

ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LOGICAL REASONING

1. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The “thali index” is introduced as a **realistic, culturally grounded measure** to assess food consumption and poverty using a relatable benchmark (price of a thali).

- B is incorrect because the aim is not to *replace* but to *complement* caloric models.
- C is wrong; authors acknowledge physiological models but offer an alternative lens.
- D misreads the intent—the article argues for **rationalisation, not overhaul**.

2. Correct Answer: C

Explanation: They do not reject the data but caution readers about **interpretive limitations**—balancing appreciation of progress with scrutiny of methodology.

- A overstates cynicism.
- C wrongly attributes partisanship.
- D ignores the detailed engagement with statistical and economic methodology.

3. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The thali metaphor turns **data into a relatable cultural unit**, making consumption expenditure tangible for readers.

- A misinterprets intent.
- C/D read ideological motives that are absent from the text.

4. Correct Answer: D

Explanation: The tone is **measured and reflective**, focusing on policy rationalisation through empirical reasoning.

- A/C mischaracterise; the piece isn’t alarmist or moralising.
- D incorrect since there’s no satire; the intent is diagnostic.

5. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The authors clearly state that **subsidies must be rationalised, not withdrawn**, until income levels rise sufficiently.

- B/C/D contradict the passage’s central thesis of *gradual reform with protection*.

6. Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The index merges **empirical validity with cultural intelligibility**, not rejecting scientific rigour but enriching it.

- A/B exaggerate cultural prioritisation.
- D narrows poverty assessment exclusively to consumption.

7. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: They insist that **subsidies remain essential until incomes rise**; ignoring them overlooks lived economic realities.

- A/C/D contradict their explicitly reasoned defence of rationalisation over elimination.

8. Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Their reasoning model supports **blending quantitative and contextual insights** to enrich policy interpretation.

- A ignores their criticism of physiological reductionism.
- C imputes motives they do not make.
- D contradicts their advocacy of rationalisation, not abolition.

9. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: They guard against **hasty generalisation**—drawing sweeping conclusions from selective data.

- A misfits temporal causality.
- C/D are unrelated to the reasoning pattern evident here.

10. Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Their principle is **balanced rationalisation**, integrating welfare with fiscal logic.

- B/C/D violate that equilibrium by emphasising efficiency, relativism, or over-simplification.

Legal Reasoning

11. A

Explanation - In this situation, the Supreme Court should dismiss the evidence obtained through illegal means and ask the petitioner to obtain admissible evidence instead. The court cannot condone illegal means of obtaining evidence, as it would set a dangerous precedent for future cases. The court may also consider imposing sanctions on the petitioner for obtaining the evidence illegally. The court should not dismiss the case without considering the evidence, as this would not serve the interests of justice. The matter should not be referred to a lower court for resolution as the admissibility of evidence is a matter of law that only the Supreme Court can decide

12. C

Explanation - The other judges of the court should continue with the hearing and ignore the opinion of the judge who expressed a strong opinion prematurely. It is the duty of the judges to remain impartial and make decisions based on the evidence presented before them. If the other judges feel that the judge who expressed the opinion is biased or unable to be impartial, they may ask the judge to recuse themselves from the case. However, this should be done after careful consideration and only if there is strong evidence of bias.

13. B

Explanation -In this situation, the Supreme Court should adjourn the hearing and reschedule it at a later date. It is important for both parties to be present during the hearing to ensure a fair and just hearing. If the respondent is unable to attend the hearing due to an emergency, the court should give them the opportunity to attend the hearing at a later date. The case should not be dismissed without hearing it, as this would not serve the interests of justice. The matter should not be referred to a lower court for resolution as the Supreme Court has jurisdiction over the case.

14. C

Explanation -The Supreme Court should inform the petitioner of the change in precedent and allow them to modify their argument. Precedents is an important principle of law, and the court must follow the most recent precedent. However, the court should also allow the petitioner to modify their argument based on the new precedent. Dismissing the argument without giving the petitioner an opportunity to modify it would not serve the interests of justice. The matter should not be referred to a lower court for resolution as the Supreme Court has the jurisdiction to decide the case.

