ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LOGICAL REASONING

1. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The passage repeatedly argues that while India's growth is stabilising and receiving support from rural demand, agriculture, and global supply-chain shifts, **sustaining this growth requires structural reforms**. It also stresses global volatility and downside risks.

2. Correct Answer: B (2 and 3)

Explanation:

- **Statement 2:** Passage explicitly states that **global goods trade will contract** while service exports grow at 4% → services will outperform goods → TRUE.

- **Statement 3:** Passage mentions China's overcapacity may divert goods to India → TRUE

3. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The author uses rural vs. urban consumption data to show a **divergence** in demand. Rural consumption is rising, urban is subdued.

4. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The passage notes:

- Public investment ability is **limited due to fiscal constraints**,

- Yet capex is **front-loaded** (14.3% of annual target already in April).
  This matches option B exactly.

5. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The passage recognises positive developments (rural demand, agriculture, supply-chain shifts) but repeatedly warns of global risks, China's overcapacity, slowing exports, and need for reforms → **neutral but cautionary** tone.

6. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Principle: slowing growth in export markets → higher vulnerability.
With the US slowing sharply, India's vulnerability **will increase unless other buffers offset it**.

7. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Principle says structural bottlenecks → low private investment.
Therefore, **removing bottlenecks should stimulate investment**, which aligns perfectly with option A.

8. Correct Answer: D (Overgeneralisation)

Explanation: Claim says: "Because India has large forex reserves, global shocks cannot affect India."
This is an **overgeneralisation** because:

9. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Apple and Vietnamese EV firm investments imply India is seen as a **credible alternative in global supply chains**.

10. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Rate cuts reduce borrowing costs → **may** lead to higher consumption/investment **if other conditions permit**. The passage itself is cautious.

Legal Reasoning

11. Ans. (d) The agreement is void since both the parties were under the mistake as to a matter of fact essential to the agreement. All the other options are out of scope. Thus, option (d) is the right answer.

12. Ans. (b) The government's agent was deceived by the conduct of Sanskriti and Aman as to the person with whom he was dealing, and hence no valid consent. The act of siblings prevented real consent. It means that an offer which is meant for one person cannot be accepted by another.

13. Ans. (c) When anyone makes a contract in which the personality of the particular party contracted with is important then no one else is at liberty to step in and maintain that he is the party contracted with. Thus, option (c) is right.

14. Ans. (c) Since no offer was made to North, it was made to Sir George Bullough, and consequently there could be no contract with him. His right to ring was no more than that of a thief or a finder and he could not convey a good title to Shyam.

15. Ans. (b) There was no contract between Sparsh and Blenkarn and, therefore, he had no right to sell the goods. Sparsh intended to contract with Blenkiron& Co. and consequently no contract could have arisen between him and Blenkarn.

16. (b) Because of this certain protection and assurance, the parties are able to perform their part so that in case of any breach the consequences are already defined. Hence, option (b) is the right answer.

17. (c) Ryan agreed to the contract under threat and fears which made the contract voidable and a case of duress. All the other options are out of scope. Therefore, option (c) is the most appropriate answer.

18. (a) A contract will be frustrated where after the contract was made but before it was completed, the obligations under it have become illegal. Therefore, option (a) is the most appropriate answer.

19. (a) A claimant cannot claim for losses that are too remote but the courts have awarded damages for distress and disappointment in some cases. The claimant generally has a duty to take steps to reduce his losses (mitigate).

20. (c) Under unforeseeable circumstances there is no breach of contract. There is only breach of contract when the party knowingly didn't perform his part. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

General Knowledge

21. A

22. C

Explanation: Passage mentions methane from anaerobic decomposition.

23. D

Explanation: Marine fisheries are not mentioned.

24. B

Explanation: IMF not mentioned.

25. A

Explanation: Only post-harvest infrastructure mentioned.

26. D

Explanation: Legally binding treaty is NOT mentioned.

27. C

Explanation: Cross-sectoral climate alignment is noted.

28. B

Explanation: Sailors not mentioned.

29. B

Explanation: Household waste is a major component.

30. D

Explanation: Cold-chain optimisation mentioned clearly.31.

