

AILET 2022 BA LLB Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed :90 Minutes	Maximum Marks :150	Total Questions :150
--------------------------	--------------------	----------------------

General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. No clarification on the Question paper can be sought. Answer the questions as they are.
2. There are 150 multiple choice objective type questions. Answer ALL the questions.
3. Each question carries ONE mark. Total marks are 150.
4. There will be negative marking. 0.25 marks will be deducted for every wrong answer.
5. Candidates have to indicate the most appropriate answer by darkening one of the four responses provided, with BLACK/BLUE BALL POINT PEN in the OMR Answer Sheet.
6. Answering the question by any method other than the method indicated above shall be considered wrong answer.
7. More than one response to a question shall be counted as wrong answer.
8. The candidate shall not write anything on the OMR Answer Sheet other than the details required and in the spaces provided for.
9. After the examination is over, the candidate can carry the test booklet along with candidate's copy of the OMR, after handing over the original OMR to the invigilator.
10. The use of any unfair means by any candidate shall result in the cancellation of his/her candidature.
11. Impersonation is an offence and the candidate, apart from disqualification, may have to face criminal prosecution.
12. Electronic gadgets like mobile phones, pagers or calculators etc. are strictly not permitted inside the Test Centre/Hall.
13. The candidates shall not leave the hall before the end of the test.

English

Directions (Questions 1-3): Read the excerpt from a ruling of the Court (Civil Action: American Library Association v. U.S.A.) and answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate answer.

Under strict scrutiny, a public library's use of filtering software is permissible only if it is narrowly tailored to further a compelling government interest and no less restrictive alternative would serve that interest. We acknowledge that use of filtering software furthers public libraries' legitimate interests in preventing patrons from accessing visual depictions of obscenity, or in the case of minors, material harmful to minors. Moreover, use of filters also helps to prevent patrons from being unwillingly exposed to patently offensive, content on the Internet.

1. Select which of the following assumptions is the ruling of the Court is based on.

- (A) Filtering software is the preferred alternative by the patrons of public libraries.
- (B) Filtering software is the most restrictive of all the alternatives used in public libraries.
- (C) Filtering software is the only tool that can be scrutinised by the public libraries.
- (D) Filtering software safeguards the interests of the patrons of public libraries.

Correct Answer: (B) Filtering software is the most restrictive of all the alternatives used in public libraries.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks to identify the underlying assumption on which the court's ruling is based. An assumption is a belief or idea that is taken for granted as true to form the basis of an argument.

Step 2: Analyzing the Passage:

The passage states that the use of filtering software is subject to "strict scrutiny." Strict scrutiny is the highest level of judicial review and is applied when a law or action infringes upon a fundamental constitutional right (like freedom of speech and access to information). For a measure to pass strict scrutiny, it must be proven to be the "least restrictive means" to achieve a "compelling government interest."

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

The very fact that the court applies "strict scrutiny" implies that it considers filtering software to be a significant infringement on patrons' rights. The condition that "no less restrictive alternative would serve that interest" highlights the court's concern with the software's restrictive nature. The court is operating from the premise that this is a highly restrictive measure, which is why such a high legal standard is necessary to justify its use. If the software were not considered highly restrictive, a lower, less demanding standard of review would have been applied. Therefore, the assumption is that the software is a very restrictive tool. Option (B) captures this idea, suggesting it is the "most restrictive," which is the core reason for the stringent legal test.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The ruling applies "strict scrutiny," a test reserved for actions that significantly restrict fundamental rights. This indicates the court assumes that filtering software is a highly restrictive measure. Option (B) best reflects this foundational assumption.

Quick Tip

In legal comprehension passages, pay close attention to legal terms like "strict scrutiny." Understanding their implications can reveal the underlying assumptions of the court or author. "Strict scrutiny" always implies a high degree of restriction on rights.

2. What, according to the passage, is the primary purpose of filtering software within a public library?

- (A) Permit the use of classified materials.
- (B) Check the use of all visual content of a library.
- (C) Record the number of searches made by patrons.
- (D) Prevent the access to inappropriate content.

Correct Answer: (D) Prevent the access to inappropriate content.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for the main reason or purpose for using filtering software in a public library, as stated in the provided text.

Step 2: Locating the Relevant Information:

The passage explicitly states the purposes of the filtering software in the second sentence: "...preventing patrons from accessing visual depictions of obscenity, or in the case of minors, material harmful to minors. Moreover, use of filters also helps to prevent patrons from being unwillingly exposed to patently offensive, content on the Internet."

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

The text clearly identifies two main functions:

1. To stop patrons from viewing obscene or harmful material.
2. To protect patrons from accidentally seeing offensive content.

Both of these functions fall under the general category of preventing access to inappropriate content. Options (A), (B), and (C) are not mentioned in the text at all.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The passage directly states that the software's purpose is to prevent access to obscenity, material harmful to minors, and patently offensive content. Option (D) is a perfect summary of this purpose.

Quick Tip

For questions asking about the "primary purpose," look for direct statements in the text that explain the function or goal of the subject. Often, the answer is explicitly written and just needs to be identified.

3. Which of the following words is an antonym to the word "compelling" used in the text ?

- (A) singular
- (B) strange
- (C) weak
- (D) popular

Correct Answer: (C) weak

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for the antonym (a word with the opposite meaning) of "compelling" as used in the phrase "compelling government interest."

Step 2: Defining the Word in Context:

In a legal context, a "compelling interest" refers to a reason or justification that is extremely strong, powerful, and convincing. It is a purpose of the highest order that can justify infringing upon fundamental rights.

Step 3: Evaluating the Options:

- (A) singular: means unique or one of a kind, not an opposite of strong.
- (B) strange: means unusual or odd, not an opposite of strong.
- (C) weak: means lacking power, force, or conviction. This is a direct opposite of compelling. A weak interest would not be enough to justify restricting rights.
- (D) popular: means liked by many people, which is different from being strong or convincing.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The opposite of a strong, powerful reason (compelling) is a powerless, unconvincing reason (weak). Therefore, "weak" is the correct antonym.

Quick Tip

When asked for an antonym or synonym, always consider the context in which the word is used in the passage. The same word can have different meanings in different contexts. Here, "compelling" is used in a legal sense, meaning "powerfully convincing."

Directions (Questions 4-9): Read the following news post and answer the questions by choosing the most appropriate answer.

INDIA’S MARINE EXPORTS REACH ALL TIME HIGH OF \$ 7,740 MILLION

Vijayawada: Exports of marine products from India have reached an all-time high of US \$ 7,740 million in 2021-22 against the targeted US \$ 7,809 million fixed by the centre.

Marine Products Exports Development Authority joint director A. Jeyabal in a statement here on Friday said India’s exports of marine products grew 30 percent compared to 2020-21 in value terms. The compound annual growth rate of seafood exports during the past decade has been 8.23 percent, he pointed out.

Jeyabal explained that India exported marine products to 121 countries during 2021-22, the US being the top destination with exports worth US \$ 3,315 million in 2021-22 against the target of \$ 3,021 million.

China and Japan stood at number two and three positions respectively. All three top destinations of Indian marine exports constitute 63 percent of India’s exports in value terms.

4. The phrase "an all-time high" indicates that India’s marine

- (A) export rate has never been so high.
- (B) exports have grown less expensive.
- (C) export rate increases with each month.
- (D) exports have reached their highest limit.

Correct Answer: (A) export rate has never been so high.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for the meaning of the phrase "an all-time high" in the context of the article.

Step 2: Defining the Phrase:

"All-time high" is an idiom used to describe the highest level that something has ever reached. It refers to a historical record.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

The article states that marine exports reached an "all-time high of US \$ 7,740 million." This means that the value of exports in 2021-22 was greater than in any previous period.

- Option (A) correctly interprets this as the export rate (or value) having never been higher.
- Option (B) is incorrect; the price is not mentioned.
- Option (C) is incorrect; it suggests a continuous monthly increase, which is not stated.
- Option (D) is similar to (A) but "highest limit" could imply a ceiling, whereas "all-time high" refers to a record achieved so far. Option (A) is a more precise explanation.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The phrase "an all-time high" means a record level has been achieved. Option (A) accurately

conveys that the export value has reached a point higher than ever before.

Quick Tip

Pay attention to idioms and common phrases in news headlines and articles. Understanding their precise meaning is key to answering interpretation questions correctly. "All-time high" always refers to a historical peak.

5. Substitute the underlined phrase with the option closest in meaning.

"The compound annual growth rate of seafood exports during the past decade has been 8.23 percent, he pointed out."

- (A) calculated
- (B) announced
- (C) specified
- (D) shared

Correct Answer: (C) specified

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for the best synonym for the phrase "pointed out" as used in the sentence.

Step 2: Analyzing the Context:

Mr. Jeyabal is making a statement and providing specific data points. The phrase "he pointed out" is used to draw attention to a particular fact or detail—in this case, the exact compound annual growth rate of 8.23%.

Step 3: Evaluating the Options:

- (A) calculated: He is reporting the figure, not necessarily calculating it himself in that moment.
- (B) announced: This is a general term for making something known publicly. It's plausible, but less precise.
- (C) specified: This means to identify something clearly and definitely. He is providing a specific, exact number (8.23%). This fits the context perfectly.
- (D) shared: This is a bit too informal and general.

Step 4: Final Answer:

"Specified" is the closest in meaning because it conveys the act of stating a precise detail or fact, which is what Mr. Jeyabal is doing by giving the exact growth rate.

Quick Tip

When choosing a synonym, look for the word that best captures the nuance of the original phrase. "Pointed out" implies highlighting a specific detail, making "specified" a better choice than more general words like "announced" or "shared."

6. Which of the following statements are true for the given text ?

- (i) 2022 is fast becoming the most successful year for Indian exports, in terms of marine products.
- (ii) The director of "Marine Products Exports Development Authority" is Mr. A. Jeyabal.
- (iii) Mr. A. Jeyabal is sure that India will grow as an exporter of marine products.
- (iv) There is most demand for India's marine products in the US.

- (A) (i), (ii) and (iii)
- (B) (i) and (iv)
- (C) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
- (D) (i) and (ii)

Correct Answer: (B) (i) and (iv)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question requires us to evaluate four statements and determine which ones are factually correct based only on the information provided in the news post.

Step 2: Analyzing Each Statement:

- **(i) 2022 is fast becoming the most successful year...:** The text says exports reached an "all-time high" in the fiscal year 2021-22. This means it was the most successful period on record. So, statement (i) is **True**.
- **(ii) The director of... is Mr. A. Jeyabal:** The text identifies Mr. Jeyabal as the "joint director," not the "director." So, statement (ii) is **False**.
- **(iii) Mr. A. Jeyabal is sure that India will grow...:** The text quotes him on past performance (growth of 30%, CAGR of 8.23%). It does not mention any of his future predictions. So, statement (iii) is **Not supported by the text**.
- **(iv) There is most demand for India's marine products in the US:** The text states that "the US being the top destination with exports worth US \$ 3,315 million". Being the top destination implies it has the highest demand in terms of value. So, statement (iv) is **True**.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Statements (i) and (iv) are true based on the provided text. Therefore, the correct option is (B).

Quick Tip

In "fact-checking" questions, be extremely precise. Small details matter. Notice the difference between "director" and "joint director." Also, distinguish between what is explicitly stated and what is merely implied or predicted.

7. The most appropriate by-line for the article would be

- (A) Glowing Prospects
- (B) A Legacy
- (C) A Befitting Tribute
- (D) Profiting from Sustainability

Correct Answer: (A) Glowing Prospects

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for the best by-line, which is a short phrase that encapsulates the main theme or tone of an article.

Step 2: Analyzing the Article's Tone and Content:

The article is overwhelmingly positive. It highlights an "all-time high" in exports, a "30 percent" growth, and a strong decade-long "compound annual growth rate." The overall theme is one of success and strong performance.

Step 3: Evaluating the Options:

- (A) Glowing Prospects: "Glowing" means extremely positive. "Prospects" refers to future possibilities. The strong current performance suggests a bright future. This fits the positive and forward-looking tone very well.
- (B) A Legacy: The article is about recent success, not a long-standing historical legacy.
- (C) A Befitting Tribute: A tribute is an act to show respect or admiration. The article is a report, not a tribute.
- (D) Profiting from Sustainability: The word "sustainability" is not mentioned anywhere in the text.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The article describes a very successful period for marine exports. "Glowing Prospects" accurately captures this positivity and the implied potential for future success.

Quick Tip

When choosing a headline or by-line, consider the overall tone (positive, negative, neutral) and the main subject of the article. The best choice will reflect both of these elements.

8. It can be inferred from the text that

- (A) All of India's marine exports to Japan and China are done from Vijayawada.
- (B) More than half of India's marine exports go to the US, China and Japan, in value terms.
- (C) India is the leading exporter of marine goods to 121 countries.
- (D) India reached the proposed sales target determined by the centre in the year 2021-22.

Correct Answer: (B) More than half of India's marine exports go to the US, China and Japan, in value terms.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks us to identify the correct inference, which is a conclusion reached on the basis of evidence and reasoning from the text.

Step 2: Evaluating Each Option Against the Text:

- (A) The statement by A. Jeyabal was made in Vijayawada ("in a statement here on Friday"), not that all exports originate from there. This is a misinterpretation. So, (A) is **False**.
- (B) The last sentence says, "All three top destinations of Indian marine exports constitute 63 percent of India's exports in value terms." Since 63% is greater than 50% (half), this statement is **True**.
- (C) The text says India exported marine products to 121 countries. It does not say India is the leading supplier for these countries. So, (C) is **False**.
- (D) The text states that exports reached "\$ 7,740 million ... against the targeted US \$ 7,809 million." This means India fell short of the target. So, (D) is **False**.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Only statement (B) is directly supported by the data given in the text (63% is more than half).

Quick Tip

For inference questions, stick strictly to the information given. Do not make assumptions or bring in outside knowledge. Check every detail, especially numbers and locations, against the text.

9. Select the sentence that is the most appropriate conclusion for the given text.

- (A) Several exports promotion schemes for Fisheries have been implemented by the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA), a statutory body set up in 1972.
- (B) The twin Godavari districts contributed to 50 per cent exports of the Vannamei shrimp.
- (C) Despite the heavy odds faced by the sector, India's marine products exports reached a record high.
- (D) With a budget of Rs. 20,050 crores, this is the biggest ever investment to bring about a Blue Revolution through sustainable and responsible development of the fisheries sector in India.

Correct Answer: (D) With a budget of Rs. 20,050 crores, this is the biggest ever investment to bring about a Blue Revolution through sustainable and responsible development of the fisheries sector in India.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for the most appropriate concluding sentence for the news article. A good conclusion often summarizes the main point and looks toward the future, providing a broader context.

Step 2: Analyzing the Article and Options:

The article is a positive report on the record-breaking performance of India's marine exports. The options provided all introduce new information not present in the original text. In such cases, we must choose the option that logically follows the article's theme and provides a sense of closure or future direction.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- (A) This provides historical context about MPEDA but doesn't conclude the specific news of the record high. It's more of a background detail.
- (B) This provides a very specific regional statistic that feels disconnected from the national-level data in the article.
- (C) This introduces the idea of "heavy odds," which is not mentioned in the text. The tone of the article is purely positive, so this statement is contradictory.
- (D) This option connects the current success to a major future government initiative—a "Blue Revolution" backed by a huge investment. This works well as a conclusion because it puts the achievement (the record exports) into the larger context of national policy and future growth for the sector. It answers the reader's potential question of "What's next?" and ends the article on a forward-looking and impactful note.

Step 4: Final Answer:

While all options introduce external information, option (D) is the most effective conclusion. It broadens the scope from a single year's performance to the government's long-term vision for the sector, which is a common technique in news writing to conclude a story.

Quick Tip

When a conclusion question offers options with new information, select the one that provides a sense of forward momentum or places the article's main point into a broader, relevant context (e.g., future plans, government policy).

Directions (Questions 10-17): Read the book descriptions for three different books up for sale online and answer the questions by choosing the correct options.

The On Being a Veterinarian Series

gives pre-vet and veterinary students a glimpse into what it's really like to be a small animal veterinarian. Each book in the series provides insight on a different aspect of small animal veterinary medicine to help future veterinary doctors better prepare for the challenges of this career. Book puts the reader in the doctor's shoes for a day to illustrate the importance of emotional resilience. Tools for building resilience are provided, as are scientific explanations for how and why they work.

So, You Want to be a Veterinarian

is suggested reading for aspiring veterinarians, their parents, and their mentors. It succinctly describes colleges of veterinary medicine and their admission requirements, application procedures, curricula, faculties, and facilities, and provides information that increases the odds of success in the admission process. It goes on to describe the veterinary profession and its multiple practice types, species and disciplinary specialties, and employment opportunities in industry, government, academy, and the military.

I Want to be a Veterinarian

is part of a new I Can Read series that introduces young readers to important community helpers. This Level One I Can Read is perfect for children learning to sound out words and sentences. Whether shared at home or in a classroom, the short sentences, familiar words, and simple concepts of Level One books support success for children eager to start reading on their own. For anyone looking for books about community helpers for kids, this book is a great choice as it is bright and upbeat and feature characters who are diverse in terms of gender, race, age, and body type.

