

ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LOGICAL REASONING

1. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The article says growth was boosted by *back-loaded government spending, front-loaded subsidies, and a strong monsoon-led agricultural rebound*.

Options A, C, D are explicitly contradicted.

2. Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Exogenous factors = election-season government spending + agriculture/monsoon effects.

3. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Pandemic savings, easy financial conditions, and unsecured lending have all faded.

4. Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The author clearly states: "*For consumption to sustain, urban slowing will have to be offset by rural firming. The signs are encouraging across MNREGA, tractors, FMCG...*"

5. Correct Answer: C

Explanation: He acknowledges risks but evaluates them analytically—not alarmist nor overly optimistic.

6. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The author warns multiple times that slowing US/EU growth and tariff escalations will hurt India.

7. Correct Answer: D

Explanation: More overcapacity → more dumping pressure → supports author's argument.

8. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: His entire argument is that openness + FTA progress improves policy credibility and investor confidence.

9. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The author explicitly calls the rebound "front-loaded" and "temporary," not sustainable.

10. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Without new growth engines, India returns to its *underlying trend rate*.

Legal Reasoning

11. Ans. (d) The last passage in the paragraph clears that the courts are restrained from diverting the property from the custodians to any such claimant of the enemy property. Option (b) is opposite of what the passage is trying to say.

12. Ans. (b) Answer (a) is not based on legal reasoning. There is nothing in the question to support either (c) or (d). Therefore, option (b) remains as the most appropriate answer choice available.

13. Ans. (d) The third para in the passage clearly states the amendment dealt with concern regarding custodian rights, succession claims, and legal heirs of enemy property. So, option (d) is right.

14. Ans. (c) Shares are movable property and thus can be taken over by custodian as enemy property. Option (b) and (d) are incorrect because the passage does not mention intangible property.

15. Ans. (b) Option (c) and (d) are incorrect as the public benefit would be in case of the hospital rather than selling the property to industries and corporations. Option (a) is irrelevant. So, option (b) is right.

16. Ans. (b) The US SC had held that the speech should be capable of causing immediate incitement of violence in the society. The SC upheld the same standard when testing speech vis a vis Sedition law. Both option (a) and option (d) are not stated in the passage.

17. Ans. (b) Applying the test of *Brandenburg v. Ohio*, the SC read down section 124A to a similar standard in KedarNath. Both option (a) and option (d) are not stated in the passage and hence are irrelevant.

18. Ans. (d) As per the test of Kedar Nath, the action has to incite violence against the ruling government. Here, Kamal's actions are not inciting violence against the state and therefore not liable under Sedition. Option (c) leans on the emotional side and hence is irrelevant. Option (b) is incorrect as criticising armed forces does not lead to inciting violence.

19. Ans. (c) Article 19 protects freedom to express one's view in a peaceful manner which includes criticism of government policies until they do not incite violence. Thus, both (A) and (B) are correct.

20. Ans. (c) The test for sedition is whether speech or expression is capable of inciting violence. Merely flying of a flag does not amount to incitement of violence, even if it is a Pakistani flag. Thus, there is no case for sedition at all. Thus, option (a) is incorrect and option (c) is the correct answer. Option (b) is not within the scope of the questioning. Here, it does not matter who has printed the flag

General Knowledge

- 21. Correct: A,** CBAM compatibility depends on WTO non-discrimination; yes, it can be challenged. It does NOT apply uniformly — developing countries may get differentiated treatment.
- 22. Correct: B,** Developing countries' major concern is increased compliance burdens such as carbon reporting, audits, and certification.
- 23. Correct: D,** Trade–environment disputes fall under the WTO Appellate Body.
- 24. Correct: C,** Article 6 = carbon markets; SCM = subsidy disciplines; TBT is not about carbon subsidies.
- 25. Correct: B,** All three fall under green trade facilitation.
- 26. Correct: C,** OECD + WTO bodies work on climate-trade linkages; UNCTAD BioTrade is biodiversity-focused.
- 27. Correct: B,** Renewables + EVs = green; coal gasification is NOT green.
- 28. Correct: D,** All three are part of climate-resilient trade infrastructure.
- 29. Correct: D,** Uncoordinated climate-trade actions risk all three: leakage, protectionism, fragmentation.
- 30. Correct: A,** Climate clubs are voluntary coalitions harmonising climate ambition and trade rules.
- 31. Correct Answer: A**
Why? DPI + agro-ecology are mentioned/plausible; others not in passage.
- 32. A**
- 33. B**
- 34. A**
- 35. A**
- 36. A**
- 37. A**
- 38. A**
- 39. A**
- 40. B**

Quantitative Technique

Passage-I

Explanation :

School A

Total student = 400

Class 12th student = $400 \times 70\% = 280$

Class 10th student = $400 - 280 = 120$

School B

Total student = $400 \times \frac{3}{4} = 300$

Class 12th student = $300 \times 40\% = 120$

Class 10th student = $300 - 120 = 180$

School C

Total student = $280 - 20 = 260$

Class 10th student = 180

Class 12th student = $260 - 180 = 80$

School D

Total student = $60/30 \times 100 = 200$

Class 10th student = 60

Class 12th student = $200 - 60 = 140$

	SCHOOL A	SCHOOL B	SCHOOL C	SCHOOL D
CLASS 10TH	120	180	180	60
CLASS 12TH	280	120	80	140
TOTAL	400	300	260	200

41. (B) $(280+120) - (180+60)$

$400 - 240 = 160$

42. (D) $140 \times 30\% + 60 \times 40\%$

$42 + 24 = 66$

43. (B) $(180 - 120) \times 100/180$

$60 \times 100 / 180 = 33.33\%$ less

44. (B) Total 12th student = $280+120+80+140 = 620$

Total 10th student = $120+180+180+60 = 540$

Ratio = $620 : 540 = 31:27$

45. (A) Total = $400+300+260+200 = 1160$

Average = $1160 / 4 = 290$

Explanation :

RAMPUR = 14200

Below poverty line = $14200 \times 24\% = 3408$

Fatehpur

$(100 - 11.75)\% = 14200$

$88.75\% = 14200$

$1\% = 160$

$100\% = 160 \times 100 = 16000$

Below poverty line = $16000 \times 25\% = 4000$

Sirsa

other than below poverty line = $(14200 - 3408) + 320 = 11112$

Below poverty line = 3408

Kolapur + Belapur = $14200 + 16000 = 30200$

Kolapur : Belapur = $100 : 150 = 2:3$

Kolapur = $30200 \times \frac{2}{5} = 12080$

Belapur = $30200 - 12080 = 18120$

Below poverty line in Belapur + kolapur = $30200 \times 20\% = 6040$

Below poverty line in kolapur = $4000/2 \times 3 = 6000$

Below poverty line in Belapur = 40

46. (A) $12080 + 11112 + 3408 = 26600$

Average = $26600/2 = 13300$

$\% = 13300 \times 100 / 16000 = 83.125\%$

47. (B)

48. B ($3408 + 4000 + 3408 + 6000 + 40$) / 5 = 3371

49 B

50. (A) $16000 : 14200 = 80:71$