

ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LOGICAL REASONING

PASSAGE – I

By Syed Akbaruddin | The Indian Express | July 25, 2025

For once, a ruling of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) at The Hague is making waves in Hyderabad. In a rare instance of policy resonance, the advisory opinion on climate change delivered by the 15-judge panel of the ICJ on July 23 has sparked conversation far beyond decision-makers in India. The ICJ's unanimous declaration of climate change as an existential threat is being discussed not only in think tanks in Delhi and boardrooms in Mumbai, but also among environmentally conscious students in Panchavati, Telangana, where I teach public policy.

The case was initiated by Vanuatu, a Pacific island nation with a population of just 3,00,000. In March 2023, it led a coalition of small island states to secure consensus approval from the United Nations General Assembly to ask the ICJ two questions: What are states legally required to do to address climate change, and what are the consequences if they do not fulfil these duties?

Over 130 countries joined as co-sponsors, including India, in this bold diplomatic initiative. This cautious posture reflects India's complex position in global climate governance — moral leadership alongside developmental realism. As a developing nation still working to ensure universal access to electricity, healthcare, and employment, India undertakes a difficult balancing act. Unlike industrialised countries, India has not benefited from centuries of fossil fuel-powered growth. Although its total emissions are rising, per capita emissions remain among the lowest globally. Many households still rely on biomass for cooking and face irregular power supply.

Despite these constraints, India has taken ambitious climate actions. By 2030, it aims for half its electricity to come from renewables. Emission intensity has declined, afforestation has expanded, and electric buses now run in several Indian cities, including Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru, and Hyderabad. India heads the International Solar Alliance and the Mission LiFE campaign promoting sustainable consumption.

The ICJ's ruling has introduced a new dimension. It elevates environmental duties from moral aspirations to legal obligations. The Court ruled that climate change violates rights to life, health, and housing. States are legally compelled to strengthen their national plans based on the best available science, adopt ambitious national targets, and cooperate internationally. These duties are no longer moral appeals. They carry legal weight.

The Court also ruled that climate change violates rights to life, health, and housing. States are legally compelled to strengthen their national plans based on the best available science, adopt ambitious national targets, and cooperate internationally. These duties are no longer moral appeals. They carry legal weight.

The sweeping ICJ opinion, though not legally binding, will have consequences for India. It draws not only on United Nations Charter obligations but also on international human rights law, customary international law, the law of the sea, and human rights law. It affirms that states have obligations to prevent environmental harm, reduce emissions, adapt to climate impacts, and cooperate internationally.

However, for India, this advisory opinion poses multiple challenges. First, the litigation risk. As the ICJ's opinion integrates climate negligence into the realm of legal scrutiny, it opens the door to legal consequences. Plaintiffs who have suffered damage from global warming could invoke the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities against major emitters — including India — whose contributions to global warming are now subject to enhanced moral and legal accountability.

Second, enforcement gaps remain wide. India's environmental laws are strong on paper but patchy in practice. Pollution control agencies remain underfunded and compliance varies widely across different states and sectors. The ICJ has reinforced the importance of due diligence. Strengthening regulatory capacity must now become a national priority.

Third, the issue of fossil fuel subsidies. These remain crucial for economically vulnerable households, especially for cooking gas and kerosene. But they also delay the shift to cleaner alternatives. The ICJ opinion, including the separate declaration appended by Judge Dalveer Bhandari of India, makes clear that subsidies have legal as well as policy implications. The advisory opinion provides support to the poor without blocking the shift toward clean energy.

The diplomatic challenge is aligning India's developmental aspirations with its legal obligations. For India, the path forward must lie in aligning duty with dignity — ensuring that the pursuit of global climate obligations does not compromise developmental justice.

1. What is the central idea of the passage?

- A. The ICJ's advisory opinion gives legal weight to climate duties, requiring India to balance obligations with development.
- B. The ICJ verdict imposes direct penalties on nations violating climate norms.
- C. The ICJ ruling highlights the moral superiority of developing nations.
- D. The ICJ decision exclusively benefits industrialised countries.