10. By using the phrase "gives a glimpse into", the text suggests that On Being a Veterinarian Series

- (A) imparts extensive knowledge about the personal and professional aspects of a veterinarian's life.
- (B) gives detailed descriptions about the veterinary profession and its multiple practice types.
- (C) offers comprehensive health advice to small animal veterinary doctors.
- (D) provides salient features of small animal veterinary medicine to help prepare future doctors for the difficulties of their profession.

Correct Answer: (D) provides salient features of small animal veterinary medicine to help

prepare future doctors for the difficulties of their profession.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for the meaning implied by the phrase "gives a glimpse into" in the description of the On Being a Veterinarian Series.

Step 2: Analyzing the Phrase and Context:

A "glimpse" is a brief look or a quick insight, not a comprehensive or exhaustive study. The description further clarifies the purpose: "...to help future veterinary doctors better prepare for the challenges of this career." This shows the book offers focused insights (salient features) aimed at preparation.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- (A) is incorrect because "glimpse" suggests the opposite of "extensive knowledge."
- (B) is incorrect as this is the description for So, You Want to be a Veterinarian, not the On Being a Veterinarian Series.
- (C) is incorrect because the book is for veterinary students to prepare for their career, not a manual of health advice for practicing doctors.
- (D) correctly interprets "glimpse" as providing key ("salient") features. It aligns with the stated goal of preparing students for the "difficulties of their profession."

Step 4: Final Answer:

The phrase "gives a glimpse into" combined with the book's purpose indicates that it provides important, focused insights to help students prepare for their careers. Option (D) accurately reflects this.

Quick Tip

Pay attention to figurative language and idioms. "A glimpse" implies a brief but revealing view, not a complete one. Match this nuance with the options provided.

11. A 'small animal veterinarian' involves dealing with

- (A) farm animals
- (B) companion animals
- (C) zoo animals
- (D) endangered animals

Correct Answer: (B) companion animals

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for the definition of a "small animal veterinarian." This is a vocabulary and general knowledge question based on the text.

Step 2: Defining the Term:

In veterinary medicine, the profession is often categorized by the types of animals treated. "Large animal" or "livestock" vets typically treat farm animals like cows and horses. "Exotic animal" vets treat zoo or non-domesticated animals. A "small animal veterinarian" is the common term for a vet who treats domestic pets.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- (A) Farm animals are treated by large animal vets.
- (B) Companion animals, such as dogs, cats, rabbits, and other household pets, are the primary patients of a small animal veterinarian.
- (C) Zoo animals are treated by specialized exotic or zoo veterinarians.
- (D) Endangered animals may be treated by wildlife or zoo veterinarians, not typically in a small animal practice.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The term 'small animal veterinarian' refers to a professional who treats companion animals or pets.

Quick Tip

Some questions in reading comprehension passages test your general knowledge of the subject matter. "Small animal vet" is a standard industry term for a pet doctor.

12. Which underlined phrase is similar in meaning to "increases the odds of success" ?

(So, You Want to be a Veterinarian)

- (A) The estimates for chances in achieving the goal are maximum when you plan ahead.
- (B) The increases in bets to gain victory, are not just common in academic circles.
- (C) When a business studies the competition, it improves its chances of surging ahead.
- (D) A lesser-known fact is that focussing on yourself ensures long-term gains.

Correct Answer: (C) When a business studies the competition, it improves its chances of surging ahead.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks to find the phrase that is closest in meaning to "increases the odds of success."

Step 2: Analyzing the Original Phrase:

"Increases the odds of success" means to make it more likely that one will succeed or achieve a desired outcome. It's about improving probability.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- (A) This describes a state of maximum chance, not the act of increasing the chance.
- (B) This uses the literal meaning of "bets" and "victory," which is not the same as the figurative "odds of success" in an academic or professional context.
- (C) "Improves its chances of surging ahead" is a direct parallel. "Improves its chances" is synonymous with "increases the odds," and "surging ahead" is a form of "success." The context is different (business vs. admissions), but the meaning is the same.
- (D) This suggests a method for success but doesn't contain a phrase synonymous with increasing the likelihood of it.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The phrase in option (C) is the most analogous in structure and meaning to the original phrase. Both refer to actions that make a positive outcome more probable.

Quick Tip

For "similar meaning" questions, look for a phrase that has the same core idea, even if it's used in a different context. The key concepts here are "increase," "probability," and "success."

13. Select the option that correctly displays the meaning of 'succinctly' as used in the given line, from the text about So, You Want to be a Veterinarian.

'It succinctly describes colleges of veterinary medicine...'

- (A) polite, short and sweet, brief, relevant
- (B) compact, discursive, concise, polite
- (C) condensed, compact, brief, to the point
- (D) short and sweet, condensed, discursive, systematic

Correct Answer: (C) condensed, compact, brief, to the point

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for the correct meaning of the word "succinctly."

Step 2: Defining 'Succinctly':

"Succinctly" means expressing something clearly in a few words; it implies being both brief and clear. Synonyms include concise, brief, compact, condensed, and to the point.

Step 3: Evaluating the Options:

- We need to find the option where all words are synonyms or closely related meanings of "succinctly."
- Options (B) and (D) contain the word "discursive," which means digressing from subject to subject. This is the opposite of succinct.
- Option (A) contains "polite," which is unrelated to the meaning of being brief and clear.
- Option (C) contains "condensed," "compact," "brief," and "to the point," all of which are excellent synonyms for "succinctly."

Step 4: Final Answer:

Option (C) provides a list of words that accurately define the meaning of "succinctly."

Quick Tip

In multiple-choice definition questions, use the process of elimination. A single incorrect word in an option makes the entire option wrong. Here, "discursive" is a key antonym that helps eliminate two choices.

14. Which book/s of the three mentioned in the text is/are like to include the following line ?

How long it takes to become a vet can vary, but if you really love animals and think caring for them is up your alley, then becoming a veterinarian may be the right choice for you.

- (A) Both, On Being a Veterinarian and So, You Want to be a Veterinarian
- (B) Only So, You Want to be a Veterinarian
- (C) All three– I Want to be a Veterinarian, On Being a Veterinarian and So, You Want to be a Veterinarian
- (D) Only On Being a Veterinarian

Correct Answer: (A) Both, On Being a Veterinarian and So, You Want to be a Veterinarian

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

The question asks us to identify which of the three books would most likely contain the given sentence.

Step 2: Analyzing the Sentence's Tone and Content:

The sentence is motivational and advisory. It addresses someone considering the veterinary profession ("the right choice for you"). It uses informal language ("up your alley") but also touches on a practical aspect ("How long it takes... can vary").

Step 3: Matching the Sentence to the Books:

- I Want to be a Veterinarian: This is a "Level One I Can Read" book for young children. The sentence structure and vocabulary are likely too advanced for its target audience.
- So, You Want to be a Veterinarian: This book is for "aspiring veterinarians" and describes the profession and admission process. The sentence fits perfectly as an introduction to encourage and guide potential applicants.
- On Being a Veterinarian Series: This book is for "pre-vet and veterinary students" to prepare them for the "challenges of this career." The motivational and advisory tone of the sentence also fits this book, as it speaks to those already on the path.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The sentence is too complex for the children's book. However, its encouraging and guiding tone is suitable for both the book aimed at aspiring vets considering the career (So, You Want to be a Veterinarian) and the one for students already in the field preparing for its realities (On Being a Veterinarian). Therefore, option (A) is the most appropriate choice.

Quick Tip

To match a quote to a text, analyze the tone, vocabulary, and target audience. The informal yet serious tone of the quote fits well with materials designed for young adults and students considering a career.

15. Which topic would be a part of 'disciplinary specialities' in So, You Want to be a Veterinarian?

- (A) Remount and Veterinary Corps
- (B) Internship allowance
- (C) International Institute of Veterinary Education & Research
- (D) Sports medicine and rehabilitation

Correct Answer: (D) Sports medicine and rehabilitation

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

The question asks to identify which of the options is an example of a "disciplinary specialty" within the veterinary profession.

Step 2: Defining 'Disciplinary Specialty':

In any profession, a "disciplinary specialty" refers to a specific area of expertise or field of study within the broader discipline. Examples in human medicine would be cardiology, neurology, or pediatrics. We are looking for a similar specialized field within veterinary medicine.

Step 3: Evaluating the Options:

- (A) Remount and Veterinary Corps is a branch of the military, which is an employment sector, not a field of study.
- (B) Internship allowance is related to salary or financial compensation, not a medical specialty.
- (C) International Institute of Veterinary Education & Research is an educational institution, not a specialty.
- (D) Sports medicine and rehabilitation is a specific area of practice focusing on athletic animals, which is a recognized specialty in veterinary medicine (e.g., for racehorses or canine athletes).

Step 4: Final Answer:

"Sports medicine and rehabilitation" is a specific field of practice within veterinary medicine and is therefore a disciplinary specialty.

Quick Tip

Distinguish between a field of study (specialty), a place of employment (industry, government), an institution (college), and a financial aspect (allowance). A specialty is a specific area of knowledge and practice.

16. Upon reading the passage, which of the following is likely to be inferred about the main aim of *I Want to be a Veterinarian*?

- (A) Learn about characteristics of veterinarians.
- (B) Learn about inclusion and diversity.
- (C) Learn about various community helpers.
- (D) Learn how to read by oneself.

Correct Answer: (D) Learn how to read by oneself.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for the main goal or primary purpose of the book *I Want to be a Veterinarian*.

Step 2: Analyzing the Book's Description:

The description heavily emphasizes its role as a literacy tool. Key phrases include: "part of a new *I Can Read* series," "Level One *I Can Read* is perfect for children learning to sound out words and sentences," and "support success for children eager to start reading on their own."

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

While the book is about veterinarians (a community helper) and features diverse characters, these are secondary features. The primary, explicitly stated purpose is to help children learn

to read. - (A), (B), and (C) are topics or features of the book, but they are the vehicle for the main aim. - (D) directly states the core educational goal of the "I Can Read" series: helping children learn to "start reading on their own."

Step 4: Final Answer:

The description makes it clear that the book's main purpose is to function as an early reading tool. Therefore, the primary aim is to help children learn to read by themselves.

Quick Tip

To find the "main aim" of a product or text, look for statements that describe its fundamental purpose or the series it belongs to. The name "I Can Read series" is a major clue to the book's primary goal.

17. Select the option that matches the books to the most likely readerships, according to the text. Choose three appropriate options from out of four options given.

Name of the book	Type of readers
A. I Want to be a Veterinarian	i) school students/ graduates
B. So, You Want to be a Veterinarian	ii) children
C. On Being a Veterinarian Series	iii) pre-vet and veterinary students
	iv) academics and practicing veterinarians

- (A) A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iv)
- (B) A-(i), B-(iii), C-(ii)
- (C) A-(ii), B-(i), C-(iii)
- (D) A-(ii), B-(iv), C-(i)

Correct Answer: (C) A-(ii), B-(i), C-(iii)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question requires matching each of the three books (A, B, C) with its correct target audience (i, ii, iii, or iv) based on the descriptions provided.

Step 2: Matching Each Book to its Readership:

- **A. I Want to be a Veterinarian:** The text says it's for "young readers" and "children learning to sound out words." This clearly matches **(ii) children**.
- **B. So, You Want to be a Veterinarian:** The text describes this as "suggested reading for aspiring veterinarians" and discusses "colleges" and "admission requirements." This audience would be high school or undergraduate students, which corresponds to **(i) school students/ graduates**.

- **C. On Being a Veterinarian Series:** The text specifies that this series "gives pre-vet and veterinary students a glimpse into what it's really like." This directly matches **(iii) pre-vet and veterinary students**.

Step 3: Assembling the Correct Combination:

The correct pairings are: - A -> ii - B -> i - C -> iii

This combination is presented in option (C).

Step 4: Final Answer:

Based on a direct reading of the text, the correct matches are A-(ii), B-(i), and C-(iii).

Quick Tip

In matching questions, go through each item one by one and find its explicit partner in the text. Write down the pairs before looking at the options to avoid confusion.

Directions (Questions 18-22): Read the excerpt from a handicrafts' manual titled 'Woodwork Joints' and answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate answer.

THE SCARF JOINT

The method known as "scarfing" is used for the joining of timber in the direction of its length, enabling the workman to produce a joint with a smooth or flush appearance on all its faces. One of the simplest forms of scarfed joint is known as the half lap, in which a portion is cut out at the end of each beam or joist, equal in depth to half the full depth of the beam, and of equal length to the required scarf. The two pieces, before they are placed together, form a joint with the projecting part fitting into the recessed portion and the two pieces being secured in their respective positions by screws.

A tabled scarf joint is very easy to make and fit, and is not materially affected by shrinkage. Rectangular wrought iron straps are knocked up over the joint after the two pieces engage. A lapped scarf joint is secured with nuts and bolts and effectively resists compressional stress in vertical posts.

THE PUZZLE JOINTS

These are not only interesting in themselves, but are often excellent studies in craftsmanship. The majority of them, if to be satisfactory as puzzles, call for very careful setting out and cutting, entailing the same degree of skill that is demanded for high-class cabinet work. For this reason, several illustrations of examples may well find a place in a volume dealing with woodwork joints. As a rule, these puzzles should be made in hardwood, such as dark walnut or beech, as in whitewood the joints are soon liable to wear.

18. Ensuring the 'flush appearance on all its faces' refers to the

- (A) finishing
- (B) strength

- (C) stability
- (D) variation

Correct Answer: (A) finishing

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for the meaning of a 'flush appearance' in the context of a woodwork joint.

Step 2: Analyzing the Phrase:

The text states that scarfing produces a "joint with a smooth or flush appearance on all its faces." The word "smooth" is a direct clue. A "flush" surface in craftsmanship means that two adjoining surfaces are perfectly level, with no projection or recession.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

This quality—being smooth and level—relates to the final look and feel of the joint. This is a matter of the joint's **finishing**. Strength and stability are important properties of a joint, but they are not what 'flush appearance' refers to. 'Variation' is irrelevant.

Step 4: Final Answer:

A smooth, level, or 'flush' appearance is an aspect of the final quality and look of the woodwork, which is known as the finishing.

Quick Tip

Context clues are key. The word "smooth" appearing right next to "flush" strongly suggests that the term refers to the surface quality and appearance, which is part of the finishing process.

19. Which option includes the correct meaning of the underlined phrase in the given sentence ?

Rectangular wrought iron straps are knocked up over the joint after the two pieces engage.

- (A) carved
- (B) assembled
- (C) removed
- (D) created

Correct Answer: (B) assembled

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for the meaning of the phrasal verb "knocked up" in the context of woodworking.

Step 2: Analyzing the Context:

The sentence describes adding iron straps to a joint after the wooden pieces are engaged. The straps are being fitted over the joint. In a practical, hands-on context like woodworking, this implies fitting them together, likely with a hammer or mallet.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

The phrasal verb "to knock up" can have several meanings, but in a construction or assembly context, it means to put something together or assemble it quickly. The straps are being fitted or assembled onto the joint.

- (A) carved: Straps are metal; they are not carved.
- (B) assembled: This fits the context of putting the pieces (straps and joint) together.
- (C) removed: This is the opposite of what is happening.
- (D) created: The straps are pre-existing; they are not being created at that moment.

Step 4: Final Answer:

In this context, "knocked up" means the straps were fitted onto or assembled over the joint.

Quick Tip

Phrasal verbs can have very different meanings depending on the context. Always analyze the surrounding sentence to determine the intended meaning. Here, the context of building a joint makes "assembled" the only logical choice.

20. Select the reason why several illustrations of puzzle joint examples are often showcased in a volume dealing with woodwork joints.

- (A) To contrast characteristics of puzzle joints with other types of joints.
- (B) To address the growing demand for wooden cabinets.
- (C) To cater to the popular and extensive usage among carpenters.
- (D) To foster a better understanding of the required precision and skill.

Correct Answer: (D) To foster a better understanding of the required precision and skill.

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

The question asks for the reason, stated in the text, for including puzzle joints in a woodworking manual.

Step 2: Locating the Reason in the Text:

The passage on Puzzle Joints states they are "often excellent studies in craftsmanship" and

require "very careful setting out and cutting, entailing the same degree of skill that is demanded for high-class cabinet work." This directly links them to the development and demonstration of skill.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

The text explicitly presents puzzle joints as a way to practice and showcase high-level skill. Including them in a manual serves an educational purpose. - (A), (B), and (C) are not mentioned in the text as reasons for including puzzle joints. - (D) perfectly summarizes the text's explanation: they are included to help craftsmen understand and develop the "precision and skill" needed for high-quality work.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The text states that puzzle joints are included because they are excellent studies in craftsmanship and demand a high degree of skill, thus fostering a better understanding of these qualities.

Quick Tip

For "why" questions, look for explicit reasoning in the text, often signaled by words like "because," "for this reason," or "as." Here, "For this reason..." directly introduces the explanation.

21. Choose the correct order of the following statements in the passage.

- (i) The workman cuts out a portion at the end of each beam or joist.
- (ii) The two pieces are placed together to form a joint.
- (iii) The two pieces are secured in their respective positions by screws.
- (iv) The workman measures out a portion in the beam that is equal in depth to half the full depth of the beam, and of equal length to the required scarf.

