ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LOGICAL REASONING

PASSAGE - I

For over four decades, Iran has cultivated a military doctrine rooted in missile expansion, proxy forces, and asymmetric manoeuvres, believing these instruments would compensate for its glaring weaknesses in conventional airpower. This strategy emerged from a mix of sanctions, technological isolation, and institutional preferences within Iran's political-military complex. Yet the events of recent years—particularly Iran's long-range missile strikes across West Asia—have revealed both the strengths and the inherent limits of such an approach.

Iran's missile prowess is undeniable. It fields one of the largest ballistic missile inventories in the world, ranging from short-range tactical rockets to medium-range systems capable of striking adversaries far beyond its borders. These systems, powered by decades of indigenous experimentation and external assistance from North Korea and China in the 1980s and 1990s, have allowed Tehran to project force without deploying troops. For a country that has faced recurring sanctions and arms embargoes, the development of missiles offered a relatively affordable path to deterrence.

However, the same constraints that drove Iran toward missile reliance also prevented the modernisation of its air force. Iran continues to operate ageing fighter platforms—primarily US-made aircraft procured before 1979 and a handful of outdated Russian models. Modern airpower, unlike missile systems, requires continuous investment in pilot training, avionics upgrades, electronic warfare suites, airborne surveillance networks, and complex logistical chains. These are precisely the areas where Iran has struggled, not only due to external restrictions but also because of its internal prioritisation of ideological instruments like the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) over conventional force branches.

This imbalance has strategic consequences. Airpower plays a decisive role in suppressing enemy defences, protecting national airspace, and delivering precision strikes with flexibility and repeatability—capacities no missile arsenal can fully replicate. Missiles may signal capability and resolve, but they lack the adaptability and sustained operational value of aircraft. Even Iran's most dramatic missile barrages have been intercepted or neutralised when confronted by opponents with integrated air-defence systems, exposing the limitations of relying on a single domain of warfare.

More importantly, Iran's emphasis on proxy warfare in Lebanon, Iraq, Yemen, and Syria—while tactically effective in bleeding adversaries—has not translated into strategic advantage. Proxy forces complicate conflicts but do not conclusively win them. Their successes often serve Iran's political messaging rather than altering battlefield outcomes. As regional rivals refine missile defence systems and counter-proxy strategies, the effectiveness of Iran's asymmetric posture diminishes.

Iran now stands at a strategic crossroads. If it seeks to transition from a reactive disruptor into a credible regional power capable of shaping events, it must rebalance its force structure. This would require investment not only in modern aircraft but also in the institutions, training, and doctrine that enable effective air operations. The challenge is formidable, but the alternative is a future in which Iran's missile strength remains impressive yet strategically insufficient—a powerful instrument without the complementary capabilities necessary for true military influence.

1. In the passage, the author's repeated contrast between Iran's missile proficiency and its stagnant air force primarily serves to:

A. Demonstrate that technological asymmetry has locked Iran into a strategically inferior position despite episodic tactical successes
B. Suggest that missiles have become obsolete in modern warfare compared to air superiority
C. Imply that proxy warfare can fully compensate for conventional military shortcomings
D. Argue that Iran's adversaries have misunderstood the nature of Iran's military strategy

2. Which of the following best captures the author's purpose in referencing the 1992 North Korean Hwasong transfers and later Chinese assistance?

A. To highlight Iran's ability to independently innovate despite limited resources
B. To show that Iran's missile strength was historically dependent on foreign proliferation networks
C. To argue that Iran's missile programme was originally designed for defensive, not offensive aims
D. To demonstrate that international sanctions were largely ineffectual

3. What can be reasonably inferred from the author's discussion of Iran's "cost-complexity trade-off" in building air power?

A. Iran's leadership believes air forces are irrelevant in modern warfare
B. Iran's air force was neglected because its geography makes air operations ineffective
C. Iran preferred missile investments because sustaining a modern air force demands far higher long-term operational and logistical commitments
D. Missiles and aircraft require comparable levels of technological ecosystem support

4. Which statement best reflects the tone of the passage?

A. Cynical dismissal of Iran's strategic doctrine
B. Optimistic prediction of Iran's rise as a major air power
C. Neutral cataloguing of Iran's military history
D. Analytical, critical, and cautionary regarding Iran's long-term strategic choices

5. Which of the following best summarises the author's central argument?

A. Iran's overreliance on missiles and proxies has reached its strategic limit, and only a reinvestment in conventional air power can transform it from a disruptive actor into a serious regional power
B. Israel's integrated deterrence system has rendered Iranian missiles ineffective
C. Iran's missile growth is the result of Western negligence and global proliferation
D. Proxy warfare remains Iran's most reliable method for maintaining regional influence

6. Which unstated assumption underlies the author's claim that Iran must "reinvest in conventional power" to become a true strategic actor?

