

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LOGICAL REASONING**

1. B
2. C
3. B
4. B
5. C
6. B
7. B
8. A
9. C
10. B

**Legal Reasoning**

**11. Ans. (a)** 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. Hence (a).

**12. Ans. (a)** Even if the pistol is not loaded then also the reasonable apprehension of threat arises on seeing a gun being pointed to you in the middle of the night. Therefore, option (a) is the most appropriate answer.

**13. Ans. (b)** If the pistol is not loaded, then even it may be an assault, if pointed at such a distance that it may cause injury. If a person advances the manner of threatening to use force, then there is assault. Hence (b).

**14. Ans. (c)** Although assault is an independent crime and is to be treated as such. Neeti's crime was not the refusal to move the car but that having driven on to the foot of the officer and deciding not to cease the act, he had established a continual act of battery. This meant that actus Reus and mens rea were present and as such, an assault was committed. Neeti's conviction should be upheld. Hence (c).

**15. Ans. (a)** 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. Hence, option (a) is the right answer.

**16. Ans. (d)** As the passage tells us, the animals in question should have a vicious propensity which is not common to animals of that species. However, there is little in the passage above to tell us what falls within the usual propensity of a horse. Therefore, there isn't enough information to conclude whether Spirit's kicking was a habit common to horses. Hence, (d).

**17. Ans. (d)** The passage above does not tell us about the liability of owners of animals which are not pets or cattle. Therefore, the information provided is not sufficient to answer the question above and option (d) is the right answer.

**18. Ans. (d)** There is little in the passage to suggest which activities fall within the range of common habits of a cat. Therefore, there is not enough information in the passage to arrive at an answer for this. Hence, (d).

**19. Ans. (b)** As has been stated in the passage, 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. In the given factual situation, it does not matter that Deepika was unaware of the fact that her sheep had scabs. As long as the cattle trespassed onto another person's land, Deepika would be liable for any damage caused.

**20. Ans. (d)** As has been stated in the passage, the action for cattle trespass can be brought only by the occupier of the land. Ranveer was not the owner of the land through which the highway passed. He might be able to sue for negligence but not for cattle trespass.

**General Knowledge**

**21. A (1 and 2 only)**

- ✓ Japan formally joined to make it trilateral.
- ✓ Australia became a permanent participant post-2020.
- ✗ The exercise paused briefly but not due to India's nuclear tests; the pause was mostly political.

**22. A (1 and 2 only)**

- ✓ RIMPAC is US-hosted; Malabar rotates.
- ✓ Malabar emphasises ASW more than Kakadu.
- ✗ Membership is not open-access.

**23. A**

Correct matches:

- P-8A – USA
- Hobart-class – Australia
- Izumo-class – Japan

**24. B (1 & 2 only)**, Quad synergy + China's criticism are true, but Malabar is *not officially the Quad naval wing*.

**25. A (1,2,4)**, Railguns are experimental, not part of Malabar.

**26. B (1 & 2 only)**, Amphibious warfare is not a major Malabar focus.

**27. A (1 & 2 only)**, It is not demilitarised.

**28. C — Australia**, Australia withdrew after diplomatic pressure from China (2008).

**29. C — India, Japan, Australia**, South Korea is not a Quad member.

**30. C — United States**, US Navy conducts regular FONOPs.

31. Correct Answer: A

32. Correct Answer: B

33. Correct Answer: C

34. Correct Answer: B

35. Correct Answer: B

36. Correct Answer: A

37. Correct Answer: B

38. Correct Answer: C

39. Correct Answer: B

40. Correct Answer: B

### Quantitative Technique

#### Passage-I

41. A,  $56000 \times 10\% = 5600$

42. C,  $56000 \times 23\% = 12880$

43. D,  $5 \times 100/15 = 33.33\%$

44. C,  $15:12 = 5:4$

45. B,  $56000 \times (10\% + 15\%)$   
 $56000 \times 25\% = \text{Rs. } 14000$

#### Passage-II

##### Explanation :

A : B : C = 4 : 5 : 6

Total money = Rs. 225000

A =  $225000 \times 4/15 = 60000$

B =  $225000 \times 5/15 = 75000$

C =  $225000 \times 6/15 = 90000$

46. A, A = 60000

C = 90000

More =  $90000 - 60000 = 30000$

More % =  $30000 \times 100/90000$   
= 33.33%

47. (D) B's investment = 75000

Rate % = 8%

Time = 2 years

Simple interest =  $PRT/100$

=  $75000 \times 8 \times 2/100 = 12000$

Amount = P + SI

$75000 + 12000 = 87000$

C's investment = 90000

Rate % = 8%

Time = 2 years

Simple interest =  $\frac{PRT}{100} = 90000 \times 8 \times 2 / 100 = 14400$

Amount = P + SI

$90000 + 14400 = 104400$

Total amount of A and C ' together =  $87000 + 104400 = 191400$

Average amount get by A and C =  $191400 / 2 = 95700$

**48. (C)** Money received by C = 90000

Scheme 1

Investment =  $90000 \times 40\% = 36000$

Rate % = 8%

Time = 4 years

Simple interest =  $\frac{PRT}{100}$

$36000 \times 8 \times 4 / 100 = 11520$

Scheme 3

Investment =  $90000 \times 60\% = 54000$

Rate % = 7%

Time = 4 years

Simple interest =  $\frac{PRT}{100}$

$54000 \times 7 \times 4 / 100 = 15120$

Total simple interest =  $11520 + 15120 = 26640$

**49. (A)** Investment =  $60000 \times 50\% = 30000$

Rate = 14%

Time = 7 years

Simple interest =  $\frac{PRT}{100} = 30000 \times 14 \times 7 / 100 = 29400$

**50. B,**  $60000 \times 100 / 75000 = 80\%$