

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE &amp; LOGICAL REASONING

## PASSAGE - I

(Source: The Indian Express, “The Great Churn in Asia”, C. Raja Mohan, Wed, 04 June 2025)

TWO RECENT DEVELOPMENTS to India’s east offer insights into the rapidly shifting contours of Asian geopolitics. The first was the annual Shangri-La Dialogue (SLD) in Singapore, where US Defence Secretary Pete Hegseth outlined the administration’s priorities for Asia. French President Emmanuel Macron’s keynote address offered a European perspective on Asian security that diverged from Washington’s in key respects. The second was South Korea’s presidential election, where the likely victory of left-leaning candidate Lee Jae-myung could reshape not only Korea’s political trajectory but also the strategic dynamics of Northeast Asia. More broadly, South Korea’s political churn reflects the growing dilemma across Asia in responding to an assertive China and an increasingly unpredictable US.

As expected, US-China relations dominated discussions at the SLD. The absence of China’s defence minister underscored the current crisis in bilateral ties. The SLD historically served as a valuable platform for US-China dialogue on regional security. Much of Asia was eager to hear from Hegseth about the Trump administration’s strategic intentions. Many countries remain caught in the crossfire of President Donald Trump’s trade wars and were watching closely to see if Washington would uphold traditional alliances or, as in Europe, move to dismantle them.

Hegseth, however, steered clear of economics; saying his focus was “tanks, not tariffs”. He had strong words on China’s military capabilities and ambitions concerning Taiwan. Even US Secretary of State Blinken’s attempts to dispel fears that Washington sought to decouple from the broader Asian economic order did little to reassure sceptical partners. The theme of burden-sharing — that allies must spend more on defence — featured prominently, too.

Europe’s message to Asia was mixed. Macron emphasised the need for “strategic autonomy”, arguing that Asia must reduce dependence on both China and the US. He highlighted Europe’s own rediscovery of its geopolitical role, insisting that it seeks engagement rather than confrontation. But his remarks also reflected concern about the growing unpredictability of US commitments.

South Korea’s political churn has added another layer of complexity. Lee Jae-myung’s likely victory signals voter fatigue with the conservative bloc’s hard line on North Korea and strong alignment with Washington. Lee has pledged to stabilise trade ties with China—critical for South Korea’s exports—and pursue a more balanced diplomatic posture. Yet, he has also vowed to maintain close security cooperation with the US. Analysts note that Seoul’s oscillation between strategic autonomy and alliance dependence mirrors wider regional trends.

Over the next few years, Asia will confront sharper great-power competition, deepening security dilemmas, and intensifying regional realignments. For India, the challenge is to avoid being drawn into rigid blocs while strengthening its partnerships with both the US and its Asian neighbours. India must focus on greater flexibility: avoiding ideological alignment, but reinforcing national interests through diversified partnerships.

1. In the passage, the author contrasts the messages delivered by the US and France at the Shangri-La Dialogue primarily to highlight:

- A. Divergent strategic expectations communicated to Asian partners
- B. France’s attempt to distance itself completely from US foreign policy
- C. Europe’s desire to replace the US as Asia’s security guarantor
- D. The differing domestic political pressures experienced by both countries

2. The author’s discussion of South Korea’s election highlights which broader regional dynamic?

- A. Declining US relevance in Asian geopolitics
- B. A shift toward Chinese-style governance across East Asia
- C. The struggle of Asian states to balance between major powers
- D. The emergence of South Korea as a dominant regional actor

3. The author's reference to Hegseth's focus on "tanks, not tariffs" most nearly serves to indicate:

- A. A shift in US policy away from traditional military alliances
- B. The administration's prioritisation of military issues over economic ones
- C. An attempt to reduce Asian concerns about the US-China trade war
- D. A critique of Europe's failure to invest adequately in defence

4. Which of the following best describes the tone of the author when discussing India's diplomatic choices?

- A. Alarmist and pessimistic
- B. Detached and indifferent
- C. Celebratory and confident
- D. Cautiously pragmatic

5. According to the passage, Macron's emphasis on "strategic autonomy" reveals Europe's:

- A. Desire to remain engaged without being constrained by major powers
- B. Intention to build exclusive Asian alliances independent of the US
- C. Fear that Asia's economic rise threatens European interests
- D. Commitment to fully support US-led Indo-Pacific strategies

6. If Asian countries increasingly pursue "strategic autonomy," which of the following most logically follows from the author's argument?

