

ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LOGICAL REASONING

PASSAGE - I

WHAT DOES A country's freedom mean? The elementary meaning of freedom for a society is an independent political existence that can withstand external pressures in the contemporary global context. As India celebrates another Independence Day, it faces an awkward situation. Just a few months ago, India was made proud by the skill of its armed forces, leading to an impression that military capability alone is a sine qua non and guarantor of a country's freedom in this primary sense. The lukewarm global response to India's stand on Pakistan alerted it to the limitations of mere military capability. Following that, India is staring at the current moment of imperialism (see 'Against imperialism' by Pratap Bhanu Mehta, IE, August 5). The US stance is not merely about tariffs but also about India's choices of doing trade with other countries. While the US is the current villain, let us not forget that China, as much as the US, is an actor constricting India's freedom in the global state system. These two actors have shown that, beyond military capabilities, it is the economy that matters in sustaining freedom in this first sense.

Two, any discussion of freedom must examine the realm of civic freedom. Even as India keeps struggling against international pressures — partly through posturing and partly through negotiations — the question of freedom must take into account the institutionally approved space for freedom of its citizens. What is a country, after all, without its citizens? So, as much as the country's manoeuvrability in the global context, the freedom that its citizens are supposed to have matters in any discussion of the country's freedom. And if that freedom is found to be weak, there are no easy villains out there, such as enemy countries or friends-turned-foes. We must look within, both for finding out how free we are and what obstructs that freedom.

Constitutional experts have laboured on this theme and debated if the Constitution is a grammar of freedoms or a grammar of state power. That rich debate is useful, but beyond that, the realm of civic freedoms can be assessed more in the context of the ethic of approbation that permeates thinking among power-holders. The ethic of approbation plays a critical role in a restrictive space for freedom. The official discourse about the good citizen or a true Indian not only weighs upon citizens; it also unleashes social processes of surveillance, browbeating and name-calling. The past decade has seen these processes becoming stronger not merely because the ruling party supports them but also because the governmental machinery actively encourages citizens to be docile and uncritical and the judiciary has failed to function as a counterbalancing force. The fact that courts decide which cause is worthy of a protest march is hardly even commented upon.

These processes discouraging freedom and the concomitant diversity of ideas and practices are becoming all-pervasive. As the ruling party continues to be electorally acceptable, the erosion of critical spaces manifests itself in a variety of ways. In the field of competitive politics, in spite of apparently bitter competition, there is seldom any challenge to the ethic of approbation or to the idea of a patronising authority. Once the BJP has successfully installed the template for a harsh anti-freedom norm, state, Opposition parties, fearful of alienating the median voter, shy away from strengthening the ideas of difference and dissent. Harsh laws and arbitrary arrests are weapons all governments use enthusiastically — thus jeopardising the idea of a citizenry that would be able to criticise and protest. Thus, a culture of conformity forms the basis of competitive politics.

The overall political culture, too, tends to adopt conformity with dominant ideas as its main feature. No wonder, the so-called elites — from industry, arts, media and academia — have chosen the path of self-censorship or silence. They either become cheerleaders of the regime of unfreedom or choose silence. Conformity and silence mark elite responses to the crisis of freedom because they are confronted with the dual threats of governmental coercion and the free play of vigilante action. The former can at least, in principle, be challenged in court, but the latter is literally a law unto itself. These two threats constitute the basis for the prevailing social atmosphere of circumspection and compromise. It is not easy to expect ordinary citizens to engage in a critical examination of power in this atmosphere. The idea of a critical citizen is predicated on the possibility of public reason whereas both India's formal-institutional discourse and the prevalent culture of loyalty foreclose that possibility.

The third realm of freedom consists of a collective morality that informs the idea of freedom. Historically, Indian society has been weak on this count because of the compulsions of intragroup monitoring by caste and religious groups. Even amid these limiting circumstances, the autonomy of individual citizens in the face of social or collective force is further weakening in contemporary times. Instead of jealously guarding our freedoms, the popular view is that freedom is to be willy-nilly tolerated. Current political processes keep inventing alibis for limiting freedoms and in turn, people believe in those alibis. This agreement is far more significant than the constitutional design that installs a (limited) framework of civic freedoms. This normative approach implicitly upholds the idea of an ideal citizen — docile, in awe of the state, paying obeisance to authority, trusting the paternal intentions of power-holders. In this normative approach, the legislature, executive, bureaucracy and judiciary are often in agreement.

