

ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LOGICAL REASONING

PASSAGE - I

Ease of Doing Science

Kris Gopalakrishnan and Ashish Dhawan

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CRITICAL TECHNOLOGIES ARE redefining global power, but India's research profile reveals a telling imbalance. India accounts for only 2.5 per cent of the most highly cited papers and only 2 per cent of scientists in the global top 2 per cent of most-cited researchers (Stanford-Elsevier report). China not only dominates 37 of 44 critical technologies (ASPI) but also converts this into sovereign strength through aggressive talent recruitment.

India ranks in the top five in 29 technologies but lacks the ecosystem to deliver consistent global breakthroughs. This has been coupled with explicit and implicit restrictions on high-technology exports and transfers from the US and China. The gap for India lies not in numbers or talent, but in quality — driven by a strategy to attract, embed, and retain top-tier researchers.

Global dynamics have created a window of opportunity. The Trump administration's sharp curbs on visas and foreign STEM talent, followed by the EU's tightened immigration pathways, have created a glut of highly trained researchers seeking opportunities elsewhere. Yet, India has not seized this moment.

India must build institutions that blend academic excellence with mission-oriented research. There are no clear pathways for long-term absorption or career progression for researchers. Moreover, state-supported fellowships have been successful in attracting global researchers temporarily, but not in anchoring them for sustained research.

China provides a striking precedent: its *Young Thousand Talents Programme* successfully attracted 3,500 early-career scientists, embedding them within its innovation ecosystem and aligning them with national goals.

India has made progress through the Anusandhan National Research Foundation and the ₹1 lakh crore Research and Development Innovation Fund. However, for the first time, India needs committed large-scale, mission-oriented investments in science coupled with real ease-of-doing-science measures — adequate funding, mobility, and autonomy.

The way forward lies in establishing institutional networks like *Focused Research Organisations (FROs)* to bridge the gap between academia and industry and to absorb foreign-trained talent in national innovation frameworks.

The good news is that through the Anusandhan National Research Foundation and the ₹1 lakh crore Research and Development Innovation Fund, for the first time India is committed to large-scale, mission-oriented investments in science. This has been coupled with rapid *Ease of Doing Science* measures. The only challenge is putting the missing pieces in place to attract top talent and get maximum bang for the buck.

For instance, IIT Delhi — having recently collaborated with DRDO — achieved a milestone in quantum entanglement-based free-space quantum secure communication over distances exceeding 1 km. This stands out as a natural anchor for national FRO quantum communication. This model has four distinct design principles.

First, it resolves the issue of inadequate compensation for globally attracted faculty by pooling industry resources with state support, thereby ensuring internationally competitive salaries and sustained research funding.

Second, it intends strategic direction. Rather than spreading efforts thinly across institutions and domains, FROs create laser-sharp focus in select areas where sovereign research capability is critical.

Third, it fosters a hybrid environment where global expertise, indigenous knowledge, and industry resources converge, ensuring that the FROs serve as enduring nodes of sovereign capability-building rather than isolated examples of imported talent.

Finally, by establishing a permanent, mission-oriented structure with long-term continuity, FROs overcome the short-termism of ad hoc schemes and bring coherence and predictability to national innovation and research.

Delays in building such institutional mechanisms carry irreversible costs. Our demographic dividend is a fleeting window. With international opportunities shrinking and geopolitical tensions rising, this fleeting window could be India's defining chance to absorb foreign-trained scientists.

If we miss it now, they will choose elsewhere.

The choice, therefore, is not between today or later, but between creating new pathways for long-term excellence and watching opportunities slip away.

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

- A. India's research lag is caused by insufficient talent.
- B. India's scientific potential is constrained more by systemic inefficiencies than by lack of talent.
- C. India must limit foreign collaboration to preserve self-reliance.
- D. India has already achieved parity with the West in innovation.

2. The tone of the passage is best described as —

- A. Analytical and reform-oriented
- B. Sarcastic and pessimistic
- C. Defensive and nationalistic
- D. Detached and factual

3. The phrase "*ease of doing science*" in the passage primarily refers to —

- A. Reducing bureaucratic regulations through privatization.
- B. Providing tax relief to private labs and industries.
- C. Creating an environment of autonomy, mobility, and funding for researchers.
- D. Simplifying commercial patent registration.