15. C

Explanation -The Supreme Court should conduct an internal investigation and take appropriate action if bias is found. It is important for the court to maintain impartiality and avoid even the appearance of bias. If there is evidence of bias, the court should take appropriate action, which may include reassigning the case to a different judge. Dismissing the accusation without conducting an investigation would not serve the interests of justice. Referring the matter to a lower court or higher authorities may not be necessary if the Supreme Court is able to conduct a thorough investigation and take appropriate action.

16. D

Explanation -Refer the matter to an independent ethics committee for investigation, to ensure that the member is held accountable for their actions. Accepting a bribe is a serious offense and cannot be condoned by any legislative body. The member should be held accountable for their actions, and the matter should be referred to an independent ethics committee for investigation. The committee can examine the evidence and make recommendations on appropriate action, which may include suspension or expulsion from the legislature.

17. C

Explanation -Allow the opposition to express their dissent but proceed with the vote as scheduled, as the bill is critical for the country's economic development. While it is important to allow members to express their dissent, disruption of proceedings cannot be allowed to continue indefinitely. The speaker should allow the opposition to express their dissent, but proceed with the vote as scheduled, as the bill is critical for the country's economic development.

18. C

Explanation -Expel the member from the legislature, as their actions are a violation of the code of conduct. The use of sexist and racist slurs is completely unacceptable in a legislative setting and constitutes a violation of the code of conduct. The member should be expelled from the legislature to send a strong message that such behavior will not be tolerated.

19. B

Explanation -Delay the vote until the opposition members return, to ensure that the vote is conducted with the required quorum. While the Chief Minister may argue that the bill is critical for the development of the state, it is important to ensure that the legislative process is followed correctly. Delaying the vote until the opposition members return will ensure that the vote is conducted with the required quorum and that all members have had the opportunity to participate in the debate.

20. B

Explanation -Suspend the debate and refer the matter to a select committee for further review. While the bill may be critical to safeguarding the rights of marginalized communities, it is important to ensure that the concerns of the opposition are taken into account. Referring the matter to a select committee will provide an opportunity for a more detailed review of the bill and its implications. The committee can examine the concerns raised by the opposition and make recommendations on appropriate changes to the bill.

General Knowledge

Q	Correct Answer	Explanation
21	A	"Connect-Innovate-Prosper" is official 2025 theme.
22	A	Focus on sustainable supply chains and tech; no new Asia-wide FTA.
23	A	CEO Summit promotes innovation, SME integration; no trade bloc creation.
24	A	APEC functions as dialogue platform for major power frictions.
25	A	Permanent Secretariat in Singapore; decisions are non-binding.
26	A	India is not an APEC member; others are.
27	A	Founded in 1989 in Canberra; goal: regional economic cooperation.
28	A	"La Serena Roadmap" (Chile 2019) is an official gender inclusion initiative.
29	C	All three correct historical declarations: Bogor 1994, Osaka 1995, Putrajaya 2020.
30	A	APEC = voluntary forum; ASEAN = legally established regional org (1967).

Q	Correct Option	Explanation
31	A	Electric propulsion and 10 kW power system are key; no radar payload.
32	C	MCF (Hassan & Bhopal) handles control of GSAT class satellites.
33	A	Enhances maritime surveillance and deterrence in Indo-Pacific.
34	D	15-year life, 100th mission milestone, tri-service interoperability.
35	C	URSC designed and integrated the satellite.
36	C	GSAT-7 (Navy), 7A (Air Force/Army), 7B (tri-services under development).
37	B	US Navy's MUOS is an equivalent satellite communication system.
38	D	DSA (Bengaluru) + DSRO (Hyderabad) = defence space ecosystem.
39	A	GSAT-7R adds SDR & electric propulsion over GSAT-7.
40	A	Aatmanirbhar Defence-Space targets indigenous comms & satellites.