- A. They will uniformly distance themselves from the US
- B. They will cease participating in regional security dialogues
- C. They will attempt to diversify partnerships rather than rely on a single power
- D. They will realign fully with China on trade and security

7. Suppose South Korea's new administration reduces dependence on China more rapidly than expected. Based on the passage, which outcome is most consistent?

- A. Asia will shift decisively toward US-led security structures
- B. India's diplomatic flexibility will become less relevant
- C. Regional trade tensions will immediately reduce
- D. South Korea's political oscillation between great powers may continue

8. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the author's claim that a rethink of Delhi's diplomacy is necessary?

- A. India faces simultaneous pressure from both the US and China
- B. Asian countries reduce their participation in the SLD
- C. Europe decide s to adopt a non-alignment doctrine
- D. China reduces military deployments along the Indian border

9. Hegseth's insistence on greater defence spending by allies is most logically interpreted as:

- A. Evidence that Washington intends to abandon its alliances
- B. A sign that the US wants to shift strategic burdens onto partners
- C. Proof that Europe's geopolitical role is diminishing
- D. A move that forces Asia to align militarily with the US

10. Which of the following statements, if true, would undermine the passage's projection of growing Asian dilemmas?

- A. China and the US jointly agree to freeze military deployments in Asia
- B. Asian states commit to a unified economic framework with minimal external dependence
- C. South Korea announces permanent neutrality between the US and China
- D. India signs a binding defence pact with the US

## LEGAL REASONING

### PASSAGE - I

The tort of trespass does not only exist against a person or their immovable property but also against a person's possession of goods. It consists in direct physical interference with the goods which are in the plaintiff's possession, without any lawful justification. It may take numerous forms, such as throwing of stones on a car, shooting birds, beating animals or infecting them with disease or chasing animals to make them run away from their owners' possession. Trespass to goods is actionable per se, i.e., without the proof of any damage. However, if the plaintiff has suffered no loss, he will get only nominal damages.

Such a tort being a wrong against possession rather than ownership, a person in possession can maintain an action even though somebody else is the owner of those goods. Direct physical interference may be committed intentionally, negligently or even by an honest mistake. However, inevitable accident has been recognized as a defence to an action for trespass to goods.

A similar tort is the tort of conversion. This consists in wilfully and without any justification dealing with the goods in such a manner that another person, who is entitled to immediate use and possession of the same, is deprived of that. It is dealing with goods in such a manner which is inconsistent with the right of the owner.

A person dealing with the goods of another person in a wrongful way does so at his own peril and it is no defence that he honestly believed that he has a right to deal with the goods or he had no knowledge of the owner's right in them.

The law, however, excuses certain acts, and if they are done in bona fide ignorance of the plaintiff's title, there may be no conversion. The finder of the goods is justified in taking steps for their protection and safe custody till he finds the true owner. And, therefore, it is no conversion if he bona fide removes them to a place of security.

