

ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LOGICAL REASONING

PASSAGE - I

In recent years, global headlines have increasingly celebrated the rise of emerging economies, often highlighting positional shifts in the world GDP rankings. India, projected to overtake Japan in nominal GDP by the end of 2025, is the latest example of such enthusiasm. Yet, behind the excitement lies a deeper question: *what do these rankings really reveal?*

GDP rankings are built on the size of national economies measured in nominal US dollars. They do not account for domestic price levels, distribution of income, demographic pressures, or the qualitative foundations of long-term growth. A country with a large population naturally produces a large GDP, but that does not automatically translate into prosperity for its citizens. India's expected overtaking of Japan must be interpreted in this context. Japan's per capita GDP is nearly twelve times India's, reflecting a vastly different standard of living, productivity profile, and economic structure.

For Japan, losing the third position to Germany and now possibly the fourth to India has elicited little domestic anxiety. This stands in sharp contrast to the moment in 2010 when China surpassed Japan, an event that triggered intense debate in Tokyo. The difference in reaction stems less from the numbers themselves and more from the strategic perception each country evokes. China's rise challenged Japan's export-led industrial base and geopolitical position in East Asia. India, on the other hand, is not viewed as a direct economic competitor nor as a rival in the strategic theatre of the Western Pacific. As a result, India's ascent evokes curiosity but not concern.

This should prompt policymakers in New Delhi to reassess how economic strength is actually built. Sustainable competitiveness is not created merely by climbing ranking tables but through inclusive growth, institutional strength, innovation capacity, and human capital development. India's demographic advantage may fuel GDP expansion for decades, but unless supported by productivity gains, quality jobs, and social mobility, it risks producing growth that is wide but shallow.

Moreover, rankings shift for reasons that have little to do with a nation's own efforts. Exchange rate movements, inflation differentials, and cyclical slowdowns can alter nominal rankings overnight. Japan's stagnation, Germany's energy stresses, and India's relative momentum all contribute to the current realignment. These dynamics call for caution: overtaking another economy in nominal terms is not the same as becoming structurally stronger.

The narrative of "catching up with Japan" thus oversimplifies the nature of economic transformation. The real challenge for India lies not in surpassing individual economies but in closing gaps in productivity, technological depth, educational outcomes, and state capability. If India succeeds in these areas, the rankings will adjust naturally. If it fails, the rankings will matter little, no matter how impressive the headline numbers may appear.

1. What is the primary function of the passage's discussion of Japan's muted reaction to India's projected GDP rise?
 - A. To highlight Japan's declining strategic importance
 - B. To contrast it with Japan's earlier reaction to China's rise
 - C. To demonstrate Japan's economic dependence on India
 - D. To show that Japan underestimates India's growth potential
2. Which of the following best captures the author's central argument?
 - A. Rankings matter only when accompanied by defence capabilities.
 - B. India's GDP rise is irrelevant without becoming an export powerhouse.
 - C. GDP rankings alone provide an incomplete picture of economic strength.
 - D. Japan should be more concerned about India's rise.