2. The phrase "aligning duty with dignity" most nearly implies:

- A. Pursuing obligations that enhance national prestige and morality.
- B. Balancing global responsibilities with domestic priorities without compromising fairness.
- C. Resisting international law that undermines sovereignty.
- D. Substituting economic development for environmental duty.

3. According to the passage, what differentiates India's climate responsibility from that of industrialised nations?

- A. India has already achieved net-zero emissions.
- B. India's challenge is ensuring growth while adhering to new legal expectations.
- C. India refuses to recognise global climate law.
- D. India's fossil fuel reliance gives it a privileged position.

4. Which statement best captures the author's tone towards the ICJ advisory opinion?

- A. Dismissive and skeptical
- B. Appreciative yet cautious
- C. Alarmist and accusatory
- D. Detached and neutral

5. The ICJ's ruling is described as a "compass" because it:

- A. Points countries toward climate goals without binding enforcement.
- B. Determines punishment for defaulting states.
- C. Creates mandatory economic penalties.
- D. Shifts international climate financing models.

6. Which assumption underlies the author's argument?

- A. International law now plays a decisive role in shaping national environmental policy.
- B. Developing nations can ignore advisory opinions without consequence.
- C. India's legal system is strong enough to absorb climate litigation.
- D. Industrialised countries will face more legal accountability than developing ones.

7. Which of the following, if true, would weaken the author's reasoning?

- A. The ICJ clarifies that advisory opinions have no influence on domestic law.
- B. India enacts strict emission control policies independently.
- C. Global courts cannot initiate climate litigation.
- D. The Paris Agreement remains the only valid legal framework.

8. The author's argument can be criticised for assuming that:

- A. Advisory opinions automatically translate into binding domestic obligations.
- B. India's environmental laws are flawless in implementation.
- C. Economic growth and ecological balance cannot coexist.
- D. Legal accountability is incompatible with sovereignty.

9. What is the most likely implication of the ICJ's opinion for India's domestic governance?

- A. Increased accountability in environmental regulation and litigation.
- B. Immediate economic sanctions on fossil fuel use.
- C. Withdrawal from global climate alliances.
- D. Reduction in state-level regulatory powers.

10. Which statement best summarises the author's conclusion?

- A. The ICJ opinion compels India to balance developmental dignity with global duty.
- B. The ICJ opinion binds India to meet fixed legal penalties.
- C. India should prioritise industrialisation over compliance.
- D. India's climate policies are unaffected by the ICJ ruling.

LEGAL REASONING

PASSAGE - I

Article 65 of the Indian Constitution lays down the provisions for the Vice President to act as President or to discharge his functions during casual vacancies in the offices or during the absence of the President. The article is significant as it outlines the contingency plans to be followed in the event of a situation where the President is unable to discharge his duties.

As per the provisions of the article, the Vice President of India is empowered to act as the President of India in case of a vacancy caused by the resignation, removal, death or otherwise of the President. In such a situation, the Vice President has to assume the office of the President and discharge the duties and functions of the President until a new President is elected.

Similarly, in the event of the temporary absence of the President, the Vice President is authorized to discharge the functions of the President until the President resumes his duties. The temporary absence of the President can be due to illness, vacation, or any other reason that prevents him from discharging his duties.

It is important to note that the Vice President can only act as President or discharge his functions during casual vacancies or temporary absences of the President. The Vice President cannot assume the role of the President if the President is removed from office due to impeachment, as this is considered a permanent vacancy. In such a situation, the Vice President can only act as the President until a new President is elected.

Furthermore, the powers and functions of the Vice President, while acting as President or discharging his functions, are the same as those of the President. The Vice President has to ensure that the government is functioning smoothly and all decisions are taken in accordance with the Constitution.

