

ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LOGICAL REASONING

PASSAGE - I

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By Amitabh Sinha

In a small but important victory in climate negotiations, developing countries led by India managed to force a reopening of discussions on the obligations of developed nations to “provide” finance, and not just make efforts towards “mobilising” financial resources for climate action.

The issue of climate finance was sought to be settled last year at the COP29 meeting in Baku, Azerbaijan, where developed nations had agreed to mobilise a sum of at least USD 300 billion per year from 2035. The figure is three times the amount that developed countries are currently obliged to raise, but still short of the USD 1.3 trillion a year that is the assessed minimum requirement of developing countries.

At the ongoing annual climate talks in Bonn, Germany, a formal “consultation” was held on the issue Monday after developing countries made a united pushback, seeking inclusion of a dedicated agenda item to discuss the obligations of the developed countries under the 2015 Paris Agreement to provide financial resources to developing countries.

The Paris Agreement obligates the developed nations to both “provide” finance (Article 9.1) as well as “take the lead in mobilising climate finance” (Article 9.3). The two are related but independent obligations. One does not replace, or take precedence over, the other.

The promise to mobilise USD 300 billion a year from 2035 sidesteps the obligation under Article 9.1. The developing countries had been extremely dissatisfied with last year’s outcome in Baku, with India calling the USD 300 billion amount “abysmally poor.” Later, India had also said that it would be forced to temper the ambition of its future climate action if adequate amounts of finance were not provided for.

In the run-up to the Bonn climate talks, which began last week, India in support of other developing countries demanded that a separate agenda item be opened to discuss the implementation of Article 9.1 of the Paris Agreement. The developed nations argued that the matter was already being addressed through various existing strands of negotiations on climate finance. The issue shut down the talks for two days last week.

During the formal consultation, country after developing country highlighted the failure of the developed nations to deliver on their finance commitments. Expressing deep concern at the lack of adequate financial resources being made available, India said the inability of developed nations to fulfil their obligations was resulting in an erosion of trust. It said Article 9.1 of the Paris Agreement was not just a moral imperative, but a legal obligation and a commitment flowing directly from Article 4.3 of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

The 1992 Framework Convention strengthened the broad principle of global fight against climate change, making it mandatory for developed countries, in Article 4.3, to “provide new and additional financial resources” to meet the agreed full costs incurred by developing countries in dealing with climate impact.

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

- A. Developed countries have fully met their financial obligations under the Paris Agreement.
- B. Developing countries seek reopening of climate finance negotiations to hold developed nations accountable for binding financial commitments.
- C. India opposes all forms of international climate cooperation.

D. The Paris Agreement only requires moral, not legal, commitments from developed countries.

2. The tone of the author throughout the passage is best described as:

- A. Objective and analytical, with emphasis on procedural justice.
- B. Sarcastic and dismissive toward developed nations.
- C. Emotional and partisan.
- D. Detached and purely descriptive.

3. What does the phrase “erosion of trust” most likely refer to in the passage?

- A. Declining credibility of developing nations in climate negotiations.
- B. Developed nations’ repeated failure to deliver on promised financial commitments.
- C. The internal policy failures of India’s climate governance.
- D. The lack of private sector investment in clean technology.

4. Which rhetorical strategy does the author most prominently use?

- A. Enumeration of legal provisions to substantiate a factual argument.
- B. Anecdotal narrative of India’s climate diplomacy.
- C. Hyperbole to dramatize political tensions.
- D. Comparative evaluation of corporate initiatives.

5. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the passage?

- A. The Paris Agreement replaced the 1992 Framework Convention entirely.
- B. Developed countries’ financial commitments are both legal and moral duties under international law.
- C. Developing countries have no role in climate finance negotiations.
- D. India’s leadership has weakened the unity among developing nations.

6. Which assumption underlies the developing countries’ demand to reopen discussions on Article 9.1?

- A. That developed nations have already exceeded their finance commitments.
- B. That the obligation to “provide” finance is enforceable and distinct from efforts to “mobilise” finance.
- C. That climate negotiations are purely voluntary.
- D. That financial transfers are irrelevant to climate mitigation.

7. Which evidence, if true, would most strengthen India’s claim that Article 9.1 imposes binding obligations?

- A. The Paris Agreement explicitly requires developed nations to make annual contributions subject to penalties for non-compliance.
- B. Several developing countries voluntarily reduced emissions.
- C. The UNFCCC allows countries to self-report climate finance efforts.
- D. The Paris Agreement’s text includes phrases such as “on a best-effort basis.”