3. As used in the passage, the phrase “*wide but shallow*” most likely refers to:
- A. GDP growth that benefits only exporters
 - B. Growth that is large in scale but weak in depth and quality
 - C. Agricultural growth without urban productivity
 - D. International rankings that exaggerate China’s strength
4. The author’s tone throughout the passage can best be described as:
- A. Cynical and confrontational
 - B. Analytical and cautionary
 - C. Optimistic and celebratory
 - D. Detached and indifferent
5. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the author’s criticism of GDP rankings?
- A. Countries with high GDP rankings often have high inequality.
 - B. Many countries do not follow uniform methods for calculating GDP.
 - C. Nominal GDP increases during periods of rapid population growth even when per capita incomes stagnate.
 - D. Global institutions rely on GDP rankings for lending decisions.
6. Which of the following assumptions underlies the author’s argument?
- A. Nominal GDP rankings influence diplomatic relations.
 - B. Per capita GDP is a better indicator of prosperity than total GDP.
 - C. Countries do not care about their international rankings.
 - D. Japan seeks to hinder India’s rise.
7. If India’s GDP overtakes Japan solely due to exchange rate movements, what would the author MOST likely argue?
- A. India should celebrate the achievement fully.
 - B. The rise in ranking does not necessarily reflect real economic improvement.
 - C. Japan should increase exports to regain its position.
 - D. China will react negatively.
8. Which of the following, if true, most weakens the author’s claim that rankings shift for reasons unrelated to structural strength?
- A. Countries with higher productivity consistently rise in rankings.
 - B. Inflation fluctuations frequently alter nominal rankings.
 - C. Currency depreciation can instantly reduce a country’s GDP ranking.
 - D. Germany lost rank due to temporary energy shocks, not long-term decline.
9. What can be inferred about the author’s view on demographic advantage?
- A. It guarantees long-term economic dominance.
 - B. It is irrelevant to GDP growth.
 - C. It is useful but insufficient without productivity gains.
 - D. It is more important than institutional strength.
10. Which scenario would the author MOST strongly endorse as genuine progress?
- A. India overtakes Japan due to the rupee’s appreciation
 - B. India achieves high GDP growth driven by AI-led productivity
 - C. Japan enters a recession, pushing India up the rankings
 - D. Germany faces energy shortages, reducing its GDP

LEGAL REASONING

PASSAGE - I

In common law, assault is a tort, an act of the defendant which causes the plaintiff reasonable apprehension of the infliction of a battery on him by the defendant. When the defendant creates his act by an apprehension in the mind of the plaintiff that he is going to commit battery against the plaintiff, the wrong of assault is completed. The wrong consists of an attempt to do harm rather than the harm being caused thereby. Assault charges must include conduct that is offensive which is offensive or causes another person to the fear of their safety. This clearly means that one can be guilty of assault even if he/she did not physically harm the victim.

If one or more elements have not been satisfied then It can be a defense to an assault charge. Elements of the crime of assault are:

An act or conduct intended to create: To prove a criminal attack, the defendants' behaviour must be motivated to create a situation of fear or danger in the victim's mind. Accident acts do not include allegations of assault.

A reasonable apprehension: Further, the victim must reasonably believe that the defendant's conduct will harm or humiliate him. The victim must understand the defendant's potentially harmful or offensive acts.

Of imminent harm: The victim's fear must be a direct response to a threat that is imminent. Future threats, such as "I will beat you tomorrow", will not result in assault charges. In addition, there must be some kind of perceived physical threat to the victim in the loss; For this reason, words by themselves generally do not constitute an attack. It is believed that the defendant's actions would cause physical danger or abusive behaviour to the victim. Thus, the pretence of kicking or punching the victim may be an attack, as will attempt to spit on the victim (aggressive behaviour).

All of the above elements must be present and the evidence must be supported with evidence if found guilty for the attack.

It can be difficult to prove whether the defendant actually intended the attack. Similarly, judges often spend a lot of time determining whether a defendant's actions are considered harmful or abusive. In determining this, they will consider what an average person may perceive as harmful or aggressive.

11. Jaspreet pointed a gun at Praan in the middle of a fight. Praan alleges the tort of assault and wants to sue Jaspreet. Decide.

- (a) Jaspreet is liable for the tort of assault as the pointing of a gun to someone causes reasonable apprehension of battery.
- (b) Jaspreet is not liable for the tort of assault as he only pointed the gun and did not shoot Praan.
- (c) Jaspreet is liable for the tort of assault, as assault essentially means the stage before committing battery.
- (d) Both (a) and (c)

12. Jaspreet pleads that the pistol was not loaded and thus a reasonable apprehension doesn't arise in the matter, therefore the tort of assault is not established. Decide.