- (A) (i), (iv), (iii), (ii)
- (B) (ii), (iv), (i), (iii)
- (C) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)
- (D) (iv), (ii), (i), (iii)

Correct Answer: (C) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks to arrange the four given steps for creating a half-lap scarfed joint in the correct logical and chronological order based on the text.

Step 2: Reconstructing the Process from the Text:

The text describes the process as follows: 1. First, a portion must be defined: "...equal in depth to half the full depth of the beam, and of equal length to the required scarf." This is

the measurement and planning phase, corresponding to statement (iv). 2. Next, the portion is physically removed: "...a portion is cut out at the end of each beam or joist..." This is the cutting phase, corresponding to statement (i). 3. After cutting, the pieces are joined: "The two pieces, before they are placed together, form a joint with the projecting part fitting into the recessed portion..." This is the assembly phase, corresponding to statement (ii). 4. Finally, the joint is made permanent: "...and the two pieces being secured in their respective positions by screws." This is the securing phase, corresponding to statement (iii).

Step 3: Final Answer:

The logical sequence of actions is Measure -> Cut -> Assemble -> Secure. This corresponds to the order (iv), (i), (ii), (iii), which is option (C).

Quick Tip

For sequencing questions, think about the logical flow of a process. You always measure before you cut, you cut before you assemble, and you assemble before you fasten.

22. Which quality makes hardwood the choice for puzzle joints ?

- (A) high moisture content
- (B) colour and shine
- (C) sturdiness or density
- (D) shrinkage and swelling

Correct Answer: (C) sturdiness or density

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks why hardwood is the preferred material for puzzle joints, according to the text.

Step 2: Locating the Reason in the Text:

The last sentence of the passage provides the answer by explaining the problem with the alternative: "...as in whitewood the joints are soon liable to wear."

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

The text recommends hardwood (like walnut or beech) because whitewood (a type of softwood) wears out quickly. Therefore, hardwood is chosen for its ability to resist wear. This resistance to wear comes from its greater hardness, density, and durability. - (A) High moisture content is generally undesirable in woodworking.

- (B) Colour and shine are aesthetic qualities, not functional ones related to wear.

- (C) Sturdiness or density directly relates to a wood's ability to resist wear and tear, making it the correct reason.

- (D) Shrinkage and swelling are wood movement issues; while important, they are not the reason given for choosing hardwood over whitewood in this context.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Hardwood is chosen because it does not wear out easily like whitewood. This durability is due to its sturdiness and density.

Quick Tip

Often, a text explains a choice by stating the disadvantage of the alternative. Understanding why something is not used can tell you why the recommended option is used. Here, whitewood's lack of durability implies hardwood is chosen for its durability.

Directions (Questions 23-32): Read the excerpt of a published interview by Lawrence Rubin where he speaks to Jessica Stone on Play Therapy in the Digital Age. Answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate answer.

LAWRENCE RUBIN: *Hi, Jessica. Thanks for joining me today. How did you become interested in digital play therapy, which really is cutting-edge and somewhat controversial with children?*

JESSICA STONE: *I am a licensed psychologist with a specialty in play therapy. Within it, digital play therapy has become one of those areas of interest over the last 20 years, stemming from experiences with my own kids, who had this whole portion of their world that I didn't really understand, know about, or enter into. It struck me as a little bit ironic and maybe even hypocritical that here I spend my time at work and my energy in learning and doing play therapy with children and entering their world, while my own kids have this whole portion of theirs that I was putting no effort into understanding. And so, I kind of had to smack myself upside the head and say, all right, I need to learn more about this. Why is this important to them? Why are they interested in it ?*

Long story short, I ended up entering an online game that my oldest two (of four children) were both playing at the time. I am no digital native by any means, and I was not very good at these games, but the point was that I was taking interest. I was listening to them. I was asking them questions. We were having conversations about what happened in the game, what quest they were working on; things that were important to them that prior to my entering their world, I couldn't participate in or even understand. I began to see that because this co-play was so impactful with my own children, I needed to incorporate it into my work, which really opened the door to what I have been doing for all these years.

LAWRENCE RUBIN : *So, you recognized that technology was so important and present in your kids' life that you would be almost doing a disservice to your young clients if you didn't cross that bridge into their digital world. Tell me, what exactly is digital play therapy ?*

JESSICA STONE: *Digital play therapy is a modality that is based in speaking the client's language through what I call the four C's, which are competency, culture, comfort, and capability. These are basic elements of therapy in general, but digital play therapy in particular is couched within the broader context of prescriptive play therapy, which taps into what Charles*

Schaefer calls the therapeutic powers of play. So, the point is that there is a foundation for it. It's not just, oh, let's just jump on this bandwagon and start throwing these digital things into what we're doing. We as clinicians need to have a very firm and solid foundation in what it is we're doing and why we're doing it regardless of our theoretical foundation, therapeutic modality, and interventions, or whether the platform is virtual or face-to-face. And as in all therapies, we must ground our interventions in solid case conceptualization and treatment planning.

23. What is the primary purpose of this passage?

- (A) To highlight the necessity of "digital play therapy" in terms of its foundational benefits and theoretical advantages.
- (B) To showcase the debate regarding the pros and cons of "digital play therapy" with opinions of an expert.
- (C) To alert the readers to the inevitability of a shift from conventional therapeutic methods to modern ones like "digital play therapy".
- (D) To explore the mindset of an expert with regards to the fallibilities of the new "digital play therapy".

Correct Answer: (A) To highlight the necessity of "digital play therapy" in terms of its foundational benefits and theoretical advantages.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for the main purpose of the interview excerpt. We need to identify the central theme that Jessica Stone's responses are built around.

Step 2: Analyzing the Passage's Content:

Jessica Stone first explains her personal journey into digital play therapy, emphasizing how it helped her connect with her own children and, by extension, her clients. She then defines it, grounding it in established therapeutic principles like "prescriptive play therapy" and the "therapeutic powers of play." She stresses the need for a "firm and solid foundation." The overall tone is positive and advocates for the thoughtful integration of this modality.

Step 3: Evaluating the Options:

- (A) This aligns perfectly. She discusses the necessity (connecting with kids in their world), its foundation, and its benefits (impactful co-play, speaking the client's language).
- (B) There is no debate presented. The passage only shows Stone's expert opinion in favor of it.
- (C) While she advocates for it, she doesn't frame it as an "inevitable shift" from conventional methods but rather an integration.
- (D) She does not discuss any "fallibilities" of the new therapy; she focuses on its strengths and proper application.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The primary purpose is to present an expert's view on why digital play therapy is a necessary

and well-founded therapeutic approach.

Quick Tip

To find the primary purpose, look at the overall message the author or speaker is trying to convey. Here, Jessica Stone is making a case for digital play therapy, explaining its origins and theoretical basis.

24. What is the tone conveyed by the speaker when she states - "... I kind of had to smack myself upside the head..."?

- (A) reflective
- (B) discouraged
- (C) confident
- (D) hypocritical

Correct Answer: (A) reflective

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks to identify the tone of a specific, colloquial phrase used by Jessica Stone.

Step 2: Analyzing the Phrase in Context:

The phrase "smack myself upside the head" is an idiom for having a sudden, self-critical realization. She uses it after explaining the irony of connecting with her clients' worlds while ignoring her own children's. She is looking back on her past behavior, realizing her mistake, and deciding to change. This act of looking back and analyzing one's own past actions is reflection.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- (A) **reflective**: This fits perfectly. She is looking back on a past oversight and thinking critically about it.
- (B) **discouraged**: She isn't discouraged; the realization motivates her to take positive action ("I need to learn more").
- (C) **confident**: The phrase expresses a moment of realizing a mistake, not confidence.
- (D) **hypocritical**: She recognizes that her past behavior was "hypocritical," but the tone of the phrase itself is one of self-realization or reflection on that hypocrisy, not a hypocritical tone.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The phrase indicates a moment of self-critical realization about a past inconsistency. This is a reflective tone.

Quick Tip

Idiomatic expressions often carry a specific emotional tone. Analyze what the idiom means in context to understand the speaker's feeling at that moment. "Smacking oneself on the head" typically signals a "d'oh" moment of sudden, sometimes rueful, insight.

25. In the line, "...you would be almost doing a disservice to your young clients...", the word 'disservice' refers to being

- (A) prejudiced
- (B) unfair and unhelpful
- (C) misled
- (D) stubborn and inflexible

Correct Answer: (B) unfair and unhelpful

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for the meaning of the word "disservice" in the context of the sentence.

Step 2: Defining 'Disservice':

A "disservice" is an action that harms or disadvantages someone. It is a failure to provide proper service or help.

Step 3: Analyzing the Context:

Lawrence Rubin suggests that by not entering the digital world of young clients, a therapist would be failing them. This failure would be harmful because the therapist wouldn't be able to connect with a significant part of the client's life. This action would be both unhelpful to the therapeutic process and unfair to the client who expects the therapist to understand their world.

Step 4: Evaluating the Options:

- (A) Prejudiced: This means having a preconceived opinion, which is not the core meaning of disservice.
- (B) Unfair and unhelpful: This combination accurately captures the essence of doing a disservice – being unhelpful where help is expected, which is unfair to the person in need.
- (C) Misled: This means causing someone to have a wrong idea, which is a possible but not a primary meaning of disservice.
- (D) Stubborn and inflexible: These are character traits that might lead to doing a disservice, but they are not the meaning of the word itself.

Step 5: Final Answer:

The most accurate meaning of doing a "disservice" in this context is to act in a way that is unhelpful and ultimately unfair to the client.

Quick Tip

When defining a word, look for the option that best fits the specific context. A therapist's job is to be helpful; failing to do so (being unhelpful) is a disservice.

26. How was Jessica Stone impacted by an online game ?

- (A) She could finally understand her children's behaviour.
- (B) She began to productively communicate with her children.
- (C) She noticed a depression in her professional life.
- (D) She grew to love online games herself.

Correct Answer: (B) She began to productively communicate with her children.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks about the specific impact that playing an online game with her children had on Jessica Stone.

Step 2: Locating the Relevant Information:

In her "Long story short" explanation, Stone describes the effects of joining the game. She says, "I was listening to them. I was asking them questions. We were having conversations about what happened in the game, what quest they were working on; things that were important to them that prior to my entering their world, I couldn't participate in or even understand."

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

The key impact was the opening of communication. By participating in their world, she was able to have conversations about things that mattered to them. - (A) is too strong; she began to understand a portion of their world, not all their "behaviour."

- (B) accurately reflects the outcome: she started having productive conversations and communicating with them about their interests.

- (C) is the opposite of what happened; this experience enhanced her professional life by "opening the door" to her future work.

- (D) The text says she was "not very good at these games," and the point was "taking interest," not that she grew to love them herself.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The direct impact of playing the online game was that it enabled her to communicate effectively with her children about their interests.

Quick Tip

Focus on the specific outcomes mentioned in the text. The passage explicitly details the new kinds of conversations she was able to have, making communication the central impact.

27. What does the interviewee mean when she says "I am no digital native" ?

- (A) She wasn't born into a family with digital skills.
- (B) She was averse to all technology, especially online games.
- (C) She was an amateur in using technology or playing digital games.
- (D) She lacked the technical training required to operate digital technology.

Correct Answer: (C) She was an amateur in using technology or playing digital games.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for the meaning of the term "digital native."

Step 2: Defining 'Digital Native':

A "digital native" is a person who has grown up in the digital age, familiar with computers and the internet from an early age. The opposite is a "digital immigrant," someone who had to learn to use technology as an adult. By saying she is "no digital native," Stone is identifying herself as a digital immigrant.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Her statement, followed by "and I was not very good at these games," clarifies her meaning. She is indicating that using this technology does not come naturally to her; she is not an expert and had to learn it. - (A) It refers to the era one grew up in, not one's family.

- (B) She was not averse; she made a conscious effort to learn and engage with it.

- (C) This is the correct interpretation. She is saying she is not an expert and is inexperienced, i.e., an amateur.

- (D) It implies a lack of inherent familiarity, not necessarily a lack of formal "technical training."

Step 4: Final Answer:

The phrase "no digital native" means that she did not grow up with digital technology and is therefore not naturally skilled or experienced in it, making her an amateur.

Quick Tip

"Digital native" is a common term. If you encounter such a term, use the surrounding context to infer its meaning. Her admission of being "not very good at these games" is a direct clue.

28. Which skill does the interviewee display with the usage of the phrase, "Long story short"?

- (A) rephrasing
- (B) circumvention
- (C) discussion
- (D) brevity

Correct Answer: (D) brevity

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks what skill is demonstrated by using the idiom "Long story short."

Step 2: Analyzing the Idiom:

"Long story short" is a conversational marker used to indicate that the speaker is going to omit details and get straight to the main point. It is a tool for summarization and conciseness.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

The skill of being concise and to the point is **brevity**. - (A) Rephrasing is saying the same thing in different words.

- (B) Circumvention is avoiding a topic. She is summarizing it, not avoiding it.

- (C) Discussion is the broad act of talking about something.

- (D) Brevity means concise and exact use of words. This is precisely what "Long story short" signals.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The phrase "Long story short" is used to be brief and concise, which is a demonstration of the skill of brevity.

Quick Tip

Understand the function of common conversational idioms. "Long story short" is a classic example of a phrase used to manage the flow of information and keep a narrative brief.

29. Which of these options best describes the expression "jump on this bandwagon"?

- (A) To get to the conclusion too hastily
- (B) To adopt an opinion because it is fashionable
- (C) To re-think previously made decisions

(D) To jump into action before thinking it through

Correct Answer: (B) To adopt an opinion because it is fashionable

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for the meaning of the idiom "jump on this bandwagon."

Step 2: Defining the Idiom:

The "bandwagon effect" is a psychological phenomenon where people do something primarily because other people are doing it, regardless of their own beliefs. To "jump on the bandwagon" means to join a popular trend or activity, often to be part of the crowd or because it's the fashionable thing to do.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Jessica Stone says, "It's not just, oh, let's just jump on this bandwagon..." She is cautioning against adopting digital therapy simply because it's a new and popular trend. - (A) This relates to hasty judgment, but not specifically to trends.

- (B) This is the core meaning. Adopting something because it is popular or "fashionable."

- (C) This is unrelated to the idiom's meaning.

- (D) This describes impulsiveness, which is related but misses the key element of joining a popular trend.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The expression "jump on this bandwagon" means to adopt a trend or opinion because it is popular and fashionable.

Quick Tip

"Jumping on the bandwagon" specifically refers to joining a popular movement or trend. The key idea is conformity to what is currently in vogue.

30. Which of the following is the least likely inference to be drawn from the given passage?

(A) "digital play therapy" shares the basic elements with any general type of therapy.

(B) "digital play therapy" became an point of interest for Jessica Stone because of her experiences at home.

(C) "digital play therapy" still lacks a proper foundation to make it worthwhile for use.

(D) "digital play therapy" allowed Jessica Stone to find a new way of conversing with children.

Correct Answer: (C) "digital play therapy" still lacks a proper foundation to make it worthwhile for use.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for the inference that is LEAST supported by, or is contradicted by, the passage.

Step 2: Evaluating Each Inference:

- (A) Stone states that the "four C's" are "basic elements of therapy in general." This inference is **likely**.
- (B) Stone explicitly states that her interest "stemming from experiences with my own kids." This inference is **likely**.
- (C) This is directly contradicted by Stone's argument. She states, "the point is that there is a foundation for it," mentioning "prescriptive play therapy" and "the therapeutic powers of play." She argues against using it without a foundation, but confirms that a foundation exists. Therefore, this inference is **least likely**.
- (D) She describes how "co-play" with her children led to "conversations about what happened in the game... things that were important to them." This inference is **likely**.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The passage's main point is that digital play therapy DOES have a solid foundation. Therefore, the statement that it lacks one is the least likely inference and is, in fact, contradicted by the text.

Quick Tip

For "least likely inference" questions, you are looking for the option that either has no support in the text or is directly contradicted by the text. The incorrect answer is the one that goes against the author's main argument.

31. What does the phrase 'speaking the client's language' refer to, in the text ? (Digital play therapy is a modality that is based in speaking the client's language...)

- (A) Highlighting the pros
- (B) Providing lucrative offers
- (C) Making the services popular
- (D) Addressing their needs

Correct Answer: (D) Addressing their needs

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for the meaning of the metaphorical phrase "speaking the client's language"

in a therapeutic context.

Step 2: Analyzing the Phrase in Context:

In therapy, "speaking the client's language" does not mean using their literal language (e.g., English, Spanish). It means communicating and interacting in a way that is meaningful, comfortable, and relevant to the client. For children in the digital age, their "language" involves the culture, activities, and communication styles of their digital world. Engaging with them on this level is how a therapist connects with them and understands their world.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

By engaging with them through their preferred medium (digital play), the therapist can better understand their experiences, concerns, and needs. This connection is fundamental to addressing those needs effectively. - (A), (B), and (C) are business or marketing concepts and are not relevant to the therapeutic meaning of the phrase. - (D) Addressing their needs is the ultimate goal of therapy. Speaking their language is the method to understand and therefore meet those needs. It's the most fitting answer.

Step 4: Final Answer:

In this context, 'speaking the client's language' is a method for understanding and connecting with the client in order to effectively address their therapeutic needs.

Quick Tip

Metaphors in professional contexts often have specific meanings. "Speaking someone's language" is a common metaphor for understanding their perspective and communicating in a way that resonates with them, ultimately to meet their needs.

