

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE &amp; LOGICAL REASONING

## 1. Correct Answer: B

**Explanation** - The passage repeatedly stresses that **nominal income rises due to inflation**, but **real wages for salaried workers haven't risen**, causing the middle class to "fall behind while standing still."

## 2. Correct Answer: B

**Explanation** -The author uses phrases like "nauseatingly often," "foreign-inspired wisdom," "CW critics," indicating sarcasm and dismissal.

## 3. Correct Answer: C

**Explanation** -The author urges a **1991-style liberalisation** plus a **bold, non-tinkering tax cut**.

## 4. Correct Answer: B

**Explanation** -The author repeatedly emphasises that **high taxes + inflation tax** → middle-class distress. Thus, tax burden causes dissatisfaction.

## 5. Correct Answer: B

**Explanation** -The author explicitly notes:

- Real wages are stagnant
- **Yet tax collections have tripled**  
This is the paradox.

## 6. Correct Answer: B

**Explanation** -EPFO payroll data showing consistent growth would directly **strengthen job-growth claims**, especially in formal employment.

## 7. Correct Answer: D

**Explanation** -If PLFS *changed methodology*, wage stagnation may be a statistical artefact — this weakens the author's claim.

## 8. Correct Answer: B

**Explanation** -To evaluate "inflation tax," the key question is whether **nominal income is rising because of inflation**, not productivity. This best tests the claim.

## 9. Correct Answer: B

**Explanation** -The author argues BAU benefits the deficit but **ignores middle-class tax burden**, so their problem remains unresolved.

## 10. Correct Answer: B

**Explanation** -If **labour supply increases faster than demand**, employment can rise while real wages stagnate — resolving the paradox.

**Legal Reasoning**

**11. Ans. (d)** Both (A) and (B) are applicable because it is a misrepresentation and harming the goodwill of the plaintiff's business. So, it can also be termed as extended passing off. Thus, option (d) is right.

**12. Ans. (b)** Answer is (B) and not (D) because (D) states false intention, but there has been no mention of deliberate intentions on the part of plaintiff. It is a fact that the names cannot be differentiated, so (B) applies.

**13. Ans. (a)** The reputation built by advertisements in medical journals is restricted to a specific class of people, so it cannot be said that their goodwill or reputation has been harmed, as most of the general consumers may not even be aware of the product.

**14. Ans. (c)** This is an example of reverse passing off where the established or senior player (Original Pasta Co) is suffering due to the advertisement and branding of the junior or newer player (New Pasta Co.) and the public is mistaken that the senior has falsely taken the junior's product.

**15. Ans. (b)** Since it is affecting the goodwill, it is an example of extended passing off which is similar to the example given in the passage. Therefore, option (b) is the most appropriate answer.

**16. Ans. (d)** The information provided in the passage is not enough to determine what kind of legal rights are contemplated by it. Since there is not enough information, the answer would be option (d).

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**19. Ans. (b)** In this case there was no monetary loss suffered by Namit although his legal right to withdraw money from his account was violated. Therefore, option (b) is the most appropriate answer.

**20. Ans. (d)** The information provided in the passage is not enough to determine what kind of legal rights are contemplated by it. Since there is not enough information, the answer would be option (d).