For 1-to-1 Mentorship with **Anurag Choubey Sir**

 Call Now: +91 **7033005444**

 **CLAT Gurukul** | Personalized Guidance for Every Aspirant

Quantitative Technique

Passage-1 Explanation :-

Colony	Male	Female	Total
Red	440	360	800
Blue	600	600	1200
Green	600	500	1100
Pink	400	500	900

41. C Required Difference = $500 - 440 = 60$

42. D Required sum = $(360 + 600 + 500 + 500) = 1960$

43. B Number of males who live in pink flat = 400 Number of peoples who live in Blue flat = 1200
Required percentage = $400/1200 * 100 = 33\%$

44. C Required percentage = $(440 + 600 + 600 + 400)/4000 * 100 = 51\%$

45. D Required ratio = $360:600 = 3:5$

CLAT Gurukul
By Ready For Exam

For 1-to-1 Mentorship with **Anurag Choubey Sir**

Call Now: +91 **7033005444**

CLAT Gurukul | Personalized Guidance for Every Aspirant

Passage-II

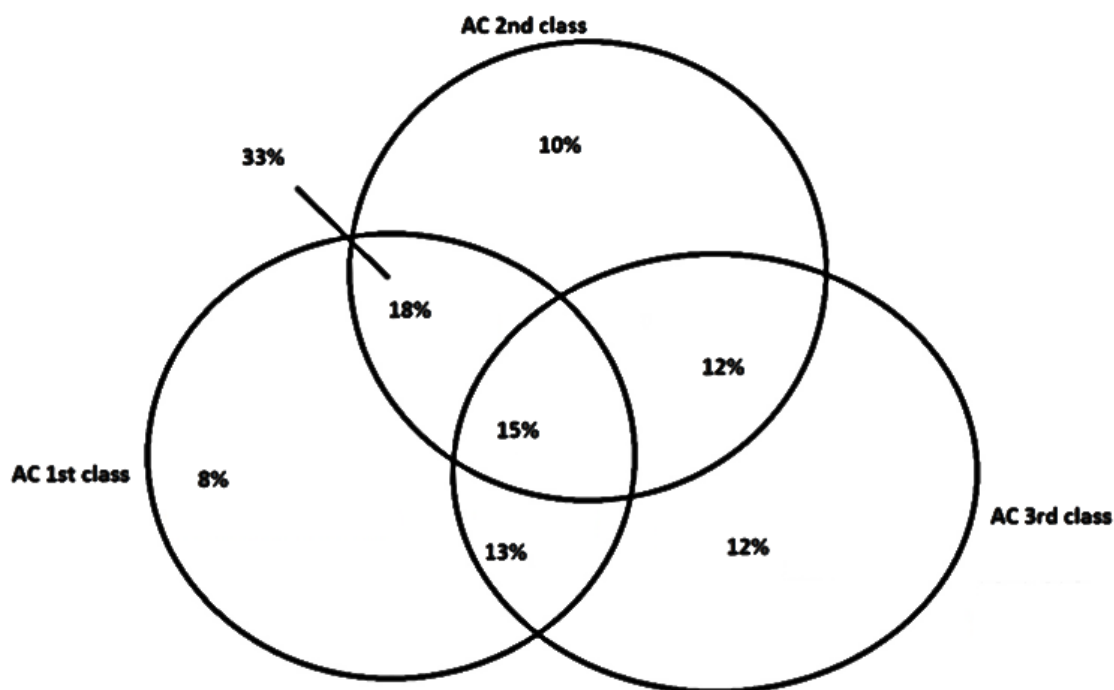
Explanation

26 - a, 27 - d, 28 - b, 29 - a, 30 - b

Total passenger = 1000

Non AC passenger = 120

Passenger who are travelling with AC class = $1000 - 120 = 880$ (88%)



Passenger Travelling in only one class
= $88\% - (13\% + 18\% + 15\% + 12\%) = 30\%$

1st : 2nd : 3rd

4 : 5 : 6

1st = $30 \times \frac{4}{15} = 8\%$

2nd = $30 \times \frac{5}{15} = 10\%$

3rd = $30 \times \frac{6}{15} = 12\%$

For 1-to-1 Mentorship with **Anurag Choubey Sir**

📞 Call Now: +91 **7033005444**

💬 **CLAT Gurukul** | Personalized Guidance for Every Aspirant