8. Which flaw in reasoning could a critic of India’s stance point out?

- A. India ignores its own responsibilities under the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR).
- B. India overstates developed nations’ financial capacity.
- C. India fails to acknowledge the Paris Agreement’s moral nature.
- D. India conflates environmental aid with trade agreements.

9. If developed nations argue that their obligation under Article 9.1 is limited to “mobilising” finance, which logical counter would India most likely offer?

- A. Mobilising implies voluntary fundraising, while “providing” denotes mandatory transfer of resources — the latter is what Article 9.1 requires.
- B. Mobilising and providing are synonymous terms.
- C. Mobilising requires no accountability.
- D. Article 9.1 applies only to private corporations.

10. Which analogy best mirrors the argument made by developing nations in the passage?

- A. A lender reminding a borrower to honour a signed loan agreement.
- B. A student asking for extra credit despite missing assignments.
- C. A business seeking profit-sharing without investment.
- D. A consumer negotiating for discounts after purchase.

LEGAL REASONING

Passage-I

Article 19 of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to freedom of speech and expression, as well as the right to assemble peacefully and without arms. This article is considered one of the most important provisions in the Indian Constitution, as it guarantees the freedom of expression and the right to peaceful assembly, which are essential for a democratic society.

The freedom of speech and expression is an essential aspect of a democratic society, as it allows individuals to express their opinions and ideas without fear of repression or censorship. This freedom is also essential for the functioning of a free press, which plays a critical role in the dissemination of information and the protection of individual rights.

The right to assemble peacefully and without arms is also an essential aspect of a democratic society, as it allows individuals to gather together to express their opinions and to advocate for change. This right is particularly important in times of political unrest, as it allows individuals to come together to protest against government policies or actions that they believe to be unjust.

While the rights guaranteed by Article 19 are essential for a democratic society, they are not absolute. The Indian Constitution also allows for the imposition of reasonable restrictions on these rights in the interests of public order, morality, and the security of the state. For example, the government may impose restrictions on the freedom of speech and expression in order to prevent incitement to violence or the dissemination of false information.

In conclusion, Article 19 of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to freedom of speech and expression, as well as the right to assemble peacefully and without arms. These rights are essential for a democratic society, as they allow individuals to express their opinions and ideas freely, and to gather together to advocate for change. However, these rights are not absolute, and the Indian Constitution also allows for the imposition of reasonable restrictions in the interests of public order, morality, and the security of the state.

11. How does the freedom of speech and expression as guaranteed by Article 19 of the Indian Constitution, relate to the functioning of a free press in a democratic society?

- A) It allows individuals to express their opinions and ideas freely, which is necessary for the functioning of a free press
- B) It allows the government to control the media, which is necessary for the functioning of a free press
- C) It allows individuals to gather together to protest, which is necessary for the functioning of a free press
- D) It has no relation to the functioning of a free press in a democratic society

12. What is the significance of the right to assemble peacefully and without arms as guaranteed by Article 19 of the Indian Constitution, in times of political unrest?

- A) It allows individuals to come together to protest against government policies or actions that they believe to be unjust
- B) It allows individuals to express their opinions freely
- C) It allows the government to control the media
- D) It allows individuals to own property

13. How does the Indian Constitution balance the rights guaranteed by Article 19 with the need for public order, morality and the security of the state?

- A) By allowing for the imposition of reasonable restrictions on these rights in the interests of public order, morality, and the security of the state
- B) By allowing for the imposition of absolute restrictions on these rights in the interests of public order, morality, and the security of the state
- C) By allowing for the imposition of arbitrary restrictions on these rights in the interests of public order, morality, and the security of the state
- D) By not balancing the rights and restriction

14. In what context can the government impose restrictions on the freedom of speech and expression as guaranteed by Article 19 of the Indian Constitution?

- A) To prevent incitement to violence or the dissemination of false information
- B) To prevent incitement to peaceful assembly or the dissemination of true information
- C) To prevent incitement to violence or the dissemination of true information
- D) To prevent incitement to peaceful assembly or the dissemination of false information

15. How do the rights guaranteed by Article 19 of the Indian Constitution compare with the rights guaranteed by other democratic constitutions?

- A) They are similar in terms of guaranteeing freedom of speech and expression and the right to assemble peacefully
- B) They are different in terms of guaranteeing freedom of speech and expression and the right to assemble peacefully
- C) They are similar in terms of guaranteeing only freedom of speech and expression
- D) They are different in terms of guaranteeing only freedom of speech and expression

Passage-II

Article 21 of the Indian Constitution is one of the most important provisions in the constitution, as it deals with the protection of life and personal liberty. The article states that "No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law." This means that the state cannot take away a person's life or liberty without following due process of law.