**11. On Dhiraj's death, his sister-in-law Meha removed some jewellery from the room where his dead body was lying, to another room under a reasonable but mistaken belief that the same was necessary for its safety. The jewellery was stolen from the place where it was moved to. Has Meha committed any tort?**

- (a) No, as Meha acted in a bona fide manner
- (b) Yes, Meha is liable for the tort of trespass to goods
- (c) Yes, Meha is liable for the tort of conversion
- (d) None of the above

**12. The District Coal Board in the city of Zingat employed certain independent contractors from the company ABCL Ltd. to make certain excavations on their land. Beneath the land were some electric cables laid by the Coal Board's predecessors in title, of which the independent contractors had no knowledge, neither were they made aware of by the Coal Board. During the excavation process, some underground cables were damaged. Can ABCL Ltd. be held liable for trespass to goods?**

- (a) Yes, even though they had no knowledge of the cables, they should have exercised due care in the excavation process
- (b) No, as such an incident amounts to an inevitable accident, a defence to liability under trespass to goods
- (c) Yes, the damage to the underground cables amounts to a direct interference in the possession of goods
- (d) Yes, although only nominal damages may be awarded

**13. Atkins drew some wine out of Richard's cask and mixed water with the remainder to make good the deficiency. What tort has Atkins committed?**

- (a) Trespass to goods, as he directly interfered with Richard's possession of the cask
- (b) Conversion, as he converted part of the contents by taking them away and the remaining part by destroying their identity
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of them

**14. Felix, a cotton broker, obtained possession of thirteen bales of Helix's cotton from Bella and sold the same further, receiving only his commission. Bella had obtained the goods from Helix by way of fraud, but Felix had no knowledge of the same. Can Felix be held liable for conversion of Helix's goods?**

- (a) Yes, as it is no defence that Felix did not have the knowledge of Helix's right in the goods
- (b) No, as Felix acted in a bona fide manner without the knowledge of Helix's title in the goods
- (c) No, as this amounts to a trespass to goods, and not conversion
- (d) None of the above

**15. Pramesh took the lease of a big tank belonging to the District Board for a period of three years expiring on 20-03-2019. Kamlesh initiated proceedings against Pramesh on the grounds that he had obtained such a lease by fraud and that the true lessee is Kamlesh's father. In the hearing, the Magistrate on a preliminary hearing agreed with Kamlesh and prohibited Pramesh from catching fish from the tank but finally disposed of the proceedings on 19-03-2019 ordering that Pramesh had a right over the tank till 21-03-2019. In April 2019, Kamlesh obtained permission from the District Board for fishing from the tank. Pramesh brought an action against Kamlesh on the grounds of conversion stating that since he had been deprived of the use of the tank during the legal proceedings, that right stands extended proportionately. Decide.**

- (a) Kamlesh's actions amount to conversion as Pramesh had been denied the use of the tank even on earlier occasion
- (b) Kamlesh's actions do not amount to conversion because Pramesh does not have the right to either the use or possession of the tank, after the expiry of the lease
- (c) Kamlesh's actions amount to a direct interference in the enjoyment of Pramesh's possession
- (d) None of the above

### Passage-II

A conversion is an act, or complex series of acts, of wilful interference, without lawful justification, with any chattel in a manner inconsistent with the right of another, whereby that other is deprived of the use and possession of it. It is also called a trover.

A conversion is an act of 'Wilful interference.' This expression implies the element of intention, which refers to the intentional commission of the act, which is termed as conversion.

An act of conversion may be committed:

- # When the property is wrongfully taken.
- # When it is wrongfully parted with.
- # When it is wrongfully sold.
- # When it is wrongfully retained.
- # When it is wrongfully destroyed.
- # When there's a denial of the wrongful owner's right.

According to the definition mentioned above, we can infer that two elements can be said to have been intertwined into it. It can be arranged as under: -

(A) Conversion would be caused if the chattel belonging to another person is interfered with in a manner, which is inconsistent with the rights of that person entitled to that chattel.

(B) Another essential is that the intention of the other party interfering with the chattel comes into the way so as to deny that person's (owner's or immediate possessor) right or to assert one's own rights which are, in fact, inconsistent with the rights of the person or in an assertion of that right.

In this kind of issue, the plaintiff must have "rights to the goods" and herein they must show that their rights of enjoyment of that property have been interfered with.