4. The reference to China's *Young Thousand Talents Programme* serves to —

- A. Illustrate China's reliance on external innovation.
- B. Criticize Chinese restrictions on intellectual property.
- C. Show India's superiority in producing scientists.
- D. Demonstrate how talent recruitment can strengthen national innovation systems.

5. Which inference most logically follows from the passage?

- A. Institutional fragmentation is a greater barrier than lack of manpower.
- B. India's low scientific output stems from Western sanctions.
- C. India should discourage overseas collaboration.
- D. Scientists prefer foreign universities only due to higher salaries.

6. Which assumption underlies the authors' recommendation for *Focused Research Organisations (FROs)*?

- A. State regulation should end in research.
- B. International collaboration weakens sovereign capability.
- C. Fragmented institutions reduce accountability and progress.
- D. Scientists prefer short-term assignments over stable projects.

7. Which evidence, if true, would most strengthen the authors' argument?

- A. India has increased the number of PhDs in STEM fields.
- B. Countries with mission-based networks show higher innovation output and patent success.
- C. China's research growth is dependent on Western universities.
- D. India's scientists receive world-leading salaries.

8. A critic might argue that the authors' reasoning overlooks which of the following?

- A. Bureaucratic inertia can slow even well-funded reforms.
- B. Private universities already perform better than FROs.
- C. Recruiting foreign scientists automatically ensures national benefit.
- D. Salary reform alone can transform scientific output.

9. If India implements all the reforms suggested by the authors, what long-term effect would best reflect their expectations?

- A. Emergence of a globally competitive, mission-driven, and autonomous innovation ecosystem.
- B. Decline in international collaboration and reduced research openness.
- C. Dominance of foreign private corporations in Indian R&D.
- D. Shift of scientists away from academia into industry.

10. Which of the following analogies best represents the passage's reasoning structure?

- A. A university with brilliant students but no mentoring system to harness their talent.
- B. A bank that closes all its international branches to save costs.
- C. A business that spends more on advertising than product quality.
- D. A hospital that hires foreign doctors to replace domestic staff.

LEGAL REASONING

PASSAGE - I

Article 100 of the Indian Constitution outlines the rules and regulations for voting in the Houses of Parliament. According to this article, every member of the House of Parliament is entitled to one vote, and all questions that come before the House shall be decided by a majority of votes. However, the presiding officer of the House shall not vote except in case of a tie.

Furthermore, this article empowers the Houses of Parliament to act even if there are vacancies in the House or if there is not enough quorum. The quorum refers to the minimum number of members that need to be present in the House for it to conduct its business. In the case of the Lok Sabha or the House of the People, the quorum is one-tenth of the total number of members of the House. In the case of the Rajya Sabha or the Council of States, the quorum is one-tenth of the total number of members of the House.

In the event that there is not enough quorum, the presiding officer of the House has the power to either adjourn the House or to suspend the meeting until there is enough quorum. However, if after the suspension, there is still not enough quorum, the House can still proceed with its business provided that at least one-tenth of the total number of members are present.

Similarly, the Houses of Parliament can also conduct their business even if there are vacancies in the House. This means that even if some seats in the House are vacant, the remaining members can still make decisions and pass laws. This provision is essential as it ensures that the functioning of the government is not affected by the absence of some members due to death, resignation, or disqualification.

Overall, Article 100 of the Indian Constitution is a crucial provision that allows the Houses of Parliament to function effectively and efficiently, even in the face of challenges such as vacancies or a lack of quorum. It ensures that the voice of every member of the House is heard and that important decisions can be made in a timely manner, without unnecessary delays.

11. The Lok Sabha is about to vote on a controversial bill, but there are only 10 members present in the House, and the total number of members is 543. Suddenly, 5 members leave the House due to an emergency. What should the presiding officer of the House do?

- A) Adjourn the House until the absent members return.
- B) Suspend the meeting until the absent members return.
- C) Proceed with the vote as long as at least 55 members are present.
- D) Cancel the vote and schedule it for another day.