The Supreme Court of India has interpreted this article in a very broad manner, and has held that it encompasses a wide range of rights and freedoms, such as the right to food, education, medical care, and a clean environment. The Court has also held that the right to life under Article 21 is not limited to just physical existence, but also includes the right to live with dignity and with all the basic necessities of life.

In recent years, the Supreme Court has also expanded the scope of Article 21 to include the right to privacy, and has held that the right to privacy is an inherent part of the right to life and personal liberty. This has had far-reaching implications for the protection of individual rights in India, and has helped to strengthen the fundamental rights enshrined in the constitution.

Another important aspect of Article 21 is that it imposes a positive obligation on the state to protect the life and personal liberty of its citizens. This means that the state must take all necessary steps to ensure that the life and liberty of its citizens are not threatened or violated. For example, the state must ensure that there are adequate laws and institutions in place to protect citizens from violence and other forms of abuse.

In conclusion, Article 21 of the Indian Constitution is a crucial provision that serves as a cornerstone of individual rights and freedoms in India. The Supreme Court's expansive interpretation of this article has helped to strengthen the protection of fundamental rights and ensure that the state is held accountable for protecting the life and liberty of its citizens.

16. A person who has been arrested and is suspected of having committed a crime is being held in police custody. The police have failed to produce him before a judicial magistrate within 24 hours of his arrest, as required by law. In this situation, which of the following actions is most appropriate, given the provisions of Article 21?

- A) The person should be immediately released, as his right to life and personal liberty has been violated.
- B) The person should be allowed to see a lawyer and access medical treatment, but should otherwise remain in custody until produced before a judicial magistrate.
- C) The person should be questioned further by the police, in order to gather more evidence against him.
- D) The person should be produced before a judicial magistrate as soon as possible, and a complaint should be filed against the police for failing to comply with the law.

17. A person has been sentenced to death by a court of law for committing a serious crime. However, there are claims that the person was not given a fair trial, and that there is evidence that could exonerate him. In this situation, which of the following actions is most appropriate, given the provisions of Article 21?

- A) The sentence of death should be carried out immediately, as the person has been convicted of a serious crime.
- B) The sentence of death should be stayed pending a review of the case by a higher court, in order to ensure that the person was given a fair trial.
- C) The sentence of death should be commuted to life imprisonment, as a precautionary measure in case there is evidence of a miscarriage of justice.

D) The sentence of death should be carried out as soon as possible, and the person should be allowed to file a mercy petition with the President of India.

18. A person has been arrested and is being held in police custody on suspicion of having committed a crime. The person claims that he is being subjected to physical and mental abuse by the police, and that his life is in danger. In this situation, which of the following actions is most appropriate, given the provisions of Article 21?

- A) The person should be immediately released, as his right to life and personal liberty has been violated.
- B) The person should be transferred to a different police station, where he can be held in a safe and secure environment.
- C) The person should be allowed to see a lawyer and access medical treatment, but should otherwise remain in custody until produced before a judicial magistrate.
- D) The person should be immediately produced before a judicial magistrate, and a complaint should be filed against the police for violating his right to life and personal liberty.

19. A person has been arrested and is being held in police custody on suspicion of having committed a crime. The person has been denied access to a lawyer and has not been produced before a judicial magistrate within 24 hours of his arrest, as required by law. In this situation, which of the following actions is most appropriate, given the provisions of Article 21?

- A) The person should be immediately released, as his right to life and personal liberty has been violated.
- B) The person should be allowed to see a lawyer, but should otherwise remain in custody until produced before a judicial magistrate.
- C) The person should be questioned further by the police, in order to gather more evidence against him.
- D) The person should be immediately produced before a judicial magistrate, and a complaint should be filed against the police for violating his right to life and personal liberty.

20. A person has been sentenced to life imprisonment by a court of law for committing a serious crime. However there are claims that the person did not receive a fair trial, and that there is new evidence that could exonerate him. In this situation, which of the following actions is most appropriate, given the provisions of Article 21?

- A) The sentence should stand, as the person has been convicted of a serious crime.
- B) The sentence should be reviewed by a higher court, in order to ensure that the person received a fair trial.
- C) The sentence should be commuted to a term of imprisonment of less than life, as a precautionary measure in case there is evidence of a miscarriage of justice.
- D) The sentence should be suspended pending a review of the case, and the person should be released on bail.

