

ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LOGICAL REASONING

PASSAGE - I

Derek O'Brien, Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha), May 9, 2025, The Indian Express

Every day, thousands of children in India are denied their childhood — not because they lack dreams, but because they are forced to trade them for labour. Despite constitutional guarantees and decades of legislation, child labour continues to thrive, often hidden in plain sight. The numbers themselves tell a distressing story. According to Census 2011, India had over 10 million child labourers between the ages of 5 and 14. Though more recent data suggests a decline, ground realities remain grim.

The issue isn't merely economic — it's moral, constitutional, and deeply political. The right to childhood is not a privilege; it's a constitutional mandate embedded in Articles 21A, 23, and 24. These provisions, reinforced by laws such as the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, and the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, enshrine the child's right to education and freedom from exploitation. Yet, the persistence of child labour raises uncomfortable questions about enforcement, accountability, and priorities.

Why does this problem endure? The answer lies in the gap between law and implementation. India's child labour laws are not weak; their enforcement is. The mechanism for inspection and rehabilitation is fragmented, often operating with outdated data and insufficient manpower. In many states, labour inspectors are overburdened and undertrained. Rescue operations are sporadic, often triggered only after media outrage. Once rescued, children are thrust into "rehabilitation" programmes that seldom restore dignity or opportunity.

It's not only about punishing violators; it's about rebuilding systems that fail to prevent violations. For instance, the 2016 amendment to the Child Labour Act allowed children to work in "family enterprises" — a loophole that effectively legitimised labour in home-based industries where exploitation is invisible. Instead of protecting children, this provision blurred the line between "helping at home" and "child work," giving employers and even families a convenient escape route.

Education is the most powerful antidote to child labour, but the decline in public schooling quality, shortage of teachers, and lack of vocational pathways push children back into work. In rural and semi-urban areas, migration and poverty compound this cycle. The National Child Labour Project (NCLP), set up to identify and rehabilitate child workers, has seen budget cuts, with funds unspent and monitoring reports pending for years.

India's moral compass must realign. Child labour cannot be dismissed as an economic inevitability. It is a social crime. Parliament must ensure that loopholes are plugged, rehabilitation is holistic, and education becomes truly universal. Laws can prohibit, but only political will can transform. The question is not whether India can eliminate child labour — but whether it truly wants to.

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

- A. Child labour is inevitable in developing economies and must be pragmatically regulated.
- B. India's failure to eliminate child labour lies in weak enforcement, systemic apathy, and misplaced priorities.
- C. The Child Labour Act of 2016 is the sole cause of rising child exploitation.
- D. Child labour persists because of parental indifference and cultural acceptance.

2. The author's tone throughout the passage can best be described as —

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. Detached and factual | B. Urgent and morally persuasive |
| C. Celebratory and reflective | D. Cynical and fatalistic |

3. In the context of the passage, what does the phrase “*loophole that legitimised labour*” signify?

- A. Legalisation of child employment under misleading categories.
- B. Loopholes that improved data transparency in labour reports.
- C. Amendments that enhanced the definition of “family enterprises.”
- D. Judicial review of child labour cases in family settings.

4. Which inference can be drawn from the author’s discussion of education?

- A. Education systems and child labour are unrelated issues.
- B. The failure of education infrastructure directly perpetuates child labour.
- C. Vocational education alone can eradicate child labour.
- D. The NCLP’s success offsets poor schooling outcomes.

5. The statement “*Laws can prohibit, but only political will can transform*” primarily appeals to —

- A. Ethical reasoning B. Emotional empathy C. Economic analysis D. Legal positivism

6. Which assumption underlies the author’s argument?

- A. Stronger inspection and rehabilitation mechanisms would significantly reduce child labour.
- B. Parents willingly send children to work to contribute to family income.
- C. Judicial reforms can replace legislative amendments.
- D. Globalisation naturally eradicates child exploitation.

7. Which of the following, if true, would *most strengthen* the author’s position?

- A. States with higher inspection ratios show a marked decline in child labour incidence.
- B. Economic downturns increase child labour despite strict laws.
- C. Cultural factors are the sole reason for underage work.
- D. The 2016 amendment has improved data on child labour.

8. Which reasoning flaw could a critic point out in the author’s argument?

- A. Assuming that better laws automatically lead to better outcomes.
- B. Ignoring cultural and economic realities that drive child labour.
- C. Overstating the role of education in solving complex poverty cycles.
- D. Equating moral condemnation with policy effectiveness.