12. The Rajya Sabha is discussing a matter of national security, but there are only 5 members present in the House, and the total number of members is 245. Suddenly, 3 members leave the House due to a personal emergency. What should the presiding officer of the House do?

- A) Adjourn the House until the absent members return.
- B) Suspend the meeting until the absent members return.
- C) Proceed with the discussion as long as at least 25 members are present.
- D) Cancel the discussion and schedule it for another day.

13. The Lok Sabha is voting on a critical bill, but there are only 20 members present in the House, and the total number of members is 543. The vote is tied at 10-10. Suddenly, 5 members leave the House due to a personal emergency. What should the presiding officer of the House do?

- A) Cast his vote to break the tie.
- B) Adjourn the House until the absent members return.
- C) Suspend the meeting until the absent members return.
- D) Cancel the vote and schedule it for another day.

14. The Rajya Sabha is discussing a matter of national importance, but there are only 15 members present in the House, and the total number of members is 245. Suddenly, a power outage occurs and the audio system malfunctions. What should the presiding officer of the House do?

- A) Adjourn the House until the audio system is fixed.
- B) Suspend the meeting until the audio system is fixed.
- C) Proceed with the discussion using hand gestures and sign language.
- D) Cancel the discussion and schedule it for another day.

15. The Lok Sabha is voting on a controversial bill, but there are only 30 members present in the House, and the total number of members is 543. Suddenly, a member faints due to a health issue, and the proceedings are interrupted. What should the presiding officer of the House do?

- A) Adjourn the House until the member is attended to.
- B) Suspend the meeting until the member is attended to.
- C) Proceed with the vote as long as at least 55 members are present.
- D) Cancel the vote and schedule it for another day.

Passage-II

Article 53 of the Indian Constitution deals with the executive power of the Union. According to this article, the executive power of the Union shall be vested in the President and shall be exercised by him either directly or through officers subordinate to him in accordance with the Constitution. The President is the head of the executive and is responsible for the efficient functioning of the government. He is assisted by a Council of Ministers, who are collectively responsible to the Parliament for all their actions.

The President is elected by an electoral college, which consists of members of both houses of Parliament and the Legislative Assemblies of the States. The term of the President is five years, and he may be re-elected for any number of terms. The President has vast powers and functions, such as the power to appoint judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts, to dissolve the Lok Sabha, to summon or prorogue the sessions of Parliament, and to grant pardons and reprieves.

The Council of Ministers is headed by the Prime Minister, who is appointed by the President. The Council of Ministers is responsible for the day-to-day administration of the country and is accountable to the Parliament. The Prime Minister is the leader of the Council of Ministers and is responsible for the allocation of portfolios among the ministers. The Council of Ministers consists of Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State, and Deputy Ministers. The Cabinet Ministers are the senior-most members of the Council of Ministers and are in charge of important ministries like Home, Defence, Finance, and External Affairs.

The President has the power to dismiss a Council of Ministers if it loses the confidence of the Lok Sabha. In such a case, the President may either ask the Council of Ministers to resign or dissolve the Lok Sabha and call for fresh elections. This provision ensures that the Council of Ministers remains accountable to the people and the Parliament.

In conclusion, Article 53 of the Indian Constitution is a crucial provision that defines the executive power of the Union. The President is the head of the executive and is assisted by a Council of Ministers. Together, they are responsible for the efficient functioning of the government and the administration of the country. The President has vast powers and functions, and the Council of Ministers is accountable to the Parliament. This provision ensures that the executive remains accountable to the people and the Parliament, and the government functions in an efficient and democratic manner.

16. In a hypothetical scenario, the Council of Ministers has lost the confidence of the Lok Sabha due to their failure to implement key reforms promised by the ruling party. The President has to take action, which of the following options should he choose to ensure the functioning of the government in the best interest of the people?

- A) Ask the Council of Ministers to resign immediately and appoint a new government
- B) Dissolve the Lok Sabha and call for fresh elections to seek a new mandate from the people
- C) Ask the Council of Ministers to seek a vote of confidence from the Lok Sabha to continue in power
- D) Dismiss the Lok Sabha and assume direct control over the government until fresh elections are held

17. The President has to appoint a new judge for the Supreme Court. The position has been vacant for several months, and there is mounting pressure to fill the position. Which of the following factors should he consider while making this decision to ensure that the candidate is the most suitable for the position?

