# Day 24 Answer Key



# ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LOGICAL REASONING

#### 1. Correct Answer: A

**Explanation:** The author stresses that the "7.8 per cent growth" appears impressive but is inflated due to the base effect and a low GDP deflator, leading to an overstated real growth figure compared to nominal performance.

#### 2. Correct Answer: C

**Explanation:** While acknowledging a "robust start," the author underscores multiple distortions and caveats. The tone reflects skepticism over the sustainability of growth and the misleading optimism created by technical effects.

#### 3. Correct Answer: B

**Explanation:** The base effect refers to the statistical phenomenon where a low previous year's GDP makes the current year's percentage growth appear stronger.

#### 4. Correct Answer: D

**Explanation:** The author remarks that "most forecasters have a similar trajectory pencilled in" but implies even those figures (6.7–6.3%) rest on fragile assumptions given tariff risks and declining nominal growth.

#### 5. Correct Answer: A

**Explanation:** The line (used metaphorically to describe multipolar trade tensions) reflects irony — nations acting in self-interest despite rhetoric of cooperation.

#### 6. Correct Answer: C

**Explanation:** The author notes that a "smaller economic pie" (nominal GDP) increases deficit ratios — implying they are measured against nominal GDP, not real growth.

#### 7. Correct Answer: B

**Explanation:** The passage says that "if nominal growth slows, indirect tax buoyancy does too," meaning revenues fall. Hence, fiscal pressure rises.

#### 8. Correct Answer: A

**Explanation:** If employment and income data corroborate growth, it implies the GDP figures reflect real improvements, not masked weaknesses.

#### 9. Correct Answer: D

**Explanation:** The author criticises optimism based on a low deflator, calling it a technical anomaly, not a sign of real prosperity.

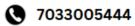
#### 10. Correct Answer: C

**Explanation:** The author calls for interpreting GDP data contextually — with fiscal, nominal, and policy variables — implying integrated assessment.









# **Legal Reasoning**

#### 11. Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Courts hold that force majeure cannot rescue a party already in default. The event must directly and immediately cause non-performance. Pre-existing delays, as in Halliburton Offshore, cannot be retrospectively justified.

#### 12. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Even genuine force majeure events do not excuse defaults predating them. Courts examine causation whether the event directly caused non-performance. Prior breach bars reliance on force majeure.

#### 13. Correct Answer: A

**Explanation:** The principle from *Halliburton Offshore* holds that a party already in breach cannot use force majeure as a shield. Causation and timing determine validity.

#### 14. Correct Answer: C

**Explanation:** For an event to qualify as force majeure, it must be unforeseen and unavoidable. If it was foreseeable and the party failed to mitigate, the plea is invalid.

#### 15. Correct Answer: D

**Explanation:** The court, consistent with *Halliburton Offshore*, will refuse restraint absent fraud or irretrievable injustice. Pandemic alone doesn't override independent breaches.

#### 16. Correct Answer: B

**Explanation:** Courts require the affected party to prove it acted reasonably to mitigate effects. Failure to anticipate foreseeable disruptions invalidates force majeure pleas.

#### 17. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Courts hold that a causal link must exist between the unforeseen event and the failure. Pre-existing breach bars relief.

#### 18. Correct Answer: C

**Explanation:** The principle from *Halliburton Offshore* applies — where default predates the event, force majeure cannot retrospectively erase liability.

#### 19. Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Courts demand direct causation. Internal failures break the causal chain, meaning the embargo does not excuse prior breach.

#### 20. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The cyclone qualifies as a force majeure event, but Rho's prior breach disqualifies relief. Force majeure cannot be invoked retrospectively for past defaults.

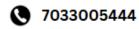
#### 21. Correct Answer: D

**Explanation:** Under Section 20, only mistakes of essential fact render a contract void. A mistake regarding value or quality is not essential to existence. Both parties agreed to sell and buy the same painting, so the contract stands.









#### 22. Correct Answer: B

**Explanation:** This is a *mutual mistake as to the existence of subject matter*, rendering the contract void under Section 20. Both parties were unaware the goods had perished.

#### 23. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Both parties were mistaken about the existence of the subject matter. Such mistake of essential fact voids the contract ab initio under Section 20.

#### 24. Correct Answer: C

**Explanation:** Mutual mistake as to ownership—an essential fact—renders the contract void under Section 20. Neither party can enforce it.