32. What is Jessica Stone's opinion on "digital play therapy" as per the text ?

- (A) It has to be accepted as the new form of therapy as the world is growing increasingly digitalised.
- (B) It has replaced "prescriptive play therapy" because it has more therapeutic powers.
- (C) It has to be regarded as an important part of "play therapy" because allows for communication through its mode of co-play.
- (D) It can be practiced by everyone who wishes to engage in co-play with their children.

Correct Answer: (C) It has to be regarded as an important part of "play therapy" because allows for communication through its mode of co-play.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks to summarize Jessica Stone's overall opinion on digital play therapy based

on the entire excerpt.

Step 2: Synthesizing Jessica Stone's Views:

Stone's main points are: 1. It is a vital tool for connecting with children in their modern world ("entering their world"). 2. Her own experience showed that this "co-play" was "so impactful" in fostering communication. 3. It is not just a trend but is grounded in established theories ("couched within the broader context of prescriptive play therapy"). 4. It must be practiced with a "firm and solid foundation" by trained clinicians.

Step 3: Evaluating the Options:

- (A) She argues for its importance but doesn't say it must be accepted as "the" new form, more as an integrated part.
- (B) This is incorrect. She says it is "couched within" or part of prescriptive play therapy, not that it has replaced it.
- (C) This is a strong summary. It identifies it as an "important part" of play therapy and highlights its key benefit, which she discovered personally: allowing communication through "co-play."
- (D) This is incorrect. She stresses that "we as clinicians" need a "firm and solid foundation," implying it is a professional practice, not for "everyone."

Step 4: Final Answer:

Option (C) best captures her nuanced position: digital play therapy is an important component of the broader field, and its value lies in its ability to facilitate communication via co-play.

Quick Tip

To determine an author's opinion, synthesize their key arguments from across the entire passage. Look for a summary that is both accurate and comprehensive, avoiding options that are too extreme or misrepresent the relationships between concepts.

Direction for Questions from VI to IX Passages: Read the given passage and answer the questions by choosing the most appropriate answer.

Passage VI

Down in rain-swept Wiltshire last week, I was able to enjoy a Christmas tree, Christmas crackers, mistletoe, etc. I was able to sing carols and wish everyone I met a happy Christmas. In America, it seems, I'd have been outlawed if I'd attempted any such thing. According to Andrew Stephen in the *New Statesman*, Americans have become so desperate not to offend religious minorities that Christmas in America is now most definitely not politically correct and, in some cases, literally illegal.

In Kentucky, for example, school bus drivers were warned on no account to say "Merry Christmas" to children getting on or off their buses. In Philadelphia, you are breaking the law, says Stephen, "if you have a Christmas tree in your home - you may be subject to a \$300 fine". A nursery school teacher in Washington, he goes on, has temporarily removed the "t" from the

letters of the alphabet that she has strung around the classroom: "It looked a bit too much like a cross for comfort". Oh, and schools in Scarsdale, New York "have banned the American tradition of "candy canes", striped mint sweets in the shape of walking sticks; they could be construed as shepherds' crooks, you see, and we all know what that means at the time of the year".

My Christmas in Wiltshire may have been wet but at least it felt like a real Christmas and not like this kind of anodyne travesty, disinfected of all reference to what the holiday is about.

33. Which of the statements do you think does not support the author's idea in the passage?

- (A) A nursery school teacher's extreme attempt not to offend authorities during holiday time.
- (B) The visible signs of festivities were not inconspicuous in America.
- (C) Prohibition of candy canes since they were obvious holiday shapes.
- (D) The conventional etiquette of the season was discouraged in public.

Correct Answer: (B) The visible signs of festivities were not inconspicuous in America.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks to identify the statement that contradicts or does not support the author's central idea presented in the passage.

Step 2: Analyzing the Author's Idea:

The author's main point is that in America, Christmas has become overly "politically correct" to the extent that its traditions and symbols are being suppressed or removed from public life to avoid offending religious minorities. The author describes this as a "travesty."

Step 3: Evaluating the Options:

(A) The passage mentions a nursery school teacher removing the letter "t" because it looked like a cross. This is an example of an "extreme attempt" not to offend and **supports** the author's idea.

(B) The author argues that visible signs of festivities *are* being hidden or made inconspicuous. Examples include banning "Merry Christmas" on buses, fines for Christmas trees, removing the letter "t", and banning candy canes. Therefore, the statement that these signs were "not inconspicuous" (i.e., they were obvious and visible) directly **contradicts** the author's argument.

(C) The passage explicitly states that candy canes were banned because they could be "construed as shepherds' crooks," which is a religious symbol. This **supports** the author's idea.

(D) The passage mentions that bus drivers were warned not to say "Merry Christmas," which is a conventional etiquette of the season. This act of discouraging it in public **supports** the author's idea.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The only statement that does not support the author's idea is (B), as it claims the opposite of what the author is trying to convey.

Quick Tip

In "does not support" or "contradicts" questions, first, identify the author's main argument or tone. Then, evaluate each option to see which one presents an opposing viewpoint or a fact that undermines the author's claims.

34. The last sentence in the passage conveys that the writer :

- (A) tacitly approves of the way Christmas is approached in America.
- (B) disagrees with the views and opinions of Andrew Stephen.
- (C) is content to have had his share of the season's revelry in Wiltshire.
- (D) sympathizes with the religious minorities.

Correct Answer: (C) is content to have had his share of the season's revelry in Wiltshire.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for the meaning conveyed by the final sentence of the passage.

Step 2: Analyzing the Last Sentence:

The last sentence is: "My Christmas in Wiltshire may have been wet but at least it felt like a real Christmas and not like this kind of anodyne travesty, disinfected of all reference to what the holiday is about."

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

The author contrasts his experience in Wiltshire with the situation in America.

- "My Christmas in Wiltshire may have been wet but at least it felt like a real Christmas..."
- This phrase shows his satisfaction and contentment with his experience, despite the bad weather. He values its authenticity.
- "...and not like this kind of anodyne travesty..." - He uses strong negative words ("anodyne," "travesty") to describe the American Christmas he has been reading about, showing clear disapproval.
- Let's evaluate the options based on this analysis:
 - (A) The author clearly disapproves of the American approach, so this is incorrect.
 - (B) The author uses Andrew Stephen's account to support his own argument. He agrees with Stephen, not disagrees. So, this is incorrect.
 - (C) The phrase "at least it felt like a real Christmas" directly expresses his contentment with his experience in Wiltshire, making this the correct choice.
 - (D) The author's focus is on the overcorrection by the majority, not on expressing sympathy for the minorities. His tone is critical of the outcome, not empathetic towards the cause. So, this is incorrect.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The last sentence clearly conveys the writer's contentment with the "real" Christmas he expe-

rienced in Wiltshire.

Quick Tip

Pay close attention to contrasting words like "but," "at least," or "unlike." They often signal the author's preference or main point in a concluding sentence.

35. Which of the following words from the passage, most closely resemble the meaning "anodyne" and "construed" ?

- (A) pernicious, blatant
- (B) jilted, misinterpreted
- (C) unobjectionable, interpreted
- (D) menacing, unequivocal

Correct Answer: (C) unobjectionable, interpreted

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for the best synonyms for the words "anodyne" and "construed" from the given options.

Step 2: Defining the Words:

- **Anodyne:** In the context "anodyne travesty," it means something that is deliberately inoffensive, bland, or unlikely to cause controversy. It's something made harmless or weak.
- **Construed:** In the context "they could be construed as shepherds' crooks," it means to interpret a word or action in a particular way.

Step 3: Evaluating the Options:

- (A) pernicious (harmful), blatant (obvious) - Incorrect meanings.
- (B) jilted (rejected), misinterpreted - "Misinterpreted" is close to "construed," but it implies a wrong interpretation, which is not necessary. "Jilted" is completely unrelated to "anodyne."
- (C) unobjectionable (not open to objection; acceptable), interpreted - "Unobjectionable" is a very close synonym for "anodyne" in this context, meaning made so as not to offend. "Interpreted" is a direct synonym for "construed." This is the best fit.
- (D) menacing (threatening), unequivocal (unambiguous) - Incorrect meanings.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The pair "unobjectionable, interpreted" most closely matches the meanings of "anodyne" and "construed."

Quick Tip

When faced with vocabulary questions based on a passage, always re-read the sentence where the word is used. The context provides crucial clues to its precise meaning.

36. What parts of speech do the words 'religious', 'travesty' and 'temporarily' belong to ?

- (A) adjective, noun, adverb
- (B) noun, adjective, adjective
- (C) adverb, verb, adverb
- (D) noun, noun, adjective

Correct Answer: (A) adjective, noun, adverb

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks to identify the correct part of speech for each of the three words: 'religious', 'travesty', and 'temporarily'.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

1. **religious:** This word is used in the phrase "religious minorities." It describes the noun "minorities." A word that describes or modifies a noun is an **adjective**.
2. **travesty:** This word is used in the phrase "anodyne travesty." It is a thing—a distorted or absurd representation of something. A word that names a person, place, thing, or idea is a **noun**.
3. **temporarily:** This word is used in the phrase "has temporarily removed the 't'." It describes how the action of removing was done (the verb "removed"). A word that modifies a verb, adjective, or another adverb is an **adverb**.

Step 3: Matching with Options:

The correct sequence of parts of speech is Adjective, Noun, Adverb. This corresponds to option (A).

Step 4: Final Answer:

The correct parts of speech are adjective for 'religious', noun for 'travesty', and adverb for 'temporarily'.

Quick Tip

To identify a part of speech, look at the word's function in the sentence. Does it describe a noun (adjective)? Is it a thing or concept (noun)? Does it describe an action or a quality (adverb)? The suffix "-ly" often indicates an adverb.

37. Which of the following is the most appropriate title for the passage?

- (A) Abolishing Christmas
- (B) Christmas past and present
- (C) The everchanging tradition of Christmas
- (D) Transcending beliefs

Correct Answer: (A) Abolishing Christmas

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for the most suitable title that captures the central theme and tone of the passage.

Step 2: Analyzing the Passage's Theme and Tone:

The passage describes how Christmas traditions in America are being suppressed and even made "literally illegal" out of a "desperate" fear of offending minorities. The author uses strong, negative language like "outlawed," "breaking the law," "travesty," and "disinfected." The tone is not neutral; it's critical and somewhat alarmist.

Step 3: Evaluating the Options:

- (A) **Abolishing Christmas:** While hyperbolic, this title captures the author's strong sense that the fundamental nature of Christmas is being systematically erased or "abolished." Given the examples of making traditions illegal, it aligns with the passage's critical and extreme tone.
- (B) **Christmas past and present:** This is too general and neutral. The passage is not a simple comparison but a strong critique of the present situation in a specific place (America).
- (C) **The everchanging tradition of Christmas:** This title is also too neutral. The author isn't just observing change; he is decrying it as a negative "travesty."
- (D) **Transcending beliefs:** This title suggests a positive theme of rising above religious differences, which is the opposite of the author's point. The author believes the attempt to do this has failed and ruined the holiday.

Step 4: Final Answer:

"Abolishing Christmas" best reflects the author's critical tone and the severity of the situation as he portrays it.

Quick Tip

When choosing a title, consider both the topic and the author's tone. A good title reflects not just what the passage is about, but also the author's perspective (e.g., critical, neutral, supportive).

Passage VII

Economic historians have argued that the Industrial Revolution in Britain could not have occurred without the capital that became available from the plunder of India. The sudden acceleration of the revolution in Britain, R. P. Dutt points out, coincides with the establishment of British rule in India. He writes, "In 1757 came the Battle of Plassey and the wealth of India began to flood the country in an ever-growing stream... in 1764 came the spinning jenny of Hargreaves; in 1765 came Watt's steam engine, patented in 1769; in 1769 came the water frame of Arkwright followed by his patents in 1775 for carding, drawing and spinning machines; in 1779 the mule of Crompton and 1785 the power loom of Cartwright; and in 1788 the steam engine was applied to blast furnaces." These inventions, Dutt argues, did not result from some "special and unaccountable burst of inventive genius," but from the accumulation of enough capital to make possible the largescale outlay needed to turn the inventions into functional fortunes.

Contemporary accounts attest to the devastation that followed in India. "This fine country," one of the East India's own residents reported, "which flourished under the most despotic and arbitrary government is verging towards ruin." Francis Buchanan, who surveyed the country in the early 1800s, wrote: "The natives allege that, although they were often squeezed by the Mogul officers, and on all occasions were treated with utmost contempt, they preferred suffering these evils to the mode that has been adopted of selling their lands when they fall in arrears, which is a practice they cannot endure. Besides, bribery went a great way on most occasions, and they allege that, bribes included, they did not actually pay one half of what they do now." Both agricultural self-sufficiency and what by many accounts was a growing industrial economy were broken down. For the peasant, insecurity, impoverishment, and indebtedness followed. The shadow of famine stalked the next century. The new system of land taxes introduced with the Permanent Settlement of 1793 turned the zamindars, who were originally tax collectors, into landowners with new rights to evict the peasants who cultivated the lands for not paying the revenues.

38. According to the passage, which of the options accelerated the burst of inventive genius in Britain?

- (A) The plethora of inventions in the spinning industry
- (B) The prevalent custom of bribery in the bureaucracy
- (C) The funds from its colony that fell into the coffers of the British Raj
- (D) Inventions that turned the country into functional fortunes.

Correct Answer: (C) The funds from its colony that fell into the coffers of the British Raj

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks what, according to the passage, was the key factor that accelerated the "burst of inventive genius" (i.e., the Industrial Revolution) in Britain.

Step 2: Analyzing the Passage's Argument:

The passage explicitly argues against the idea that the inventions were a "special and unaccountable burst of inventive genius." Instead, it states that the Industrial Revolution "could not have occurred without the capital that became available from the plunder of India." It further states that the inventions were made possible by "the accumulation of enough capital to make possible the largescale outlay needed."

Step 3: Evaluating the Options:

(A) The inventions were the result of the acceleration, not the cause of it, according to the passage's main argument.

(B) Bribery is mentioned in the context of India's problems, not as a factor in Britain's industrialization.

(C) This directly reflects the passage's central thesis: "the wealth of India began to flood the country [Britain] in an ever-growing stream," providing the necessary capital.

(D) The passage argues that capital was needed to turn inventions into functional fortunes, not the other way around. The capital was the prerequisite.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The passage clearly states that the capital from the plunder of India was the fuel that accelerated the Industrial Revolution in Britain.

Quick Tip

Look for explicit cause-and-effect statements in the passage. Phrases like "could not have occurred without" or "resulted from" are strong indicators of the author's main argument.

39. Which could be the prime attributing factor responsible for the disintegration of the Indian economy ?

(A) The growing indebtedness among the farmer fraternity

(B) Widespread penury among the masses

(C) The plight of those who were still reeling under the Mogul atrocities

(D) All of the above

Correct Answer: (D) All of the above

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for the primary factor(s) that led to the breakdown of the Indian economy as described in the passage.

Step 2: Identifying Key Factors from the Passage:

The passage describes several interconnected problems that followed British rule:

- "Both agricultural self-sufficiency and what by many accounts was a growing industrial economy were broken down."
- "For the peasant, insecurity, impoverishment, and indebtedness followed." This covers options (A) and (B).
- The passage also states that the natives preferred the problems under the Moguls to the new British system, indicating the new system was even worse. The new system of selling lands for arrears and higher payments ("they did not actually pay one half of what they do now") led to the disintegration. While not Mogul atrocities themselves, the comparison highlights the severity of the new plight, which built upon existing structures. The "plight" was made worse by the British.

Step 3: Evaluating the Options:

(A) "growing indebtedness among the farmer fraternity" is explicitly mentioned.

(B) "Widespread penury among the masses" (penury means extreme poverty) is a direct consequence mentioned ("impoverishment").

(C) "The plight of those who were still reeling under the Mogul atrocities" is indirectly supported. The passage makes it clear the British system was even worse than the Mogul system, exacerbating the suffering of the people.

Given that (A) and (B) are direct results of the British policies described, and these policies were considered worse than the previous regime's, all these factors collectively describe the disintegration of the economy. Therefore, "All of the above" is the most comprehensive answer.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The disintegration of the Indian economy was a complex issue resulting from multiple factors, including peasant indebtedness, widespread poverty, and a new, oppressive system of land revenue, all of which are mentioned or alluded to in the passage.

Quick Tip

When an "All of the above" option is present, carefully check if more than one of the other options is supported by the text. If you can confirm at least two are correct, "All of the above" is likely the intended answer.

40. The first paragraph is a fine example of

- (A) oral histories
- (B) review writing
- (C) chronological data

(D) journal jottings

Correct Answer: (C) chronological data

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks to categorize the style or content of the first paragraph.

Step 2: Analyzing the First Paragraph:

The paragraph lists a sequence of events with their specific years:

- "In **1757** came the Battle of Plassey..."
- "...in **1764** came the spinning jenny..."
- "...in **1765** came Watt's steam engine, patented in **1769**..."
- "...in **1769** came the water frame of Arkwright..."
- "...in **1779** the mule of Crompton and **1785** the power loom..."

This method of listing events in the order they occurred is a clear presentation of chronological data.

