

ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LOGICAL REASONING

1. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The passage repeatedly emphasises that *soil health directly influences crop nutrition*, which in turn affects *human nutrition*, stunting, cognitive development, and public health. It calls for a “paradigm shift” from indiscriminate fertiliser use to *science-based soil nutrition management* as a national priority.

2. Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The passage states that **imbalanced use of N, P, K leads to suboptimal agricultural productivity**. Excess nitrogen with low P and K reduces efficiency, lowers fertiliser-to-grain response ratios, and harms both crop yield and soil health.

3. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The passage clearly states that nutrient-deficient soils produce nutrient-deficient crops, contributing to malnutrition (especially zinc-related stunting).

4. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Punjab overuses nitrogen by 61%, while potassium is short by 89%. Telangana similarly overuses nitrogen and underuses potassium.

5. Correct Answer: C

Explanation: This is the main poverty-reduction statistic given.

6. Correct Answer: B

7. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Less than 5% of samples have sufficient nitrogen — the lowest sufficiency percentage mentioned.

8. Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The passage explains that excessive nitrogen leads to nitrous oxide release and nitrate leaching into groundwater.

9. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Low SOC reduces nutrient-holding capacity → nitrogen use becomes inefficient → fertiliser-to-grain ratio declines.

10. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The passage stresses that *nutritional security, not caloric sufficiency*, is India's current challenge.

11. Correct Answer: C

12. Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The passage advocates *tailored, science-based fertilisation strategies informed by soil testing*.

Legal Reasoning

- 13. (b)** If the child were trespassing on private property and Sabika didn't know that the child was present at the time of the accident, then the court would be less likely to find that the defendant owed a duty. Hence (b).
- 14. (d)** Proximate cause relates to the scope of a defendant's responsibility in a negligence case. A defendant in a negligence case is only responsible for those harms that the defendant could have foreseen through his or her actions. If a defendant has caused damages that are outside of the scope of the risks that the defendant could have foreseen, then the plaintiff cannot prove that the defendant's actions were the proximate cause of the plaintiff's damages. Hence (d).
- 15. (d)** All of the options are mentioned in the passage. Therefore, option (d) is the most appropriate answer.
- 16. (a)** There was a cautionary signboard all over the balcony regarding the weak structure of the balcony. It is out of context. Therefore, option (a) is the most appropriate answer.
- 17. (a)** The facts are enough to decipher the negligence and prove the defendant guilty. All of the other options are out of context. Therefore, option (a) is the most appropriate answer.
- 18. (c)** The facts of the case display a colloquial usage of the term drive fast. It cannot be said that the term drive fast implied driving above the speed limit. Ram thus cannot be said to have consented to the same.
- 19. (a)** She herself called Shaileja to her house. She can ask her to get out of the house when she wants but she cannot bring a case because she has waived off or given up her right to sue Shaileja for trespass since she herself permitted her to come over to her house so she cannot complain later. There was consent and volenti non-fit injuria applies.
- 20. (b)** Ayushi was an expert at low flying. The Commanding Officer never informed her about the risks of high altitude flying in Kargil. It cannot be said that her consent was free consent for she did not have the knowledge of the risk.
- 21. (d)** The passage states that mere knowledge of risk does not amount to consent. There has to be some positive indication of free consent being there. It cannot be said that there was free consent in this instant case.
- 22. (c)** The passage states that there must be free consent and that it should not be vitiated due to misrepresentation. In this case, the consent was vitiated. Therefore, option (c) is the most appropriate answer.

General Knowledge

- 23 – D, India supports thalweg principle.
- 24 – A, Indus Delta mentioned directly.
- 25 – D, Gujarat explicitly mentioned.
- 26 – A, Thalweg principle used in river boundaries.
- 27 – D, Mangroves, marshes mentioned.
- 28 – B, Fishermen stray into disputed waters.
- 29 – C, Pakistan’s historical claim is stated.
- 30 – A, Coast Guard is mentioned.
- 31 – B, Inference—maritime boundary affected.
- 32 – A, UNCLOS governs maritime law.
- 33 – D, Article 176 mentioned.
- 34 – C, Aid and Advice principle explicitly referenced.
- 35 – A, Money Bills cannot be returned — legal fact, not mentioned.
- 36 – C, Kerala, WB mentioned as similar disputes.
- 37 – B, Passage references constitutional conventions.
- 38 – A, Cooperative federalism issues noted.
- 39 – D, Governor appointed by President—known fact.
- 40 – B, State List is in Seventh Schedule.
- 41 – C, Passage explains non-Money Bills can be returned.
- 42 – A, SC’s repeated rulings mentioned.

Quantitative Technique

Passage-I

Explanation :

MALE = $3500 \times \frac{3}{5} = 2100$

FEMALE = 1400

	HR	MARKET ING	IT	PRODUCTION	ACCOUNT
M	168	462	175	966	329
F	280	451	200	161	308

43. A, $329 \times 100/2100 = 16\%$

44. D

45. D, $(329 + 308) \times 100/1400 = 46\%$

46. C

47. B $(462 + 451 + 966 + 161) = 2040$

Passage-II

Explanation :

	ATHLETICS	HOCKEY	LAWNTENNIS	RUGBY	BADMINTON
M	$125 - 55 = 70$	150	$30/2 = 15$	70	$75 \times 20/100 = 15$
F	55	$200 \times \frac{1}{4} = 50$	15	0	60
TOTAL	125	200	30	70	75

48. B. $60 \times 100/70 = 86\%$

49. D, 135

50. D, $(150 + 15 + 70 + 15) \times 100/375 = 66.67\%$

51. B, 3:10

52. D, $(50 + 60) \times 10\% = 11$

Total female = $55 + 50 + 15 + 60 + 11 = 191$