In conclusion, Article 65 of the Indian Constitution is an important provision that outlines the contingency plans to be followed in the event of a situation where the President is unable to discharge his duties. The provision empowers the Vice President to act as President or discharge his functions during casual vacancies or temporary absences of the President, ensuring the continuity of the government and the smooth functioning of the country.

11. If the President is temporarily incapacitated due to an unforeseen event, such as a heart attack or stroke, which of the following options should the Vice President consider? Should he/she assume the role of the President until the President is able to resume duties? Or should he/she declare a state of emergency and assume the role of the President indefinitely? Or should he/she request the Prime Minister and the Cabinet to decide on the next course of action? Or should he/she refer the matter to the Supreme Court for guidance on the constitutional provisions?

- A) Assume the role of the President until the President is able to resume duties.
- B) Declare a state of emergency and assume the role of the President indefinitely.
- C) Request the Prime Minister and the Cabinet to decide on the next course of action.
- D) Refer the matter to the Supreme Court for guidance on the constitutional provisions.

12. If the President passes away during a foreign trip, leaving no clear indication of his/her preferences for the next course of action, which of the following options should the Vice President consider? Should he/she assume the role of the President until a new President is elected? Or should he/she wait for the Speaker of the Lok Sabha to act as the interim President? Or should he/she refer the matter to the Election Commission and wait for the new President to be elected? Or should he/she request the Supreme Court to intervene and provide guidance on the matter?

- A) Assume the role of the President until a new President is elected.
- B) Wait for the Speaker of the Lok Sabha to act as the interim President.
- C) Refer the matter to the Election Commission and wait for the new President to be elected.
- D) Request the Supreme Court to intervene and provide guidance on the matter.

13. If the President resigns due to a controversy that raises questions about the moral and ethical character of the office of the President, which of the following options should the Vice President consider? Should he/she assume the role of the President until a new President is elected? Or should he/she wait for the Speaker of the Lok Sabha to act as the interim President? Or should he/she refer the matter to the Election Commission and wait for the new President to be elected? Or should he/she request the Supreme Court to intervene and provide guidance on the matter?

- A) Assume the role of the President until a new President is elected.
- B) Wait for the Speaker of the Lok Sabha to act as the interim President.
- C) Refer the matter to the Election Commission and wait for the new President to be elected.
- D) Request the Supreme Court to intervene and provide guidance on the matter.

14. If the President goes on a prolonged vacation without informing the Vice President, which of the following options should the Vice President consider? Should he/she assume the role of the President until the President returns? Or should he/she wait for the President to return and take over duties again? Or should he/she request the Cabinet to remove the President from office for dereliction of duty? Or should he/she refer the matter to the Supreme Court for guidance on the constitutional provisions?

- A) Refer the matter to the Supreme Court for guidance on the constitutional provisions.
- B) Should not assume the role of the President without receiving official communication that the President is unable to discharge his/her functions.
- C) Wait for the Speaker of the Lok Sabha to act as the interim President.
- D) Refer the matter to the Election Commission and wait for the new President to be elected.

15. If the President is impeached by the Parliament for violating the Constitution and removed from office, which of the following options should the Vice President consider? Should he/she assume the role of the President until a new President is elected? Or should he/she resign from the office of the Vice President? Or should he/she take over as the interim President until a new President is elected? Or should he/she refer the matter to the Supreme Court for guidance on the constitutional provisions?

- A) Assume the role of the President until the President is elected.
- B) Declare a state of emergency and assume the role of the President indefinitely.
- C) Request the Prime Minister and the Cabinet to decide on the next course of action.
- D) Refer the matter to the Supreme Court for guidance on the constitutional provisions.

Passage-II

Article 66 of the Indian Constitution deals with the election of the Vice-President. The Vice-President is the second-highest constitutional position in India, and the Constitution provides for a specific process for the election of the Vice-President. The Vice-President is elected by an Electoral College consisting of members of both Houses of Parliament.