Step 3: Evaluating the Options:

- (A) Oral histories are based on spoken accounts, not a written list of dates and inventions.
- (B) Review writing involves evaluating or assessing something, which is not the primary function here.
- (C) Chronological data refers to information arranged in order of time. This perfectly describes the structure of the paragraph.
- (D) Journal jottings are typically personal, informal notes, which doesn't fit the formal, historical tone of the paragraph.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The first paragraph is a prime example of presenting chronological data to support an argument.

Quick Tip

Look for organizational patterns in paragraphs. The presence of multiple dates arranged in sequence is a strong clue for "chronological order" or "chronological data."

41. After the Permanent Settlement of 1793, the turn of events led to

- (A) Tax collectors monopolising the levy on peasants' lands
- (B) Zamindars proclaiming themselves to be legal land owners
- (C) Mogul officers donning the garb of tax collectors and harassing farmers
- (D) Peasants were forced to become victims of the widespread famine in the country

Correct Answer: (B) Zamindars proclaiming themselves to be legal land owners

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for the specific outcome of the Permanent Settlement of 1793 as described in the passage.

Step 2: Locating Relevant Information:

The answer is found in the very last sentence of the passage: "The new system of land taxes introduced with the Permanent Settlement of 1793 turned the zamindars, who were originally tax collectors, into landowners with new rights to evict the peasants who cultivated the lands for not paying the revenues."

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

This sentence explicitly states that the zamindars, who were previously just tax collectors, were made into legal landowners by the new system.

- Option (A) is partially true but not the core change. The core change was their legal status.
- Option (B) directly captures this core change: the zamindars became legal landowners.
- Option (C) is incorrect; the passage distinguishes between the previous Mogul officers and the new system under the British.
- Option (D), while a consequence of the overall economic devastation, is not the direct legal change brought about by the Permanent Settlement itself. The change in land ownership was the direct event.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The Permanent Settlement of 1793 legally transformed zamindars from tax collectors into landowners.

Quick Tip

For questions that mention a specific term, date, or event from the passage (like "Permanent Settlement of 1793"), scan the text to find that exact phrase. The answer is usually in the same sentence or the one immediately following it.

42. The passage could probably be an excerpt from

- (A) an economic report
- (B) the national movement
- (C) a memoir
- (D) a scientific abstract

Correct Answer: (B) the national movement

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks to identify the most likely source or context from which this passage was taken.

Step 2: Analyzing the Passage's Content and Perspective:

The passage does more than just list economic facts. It presents a strong, critical argument about British colonialism. Its central thesis is that Britain's prosperity (Industrial Revolution) was built on the "plunder of India," which led to India's "devastation" and "ruin."

Step 3: Evaluating the Options:

(A) An economic report might be more neutral and data-focused. While this passage uses economic data, its perspective is highly critical and narrative-driven, using strong words like "plunder" and "devastation."

(B) The economic critique of British rule, particularly the "drain of wealth" theory, was a fundamental ideological pillar of the Indian national movement. Leaders and writers of the movement frequently used such arguments to build a case for independence by highlighting the exploitative nature of colonialism. The passage's tone and argument fit perfectly within the literature of the national movement.

(C) A memoir is a personal account or autobiography. This passage is written in a formal, historical style, not a personal one.

(D) A scientific abstract is a brief summary of a scientific research paper, which is completely irrelevant to the topic.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Given its strong anti-colonial economic argument, the passage is most likely an excerpt from a text related to the Indian national movement.

Quick Tip

To determine the source of a passage, analyze its purpose and perspective. Is it just informing (like a report), or is it trying to persuade or argue a particular point of view (like political or historical commentary)? The latter is often the case in passages like this.

Passage VIII

The news made me very happy indeed. I would be married. There would be music, I would hear the women ululating. How exciting that would be! Yet I felt scared at the same time. I cannot express the apprehensions that came to my mind. Meanwhile, the various things necessary for the ceremony began to arrive. Relatives and guests began pouring in. I was scared to death by all this. I did not talk to anyone but spent most of the time weeping. Everybody did their best to reassure me. They embraced me, but the unspoken agony in my mind did not lift. Later on, I was cheered up by the ornaments, the red wedding sari and the wedding music. I

forgot my earlier worries and went about laughing and watching the elaborate preparations. My happiness knew no bounds. When everything was over the next day, I heard people asking my mother, "Are they leaving today?" I thought they were referring to the guests. Then the music started. There was an air of festivity. The guests must be leaving now, I thought. It made me happy and I went about following my mother. Presently everybody assembled in the house. Some looked happy, but others were in tears. They made me really frightened. Then my brothers, aunts, uncles, and my mother all took me in their arms by turn as they burst into tears. Their tears made me so sad that I began to cry too. I knew my mother was going to hand me to the other family. I tightened my hold on her and pleaded, "Don't give me over to them, Mother!" that made everybody present even more upset. They broke down and tried to say nice words to console me. My mother took me in her arms and said, "You are a good girl, you understand everything, don't you?" God is with us; you needn't be afraid. You are going to come back to us in a few days' time. Every girl has to go to her in-laws' house. Nobody else cries like this. There is no reason to be upset. Please calm down and talk to me." But I was trembling with fear. I was quite unable to speak. Somehow, I managed to say through my tears: "are you sure that God will go with me?" Mother promptly reassured me that he most certainly would. "He will be with you all the time, so stop crying now." But in spite of her soothing words my apprehensions kept growing and I could not check my tears.

43. In the passage, the people ask the narrator's mother, "Are they leaving today?" Who are 'they' according to the narrator and the passage?

- (A) the narrator's relatives – the groom's people
- (B) the groom's party – the bride, the groom, and his folks
- (C) the wedding guests – the groom's family
- (D) the narrator and her people... wedding guests

Correct Answer: (B) the groom's party – the bride, the groom, and his folks

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks to identify who the word "they" refers to in the question "Are they leaving today?", considering both the narrator's initial thought and the actual context of the passage.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Initially, the narrator thinks "they" refers to the guests: "I thought they were referring to the guests. The guests must be leaving now, I thought."

However, the events that immediately follow reveal the true meaning. The narrator's family members start crying and embrace her, and she realizes she is being handed over to the "other family" (the groom's family).

Therefore, in the full context of the passage, "they" refers to the departure of the bride (the narrator) along with the groom and his family (the groom's party).

Step 3: Evaluating the Options:

- (A) This option is an incorrect combination.
- (B) This option correctly identifies that "they" refers to the entire departing party: the bride,

the groom, and his folks. This aligns with the true events of the passage.

(C) This option incorrectly states the narrator's initial mistaken belief as the final answer.

(D) This option is an incorrect combination.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The pronoun "they" refers to the groom's party, which includes the bride (narrator), the groom, and his family, who are all leaving for the groom's home.

Quick Tip

In reading comprehension, pay attention to shifts in the narrator's understanding. An initial thought might be corrected by later events in the story. The correct answer usually reflects the complete or final understanding.

44. The women 'ululating' in the passage refers to them

(A) shedding tears of joy

(B) wailing high and low

(C) loud sounds expressing mirth

(D) vocalising blessings for the couple

Correct Answer: (C) loud sounds expressing mirth

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for the meaning of the word 'ululating' as used in the passage.

Step 2: Analyzing the Context:

The narrator says, "There would be music, I would hear the women ululating. How exciting that would be!" The word is associated with music and excitement, indicating a sound of celebration and happiness (mirth).

Step 3: Defining 'Ululating' and Evaluating Options:

'Ululating' is a high-pitched, wavering vocal sound produced by moving the tongue rapidly. It is a common practice in many cultures to express joy, especially during weddings and other festivities.

(A) Shedding tears is a physical action of crying, not a specific vocal sound.

(B) Wailing typically implies grief or sorrow, which contradicts the "exciting" context.

(C) "Loud sounds expressing mirth" (mirth means joy or happiness) accurately describes ululation in a celebratory context.

(D) While done during celebrations, ululation is a non-verbal sound of joy, not the speaking of specific blessings.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Based on the context and the definition of the word, 'ululating' refers to making loud, joyful sounds.

Quick Tip

When you encounter an unfamiliar word, use context clues. The words surrounding it (like "music" and "exciting") can help you infer its meaning and emotional connotation (positive or negative).

45. The tone and mood of the passage is

- (A) Depressing and emotional
- (B) Satirical and depressed
- (C) Introspective and empathetic
- (D) Vitriolic and reassuring

Correct Answer: (A) Depressing and emotional

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks to identify the overall tone (author's attitude) and mood (the feeling it evokes in the reader) of the passage.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The passage describes a rollercoaster of feelings. The narrator experiences moments of extreme happiness ("My happiness knew no bounds") but these are overshadowed by intense fear, sadness, and anxiety ("scared to death," "unspoken agony," "burst into tears," "trembling with fear"). The central conflict is the narrator's deep sorrow and fear about leaving her family. The mother's attempts to console her fail, and the passage ends with "my apprehensions kept growing and I could not check my tears."

This strong focus on sadness, fear, and the pain of separation makes the passage deeply **emotional**. The final, unresolved sadness creates a **depressing** mood.

Step 3: Evaluating the Options:

- (A) **Depressing and emotional:** This pair accurately captures the dominant feelings of sadness and the intense expression of feelings throughout the passage.
- (B) **Satirical and depressed:** There is no satire (use of humor, irony, or exaggeration to criticize).
- (C) **Introspective and empathetic:** While the passage is introspective (focused on inner thoughts), the dominant mood it creates is stronger than just introspection; it's actively sorrowful.
- (D) **Vitriolic and reassuring:** There is no vitriol (bitter criticism). The reassurance offered

by the mother is a key element, but it is ineffective and does not define the overall tone.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The passage's focus on the narrator's intense inner turmoil and sorrow makes its tone and mood depressing and emotional.

Quick Tip

The mood of a passage is often determined by the final sentences. A story that ends on a note of unresolved sadness or fear will likely have a depressing or melancholic mood.

46. Give the appropriate antonyms for: elaborate, agony and apprehension.

- (A) basic, assuagement, solicitude
- (B) embellished, anguish, dismay
- (C) plain, solace, repose
- (D) baroque, distress, inapprehension

Correct Answer: (C) plain, solace, repose

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question requires finding the correct set of antonyms (words with opposite meanings) for the three given words: elaborate, agony, and apprehension.

Step 2: Defining the words and finding their opposites:

1. **Elaborate:** Means detailed, complex, or intricate. The opposite would be simple, basic, or **plain**.
2. **Agony:** Means extreme physical or mental pain/suffering. The opposite would be comfort, peace, or **solace** (comfort in sorrow).
3. **Apprehension:** Means anxiety or fear about the future. The opposite would be calmness, tranquility, or **repose** (a state of rest and peace).

Step 3: Evaluating the Options:

- (A) basic (correct), assuagement (correct), solicitude (incorrect - means care/concern).
- (B) embellished (synonym), anguish (synonym), dismay (related feeling, not an antonym).
- (C) **plain** (correct), **solace** (correct), **repose** (correct). All three words in this option are appropriate antonyms.
- (D) baroque (synonym), distress (synonym), inapprehension (not a standard word).

Step 4: Final Answer:

The set of words in option (C) provides the most accurate antonyms for elaborate, agony, and

apprehension.

Quick Tip

When solving antonym/synonym questions with multiple words, use the process of elimination. Even if you are unsure about one word, you can often find the correct answer by identifying clear mismatches in the other pairs.

47. Identify the type of sentence: "You are a good girl, you understand everything, don't you?"

- (A) Tag question
- (B) Interrogative statement
- (C) Imperative negative statement
- (D) Echo question

Correct Answer: (A) Tag question

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks to classify the given sentence based on its grammatical structure.

Step 2: Key Concept: Sentence Types

- **Tag Question:** A statement followed by a short interrogative phrase (a "tag"). The tag seeks confirmation. For example, "It's a nice day, isn't it?"
- **Interrogative Statement:** A sentence that asks a direct question and ends with a question mark.
- **Imperative Statement:** A sentence that gives a command or makes a request. A negative imperative often starts with "Don't".
- **Echo Question:** A question that repeats part or all of what someone else has said, usually to express surprise or ask for clarification.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

The sentence "You are a good girl, you understand everything, don't you?" consists of two parts:

1. A declarative statement: "You are a good girl, you understand everything"
2. A short question or "tag" at the end: "don't you?"

This structure perfectly matches the definition of a tag question. It is used to seek agreement or confirmation from the listener.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The given sentence is a classic example of a tag question.

Quick Tip

A key feature of a tag question is the "statement + short question" structure. The tag is usually the opposite of the statement in terms of positive/negative form (e.g., positive statement, negative tag: "You are coming, aren't you?").

Passage IX

What colors can animals see? Is the world more brightly colored or duller to animals than it is to us? To find out the answers to these questions scientists have used a method of training the animals to come to different colors, which is similar in principle to the method used in studying the sense of hearing in animals.

Let us take bees first of all, partly because more exact scientific research has been done on the color-sense of bees than of almost any other animal. It is especially interesting to know what colors bees see because these insects visit flowers to get sweet nectar from them to make honey, and in doing so the bees incidentally carry pollen from flower to flower. On the face of it, it would seem very likely that bees are attracted to flowers by their bright colors. But possibly it is the scents that attract the bees, or perhaps it is both color and scent. So, among other things, we want to know whether bees can really see the colors of flowers, and if so, what colors they can see. Exactly how is this found out?

A table is put in a garden, and on the table a piece of blue cardboard is placed, on which there is a watch-glass containing a drop of syrup. After a short while bees come to the syrup and suck some of it. The bees then fly to their hive and give the syrup to other bees in the hive to make honey. Then they return to the feeding place which they have discovered. We let the bees go on doing this for a while, after which we take away the blue cardboard with the syrup on it. Instead of this card we now put on the table a blue card on the left side of the first feeding-place, and a red card to the right of the first feeding-place. These new cards have no syrup on them but only an empty watch-glass lying on each. Thus, the blue card is on the left, the red card on the right, and there is nothing where the first blue feeding-card used to be. After we have arranged these new cards, we have not long to wait. Very soon bees arrive again, and it can be seen that they fly straight on to the blue card; none go to the red card.

48. What two things can be indicated from the behaviour of the bees ?

- (A) Bees remember that blue means syrup and they fly to the blue.
- (B) Bees can distinguish blue from red.
- (C) Bees have a keen sense of scent and sight.
- (D) Both a) and b)

Correct Answer: (D) Both a) and b)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks what conclusions can be drawn from the bees' behavior in the final stage of

the experiment.

Step 2: Analyzing the Experiment's Outcome:

In the experiment, bees were first trained to associate a blue card with syrup. Then, the syrup was removed, and they were presented with a blue card and a red card. The passage states, "...they fly straight on to the blue card; none go to the red card."

Step 3: Drawing Conclusions:

1. The fact that they fly to the blue card even when there is no syrup shows they have formed an association. They **remember that blue means syrup**.
2. The fact that they choose the blue card and ignore the red card demonstrates that they can **tell the difference between the two colors**. They can distinguish blue from red.

Step 4: Evaluating the Options:

- (A) This statement is a valid conclusion from the experiment.
- (B) This statement is also a valid conclusion from the experiment.
- (C) The experiment is designed to isolate sight (color sense). It does not provide evidence to conclude their sense of scent is "keen," especially since the final test removes the scent of syrup.
- (D) Since both (A) and (B) are correct conclusions supported by the text, this is the most complete and correct answer.

Quick Tip

When an option like "Both a) and b)" is available, evaluate options (a) and (b) independently. If you can confirm that both are correct based on the text, "Both" is very likely the right answer.

49. Which of the following statements is valid enough to make this experiment on bees' incomplete ?

- (A) Perhaps the bees had really been trained to identify colors.
- (B) What if the bees, like human beings, suffer from colour-blindness ?
- (C) Both a) and b)
- (D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (D) None of the above

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks to identify a valid criticism from the given options that would suggest the described experiment is incomplete.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the experiment and the provided options as potential flaws:

(A) **Perhaps the bees had really been trained to identify colors.** This is not a flaw or a point of incompleteness. It is the very purpose and method of the experiment. The scientists are intentionally training the bees to see if they can learn to identify colors.

(B) **What if the bees, like human beings, suffer from colour-blindness?** This is a general biological question, but it doesn't make the experiment itself incomplete. In fact, the experiment's result (bees choosing blue over red) provides evidence that they are not color-blind in a way that would prevent them from distinguishing these two colors. While their color vision might be different from humans', this possibility doesn't invalidate the experimental procedure described.

Step 3: Evaluating the Options:

Since statement (A) describes the experiment's goal and not a flaw, and statement (B) raises a general point that the experiment actually helps to answer (for blue vs. red), neither statement points out a valid reason why the experiment is incomplete. Therefore, "None of the above" is the correct choice. The experiment, while simple, is a valid and complete procedure for testing the specific hypothesis in question.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Neither of the given options presents a valid flaw that makes the experiment incomplete.

Quick Tip

When evaluating experiments, distinguish between the experiment's procedure and its limitations. An experiment can be complete (i.e., the steps logically test the hypothesis) but still have limitations (e.g., it only tested two colors). The options here do not point out a procedural flaw.

50. According to the passage, which of the following is not true in the case of the subjects mentioned in the study ?

- (A) More exact scientific research has been done on the color-sense of bees than of almost any other animal.
- (B) Bees are attracted to flowers by their bright colors.
- (C) Possibly it may be either color or scent that attract the bees.
- (D) None go to the red card.