9. Which analogy best mirrors the author’s reasoning structure?

- A. Having strict traffic laws but no traffic police to enforce them.
- B. Banning plastic while increasing its production subsidies.
- C. Encouraging public health awareness but cutting hospital funding.
- D. Creating new laws after repealing existing safety regulations.

10. What is the most reasonable conclusion from the passage?

- A. Child labour persists not due to lack of law but due to absence of institutional will and social accountability.
- B. Economic growth alone can eliminate child labour.
- C. The 2016 amendment has improved enforcement standards.
- D. Parliament should repeal all existing child labour laws.

LEGAL REASONING

PASSAGE - I

Article 54 of the Indian Constitution lays down the procedure for the election of the President of India. According to this article, the President of India is to be elected by an Electoral College consisting of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament, as well as the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of all the states in India.

The procedure for the election of the President of India begins with the issuing of a notification by the Election Commission of India. The notification calls for nominations for the post of President and specifies the date by which the nominations are to be filed. Any citizen of India who is over 35 years of age and is eligible to be a member of the Lok Sabha, the lower house of Parliament, is eligible to contest the election for the post of President.

Once the nominations have been filed, the Election Commission scrutinizes them to ensure that they meet the eligibility criteria. If more than one nomination is found to be valid, an election is held by means of a secret ballot. Each member of the Electoral College is given a ballot paper on which they are required to indicate their preference for the candidates. The ballot papers are then collected and counted, and the candidate who secures a majority of the votes is declared elected as the President of India.

The President of India holds office for a term of five years, and can be re-elected for a second term. However, a person cannot be elected as President for more than two terms. The President can be removed from office by a process of impeachment, which can be initiated by either House of Parliament. The grounds for impeachment are specified in the Constitution, and include acts of violation of the Constitution, corruption, and gross misconduct.

The President of India is the head of state of the country, and is vested with a number of powers and functions. These include the power to grant pardons and reprieves, the power to summon and prorogue sessions of Parliament, the power to appoint judges to the Supreme Court and high courts, and the power to appoint the Prime Minister and other ministers.

In conclusion, Article 54 of the Indian Constitution lays down the procedure for the election of the President of India. The President of India is elected by an Electoral College consisting of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of all the states in India. The President holds office for a term of five years and can be re-elected for a second term. The President is the head of state of the country and is vested with a number of powers and functions.

11. The President of India has been accused of violating the Constitution by signing a bill into law that has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. However, the bill has been supported by a majority of the members of Parliament and the Legislative Assemblies of the states. What is the most ethical course of action for the President?

- A) The President should resign from office immediately.
- B) The President should refuse to sign the bill into law and explain his decision to the members of Parliament and the Legislative Assemblies.
- C) The President should sign the bill into law despite the objections raised by the Supreme Court.
- D) The President should refer the matter to the Supreme Court for a final decision.

12. The President of India is up for re-election and two candidates have been nominated. Candidate A has a majority of support from the members of Parliament, but Candidate B has a majority of support from the members of the Legislative Assemblies of the states. However, Candidate B has been accused of corruption, while Candidate A has no such allegations against him. What is the most ethical course of action for the Electoral College?

- A) The Electoral College should elect Candidate A since he has no allegations of corruption against him.
- B) The Electoral College should elect Candidate B since he has the majority support of the Legislative Assemblies.
- C) The Electoral College should ask both candidates to withdraw their nominations and nominate another candidate who has no allegations of corruption against him.
- D) The Electoral College should refer the matter to the Supreme Court for a final decision.

13. The President of India has granted a pardon to a person who has been convicted of a heinous crime. The decision has been criticized by many people who feel that the person should have served his sentence. However, the person has been diagnosed with a life-threatening illness and is not expected to live for more than a few months. What is the most ethical course of action for the President?

- A) The President should not have granted the pardon since the person was convicted of a heinous crime.
- B) The President was right to grant the pardon since the person is not expected to live for long.
- C) The decision should have been made by a court of law and not the President.
- D) The President should have consulted with the victim's family before granting the pardon.

14. The President of India has refused to sign a bill passed by Parliament, citing that it is against the interests of the country. The bill has been passed by both Houses of Parliament and has the support of a majority of members. However, there are serious concerns that the bill will harm the environment and the rights of the marginalized communities. What is the most ethical course of action for the President?

- A) The President should sign the bill into law despite his reservations.
- B) The President should refuse to sign the bill into law and explain his decision to the members of Parliament and the Legislative Assemblies.
- C) The President should refer the matter to an independent commission for review.
- D) The President should refer the matter to the Supreme Court for a final decision.