- (a) Jaspreet is liable for the tort of assault as pointing a gun raises apprehension of threat.
- (b) Jaspreet is not liable as the gun is not loaded and thus, he does not intend to cause harm.
- (c) Jaspreet is liable as assault essentially means the stage before committing battery.
- (d) Both (a) and (c)

13. Which of the following if true would strengthen the case of assault against Jaspreet?

- (a) That the pistol was loaded
- (b) That it was pointed at such a distance that it may cause injury.

- (c) That it was a friendly fight and not serious.
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

14. Neeti was sitting in her car when she was approached by a police officer who asked her to take the vehicle. Neeti did as asked by the police officer, reversed her car and rolled over a police officer's leg. The officer forcefully asked her to remove the car from his foot, after which Neeti swore at him and refused to take the vehicle and shut down the engine. Can Neeti be convicted of assaulting a police officer in the execution of his duty? Decide.

- I.** Assault is an independent crime and is to be treated as such.
 - II.** Neeti's crime was not the refusal to move the car but that having driven on to the foot of the officer but deciding to not cease the act.
- (a) Only I
 - (b) Only II
 - (c) Both I and II
 - (d) Neither I nor II

15. Neeti instead wants to sue the police officer for assault as she felt intimidated by the manner in which the police officer approached her car. Which of the following will serve as a ground against the Neeti's suit against the police officer?

- I.** The police were on his duty and didn't create a situation of fear or danger in the mind of Neeti.
 - II.** Usually, policemen are supposed to cause fear among the general public in order to maintain law and order.
- (a) Only I
 - (b) Only II
 - (c) Both I and II
 - (d) Neither I nor II

Passage-II

While determining the liability of pet-owners in case of damage caused by their pets (especially animals belonging to the class of harmless or domestic animals), two things need to be kept in mind. First, that the animals in question had a vicious propensity which is not common to animals of that species; and second, that the pet-owner had the actual knowledge of the viciousness.

This was explained in the case of *Buckle v. Ranveer* as such:

"The class includes dogs, cows, and horses, which are not naturally dangerous to mankind. Of this class individuals may develop propensities, but unless and until they do so, they are not treated as belonging to the class of animals which the owner keeps at his peril; and leaving trespass aside for the present, the owner is not responsible for damage which these animals may do when not trespassing. An individual of this class, however, may cease to be one for whose damage its owner is not responsible, if it has given him indication of a vicious or dangerous disposition. When the animal has been found by its owner to possess such nature, it passes into the class of animals which the owner keeps at his peril."

In a nutshell, if it is proven that an animal has previously shown a dangerous propensity and the owner of the animal was aware of the same, he will be liable for the harm caused by the animal.

Coming to the question of cattle, the owner of cattle may also be liable if his cattle commit trespass on the land of another person. The liability in such cases is strict and the owner of the cattle is liable even if the vicious propensity of the cattle and owner's knowledge of the same are not proved. There is also no necessity of proving negligence on the part of the owner of the cattle. Cattle for this purpose include bulls, cows, sheep, pigs, horses, asses and poultry. Dogs and cats are not included in the term and therefore, there cannot be cattle trespass by dogs and cats.

When there is cattle trespass, the owner of the cattle is liable for the damage which directly results from the trespass. It may be noted that the action for cattle trespass can be brought only by the occupier of the land. Persons other than the occupier, such as his family members, guests or strangers on his land can sue for negligence but not for cattle trespass.

16. Ranveer, the owner of a horse named Shadowfax let him out on the field with another mare named Spirit owned by Mountain. Shadowfax and Spirit were running around in the field when Spirit, all of a sudden, kicked and pushed Shadowfax causing him to fall in a pit. Shadowfax ended up fracturing one of its hind legs. Ranveer decided to sue Mountain for the injury caused to Shadowfax. Will Mountain be liable?