- A) The candidate's political affiliation and loyalty to the ruling party
- B) The candidate's legal experience, expertise, and knowledge of constitutional law
- C) The candidate's religious affiliation and beliefs
- D) The candidate's personal relationship with the President and other members of the executive branch

18. A Minister of State has been accused of corruption in a high-profile case that has attracted national attention. The allegations are serious and could potentially tarnish the image of the government. What should the Prime Minister do to ensure that the reputation of the government is not affected and that the truth is brought to light?

- A) Ignore the accusations and continue to support the Minister of State to avoid negative publicity
- B) Conduct an internal inquiry and take appropriate action based on the findings to ensure accountability and transparency
- C) Dismiss the Minister of State immediately without conducting an inquiry to demonstrate zero-tolerance towards corruption
- D) Ask the Lok Sabha to conduct an inquiry into the matter to ensure a fair and impartial investigation

19. A Cabinet Minister has been caught on camera making derogatory remarks about a particular community. The remarks are inflammatory and have sparked outrage among members of the community and civil society groups. What should the Prime Minister do to ensure that the government is seen as inclusive and non-discriminatory?

- A) Defend the Minister's right to free speech and avoid offending the ruling party's vote bank
- B) Condemn the Minister's remarks and ask for an apology to demonstrate that the government values diversity and inclusivity
- C) Ignore the incident and hope that it blows over to avoid drawing attention to the issue
- D) Sack the Minister immediately without any inquiry to show that the government does not tolerate hate speech.

20. The President has to grant a pardon to a person who has been convicted of a serious crime. The case has attracted national attention, and there are strong opinions on both sides of the issue. What should the President do to ensure that his decision is fair and just?

- A) Consider the severity of the crime committed and the impact it has had on the victim and their family
- B) Consider the person's social status, reputation, and influence
- C) Consider the political affiliations of the person and the impact of the decision on the ruling party's vote bank
- D) Consider the views of the victim and the victim's family, as well as the person's potential for rehabilitation and contribution to society

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Passage-I

In July 2025, the BRICS group of nations—comprising Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (along with several invited partners)—issued a joint declaration rejecting the European Union’s (EU) Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) and similar climate-linked trade measures. The statement described such “unilateral, discriminatory and protectionist” mechanisms as incompatible with international law and liable to hinder the just energy-transition efforts of developing countries.

According to the declaration adopted at their climate-finance framework meeting, BRICS flagged concerns that CBAM-type levies on imports risk diverting critical resources away from domestic investment in clean energy and sustainable development. The group noted that forcing higher costs on exporters from developing countries contravenes the principle of “common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities,” enshrined in the Paris Agreement.

The CBAM, an instrument adopted by the United States, the EU and others (in different forms) to address “carbon-leakage,” imposes a tariff—or equivalently a certificate charge—on imports of carbon-intensive goods such as steel, aluminium, cement, electricity and hydrogen from countries whose production emits more carbon than set thresholds. In the EU’s case, the mechanism is scheduled to become fully operational in 2026, after a transitional reporting phase.

BRICS also insisted that developed countries must step up their climate-finance commitments, emphasising that pre-2020 mitigation and finance shortfalls have left many developing countries vulnerable. The declaration called on developed states to increase and deliver on promised annual funds of US\$100 billion and beyond, to support adaptation, mitigation and just-transition needs in the Global South.

From India’s perspective, officials said that CBAM threatens export competitiveness; major sectors like steel, aluminium and cement—key Indian export-items to the EU—are at risk of being taxed as much as 20-35 % over time. India argued that such trade measures should not substitute for multilateral climate cooperation under the UNFCCC and WTO frameworks.

Yet BRICS also presented a positive agenda: they announced a new climate-finance framework, which would include a capacity-building partnership, an emphasis on forest-conservation finance (notably in Brazil) and the formation of a BRICS carbon-markets cooperation platform to support decarbonisation in member states. This move signalled the bloc’s desire to shape the global climate-economy architecture, not merely oppose external measures.