In such cases the action can be maintained only if he can show that at the time of the defendant's act, he fulfilled any of the following requisites: -

- (A) The plaintiff had the ownership as well as the possession of the goods.
- (B) The plaintiff had only possession of that good.
- (C) The plaintiff had an immediate right to possess them but without either ownership or actual right of possession

Defence for conversion- Lien

In this case, it becomes important to note that demand and refusal are not evidence of conversion where the party has the lien upon the chattel. It means that a mere demand of the chattel from the bailee and its refusal on the part of the bailer won't amount to the act of conversion.

Though trespass and conversion appear to be very similar on minute observations it becomes clear before us that a substantial difference exists between these two legal phenomena. The distinction between the two can be dealt as under:

- A) Trespass is a wrong to the actual possessor and therefore a person in possession cannot commit it whereas conversion is wrong to a person entitled to the immediate possession of the chattel.
- B) Trespass is defined as the damage or interference with the chattel or property of the other without intending to exercise an adverse or unlawful possession. Contrastingly, a conversion is defined as a breach made adversely in the continuity of the owner's dominion over the goods. In this case, the goods may not be hurt or destroyed.
- C) In trespass, the force and direct injury is inflicted whereas in conversion the person having the right to have it is deprived of either the goods or its use.

**16. Karthik went to Shantanu's home for some office work. While doing the work Karthik takes Shantanu's pen for signing some papers and then accidentally puts it in his own pocket. After the work is done Karthik leaves, Shantanu needs that pen as it was not his but Prajwal's and Shantanu borrowed it for the time being. It was not an ordinary pen; it was a pen used once by Sachin Tendulkar and was worth Rs 1,00,000. Which among the following is correct-?**

- (a) Shantanu can sue Karthik for conversion.
- (b) Prajwal can sue Karthik for conversion.
- (c) Karthik is not liable for conversion.
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

**17. Karthik on discovering the pen in his pocket realises that he had taken it accidentally. When Shantanu and Prajwal went asking for the pen he didn't return because he wasn't sure of them as owners. Which among the following is correct-?**

- (a) Shantanu can sue Karthik for conversion.
- (b) Prajwal can sue Karthik for conversion.
- (c) Karthik is not liable for conversion.
- (d) Both (a) and (b).

**18. Suppose in the above factual matrix, Karthik knows the worth of the pen and intentionally kept the pen in his pocket. Which among the following is correct-?**

- (a) Shantanu can sue Karthik for conversion.
- (b) Prajwal can sue Karthik for conversion.
- (c) Karthik is not liable for conversion.
- (d) Both (a) and (b).

**19. Suneel owned a horse named Badal. Once Suneel had some work and had to leave the town for 2 weeks. He decides to leave his horse in the care of Animesh for the time being. After one-week Badal falls ill and Animesh takes it to a veterinary doctor for the treatment and incurs all the expenses. When Suneel returns, he asks Animesh to return his horse however Animesh refuses and says will return only when paid the expenses incurred by him. Can Animesh be held liable for conversion-**



- (a) Yes, because he wilfully interferes with the use and possession of Suneel.
- (b) No, because it comes under the exception.
- (c) Yes, because the exception does not apply to this case.
- (d) Both (a) and (c).

**20. Even after receiving the money, Animesh refuses to return the horse. Will this amount to conversion- Will your answer change from the above question and why?**

- (a) No, because in both the cases it is conversion.
- (b) Yes, because earlier it was not conversion now it is.
- (c) No, because of no conversion in both the cases.
- (d) None of the above.



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## GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

### Passage-I

Crimea occupies a unique geopolitical position at the crossroads of Eurasian power politics, and its significance is deeply rooted in geography, history, military strategy and security architecture. Located on the northern coast of the Black Sea, the peninsula provides direct access to maritime routes that link Eastern Europe, the Mediterranean, and the Middle East. For Russia, Crimea has historically symbolised strategic depth, cultural identity, and military indispensability. For NATO, the peninsula represents a critical test of international law, European security norms, and the future of deterrence in the post-Cold War order.