#### 25. Correct Answer: D

**Explanation:** As both parties were under a mistake about the existence of goods, the contract is void under Section 20. No performance obligation arises.

#### 26. Correct Answer: B

**Explanation:** Section 21 specifies that mistake of Indian law does not make a contract void. Parties are presumed to know the domestic law.

#### 27. Correct Answer: A

**Explanation:** Under Section 21, mistake as to foreign law is treated as a mistake of fact. A mutual mistake of essential fact renders the contract void.

#### 28. Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Mistake about quality or value does not void a contract under Section 20. Both agreed to the same thing the ring itself.

### 29. Correct Answer: D

**Explanation:** Mistake of identity applies only if a real person exists and the plaintiff intended to contract exclusively with that person. Here, if M exists and N intended to deal with him, the contract is void.

#### 30. Correct Answer: B

**Explanation:** Both parties did not agree on the same thing in the same sense—there was no *consensus ad idem*. Hence, the contract is void under Section 20.

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# **General Knowledge**

Q	Correct	Explanation		
31	D	Strengthens Act East, ASEAN links, naval redundancy.		
32	A	Project aligns with Kaladan MMTP.		
33	С	Bay of Bengal access true; not via Trilateral Highway.		
34	С	Kolkata-Sittwe-Paletwa-Zorinpui are key nodes.		
35	A	Target 2027 for full functionality; from official data.		
36	D	Bhutan not a partner; others are stated outcomes.		
37	В	Trilateral Highway & BIMSTEC Master Plan relevant.		
38	A	Only Mizor <mark>am, Manipu</mark> r, Nagaland share border with Myanmar.		
39	A	Kaladan Ri <mark>ver forms t</mark> he inland segment.		
40	D	BIMSTEC members include India, Myanmar; HQ in Dhaka; focus on trade/connectivity.		

Q	Ans	Explanation
41	A	AQLI measures life-expectancy loss; published by EPIC; not WHO.
42	Α	Central pollutant = PM <sub>2·5</sub> , as per AQLI's model.
43	В	Each 10 $\mu$ g/m <sup>3</sup> PM <sub>2.5</sub> rise = ~0.98 years life loss.
44	Α	AQI shows pollution levels; AQLI shows human impact.
45	A	India's pollution $> 8 \times WHO$ guideline; Delhi gain 8 years; WHO limit = $5 \mu g/m^3$ .
46	В	Converts long-term PM <sub>2.5</sub> exposure into life-years lost.
47	В	AQI = pollution levels; AQLI = life-years lost.
48	Α	3.5 years gain, full population exposed >WHO limit.
49	В	AQLI includes subnational data; other limitations valid.
50	A	NCAP aims to cut PM <sub>2·5</sub> by 20–40% by 2026.

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# **Quantitative Technique**

## Passage-I

#### **Explanation:**

Ratio of downstream time and upstream time = 1:3

So, Ratio of downstream speed and upstream speed = 3:1

Ratio of speed of dolphin and speed of water current = 3+1:3-1

= 4:2, 2:1

Speed of dolphin in still water = 20km/hr

So speed of water current = 10 km /hr ( we can find from 2:1)

- 51. (a) Upstream speed = 20-10 = 10 km/hr
- 52. (c) Downstream speed : still water speed = 20+10:20,30:20=3:2
- 53. (b) Time = 6/10 hr = 36 mnt.
- 54. (b) Time = 9/20+10, 9/30 hr, = 18 mnt
- 55. (c) Speed of dolphin =  $30 \frac{\text{km/hr}}{\text{kr}}$ , so speed of still water = 15 km /hr ( we can find from 2:1)

# Passage-II

# **Explanation**

56. (c) 4:3

57. (c) 12 x 100/60 = 20%

58. (a) 20

59. (c) 110

60. (a) 10%

**Common explanation**: Let us take number of girls in class B as 2x.

The number of boys in class A = 2x

The number of boys in class B = 2x + 20

Ratio of number of girls in class A to class B = 3:2

The number of girls in class A = 3x

Total number of students in class B is 20% more than that in class A,

$$\rightarrow$$
 4x + 20 = 5x(1.2)

$$4x + 20 = 6x$$

$$x = 10$$

	Class A	Class B
Boys	20	40
Girls	30	20
Teacher	8	12

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