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GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Passage - I

India's shift to a low-carbon, climate-resilient development path has placed green finance at the centre of policy making. Green finance covers public, private and blended investments channelled to emissions reduction and climate adaptation across sectors such as renewable energy, energy efficiency, clean transport, climate-smart agriculture and resilience infrastructure. Tracked green-finance flows in India rose substantially in recent years, with Climate Policy Initiative (CPI) estimating ~INR 3,712 billion (~US\$50 billion) per year for mitigation in FY 2021-22 — about a 20% increase from 2019-20. Yet the scale remains far below the estimated investment requirement of ~INR 162.5 trillion (~US\$2.5 trillion) through 2030 to meet India's climate commitments.

Policy levers now emphasise instruments and institutional reforms to mobilise capital at scale. The government has developed a sovereign green-bond framework, and in 2025 released a draft Climate Finance Taxonomy (Department of Economic Affairs) to classify eligible activities, steer investment to credible climate solutions, and reduce green-washing risk. Regulators — notably the RBI and SEBI — are strengthening climate-risk disclosure requirements and nudging banks, insurers and asset managers to build climate-sensitive risk frameworks. These steps aim to improve transparency and unlock institutional capital.

The composition of green-finance flows is telling: CPI reports that about 83% of mitigation finance in FY 2021-22 came from domestic sources, and private-sector investment accounted for roughly 66% of domestic mitigation flows. Debt instruments dominate the tracked mitigation financing (around 50%), followed by equity and budgetary expenditure; sovereign and blended instruments are being scaled to leverage private capital.

Sectoral allocation is concentrated: clean energy (about 47%), energy efficiency (~35%) and clean transport (~18%) capture major shares of mitigation finance. Adaptation finance, historically under-tracked, rose to roughly INR 1,092 billion (~US\$15 billion) per annum by FY 2021-22, reflecting growing attention to resilience investments. Nevertheless, a large financing gap persists — both because the absolute need is vast and because risk perceptions (especially for hard-to-abate sectors) limit private capital inflows.

Key challenges include: refining taxonomy and data-tracking to avoid double counting; creating blended finance vehicles to de-risk early projects; developing local currency capital markets for long-tenor green debt; and enhancing capacity across financial institutions to price climate risks. Analysts also flag the need for policy stability and project-level bankability to attract foreign institutional capital at scale. In summary, India's green-finance plan combines instruments (green bonds, blended finance), regulatory reform (taxonomy, disclosure) and market development to bridge the investment gulf and align finance with the country's net-zero (2070) and resilience goals.

21. Which of these policy measures is part of India's green-finance plan as described?

- A. Release of a draft Climate Finance Taxonomy and sovereign green-bond framework.
- B. Mandatory nationalisation of private banks for green lending.
- C. A ban on private-sector finance for renewables.
- D. Exclusive reliance on foreign grants for climate projects.

22. Which of the following best captures a major bottleneck highlighted in the passage?

- A. Excessive availability of long-tenor green debt instruments.
- B. Weak risk appetite for hard-to-abate sectors and need for de-risking.
- C. Oversupply of blended finance vehicles crowding the market.
- D. Surplus of high-quality project bankability across all states.

23. Which combination of instruments and institutional reforms does the passage say India is pursuing?

- A. Sovereign green bonds + taxonomy + RBI/SEBI disclosure reforms.
- B. Complete deregulation of climate disclosures and removal of taxonomy.
- C. Mandatory export controls on green technologies only.
- D. Exclusive use of philanthropy for all green projects.

24. Which of the following correctly identifies a structural challenge emphasised in the passage?

- A. Need for blended finance vehicles to crowd in private capital.
- B. Excessive foreign institutional capital at low risk.
- C. No need for regulatory disclosure reforms.
- D. Universal bank appetite for hard-to-abate sectors.

25. Which of the following is a likely strategic outcome of implementing India's green-finance plan (inferred)?

- A. Accelerated mobilisation of capital to meet clean-tech scale-up and alignment with net-zero 2070.
- B. Immediate phase-out of all fossil fuels by 2026.
- C. Cessation of private-sector involvement in climate finance.
- D. Elimination of the need for a taxonomy or disclosure frameworks.

26. (Which of the following correctly describes the purpose of the draft Climate Finance Taxonomy (2025) issued by the Department of Economic Affairs?