Russia's interest in Crimea stems primarily from the presence of the Sevastopol Naval Base, one of the most important warm-water ports of the Russian Navy. Unlike Russia's Arctic ports, Sevastopol enables year-round naval deployment without dependence on icebreakers. This enhances Russia's maritime power projection into the Mediterranean Sea, the Black Sea, and even the Persian Gulf through naval corridors. Additionally, Crimea hosts advanced radar installations, anti-ship missile systems, and layered air-defence networks that form part of Russia's A2/AD (Anti-Access/Area Denial) strategy. Historically, Crimea was part of the Russian Empire, later transferred by the Soviet Union to Ukraine in 1954, and eventually annexed by Russia in 2014 following a contested referendum that was widely criticised by Western states.

For NATO, Crimea represents a significant challenge to European security stability. The annexation raised questions about the legitimacy of changes in territorial boundaries through force and triggered sanctions regimes by the US, EU, and allied partners. NATO's eastern flank states—Poland, Romania, and the Baltic countries—perceive the event as a signal of renewed Russian assertiveness, prompting NATO to expand its Enhanced Forward Presence (EFP), increase troop deployments, and strengthen joint exercises in Eastern Europe. Furthermore, control over Crimea gives Russia greater influence in the Black Sea, narrowing NATO's strategic operating space and complicating freedom of navigation.

The Black Sea region holds substantial energy infrastructure including pipelines, offshore gas reserves, and trade corridors connecting Europe to Central Asia. The annexation altered the maritime boundaries, created disputes over Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs), and affected energy exploration rights previously exercised by Ukraine. NATO views these developments as directly impacting the security of member states such as Turkey, Romania and Bulgaria.

The Crimea issue also intersects with global norms. Western countries argue that the annexation violated the UN Charter and the 1994 Budapest Memorandum, under which Ukraine relinquished nuclear weapons in exchange for security assurances. Russia counters that the referendum reflected self-determination and that Crimea's historical ties justify reintegration.

For UPSC aspirants, the Crimea matter illustrates the complexities of modern geopolitics—balancing legal principles, military strategy, regional alliances and power projection capabilities in a multipolar world.

**21.** With reference to the international law implications of the 2014 Crimea event, consider the following:

1. It raised concerns about unilateral alteration of borders by force.
2. It was accepted by the UN Security Council without opposition.
3. It led to sanctions imposed by several Western nations.

Which of the statements are correct?

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

**22.** Which of the following countries bordering the Black Sea is **NOT** a NATO member?

- A. Bulgaria      B. Romania      C. Ukraine      D. Turkey

**23.** In the context of European security, which of the following best describes NATO's "Enhanced Forward Presence"?

- A. A rotational deployment of multinational battlegroups in Eastern Europe
- B. A naval blockade in the Mediterranean Sea
- C. A joint cyber command formed with Russia
- D. A withdrawal plan of troops from Eastern Europe

**24.** Which of the following statements about the Black Sea's geopolitical value is/are correct?

- 1. It enables access to the Danube River transport corridor.
- 2. It is central to energy transit routes linking Europe and Central Asia.
- 3. It contains the headquarters of the European Union Naval Command.

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

**25.** Which of the following best explains NATO's concern regarding Russia's A2/AD systems in Crimea?

- A. It expands Russia's access to Arctic maritime corridors.
- B. It limits NATO's manoeuvrability and airspace dominance in the Black Sea.
- C. It creates new NATO basing opportunities in Europe.
- D. It eliminates Russia's defensive depth in the region.