- (a) Yes, as the owner of the horse, he is liable for all its actions
- (b) No, as the habit of kicking does not amount to vicious propensity on the part of horses
- (c) Yes, as Spirit's behaviour displayed a vicious propensity, unknown to such species
- (d) None of the above

17. Khaitan and Deepika were very famous circus show organizers famous for their grand circuses which featured very well-trained animals. They had been operating their circus called the "Khaitan and Deepika's Circus of Curiosities" for the past thirteen years. The advertisement for their show was pasted all over town. The most attractive and advertised animal of their show was a Thai elephant by the name of Chintamani. Tanmay, an eight-year old boy, was very excited at the prospect of attending the circus and seeing Chintamani perform his tricks. He also had a very small poodle-dog which he hid in his jacket, sneaking it into a tent on the day of the performance, with his family. When Chintamani was performing, Tanmay's dog escaped from inside his jacket and entered the performance arena. Chintamani was frightened by the barking of a small dog. He ran after the dog, and in the process hit several poles which were supporting the tent. The entire set-up crumbled and while a lot of people were evacuated, Tanmay remained stuck in there. When he was rescued, it was observed that he had a fractured leg. Tanmay's parents want to sue Khaitan and Deepika for the injury caused to Tanmay. Can they be held liable?

- (a) No, because Jagdish contributed to his injury by sneaking in a dog into the circus
- (b) No, because the circus had reported no mis-happenings in the several years of its running
- (c) Yes, as the circus organizers are responsible for any injury that is caused to the visitors due to their animals
- (d) None of the above

18. Ranveer's pet cat entered Watson's land and killed thirteen of Watson's pigeons which he had been breeding for the past two years. Watson is absolutely shocked looking at the dead bodies of the pigeons and suffers a deep sense of depression for the month ahead. He decided to sue Ranveer for compensation for the loss suffered by him due to the actions of his cat. Decide.

- (a) Ranveer shall be liable as the act of the cat displays the inherent viciousness of the animal
- (b) Ranveer shall not be liable as he had no knowledge of such behaviour of his cat
- (c) Ranveer shall be liable as he should have exercised better control over his pet
- (d) None of the above

19. Deepika's sheep trespassed on Tulsi's land. They developed scabs there and transmitted the same to Tulsi's sheep. Tulsi's sheep were then transported to the city to a restaurant which refused to accept them as they were infected, and also refused to pay Tulsi the amount for the supply of sheep. Tulsi sued Deepika for damages. Decide.

- (a) Deepika won't be liable as it was Tulsi's responsibility to maintain her sheep's health
- (b) Deepika will be liable as the liability for cattle trespass is strict
- (c) Deepika won't be liable for a breach of contract by the restaurant
- (d) None of the above

20. Ranveer was kicked and injured by Burberry's horse who trespassed on the highway. Ranveer was travelling from his hometown to the city when he stopped on the highway for re-filling his car's tank. Can Burberry be held liable for cattle trespass?

- (a) No, as it is in the nature of horses to kick
- (b) No, as Ranveer should have anticipated such an attack
- (c) Yes, as the horse had trespassed, Burberry's liability would be strict
- (d) No, as Ranveer was a mere user of the highway



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GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Passage-I

Exercise Malabar 2025 represents the continuation of one of the Indo-Pacific's most significant multilateral naval drills involving India, the United States, Japan, and Australia. Originating as a bilateral India-U.S. exercise in 1992, Malabar has expanded in scope, complexity, and strategic relevance. Malabar 2025 is expected to take place in the Western Pacific, a theatre increasingly central to Indo-Pacific geopolitics due to contested maritime spaces, emerging security alignments, and the growing need for operational interoperability among like-minded navies.

The exercise typically incorporates anti-submarine warfare (ASW), air defence operations, cross-deck flight operations, maritime domain awareness (MDA), and complex surface and sub-surface manoeuvres. For Malabar 2025, particular emphasis is likely to be placed on high-end ASW, given the increasing deployment of advanced submarines in the region. Participating units may include aircraft carriers, guided-missile destroyers, P-8 maritime patrol aircraft, submarines, and special forces elements. The inclusion of unmanned aerial and underwater systems reflects the growing technological dimension of modern naval warfare.