- A. To define uniform criteria for classifying green economic activities and preventing greenwashing.
- B. To phase out all fossil-fuel power generation by 2030.
- C. To impose carbon tax on all foreign investors.
- D. To allow voluntary self-declaration of "green" status without oversight.

27. According to India's green finance data, which statement is correct regarding sources of funds?

- A. About 83% of mitigation finance came from domestic sources, and two-thirds of that was private sector.
- B. More than 90% of all green finance in India came from foreign sovereign funds.
- C. Domestic public finance outpaced private capital.
- D. Grants accounted for the majority of India's tracked flows.

28. Which of the following correctly identifies the largest mitigation sector in India's green finance landscape as per latest estimates?

- A. Clean energy
- B. Clean transportation
- C. Climate-smart agriculture
- D. Energy efficiency

29. Which of the following international commitments or goals does India's green finance plan primarily aim to align with?

- A. India's Net-Zero by 2070 target announced at COP26
- B. UN Millennium Development Goals (2000)
- C. SAARC Energy Charter (2015)
- D. Basel III Banking Norms

30. Which challenge was explicitly mentioned as limiting India's ability to scale green investment?

- A. Data-tracking gaps and weak institutional capacity in sustainable finance.
- B. Over-regulation of renewable energy tariffs.
- C. Shortage of foreign workers in clean technology industries.
- D. High adoption of cryptocurrency-backed finance instruments.

Passage - II

In 2025, India marked a significant milestone in heritage conservation when it added seven natural heritage sites to its tentative list for inclusion by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). According to a Press Information Bureau release, this addition brings India's tentative list to 69 sites, comprising 49 cultural, 17 natural and 3 mixed category properties. These newly added natural-heritage nominations reflect India's commitment to safeguarding its rich geologic, ecologic and landscape legacies.

The seven sites span diverse geographies and geologies: the Deccan Traps (Panchgani & Mahabaleshwar, Maharashtra) — a volcanic basalt plateau of global geological significance; St Mary's Island Cluster (Karnataka) — basaltic formations linked to the Deccan flows; Meghalayan Age Caves (Meghalaya) — representing the youngest age of the Holocene as defined in the International Chronostratigraphic Chart; Naga Hill Ophiolite (Nagaland) — an exposed ocean-floor sequence uplifted during continental collisions; Erra Matti Dibbalu (Andhra Pradesh) — coastal eolian sand dunes of fragile ecosystem importance; Tirumala Hills (Andhra Pradesh) — noted for its sacred forests, biodiversity values and pilgrim-ecosystem linkages; and Varkala Cliffs (Kerala) — sedimentary coastal cliffs offering insights into sea-level change and marine geology.

These nominations follow rigorous internal surveys and documentation by India's Ministry of Culture and the Archaeological Survey of India, aligning with UNESCO's criteria for Outstanding Universal Value (OUV). The move is strategic: inclusion on the Tentative List is a prerequisite for full inscription on the World Heritage List. Once on the tentative list, sites may be nominated and evaluated by the UNESCO World Heritage Committee in subsequent sessions.

The decision to prioritise natural sites complements India's longstanding focus on cultural heritage and signals stronger emphasis on geo-heritage and climate-related landscape conservation. Given increasing pressures on natural habitats, vulnerable geological formations and coastal systems, the move also aligns with India's sustainable-development and climate-resilience objectives. Previously, from 2024 onward, India had been actively submitting nominations and updates: for instance, the "Maratha Military Landscapes of India" were inscribed as India's 44th World Heritage Site in July 2025 — a network of twelve forts spanning Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.

However, inclusion on the tentative list is only the beginning. The real challenge lies in meeting UNESCO's standards of authenticity, integrity and effective management. Coastal cliff systems may face erosion, ophiolite zones may require large buffer zones and pilgrimage hills may face visitor-pressure. Thus, India must bolster its site-management plans, stakeholder engagement, funding mechanisms, and monitoring frameworks if these nominations are to translate into full World Heritage status. In sum, the addition of seven natural heritage nominations in 2025 marks proactive policy strides by India in heritage diplomacy, geological conservation and nature-based legacy building.