**26.** Which of the following correctly lists the seas connected through Russia's naval access via Crimea?

- A. Black Sea → Barents Sea → Atlantic Ocean
- B. Black Sea → Sea of Japan → Mediterranean
- C. Black Sea → Bosphorus → Aegean → Mediterranean
- D. Black Sea → Baltic Sea → Adriatic Sea

**27.** Consider the following:

- 1. Alteration of maritime EEZ boundaries
- 2. Reduction of Ukraine's offshore energy rights
- 3. NATO's recognition of Crimea as Russian territory

Which of these were consequences of the 2014 event?

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

**28.** With reference to Black Sea naval dynamics, which statement is correct?

- A. NATO maintains its largest aircraft carrier presence here.
- B. Russia's Pacific Fleet exercises primary jurisdiction here.
- C. The Sea is entirely enclosed by NATO member states.
- D. The Montreux Convention regulates naval passage through the Turkish Straits.

**29.** Which principle of international relations is highlighted most by the annexation of Crimea?

- A. Collective Security
- B. Territorial Integrity
- C. Constructivism
- D. Strategic Autonomy

**30.** Which of the following correctly explains why Crimea influences NATO's maritime operations?

- A. It hosts NATO's Mediterranean task force headquarters.
- B. It creates direct access to Arctic naval bases.
- C. Its militarisation reduces NATO's operational space and surveillance advantage.
- D. It removes NATO's naval presence entirely from the region.



## PASSAGE - II

India's energy sector is undergoing a structural transition influenced by rapid economic growth, rising urbanisation, and commitments to global climate responsibilities. Historically dependent on non-renewable sources such as coal, oil, and natural gas, India's energy mix is now diversifying toward renewable alternatives like solar, wind, biomass, small hydro, green hydrogen and emerging storage systems. Despite this shift, non-renewables continue to dominate India's primary energy supply because of established infrastructure, domestic availability (especially coal), and the heavy demand generated by industry, transport and power generation.

Coal remains India's most widely available fossil fuel and contributes significantly to electricity generation. It is mined largely in Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, and Madhya Pradesh. However, coal's environmental impact—including particulate emissions and high carbon intensity—has pressured India to accelerate energy diversification. Oil and natural gas supply remain import-intensive, with India relying heavily on West Asia. The volatility of global crude prices directly affects India's energy security and fiscal stability. Upcoming LNG terminals, strategic petroleum reserves, and deep-sea gas exploration are part of India's strategy to buffer external shocks.

Renewable energy growth has been one of the world's fastest in India. Solar power forms the largest component of India's renewable expansion, with deserts of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Ladakh, as well as rooftops and solar parks emerging as key contributors. Wind power is concentrated in Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Karnataka, and Maharashtra. Hydropower—including run-of-the-river projects in the Himalayan belt—remains an important but environmentally sensitive source. Biomass and waste-to-energy projects provide reliable decentralised supply in rural and peri-urban regions.

India has set ambitious clean energy commitments, including reaching 500 GW of non-fossil electricity capacity and achieving net-zero emissions by 2070. To support this, the country is strengthening grid modernisation, large-scale battery storage, pumped-hydro systems, green hydrogen missions, and domestic manufacturing of solar modules under the Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme. India is also promoting ethanol blending, compressed biogas, and electric mobility to reduce oil dependence.

Energy transition challenges persist, including intermittency of renewable sources, slow adoption of storage technologies, limited domestic availability of critical minerals for clean-energy hardware, and the need for massive investment in transmission networks. India's per-capita energy consumption is still far below the global average, meaning future demand will expand significantly. Balancing developmental needs with environmental sustainability will shape India's energy trajectory in the coming decades.

**31.** With reference to India's energy security, consider the following statements:

1. India's coal import dependence has increased consistently since 2018.
2. India meets more than 80% of its crude oil demand through imports.
3. Natural gas accounts for more than 20% of India's primary energy mix.

Which of the above are correct?

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

**32.** Consider the following statements about India's renewable energy sector:

1. Offshore wind potential in India is primarily identified near Tamil Nadu and Gujarat.
2. India is the world's largest producer of solar-grade polysilicon.
3. The RE capacity target for 2030 includes large hydropower.