The Vice-President holds office for a term of five years and can be re-elected for a second term. The election process is conducted by the Election Commission of India, which is responsible for ensuring that the election is free and fair.

The Electoral College for the Vice-President consists of members of both Houses of Parliament. The members of the Lok Sabha (the lower house of Parliament) and the members of the Rajya Sabha (the upper house of Parliament) are eligible to vote in the election of the Vice-President.

The election is conducted by a single transferable vote system. This means that each voter has one vote, but they can indicate their preference for more than one candidate in order of priority. If their first-choice candidate does not win, their vote is transferred to their second-choice candidate, and so on until a candidate receives a majority of the votes.

The Constitution provides for the Vice-President to be elected by a simple majority of votes. This means that the candidate who receives the highest number of votes is elected as the Vice-President. If there is a tie, the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha (who is also the Vice-President of India ex-officio) has the casting vote.

The Vice-President plays an important role in the Indian political system. In the absence of the President, the Vice-President acts as the President. The Vice-President also presides over the Rajya Sabha and performs various other functions as prescribed by the Constitution.

In conclusion, the process for the election of the Vice-President in India is well-defined and transparent. The Constitution provides for a specific process for the election, and the Electoral College consists of members of both Houses of Parliament. The Vice-President plays a crucial role in the Indian political system, and the election process ensures that the position is filled by a candidate who has the support of a majority of the members of Parliament.

16. During the Vice-Presidential election, a candidate receives 45% of the first-choice votes, while another candidate receives 43%. As per the single transferable vote system, which of the following scenarios would lead to the second candidate winning the election?

- A) 90% of candidate A's votes are transferred to candidate B, and 70% of candidate C's votes are transferred to candidate D
- B) 70% of candidate A's votes are transferred to candidate C, and 80% of candidate D's votes are transferred to candidate B
- C) 30% of candidate D's votes are transferred to candidate B, and 20% of candidate E's votes are transferred to candidate A
- D) 50% of candidate E's votes are transferred to candidate C, and 40% of candidate A's votes are transferred to candidate B

17. In a Vice-Presidential election, there is a tie between two candidates after all the preferences are counted. However, both candidates have an equal number of first-choice votes. In this situation, who would be declared the winner as per the Constitution?

- A) The candidate who has the most second-choice votes, but also has at least 5% more second-choice votes than the other candidate
- B) The candidate who has the most third-choice votes, and has a majority of the third-choice votes
- C) The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha would have the casting vote, but only after seeking the opinion of the Chief Justice of India
- D) The outgoing Vice-President would have the casting vote, but only after seeking the opinion of the Attorney General of India

18. In the Electoral College for the Vice-Presidential election, there are 1000 eligible voters. Candidate A wins the election by receiving 451 first-choice votes. Candidate B receives 420 first-choice votes, candidate C receives 100 votes, and candidate D receives 29 votes. What percentage of the Electoral College voted for candidate B?

- A) 41.4% of the Electoral College voted for candidate B, and 45.1% voted for candidate A
- B) 41.2% of the Electoral College voted for candidate B, and 42% voted for candidate A
- C) 42.0% of the Electoral College voted for candidate B, and 44.9% voted for candidate A
- D) 41.8% of the Electoral College voted for candidate B, and 43.2% voted for candidate A

19. During the Vice-Presidential election, candidate A wins by receiving 52% of the first-choice votes. However, candidate B alleges that there were instances of vote-buying by candidate A's campaign team. If these allegations are proved to be true, what would be the appropriate course of action as per the Constitution?

- A) Conduct a re-election with a new set of candidates, and also order an investigation into the allegations of vote-buying
- B) Order a recount of the votes, and also disqualify candidate A if the allegations are found to be true
- C) Disqualify candidate A and declare candidate B as the winner, but only if there is clear evidence of vote-buying
- D) Dismiss candidate B's allegations as baseless, but also appoint an independent observer to oversee future elections

20. In the Vice-Presidential election, a candidate wins by receiving 50.5% of the first-choice votes. However, candidate B alleges that there were instances of voter intimidation by candidate A's supporters. If these allegations are proved to be true, what would be the appropriate course of action as per the Constitution?

