

ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LOGICAL REASONING

PASSAGE - I

Back on the Road to Growth — Structural Reforms & India's Investment Attractiveness

India's provisional GDP estimates for 2024–25, released by the National Statistics Office (NSO), place economic growth at 6.5%, with the last quarter recording a robust 7.4%. Earlier advance estimates had predicted slightly lower numbers, but provisional data now suggests the economy is gradually aligning with its long-term trend growth of around 6.6%, the average in the decade preceding the COVID-19 pandemic. The period of unusually strong upward revisions to GDP seen over the past few years may now be stabilising.

Nominal GDP has grown at 9.8%, lifting the size of the economy from \$3.6 trillion to \$3.91 trillion. Consumption expanded by 7.2%, powered by rural demand, while urban consumption remained subdued. Government consumption grew modestly at 2.3% and even contracted in the last quarter. However, government capital expenditure (capex) accelerated sharply — April alone saw capex worth ₹1.59 lakh crore, around 14% of the year's target.

India's agricultural output is expected to strengthen on the back of record wheat production, strong pulses output, and forecasts of a favourable monsoon for the upcoming kharif season. These developments are expected to keep food inflation in check. A benign global crude oil environment — with expected prices around \$65 per barrel — should further support macroeconomic stability. These conditions give the RBI room to cut rates; two additional 25-bps cuts are expected this fiscal year.

Yet, India's economic prospects are tied to an increasingly volatile external environment. The global economy is being reshaped by reciprocal US tariffs, ongoing US-China trade frictions, and slowing global growth. The US — India's largest export destination — is projected to slow from 2.8% in 2024 to 1.5% in 2025, which could dampen demand for Indian exports. Collateral effects could be felt from slower growth in the EU and Asia as well. China's overcapacity, exacerbated by US tariffs, may lead Beijing to divert cheaper goods to global markets, including India.

However, global supply-chain realignments offer new opportunities. Apple is set to manufacture a large share of its US-market iPhones in India, while a Vietnamese EV manufacturer will soon commence operations. Corporate balance sheets in India — particularly among large and mid-size firms — remain strong, enabling them to absorb shocks and act on emerging opportunities.

Despite these positives, structural reforms remain essential if India is to sustain growth and attract investment. Private sector investment remains tepid due to global uncertainty and domestic bottlenecks. Merchandise exports are stagnant, manufacturing growth is modest at 4.5%, and services exports — though resilient — cannot independently bear the responsibility for growth. A low current account deficit, moderate government external debt, and strong forex reserves (currently \$686 billion) provide buffers, but do not fully insulate India.

In this environment, reforms that address structural constraints, improve competitiveness, and ease investment bottlenecks will be critical. India is likely to grow at 6.5%, but downside risks dominate unless reforms accelerate.

1. Which of the following best captures the central argument of the passage?

- A. India's economy is performing well due to rising agricultural output and manufacturing growth.
- B. India's growth trajectory is stabilising, but sustaining momentum requires structural reforms amid global volatility.
- C. India's economic future depends primarily on geopolitical developments between the US and China.
- D. High forex reserves and low current account deficit ensure India is fully insulated from global shocks.

2. Which of the following statements can be *logically inferred* from the passage?

- 1. India's GDP revisions in the future are likely to be consistently upward.
- 2. Services exports will outperform goods exports in 2025.
- 3. China's overcapacity could indirectly impact Indian markets.
- 4. Private investment is booming due to global supply-chain shifts.

A. 1 and 4

B. 2 and 3

C. 1, 2 and 3

D. 2, 3 and 4

3. The author mentions the growth of rural consumption primarily to:

- A. Show that rural consumption is now the dominant driver of India's economy.
- B. Highlight a divergence between rural and urban demand patterns.
- C. Argue that consumption growth is unrelated to agriculture.
- D. Demonstrate that government consumption is no longer significant.

4. What does the author imply about India's government capital expenditure (capex)?

- A. It is declining due to lack of fiscal space.
- B. It is front-loaded this year despite limited fiscal ability to sustain high public investment.
- C. It is the sole driver of India's GDP growth.
- D. It is growing in proportion to private investment flows.

5. The tone of the passage can best be described as:

- A. Alarmist and pessimistic
- B. Neutral but cautionary
- C. Optimistic and celebratory
- D. Dismissive of global risks

6. Principle:

Economic vulnerability increases when a country's major export markets experience slowing growth.

Fact:

The US, India's largest export market, is projected to slow significantly in 2025.