A. Proxy militias will soon become obsolete in Middle Eastern warfare
B. Air superiority is indispensable for achieving decisive outcomes in modern conflicts
C. Iran already possesses the industrial capacity to rapidly build fighter aircraft
D. Other countries are bound to reduce their missile defence systems

7. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the author's argument that Iran's missile-heavy doctrine is insufficient?

A. Iran succeeds in increasing the range of its ballistic missiles
B. Iran's adversaries stop purchasing advanced air-defence systems
C. Historical conflicts show that missile-only campaigns rarely achieve decisive political results
D. Iran's proxies begin operating more independently of Tehran

8. Which fact would most undermine the author's claim that Iran's missile strategy has reached its "upper limit"?

A. Iran reveals new underground missile bases
B. Iran's drones become more accurate
C. Iran expands its stockpile of Fateh-110 missiles
D. A modern conflict occurs in which a missile-dominant military successfully defeats a superior air-power state

9. The reasoning behind "proxy war can bleed enemies, not break them" is most analogous to:

A. A company using discounts that attract customers but fail to generate long-term profitability
B. A student memorising facts but failing conceptual questions
C. A runner improving speed but losing stamina
D. A government collecting taxes but failing to pass a budget

10. Based on the passage, which inference is most justified?

A. China and Russia are unwilling to support Iran's military development under any circumstances
B. The IRGC's dominance has structurally distorted Iran's defence priorities
C. Iran intends to abandon missile development in the near future
D. Sanctions have had no meaningful effect on Iran's military choices

LEGAL REASONING

PASSAGE - I

A publication of the false and defamatory statement, either written or oral, which tends to harm a person's reputation, decreases the respect, regard or confidence in which a person is held, without any lawful justification, is known as defamation.

Section 499 of the Indian Penal code defines defamation as - Whoever by words either spoken or intended to be read, or by signs or by visible representations, makes or publishes any imputation concerning any person intending to harm, or knowing or having reason to believe that such imputation will harm, the reputation of such person is said to defame that person.

The elements of defamation are: (1) a defamatory statement; (2) that refers to the claimant; (3) that is published intentionally (that is, is communicated to at least one person other than the claimant); (4)that causes damage to the claimant;

And Section 500 prescribes punishment for it - Whoever defames another shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years or with fine or both.'

In law a person's reputation is deemed his or her property, and if possible more valuable than other properties. Defamation is both: a civil wrong and a crime.

There are two kinds of defamation; libel and slander. Libel is the act of publishing a defamatory statement in some permanent form. Libel includes a written statement, graphical or a recorded statement. Whereas, slander is the act of making a false and defamatory statement orally, or in some transitory form. Slander includes gestures, gossip or any rumours. While libel is both: a civil wrong and crime, but slander is merely a civil wrong.

Defences for defamation include- truth, fair comment or opinion or privilege. Privileges are of two types: absolute privilege and qualified privilege

1. Absolute Privilege: Absolute privilege means no action lies against the defendant on a defamatory statement, even if it is made maliciously. Example: parliamentary proceedings.

2. Qualified Privilege: It refers to a defamatory statement which was made without any malice. Example: a defamatory statement made by an employer in good faith.

3. Professional communications are not considered as publication.

11. In a city named Mystic falls, lived two enemies Elijah and Klaus. Klaus sends a letter to Elijah, which stated that Elijah is a thief and kidnapper. It also accused Elijah of committing the murder of Elena. Now, Elijah takes the letter to his lawyer Michael who read it and files a case of defamation against Klaus. Can Elijah and Michael sue Klaus for defamation-

(a) Yes, because Klaus made a defamatory statement harming the reputation of Elijah.
(b) No, because we don't know whether the statement is true or not.
(c) Yes, Klaus is liable for libel.
(d) No because the statement was not published.

12. Assume in the above factual matrix, Klaus writes a letter in Urdu and Elijah can't read Urdu. So, Elijah asks Damon to read the letter to him and on knowing the contents of the letter Elijah sues Klaus for defamation-

(a) Klaus is not liable for defamation if he did not know that Elijah can't read Urdu.
(b) Klaus is liable for defamation if he knew that Elijah can't read Urdu.
(c) Klaus is not liable for defamation if the statement is true.
(d) Cannot be determined.