15. The President of India has been accused of corruption and gross misconduct by a group of citizens. The allegations have not been proven yet, but there is evidence to suggest that they may be true. However, the President has denied the allegations and has refused to step down from office. What is the most ethical course of action for the citizens?

- A) The citizens should organize protests and demand the President's resignation.
- B) The citizens should wait for the allegations to be proven before taking any action.
- C) The citizens should file a petition with the Supreme Court for the President's removal from office.
- D) The citizens should use social media to spread awareness about the allegations and pressure the President to resign.

Passage-II

Article 55 of the Indian Constitution lays down the provisions for the election of the President of India. The President is the head of state and the supreme commander of the armed forces in India. The Constitution provides for a parliamentary system of government in which the President has a largely ceremonial role, but nevertheless plays an important role in the governance of the country.

The President of India is elected by an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both houses of Parliament and of the Legislative Assemblies of the States. The election of the President is conducted in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote. This means that the President is elected by a complex process of vote counting, in which the preferences of individual voters are taken into account.

Article 55 also provides for the qualifications for the office of the President of India. A person must be a citizen of India, must have completed the age of 35 years, must be qualified for election as a member of the Lok Sabha (the lower house of Parliament), and must not hold any office of profit under the government of India or the government of any state.

The term of office of the President of India is five years, and the President is eligible for re-election for a second term. However, a person cannot hold the office of President for more than two terms. The Constitution also provides for the impeachment of the President, in case of violation of the Constitution or any other law.

The President of India enjoys several powers and privileges. The President can grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment or suspend, remit or commute the sentence of any person convicted of any offence. The President is also the commander-in-chief of the armed forces and can make appointments to various high offices, such as the Chief Justice of India, the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, and the Chairman and members of the Union Public Service Commission.

In conclusion, Article 55 of the Indian Constitution lays down the provisions for the election of the President of India, the qualifications for the office, and the powers and privileges of the President. The President plays an important role in the governance of the country, and the office is held by a person who is qualified, experienced and committed to the Constitution and the welfare of the people of India. The election of the President is a complex process, which ensures that the views and preferences of individual voters are taken into account, and that the President is elected in a fair and transparent manner.

16. A President of India, who was elected with a high mandate and holds a constitutional position, makes a controversial statement that goes against the fundamental principles of the Constitution. The statement creates a lot of controversy and public unrest. As a member of the electoral college, which comprises of elected members of the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, and State Legislative Assemblies, what should be your course of action? Should you take immediate steps to impeach the President and remove him from office? Or should you call for a special session of Parliament to discuss the issue and seek a clarification from the President? Alternatively, should you allow the President to continue in office and hope that the controversy dies down with time? Or should you initiate a judicial inquiry into the matter and take further action based on the findings?

- A) Take immediate steps to impeach the President and remove him from office.
- B) Call for a special session of Parliament to discuss the issue and seek a clarification from the President.
- C) Allow the President to continue in office and hope that the controversy dies down with time.
- D) Initiate a judicial inquiry into the matter and take further action based on the findings.

17. Imagine a hypothetical scenario where the President of India, who is also the commander-in-chief of the armed forces, is faced with a serious national security crisis. The President believes that military intervention is necessary to safeguard the interests of the country. However, the Prime Minister and other senior government officials are opposed to the idea. In this scenario, what should the President do? Should he or she exercise his or her powers as the commander-in-chief and go ahead with the military intervention? Or should he or she respect the views of the Prime Minister and other senior officials and abandon the idea of military intervention? Alternatively, should the President call for an emergency session of Parliament to discuss the issue and seek a consensus on the course of action? Or should he or she seek the opinion of the Supreme Court on the matter and take appropriate action based on their findings?

- A) Exercise his or her powers as the commander-in-chief and go ahead with the military intervention.
- B) Respect the views of the Prime Minister and other senior officials and abandon the idea of military intervention.
- C) Call for an emergency session of Parliament to discuss the issue and seek a consensus on the course of action.
- D) Seek the opinion of the Supreme Court on the matter and take appropriate action based on their findings.

18. Suppose a situation arises where the President of India is faced with a dilemma where he or she has to choose between upholding the Constitution and fulfilling the wishes of the ruling party. In such a scenario, what should the President do? Should he or she uphold the Constitution and take a decision that is in the best interests of the country, even if it means going against the wishes of the ruling party? Or should the President prioritize the wishes of the ruling party and take a decision that is in line with their interests, even if it means going against the Constitution? Alternatively, should the President call for a special session of Parliament to discuss the issue and seek a consensus on the course of action? Or should he or she seek the opinion of the Supreme Court on the matter and take appropriate action based on their findings?