Which conclusion follows?

- A. India's vulnerability will increase, unless offset by other factors.
- B. India will certainly face a recession.
- C. India's exports to the EU will rise automatically.
- D. Services exports will fully compensate for the slowdown.

7. Principle:

If structural bottlenecks persist in an economy, private investment remains subdued.

Fact:

The passage states that private investment is weak due to uncertainty and long-standing bottlenecks.

Which option aligns with the principle?

- A. Removing structural bottlenecks would likely stimulate private investment.
- B. Increasing government capex will automatically raise private investment.
- C. Lower inflation will eliminate all investment challenges.
- D. Strong forex reserves ensure robust private investment.

8. Identify the logical fallacy if one claims:

"Because India has \$686 billion in forex reserves, global economic shocks cannot affect India."

- A. Strawman
- B. Red herring
- C. False cause
- D. Overgeneralisation

9. Principle:

Diversification of supply chains reduces dependency risk and enhances investment attractiveness.

Fact:

Apple and a Vietnamese EV firm are increasing their India presence.

Which conclusion is valid?

- A. India's manufacturing will grow at double-digit rates this year.
- B. India is perceived as a viable alternative in global supply chains.

- C. All multinational firms will necessarily shift to India.
- D. China will stop supplying to India entirely.

10. Principle:

If interest rates fall, borrowing costs reduce, often encouraging consumption and investment.

Fact:

The RBI is expected to cut rates twice this fiscal year.

Which is the most reasonable inference?

- A. Consumption and investment will definitely increase.
- B. Consumption and investment may increase, depending on other conditions.
- C. Rate cuts will have no effect due to global shocks.
- D. Rate cuts will worsen India's current account deficit.



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LEGAL REASONING

PASSAGE - I

Mistake may operate upon a contract in two ways. It may, firstly, defeat the consent altogether that the parties are supposed to have given, that is to say, the consent is unreal. Secondly, the mistake may mislead the parties as to the purpose which they contemplated. Where both the parties to an agreement are under a mistake as to a matter of fact essential to the agreement, the agreement is void. However, an erroneous opinion as to the value of the things which forms the subject-matter of the agreement, is not deemed a mistake as a matter of fact. An agreement upon the same thing in the same sense is known as true consent or consensus ad idem, and it is the root of every contract. Two or more people are said to consent when they agree upon the same thing in the same sense.

A contract is said to be void because of mistake when:

Both the parties to an agreement are mistaken,
Their mistake is as to a matter of fact, and
The fact about which they are mistaken is essential to the agreement.

A contract is not void because it was caused by a mistake as to any law in force in India; but a mistake as to a law not in force in India has the same effect as a mistake of fact.

Mistake as to identity occurs when one of the parties represents himself to be some person other than he really is. There can be a mistake of identity only when a person bearing a particular identity exists within the knowledge of the plaintiff, and the plaintiff intends to deal with him only. If the name assumed by the accused is fictitious there will be no mistake of identity.

11. A, being entitled to an estate for the life of B, agrees to sell it to C. B was dead at the time of the agreement, but both parties were ignorant of the fact. Decide the validity of the contract?

- (a) The agreement is not void since B was alive when the contract was formed.
- (b) The agreement is not void since the essential condition of the agreement was an estate and not the presence of B.
- (c) The agreement is valid and enforceable.
- (d) The agreement is void since both the parties were ignorant of the death of B, which was an essential fact of the contract.

12. A person called Aman, brother of Sanskriti, represented himself as Sanskriti, and thereby induced a Government's agent to contract with him. The government agent intended to contract only with Sanskriti and not with Aman and Sanskriti knew this. The government's offer was meant for Sanskriti and Aman posing as Sanskriti accepted it. Decide whether the consent of the government's agent is valid or not?

- (a) The consent is valid since the government agent could have easily figured out that it was Aman and not Sanskriti.
- (b) The consent given by the government's agent is not valid since he was deceived by the siblings.
- (c) This is a valid contract since the party to a contract is not an essential fact.
- (d) The contract is not void since the siblings belong to the same family and contracting with either of the brothers does not affect the conditions of the contract.