- A) Conduct a re-election with a new set of candidates, and also order an investigation into the allegations of voter intimidation
- B) Disqualify candidate A and declare candidate B as the winner, but only if there is clear evidence of voter intimidation
- C) Order a recount of the votes, and also disqualify candidate A if the allegations are found to be true
- D) Dismiss candidate B's allegations as baseless, but also strengthen laws against voter intimidation and increase security measures during future elections

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Passage-I

Launched in 2019, the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM) represents a significant step towards achieving India's twin goals of energy sustainability and farmer empowerment. Implemented by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), the scheme aims to ensure reliable solar power access to farmers, promote decentralised renewable energy, and reduce dependence on grid-based or diesel-based irrigation systems.

The scheme has three primary components:

- Component-A: Installation of decentralised grid-connected solar or other renewable energy power plants of capacity up to 2 MW each on barren or fallow land. These plants feed electricity directly to the grid.
- Component-B: Installation of standalone solar-powered agricultural pumps, targeting around 20 lakh farmers to shift from diesel to solar irrigation.
- Component-C: Solarisation of existing grid-connected pumps, allowing farmers to generate surplus solar power and sell it to DISCOMs (power distribution companies).

Under PM-KUSUM, the Central Government provides a 30% subsidy, the State Government contributes another 30%, and the remaining 40% is borne by the farmer — either through institutional finance or personal investment. The scheme has a clear environmental objective: replacing diesel consumption in irrigation, which accounts for nearly 8–10% of India's agricultural emissions.

In Phase II, the government expanded the scope of PM-KUSUM to include cooperative societies and farmer-producer organisations (FPOs), thereby encouraging collective ownership models for solar plants. Additionally, the scheme mandates a minimum 25-year operational life for the solar power plants under Component-A.

As of 2025, over 5.7 lakh solar pumps have been installed, and around 7,000 MW of decentralised solar capacity has been sanctioned nationwide. Rajasthan, Maharashtra, and Madhya Pradesh lead the country in project implementation.

The scheme supports India's commitment under the Paris Agreement to achieve net-zero emissions by 2070 and aligns with initiatives such as the National Solar Mission and Mission LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment). Moreover, PM-KUSUM enhances energy security, farmers' income, and climate resilience, marking a crucial step in India's transition to sustainable agriculture.

21. PM-KUSUM is implemented under which ministry?

- A. Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
B. Ministry of Power
C. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
D. NITI Aayog

22. Which of the following is *not* a component under PM-KUSUM?

- A. Decentralised grid-connected renewable power plants
B. Solar-powered agricultural pumps
C. Installation of wind farms for commercial use
D. Solarisation of existing grid-connected pumps

23. Which of the following best describes the environmental objective of PM-KUSUM?

- A. Reduce groundwater depletion by 25% by 2030.
B. Replace diesel consumption in irrigation to lower emissions.
C. Expand urban solar rooftops for industries.
D. Achieve 100% electric vehicles in rural India.

24. Which of the following states leads in implementing PM-KUSUM projects?

- A. Rajasthan
B. Kerala
C. Assam
D. Bihar

25. Which of the following correctly states India's climate commitment linked with PM-KUSUM?

- A. Net-zero emissions by 2070
B. Net-zero emissions by 2050
C. Net-zero emissions by 2040
D. Net-zero emissions by 2080

26. Which of the following best explains the role of DISCOMs under PM-KUSUM?

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. They provide fertiliser subsidies to farmers. | B. They purchase surplus solar power generated by farmers. |
| C. They manufacture solar panels for the scheme. | D. They regulate groundwater extraction. |

