The trap 1 is the count without removing the even digits (only 5 E K qualifies), and 5 is the count on the original arrangement if the word 'odd' is ignored (5 E K, 2 U M, 8 E T, 4 A P, 8 I N).

132. (A) Hygrometer : humidity

Explanation: Relationship: an instrument and the physical quantity it measures. A barometer measures atmospheric pressure; a hygrometer measures humidity (the amount of water vapour in the air). Option (B) is the nearest trap: a thermostat senses temperature only in order to switch a heater or cooler on and off, so its job is to control (regulate) temperature, not to measure and show it; the measuring instrument is the thermometer. Option (C) pairs an instrument with the place where it is fitted, not with what it measures (an altimeter measures altitude). Option (D) has the right type of pair but the wrong quantity: an ammeter measures electric current, while voltage is measured by a voltmeter.

133. (D) Fish : school

Explanation: Relationship: an individual animal and the collective name for a group of such animals (the first

word is the member, the second is the group). A group of sheep is a flock; a group of fish swimming together is a school (also called a shoal). Option (A) is the reversal trap: herd and cattle show the same link, but in the opposite order (group : member). Option (B) is the part-whole trap: a leaf is a part of a tree, but a tree is not a group made up of leaves of the same kind, as a flock is made up of sheep. Option (C) is young one : adult (a calf is a young cow), a different relationship.

134. (B) Glass : sand

Explanation: Relationship: a manufactured product and the raw material it is made from (product first, material second). Paper is made from pulp (wood or other plant fibre broken down with water); glass is made by melting sand (silica) with other materials. Option (A) is the reversal trap: wood is the material and furniture the product, so the order is material : product. Option (C) is the producer trap: milk comes from a cow, but a cow is the living source that produces milk, not a raw material that is processed into it. Option (D) pairs a substance with the tool that holds and uses it, not with what it is made from.

135. (D) Neither I nor II is strong

Explanation: Argument I is weak: it gives no reason drawn from the effect of phones on Indian students (distraction, learning, safety); it only says that other countries have done it, and a policy is not justified merely because others have adopted it. Argument II is weak: how many teenagers own or use phones says nothing about whether phones should be used inside school campuses; wide use is not a reason for allowing it in a particular place. Neither argument is strong: Option (D). The nearest trap is Option (A), which treats the example of other countries as evidence; an argument would become strong only if it showed what the ban actually achieves, for example that it improves attention in class.

136. (B) Only argument II is strong

Explanation: Argument II is strong: it gives an important public-health reason directly linked to the proposal, that customers who know the calories can choose better, which supports the larger aim of reducing obesity and related diseases. Argument I is weak: the cost of reprinting a menu is small and largely one-time, a trivial aspect of the issue that cannot outweigh the purpose of the law. So only argument II is strong: Option (B). The nearest trap is Option (C), which treats every cost to business as a serious objection; a cost-based argument would be strong only if it were significant, for example if it showed that testing every dish's calories would be too costly for small eateries to bear.

137. (A) QuickKart is liable, since speeding to finish deliveries was an unauthorised way of doing an authorised act.

Explanation: Delivering groceries was Raju's authorised task, and he was speeding in order to complete it. Under principle (ii), an unauthorised manner of doing an authorised act is still in the course of employment, so QuickKart is liable. A prohibition on the manner (speed) does not take the act outside employment; it would only do so if Raju had been doing something unconnected with deliveries. The principle does not require the employer's prior knowledge.

138. (C) QuickKart is not liable, since Raju was pursuing a purpose of his own, unconnected with QuickKart's business.

Explanation: Under principle (ii) the test is whether Raju was doing an authorised act, even in an unauthorised manner, or was on a frolic of his own. Riding 15 km away from the depot to watch a match serves only his own purpose and has nothing to do with QuickKart's business, so it is a frolic and QuickKart is not liable: option C. Option D reaches the same outcome for the wrong reason: disobeying an instruction does not by itself take an act outside the course of employment (as Q57 shows, speeding against orders is still an unauthorised manner of an authorised act). Options A and B fail because shift hours, ownership of the scooter, or a plan to return later do not turn a purpose of his own into the employer's business.

139. (D) Neither is liable for the death, since it would have occurred even if reasonable care had been taken.

Explanation: Dr Mehra owed Vinod a duty and breached it by not examining him. But under principle (i), there is no liability for harm that would have occurred even with reasonable care, and the expert evidence shows exactly that. Since Dr Mehra is not liable for the death, there is nothing for which the hospital can be vicariously liable under principle (ii). Options (A) and (C) stop at duty and breach and ignore causation.

140. (B) The mall is not liable, since the careless cleaner worked for CleanCo, an independent contractor, not for the mall.

Explanation: Three options reach the same result (the mall is not liable), but only one gives the reason the principles require. Under principle (iii), a person who engages an independent contractor is not liable for the negligence of the contractor's employees. The careless cleaner was CleanCo's employee, so the mall escapes liability for that reason: option B. Option A relies on carelessness by Shabnam, which the principles do not make a defence, and the facts say she was walking normally. Option D misuses principle (ii): mopping without a sign is an unauthorised manner of doing an authorised act, which would keep the act inside the course of employment, and in any case it is CleanCo's employment, not the mall's. Option C ignores principle (iii): who benefits from the work or where it happens does not make the mall liable for an independent contractor's staff.

