# Day 2 Answer Key



# ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LOGICAL REASONING

#### 1. Correct Answer: D

### **Explanation:**

The entire passage develops the idea that the SCO must act as a *bridge* of values and cooperation — not a power bloc — combining moral, developmental, and cultural dimensions.

### Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- **A:** Too narrow India's approach is cooperative, not confrontational.
- **B:** The author does not present it as a vehicle for Indian dominance.
- **C:** Overly reductionist; the SCO's scope is broader than economics.

#### 2. Correct Answer: B

### **Explanation:**

The three pillars form an integrated doctrine — moral clarity on terrorism, balanced connectivity, and inclusive opportunity — not isolated categories.

### Why Other Options Are **Incorrect**:

- A: India's role is participatory, not hegemonic.
- **C:** The pillars represent principles, not administrative divisions.
- **D:** They expand possibilities rather than critique limitations.

#### 3. Correct Answer: A

### **Explanation:**

By Ready For Exam

The author explicitly links morality and global responsibility — terrorism cannot be selectively condemned.

### Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- **B:** Contradicts emphasis on collective action.
- **C:** The author integrates, not separates, moral reasoning.

**D:** He calls it a global, not domestic, issue.

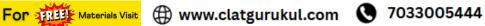
#### 4. Correct Answer: C

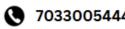
#### **Explanation:**

Connectivity here is defined not by control but **ethical inclusivity** — projects must enhance cooperation, not subordination.









### Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- **A:** Too broad though partly true, it misses the sovereignty aspect.
- **B:** The author cautions all nations equally, not specific rivals.

**D:** Unrealistic; the SCO operates through consensus.

### 5. Correct Answer: D

### **Explanation:**

The passage uses **visionary persuasion** — it is aspirational, not defensive — arguing for moral leadership in multilateralism.

### Why Other Options Are **Incorrect**:

- A: Tone is global, not nationalist.
- **B:** While persuasive, the dominant tone is moral-visionary, not rhetorical.
- **C**: It engages values, not statistics.

**D**: Not commemorative — focused on reform, not celebration.

#### 6. Correct Answer: B

#### **Explanation:**

The statement presumes that ethical standards must be universally applied, not manipulated for convenience.

### Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- **A:** The principle is not about moral relativism but universality.
- **C:** Contradicts author's moral absolutism.
- **D:** He bases legitimacy on conscience, not institutional approval.

#### 7. Correct Answer: A

#### **Explanation:**

It empirically supports the moral claim that *fair connectivity fosters mutual prosperity*.

#### Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

• **B:** Reinforces imbalance, weakening the argument.

**C/D:** Irrelevant or contrary to moral emphasis.









### 8. Correct Answer: A

### **Explanation:**

The "bridge" metaphor rests on the belief that the Global South needs equitable representation within multilateral frameworks.

### **Why Other Options Are Incorrect:**

- **B:** India is a contributor, not the centre.
- **C:** Unsupported assumption.
- **D:** The author treats economics and culture as complementary, not identical.

#### 9. Correct Answer: D

### **Explanation:**

The author's condemnation of "double standards" indicates rejection of any moral justification for terrorism.

# Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- **A:** Partially valid, but lacks explicit moral rejection.
- **B:** Narrowly categorical.
- **C:** Contradicts ethical framework.
- **D:** Represents his absolute stance.

#### 10. Correct Answer: B

### **Explanation:**

Just as borrowed frameworks distort local realities, applying external standards without context undermines fairness — mirroring his argument on contextualised cooperation.

#### Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- **A:** Too limited the analogy is narrower than the multilateral theme.
- **C/D:** Advocate universality, not contextualism.





#### **LEGAL REASONING**

11  $\rightarrow$  (D) Principle Reference: "Any online activity causing damage, violating privacy, or spreading harmful content may invite liability."

**Explanation:** Even AI-generated likenesses that harm dignity or privacy breach the Act's digital accountability principle. The absence of real photos doesn't negate violation.

Why Others Wrong: A-C wrongly assume only realism or profit creates liability; intent isn't required for privacy breach.

**12**  $\rightarrow$  **(B) Principle Reference:** "Safe harbour is conditional—intermediaries lose protection if they fail to act promptly on unlawful content."

**Explanation:** Since the platform delayed takedown after official notice, its protection is revoked.

Why Others Wrong: A misstates law; C-D ignore intermediary accountability.

13  $\rightarrow$  (A) Principle Reference: "Even without malicious intent, reckless compromise of data security may attract liability."

**Explanation:** Negligent digital conduct leading to damage is actionable, even without intent.

**Why Others Wrong:** B-D incorrectly exempt negligence; C wrongly shifts sole blame to company.

14  $\rightarrow$  (C) Principle Reference: "Lawful ethical hacking is protected when carried out in good faith and within boundaries."

**Explanation:** Though the research was consented, public naming breached confidentiality norms. Hence, it constitutes an unlawful disclosure, not cyber terrorism.

Why Others Wrong: A exaggerates; B overlooks disclosure; D misreads consent's limit.

**15**  $\rightarrow$  **(D) Principle Reference:** "Digital accountability extends to every entity disseminating harmful or false content."

**Explanation:** Republishing harmful content negligently is punishable; media freedom doesn't protect negligence causing violence.

**Why Others Wrong:** A–C overlook duty of care in digital dissemination.

**16**  $\rightarrow$  **(B) Principle Reference:** "Failure to remove illegal content upon notification voids safe harbour protection."

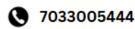
**Explanation:** The intermediary lost its protection by failing to act despite lawful notice.

**Why Others Wrong:** A, C, D ignore conditional nature of safe harbour.









# GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

### 17. Correct Answer: C. 1 and 2 only

### **Explanation:**

Statements 1 and 2 are accurate as per the partnership documents. It was indeed launched at the G20linked 2024 Summit and replaced the 2022 LoI.