Correct Answer: (C) Possibly it may be either color or scent that attract the bees.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks to identify the statement that is NOT true, according to the information

and results presented in the passage, specifically regarding the bees in the study.

Step 2: Evaluating Each Statement Against the Passage:

(A) **True.** The passage explicitly states, "...more exact scientific research has been done on the color-sense of bees than of almost any other animal."

(B) **Presented as Likely, but not proven as a fact by the passage.** The passage says, "...it would seem very likely that bees are attracted to flowers by their bright colors." It treats this as a hypothesis, not a confirmed truth. The experiment supports this idea.

(D) **True.** The passage states the result of the experiment: "...it can be seen that they fly straight on to the blue card; none go to the red card."

(C) **Not True (in the context of the experiment's final stage).** The passage initially poses this as a possibility: "But possibly it is the scents that attract the bees, or perhaps it is both color and scent." However, the experiment is designed to test this. In the final stage, the bees are presented with cards that have no syrup and thus no scent. They are still attracted to the blue card. This demonstrates that, for the subjects in this specific test, attraction occurred based on color alone, without scent. Therefore, the possibility that their choice was driven by scent is shown to be untrue in the context of the final experimental test. While scent may attract bees to real flowers, it was not the factor at play when the bees chose the empty blue card over the empty red one.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The experiment's design and result show that color alone, without scent, was sufficient to attract the bees. This makes the possibility of scent being the attractant "not true" in the specific context of the final test of the study.

Quick Tip

For "NOT true" questions, carefully check each statement against the text. The correct answer might be a subtle misrepresentation or something that is disproven by the evidence provided in the passage, even if it was initially presented as a possibility.

Current Affairs and General Knowledge

51. Why did the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) restrict Johnson & Johnson's COVID-19 Vaccine ?

- (A) Due to its inefficacy towards new variants
- (B) Due to its extremely high price
- (C) Due to a risk of rare but serious blood clots
- (D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (C) Due to a risk of rare but serious blood clots

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for the specific reason why the U.S. FDA placed limitations on the use of the Johnson & Johnson (Janssen) COVID-19 vaccine.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

In May 2022, the FDA announced it was restricting the authorized use of the Johnson & Johnson COVID-19 vaccine for adults.

This decision was made after an updated analysis of reported cases of a rare and life-threatening blood clot condition called thrombosis with thrombocytopenia syndrome (TTS).

The investigation confirmed that there was a risk of these rare but serious blood clots occurring within one to two weeks after receiving the vaccine.

The risk, while very low, was significant enough for the FDA to limit its use to individuals who could not or would not receive other approved vaccines.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The restriction was specifically due to the identified risk of rare but serious blood clots (TTS).

Quick Tip

When answering questions about public health decisions, pay attention to specific safety concerns like side effects. Regulatory bodies like the FDA base their decisions on risk-benefit analysis.

52. The board of the Pulitzer Prizes has recently honored Ukrainian journalists for their "courage, endurance and commitment to truthful reporting" on the war between Russia and Ukraine. Which of the following is not true ?

- (A) The Pulitzer Prize is awarded in music
- (B) The Pulitzer Prize is not awarded in fiction
- (C) The Pulitzer will designated Washington as its seat of administration of prizes
- (D) All of the above

Correct Answer: (A) The Pulitzer Prize is awarded in music

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks to identify the false statement among the given options regarding the Pulitzer Prizes.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze each statement based on factual information about the Pulitzer Prizes:

- (A) "The Pulitzer Prize is awarded in music" - This statement is **true**. The Pulitzer Prize for Music has been awarded annually since 1943.
- (B) "The Pulitzer Prize is not awarded in fiction" - This statement is **false**. The Pulitzer Prize for Fiction is one of the most prestigious literary awards in the United States.
- (C) "The Pulitzer will designated Washington as its seat of administration of prizes" - This statement is **false**. The Pulitzer Prizes are administered by Columbia University in New York City, not Washington D.C.

Step 3: Interpreting the Question and Answer Key:

The question asks for the statement that is "not true". Based on facts, both (B) and (C) are false statements. However, the provided answer key indicates (A) as the correct answer. For (A) to be the correct answer to a "not true" question, the statement "The Pulitzer Prize is awarded in music" would have to be false, which it is not. This points to a significant error in either the question's phrasing or the provided answer key. If we strictly follow the answer key, we must select (A), despite it being a factually true statement.

Quick Tip

In exams, if you encounter a question where the provided answer key seems to contradict known facts, double-check the question's wording. A "not true" question requires you to find the false statement. If multiple statements are false or the keyed answer is true, the question may be flawed.

53. Who was the first woman judge of the Supreme Court of the United States ?

- (A) Sandra D. Connor
(B) Ketanji Jackson
(C) Ruth Ginsberg
(D) Amy Barrett

Correct Answer: (A) Sandra D. Connor

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks to identify the first woman to be appointed as a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The first woman to serve on the U.S. Supreme Court was **Sandra Day O'Connor**.

She was nominated by President Ronald Reagan in 1981 and served as an Associate Justice until her retirement in 2006.

The option (A) has a slight misspelling ("Connor" instead of "O'Connor") but clearly refers to her.

The other women mentioned were appointed later: Ruth Bader Ginsburg in 1993, Amy Coney Barrett in 2020, and Ketanji Brown Jackson in 2022.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Sandra Day O'Connor was the first female Supreme Court Justice in U.S. history.

Quick Tip

For questions about "firsts," it's crucial to remember the names and the context of their achievements. Pay attention to key historical figures in law, politics, and science.

54. What is the system of 'six raised dots' relevant for?

- (A) Cryptocurrency
- (B) Block-chain
- (C) Braille
- (D) Baking

Correct Answer: (C) Braille

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks to identify the system that is characterized by a pattern of 'six raised dots'.

Step 2: Key Concept: Braille System

Braille is a tactile writing system used by people who are visually impaired. It is named after its creator, Louis Braille.

Characters in Braille are represented by rectangular blocks called cells, which have tiny palpable bumps called raised dots.

The number and arrangement of these dots distinguish one character from another. Each cell can have up to six dots, arranged in two columns of three.

Step 3: Evaluating the Options:

(A) Cryptocurrency and (B) Blockchain are related to digital finance and technology, not a tactile system of dots.

(D) Baking is a method of cooking.

(C) Braille directly corresponds to the description of a system using 'six raised dots'.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The system of 'six raised dots' is the basis of Braille.

Quick Tip

Associate key descriptive phrases with their corresponding concepts. "Six raised dots" is the defining feature of the Braille writing system.

55. Why was UK-Iranian dual citizen Nazanin Zaghari-Radcliffe detained and jailed in Iran from 2016 to 2022 ?

- (A) On charges of driving in western clothing
- (B) On charges of obscenity in public
- (C) On charges of inciting Iranian women to violence
- (D) On charges of espionage

Correct Answer: (D) On charges of espionage

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for the official charges on which Nazanin Zaghari-Radcliffe was imprisoned in Iran.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Nazanin Zaghari-Radcliffe was arrested at Tehran's Imam Khomeini Airport in April 2016. Iranian authorities accused her of plotting to topple the Iranian government.

She was sentenced to five years in prison on charges of **espionage**, which she and the British government have consistently denied.

Her detention was a high-profile case and a major point of contention in UK-Iran relations until her release in March 2022.

Step 3: Final Answer:

She was detained on charges of espionage.

Quick Tip

For questions on international relations and geopolitical events, remember the key figures and the core issues of the conflict or incident. The charge of espionage is frequently used in such cases.

56. Desmond Tutu is credited with establishing and heading the Truth and Reconciliation processes in South Africa. Which of the following statements about him is not true?

- (A) His activism was deeply rooted in Christian ethos of forgiveness.
- (B) He advocated for victims to forgive the perpetrators of apartheid.
- (C) He saw religious prayer and social action as being intrinsically linked.
- (D) He justified discrimination against homosexuals and sought to differentiate that from apartheid.

Correct Answer: (D) He justified discrimination against homosexuals and sought to differentiate that from apartheid.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks to identify the false statement about Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze each statement:

- (A) **True.** Desmond Tutu was an Anglican Archbishop, and his philosophy of 'Ubuntu' and forgiveness was central to his activism and his leadership of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC).
- (B) **True.** A key part of the TRC process was encouraging victims to share their stories and find a path to forgiveness and reconciliation, rather than retribution.
- (C) **True.** Tutu believed that faith must be put into action to fight injustice. He famously said, "When the missionaries came to Africa they had the Bible and we had the land. They said 'Let us pray.' We closed our eyes. When we opened them we had the Bible and they had the land." This highlights his view on the intersection of religion and social reality.
- (D) **False.** This statement is the opposite of what Desmond Tutu believed. He was a vocal and passionate advocate for LGBTQ+ rights. He equated discrimination against homosexuals with the injustices of apartheid and famously said, "I would refuse to go to a homophobic heaven... I would not worship a God who is homophobic."

Step 3: Final Answer:

The statement that is not true is (D), as Desmond Tutu was a strong opponent of discrimination against homosexuals.

Quick Tip

When a question asks what is "not true" about a well-known activist, look for the option that contradicts their core values. For Desmond Tutu, these values were equality, forgiveness, and justice for all, including the LGBTQ+ community.

57. May 10th marks the anniversary of the 1857 revolt against the British. Who among the following did not play a role in the revolt ?

- (A) Maulavi Liyaqat Ali
- (B) Veer Kunwar Singh
- (C) Nana Saheb
- (D) Chiranjit Lal

Correct Answer: (D) Chiranjit Lal

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks to identify the person from the given options who was not a participant in the Indian Revolt of 1857.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's review the roles of the individuals listed:

- (A) **Maulavi Liyaqat Ali** was a prominent leader of the revolt in Allahabad (now Prayagraj).
- (B) **Veer Kunwar Singh**, the zamindar of Jagdispur, was a key leader of the rebellion in Bihar.
- (C) **Nana Saheb**, the adopted son of the Maratha Peshwa Baji Rao II, led the revolt in Kanpur.
- (D) **Chiranjit Lal** is not a recognized historical figure associated with the leadership or significant participation in the 1857 revolt.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Maulavi Liyaqat Ali, Veer Kunwar Singh, and Nana Saheb were all important figures in the 1857 revolt. Chiranjit Lal was not.

Quick Tip

For questions about historical events like the 1857 revolt, it's helpful to remember the key leaders and the regions they were active in (e.g., Rani Lakshmibai - Jhansi, Begum Hazrat Mahal - Lucknow, Nana Saheb - Kanpur).

58. The 'Buddha and His Dhamma', originally titled 'Buddha and his Gospel' is a manuscript written by

- (A) M. R. Masani
- (B) Daisaku Ikeda
- (C) B. R. Ambedkar
- (D) Pema Chodron

Correct Answer: (C) B. R. Ambedkar

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks to identify the author of the book 'The Buddha and His Dhamma'.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

'The Buddha and His Dhamma' is a treatise on the life and teachings of the Buddha. It was the last major work of **Dr. B. R. Ambedkar**, the architect of the Indian Constitution. The book was written in English and published posthumously in 1957. It is the principal scripture for followers of Navayana Buddhism, the school of Buddhism founded by Ambedkar.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The author of 'The Buddha and His Dhamma' is B. R. Ambedkar.

Quick Tip

Associate major historical figures with their key literary works. For Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, his seminal works include 'Annihilation of Caste' and 'The Buddha and His Dhamma'.

59. Nicknamed 'Daughter of Palestine', Shireen Abu Akleh was among the Arab world's first female field reporters and was allegedly shot dead by Israeli forces while reporting for Al Jazeera from the occupied West Bank. Which of these countries partly owns Al Jazeera ?

- (A) Sultanate of Oman
- (B) United Arab Emirates
- (C) Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
- (D) State of Qatar

Correct Answer: (D) State of Qatar

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks to identify the country that owns the Al Jazeera media network.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Al Jazeera Media Network is a state-funded broadcaster headquartered in Doha, **Qatar**. It was established in 1996 by an emiri decree from the then Emir of Qatar, Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani. While it operates as a global news organization, it is funded by the government of the State of Qatar.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Al Jazeera is owned and funded by the State of Qatar.

Quick Tip

It is useful to know the home countries of major international news organizations, such as BBC (UK), CNN (USA), RT (Russia), and Al Jazeera (Qatar), as this often provides context for their reporting.

60. India recently won the Thomas Cup in Badminton for the very first time. Which of these nations have won the Thomas Cup for the maximum number of times ?

- (A) China
- (B) Malaysia
- (C) Denmark
- (D) Indonesia

Correct Answer: (D) Indonesia

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

The question asks which country has the most wins in the history of the Thomas Cup (men's team badminton championship).

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The Thomas Cup is the world's most prestigious men's team badminton championship. The nation with the most titles is **Indonesia**, which has won the tournament 14 times. China is second with 10 titles, and Malaysia is third with 5 titles. India won its first-ever Thomas Cup title in 2022.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Indonesia holds the record for the maximum number of Thomas Cup victories.

Quick Tip

For questions about sports records, focus on the all-time leaders in major tournaments. In badminton, nations like Indonesia, China, Malaysia, and Denmark have historically been dominant.

61. Dressed in red and blue, 'Spidey' ('Spider-man') is a fixture at protests against the military regime. In which country has 'Spidey' become a popular symbol of resistance ?

- (A) Bangladesh
- (B) Sri Lanka
- (C) Sudan
- (D) Chile

Correct Answer: (C) Sudan

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks to identify the country where a protester dressed as Spider-Man has become a notable symbol of resistance against the military regime.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

During the widespread protests in **Sudan** following the military coup in October 2021, a protester wearing a Spider-Man costume became a recurring and well-known figure.

This "Spidey" became a symbol of civilian resistance and resilience against the military junta. His presence at demonstrations was frequently documented by photojournalists and shared on social media, making him an icon of the Sudanese pro-democracy movement.

While a similar figure also appeared in protests in Chile, the specific context of protesting a military regime in the early 2020s points strongly to Sudan.

Step 3: Final Answer:

'Spidey' has become a popular symbol of resistance in Sudan.

Quick Tip

Current events questions often refer to unique symbols or figures that emerge from social or political movements. Keeping up with international news can help you identify these specific references.

62. After 396 years, Barbados replaced the Queen of England as head of State. Which of the following is true ?

- (A) Barbados became a republic but will remain part of the Commonwealth
- (B) Barbados became a republic and will no longer be part of the Commonwealth
- (C) Barbados became independent in 2021
- (D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (A) Barbados became a republic but will remain part of the Commonwealth

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for the correct statement describing the political change that occurred in Barbados in 2021.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

On November 30, 2021, Barbados officially transitioned to a parliamentary republic, replacing Queen Elizabeth II as its head of state with its own president, Dame Sandra Mason.

This move did not affect its membership in the **Commonwealth of Nations**. A country can be a republic (with its own head of state) and still be a member of the Commonwealth. Many countries, including India, Pakistan, and South Africa, are republics within the Commonwealth.

Barbados gained its independence from the UK in 1966, not 2021. The 2021 event was its transition to a republic.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The correct statement is that Barbados became a republic while remaining a member of the Commonwealth.

Quick Tip

Understand the distinction between a country's independence, its form of government (e.g., monarchy vs. republic), and its membership in international organizations like the Commonwealth. They are not mutually exclusive.

63. Which of the following is not a member of the QUAD that met in the United States in 2021 just after the withdrawal of troops from Afghanistan ?

- (A) Japan
- (B) Australia
- (C) India
- (D) Canada

Correct Answer: (D) Canada

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks to identify which of the listed countries is not a member of the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue, commonly known as the QUAD.

Step 2: Key Concept: The QUAD

The QUAD is a strategic security dialogue between four countries:

1. The **United States**
2. **Australia**
3. **India**
4. **Japan**

The dialogue was initiated in 2007 and has been revitalized in recent years to address various security and economic challenges in the Indo-Pacific region.

Step 3: Evaluating the Options:

Japan, Australia, and India are all founding members of the QUAD. **Canada** is not a member of this grouping.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Canada is not a member of the QUAD.

Quick Tip

Memorize the member countries of key international groupings like G7, G20, BRICS, ASEAN, and QUAD, as they frequently appear in general knowledge questions.

64. What is the name of the world's first cryptocurrency cruise ship?

- (A) Makoshi
- (B) Satoshi
- (C) Bloomer
- (D) Rikishi

Correct Answer: (B) Satoshi

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

The question asks for the name given to the cruise ship purchased with the intention of creating a floating hub for cryptocurrency enthusiasts.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

In 2020, a company named Ocean Builders purchased a cruise ship, the Pacific Dawn, and renamed it **Satoshi**.

The name is a tribute to Satoshi Nakamoto, the pseudonymous creator of Bitcoin.

The plan was to anchor the ship in the Gulf of Panama and turn it into a permanent floating community for cryptocurrency and technology entrepreneurs. However, the project faced logistical and financial challenges and the ship was eventually sold for scrap.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The name of the world's first cryptocurrency cruise ship was Satoshi.

Quick Tip

For questions related to cryptocurrency and blockchain, be familiar with foundational names and concepts, such as Satoshi Nakamoto, Bitcoin, Ethereum, and blockchain.