141. (A) Sameer is not liable, since the lamp would not unreasonably interfere with an ordinary use of land.

Explanation: The test is the ordinary person using land in an ordinary way. The lamp is common in the colony and disturbs no one else; the loss arises only from Kiran's unusually sensitive use (orchids needing total darkness). So there is no unreasonable interference. Actual loss and the light crossing the boundary do not decide the question under this principle. A general duty to avoid all loss to a neighbour is not the test; the test is unreasonable interference judged by ordinary use.

142. (D) Mohan is liable, since he could reasonably foresee that the receptionist would read the letter.

Explanation: The statement is false and lowers Nisha's reputation. It reached a third person, the receptionist. Since Mohan knew she opens every letter, even private ones, the communication was one he could reasonably

foresee, so he is responsible for it. The "Private" label and the fact that the receptionist did the opening do not help him because of his knowledge. The principle does not require the third person to believe the statement.

143. (C) A contract was formed on Wednesday, since Bela's Monday reply was a mere inquiry and the offer was never revoked.

Explanation: Bela's Monday message asked whether Arjun would agree to instalments; it did not state new terms, so under principle (i) it is an inquiry and the offer stayed open. The sale to Chetan was not communicated to Bela, so under principle (ii) it did not revoke the offer. Bela's Wednesday acceptance matched the offer exactly, so a contract was formed then. The Monday message cannot itself be an acceptance, since it was not absolute and unqualified.

144. (A) Rohit cannot enforce the promise, since it was made out of regard for his mother, not affection between Sudhir and Rohit.

Explanation: Condition (a) is met: the deed is in writing and registered. The parties are an uncle and his nephew, who by the principle stand in a near relation, so that part of (b) is met too. But (b) also requires the promise to be made on account of natural love and affection between the parties themselves, that is, Sudhir and Rohit. They have been estranged for years, and Sudhir acted to comfort his sister. So (b) fails and the promise, having no consideration, is void: option A. Option C reaches the same outcome for a wrong reason: the principle makes nearness of relation depend on blood, not on whether the relatives are on good terms. Option B checks writing, registration and relation but skips the love and affection test. Option D is wrong because the love must exist between the parties to the agreement, and Rohit's mother is not a party.

145. (D) The shopkeeper can recover nothing, since Kunal no longer has the laptop.

Explanation: The agreement is void and Kunal cannot be made to pay the price. Restoration is available only for goods still in the minor's possession; Kunal has sold the laptop, so it cannot be ordered. The principle forbids making him pay money in place of the goods, so the Rs 30,000 cannot be claimed either. Option (C) misses the possession requirement.

146. (B) The sale cannot be set aside, since Dr Iyer gained no unfair advantage from it.

Explanation: As her doctor, Dr Iyer is deemed to be in a position to dominate her will. But undue influence also requires that he used that position to obtain an unfair advantage. The sale was her idea and was made at an independently fixed price above market, so there is no unfair advantage. Both elements are needed, which is why the fiduciary relation alone (or her age and dependence) is not enough. Nothing in the principle bars doctor-patient contracts.

147. (C) Zubin has committed theft, since he meant to keep Yash out of the watch, though only for a short time.

Explanation: Yash was legally entitled to possession until repayment. Zubin moved the watch out of Yash's possession without consent, intending to keep Yash out of it overnight. Under the principle, being kept out even for a short time is wrongful loss, so Zubin acted dishonestly, and the principle expressly says an owner can commit theft. The intention to return does not remove the dishonesty, and theft is complete when the watch is moved, not later.

148. (A) Bhanu cannot claim private defence, since no apprehension of danger to his body continued once Anil ran away.

Explanation: Three options say Bhanu cannot claim the defence, but only one gives the principle's reason. The right lasts only as long as a reasonable apprehension of danger to the body lasts. Once Anil ran away, no danger remained, so when Bhanu struck 300 metres later the right had already ended: option A. Option B uses the 'more harm than necessary' limit, but that limit applies only while the right exists; here there was no right left to exceed. Option D relies on motive, which the principle does not make a test; if the danger had still been present, anger would not have taken the right away. Option C rests on a bare possibility, which is not a reasonable apprehension when the attacker is running away.

149. (B) The condition is invalid, since place of birth has no rational link with making new drivers safer.

Explanation: Apply both tests. (i) Place of birth is a clear, intelligible basis: it does separate one group from another, so option D is wrong even though it reaches the right outcome. (ii) The object is to reduce accidents caused by inexperienced drivers. Pallavi is just as new a driver, and drives on the same roads, as a new licence holder born in the State; birthplace tells us nothing about inexperience. So the differentia has no rational relation to the object and the condition is invalid: option B. Option A stops at test (i). Option C offers a reason of policy that is not the object of this scheme, and the principle measures the classification only against the law's own object.

150. (D) The law is invalid, since protecting the State's economy is not a head on which speech may be restricted.

Explanation: The law's stated ground is protecting the State's economy. That is not among the heads listed in the principle, and the principle says a restriction outside those heads is invalid however beneficial it may be: option D. Option A tries to bring the law under public order, but a single peaceful march is not disorder, and the facts say there is no other material suggesting any. Option B reaches the right outcome for a wrong reason: the principle expressly allows reasonable restrictions on the listed heads, so press freedom is not beyond all restriction. Option C also reaches the right outcome for a wrong reason: it relies on equality, which this principle does not deal with; the decisive defect is the missing head.