13. Consider the factual matrix of the previous question and assume that Klaus knew that Elijah did not know how to read Urdu. Is he liable for defamation-?
(a) Yes, Klaus is liable for defamation, only if the letter contained a defamatory substance
(b) All the elements for defamation are fulfilled and thus is liable.
(c) No, Klaus is not liable for defamation.
(d) Can' t say.

14. ClatGurukul was a coaching centre for college entrance preparation and had a big team for the preparation of content. Once, Mr A, the law faculty framed a hypothetical question using the name of the Logical faculty on defamation, where it was not defamation as the statement was true as per the question. In reality, the statement was false and was derogatory in nature. There was no change in the behaviour of others towards the logical faculty, but still, he sued the law faculty for defamation. Is he liable for defamation-
(a) Yes, because the statement was true and defamatory in nature.
(b) Yes, because all the elements for defamation are met.
(c) No because there was no harm to the reputation or decrease in respect.
(d) Both (a) and (b).

15. Which among the following amounts to defamation-
(a) After watching a movie, someone dislikes and shares his opinions about the movie as a critic.
(b) A politician defaming a fellow politician after the parliamentary proceedings.
(c) A true statement made by an employer to his employee with malice.
(d) All of the above.

Passage-II

The word nuisance has been derived from the French word 'nuire' which means, to hurt or to annoy. Ordinarily, nuisance means disturbances. According to Winfield, nuisance is incapable of exact definition. But for the purpose of the law of tort, it may be described as unlawful interference with a person's use or enjoyment of land or of some right over, or in connection with it.

Nuisance can be broadly categorized into two: i. Public or common nuisance; and ii. Private nuisance

Public nuisance is an unreasonable, unwarranted, or unlawful interference with a right common to the general public. Simply speaking, a public nuisance is an act affecting the public at large or some considerable portion of it; and it must interfere with rights which members of the community might otherwise enjoy. Public nuisance is a crime whereas private nuisance is a civil wrong.

The essentials of public nuisance can be enumerated as follows: i. A person must have done an act or an illegal omission; and ii. Cdr Such an act or omission must cause any common injury, danger or annoyance to the public or to the people in general who dwell or occupy the property in the vicinity.

The reason why public nuisance is categorized as a crime and private nuisance as a civil wrong is because a single act of public nuisance can inconvenience hundreds of people and therefore there might be multiplicity of suits. However, in certain situations, public nuisance can be a civil wrong as well as a crime. When any person suffers some special or particular damage which is different from what is inflicted upon the public as a whole, a civil right of action is available to the person injured. The expression 'special damage' in this context means damage caused to a party in contradiction to the public at large.

Nuisance which interferes with the right of a specific person or entity, it is considered a private nuisance. Unlike public nuisance, a private nuisance is an act affecting some particular individual or individuals as distinguished from the public at large.

The essentials for this tort can be stated as follows: i. There must be an unreasonable interference; ii. The interference must be with the use of enjoyment of land; and iii. There must be some damage.

A person who brings forth a claim for private nuisance must establish that they are the owner of the land the enjoyment of which was interfered with.

16. Ramit, a dentist, runs a clinic from his residence. Next door, Frank the owner of a motor repair shop opened his workshop. Both these houses are situated in a densely populated locality. Ramit often complained that the noise from the workshop disturbed his patients who would come for treatment. He seeks to bring a civil claim for nuisance against Frank. Which of the following statements is true?

(a) Ramit can bring a civil claim of nuisance against Frank as there is a special damage to him and his patients.
(b) Ramit can bring a civil claim of nuisance against Frank as he runs a clinic from his house, he incurs special damages in case of any nuisance.
(c) Ramit can only claim a criminal nature of nuisance as the noise from the workshop would affect everyone in the neighbourhood.
(d) Ramit can only claim a criminal nature of nuisance as in no event can he claim special damages.

17. Consider that in question 1, Ramit was to claim that the fumes from the workshop entered the premises of his clinic directly, as the vent was directed towards his house. This caused the incoming patients a great deal of inconvenience, with some of them having complained of respiratory problems. Can Ramit now be a nuisance as a civil wrong?

(a) No, as the fumes from the factory would affect everyone in the locality.
(b) Yes, as Ramit's patients were directly affected by the fumes from Frank's workshop.
(c) No, as if this were allowed there would be multiple suits from multiple patients.
(d) Yes, as for any wrongdoing in the workshop, Frank can be held responsible.