13. John had taken over the business of one Brocklehurst. Heeralal used to deal with Brocklehurst and not knowing of the change sent him an order for certain goods. The order was received by John who sent the goods. Heeralal came to know of the change only when he received an invoice and by that time, he had already consumed the goods. Heeralal had a set-off against Brocklehurst and, therefore refused to pay the price. John sued him:

- (a) Heeralal is liable to pay since he consumed the goods and hence is bound to pay.
- (b) Heeralal is not liable to pay since he never contracted with John.
- (c) Heeralal is not liable since his consent is not valid because he never consented to a contract with John.
- (d) Heeralal is liable to pay since the party to the contract is not an essential condition.

14. A man called North entered the Ritik's shop and selected some pearls and some rings worth Rs. 3000. He produced a cheque book and wrote out a cheque for the amount. In signing it he said: 'You see who I am, I am Sir George Bullough' and finding on the reference to a dictionary that Sir George Bullough lived at the address mentioned, Ritik let him have a ring. But before the fraud was discovered he pledged the ring to Shyam, who advanced money bona fide, and without notice. Ritik sued Shyam for the ring or its value. Decide whether Shyam is liable or not?

- (a) Ritik will neither get the ring nor its price since he sold it with the greedy intention to make excessive profit.
- (b) North is liable to pay the price of the ring or return it to Ritik since it was he who committed the fraud.
- (c) Since North himself does not have a good title over the ring he cannot sell it to Shyam and hence Shyam is liable.
- (d) Shyam is not liable to return the ring or pay its equivalent price to Ritik since he was innocent on his part while purchasing it.

15. Sparsh received orders in writing from a fraudulent man, called Blenkarn. The order paper had a printed heading: 'Blenkarn & Co.'. There was a well-known and respectable firm, named 'Blenkiron & Co.' in the same street. Sparsh, believing that the orders had come from this firm, sent a large quantity of handkerchiefs. Blenkarn received the goods and disposed them off to John, who acted in good faith and purchased them. Decide the right of Blenkarn over the goods:

- (a) Blenkarn has title over the goods even though Sparsh never intended to deal with him.
- (b) Blenkarn has no title over the goods since Sparsh never intended to deal with him and hence there was no contract between them.
- (c) Blenkarn has title over the goods since he had paid for them.
- (d) There is a contract between the parties since the essential condition of contract, i.e. delivery and payment of goods is met.

Passage-II

In India, executed contracts are governed by the Contract Act, 1872 ("Act"), which provides for consequences in case of breach. The Act stipulates that a non-defaulting party can claim for damages as a matter of right, provided certain conditions are fulfilled. The concept of Liquidated Damages is well recognized and similar across various jurisdictions. Briefly, under section 74 of the Act, these are contractually pre-agreed damages and payable on default by either one. Usually, parties pre-estimate the loss that one may incur in case of breach and stipulate the compensation amount in the contract. The idea is to limit the scope of the compensation to be granted under the contract. In case of dispute, the courts stick to the sums agreed by the parties. By contractually agreeing to a reasonable compensation amount, the parties safeguard their interest as there is a guarantee that compensation will be granted in case of a breach. On the other hand, unliquidated damages are those which are not stipulated in a contract but the court quantifies them by assessing the actual loss or injury caused to a party. Section 73 of the Act is considered to be a bible with respect to these types of damages and a non-defaulting party can claim damages, not as a matter of right but subject to satisfying certain conditions. Duress being threats, violence, constraints, or other action used to coerce someone into doing something against their will or better judgment.

Section 73 provides "When a contract has been broken, the party who suffers by such breach is entitled to receive, from the party who has broken the contract, compensation for any loss or damage caused to him thereby, which naturally arose in the usual course of things from such breach, or which the parties knew, when they made the contract, to be likely to result from the breach of it. Such compensation is not to be given for any remote and indirect loss or damage sustained by reason of the breach."

A bare review of Section 73 gives an impression that it has an extremely wide scope of recovery for any loss or damage. The judiciary has been successful in narrowing down the scope of this section by reiterating the limitations prescribed in the section itself. Even though unliquidated damages are not quantified in a contract but the non-defaulting party is entitled to them, once it can establish the loss incurred. In order to ensure a claim for unliquidated damages is successful, it is necessary to examine the statutory components and how the courts have dealt with them.

16. According to the author, how will liquidated damages benefit the parties?

- (a) They function almost like an insurance policy covering the transaction.
- (b) They give the parties a certain amount of protection and assurance.
- (c) The parties can breach contracts without fear of having to pay restitution.
- (d) The parties can conduct business without fear of any large losses.