31. A, 1 &2 mentioned; 3 is wrong

32. D, Ranjit Sagar is on Ravi

33. B, Eastern rivers including Ravi allotted to India

34. C, Ratle is mentioned as disputed

35. D, Nathpa Jhakri is the correct match

36. A, Explantion- Pakaldul noted as large storage-type

37. C, Explantion- Jhelum (Uri-l & Uri-II)
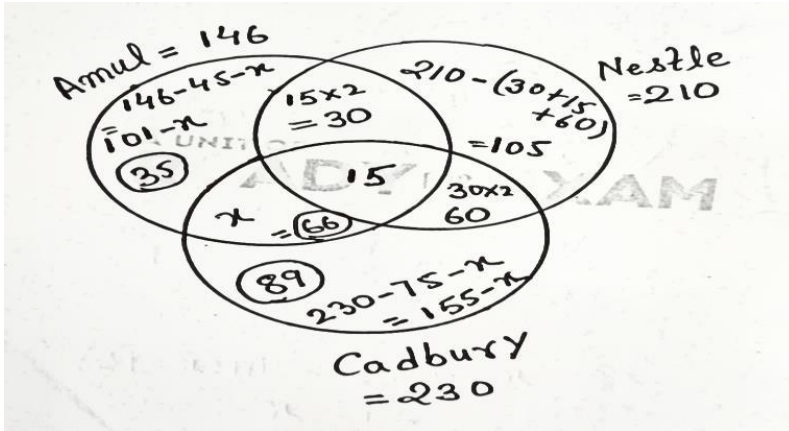
38. D, Explantion- Uri-l is Jehlum, others Chenab

39. C, Explanation-Inter-basin diversion to Western Rivers

40. B, Explanation- Igo-Mercellong is small hydel

Quantitative Technique

Passage-I

Explanation :

Total number of student = $15 \times 26\frac{2}{3}$

$15 \times 80/3 = 400$

Number of student got Amul = $400 \times 36.5\% = 146$

Number of student got Nestle = $400 \times 52.5\% = 210$

Number of student got Cadbury = $400 \times 57.5 = 230$

We are finding the value of x

$(101-x) + x + (155-x) = 400 - 210$

$256-x = 190$

$X = 256-190 = 66$

41. (D) 66

42. (A) 66+30+60 = 156

43. (D) 66+30+60+15 = 171

44. (B) ONLY AMUL : ONLY NESTLE

35 : 105 = 1:3

45. (D) Exactly got one type = 35+105+89 = 229

% = 229 x 100 / 400

= 57.25%

Passage-II

Explanation :
Total student
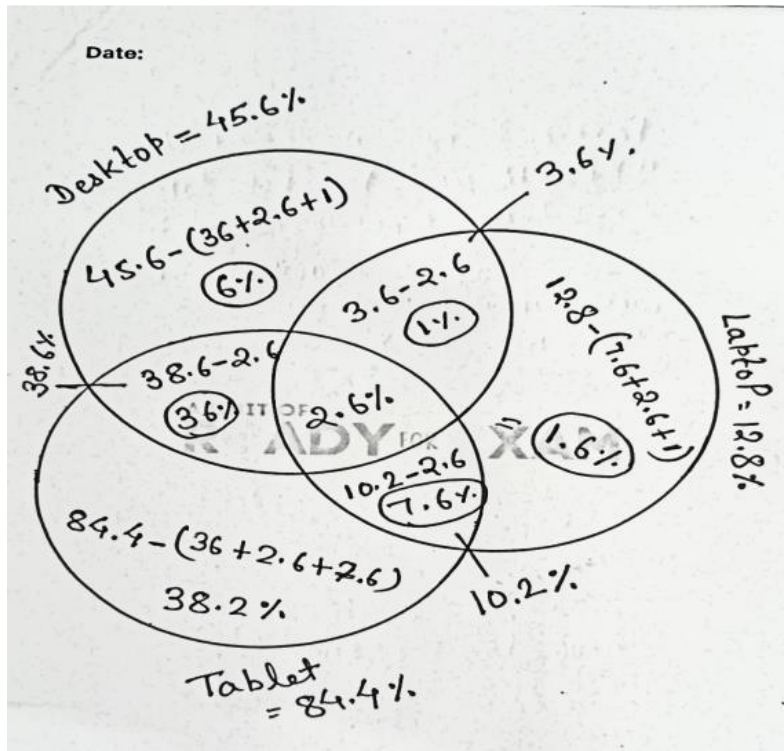Do not like = 7%
Do not like = 35
7% = 35
1% = 5
100% (total student) = 5 x 100 = 500

46. (D) like only tablet = 38.2%
500 x 38.2% = 191

47. (A) Number of student like desktop and laptop but not tablet = 1%
500 x 1% = 5

48. (B) Student like at least two type of computer = 36+ 1+7.6+2.6
47.2%
500 x 47.2% = 236

49. (B) At least one type of computer like = 500-35 = 465

50. (C) Number of student like Exactly two type of computer = 36+1+7.6 = 44.6% 500 x 44.6%, = 223