Statement 3 is incorrect — the partnership is **non-legally binding** and not registered as a treaty.

### 18. Correct Answer: A. 1 and 3 only

### **Explanation:**

The "1.5 Track Dialogue" is a **consultative** mechanism bringing together academia, industry, and government. It is exploratory (not binding). Hence 1 and 3 are correct.

### 19. Correct Answer: B. 3 only

### **Explanation:**

The partnership covers solar, hydrogen, energy storage, circular economy, investment, and capacity building — *nuclear fusion* is absent.

### 20. Correct Answer: D. 1, 2 and 3

### **Explanation:**

The mechanism includes ministerial coordination, annual review, and integration within the broader Comprehensive Strategic Partnership.

No legal enforcement provisions exist (it's non-binding).

#### 21. Correct Answer: A. 1, 2 and 3 only

#### Explanation:

Statements 1-3 align with India's clean-energy strategic goals; statement 4 is partially related but not a direct motive of this partnership.

#### 22. Correct Answer: C. 1 and 2 only

#### **Explanation:**

Statements 1 and 2 are true — the 2023 partnership targeted lithium, cobalt, and rare earth supply chains. Statement 3 is incorrect; it complements the clean-energy cooperation.

### 23. Correct Answer: A. 1, 2 and 3 only

#### **Explanation:**

India and Australia cooperate in Quad (climate working group), ISA, and IPEF clean-tech supply chains; BRICS Clean Energy Forum is unrelated to Australia.

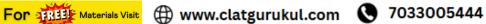
# 24. Correct Answer: B. 1 and 2 only

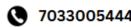
#### **Explanation:**

Coking coal is used in steel production, not in solar manufacturing. Lithium and REEs are vital for batteries and turbines.









### 25. Correct Answer: B. 1 and 3 only

### **Explanation:**

IPOI was launched by **India** in 2019; Australia leads one pillar (maritime ecology and resource sharing). So 2 is wrong.

# 26. Correct Answer: A. 1, 2 and 3 only

### **Explanation:**

Statements 1-3 are consistent with the partnership's strategic objectives; statement 4 is incorrect — no binding carbon-tax harmonization exists.

# **Detailed Answers & Explanations with Corrections and Sources**

Q. No	Correct Option	Explanation & Source Notes			
27.	A. 1, 2 and 4 only	Verified: The MoU's signatories include the European Union (1), Unite			
		States (2), and Saudi Arabia (4). Japan is not a signatory.			
28	A. 1, 2 and 3 only	The MoU explicitly mentions ship-to-rail transit, cables for			
		electricity/digital, and pipelines for hydrogen. It does not commit to full			
	$\mathbb{R}$	high-speed passenger rail across all capitals.			
29	A. 1, 2 and 3 only	Projections from Atlantic Council: ~46 trains daily, ~1.5 million TEUs			
		(expandable to 3 million), ~40% transit time reduction. But a 5%			
		guaranteed annual GDP growth is <b>not</b> a credible binding projection.			
30	A. 1, 2 and 3 only	The geopolitical rationale includes offering an alternative to China's BRI			
		(1), reducing reliance on Suez Canal (2), and bypassing nations resisting			
		inclusion (3). But it is not about forming a binding trade union (4).			
31	A. 1, <mark>2</mark> and 4 only	IMEC is based on a non-binding MoU (1). It explicitly contemplates			
		electric and digital infrastructure from the start (2). It was launched on a			
		G20 summit (4). But "BRI projects always publicly funded vs IMEC only			
		privately" is false (3).			
32	A. 1 only	Option 1 (rapid dominance) is the least likely, given geopolitical and			
		logistical challenges. Options 2, 3, 4 are realistic (Turkey objections,			
		regulatory/geopolitical delays, and integration of energy/digital).			
33	A. 1 and 2 only	Turkey has publicly objected to its exclusion (1). Multiple European			
		states (France, Italy, Greece) are competing to host the European			
		terminal (2). Statement 3 is false (Egypt does have stake via Suez			
		dynamics), and 4 is incorrect (no such binding clause exists).			
34	A. 1, 2 and 3 only	Medium-term plausible implications include stronger India-Europe trade			
		(1), making Israel/Jordan strategic transit nodes (2), and reducing			
		influence of excluded countries like Turkey (3). Uniform tariff regime (4)			
		is implausible and not supported.			
35	A. 1, 2 and 3 only	For success, the corridor requires harmonised trade rules (1), political			
		stability/security (2), and adequate financing (3). A single parliamentary			
		union (4) is unrealistic.			
36	B. 1, 2 and 3 only	Research indicates a <b>financing gap of ~\$5 billion</b> (1) for minimal buildout.			
		Estimated export increases of 5–8% (2) appear in Atlantic Council modeling. The			
		route length ~4,800 km (3) is mentioned in some planning narratives. Option 4			
		(Turkey eventually joining) is speculative, not confirmed.			

# QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUE

# **Explanation**: (37-41)

No of boys =  $800 \times 9/16 = 450$ 

No of girls =  $800 \times 7/16 = 350$ 

	Mango	Litchi	Guava	Banana
Boys	215	120	25	90
Girls	105	70	75	100
Total	320	190	100	190

- 37. (B)
- 38. (A)
- 39. (C)
- 40. (B)
- 41. (C)





### **EXPLANATION (42 - 46)**

42. (C) average marks in English 544/6 = 90.6, 90 marks

 $72 \times 100 / 90 = 80\%$ 

- 43. (D)

44. (B) 130 x 100 /321 = 40.49% Ready For Exam

46. (A)

45. (D)

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