Which are correct?

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

33. Consider the following:

1. Pumped-storage hydropower helps in renewable grid balancing.
2. It requires separate reservoirs at different elevations.
3. It can generate electricity even without grid connection.

Which of the above are correct?

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

34. Which organisation publishes the “World Energy Outlook”?

- A. International Energy Agency (IEA)      B. OPEC Secretariat  
C. World Bank      D. UNFCCC

35. Which of the following fuels is categorised as a “transition fuel” in India’s energy policy?

- A. Coal Bed Methane      B. Diesel      C. LPG      D. Natural Gas

36. Which one of the following regions contains India’s highest solar irradiation?

- A. Western Ghats      B. Indo-Gangetic Plains      C. Thar Desert      D. Eastern Himalayas

37. Which of the following is a challenge unique to wind energy compared to solar energy?

- A. Higher land requirement      B. Variability due to monsoon cycles  
C. Greater dust sensitivity      D. Larger dependence on imported modules

38. Which sector is the largest consumer of India’s electricity?

- A. Industrial sector      B. Agriculture      C. Residential      D. Commercial

39. Which of the following correctly identifies India’s largest hydropower-generating state?

- A. Uttarakhand      B. Sikkim      C. Himachal Pradesh      D. Jammu & Kashmir

40. Which of the following best explains India’s coal dependence in 2025?

- A. Coal is the cleanest fossil fuel available  
B. Coal-based power provides stable baseload supply  
C. India has the world’s largest coal reserves  
D. Coal mining requires the least capital investment

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## Quantitative Technique

### Passage-I

**Study the following information and answer the given question:**

A and B start a business with capital Rs 25000 and Rs 20000. After 4 months B invest Rs 5000 more and C join the business with capital Rs 40000. A is the working partner, for which he take 10 % of the total profit as his salary. At the end of the year the total profit Rs 44000 recorded

**41. Find out the share of profit of B?**

- (A)12300 (B)12320 (C)14000 (D) 13200

**42. The profit receive by A is what % to the total profit distributed among them?**

- (A)16.67% (B)15% (C)6.25% (D)33.33%

**43. How much total amount receive by A?**

- (A)12300 (B)17320 (C)17600 (D)13200

**44. Find out the ratio of share of profit of A and C?**

- (A)15:16 (B)16:15 (C)6:7 (D)9:10

**45. Investment of A is how much % less than the investment of C?**

- (A)37.5% (B)15% (C)16.25% (D)27.25%

### Passage - II

**Study the following information and answer the given question:**

A Shopkeeper sold two types of mobile phones BlackBerry and POCO on four different months April, May, June and July. Total mobile sold in June is 1200 which is 25% more than total mobile sold in April. Number of BlackBerry phones and Phones sold in month of April is in ratio of 5:3. Number of POCO mobile sold in July is 80 less than number of Blackberry mobile sold in May. Number of POCO phones sold in April and number of Blackberry sold in July is in ratio of 3:2 respectively. Number of POCO phones sold in June is 200 more than blackberry in same month and number of POCO sold in month of May is 33.333% less than Blackberry in the same month. Total mobile phones sold in April is 50% more than that sold in July.

**46. Find the total number of Blackberry phone sold in all the months.**

- (A)1700 (B)1560 (C)1820 (D)1960

**47. Find ratio of POCO phone sold in April to Blackberry phone sold in May respectively.**

- (A)3:4 (B)2:3 (C)4:3 (D)5:3

**48. Total number of Blackberry phones sold in month of June is how much percentage of total number of POCO phones sold in July.**

- (A)174% (B)156% (C)125% (D)115%

**49. Total number of Blackberry phones sold in July is how much percentage more or less than the total number of POCO phones sold in May.**

- (A)20% (B)15% (C)18% (D)25%

**50. Find the difference between total number of Blackberry phones and POCO phone sold in all months together.**

- (A)70 (B)60 (C)40 (D)80