27. Which of the following agencies monitors PM-KUSUM implementation across states?

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| A. Central Electricity Authority (CEA) | B. MNRE and State Nodal Agencies |
| C. NITI Aayog and Ministry of Finance | D. Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) |

28. Which international goal does PM-KUSUM most directly support?

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. SDG 1 – No Poverty | B. SDG 2 – Zero Hunger |
| C. SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy | D. SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure |

29. Which of the following statements is true regarding solar pump targets under PM-KUSUM?

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. 20 lakh standalone pumps targeted nationally. | B. 10 lakh pumps restricted to Rajasthan only. |
| C. 15 lakh solar rooftops in cities. | D. No target specified. |

30. The nodal renewable energy financing institution for PM-KUSUM is:

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| A. NABARD | B. IREDA (Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency) |
| C. SIDBI | D. EXIM Bank |

Passage - II

The Punjab-Haryana water-sharing dispute centres on the Sutlej-Yamuna Link (SYL) Canal, a project conceived to transfer surplus water from the Ravi-Beas rivers of Punjab to Haryana, Rajasthan, and Delhi. Its origin lies in the Punjab Reorganisation Act 1966, which created the new state of Haryana from erstwhile Punjab and mandated an equitable distribution of river waters between the two states.

In 1976, the Union Government issued a notification allocating 3.5 million acre-feet (MAF) of Ravi-Beas water each to Punjab and Haryana. Subsequently, the 1978 Indira Gandhi agreement reaffirmed Haryana's right to receive its share through a dedicated canal. The SYL Canal project, stretching about 214 km (122 km in Punjab and 92 km in Haryana), was intended to facilitate this transfer. Haryana completed its portion by 1980, but Punjab resisted construction on political and ecological grounds.

In 1981, Punjab and Haryana signed another tripartite agreement with Rajasthan and the Centre, revising the allocation to Punjab – 4.22 MAF, Haryana – 3.5 MAF, Rajasthan – 8.6 MAF, with a small share for Delhi and Jammu & Kashmir. However, Punjab witnessed growing opposition, culminating in the Punjab Accord (1985) signed between then Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Akali Dal leader Harchand Singh Longowal, which again promised completion of the canal but faced violent resistance. Longowal's assassination soon after further stalled progress.

Litigation followed. In 2004, the Punjab Termination of Agreements Act was passed by the state government to nullify all inter-state water-sharing pacts. Haryana challenged this before the Supreme Court, which in 2016 held Punjab's Act unconstitutional and directed the state to complete the canal. Punjab, however, cited depletion of river flows, groundwater stress, and the principle of "riparian rights" — arguing that Haryana should depend on its own aquifers or alternative basins.

The issue has broader ramifications for federalism and inter-state water governance in India. The dispute raises questions about the enforceability of river-sharing accords, the powers of Parliament under Article 262, and the role of the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act 1956. Ecological assessments indicate that both Punjab and Haryana face critical groundwater depletion, making equitable yet sustainable allocation essential.

As of 2025, the issue remains unresolved despite repeated mediation efforts by the Union Ministry of Jal Shakti. Haryana continues to press for implementation of the Supreme Court's directions, while Punjab advocates a fresh reassessment of river-flow data. The SYL Canal stands partly excavated and largely defunct — a physical reminder of India's challenges in reconciling developmental needs with environmental realities and cooperative federalism.

31. Which Act originally created the separate state of Haryana, triggering the water-sharing issue?

- A. States Reorganisation Act 1956
B. Punjab Reorganisation Act 1966
C. River Water Distribution Act 1970
D. Northern Region Reorganisation Act 1965

32. Which river system is at the centre of the Punjab–Haryana dispute?

- A. Ganga–Yamuna
B. Mahanadi–Godavari
C. Ravi–Beas–Sutlej
D. Narmada–Tapti

33. Which institution declared the 2004 Punjab Act unconstitutional?

- A. Punjab High Court
B. NITI Aayog
C. Supreme Court of India
D. National Green Tribunal