There is a well-deserved disappointment when a judge lays out what the Opposition leader should not do. But we ignore that it is the routine norm of adjudication in a majority of cases involving freedom of expression and it is also a more accepted approach to freedoms among politicians and increasingly among media persons. That norm upholds the idea that the regime and its minions are entitled to loyalty from citizens. This idea is increasingly being written into the laws and read in the laws by courts.

So what, then, is a country's freedom? Is it about tactical silences in order to escape the wrath of the state and private vigilantes? If we are a free society, should the exercise of freedom be an act of bravado demanding that the citizen pays a heavy price for it? The idea of a critical citizen, predicated on the possibility of public reason, is central to a democracy's self-definition. Political India must learn to enliven that idea again.

1. According to the author, which of the following best explains the “awkward situation” India faces on Independence Day?

- A. India's military capability has been questioned by foreign powers.
- B. India's external freedom is constrained by economic dependence and geopolitical pressures.
- C. Citizens have begun to criticise the government openly.
- D. India is unable to negotiate favourable global trade agreements.

2. The phrase “ethic of approbation” in the passage refers to:

- A. The tendency of citizens to seek approval from foreign governments.
- B. A political culture where dissent must operate within boundaries of approval by those in power.
- C. A constitutional provision restricting freedom.
- D. The judiciary's exclusive right to determine moral standards.

3. Why does the author say that elite silence is growing?

- A. They fully trust the judicial system.
- B. They fear being labelled anti-national or facing government retaliation.
- C. They lack interest in public affairs.
- D. The Constitution mandates neutrality from elites.

4. Which of the following best summarizes the author's view of freedom in competitive politics?

- A. Voters actively challenge authority and strengthen civic freedom.
- B. Conformity has become the basis of politics, discouraging dissent.
- C. Electoral politics promotes robust debate.
- D. All political parties equally defend civic liberties.

5. What is the author's central argument regarding critical citizenship?

- A. The Constitution does not permit critical citizenship.
- B. Critical citizenship is impossible until India achieves economic freedom.
- C. Critical citizenship requires public reason, which is weakening due to political & social pressures.
- D. Critical citizenship can exist only if all institutions oppose the ruling party.

6. Principle:

For a society to be genuinely free, dissent must be protected, and citizens must be able to criticise authority without fear.

Fact:

In a country, courts routinely restrict protests, and vigilante groups intimidate critics.

What can be logically inferred?

- A. The country enjoys strong democratic freedoms.
- B. The country lacks the essential features of a genuinely free society.
- C. The country prioritises legal order over freedom.
- D. Citizens should avoid criticism for their own safety.

7. If the author's argument is valid, which of the following must be true?

- A. Military capability alone cannot sustain national freedom.
- B. Civic freedoms are optional in a developing nation.
- C. Freedom is guaranteed by public morality, not institutions.
- D. Economic growth automatically creates political freedom.

8. Principle:

When institutions (executive, legislature, judiciary) converge in their interpretation of authority, checks and balances weaken.

Fact:

The passage claims all three branches often support the same restrictive view of freedom.

Which conclusion logically follows?

- A. Checks and balances are functioning strongly.
- B. Institutional oversight is compromised.
- C. Democracy is more stable than ever.
- D. Citizens enjoy greater accountability.

9. If citizens increasingly internalise the "ideal citizen" model described in the passage, what consequence is most likely?

- A. Greater diversity of political opinion.
- B. Rise in confrontational politics.
- C. Decline in public criticism and dissent.
- D. Strengthening of civic activism.

10. Principle:

A free society requires active public reasoning.

Observation:

The author argues that conformity, censorship, and vigilante pressures are rising.

What is the BEST conclusion?

- A. Public reasoning is likely to flourish.
- B. Public reasoning is becoming increasingly difficult.
- C. Public reasoning is unrelated to freedom.
- D. Public reasoning depends entirely on judiciary.

