

ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LOGICAL REASONING

1. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The author frames the issue as a policy trade-off — removing public consultation (transparency) in the name of “national defence and strategic considerations.”

2. Correct Answer: C

Explanation: While the report maintains a neutral structure, its emphasis on the exemption’s linkage to “national defence” hints at a bureaucratic bypass of public transparency, giving the tone an implicitly cautionary inflection.

3. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The text clearly states all projects, regardless of magnitude, will be centrally appraised, showing a move away from decentralised scrutiny.

4. Correct Answer: D

Explanation: The reference contextualises why critical minerals are treated as strategic — to reduce import dependence — thus justifying the exemption.

5. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The passage repeatedly cites official memoranda and ministerial letters (MoEFCC, MoD, DAE) to lend legitimacy — a classic appeal to authority.

6. Correct Answer: C

Explanation: If revealing information risks exposure of classified data, it directly supports the justification of secrecy behind the exemption.

7. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The exemption assumes public consultation is a delay factor — a hidden premise behind the policy of “speedy appraisal.”

8. Correct Answer: D

Explanation: If many of these minerals are used for non-defence purposes, the argument for classifying them as “strategic” weakens, undermining the rationale for exemption.

9. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The exemption eliminates public participation (a democratic safeguard) in favour of quicker executive decisions, embodying a classic accountability-efficiency trade-off.

10. Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Indian environmental law, anchored in the *precautionary principle* and *intergenerational equity*, treats participatory consultation as integral to legitimacy.

Legal Reasoning

11. Correct Answer: D

Explanation: A minor's agreement is void ab initio, regardless of misrepresentation. The rule of estoppel does not apply against a minor. He cannot be compelled to perform or pay compensation.

12. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Only property of a minor can be held liable for necessities, not the minor personally. The supplier must prove both the necessity and the absence of a guardian's support.

13. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: When property or money remains in the minor's possession, restitution can be ordered to prevent unjust enrichment. However, liability remains limited to the property itself, not personal liability.

14. Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Necessaries allow reimbursement from minor's property, not personal liability. Lodging is a necessity only if no alternative is available.

15. Correct Answer: D

Explanation: A minor can be a promisee; contracts beneficial to him (where he receives benefit) are enforceable against the other party.

16. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Necessaries permit recovery only from minor's estate. The supplier must prove absence of guardian provision. Here, since father provided, recovery is unlikely.

17. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Necessaries include support to dependents. Payment for a minor's legal dependents qualifies as recoverable from the minor's property.

18. Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Restitution is limited to property in possession. Fraud leads to equitable relief only if the object remains. However, courts can order equitable restoration—not damages under contract law.

19. Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Necessaries apply when the minor lacks access to such essentials. Here, the family's capacity negates necessity.

20. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Contracts by minors are void ab initio, but executed acts beneficial to the minor (like completed performances) can be retained as valid. Hence, already recorded work stands, future obligations void.

21. Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Rajesh's statement was merely an invitation to offer, not a definitive proposal. A contract requires an intention to be legally bound, which was absent here.

22. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: A counteroffer terminates the original offer. When Priya first proposed ₹18,000, the original offer ended. Later acceptance was legally ineffective.

23. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Family or social promises without consideration and intention to create legal obligation are not enforceable. Reliance alone doesn't constitute consideration.

24. Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Advertisements are invitations to offer, not binding offers. ABC's quotation constituted an offer, which the company was free to accept or reject.

25. Correct Answer: D

Explanation: A revocation is valid only when communicated before acceptance. Here, timing was unclear and simultaneous communications may bind parties depending on postal/communication rules.

26. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Moral or domestic promises are not enforceable without legal intent. There was no reciprocal obligation; hence, no consideration or enforceability.

27. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: A general offer to the public is binding when accepted through performance (Carlill v Carbolic Smoke Ball principle). Green Earth's act amounted to valid acceptance.

28. Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Absence of consensus ad idem—no meeting of minds on essential facts (mortgage). A valid contract requires same understanding; here, that was missing.

29. Correct Answer: D

Explanation: In commercial agreements, intention to create legal relations is presumed unless expressly excluded. Hence, Alpha is likely liable.

30. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Forbearance or abstinence from lawful acts can be valid consideration; Priya's effort satisfies legal detriment test. Rahul's promise was thus enforceable.

General Knowledge

Q	Correct	Explanation
31	A	Uses thematic clusters and feedback testing; feedback omission is false.
32	A	AI analytics make SIRP data-driven; reason explains assertion.
33	A	SIRP aligns with NEP 2020 focus on competency-based learning.
34	C	Rote learning contradicts SIRP's dynamic framework.
35	C	All three are limitations mentioned or implied in the passage.
36	A	Bloom's and Cambridge models cited as parallels to SIRP.
37	A	Cluster-based = interlinked subject grouping for holistic coverage.
38	A	Constructivism supports learner-centred adaptive approaches.
39	A	LMS analytics are essential for SIRP's AI monitoring.
40	A	Efficiency (time) + accuracy are measurable outcomes.

Q	Ans	Explanation
41	A	Full manufacturing chain + PLI support true; import reliance persists.
42	D	Arunachal not a major solar state due to geography.
43	A	Transmission, land, import reliance — real constraints.
44	C	500 GW non-fossil target = solar, wind, hydro, nuclear; part of NDCs.
45	A	Ecosystem integrates policy, finance, trade, technology.
46	C	Offshore Wind Policy not part of solar programmes.
47	D	PM-KUSUM has all 3 components (standalone, grid plants, solarization).
48	A	ISA jointly launched by India & France in 2015.
49	A	Solar + BESS improves grid stability & dispatchability.
50	A	40 GW target under solar mission; SECI implements subsidy.

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Quantitative Technique

Explanation

Common Explanation :

Attempt question:

$$\text{Aditi} = 200 \times 75\% = 150$$

$$\text{Bhanu} = 150 \times 50\% = 75$$

Correct :

$$\text{Bhanu} = 60$$

$$\text{Aditi} = 60 \times \frac{2}{3} = 40$$

Wrong :

$$\text{Adity} = 150 - 40 = 110$$

$$\text{Bhanu} = 75 - 60 = 15$$

$$51. (a) 15 \times 100/75 = 20\%$$

$$52. (b) 110 - 15 = 95$$

$$53. (c) 40 - 110 \times 0.25 = 12.5$$

$$54. (d) 200 \times 33\% = 66, \text{ Both are failed}$$

$$55. (d) 40: 60 = 2:3$$

Explanation :

$$56. (d) \text{Speed} = 225/15 = 15\text{m/s}, = 15 \times 18/5 = 54\text{km/hr}$$

$$57. (a) \text{Speed} = (300+150)/45 = 10\text{m/s}, 10 \times 18/5 = 36\text{km/hr}$$

$$58. (b) \text{Relative speed} = 36 - 6 = 30\text{km/hr}$$

$$30 \times 5/18 = 150/18 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\text{Time} = 300 \times 18/150 = 36 \text{ sec}$$

$$59. (d) \text{Total distance} = 450\text{km}$$

$$\text{Relative Speed} = 36 + 54 = 90\text{km/hr}$$

$$\text{Time} = 450/90 = 5 \text{ hr}$$

$$7 \text{ am} + 5 \text{ hr} = 12 \text{ pm}$$

$$60. (b) \text{Distance from Patna Junction} = 5\text{hr} \times 54 \text{ km/hr} = 270 \text{ km}$$