17. Roseanne tells Ryan that she'll sue him for food poisoning and unsanitary conditions, unless he agrees to sell his restaurant to her. Ryan knows his restaurant is safe and clean, but he's afraid of losing business due to Roseanne's lawsuit. Ryan agrees to the contract. Which of the following is true?

- (a) The court will assume that this is a case of undue influence. Ryan will have to prove that he consented to the contract.
- (b) The court will assume that this is a legal contract unless both Roseanne and Ryan present evidence otherwise.
- (c) This is a case of duress. The contract is voidable by Ryan.
- (d) The court will assume that this is a case of undue influence. Roseanne will have to prove that Ryan freely and willfully entered the contract.

18. Drugs Ltd contracts with Supermarket Ltd to manufacture and supply 50 cases of a drug called SuperX. Supermarket Ltd pay the contract money, £5,000, to Drugs Ltd but before delivery takes place the Government introduces a law banning the manufacture and supply of SuperX. Can Supermarket Ltd enforce the contract?

- (a) No, the contract is frustrated
- (b) No, there is breach of contract
- (c) Yes, because Supermarket Ltd has already paid the contract price of £5,000.
- (d) Yes, the contract was legal when it was made

19. Which one of the following is correct?

- (a) If a party has suffered no loss through a breach of contract he will only be entitled to nominal damages.
- (b) Damages can never be claimed for distress or disappointment.
- (c) A claimant can claim for all losses that have occurred through breach of contract.
- (d) A claimant generally has no duty to mitigate his loss.

20. Sharon entered into a contract with Misty on 1st March, 2016 as to deliver goods from Xender to Faligon by 8th March, 2016 which was just 6 hrs apart. On 7th March, 2016 the delivery truck starts from Xender but due to some faulty stops midway and finally delivers the goods on 9th March, 2016. Was there a breach of contract?

- (a) Yes, since it was his fault that he procrastinated.
- (b) Yes, because had he sent the truck earlier, it could have reached on time despite such circumstance.
- (c) No, it is a case of unforeseen circumstance and Misty had performed her part before time.
- (d) No, Misty had already sent the truck and therefore it was truck's fault that he didn't deliver the goods

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GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Passage-I

The Food Waste Breakthrough (FWB) Initiative is a global, multi-stakeholder platform launched under the broader climate-action architecture associated with the UN High-Level Champions for Climate and the Breakthrough Agenda. The initiative responds to increasing international concern that the global food system—responsible for approximately one-third of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions—cannot achieve its climate, biodiversity, and sustainable-development goals without addressing the alarming scale of food loss and waste (FLW). According to UNEP's Food Waste Index, nearly one billion tonnes of food is wasted every year, even as millions face acute food insecurity. The FWB Initiative seeks to accelerate national and corporate transition pathways by fostering cross-border collaboration, sharing best practices, and scaling technologies that reduce food loss across supply chains.

A core objective of the FWB Initiative is to help countries align their national policies with the Global Methane Pledge, recognising that food waste significantly contributes to methane emissions when dumped in landfills. The initiative encourages governments to adopt robust measurement systems, promote circular-economy models for organic waste, and incentivise private-sector participation. Technology interventions—such as AI-enabled demand forecasting, blockchain-based supply-chain tracking, cold-chain optimisation, and community-level composting—form a crucial pillar of the FWB's operational agenda.

The FWB Initiative also emphasises the importance of strengthening post-harvest infrastructure in developing countries, where inadequate storage, transportation bottlenecks, and fragmented markets contribute extensively to food loss before products reach consumers. It supports targeted investments and public-private partnerships that enhance logistical efficiency, reduce spoilage, and integrate smallholder farmers into modern supply chains. The initiative collaborates with global institutions, including UNEP, FAO, and the World Resources Institute, for harmonised reporting frameworks, pilot programs, and knowledge-sharing platforms.

Another critical dimension of the FWB Initiative is behavioural change. Recognising that household waste comprises a significant portion of global food waste, the initiative promotes awareness campaigns, behavioural-nudging tools, consumption-pattern studies, and educational curricula to reshape consumer attitudes. Urban initiatives—such as municipal zero-waste regulations and city-level monitoring platforms—are encouraged to complement national policies.

FWB also integrates food-waste interventions with broader sustainability agendas, including nutrition security, just transitions, and climate adaptation. Countries are encouraged to incorporate food-waste reduction commitments into their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and long-term climate strategies. By aligning food-system reforms with climate finance mechanisms, the FWB Initiative aims to create scalable pathways for impact, particularly in the Global South.

