

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	C	Bay of Bengal access true; not via Trilateral Highway.
34	C	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	B	Trilateral Highway & BIMSTEC Master Plan relevant.
38	A	Only Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland share border with Myanmar.
39	A	Kaladan River forms the 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	A	Central pollutant = PM _{2.5} , as per AQLI's model.
43	B	Each 10 µg/m ³ PM _{2.5} rise = ~0.98 years life loss.
44	A	AQI shows pollution levels; AQLI shows human impact.
45	A	India's pollution >8× WHO guideline; Delhi gain 8 years; WHO limit = 5 µg/m ³ .
46	B	Converts long-term PM _{2.5} exposure into life-years lost.
47	B	AQI = pollution levels; AQLI = life-years lost.
48	A	3.5 years gain, full population exposed >WHO limit.
49	B	AQLI includes subnational data; other limitations valid.
50	A	NCAP aims to cut PM _{2.5} 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 = 30km/hr, so speed of still water = 15 km /hr (we can find from 2:1)

Passage-II

Explanation

56. (c) 4:3

57. (c) $12 \times 100/60 = 20\%$

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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