India's participation in Malabar has evolved from symbolic interoperability to sophisticated joint planning and real-time operational coordination. The Indian Navy's P-8I aircraft, Kolkata-class destroyers, and Shivalik-class frigates are likely to play central roles. The U.S. Navy may field an aircraft carrier strike group, while Japan's Maritime Self-Defense Force is expected to contribute Izumo-class helicopter carriers. Australia is anticipated to deploy Hobart-class destroyers and submarines, reinforcing its Indo-Pacific outlook.

Malabar 2025 also demonstrates the deepening strategic convergences among the Quad nations, although the exercise is not officially labelled as a Quad military drill. Nevertheless, the shared commitment to ensuring a free, open, and rules-based Indo-Pacific drives the operational planning process. The evolving maritime environment—characterised by grey-zone activities, coercive behaviour, and contested territorial claims—has enhanced the importance of joint naval readiness.

Another major component of Malabar 2025 will be integrated air-maritime operations, where fighter aircraft and maritime patrol assets train alongside naval vessels. With the increasing emphasis on multi-domain warfare, the exercise may include cyber integration cells, satellite-based communication links, and advanced electronic warfare modules.

For India, the exercise serves multiple objectives: enhancing naval interoperability, strengthening deterrence, gaining exposure to advanced platforms used by partner navies, and signalling its commitment to regional stability. Moreover, India leverages Malabar to refine doctrines for carrier battle group operations, cooperative ASW, and network-enabled warfare.

Critics argue that Malabar contributes to intensifying geopolitical rivalries in the Indo-Pacific, particularly with China, which has expressed concerns about the exercise since its expansion. However, participating nations maintain that the exercise promotes maritime security, humanitarian assistance, disaster relief coordination, and freedom of navigation.

Overall, Exercise Malabar 2025 is not merely a military drill but a reflection of shifting power equations in the Indo-Pacific. As strategic competition deepens, Malabar provides a platform for operational synergy, technological collaboration, and coordinated strategic messaging among democratic maritime powers.

21. Consider the following statements regarding the evolution of Exercise Malabar:

1. Malabar became a trilateral exercise with Japan's formal inclusion.
2. Australia's participation in Malabar became annual only after 2020.
3. The exercise was discontinued for several years after India's 1998 nuclear tests.

Which of the 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 statements correctly compares Malabar with other Indo-Pacific naval exercises?

1. Unlike RIMPAC, Malabar is not hosted by the United States every year.
2. Malabar traditionally focuses more on anti-submarine operations than Exercise Kakadu.
3. Malabar's membership is open to all navies that request participation.

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

23. Consider the following platforms and identify which nation operates each during Malabar exercises:

1. P-8A Poseidon
2. Hobart-class Destroyers
3. Izumo-class Helicopter Carriers

Which of the following correctly matches them?

- A. (1) USA, (2) Australia, (3) Japan B. (1) India, (2) USA, (3) Australia
C. (1) Australia, (2) Japan, (3) USA D. (1) India, (2) Japan, (3) Australia

24. Consider the following statements on the geopolitical significance of Malabar:

1. It indirectly reinforces the strategic signalling of the Quad grouping.
2. It has been criticised by China as an instrument of regional encirclement.
3. It is formally recognised as the naval wing of the Quad.

Which statements are correct?

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

25. In advanced ASW drills during Malabar, which technologies are typically involved?

1. Towed array sonar
2. Sonobuoys
3. Electromagnetic railgun technology
4. Autonomous underwater vehicles

- A. 1, 2 and 4 only B. 1 and 3 only C. 2 and 3 only D. 1, 2 and 3 only

26. Consider the following potential outcomes of Malabar for India:

1. Strengthening interoperability with major naval powers
2. Gaining exposure to high-end carrier strike group operations
3. Enhancement of amphibious assault capability as primary outcome

Which are correct?

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

27. Malabar exercises often take place in the Western Pacific. This region is strategically important because:

1. It hosts some of the world's busiest Sea Lanes of Communication (SLOCs).
2. Several maritime territorial disputes exist there.
3. It is a demilitarised oceanic zone under international law.