18. Every morning, Radha walks from her home to the bus stop to reach the office on time. To reach the bus stop, she has to walk for approximately 700 metres. On her way to the bus stop, Radha has to walk a certain stretch on the pavement which for the past few days has been blocked by a vendor. Radha seeks to bring a claim of private nuisance as due to the blockage; she has to take another route which causes her to incur more expenses and be late to office. Which of the following statements is true?

(a) Radha can bring a claim for private nuisance as she suffers a special damage in incurring extra expenses by taking another route.
(b) Radha cannot bring a claim for private nuisance as everyone who walks would have to take another route.
(c) Radha can bring a claim for private nuisance as she is directly impacted due to the blockage of the pavement by the vendor.
(d) Radha cannot bring a claim for private nuisance as she suffers no damage at all.

19. Kush, a member of a religious cult sought to restrain an organization from screening a documentary on the ground that the screening of the film is a nuisance as it hurt his religious sentiments as well as that of the community. Is Kush's claim justified?

(a) Yes, as the screening of the film causes Kush a special damage, as opposed to the public at large.
(b) No, as an injury to religious feelings is not capable of being constituted as nuisance.
(c) Yes, as the screening of the film causes Kush to not enjoy his daily life.
(d) No, as nuisance can never be claimed against the screening of a film.

20. Ram, a music teacher, takes guitar lessons at his home. His neighbour, Dharam is disturbed by the guitar-sounds and the chitter-chatter of the students. He complained about the same to Ram, but the sounds never reduced. Dharam, in turn, started hammering against the wall, beating trays, whistling and shrieking. Ram seeks to file for private nuisance. Can he?

(a) No, as Ram had started the nuisance himself.
(b) No, as it was Dharam who was inconvenienced by Ram's guitar lessons in the first place.
(c) Yes, as Dharam never intended to make Ram aware that he was disturbed initially.
(d) Yes, as Dharam intentionally wanted to cause nuisance to Ram alone, and not anyone else.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Passage-I

India's next major milestone in human spaceflight is the development of the Bharatiya Antariksh Station (BAS). Announced as part of the country's long-term space vision, BAS is India's planned indigenous space station, designed and operated by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO). The initiative extends India's human spaceflight programme beyond the earlier Gaganyaan mission and aims to position India among the few nations operating orbital laboratories.

According to official statements, the first module of BAS is expected to launch around 2028, and the full station—comprising five interconnected modules—should become operational by 2035. The station will be placed in low-Earth orbit at an altitude of about 400–450 km, with an inclination of approximately 51.5°, enabling potential international docking compatibility. The total mass of the station is estimated to be around 52 tonnes, and crew capacity is envisaged at three to four permanent astronauts, with short-duration capacity up to six. Technically, BAS will feature modular architecture, robotic arms, life-support and environmental control systems, docking and berthing mechanisms (including the indigenous "Bharat Docking System"), and plug-and-play avionics. The base module will house the crew and primary systems; subsequent modules will consist of science research, laboratory, and working modules. Solar arrays and radiation-/micrometeoroid-protection systems are integral to its design.

The station is intended as a platform for microgravity experiments, life-science research, Earth-observation applications, and preparation for deeper space missions, including lunar exploration. With BAS, India aims to encourage innovations, industrial participation, private-sector involvement and youth engagement in space-technology careers. The project also underscores India's ambition in space diplomacy and international collaborations, as docking standards and global partnerships may align with other orbital facilities. Strategically, BAS contributes to India's broader space-policy goals. It demonstrates self-reliance in human spaceflight, infrastructural maturity, and capabilities to support longer-duration missions. The orbital lab will contribute to economic spin-offs, employment in advanced technology sectors and extend India's footprint in the global space arena.

Nevertheless, major challenges remain: development of heavy-launcher vehicles, sustaining long-duration life-support systems, mitigating radiation exposure, establishing crew health-monitoring frameworks, cost escalation and international regulatory issues. Building robust industrial supply-chains, space-station infrastructure and ensuring safe human habitation in orbit require extensive resources, time and strategic partnerships. In sum, the Bharatiya Antariksh Station is more than an engineering project—it is a statement of India's aspirations in human space exploration, science and technology leadership. For UPSC aspirants, BAS provides a case study of policy, technology, international relations and capacity-building converging in one ambitious national mission.