LEGAL REASONING

PASSAGE - I

The Occupier Liability Act mandates that an occupier owes a duty of care in respect to dangers due to the state of the premises, or to things done, or omitted to be done on them. The common duty of care under the act is a duty to take such care as in all circumstances of the case is reasonable to see that a visitor will be reasonably safe in using the premises for the purposes for which he is invited or permitted by the occupier to be there. Therefore, in determining a breach of duty, regard would be given to the degree of care and the required standard of care as employed in negligent claims.

The provisions enacted apply to regulate the obligations of a person occupying or having control over, 'any fixed or moveable structure, including any vessel, vehicle or aircraft'.

Under the statute, the obligations of an occupier extend beyond a duty not to cause personal injury to a visitor and cover damage to property suffered on the premises whether the property be that of the visitor or of a person who is not himself a visitor. The liability under the Act may also arise with respect to omissions.

The Act categorises the plaintiffs as Visitors and trespassers. Visitor is someone who is in the premises by invitation or permission to enter the premises. The permission can be either implied or expressed. This permission is usually limited (e.g., to some repairing jobs). By restricting the permission, the occupier can restrict the duty of care owed to the visitor. The occupier can change the permission to visit anytime; however, it needs to be shown very obviously to the visitor. A trespasser is a person who enters the premises of another without his/her consent. However, if the occupier did not object to the entry of others on the land then it is assumed that he had consented for the same.

The occupier is not expected to make his premises safe for the trespassers. However, he cannot deliberately do an act to injure the trespasser. The occupier has the right to take reasonable steps to prevent trespassers from entering the premises but he cannot do anything to harm them.

11. A visitor to a park got hit by a golf ball that was hit into the park from a rooftop golf practice court, which wasn't due to start operations until after 3 months which the owners of the park were well aware of. Aggrieved by the injury, the injured moved to the court suing the administrators of the park for negligence. Which of the following would likely be the outcome of the case?

- (a) The injured visitor would win because the administration had a reasonable duty of care to the visitors.
- (b) The administrators would win because they didn't anticipate any visitors entering the park.
- (c) The injured visitor would win because there was no notice of the possible injury involved in entering the park.
- (d) The administrators would win because they were not aware of the risk involved by allowing visitors.

12. A ladder fell off on a visitor to a supermarket, who after spending 20 minutes in the store decided not to buy anything. If the visitor filed a suit of damages in the court, would the court grant an award in his favour?

- (a) No, because the management of the supermarket couldn't have anticipated the injury by the ladder.
- (b) No, because the visitor didn't buy anything so the supermarket isn't responsible for the harm.
- (c) No, because the owners of the supermarket didn't explicitly invite anyone.
- (d) Yes, because the owners took no action to insulate their visitors from harm.

13. Rashi owns a piece of the land which was used by the public as a shortcut from and to the railway station and she objected to this practice but had never taken effective action. The victim, while crossing the field was injured by a horse which was owned by Rashi, who contended that the victim here was a trespasser and therefore she had no duty against him. If the victim moved to the court, which of the following parties would likely win the case?

- (a) Rashi would win because even though Rashi is the owner of the plot, she has no obligation to ensure the safety of trespassers.
- (b) The victim would win because Rashi failed to take effective action against the trespassers for a long time.
- (c) Rashi would win because it is her premise and she can make use of her premises according to her discretion.
- (d) The victim would win because Rashi had a moral obligation to take care of trespassers or visitors.

14. What if, in the same scenario, two trespassers were moving through the passage where one of them got hit by a horse bought by the other trespasser. In this case against whom must she file a complaint?

- (a) Rashi, because the horse that injured the victim happened to be in her property.
- (b) The other trespasser, because he is the owner of the horse which caused the injury.
- (c) Rashi, because she didn't take any reasonable care on her premises which led to the injury.
- (d) No one, because while entering the property, she ought to have taken reasonable care since she is a trespasser herself.

15. A 3-year-old child visitor of Delhi Zoo accidentally put his hands through the iron bars where a tigress was being fed by the visitors and as soon as it smelled the hand, the tigress mauled the kid's hand. As soon as the incident happened, the zoo authorities put iron mesh on the rods to prevent anyone from putting their hands inside the rods again. If the parents of the child moved to a court, which of the following would likely be the judgment of the case?