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

28. Which of the following countries withdrew from Malabar in 2008 due to political concerns?

A. Singapore B. Japan C. Australia D. Indonesia

29. The Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (Quad) includes:

1. India
2. Japan
3. Australia
4. South Korea

A. 1, 2 and 4 only B. 1, 3 and 4 only C. 1, 2 and 3 only D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

30. "Freedom of Navigation Operations (FONOPs)" are most associated with the naval doctrine of:

A. India B. Russia C. United States D. ASEAN

PASSAGE - II

The National Security Act (NSA), 1980 is one of India's most prominent preventive detention laws, designed to allow the State to detain individuals whose activities may threaten national security, public order, or the maintenance of essential supplies and services. Although preventive detention existed even before Independence under colonial rule, the NSA consolidated earlier laws such as the Maintenance of Internal Security Act (MISA), which was repealed in 1977. NSA empowers both Central and State governments to authorize detention for reasons that need not amount to a criminal offence; instead, the grounds focus on the *likelihood* of actions prejudicial to national security.

Under NSA, an individual may initially be detained for up to 12 months, although the duration can be curtailed or revoked earlier by the government. The Act allows the detaining authority to withhold certain facts from the detainee if disclosing them is deemed contrary to public interest. A mandatory Advisory Board, chaired by a sitting or retired High Court judge, reviews detention within the prescribed time frame and can confirm or revoke the order. Interestingly, the detainee does not enjoy the right to legal representation before the Advisory Board, a provision that has often been criticized by civil liberties groups.

The NSA may be invoked for a wide range of reasons: threats to national defence, activities prejudicial to public order, or obstruction in maintaining supplies essential for the community. The Act is deliberately broad, giving substantial discretionary power to the executive. A detention order can apply even if the detainee is already in police custody, provided the authority believes the release may be imminent and potentially harmful to security.

Over the years, NSA has faced criticism for being used by States for routine law-and-order issues rather than genuine national security concerns. From cattle theft cases to minor disputes, various High Courts have struck down detention orders for "non-application of mind." At the same time, proponents argue that preventive detention remains a crucial tool in ensuring India's internal stability, especially given the complex spectrum of threats ranging from terrorism to sabotage.

NSA operates independently of criminal law proceedings. This means a person may be detained even when ongoing criminal cases exist, creating an overlap between preventive and punitive frameworks. Moreover, the Act's broad definitions, limited judicial oversight, and lack of transparent review procedures have made it one of the most debated security legislations in India. Despite controversies, NSA continues to be invoked regularly by both Central and State governments, reflecting its entrenched role in India's internal security architecture.

31. Consider the following statements about the NSA:

1. NSA allows preventive detention for up to 12 months.
2. The detainee has the right to legal representation before the Advisory Board.
3. NSA can be invoked to maintain essential supplies and services.

Which of the statements is/are correct?

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

32. Under the NSA, who chairs the Advisory Board?

- A. District Judge B. High Court Judge (sitting or retired)
C. Supreme Court Judge (retired only) D. Chief Secretary of the State

33. Which of the following is NOT a stated ground for detention under NSA?

- A. Threat to national security B. Threat to public order
C. Political criticism of government policies D. Obstruction of essential supplies

34. NSA replaced which earlier Act?

- A. Prevention of Terrorism Act B. Maintenance of Internal Security Act (MISA)
C. UAPA D. TADA

35. Under NSA, facts may be withheld from detainee if disclosure:

- A. Violates the detainee's privacy B. Is contrary to public interest
C. Is politically sensitive D. Has not been approved by Parliament

36. Consider the following:

1. NSA allows detention even if the person is already in custody.
2. NSA mandates judicial review by the Supreme Court every six months.
3. NSA is applicable only during national emergencies.

Which statements are correct?