In summary, by rejecting unilateral carbon-border taxes and advancing its own collaborative climate-finance agenda, BRICS is positioning itself as a counter-vocal to the EU-led trade-carbon regulatory front. The outcome of these debates—in contexts such as the next COP, trade-climate forums and a possible EU-India FTA—will test how climate ambition and trade fairness can be reconciled in a multipolar climate-geopolitics era.

21. Which of the following correctly lists two of the key criticisms BRICS nations made against the EU’s CBAM?

- A. Unilateral implementation and discriminatory trade barrier
- B. Full exemption for developing countries and no reporting requirements
- C. Complete support of CBAM by BRICS and participation in its design
- D. None of the above

22. According to the passage, BRICS argued that CBAM-type measures conflict with which principle of international climate law?

- A. Common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities
- B. Polluter pays principle

C. Precautionary principle

D. Right to development without limits

23. Which of the following goods were mentioned as potentially subject to carbon-border adjustment tariffs under CBAM?

a. Steel

b. Cement

c. Pharmaceuticals

A. 1 and 2 only

B. 2 and 3 only

C. 1 and 3 only

D. 1, 2 and 3

24. Which of the following statements is **not** explicitly supported by the passage?

A. BRICS adopted a new climate-finance framework in 2025.

B. CBAM will immediately eliminate trade barriers in 2025.

C. India feared its costs in exports to EU would rise by 20-35 %.

D. CBAM has a transitional reporting phase before full implementation.

25. The BRICS climate-finance framework includes which of the following elements?

A. Forest-conservation finance partnership

B. BRICS carbon-markets cooperation platform

C. Capacity-building for member states

D. All of the above

26. According to the passage, what consequence did BRICS warn could occur if carbon-border measures continue unchecked?

A. They might undermine developing countries' ability to invest in clean transitions.

B. They would guarantee full climate-finance flows from the EU.

C. They would reduce developed countries' emissions by 50 %.

D. They would exempt all low-income exporters.

27. The passage implies that CBAM came into full effect in:

A. 2024

B. 2026

C. 2028

D. 2030

28. Which of the following best describes the strategic posture of BRICS in this context?

A. Solely reactive to Europe's carbon-border rules

B. Proactive in shaping climate-finance and carbon-market architecture

C. Indifferent to climate-trade debates

D. Supportive of unilateral trade-linked climate measures

29. Which three entities or frameworks were referenced as being relevant to BRICS' critique of carbon-border measures?

a. WTO

b. UNFCCC

c. World Bank

A. 1 and 2 only

B. 2 and 3 only

C. 1 and 3 only

D. 1, 2 and 3

30. Which of the following is an inferred impact of carbon border adjustment mechanisms on developing countries as discussed in the passage?

A. Increased export cost burden and erosion of trade competitiveness

B. Guaranteed technology transfer from Europe

C. Immediate elimination of fossil-fuel industries

D. Full exemption of developing country exports

Passage - II

The Indus Water Treaty (IWT), signed in 1960 between India and Pakistan with the World Bank as a signatory mediator, remains one of the world's most enduring water-sharing agreements. It allocates use of the Indus River system's six rivers — the three eastern rivers (Ravi, Beas, Sutlej) to India, and the three western rivers (Indus, Jhelum, Chenab) to Pakistan. The treaty provides Pakistan about 80% of the total water flow, while granting India exclusive rights over the eastern rivers for consumptive use and limited rights (non-consumptive uses such as irrigation, run-of-river hydroelectricity, navigation, and fisheries) on the western rivers.

The treaty is administered through a Permanent Indus Commission (PIC), consisting of one commissioner from each country. The PIC meets at least once annually and serves as a forum for information exchange, inspection, and dispute resolution at the technical level. If differences cannot be resolved bilaterally, they can be referred to a Neutral Expert, and in case of a legal dispute, to a Court of Arbitration (CoA).