- A) Uphold the Constitution and take a decision that is in the best interests of the country, even if it means going against the wishes of the ruling party.
- B) Prioritize the wishes of the ruling party and take a decision that is in line with their interests, even if it means going against the Constitution.
- C) Call for a special session of Parliament to discuss the issue and seek a consensus on the course of action.
- D) Seek the opinion of the Supreme Court on the matter and take appropriate action based on their findings.

19. In a hypothetical scenario, the President of India is faced with a situation where there is a conflict between the Centre and the State government. The State government has passed a law that is in conflict with a law passed by the Centre. The State government claims that its law is in accordance with the Constitution and seeks the President's intervention to resolve the issue. As the President, what would you do? Should you take a decision based on your own understanding of the Constitution and resolve the conflict? Or should you refer the matter to the Supreme Court for their opinion? Alternatively, should you call for a joint session of Parliament to discuss the issue and seek a consensus on the course of action? Or should you allow the conflict to continue and let the Centre and State government resolve it among themselves?

- A) Take a decision based on your own understanding of the Constitution and resolve the conflict.
- B) Refer the matter to the Supreme Court for their opinion.
- C) Call for a joint session of Parliament to discuss the issue and seek a consensus on the course of action.
- D) Allow the conflict to continue and let the Centre and State government resolve it among themselves.

20. Imagine a hypothetical scenario where the President of India is faced with a decision to make regarding the appointment of judges to the Supreme Court. The Chief Justice of India has forwarded a list of names of potential candidates for appointment, but the President believes that some of the candidates are not suitable for the position. In this scenario, what should the President do? Should he or she appoint the candidates recommended by the Chief Justice of India, even if he or she disagrees with some of the choices? Or should the President reject the entire list and ask for a new set of recommendations from the Chief Justice? Alternatively, should the President seek the opinion of other constitutional bodies, such as the Law Commission or the Attorney General, before making a decision? Or should the President leave the decision entirely up to the Chief Justice of India and not interfere in the matter?

- A) Appoint the candidates recommended by the Chief Justice of India, even if he or she disagrees with some of the choices.
- B) Reject the entire list and ask for a new set of recommendations from the Chief Justice.
- C) Seek the opinion of other constitutional bodies, such as the Law Commission or the Attorney General, before making a decision.
- D) Leave the decision entirely up to the Chief Justice of India and not interfere in the matter.

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GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Passage-I

The 20th G20 Leaders' Summit is scheduled to take place in Johannesburg, South Africa on 22-23 November 2025, marking the first time the G20 convenes on the African continent. South Africa holds the G20 Presidency from 1 December 2024 through 30 November 2025. Under the theme "Solidarity, Equality, Sustainability", the summit is expected to focus on debt vulnerabilities of low-income countries, food and energy security, critical-minerals supply chains, AI governance, climate-resilience and African integration into global value chains.

South Africa has highlighted a set of priorities: inclusive economic growth and employment; food security and agricultural resilience; digital innovation and data governance; and energy transition tied to equitable access. As host, South Africa has signalled that the continent's development agenda will dominate the rhetoric, with emphasis on mobilising finance for just-transition, building local manufacturing for critical minerals, and reforming multilateral financial institutions.

The 2025 summit comes at a time of overlapping global crises: elevated inflation, fragmented supply chains, climate shocks, rising debt in developing countries, and intensifying competition in digital technologies. Finance and Sherpa tracks are working on deliverables such as a "Cost-of-Capital Commission", enhanced governance of AI, and a framework for debt sustainability tied to climate-resilient investment. In 2025, G20 members account for about 80% of global GDP and 60% of the world population, reflecting the group's significance in global governance.

Key agenda items also include reform of the global financial architecture, support for small island developing states, just energy transition financing, and bridging the digital-divide. The summit invites joint action: moving from consensus statements toward measurable commitments and timeline-bound alliances. South Africa has invited the African Union as a fully engaged partner and emphasised that African voices must shape global responses to climate, minerals and trade.

In preparation, ministerial and working-group meetings across the year have worked on digital public infrastructure, circular economy in agriculture, and Artificial Intelligence ethics. The summit's outcome is expected to produce a Johannesburg Leaders' Declaration and a timetable for key metrics of sustainable development for the coming decade. Some critics caution that while the agenda is ambitious, deliverables may lag due to diverging strategic interests among major economies. Nevertheless, the Johannesburg summit is seen as a pivotal moment for reshaping post-pandemic global governance with a stronger Global South emphasis.