31. Which of the following correctly lists two of the newly nominated natural sites from India?
- A. Deccan Traps and Varkala Cliffs
 - B. Western Ghats and Sundarbans
 - C. Taj Mahal and Ajanta Caves
 - D. Hill Forts of Rajasthan and Elephanta Caves
32. The passage states that after these additions, India's tentative list comprises how many sites?
- A. 62
 - B. 69
 - C. 73
 - D. 55
33. Which category composition for India's tentative list is correctly given in the passage?
- A. 49 cultural, 17 natural, 3 mixed
 - B. 50 cultural, 15 natural, 4 mixed
 - C. 45 cultural, 20 natural, 2 mixed
 - D. 49 cultural, 18 natural, 2 mixed

34. Which of the following statements is *not* supported by the passage?
- A. All newly nominated sites are natural (geologic/landscape) in category.
 - B. These site nominations align with India's climate-resilience objectives.
 - C. Inclusion on the tentative list guarantees immediate World Heritage inscription.
 - D. India also had a cultural site inscribed as its 44th World Heritage Site in 2025.
35. Which of the following places was mentioned in the passage as part of the newly nominated sites?
- A. Naga Hill Ophiolite (Nagaland)
 - B. Hill Forts of Chittorgarh (Rajasthan)
 - C. Ellora Caves (Maharashtra)
 - D. Elephanta Caves (Maharashtra)
36. The passage refers to the "Maratha Military Landscapes of India" inscription. What does this indicate?
- A. That India had its 44th World Heritage Site in July 2025
 - B. That it is a nominated site but not yet inscribed
 - C. That it is a natural heritage site
 - D. That it belongs to the category of mixed heritage site
37. Which of the following is an *inferred* challenge mentioned in the passage (not explicitly listed)?
- A. Visitor-pressure on pilgrimage hills
 - B. Absence of any geological surveys in India
 - C. Lack of any heritage legislation in the country
 - D. Complete protection from coastal erosion
38. According to the passage, nomination of natural sites is part of which broader policy alignment?
- A. Sustainable-development and climate-resilience
 - B. Only tourist-promotion without conservation
 - C. Exclusive urban heritage redevelopment
 - D. Defence infrastructures
39. Which of the following statements about inscription status is correct according to the passage?
- A. A site must first appear on the tentative list before being nominated for full inscription.
 - B. Once on the tentative list, the site is automatically inscribed the next session.
 - C. Tentative listing is optional and not required prior to full nomination.
 - D. Tentative list sites cannot be cultural in nature.
40. Which option refers to a newly nominated site that is *not* explicitly mentioned in the passage but would be consistent with such geological nominations?
- A. Himalayan Glacier Ice-Core Archive (Hypothetical)
 - B. Deccan Traps
 - C. Meghalayan Caves
 - D. Varkala Cliffs

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QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUE

Passage-I

Study the following pie chart carefully and answer the question given below: Cost estimated by a family in renovation of their house.

Total Estimated Cost = Rs. 120000



41. What is the difference in the amount estimated by the family on interior decoration and that on architect's fees?

- (a) Rs.10800 (b) Rs. 8400 (c) Rs.7260 (d) Rs. 9600

42. During the process of renovation, the family actually incurred miscellaneous expenditure of Rs. 10200. The miscellaneous expenditure incurred by the family is what %of the total estimated cost?

- (a) 8% (b) 10% (c) 8.5% (d) 9.2%%

43. What is the cost estimated by the family on painting and flooring together?

- (a) Rs. 34800 (b) Rs. 34000 (c) Rs. 22800 (d) Rs. 43700

44. The cost estimated by the family on interior decoration is how much % more than Architect's fees?

- (a) 29.87% (b) 86.99% (c) 64.67% (d) 72.73%

45. Find out the central angle in terms of degree of the estimated cost on painting?

- (a) 54 (b) 60 (c) 72 (d) 36

Passage-II

Study the following information and answer the given question:

In Organization A, Ratio of female and male is 6:7. Female at Organization C is 750 more than Male at Organization A. In Organization B, Male and Female are equal. Male at D is 250 more than the double of Female at A. Female at D is 2550. Male and Female ratio at D is 11:15. Total Male are 5655. And Male at C is double the Female at A.

46. 20% Female of D are doing MBA and 25% Female of B are doing MBA. What is total no. of Female doing MBA from these organizations?

- (A) 655 (B) 743 (C) 815 (D) 735

47. What is the average (approx.) Male in all the organizations together?

- (A) 1414 (B) 5699 (C) 5234 (D) 4567

48. Out of the Total people doing job at A in three departments, marketing, accounts, and IT are in the ratio of 4:3:2 respectively. Then total people in IT department?

(A) 234 (B) 450 (C) 760 (D) 390

49. Find out the ratio between male of organization C and female of organization B?

(A) 2:3 (B) 81:61 (C) 61:81 (d) 5:6

50. Find out the total number of female in all organization together?

(A) 6765 (B) 6275 (C) 7500 (D) NOT



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