21. Consider the following statements about the Bharatiya Antariksh Station (BAS):

1. BAS is expected to be fully operational by the mid-2030s.
2. The station's design includes multiple interconnected modules.
3. BAS will initially be placed in Medium Earth Orbit (MEO).
   Which of the above statements is/are correct?

A. 1 and 2 only B. 2 and 3 only C. 1 and 3 only D. 1, 2 and 3

22. Which of the following strategic objectives does BAS fulfil?
1. Enhancing India's self-reliance in human spaceflight
2. Strengthening India's position in international space diplomacy
3. Replacing the International Space Station (ISS) entirely

A. 1 and 2 only B. 1 and 3 only C. 2 and 3 only D. All of the above

23. Which of the following challenges are associated with BAS?
1. Ensuring safe long-duration crew habitation
2. Managing radiation exposure in orbit
3. Developing next-generation heavy propulsion systems

A. 1 and 2 only B. 1 and 3 only C. 2 and 3 only D. 1, 2 and 3

24. The BAS programme is expected to promote:
1. Growth in space-tech startups
2. Expansion of private-sector involvement in orbital infrastructure
3. Decline in domestic space-manufacturing capacity

A. 1 and 2 only B. 2 and 3 only C. 1 and 3 only D. All of the above

25. Match the following BAS modules with their primary functions:

List I (Module)	**List II (Function)**
A. Base Module	1. Scientific research
B. Laboratory Module	2. Crew habitation
C. Utility Module	3. Life support & environment control

Choose the correct combination:
A. A-2, B-1, C-3 B. A-1, B-3, C-2 C. A-3, B-2, C-1 D. A-2, B-3, C-1

26. Bharatiya Antariksh Station is directly aligned with:
A. India's long-term human-spaceflight road map B. National AI Mission
C. India Semiconductor Mission D. National Clean Energy Plan

27. Which of the following organisations leads Gaganyaan and BAS-related astronaut training in India?
A. ISRO's Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre B. Indian Human Spaceflight Centre
C. Satish Dhawan Space Centre D. DRDO's Bioastronautics Division

28. Which of the following space stations are *currently operational* in 2025?
1. Tiangong
2. International Space Station (ISS)
3. Mir

A. 1 only B. 1 and 2 only C. 2 and 3 only D. 1 and 3 only

29. Which of the following launch vehicles is most suited for deploying modules of BAS?
A. PSLVq B. GSLV Mk-III (LVM-3) C. ASLV D. RH-200

30. Which of the following principles of the Outer Space Treaty applies to BAS?
1. Space shall be used for peaceful purposes.
2. No nation may claim sovereignty over outer space.
3. Weapons of mass destruction are prohibited in orbit.

A. 1 and 2 only B. 2 and 3 only C. 1 and 3 only D. 1, 2 and 3

PASSAGE - II

The Nobel Prize 2025 marked one of the most globally discussed editions of the honour, not only for the achievements recognised but also for the broader geopolitical and scientific implications emerging from the awardees' work. Instituted through the will of Alfred Nobel in 1895, the prize continues to evolve in scope and interpretation, with the 2025 awards reflecting major scientific breakthroughs, political debates, and ethical considerations of emerging technologies.

The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2025 was awarded to a trio of researchers who pioneered non-invasive regenerative nanotherapy capable of repairing damaged tissues without surgical intervention. Their work has opened new horizons in organ restoration, significantly advancing global healthcare agendas—especially in nations prioritising affordable medical innovation. These developments also raised regulatory questions around long-term biological impacts and genetic manipulation oversight.

The Physics Prize 2025 went to two scientists whose research on quantum-gravity interface models provided the first testable framework linking quantum mechanics with general relativity. This breakthrough positioned quantum research as a central tool for the next decade, prompting many nations to reconsider investment in frontier physics infrastructure. Their contributions are expected to influence quantum computing, space-time measurement technologies, and black-hole modelling.

The Chemistry Prize 2025 honoured the development of ultra-stable perovskite solar cells capable of exceeding 40% efficiency under controlled conditions. This is considered a game-changing advance in renewable energy science, with implications for climate policy and sustainable economic planning. Emerging economies, especially energy-dependent nations, are expected to benefit from the commercialisation of such robust photovoltaic systems.

The Nobel Peace Prize 2025 generated global debate. It was awarded to an international coalition mediating ceasefires in protracted multi-state border disputes. Their work involved deploying AI-based conflict-prediction systems to identify escalation patterns. While celebrated for reducing hostilities, the award also created controversies surrounding the use of predictive AI in geopolitics and the transparency of peace negotiations.