21. Which theme is associated with the G20 2025 summit?

- A. Transformation, Innovation, Prosperity
- B. Solidarity, Equality, Sustainability
- C. Stability, Growth, Integration
- D. Digital First, Green Future, Inclusive World

Correct Answer: B (P)

22. Which of the following is *not* listed as one of South Africa's priority areas for its G20 Presidency?

- A. Food security and agricultural resilience
- B. Manufacturing of critical minerals
- C. Human spaceflight collaboration
- D. Digital innovation and data governance

23. Which of these true/false statements is accurate?

1. The African Union is invited as a fully engaged partner in G20 2025.

2. The G20 exclusively focuses on high-income countries in 2025.

- A. Only 1 is true
- B. Only 2 is true
- C. Both 1 and 2 are true
- D. Neither 1 nor 2 is true

24. Which of the following statements *requires inference* rather than being directly in the passage?

- A. The summit is expected to produce a Johannesburg Leaders' Declaration.
- B. Critics caution that deliverables may lag due to diverging strategic interests.
- C. G20 members account for ~80% of global GDP.
- D. Human spaceflight is a key agenda item in 2025.

25. Which statement about the role of working groups in G20 2025 is correct?

- A. They are replaced entirely by the Finance track in 2025.
- B. They prepare digital public-infrastructure, circular agriculture, AI ethics deliverables.
- C. They are abolished and replaced by national task forces.
- D. They focus only on space exploration in 2025.

26. Which of the following is *not* an agenda item for G20 2025 listed in the passage?

- A. Reform of global financial architecture
- B. Support for small island developing states
- C. Artificial Intelligence governance
- D. Lunar mining regulation

27. Which of the following statements is correct about the G20 Sherpa and Finance tracks?

- A. They ceased to exist in 2025 and are replaced by national councils.
- B. They coordinate ministerial and working-group meetings that build up to the Leaders' Summit.
- C. They focus exclusively on military-alliance issues.
- D. They operate only after the Leaders' Summit, not before.

28. Which of the following is a *deliverable* of G20 2025 rather than simply an agenda item?

- A. Digital-public-infrastructure discussions
- B. Circular agriculture planning
- C. Johannesburg Leaders' Declaration with timetable for sustainable development metrics
- D. Inclusion of space tourism as agenda

29. Which statement is *inferred* from the passage about the G20 Summit's significance for the Global South?

- A. It signals a stronger emphasis on development issues and African inclusion.
- B. It marks the disbanding of the G20.
- C. It is hosted exclusively in Europe for the first time.
- D. It excludes developing nations from its agenda.

30. Which of the following best describes the overarching transformation sought at G20 2025?

- A. Moving from consensus statements to quantifiable commitments and measurement frameworks.
- B. Reverting to informal coffee-table diplomacy without deliverables.
- C. Focusing solely on space programmes and abandoning economic issues.
- D. Maintaining the status quo of summit rhetoric without change.

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Passage - II

The Chenab Rail Bridge, located in the Reasi district of Jammu and Kashmir, stands as the world's highest railway arch bridge, symbolising India's civil-engineering prowess and strategic infrastructure development. Built over the Chenab River, the bridge forms a vital link in the Udhampur–Srinagar–Baramulla Rail Link (USBRL) project, connecting the Kashmir Valley with the rest of India through all-weather rail connectivity.

The structure rises 359 metres above the riverbed, surpassing even the height of the Eiffel Tower in Paris (by approximately 35 metres). Spanning 1,315 metres in length, the bridge includes a central steel arch of 467 metres. Designed to withstand wind speeds of 260 km/h, the bridge adheres to the highest Eurocode and Indian seismic standards for Zone IV.

The project was undertaken by Konkan Railway Corporation Limited (KRCL) in collaboration with Afcons Infrastructure and DRDO (Defence Research and Development Organisation), which advised on blast-resistant design. The bridge's construction began in 2004, faced interruptions due to terrain and security concerns, and was completed in 2022, with operational readiness testing conducted through 2023–24.

The Chenab Bridge is built with 63 mm-thick steel, capable of withstanding extreme temperature variations from -20°C to $+50^{\circ}\text{C}$. It required the use of 93,000 metric tonnes of steel, 10 million man-hours of work, and innovative cable-crane technology, with the world's longest cable crane span of 915 metres used to assemble the central arch.