**General Knowledge**

21. B

**Explanation:** Passage explicitly names enhanced and suppressed phases.

22. A

**Explanation:** Passage mentions eight phases.

23. D

**Explanation:** Passage says it begins in western Indian Ocean.

24. C

**Explanation:** Passage mentions A, B, D; NOT C.

25. B

**Explanation:** Passage mentions IMD.

26. C

**Explanation:** Passage mentions higher SSTs.

27. A

**Explanation:** Passage mentions East Africa.

28. C

**Explanation:** Passage specifically mentions IOD interaction uncertain.

29. B

**Explanation:** Passage centres MJO on convection pulses.

30. D

**Explanation:** All three factors mentioned.

31. B

**Explanation:** Passage directly states France + Costa Rica.

32. C

**Explanation:** Passage mentions 30×30 framework.

33. D

**Explanation:** Sunscreen-pollution bleaching is NOT mentioned.

34. B

**Explanation:** Passage mentions decarbonisation of shipping.

35. C

**Explanation:** Passage mentions UN Decade of Ocean Science (2021–2030).

36. B

**Explanation:** MPAs in ABNJ = High Seas.

37. C

**Explanation:** "Global minimum tax" is irrelevant.

38. A

**Explanation:** Passage specifically states climate + tsunami.

39. D

**Explanation:** Passage mentions Global Plastics Treaty.

40. C

**Explanation:** Passage states inadequate knowledge on deep-sea mining.

## Quantitative Technique

### Passage-I

**Explanation (196 - 200)**

Gold distribution

$C = 6 \times \frac{1}{2} = 3$  lakh

$A = 3 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1.5$  lakh

$B = 3 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1.5$  lakh

Land distribution

$C = 5 \times 20\% = 1$  lakh

$A = 4 \times \frac{3}{4} = 3$  lakh ( Give Rs. 2500 per months to his father)

$B = 4 \times \frac{1}{4} = 1$  lakh

Cash distribution

$C = 80000 \times \frac{75}{100} = 60000$

A = 10000

B = 10000

	GOLD	LAND	CASH
A	1.5 LAKH	3 LAKH	10000
B	1.5 LAKH	1 LAKH	10000
C	3 LAKH	1 LAKH	60000

41. (A)  $3 \text{ LAKH} + 1 \text{ LAKH} + 60000 = 4.6 \text{ LAKH}$

42. (C)

A' total =  $1.5 \text{ lakh} + 3 \text{ lakh} + 10000 = 4.6 \text{ lakh}$

B's total =  $1.5 \text{ lakh} + 1 \text{ lakh} + 10000 = 2.6 \text{ lakh}$

Difference =  $4.6 - 2.6 = 2 \text{ lakh}$ .

43. Son "A" give Rs. 2500 per month to his father.

Total money give to his father =  $2500 \times 12 \times 10 = 300000 = 3 \text{ lakh}$

Money left with A was =  $4.6 \text{ lakh} - 3 \text{ lakh} = 1.6 \text{ lakh}$ .

44. (C)

A's share of land = 3 lakh

C's share of land = 1 lakh

A's share is more by = 2 lakh

More % =  $2 \times 100 / 1 = 200\%$

45. (D)  $4.6 : 2.6 = 23:13$

### Passage-II

Total no of tourist = 800

Male tourist =  $800 \times 54\% = 432$

Female tourist =  $800 - 432 = 368$

Female from Australia =  $368 \times \frac{1}{4} = 92$

Female from USA =  $368 \times 25\% = 92$

Female from Mauritius =  $92 / 2 = 46$

Remaining female =  $368 - (92 + 92 + 46) = 138$

Female Tourist from Italy =  $138 \times \frac{5}{6} = 115$

Female Tourist from China =  $138 - 115 = 23$

Total no of tourist from Australia = 192

So number of male tourist from Australia =  $192 - 92 = 100$

Male tourist from China =  $432 \times \frac{1}{4} = 108$

Male tourist from Italy = 100

Remaining male tourist =  $432 - (100 + 108 + 100)$

=  $432 - 308 = 124$

Male tourist from Mauritius =  $124 \times \frac{3}{4} = 93$

Male tourist from USA =  $124 - 93 = 31$

	AUSTRALIA	USA	ITALY	CHINA	MAURITIUS
Male tourist	100	31	100	108	93
Female tourist	92	92	115	23	46

46. D, Female tourist from USA : Male tourist Australia

$92:100 = 23:25$

47.(A) Average number of male tourist from USA, China and Mauritius

$31 + 108 + 93 / 3$

$232 / 3 = 77.33 = 77$

48. (B)  $(23 + 46) \times 2/3$

$69 \times 2/3 = 46$

49. (A) Total number of Tourist from

Mauritius =  $93 + 46 = 139$

Female tourist from Italy = 115

Required % =  $139 \times 100 / 115$

= 120 % (Approx)

50. (C) Total tourist from China =  $108 + 23 = 131$