- (a) The complainant won't get any damages because the child was guilty of contributory negligence.
- (b) The zoo authorities will be held liable because there was no reasonable care.
- (c) The zoo authorities will be held liable because they are host to a dangerous animal.
- (d) The complainant will not get any legal recourse because the zoo authorities took reasonable care.



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GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Passage-I

The Skilling for AI Readiness (SOAR) Programme represents India's emerging effort to build a future-ready workforce capable of thriving in an AI-driven economy. The initiative is conceptualised as a national-level capacity building and digital skilling programme aimed at equipping students, working professionals, and government functionaries with the competencies required for safe, ethical, and effective adoption of Artificial Intelligence across diverse sectors. SOAR aligns with India's broader AI vision articulated through Digital India, the IndiaAI Mission, and the National Education Policy's emphasis on computational thinking.

SOAR seeks to address the widening skill asymmetry created by rapid advances in AI technologies, particularly in areas such as machine learning, natural language processing, robotics, edge computing, AI governance, and cybersecurity. The programme emphasises not just technical proficiency, but also responsible and ethical use of AI systems. This includes training on algorithmic fairness, bias detection, data stewardship, and the societal implications of automated decision-making. In addition to technical modules, SOAR is expected to incorporate interdisciplinary learning, bringing together fields such as law, public policy, healthcare, climate solutions, and finance to highlight AI's cross-sectoral applications.

A distinctive feature of the SOAR framework is its multi-stakeholder design. Government ministries, industry bodies, technology companies, and academic institutions are envisioned to collaborate in curriculum development, delivery, and certification. The programme may leverage India's expanding network of Centres of Excellence in AI, digital universities, and industrial training institutes to ensure wide geographic reach. Furthermore, SOAR plans to introduce tiered learning pathways—foundational, intermediate, and advanced—to accommodate learners with varied backgrounds and career stages.

To support large-scale implementation, SOAR intends to integrate digital platforms for self-paced learning, virtual labs for experimentation, and AI-powered assessment systems to gauge performance. For government departments, the programme aims to improve AI readiness for public service delivery through training on automated grievance redressal, predictive analytics for policymaking, and use of AI in infrastructure management. For the private sector, the emphasis may be on upskilling to meet workforce demands in high-growth industries such as fintech, agritech, mobility, cybersecurity, and digital health.

The programme also aspires to enhance India's global competitiveness by creating a skilled talent pool capable of contributing to AI research, indigenous model development, and innovation ecosystems. This aligns with India's ambition to become a leading global AI hub and a responsible exporter of AI talent, technology, and regulatory best practices. Through strategic partnerships and open-access learning resources, SOAR aims to democratise AI education, reduce urban-rural disparities, and promote inclusive digital empowerment.

While SOAR has been welcomed for its potential, challenges remain. These include disparities in digital infrastructure, shortage of qualified instructors, and the need for robust evaluation frameworks. Moreover, ethical governance and safeguarding against misuse of AI require continuous policy innovation. Nevertheless, SOAR marks a forward-looking initiative to prepare India's human capital for the transformative impacts of AI and position the country as a global leader in technology-driven development.

21. The SOAR Programme primarily aligns with which national vision?

- A. Ayushman Bharat Mission
- B. National Smart Grid Programme
- C. IndiaAI Mission
- D. National Clean Air Programme

22. Which of the following is a distinctive feature of SOAR's design?

- A. Multi-stakeholder collaboration
- B. Mandatory coding certification for all citizens
- C. Exclusive industry-led governance
- D. Focus on quantum computing only

23. The SOAR Programme emphasises training in which of the following domains?

1. Algorithmic fairness
2. Bias detection
3. Maritime surveillance systems

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

24. Which aspect of SOAR supports digital inclusion?

- A. Exclusive urban campus training
- B. High-cost private certification
- C. Open-access AI learning resources
- D. Industry-specific hiring quotas