65. Why did Canada recently decide to ban Huawei and ZTE from 5G network ?

- (A) Pressure from the Five Eyes network
- (B) Pressure from the Government of India
- (C) Pressure from Canadian University students
- (D) Pressure from the Government of the United States

Correct Answer: (A) Pressure from the Five Eyes network

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

The question asks for the primary reason behind Canada's decision to ban Chinese telecom giants Huawei and ZTE from its 5G infrastructure.

Step 2: Key Concept: Five Eyes Network

The Five Eyes (FVEY) is an intelligence alliance comprising Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States. These countries are parties to the multilateral UKUSA Agreement, a treaty for joint cooperation in signals intelligence.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Canada's decision in May 2022 to ban Huawei and ZTE was based on national security concerns. The Canadian government stated that these companies could be compelled to act on behalf of the Chinese government, creating security vulnerabilities.

This move aligned Canada with its key intelligence allies in the **Five Eyes network**. The United States, Australia, New Zealand, and the UK had already taken similar steps to restrict or ban Huawei from their 5G networks. While the US government exerted direct pressure (making option D partially correct), the broader and more accurate reason is the collective security posture and intelligence sharing within the Five Eyes alliance. The decision was a result of shared concerns and a coordinated approach among these partner nations.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The ban was primarily due to security concerns shared with and pressure from partners in the Five Eyes intelligence alliance.

Quick Tip

Understanding the dynamics of intelligence alliances like the Five Eyes can provide context for major geopolitical and national security decisions made by member countries.

66. Timor-Leste recently celebrated 20 years of independence. On 20 May 2002, the United Nations formally handed power to the new Timorese government. Who did they gain independence from ?

- (A) Indonesian occupation
- (B) British occupation
- (C) Portuguese colonisation
- (D) Dutch colonisation

Correct Answer: (A) Indonesian occupation

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks from which country Timor-Leste (East Timor) gained its independence in 2002.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Timor-Leste was a colony of Portugal until 1975. After Portugal's withdrawal, East Timor declared independence, but it was invaded and occupied by **Indonesia** just nine days later. A long and brutal struggle for independence followed. In 1999, a United Nations-sponsored referendum was held in which the people of East Timor voted overwhelmingly for independence. After a period of UN administration, Timor-Leste was officially recognized as an independent state on May 20, 2002. Therefore, its independence was gained from Indonesian occupation.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Timor-Leste gained independence from Indonesian occupation.

Quick Tip

Be clear on the colonial and post-colonial history of Southeast Asian nations. While Timor-Leste was a former Portuguese colony, its modern independence struggle was against Indonesian rule.

67. Savita Halappanavar was a dentist from Karnataka. In 2012, her death in Ireland resulted in a huge furore. What did Amnesty International term her death

to be a consequence of ?

- (A) Stringent immigration detention conditions in Ireland
- (B) Stringent anti-abortion laws of Ireland
- (C) Prison violence in Ireland
- (D) Discriminatory hospital care for foreign nationals in Ireland

Correct Answer: (B) Stringent anti-abortion laws of Ireland

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for the cause attributed to the death of Savita Halappanavar in Ireland, according to organizations like Amnesty International.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Savita Halappanavar died in 2012 at a hospital in Galway, Ireland, from septic shock due to a miscarriage. During her miscarriage, she and her husband repeatedly requested an abortion, but the requests were denied.

At the time, Ireland's constitution (the Eighth Amendment) placed a near-total ban on abortion, permitting it only when a woman's life was at immediate risk. The hospital staff reportedly told her they could not perform the termination while a fetal heartbeat was still present, citing the country's laws.

Her tragic death sparked a national and international outcry. Human rights organizations, including Amnesty International, campaigned vigorously, arguing that her death was a direct consequence of the **stringent anti-abortion laws of Ireland**. This case became a catalyst for the successful referendum in 2018 to repeal the Eighth Amendment and legalize abortion in Ireland.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Her death was seen as a consequence of Ireland's strict anti-abortion laws.

Quick Tip

Landmark legal and social cases often become associated with the specific law or policy they challenge. The name Savita Halappanavar is synonymous with the movement to reform abortion laws in Ireland.

68. Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve is found at the intersection of which of the following States/ Union Territories ?

- (A) Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana
- (B) Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka
- (C) Kerala, Karnataka, Telangana

(D) Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka

Correct Answer: (D) Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks to identify the states that the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve spans across.

Step 2: Key Concept: Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve

The Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve is an International Biosphere Reserve in the Western Ghats and Nilgiri Hills ranges of South India. It was the first biosphere reserve established in India in 1986.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

The reserve encompasses parts of three states:

1. **Tamil Nadu**
2. **Kerala**
3. **Karnataka**

It is located at the tri-junction of these three states and is a critical habitat for a wide variety of flora and fauna, including the endangered Lion-tailed macaque and Nilgiri tahr.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve is located at the intersection of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and Karnataka.

Quick Tip

For geography questions about national parks and biosphere reserves in India, it's helpful to visualize their location on a map, especially those that cross state boundaries.

69. Which of the following is not a Satyajit Ray film ?

- (A) Devi
- (B) The Music Room
- (C) Charulata
- (D) Pyasa

Correct Answer: (D) Pyasa

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks to identify which film from the list was not directed by the acclaimed Indian

filmmaker Satyajit Ray.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's review the films:

- (A) **Devi (The Goddess)** is a 1960 Bengali drama film directed by Satyajit Ray.
- (B) **The Music Room (Jalsaghar)** is a 1958 Bengali drama film directed by Satyajit Ray.
- (C) **Charulata (The Lonely Wife)** is a 1964 Bengali drama film directed by Satyajit Ray.
- (D) **Pyaasa (Thirsty)** is a 1957 Hindi drama film which was produced, directed, and written by **Guru Dutt**, who also starred in the lead role.

Step 3: Final Answer:

'Devi', 'The Music Room', and 'Charulata' are all films by Satyajit Ray. 'Pyaasa' is a film by Guru Dutt.

Quick Tip

Be familiar with the landmark works of iconic film directors. Satyajit Ray is known for his Bengali cinema (like the Apu Trilogy, Jalsaghar, Charulata), while Guru Dutt is a legendary figure of Hindi cinema (Pyaasa, Kaagaz Ke Phool).

70. In 2018, Chintamani Shivdikar wrote "Papletwali" which became viral on YouTube. The song is adopted from a Koli folk tune. Who are the Koli people ?

- (A) They are said to be the first inhabitants of Bombay.
- (B) They are said to be the upper castes of particular regions of Bombay.
- (C) They are said to belong to the fishing communities of Sri Lanka.
- (D) They are said to belong to the carpenter community of Dharwad.

Correct Answer: (A) They are said to be the first inhabitants of Bombay.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for the correct description of the Koli people, the community whose folk music inspired the viral song "Papletwali".

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The Koli people are an ethnic community found in parts of Maharashtra, Gujarat, and other states in western India.

They are historically known for their close connection to the coast and are predominantly a fishing community.

Crucially, the Koli community is widely considered to be one of the original, indigenous communities of the seven islands that were later merged to form the city of **Mumbai (Bombay)**. Koli culture, especially their music and dance, is an integral part of Mumbai's local heritage.

The other options are incorrect: they are not an upper caste, not from Sri Lanka, and not a carpenter community from Dharwad.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Koli people are considered to be the first inhabitants of the region now known as Mumbai.

Quick Tip

Knowing the indigenous communities of major Indian cities can be helpful for cultural and historical questions. The Kolis of Mumbai, the Warlis of the surrounding region, and the Meenas of Rajasthan are a few examples.

71. The Supreme Court of India declared the Act providing 10.5% internal reservations to the Vanniyar community in Tamil Nadu to be 'unconstitutional' because

- (A) The State Government lacked competence to enact this statute.
- (B) Only the President can determine those who are most backward.
- (C) Reservations are against the basic structure of the Constitution of India.
- (D) The Vanniyars do not constitute a class apart from other OBC categories and hence this goes against Articles 14, 15 and 16 of the Constitution of India.

Correct Answer: (D) The Vanniyars do not constitute a class apart from other OBC categories and hence this goes against Articles 14, 15 and 16 of the Constitution of India.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for the specific legal reasoning behind the Supreme Court's decision to strike down the internal reservation for the Vanniyar community in Tamil Nadu.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

In 2022, the Supreme Court upheld a Madras High Court judgment that had quashed the 10.5% internal reservation provided to the Vanniyar community within the 20% quota for Most Backward Classes (MBCs) in Tamil Nadu.

The primary reason for the court's decision was the lack of quantifiable data to justify classifying the Vanniyars as a separate group needing this exclusive internal reservation. The court ruled that while the state government had the competence to provide internal reservations, it had failed to show that the Vanniyars were a distinct "class apart" from the other MBC communities.

This classification, without adequate data, was deemed to be a violation of the principles of equality enshrined in **Articles 14 (Right to Equality), 15 (Prohibition of Discrimination), and 16 (Equality of Opportunity in Public Employment)** of the Constitution.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Act was declared unconstitutional because it treated the Vanniyars as a separate class without sufficient data, thus violating the constitutional right to equality.

Quick Tip

In questions about Supreme Court judgments on reservations, the key legal principles are often Articles 14, 15, and 16, and the requirement for "quantifiable data" to justify classifications for affirmative action.

72. Which country won the Uber Cup Badminton International Championship held in 2022?

- (A) India
- (B) Denmark
- (C) Indonesia
- (D) South Korea

Correct Answer: (D) South Korea

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

The question asks to identify the winning country of the 2022 Uber Cup.

Step 2: Key Concept: Uber Cup

The Uber Cup is the premier international team championship for women's badminton. It is held biennially alongside the Thomas Cup for men.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

The 2022 Uber Cup final was held in Bangkok, Thailand.

South Korea staged a remarkable comeback to defeat the defending champions, China, with a score of 3-2.

This was South Korea's second Uber Cup title, their first having come in 2010.

Step 4: Final Answer:

South Korea won the 2022 Uber Cup.

Quick Tip

For sports tournaments, remember the winners of the most recent editions, especially for major world events like the Thomas & Uber Cup, FIFA World Cup, Cricket World Cup, etc.

73. Who was the first Indian to win an Olympic gold in athletics ?

- (A) Abhinav Bindra
- (B) Neeraj Chopra
- (C) Sindhu
- (D) P. T. Usha

Correct Answer: (B) Neeraj Chopra

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for the first Indian athlete to win an Olympic gold medal specifically in the sport of **athletics** (track and field).

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Neeraj Chopra made history at the Tokyo 2020 Olympics (held in 2021) when he won the gold medal in the men's javelin throw event. This was India's first-ever Olympic gold medal in athletics.

Let's look at the other options:

- (A) **Abhinav Bindra** was the first Indian to win an individual Olympic gold medal, but he achieved this in the sport of **shooting** at the 2008 Beijing Olympics.
- (C) **P.V. Sindhu** is a badminton player who has won two Olympic medals (silver and bronze).
- (D) **P. T. Usha** is a legendary track and field athlete but did not win an Olympic medal. She famously finished fourth in the 400m hurdles at the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Neeraj Chopra is the first and only Indian to date to win an Olympic gold medal in athletics.

Quick Tip

Pay close attention to the specific category mentioned in the question. "First individual gold" is Abhinav Bindra, but "first gold in athletics" is Neeraj Chopra. This distinction is a common point of confusion.

74. Which country got its name changed in the United Nations in June 2022 ?

- (A) Turkey
- (B) Cuba
- (C) Morocco
- (D) Benin

Correct Answer: (A) Turkey

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks which country officially changed its name at the United Nations in June 2022.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

In June 2022, the government of the Republic of **Turkey** formally requested the United Nations and other international bodies to change its official name to **Türkiye** (pronounced tur-key-yay). The change was part of a re-branding campaign initiated by President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan to better represent the culture, civilization, and values of the Turkish nation and to dissociate the name from the bird 'turkey' in the English language.

The United Nations accepted the request, and the official name was changed to Türkiye.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Turkey officially changed its name to Türkiye in June 2022.

Quick Tip

Recent changes in country names (e.g., Holland to the Netherlands, Swaziland to Eswatini, Turkey to Türkiye) are important current affairs topics for competitive exams.

75. According to Germanwatch's Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI), 2022, what is the rank of India?

- (A) 7th
- (B) 8th
- (C) 9th
- (D) 10th

Correct Answer: (D) 10th

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for India's rank in the Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI) for the year 2022.

Step 2: Key Concept: CCPI

The Climate Change Performance Index is an instrument published annually since 2005 by Germanwatch, NewClimate Institute, and the Climate Action Network. It tracks the climate protection performance of countries responsible for more than 90% of global greenhouse gas

emissions.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

In the CCPI 2022 report (released in late 2021), **India** was ranked at the **10th** position.

It is important to note that the first three ranks of the CCPI are traditionally left vacant because no country was considered to have performed well enough in all categories to achieve an overall "very high" rating.

Therefore, India's 10th position placed it among the world's top-performing countries in climate action.

Step 4: Final Answer:

India's rank in the CCPI 2022 was 10th.

Quick Tip

When answering questions about rankings and indices, try to remember the specific year of the report and India's position. Also, note any unique features of the index, like the CCPI leaving the top spots vacant.

76. The National Commission for Backward Classes was accorded the constitutional status by

- (A) The Constitution (One Hundred and First Amendment) Act, 2016
- (B) The Constitution (One Hundred and Second Amendment) Act, 2018
- (C) The Constitution (One Hundred and Third Amendment) Act, 2019
- (D) The Constitution (One Hundred and Fourth Amendment) Act, 2019

Correct Answer: (B) The Constitution (One Hundred and Second Amendment) Act, 2018

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks which constitutional amendment granted constitutional status to the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC).

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The **Constitution (One Hundred and Second Amendment) Act, 2018** inserted two new articles, 338B and 342A, into the Constitution of India.

- **Article 338B** provided for the establishment of the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) as a constitutional body, outlining its structure, duties, and powers.
- **Article 342A** empowered the President to specify the socially and educationally backward classes in various states and union territories.

Prior to this amendment, the NCBC was a statutory body established under the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993.

The other amendments listed are:

- **101st Amendment (2016):** Introduced the Goods and Services Tax (GST).
- **103rd Amendment (2019):** Introduced 10% reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS).
- **104th Amendment (2019):** Extended the reservation of seats for SCs and STs in the Lok Sabha and state assemblies.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The 102nd Amendment Act, 2018, accorded constitutional status to the NCBC.

Quick Tip

It is essential to memorize the subject matter of recent and landmark constitutional amendments, especially those from the 100th amendment onwards, as they are very common in polity questions.

77. The Durand Line is the line demarcating the boundaries between

- (A) India and Afghanistan
- (B) India and China
- (C) India and Pakistan
- (D) None

Correct Answer: (A) India and Afghanistan

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks to identify the countries whose boundary is demarcated by the Durand Line.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The **Durand Line** is the international land border between **Pakistan and Afghanistan**. It was established in 1893 by Sir Mortimer Durand of British India and Abdur Rahman Khan, the Amir of Afghanistan.

After the partition of India in 1947, Pakistan inherited this border. However, India officially maintains that the Durand Line is the border between India and Afghanistan because it touches the region of Pakistan-occupied Kashmir (PoK), which India claims as its own territory.

Given the options, "India and Afghanistan" is often considered the correct answer from an official Indian standpoint, referring to the short stretch of border adjoining PoK.

- The border between India and China is the McMahon Line.
- The border between India and Pakistan is the Radcliffe Line / Line of Control.

Step 3: Final Answer:

From the Indian perspective, the Durand Line demarcates the boundary between India (in the

PoK region) and Afghanistan.

Quick Tip

Remember the names of major international boundary lines related to India: Radcliffe Line (India-Pakistan), McMahon Line (India-China), and Durand Line (India-Afghanistan from the official Indian claim; Pakistan-Afghanistan in practice).

78. The 2021 AI Readiness Index, published by Oxford Insights, ranks 160 countries as to how prepared their governments are in the use of AI in public services. India is ranked at

- (A) 36th
- (B) 48th
- (C) 51st
- (D) 67th

Correct Answer: (C) 51st

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for India's rank in the Government AI Readiness Index, published by Oxford Insights.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The Government AI Readiness Index assesses the preparedness of governments worldwide to use artificial intelligence (AI) in delivering public services.

While the question mentions the 2021 index, the most recent available data often refers to the report released at the end of that year or the beginning of the next. In the Oxford Insights' Government AI Readiness Index 2022, **India** was ranked **51st** overall among 181 countries.

This indicates a significant position and reflects the country's progress in adopting AI technologies within its public sector.

Step 3: Final Answer:

India's rank in the Government AI Readiness Index is 51st.

Quick Tip

Questions about indices often appear in exams. While the exact rank can be hard to remember, having a general idea of India's performance (e.g., top 20, top 50, around 100) in major global indices is very useful.

79. The first Artificial Intelligence ship to study marine pollution, avoid collisions and detect marine animals is named as

- (A) Poseidon 400
- (B) Mayflower 400
- (C) AIS 400
- (D) Titanic 400

Correct Answer: (B) Mayflower 400

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for the name of the first AI-powered autonomous ship designed for marine research.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The **Mayflower 400** is an autonomous marine research vessel. It was built by the marine research organization ProMare in collaboration with IBM.