Overall, the FWB Initiative positions food waste reduction as a catalytic, cross-cutting climate action with co-benefits for greenhouse-gas mitigation, resource efficiency, public health, and social equity. However, its success depends on strong political commitment, transparent monitoring, collaboration between governments and industries, and sustained investments in technology, capacity-building, and local infrastructure.

21. Consider the following statements regarding the FWB Initiative:

1. It is linked to the Breakthrough Agenda.
2. It operates under the UN High-Level Champions' climate action framework.
3. It was established at COP15 Montreal.

Which of the above statements 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 best explains why food waste is linked to methane emissions?

- A. It increases soil erosion
- B. It intensifies afforestation pressure
- C. It decomposes anaerobically in landfills
- D. It reacts with nitrates in groundwater

23. Which of the following objectives are explicitly associated with the FWB Initiative?

- 1. Behavioural change among consumers
- 2. Cold-chain optimisation
- 3. Enhancement of marine fishery productivity

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

24. Which organisation is *not* mentioned as a collaborator of FWB?

- A. UNEP B. IMF C. FAO D. WRI

25. Which of the following is highlighted as a major source of pre-consumer food loss in developing countries?

- A. Inadequate post-harvest infrastructure
- B. Pest infestations
- C. Uneven monsoon rainfall
- D. High insurance premiums

26. Consider the following statements:

- 1. FWB promotes blockchain in supply-chain monitoring.
- 2. FWB encourages countries to include food waste in NDCs.
- 3. FWB is a legally binding treaty under international law.

Which are correct?

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

27. Which of the following is closest to the strategic philosophy of FWB?

- A. Trade facilitation B. Maritime resource extraction
C. Cross-sectoral climate action D. Military supply-chain resilience

28. Which of the following actors are directly targeted for capacity building under FWB?

- 1. Smallholder farmers
- 2. Urban households
- 3. Maritime sailors

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

29. Which factor represents the core reason household waste is targeted in FWB?

- A. It affects rural water pollution
- B. It forms a major share of total food waste
- C. It hinders global trade forecasts
- D. It increases agricultural methane emissions

30. Which of these interventions is mentioned as part of FWB's technological expansion?

- A. Lab-grown foods B. Satellite crop mapping
C. Ocean alkalinity enhancement D. Cold-chain optimisation

PASSAGE - II

The Indus River system, originating in Tibet and flowing through India and Pakistan before reaching the Arabian Sea, is one of the world's most strategically contested river basins. India's hydropower projects on the Indus and its tributaries—Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas, and Sutlej—are governed by the Indus Waters Treaty (IWT), 1960, which grants India rights for “non-consumptive use” such as hydropower generation on the western rivers while ensuring unrestricted flow to Pakistan. Over time, India has expanded a broad portfolio of run-of-the-river hydropower projects to utilise its allowable share without violating treaty commitments.

On the Chenab, several major hydropower projects play a critical role in India's energy strategy. The 390 MW Dulhasti, 450 MW Baglihar, and 1,000 MW Pakaldul projects form the backbone of India's Chenab hydropower infrastructure. Pakaldul, located in the Marusudar basin, is among the largest storage-type projects permitted under IWT conditions. Other projects, such as Ratle (850 MW) and Sawalkot (1,856 MW), aim to stabilise grid reliability while increasing renewable capacity. Pakistan has frequently raised objections to Ratle and Pakaldul, arguing that India's design features—particularly the spillway configurations—may affect downstream flow, though India maintains full treaty compliance.

On the Jhelum, India operates the 480 MW Uri-I and 240 MW Uri-II projects, which exploit steep gradients near the Line of Control. The 330 MW Kishanganga project diverts water from the Kishanganga (Neelum) into the Jhelum basin, a design element that underwent international arbitration but was ultimately upheld with minor modifications. Smaller projects like Lower Jhelum, Sewa-II, and Lidder complement the basin's hydropower portfolio.

On the Sutlej, the 1,500 MW Nathpa Jhakri and 412 MW Rampur projects represent major run-of-the-river systems that stabilise northern India's power grid. The Sutlej basin also hosts ongoing or planned projects, including Khab, Shongtong-Karcham, and Tattapani, reflecting long-term strategic investments along the China border. The Beas-Sutlej Link and the Pong Dam serve both hydropower and irrigation functions but are not part of IWT disputes since they lie entirely within eastern river allocations.