25. Which sectors are mentioned as benefiting from SOAR-led workforce upskilling?

1. Fintech
2. Agritech
3. Space weaponisation

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

26. Which of the following MOST closely represents SOAR's purpose?

- A. Regulating AI companies
- B. Redirecting AI R&D to defence only
- C. Preparing India's workforce for AI transformation
- D. Replacing traditional IT training with robotics

27. Which of the following reflects SOAR's interdisciplinary nature?

- A. Integration of law, public policy, healthcare in AI training
- B. Exclusive focus on back-end coding
- C. Restricting curriculum to neural networks
- D. Removing ethics modules from training

28. SOAR supports AI-powered assessment systems by enabling:

- A. Human-only evaluation
- B. Manual coding tests only
- C. Peer-to-peer grading
- D. Automated performance analytics

29. SOAR contributes to India's AI vision by:

- A. Reducing export of skilled AI workers
- B. Enhancing global competitiveness through talent creation
- C. Minimising AI research funding
- D. Replacing all manual labour with automation

30. SOAR's implementation challenges include which of the following?

1. Digital infrastructure gaps
2. Shortage of instructors
3. Weak demand for AI professionals

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

PASSAGE - II

The rise of DeepSeek, a Chinese artificial intelligence company founded in 2023, marks one of the most disruptive shifts in the global technology landscape. DeepSeek gained worldwide attention in 2024–25 after releasing a series of highly efficient Large Language Models (LLMs)—notably DeepSeek-V2, DeepSeek-Coder, and the breakthrough DeepSeek-R1, a reasoning-optimized model that challenged the dominance of Western AI systems. What distinguished DeepSeek was not only model performance but its extraordinary training cost efficiency. DeepSeek-R1 reportedly required a fraction of the GPU hours used by competitors like GPT-4 and Gemini 2.0, demonstrating China’s ability to optimize model architecture and distributed training pipelines.

DeepSeek operates under the broader policy frameworks of China’s AI development strategy, supported indirectly by national programmes focusing on computational infrastructure, semiconductor independence, and “national computing hubs.” Although DeepSeek claims to function as a private company, analysts note close alignment with China’s stated long-term goals of achieving AI sovereignty and reducing dependence on U.S.-based models. This has intensified global debate on the geopolitics of artificial intelligence.

The release of DeepSeek-R1 triggered discussions about open-source vs. closed-source AI. Unlike OpenAI, DeepSeek has adopted a more transparent approach by releasing detailed research papers and model weights for certain versions—particularly DeepSeek-Coder—allowing developers across the world to adapt and improve the models. This open approach accelerated innovation in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, where resource constraints limit access to expensive proprietary systems.

DeepSeek’s progress also sparked regulatory questions, especially concerning AI alignment, national security, and dual-use technology risks. Western nations expressed concerns that low-cost, high-ability LLMs might accelerate proliferation of autonomous cyber operations. China, however, has defended DeepSeek’s global release strategy, presenting it as an example of “technological inclusivity.” The company also emphasizes responsible-AI features, including content-filtering layers and safety fine-tuning using reinforcement learning based on human feedback (RLHF).

A lesser-discussed aspect is DeepSeek’s impact on the AI talent ecosystem. Its methods—such as low-precision quantization, novel context-window compression, and efficient tokenization—have become research benchmarks, influencing labs from Seoul to Singapore. Additionally, DeepSeek’s models have been adopted in India for translation pipelines, R&D support, coding, and government service delivery prototypes.

DeepSeek’s growth symbolizes China’s attempt to reshape the global digital order. With competition now escalating between U.S., China, and middle-power AI coalitions, DeepSeek stands as a technological and geopolitical inflection point. The debate is no longer about which nation leads AI—but about how the world adjusts to a multi-polar AI future.

31. Which of the following best explains why DeepSeek-R1 gained global attention?

- A. It introduced the world’s first quantum-enhanced LLM.
- B. It delivered high performance at significantly lower training costs.
- C. It used exclusively domestically produced Chinese GPUs.
- D. It became the first LLM banned in the United States.

32. Consider the following statements about DeepSeek:

- 1. It was founded in 2023.
- 2. It operates as a government-owned enterprise.