The IWT's durability has been notable — it survived the 1965 and 1971 wars, the Kargil conflict, and multiple cross-border tensions. However, the treaty has periodically come under stress due to India's hydropower projects on western rivers, such as the Baglihar, Kishanganga, and Ratle projects. Pakistan has repeatedly raised objections, claiming violations of design parameters, whereas India maintains these projects adhere to treaty provisions.

In 2023–24, India formally issued a notice to Pakistan seeking modification of the treaty, arguing that Pakistan's repeated invocation of parallel dispute mechanisms violated Article IX and undermined the treaty's spirit. The World Bank, while facilitating both a Neutral Expert and CoA in 2016, later acknowledged the procedural inconsistency but continued consultations. India's position is that Pakistan's obstructionist approach prevents optimal utilisation of India's share, while Pakistan accuses India of attempting to alter the treaty unilaterally.

Climate change has also added urgency — glacial melt, erratic rainfall, and growing demand have altered river flow dynamics. Both nations face mounting pressure to manage floods and droughts, prompting discussions about whether the treaty's 1960-era assumptions remain adequate. Despite political mistrust, many hydrologists view the IWT as a rare model of transboundary water cooperation in South Asia.

Recent Indian efforts to strengthen basin management include enhanced data-sharing transparency, modern hydrological modelling, and proposals for joint climate resilience initiatives under the treaty's framework. Yet geopolitical rivalry continues to overshadow cooperation, making the IWT not merely a technical water treaty but a barometer of Indo-Pak diplomatic temperature.

31. Which of the following correctly identifies the mediator or facilitator in the signing of the Indus Water Treaty (1960)?

- A. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- B. World Bank
- C. International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- D. Asian Development Bank (ADB)

32. Which of the following rivers are allocated for Pakistan's unrestricted use under the treaty?

- A. Indus, Jhelum, Chenab
- B. Ravi, Beas, Sutlej
- C. Indus, Beas, Sutlej
- D. Jhelum, Ravi, Chenab

33. According to the treaty, India has **exclusive rights over which set of rivers?**

- A. Eastern rivers — Ravi, Beas, Sutlej
- B. Western rivers — Indus, Jhelum, Chenab
- C. Ganga, Yamuna, Brahmaputra
- D. Godavari, Krishna, Cauvery

34. Which of the following mechanisms is the *first tier* for resolving disputes under the treaty?

- A. Court of Arbitration
- B. Neutral Expert
- C. Permanent Indus Commission
- D. United Nations Environment Programme

35. Which of the following hydroelectric projects has been a point of contention between India and Pakistan under the treaty?

- 1. Baglihar Project
 - 2. Kishanganga Project
 - 3. Sardar Sarovar Project
- A. 1 and 2 only B. 2 and 3 only C. 1 and 3 only D. 1, 2 and 3

36. The treaty allows India limited “non-consumptive” use of western rivers. Which of the following is an example of such a use?

- A. Hydroelectric generation
- B. Drinking water supply
- C. Large-scale irrigation diversion
- D. Industrial manufacturing

37. Which institution coordinates annual meetings and inspections between the two countries under IWT?

- A. South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)
- B. Permanent Indus Commission (PIC)
- C. World Bank Water Board
- D. UN Economic Commission for Asia

38. Which international law principle does the Indus Water Treaty exemplify most closely?

- A. Equitable and reasonable utilisation of transboundary waters
- B. Absolute territorial sovereignty
- C. Prior appropriation principle
- D. No-harm rule only