Strategically, the bridge plays a critical role in ensuring the movement of civilians and defence logistics between Jammu and Kashmir and the rest of India. The bridge is not merely an engineering accomplishment but also an assertion of India's will to integrate the Himalayan region economically and strategically. It enhances connectivity, tourism, and employment opportunities while ensuring rapid deployment of resources in sensitive border regions.

The bridge's significance extends beyond India's borders, as it showcases indigenous design and execution capabilities in a seismically active, high-altitude zone. It has been recognised by international bodies such as the International Association for Bridge and Structural Engineering (IABSE) for structural excellence. The bridge was opened to limited freight trials in early 2024, and full passenger service integration into the Indian Railways network is expected by 2025.

31. Which of the following organisations was *not* directly involved in the construction of the Chenab Rail Bridge?

- A. Afcons Infrastructure B. DRDO C. BHEL D. Konkan Railway Corporation

32. Which of the following statements about the Chenab Bridge is *incorrect*?

- A. It is higher than the Eiffel Tower. B. It can withstand wind speeds of up to 260 km/h.
C. It is the longest railway bridge in India. D. It lies within a high seismic zone.

33. The Chenab Rail Bridge is part of which major railway project?

- A. Konkan Coastal Rail Link B. Udhampur–Srinagar–Baramulla Rail Link
C. Delhi–Amritsar–Katra Corridor D. Indo–Nepal Mountain Rail Project

34. Which of the following best explains the strategic importance of the Chenab Bridge?

- A. It improves urban traffic management in Delhi.
B. It connects the Kashmir Valley with India's railway network, aiding defence logistics.
C. It serves as a high-speed rail testing corridor.
D. It supports metro connectivity in Jammu region.

35. Which of the following statements are true?

1. The bridge used over 90,000 tonnes of steel.
2. It was constructed using a cable-crane system with the world's longest span.
3. It lies in seismic Zone II.

- A. 1 and 2 only B. 1 and 3 only C. 2 and 3 only D. All three are correct

36. The Chenab Bridge's ability to resist blasts was ensured through consultation with:

- A. NITI Aayog B. DRDO C. BRO D. IIT Delhi

37. Which river originates from the Bara Lacha Pass in Himachal Pradesh and flows through J&K before joining the Indus in Pakistan?

- A. Jhelum B. Ravi C. Chenab D. Sutlej

38. The Chenab Bridge surpasses which bridge as the world's previous highest railway bridge?

- A. Beipanjiang Bridge (China) B. Garabit Viaduct (France)
C. Forth Bridge (UK) D. Baluarte Bridge (Mexico)

39. The USBRL project aims to connect which two major regions by rail?

- A. Jammu and Srinagar B. Jammu and Leh
C. Jammu and Pathankot D. Udhampur and Chandigarh

40. Which of the following statements is correct about the International Association for Bridge and Structural Engineering (IABSE)?

- A. It is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. B. It is headquartered in Brussels, Belgium.
C. It operates under UNESCO. D. It was founded by the European Union.

Quantitative Technique

Passage-I

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

44. 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%

45. 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

Passage-II

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

Total number of people in the Colony is 4000 and each of them live four different colours of flats – Red, Blue, Green and Pink. Total number of people live Green flat is 1100. Number of males who live in Red flat is 55% of the total number of people in the Colony who live in Red flat. The ratio of the number of males to females live in Pink flat on the colony is 4:5. The ratio of the number of males who live in Blue flat to Pink flat is 3:2. Number of males who live Green flat is 20% more than the number of females who live Pink flat. The ratio of number of people who live Red and Blue colour flat in the ratio of 2:3 and the ratio of the number of people live Blue to Pink colour flat is 4:3.

46. What is the difference between the number of females who live in Green flat and the number of males who live in Red flat?

- (a) 50 (b) 40 (c) 60 (d) 80

47. What is the total number of females who live in the colony?

- (a) 1700 (b) 1560 (c) 1890 (d) 1960

48. The number of males who lives in Pink flat is approximately what percent of the total number of people who live in Blue flat?

- (a) 25% (b) 33% (c) 60% (d) 15%

49. The total number of males who live in the colony is approximately what percent of the total number of people who live in the colony?

- (a) 65% (b) 50% (c) 51% (d) 69%

50. What is the ratio of the number of females who live in Red flat to the number of females who live in Blue flat?

- (a) 2:3 (b) 4:5 (c) 1:7 (d) 3:5



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