34. Which of the following is *not* a party to the 1981 tripartite agreement?

- A. Punjab
B. Haryana
C. Rajasthan
D. Uttar Pradesh

35. The Inter-State River Water Disputes Act was enacted in which year?

- A. 1954
B. 1956
C. 1958
D. 1962

36. Which body is responsible for collecting national river-flow data relevant to such disputes?

- A. Central Ground Water Board
B. Central Water Commission
C. National Hydrology Institute
D. Water Resources Regulatory Authority

37. The Supreme Court's 2016 judgment on the SYL Canal primarily emphasised:

- A. Riparian rights of upstream states
B. Binding nature of inter-state agreements and federal compliance
C. Creation of a new tribunal for Punjab–Haryana
D. Transferring the project to private developers

38. Which principle of international water law is most analogous to the Punjab–Haryana dispute?

- A. Absolute territorial sovereignty
B. Equitable and reasonable utilisation
C. Prior appropriation
D. Harmon Doctrine

39. Which of the following Commissions has *not* dealt directly with Ravi–Beas matters?

- A. Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB)
B. Central Water Commission
C. Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal
D. Ministry of Jal Shakti

40. Which of the following best characterises the dispute's federal significance?

- A. It illustrates cooperative federalism and Centre-State balance in resource sharing.
B. It is purely a local land-acquisition issue.
C. It concerns only the private construction sector.
D. It excludes any constitutional implications.

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Quantitative Technique

Passage-I

Study the given information based on speed time and distance and answer the following question.

Two Railway station Patna junction and Lucknow junction are 450 km apart on a straight line. Kumbh Express which length is 225 meter start from Patna junction at 7 am and travel towards Lucknow junction at a certain speed . Another train Gomti Express which length is 300 meter start from Lucknow junction at 7 am at a speed of certain speed. Gomti express crosses a platform of half of its length in 45 sec. Kumbh Express passes a man who is standing on the platform in 15 sec.

41. Find out the speed of Kumbh Express in km/hr.

- (a) 45km/hr (b) 36km/hr (c) 90km/hr (d) 54km/hr

42. Find out the speed of Gomti Express in Km/hr.

- (a) 36km/hr (b) 54km/hr (c) 45km/hr (d) 72km/hr

43. In how many time Gomti Express Crosses a man who is running at a speed of 6km/hr in same direction.

- (a) 40 sec (b) 36 sec (c) 50 sec (d) 60 sec

44. By what time both train Kumbh Express and Gomti Express meet each other.

- (a) 12 am (b) 10 am (c) 1 pm (d) 12 pm

45. How far from Patna junction where both trains will be meet each other .

- (a) 300km (b) 270km (c) 180km (d) CND

Passage-II

Study the given table and answer the following question .

The table shows marks obtain by 6 student in 5 different subject unit test.

Name	Hindi (100)	English (150)	Maths (125)	Computer (75)	History (50)
Rupesh	86	126	108	56	42
Ankit	76	87	98	62	36
Sarika	45	86	90	52	22
Madhu	69	114	100	63	44
Jay	55	140	123	44	38
Kartik	59	126	118	58	41

46. What % of marks obtain by Ankit in Unit test?

- (a) 81.6% (b) 80.6% (c) 82.4% (d) 83.6%

47. Find average marks obtain by all student in History. (Approx)

- (a) 37 (b) 32 (c) 39 (d) 40

48. Marks obtain by Sarika in Maths is what % to the marks obtain by Rupesh in English?

- (a) 71.42% (b) 78.56% (c) 72.67% (d) 89.11%

49. Find out the ratio of % marks obtain by Jay in Maths to the % marks obtain by Madhu in computer?

- (a) 3:4 (b) 41:35 (c) 15:17 (d) 35:41

50. Who got maximum marks in unit test?

- (a) Ankit (b) Rupesh (c) Sarika (d) NOT