39. Which of the following challenges to the IWT are mentioned in the passage?

- 1. Climate change
- 2. Hydropower disputes
- 3. Data transparency

- A. 1 and 2 only B. 2 and 3 only C. 1, 2 and 3 D. 1 only

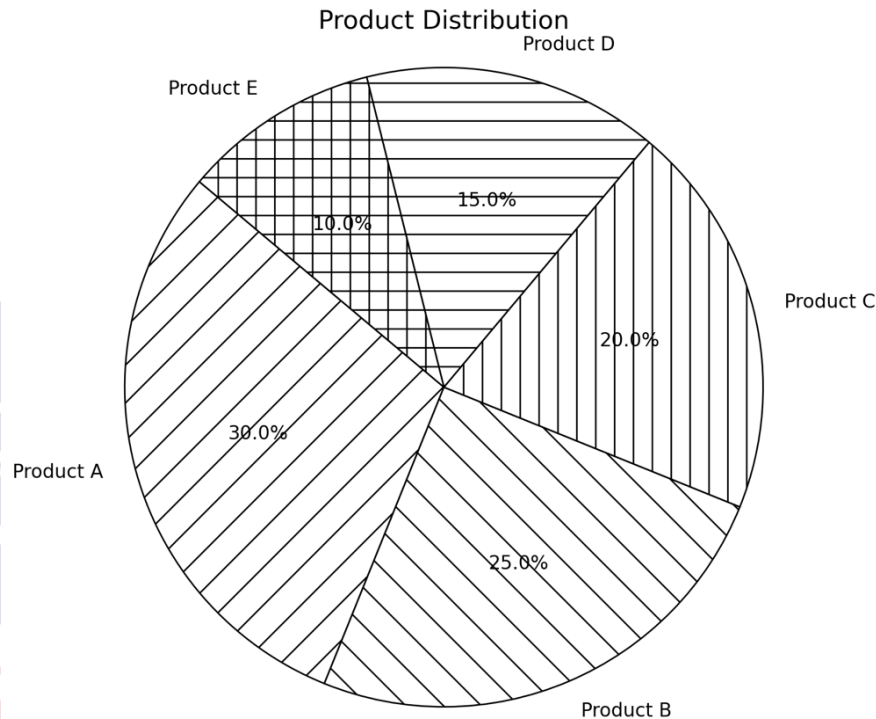
40. The treaty has survived major conflicts between India and Pakistan, including—

- A. Wars of 1965, 1971, and Kargil conflict
- B. 1947 Partition only
- C. 1999 Kargil conflict alone
- D. 1971 war only

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Quantitative Technique

Passage-I



Neha runs a small retail business and has compiled the sales data for five different products for the month of April. The total sales amount to ₹500,000. The sales distribution for these products is represented in the pie chart below:

Product A: 30% Product B: 25% Product C: 20%
Product D: 15% Product E: 10%

41. What is the sales amount for Product B?

- A. ₹100,000 B. ₹125,000 C. ₹150,000 D. ₹175,000

42. If the profit margin for Product C is 25%, what is the profit earned from the sales of Product C?

- A. ₹25,000 B. ₹30,000 C. ₹35,000 D. ₹40,000

43. What is the difference in sales amounts between Product A and Product D?

- A. ₹75,000 B. ₹100,000 C. ₹125,000 D. ₹150,000

44. If Neha decides to increase the price of Product E by 20%, what will be the new sales amount for Product E assuming the quantity sold remains the same?

- A. ₹50,000 B. ₹55,000 C. ₹60,000 D. ₹65,000

45. The sales of Product B make up what percentage of the total sales of Products A and C combined?

- A. 40% B. 45% C. 50% D. 55%

Passage-II

Study the following information carefully to answer the question given below:

A survey was conducted on 1000 train passengers. They are travelling with AC first class, AC second class and AC third class. Among them 120 passenger are travelling with none AC class. 15% of the total passengers are travelling with all the three class. 33% passenger are travelling with ac first class and ac second class both, 12% passenger are travelling with AC second class and 3rd class only. 13% passenger are travelling with ac first class and ac third class both but not travelling in AC second class. The ratio of passengers who are travelling with only AC first class, only AC second class, and only AC third class is 4:5:6.

46. How many passengers are travelling in AC first class?

- (a) 540 (b) 560 (c) 760 (d) 500

47. How many passengers are travelling with only in AC third class?

- (a) 140 (b) 160 (c) 260 (d) 120

48. How many passengers are travelling with at least in two class?

- (a) 550 (b) 580 (c) 560 (d) 500

49. Total passenger travelling with AC 3rd class, is what % to the total passengers travelling with AC 2nd class? (approx.)

- (a) 95% (b) 84% (c) 76% (d) 50%

50. The ratio of male to female passengers who are travelling with AC 2nd class is 3:2. Then how many female passenger are travelling with AC 2nd class?

- (a) 550 (b) 220 (c) 330 (d) 480

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