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

37. NSA differs from punitive criminal law primarily because it:

- A. Is invoked only by Central Government B. Focuses on future threat, not past conduct
C. Applies only to foreign nationals D. Requires mandatory conviction

38. Which of the following best describes criticisms of NSA?

- A. Too little executive discretion
B. Excessive judicial involvement
C. Used for routine policing matters
D. Limited applicability in Indian States

39. Which ministry administers NSA at the central level?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Ministry of Defence | B. Ministry of Home Affairs |
| C. Ministry of External Affairs | D. PMO |

40. Which of the following correct regarding constitutional safeguards against preventive detention?

1. Grounds of detention must be communicated to detainee.
2. Detainee may seek representation before Advisory Board.
3. Period of detention without Advisory Board review cannot exceed 3 months.

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

Quantitative Technique

Passage-I

Covid-19 pandemic turn life upside - down for many Family across the world. Mr Abhishek was working as a sale executive in a famous marketing company. Due to covid-19 pandemic lockdown and restrictions, Mr Abhishek was not able to achieve his monthly targets which resulted in the reduction of his salary. So far, he spent his income lavishly without any planning and prior calculations. However, the prevailing situation compelled him to plan his expenditure to adjust his life to the present income. Therefore, he analysed his spendings of last year i.e., 2019, so that he can plan his present year 2020 spendings. Through his brief analysis he found that in the year 2019 he is spent 23% of his income on food, 15% on housing and 12% on his child education. For his transport he is spent 10% and for clothing of his family he is spent 10% . In the mean while, Mr Abhishek also saved 10 % of his income in the year 2019, and the remaining 20% he kept as other spending. Answer the following question to provide deeper insight to Mr Abhishek.

41. If the total expenditure of the family for the year 2019 was rupees 56000, what were the amount saved by the family during the year?

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| (A)Rs5600 | (B)Rs8400 | (C)Rs2800 | (D)Rs2000 |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|

42. If the total amount spent during the year 2019 was rupees 56000 what was the amount spent on food?

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| (A)Rs15600 | (B)Rs6400 | (C)Rs12880 | (D)Rs20000 |
|------------|-----------|------------|------------|

43. If the total amount spent during the year 2019 was rupees 56000 the amount spent on other spending and clothing together was higher than?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| (A)Housing and Child education | (B)Food and Transport |
| (C) Food and Housing | (D) Housing and Saving |

44. What was the ratio of the total amount of money is spent on housing to the spent on education?

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

45. If the total amount spent was rupees 56000 how much money was spent on clothing and housing together?

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| (A)Rs15600 | (B)Rs14000 | (C)Rs12800 | (D)Rs12000 |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|

Passage - II

Study the following information and answer the questions followed:

Mr. Bhargav has 3 sons A, B and C He distributed his money which is 225000 among 3 of them in ratio 4 : 5 : 6. They invested the money in three different schemes. Scheme 1 offers 8% simple interest and the minimum period of investment in this scheme is 2 years. Scheme 2 offers 10% simple interest but the minimum period of investment is 4 years. Scheme 3 offers 7% simple interest with no minimum period of investment. A invested 50% of his money in scheme 2 while B and C invested 30% and 40% of their money respectively in scheme 1.

46. if A invest his money in scheme 1 for 4 years and remaining money invest in scheme 3 for 2 year. What amount he receive as total simple interest?

- (A)Rs.13800 (B)Rs.10320 (C)Rs.10840 (D)Rs.15245

47. What is the average amount with B and C at the end of 2 years if they invest their whole amount in scheme 1?

- (A)Rs. 101400 (B)Rs. 104400 (C)Rs. 87000 (D)Rs. 95700

48. What is the total interest of money with C after 4 years if he invests remaining money in scheme 3?

- (A)Rs. 11610 (B)Rs. 31640 (C)Rs. 26640 (D)Rs. 11440

49. What can be the maximum interest A can earn at the end of 7 years? (A is allowed to shuffle the amount in different schemes).

- (A)Rs.24000 (B)Rs.37440 (C)Rs.44260 (D)Rs.37800

50. The money receive by A from his father is what % to the money receive by B ?

- (A)56% (B)80% (C)75% (D)40



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