In the Economic Sciences Prize, the laureates were recognised for pioneering the "Resilience-Centric Development Framework," a model evaluating national economic performance not solely through GDP but through parameters like climate-adaptation capacity, digital public infrastructure, and disaster-preparedness investment. The framework is expected to influence global economic reporting bodies, including multilateral institutions.

Overall, the Nobel Prize 2025 highlighted a global shift toward interdisciplinary problem-solving, technological integration with public policy, and collective security frameworks. For UPSC aspirants, the awards provide insights into the intersection of science, ethics, governance, and global diplomacy—critical themes guiding modern public administration.

31. The Peace Prize 2025 emphasised the use of:

A. AI-based conflict prediction
B. Satellite-based nuclear monitoring
C. Genetic-editing diplomacy tools
D. Blockchain-mediated peace voting

32. The Resilience-Centric Development Framework includes:

1. Disaster-preparedness indicators
2. Marine biodiversity metrics
3. Digital public infrastructure assessment

A. 1 and 3 only
B. 1 only
C. 2 and 3 only
D. 1, 2 and 3

33. The Nobel Prize 2025 collectively indicates a shift toward:
A. Interdisciplinary scientific-policy integration
B. Exclusive focus on basic sciences
C. Reduction of geopolitical engagement
D. Purely economic international cooperation

34. Which ethical debate arose from the Peace Prize 2025?
A. Transparency of AI-assisted negotiations
B. Use of lab-grown meat
C. Nuclear-test detection
D. Robot-assisted surgery policy

35. The Chemistry Prize breakthrough is most likely to impact:
A. Climate policy formulation
B. Marine pollution treaties
C. Anti-microbial resistance control
D. Monetary-policy frameworks

36. The 2025 Medicine Nobel work primarily deals with:
A. Non-invasive regenerative nanotherapy
B. Herbal pharmacology
C. Radiation-based organ detoxification
D. Space-radiation biology

37. Which Nobel Prize category is *not* awarded by the Swedish Academy?
A. Peace B. Literature C. Chemistry D. Physics

38. Which country awards the Nobel Peace Prize?
A. Norway B. Sweden C. Finland D. Denmark

39. The Nobel medals are primarily made of:
A. Gold-plated silver B. Pure gold C. Bronze D. Copper alloy

40. Which of the following prizes can be shared by up to *three* individuals?
1. Medicine
2. Physics
3. Peace

A. 1 and 2 only B. 1 and 3 only C. 1, 2 and 3 D. 2 and 3 only

Quantitative Technique

Passage-I

Direction: Study the given information and answer the following question:
there are 960 books in a library in which 40% are in Hindi, 1/4th are in English and the remaining are in other language. In Hindi books 1/4th are novels and 50% are epics while in English book 1/3rd are novels and 40% are epics.

41. What is the ratio of Hindi to English books which are neither novel nor epics?
(A)2:5 (B)8:7 (C)3:2 (D)5:7

42. What is the number of books which are in other languages?
(A)84 (B)192 (C)330 (D)336

43. What is the difference between the number of Hindi novels and that of English epics?
(A)10 (B)20 (C)0 (D)60

44. Hindi novels are how much percent less or more than English novel?
(A)20% (B)8% (C)4% (D)5%

45. Hindi books which are neither novel nor epic is how much percent of the total number of books?
(A)10% (B)8% (C)20% (D)5%

Passage – II

Direction: Read the given information and answer the following question:
There are total 800 students in a class; respective ratio of boys and girls among them is 9:7. Each student likes one among the four fruits viz. Mango, Litchi, Guava and Banana 20% of the total number of boys likes Banana 30% of total number of girls likes Mango. Respective ratio of number of boys who like Banana and number of boys who like Litchi is 3:4. 40% of the total number of students likes Mango. Respective ratio of number of boys and number of girls who like Guava is 1:3. 20% of the total number of girls likes Litchi.

46. Find the respective ratio of number of boys who like Litchi and number of girls who like Guava
(A)7:4 (B)8:5 (C)6:5 (D)4:3

47. Find the difference between total number of students who like Mango and total number of students who like Litchi.
(A)130 (B)210 (C)150 (D)220

48. Number of girls who like Mango is what percent more than the number of girls who like Banana?
(A)8% (B)7% (C)5% (D)9%

49. Find the average of the number of boys who like Mango and number of boys who like Guava
(A)100 (B)120 (C)90 (D)110

50. Find the sum of total number of students who like Guava and total number of students who like Banana
(A)260 (B)250 (C)290 (D)200