3. It follows China's AI sovereignty goals.
Which of the above are correct?

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



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33. DeepSeek's open-source approach primarily contributed to:

- A. Higher restrictions on model access in developing nations
- B. Expansion of AI development in resource-constrained regions
- C. Increased monopolization of global AI
- D. Reduced collaboration in Asian research labs

34. Which of the following techniques is associated with DeepSeek's efficiency innovations?

- A. Zero-knowledge proofs
- B. Low-precision quantization
- C. Lattice cryptography
- D. Holographic tokenization

35. DeepSeek's geopolitical relevance increased mainly due to:

- A. Its role in nuclear early-warning systems
- B. Shifting balance in the global AI power structure
- C. Its exclusive partnerships with Middle-East sovereign funds
- D. Its contributions to global satellite navigation

36. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a DeepSeek model?

- A. DeepSeek-Coder
- B. DeepSeek-R1
- C. DeepSeek-Vision-3
- D. DeepSeek-V2

37. Which of the following is a **dual-use risk** potentially linked to DeepSeek systems?

- A. Agricultural automation
- B. Autonomous cyber operations
- C. Food security forecasting
- D. Urban flood modelling

38. Which domain did DeepSeek NOT directly contribute to?

- A. Global satellite deployment
- B. AI safety research
- C. Distributed training efficiency
- D. Coders' productivity tools

39. Which statement best describes DeepSeek-Coder?

- A. A genomic sequencing model
- B. A model specialized for programming tasks
- C. A military-grade targeting engine
- D. A real-time satellite imaging model

40. Which of the following best summarizes DeepSeek's overall impact?

- A. It centralized global AI under one country.
- B. It accelerated multipolar competition in AI.
- C. It eliminated Western dominance permanently.
- D. It restricted innovation in the Global South.

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QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUE

study the following information and answer the given question:

A,B,C,D four students give exam in two subject Math and Reasoning. Total marks is 50. They got different Marks in different Subjects. A got 30 marks in Math. B got 35 marks in reasoning. C is got 33.33% marks more than A got in Math. Ratio of Reasoning marks of A and Math marks of D is 7:5. Where total marks A gets is 65. D got 5 marks more in Math than Reasoning. Average of marks C got is 25. Total age of A,B,C, and D is 96. Math marks of D is age of D. Age of C is one more than double of his Reasoning marks.

41. Ratio of age A:B is 12:13. Then what is the age of B?

- (A) 21 (B) 24 (C) 26 (D) 25

42. Ratio of average marks of C and B is 5:6. Then B get in Math is ?

- (A) 21 (B) 25 (C) 20 (D) 30

43. Total marks of A is what percent more and less than total marks of D?

- (A) 21.25% (B) 25% (C) 20% (D) 44.44%

44. What is ratio of total Math marks of all and total Reasoning marks of all together?

- (A) 2:3 (B) 2:5 (C) 29: (D) CND

45. Marks of C in Math is what percent of marks get by D in maths ?

- (A) 120 % (B) 125% (C) 160% (D) 144%

Passage-II

Study the given information and answer the following questions:

In an examination, 5 subjects – Maths, Biology, Chemistry, Physics and Hindi have equal maximum marks. The number of marks scored by Satyam in maths and biology are in the ratio 4:5, Satyam got 25 % more marks in physics than chemistry. marks obtain in hindi is double the marks obtain in physics. Marks obtain in maths is 200% of marks obtain in chemistry. The difference of obtain marks got by Satayam in maths and biology is 45.

46. In which of the following subject satayam got equal marks?

- (A) maths and biology (B) Biology and physics
(C) maths and hindi (D) hindi and biology

47. find out the total marks obtain by satayam in all the subject together?

- (A) 555 (B) 444 (C) 666 (D) 444

48. marks obtain in chemistry is how much % less than the marks obtain in maths?

- (A) 34.8% (B) 37.5% (C) 50% (D) 44%

49. if each subject have maximum 200 marks, then find the % marks got by satayam in that examination?

- (A) 34.5% (B) 37.5% (C) 55.5% (D) 87.5%

50. if passing % marks of each subject is 35%, then in how many subject satayam failed?

- (A) 0 (B) 1 (C) 2 (D) 3