On the Ravi, the 206 MW Ranjit Sagar (Thein Dam) and smaller projects such as Shahpur Kandi advance India's aim to fully utilise eastern river waters. Eastern rivers (Ravi, Beas, Sutlej) are exclusively allocated to India, and the country's infrastructure expansion in this region supports agricultural irrigation and power generation.

The Indus mainstem within India hosts very limited hydropower due to extreme terrain, though Kiru and Kwar in the Chenab valley contribute indirectly to Indus basin power flows. In Ladakh, small hydel installations such as Igo-Mercellong and upcoming projects in the Zaskar and Indus upper reaches are designed for local grid stability rather than large-capacity generation.

Overall, India's hydropower development within the Indus basin reflects a balance between energy security, treaty compliance, and geopolitical signalling. These projects not only help India transition toward renewable energy but also reinforce administrative presence in sensitive border regions.

31. Consider the following:

1. Kishanganga project involves inter-basin diversion.
2. Kishanganga project was upheld after international arbitration.
3. Kishanganga project is located on the Chenab River.

Which statements are correct?

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

32. Which project is located on the Ravi?

- A. Uri-II B. Pakaldul C. Ratle D. Ranjit Sagar (Thein Dam)

33. Which river is exclusively allocated to India under the IWT?

- A. Jhelum B. Ravi C. Chenab D. Indus mainstem

34. Which of the following projects has faced Pakistani objections regarding design features?

- A. Dulhasti B. Lidder C. Ratle D. Nathpa Jhakri

35. Which of these is a major Sutlej basin project?

- A. Uri-I B. Kishanganga C. Dulhasti D. Nathpa Jhakri

36. Which of these is a storage-type project permitted under IWT conditions?

- A. Pakaldul B. Uri-II C. Rampur D. Pong

37. Which basin has significant run-of-the-river projects near the LoC?

- A. Ravi B. Chenab C. Jhelum D. Sutlej

38. Which project is on the Chenab basin?

1. Ratle
2. Pakaldul
3. Uri-I

A. 1 only

B. 2 only

C. 1 and 3 only

D. 1 and 2 only

39. Which of the following is *NOT* a purpose associated with Ranjit Sagar (Thein Dam)?

- A. Irrigation B. Hydropower
C. Inter-basin diversion to Western Rivers D. Water storage

40. Which project is meant mainly for local grid needs rather than national-level hydropower?

- A. Ranjit Sagar B. Igo-Mercellong C. Sawalkot D. Kishanganga



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Quantitative Technique

Passage-I

In a class certain number of chocolate (three types) is distributed among student. It is found that number of student who got Amul chocolate is 36.5% of total student and total number of student is $26 \frac{2}{3}$ th students who got all the three chocolates. 52.5% of total student got nestle chocolates and 57.5% student got Cadbury chocolates. Number of a student who got both Amul and nestle chocolates but not Cadbury is double the number of students who got all the three chocolates and half of the number of student who got Nestle and Cadbury but not Amul chocolate. Number of a student who got all the three chocolates is 15.

41. How many student got Amul and Cadbury chocolate but not nestle?

- (A)30 (B)60 (C)36 (D)66

42. Number of a student who got exactly two types of chocolate is?

- (A)156 (B)140 (C)148 (D)145

43. Number of a student who got at least two type of chocolate is?

- (A)100 (B) 95 (C)150 (D)171

44. What is the ratio of number of a student who got only Amul to number of student who got only Nestle respectively?

- (A)2:3 (B)1:3 (C)2:5 (D)3:5

45. What percent of total student got exactly one type of chocolate?

- (A)54% (B)62.5% (C)60% (D)57.25%

Passage – II

A certain number of Student are studying in an institute. In a survey it is found that 45.6% of the total number of students like desktop. 12.8% of the total number of Student like laptop. 84.4% of the total number of Student like tablet. 7% of the total number of Student do not like any computer. 3.6% student like desktop and laptop. 10.2% of the total student like laptop and tablet. 38.6% of the total student like desktop and tablet. 2.6% of the total student like all the three computers. 35 Student do not like any computer.

46. How many Student like only tablet?

- (A)107 (B)95 (C)158 (D)191

47. How many Student like desktop and laptop but not tablet?

- (A)5 (B)15 (C)54 (D)17

48. How many Student like at least two type of computer?

- (A)234 (B)236 (C)150 (D)371

49. How many Student like at least one type of computer?

- (A)455 (B)465 (C)450 (D)371

50. How many Student like exactly two type of computer?

- (A)233 (B)195 (C)223 (D)271