

ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LOGICAL REASONING**1. Correct Answer: B**

Explanation: “Debt” is metaphorical — not financial or ecological — implying a moral obligation to repay help received through investment and leadership in CIMMYT.

2. Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The piece contextualises USAID’s closure as an opportunity for India’s leadership — not merely historical narration.

3. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The author recalls the 1960s Green Revolution with respect (“repay debt”) while looking toward India’s new role — both retrospective and aspirational.

4. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: An increase in India’s contribution supports the idea of repaying “Green Debt” and assuming leadership.

5. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The contrast illustrates that the “Green Revolution” was non-violent and growth-oriented — a peaceful alternative to ideological upheaval.

6. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The argument presupposes India can and should contribute — implying capability.

7. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Author argues India’s funding should translate into greater influence — co-architect role fits this perfectly.

8. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: If India’s breakthrough were independent, the moral “debt” disappears.

9. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The “repay debt” analogy fits the moral reciprocity — receiving help, then giving back.

10. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Author frames USAID’s closure as opening a *vacuum* — thus, if USAID remained, India’s leadership space would shrink.

Legal Reasoning

11. **Correct Answer:** D

Explanation: Acceptance must be communicated to the offeror; mere conduct without notice doesn't bind the offeror.

12. **Correct Answer:** B

Explanation: An invitation accompanied by commercial terms (₹500, performance act) indicates intent to contract, not a mere social invitation.

13. **Correct Answer:** A

Explanation: Section 4 states that acceptance is complete as against the offeror when it is put in course of transmission (posted).

14. **Correct Answer:** B

Explanation: A counter-offer terminates the original offer; subsequent acceptance cannot revive it without a fresh offer.

15. **Correct Answer:** D

Explanation: Revocation becomes effective when received; acceptance becomes binding when received by offeror. Here, revocation preceded receipt — no contract formed.

16. **Correct Answer:** B

Explanation: Once acceptance is posted, it binds the offeror even if revocation is later sent (Section 4).

17. **Correct Answer:** A

Explanation: Counter-offer cancels the original offer; new acceptance must align exactly with initial terms. Here, lapse means no binding contract unless offer renewed.

18. **Correct Answer:** C

Explanation: As long as offer not withdrawn, offeree may accept by reasonable mode of communication. Text message qualified as valid communication.

19. **Correct Answer:** D

Explanation: Electronic communication is deemed complete when accessible, not merely sent. Technical failure prevents completion of acceptance.

20. **Correct Answer:** B

Explanation: Revocation can be express or implied if communicated through reasonable knowledge to the offeree (by conduct).

21. **Correct Answer:** D

Explanation: Communication of revocation is complete only when received. Since Bhavna accepted before receiving revocation, the contract is valid.

22. **Correct Answer:** B

Explanation: In instantaneous communication (phone, fax), acceptance is valid only when communicated to and understood by the offeror.

23. **Correct Answer:** A

Explanation: For acceptances by non-instantaneous means (post/email), communication is complete when sent by offeree. Kriti's revocation came later.

24. **Correct Answer:** C

Explanation: Under Section 4, acceptance is complete when sent by offeree, but modern digital communication (like WhatsApp) complicates proof of delivery and awareness.

25. **Correct Answer:** D

Explanation: An offer cannot bind until communicated. Aarav's message predated receipt, so no acceptance occurred.

26. **Correct Answer:** B

Explanation: Acceptance by post is complete when posted (Section 4). Revocation afterward doesn't nullify it.

27. **Correct Answer:** A

Explanation: Acceptance is complete when dispatched correctly, provided the offeree intended genuine communication and rectified promptly.

28. **Correct Answer:** C

Explanation: Under Section 4, oral communication requires mutual comprehension. But technological issues may create ambiguity, warranting equitable interpretation.

29. **Correct Answer:** D

Explanation: For electronic contracts, communication is complete when receipt is accessible. Deleted or unread messages may not complete communication.

30. **Correct Answer:** B

Explanation: Offeror may revoke before acceptance is communicated. Selling the car signifies implied revocation.

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General Knowledge

Q	Correct	Explanation
31	C	Bio-Enablers include Bio-AI hubs, Biofoundries, Biomanufacturing hubs.
32	A	NBFN launched Aug 2025, connects 6 institutes; not under Power Ministry.
33	A	Climate-smart agriculture and marine biomanufacturing are key verticals.
34	A	Regulatory clarity & funding bottlenecks major hurdles; manpower shortage still exists.
35	A	Youth Challenge promotes innovation and offers BIRAC grants.
36	A	OECD Bioeconomy 2030 inspired India's bioeconomic blueprint.
37	D	UK Biofoundry, US BioMADE, Japan BioCircular are global parallels.
38	A	BIRAC is DBT's funding arm for biotech innovation.
39	A	Circular bioeconomy reuses resources to create sustainable value.
40	A	National Biotechnology Development Strategy aligns directly with BioE3 goals.

41. **Answer:** D

Explanation: All three are true: led by DoF-MoFAHD, partnered with FAO-TCP, supported under PMMSY. (P)

42. **Answer:** A

Explanation: Paradip is not included in the pilot phase. (P)

43. **Answer:** D

Explanation: Nuclear-powered units are not part of eco-design; others are included. (P)

44. **Answer:** C

Explanation: These three pillars define the policy's strategic foundation. (P)

45. **Answer:** A

Explanation: Funding shortage (not surplus) is a challenge; cold-chain and monitoring gaps exist. (P)

46. **Answer:** B

Explanation: Spain's Port of Vigo is a case study for sustainable port practices. (P)

47. **Answer:** A

Explanation: FAO's Code emphasises sustainable fisheries and harbour management. (O)

48. **Answer:** A

Explanation: Blue Economy = balance between growth, jobs, and marine ecosystem preservation. (O)

49. **Answer:** D

Explanation: All statements verified from FAO 2024 and MoFAHD 2025 data. (O)

50. **Answer:** D

Explanation: All four technologies enable digital traceability, smart monitoring, and automation. (O)

Quantitative Technique

Passage-I

Explanation

Let the marked price of Watch = $100x$

Then, The amount Ahil paid = $(100 - 10)\%$ of $100x = 90\%$ of $100x = 90x$

The amount Biru will pay = 90% of 80% of $100x = 72x$

The amount Chandan will pay = 90% of 80% of 75% of $100x = 54x$

According to the question, $72x - 54x = 18x = 360$

$x = 20$

MP of each Watch = $100x$, Rs. 2000

51. Total marked price of 3 Watches = $2000 \times 3 =$

6000 The total money paid by them = $90x + 72x +$

$54x = 216x = 4320$ $4320 \times 1000 / 6000 = 72\%$

Hence, option B is correct.

52. The amount paid by Ahil = $90x$ the amount paid by Chandan = $54x$

More = $90x - 54x = 36x$

More % = $36x \times 100 / 54x =$

67.67%

Hence, option D is correct.

53. The amount paid by Ahil = $90x$

the amount paid by Chandan = $54x$

The required ratio = $90x : 54x = 5 : 3$ Hence, option D is correct.

54. The amount Ahil paid = $(100 - 10)\%$ of

$100x = 90\%$ of $100x = 90x = 90 \times 20 = 1800$ The money left with him = $2500 - 1800 = 700$ Hence, option C is correct.

55. MP = $100x = 100 \times 20 = 2000$ Hence, option C is correct.

Passage-II

Explanation:

56-C

57-B

58-D

59-A

60-A

Years	Australia	England	Pakistan	Total
2015	450	150	600	1200
2016	750	400	450	1600
2017	300	400	700	1400