The ship is powered by artificial intelligence and solar energy. Its mission is to navigate autonomously across the Atlantic Ocean while collecting crucial data about the state of the ocean, including information on marine pollution, microplastics, and the population of marine animals. The name commemorates the 400th anniversary of the original Mayflower ship that carried the Pilgrims to North America in 1620.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The AI-powered ship is named the Mayflower 400.

Quick Tip

Technological firsts, especially those related to AI, space exploration, and environmental science, are important topics for current affairs. Note the project's name and its purpose.

80. In which of the following States, the first Emergency Landing Facility on a National Highway was inaugurated ?

- (A) Karnataka
- (B) Gujarat
- (C) Goa
- (D) Rajasthan

Correct Answer: (D) Rajasthan

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks to identify the state where India's first Emergency Landing Facility (ELF) on a National Highway was inaugurated.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

In September 2021, India's first Emergency Landing Facility on a National Highway was inaugurated on a 3 km stretch of the Satta-Gandhav section of **National Highway 925A** in Barmer, **Rajasthan**.

This airstrip is designed to allow for the emergency landing of Indian Air Force (IAF) fighter jets and other aircraft. It is part of a broader initiative to utilize national highways as auxiliary airstrips to enhance the operational flexibility of the IAF, especially in border areas.

The inauguration saw a C-130J Super Hercules transport aircraft and Su-30 MKI fighter jets landing on the highway.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The first Emergency Landing Facility on a National Highway was inaugurated in Rajasthan.

Quick Tip

Infrastructure projects of national importance, especially those with a strategic or defense-related purpose like this one, are high-priority topics for general knowledge exams. Remember the project and its location.

Logical Reasoning

81. All whales are mammals. All creatures breathe. Some whales are creatures. Mickey Mouse is a whale.

Examine the following statements :

I. Mickey Mouse breathes.

II. Mickey Mouse does not breathe.

III. Mickey Mouse is a creature.

IV. Mickey Mouse is not a creature.

V. Mickey Mouse is a mammal.

VI. Mickey Mouse is not a mammal.

Choose the most appropriate answer.

(A) Only II, IV and V follow

(B) Only V follows

(C) I, III and V follow

(D) Only VI follows

Correct Answer: (B) Only V follows

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This is a deductive reasoning problem where we must derive conclusions based on a given set of premises. The premises are:

P1: All whales are mammals.

P2: All creatures breathe.

P3: Some whales are creatures.

P4: Mickey Mouse is a whale.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's evaluate each statement based on the premises:

- **Statement I & II (Mickey Mouse breathes / does not breathe):**

We know Mickey Mouse is a whale (P4). We also know "Some whales are creatures" (P3) and "All creatures breathe" (P2). This means only some whales are guaranteed to breathe. Since we don't know if Mickey Mouse belongs to the group of whales that are creatures, we cannot definitively conclude that Mickey Mouse breathes. So, I does not necessarily follow, and II could be true.

- **Statement III & IV (Mickey Mouse is a creature / is not a creature):**

From P3, "Some whales are creatures." This implies that some whales are not creatures. Since Mickey Mouse is a whale (P4), it could be in either group. We cannot be certain that it is a creature. So, III does not necessarily follow, and IV could be true.

- **Statement V & VI (Mickey Mouse is a mammal / is not a mammal):**

We are given P1: "All whales are mammals" and P4: "Mickey Mouse is a whale." This is a classic syllogism. If every member of a group (whales) has a property (is a mammal), and an individual (Mickey Mouse) is a member of that group, then the individual must have that property. Therefore, Mickey Mouse is a mammal. Statement V is a definite conclusion. Consequently, Statement VI must be false.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The only statement that can be logically and necessarily deduced from the premises is that Mickey Mouse is a mammal. The provided answer key suggests that only V follows, which aligns with our reasoning. However, let's re-evaluate based on the answer key which indicates (B) is correct.

Wait, the provided answer key has '81' as 'B'. Let's verify our analysis. Our analysis says V is the only definite conclusion. Option (A) includes II and IV, which are possible but not certain. Option (B) "Only V follows" - This matches our deduction. Option (C) includes I and III, which are possible but not certain. Option (D) includes VI, which is definitely false. Thus, our logical deduction matches option (B). The answer key is correct.

Quick Tip

In deductive reasoning, a conclusion "follows" only if it is **necessarily true** based on the premises. If a statement is only possibly true or its truth cannot be determined, it does not follow. Focus on universal statements like "All X are Y."

82. All whales are mammals. All creatures breathe. Some whales are creatures. Eiffel Tower is a mammal.

Examine the following statements :

I. Eiffel Tower breathes.

II. Eiffel Tower does not breathe.

III. Eiffel Tower is a creature.

IV. Eiffel Tower is not a creature.

V. Eiffel Tower is a whale.

VI. Eiffel Tower is not a whale.

Choose the most appropriate answer.

- (A) Only I and III follow
- (B) Only II, IV and VI follow
- (C) Only V follows
- (D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (D) None of the above

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This problem requires us to determine which statements can be logically deduced from the given premises. The premises are:

P1: All whales are mammals.

P2: All creatures breathe.

P3: Some whales are creatures.

P4: Eiffel Tower is a mammal.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the relationship between the premises and the statements:

- Statement V VI (Eiffel Tower is a whale / is not a whale):

P1 states "All whales are mammals." This means if something is a whale, it must be a mammal. However, the reverse is not necessarily true. Just because the Eiffel Tower is a mammal (P4) does not mean it must be a whale. It could be another type of mammal. Therefore, we cannot conclude V or VI.

- Statement III IV (Eiffel Tower is a creature / is not a creature):

P2 states "All creatures breathe." P3 states "Some whales are creatures." We know the Eiffel Tower is a mammal (P4). There is no link provided in the premises between being a mammal and being a creature. Therefore, we cannot determine if the Eiffel Tower is a creature or not.

So, III and IV do not follow.

- **Statement I II (Eiffel Tower breathes / does not breathe):**

From P2, we know that to breathe, something must be a creature. Since we cannot determine if the Eiffel Tower is a creature (from the previous point), we also cannot determine if it breathes. So, I and II do not follow.

Step 3: Final Answer:

None of the statements I, II, III, IV, V, or VI can be logically and necessarily concluded from the given set of premises. Therefore, the correct option is "None of the above".

Quick Tip

Be careful with the direction of logical implications. "All A are B" means if you have A, you have B. It does not mean if you have B, you have A. This is a common trap in syllogism questions.

83. All whales are mammals. All creatures breathe. Some whales are creatures. Internet is a creature.

Examine the following statements :

I. Internet breathes.

II. Internet does not breathe.

III. Internet is a whale.

IV. Internet is not a whale.

V. Internet is a mammal.

VI. Internet is not a mammal.

Choose the most appropriate answer.

- (A) Only I follows
- (B) Only I, II and V follow
- (C) Only I, IV and VI follow
- (D) Only III follows

Correct Answer: (A) Only I follows

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

We need to find the necessary conclusions from the given premises. The premises are:

P1: All whales are mammals.

P2: All creatures breathe.

P3: Some whales are creatures.

P4: Internet is a creature.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's evaluate each statement:

- Statement I II (Internet breathes / does not breathe):

P2 states "All creatures breathe." P4 states "Internet is a creature." Since the Internet belongs to the group of "creatures" and all members of this group "breathe", it necessarily follows that the Internet breathes. Therefore, Statement I follows, and Statement II is false.

- Statement III IV (Internet is a whale / is not a whale):

We know the Internet is a creature (P4). P3 states "Some whales are creatures." This means there is an overlap between the group of whales and the group of creatures. However, it does not mean that every creature is a whale. The Internet could be a creature that is not a whale. Therefore, we cannot definitively conclude III or IV.

- Statement V VI (Internet is a mammal / is not a mammal):

We only know that whales are mammals (P1). We cannot determine if the Internet is a whale, so we cannot use P1 to conclude anything about whether the Internet is a mammal. There is no other premise linking "creature" to "mammal". Therefore, we cannot determine if V or VI is true.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The only statement that necessarily follows from the premises is "Internet breathes." Thus, option (A) is the correct choice.

Quick Tip

Break down the problem by taking one conclusion at a time and trying to link it back to the premises using a clear chain of logic. Venn diagrams can be a useful tool to visualize the relationships between the groups.

84. All whales are mammals. All creatures breathe. Some whales are creatures. Further, anything that breathes is a mammal. Mickey Mouse is a whale. Eiffel Tower is a mammal. Internet is a creature.

Examine the following statements:

I. Only one out of Mickey Mouse and Internet breathes.

II. At least one out of Mickey Mouse, Internet and Eiffel Tower does not breathe.

III. It is possible that all of Mickey Mouse, Internet and Eiffel Tower breathe.

IV. All of Mickey Mouse, Internet and Eiffel Tower are mammals.

V. If it is true that Mickey Mouse breathes, then it is also true that Mickey Mouse is a creature.

Choose the most appropriate answer.

(A) Only IV follows

(B) Only III and IV follow

(C) Only I, II, and IV follow

(D) Only V follows

Correct Answer: (B) Only III and IV follow

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

We must deduce the truth of the given statements from a complex set of premises.

Premises:

P1: All whales are mammals.

P2: All creatures breathe.

P3: Some whales are creatures.

P4: Anything that breathes is a mammal.

P5: Mickey Mouse is a whale.

P6: Eiffel Tower is a mammal.

P7: Internet is a creature.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

First, let's deduce what we can about each subject:

- **Mickey Mouse (MM):** Is a whale (P5) $\implies$ is a mammal (P1). We don't know if MM is a creature, so we don't know if it breathes.
- **Internet (I):** Is a creature (P7) $\implies$ breathes (P2) $\implies$ is a mammal (P4).
- **Eiffel Tower (ET):** Is a mammal (P6). We don't know if it breathes or is a creature.

Now, let's evaluate the statements:

- **I. Only one out of MM and I breathes:** False. We know for sure that the Internet breathes. Mickey Mouse might breathe (if it's a creature). So, it's possible one breathes, or both breathe. It cannot be stated as a definite conclusion.
- **II. At least one out of MM, I and ET does not breathe:** False. We know Internet breathes. We don't know about MM and ET. It's possible that MM is a creature (and thus breathes) and that ET also breathes (the premises don't forbid it). So we cannot be sure that at least one does not breathe.
- **III. It is possible that all of MM, I, and ET breathe:** True. We know Internet breathes. It is consistent with the premises that MM is one of the whales that is a creature (so it breathes). It is also consistent that ET is a creature (since some non-whales could be creatures that are mammals), and therefore it would breathe. Since this scenario is not contradicted by the premises, it is "possible".
- **IV. All of MM, I, and ET are mammals:** True. We deduced: MM is a mammal, Internet is a mammal, and ET is a mammal. So this statement is a necessary conclusion.
- **V. If MM breathes, then MM is a creature:** False. P2 says "All creatures breathe". It does not say "Only creatures breathe". So, it's possible for something that is not a creature to breathe. The premise does not establish this link.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The answer key suggests (B) is correct, meaning III and IV follow. Our analysis shows that IV is a necessary conclusion and III is a valid statement of possibility.

- Statement IV is definitely true.
- Statement III describes a possibility that is consistent with the premises. In many logic puzzles, a "possibility" statement is considered to "follow" if it's not ruled out by the premises. Therefore, both III and IV can be considered to follow.

Quick Tip

Distinguish between necessary conclusions ("must be true") and possible conclusions ("could be true"). If a statement uses words like "possible" or "may be", it follows as long as the scenario isn't logically impossible based on the premises.

85. Capitalism is a philosophy. All ideas are fictional objects. Only fictional objects are philosophy.

Examine the following statements :

I. Capitalism is an idea.

II. Capitalism is a fictional object.

III. Capitalism is not an idea.

Choose the most appropriate answer.

(A) Only I and II follow

(B) Only II and III follow

(C) Only II follows

(D) None follows

Correct Answer: (C) Only II follows

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

We need to deduce conclusions from the given premises using syllogistic logic.

Premises:

P1: Capitalism is a philosophy.

P2: All ideas are fictional objects.

P3: Only fictional objects are philosophy. (This can be rephrased as: "All philosophies are fictional objects.")

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the statements:

- **Statement II. Capitalism is a fictional object.**

From P1, we know Capitalism is a philosophy. From P3 (rephrased), we know all philosophies are fictional objects. Therefore, by direct deduction, Capitalism must be a fictional object. This statement necessarily follows.

- **Statement I. Capitalism is an idea.** and **Statement III. Capitalism is not an idea.**

We have P2: "All ideas are fictional objects." This means the set of 'ideas' is a subset of 'fictional objects'. We also know from the above deduction that Capitalism is a 'fictional object'. However, being a fictional object does not automatically make it an idea. It could be a fictional object that is not an idea. The premises do not provide a link between 'philosophy' and 'idea'. Therefore, we cannot determine whether Capitalism is an idea or not. Neither I nor III can be

definitively concluded.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The only statement that can be concluded with certainty is that Capitalism is a fictional object. Therefore, only statement II follows.

Quick Tip

The statement "Only A are B" is logically equivalent to "All B are A". Rephrasing the premises into standard "All/Some/No" forms can make deductions easier and less prone to error.

86. All khaps are fair institutions. No fair institutions are democratic. Only courts are democratic.

Examine the following statements :

I. Some courts are fair institutions.

II. No courts are fair institutions.

III. It is possible that all courts are fair institutions.

Choose the most appropriate answer.

- (A) Only I follows
- (B) Only II follows
- (C) Only III follows
- (D) None follows

Correct Answer: (D) None follows

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

We need to determine the logical relationship between 'courts' and 'fair institutions' based on the given premises.

Premises:

P1: All khaps are fair institutions.

P2: No fair institutions are democratic. (Or, No democratic institutions are fair institutions.)

P3: Only courts are democratic. (Or, All democratic institutions are courts.)

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's combine the premises to see what they tell us about courts.

From P2, we know that the sets of 'fair institutions' and 'democratic institutions' are completely separate. They have no members in common.

From P3, we know that the set of 'democratic institutions' is a subset of 'courts'. This means that some courts are democratic.

Since some courts are democratic, and no democratic institution is a fair institution, it follows

that **at least some courts are not fair institutions.**

Now let's evaluate the statements:

- **I. Some courts are fair institutions.** This is possible, but not certain. The premises don't forbid the existence of courts that are non-democratic and also fair. But it's not a necessary conclusion.
- **II. No courts are fair institutions.** This is not necessarily true. There might be courts that are not democratic, and these could potentially be fair institutions. The premises do not rule this out.
- **III. It is possible that all courts are fair institutions.** This is **false**. We have already deduced that some courts (the democratic ones) are definitely NOT fair institutions. Therefore, it is impossible for ALL courts to be fair.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Neither statement I nor II is a necessary conclusion. Statement III is provably false. Therefore, none of the statements follow. The answer key has '86' as 'D', which matches our conclusion. Let's re-verify. P2 says fair and democratic are disjoint. P3 says democratic institutions are a subset of courts. This means there is a part of the 'courts' circle that is disjoint from the 'fair institutions' circle. But this doesn't tell us anything about the other part of the 'courts' circle (the non-democratic courts). They could overlap with 'fair institutions', or they could be disjoint. So we can't conclude I or II. And since we know some courts are not fair, III is impossible. Therefore, 'None follows' is the correct answer.

Quick Tip

Using Venn diagrams is an excellent way to solve this type of problem. Draw circles for 'khaps', 'fair institutions', 'democratic institutions', and 'courts' and represent the relationships given in the premises. This will make the conclusions (or lack thereof) visually clear.

87. All thieves are persons. Some persons are dishonest. All dishonest persons go to jail. 'X' is a person.

Examine the following statements:

- I. X is a thief.**
 - II. X may be dishonest.**
 - III. X is necessarily dishonest.**
 - IV. If X is a thief, he will go to jail.**
- Choose the most appropriate answer.**

- (A) I and IV follow
- (B) Only IV follows
- (C) Only II follows
- (D) Only III follows

Correct Answer: (C) Only II follows

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

We must evaluate the given statements about 'X' based on a set of premises.

Premises:

P1: All thieves are persons.

P2: Some persons are dishonest.

P3: All dishonest persons go to jail.

P4: 'X' is a person.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze each statement about X:

- **I. X is a thief.** From P1, we know all thieves are persons. This doesn't mean all persons are thieves. Since X is a person (P4), X may or may not be a thief. This statement does not necessarily follow.
- **II. X may be dishonest.** P2 states that "Some persons are dishonest." Since X is a person (P4), it is possible that X belongs to the group of persons who are dishonest. The statement uses "may be," indicating possibility, which is consistent with the premises. So, this statement follows.
- **III. X is necessarily dishonest.** This is false. P2 only says "some" persons are dishonest, not all. Therefore, X, being a person, is not necessarily dishonest.
- **IV. If X is a thief, he will go to jail.** This is not a necessary conclusion. The premises state that "all dishonest persons go to jail" (P3). They do not state that all thieves are dishonest. It's possible for a thief to be honest according to these premises. If a thief is honest, there is no rule saying they will go to jail. Therefore, we cannot conclude this.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The only statement that correctly follows from the premises is that X may be dishonest. The statement reflects a possibility that is allowed by the premises.

Quick Tip

Pay close attention to quantifiers like "all" and "some". "Some A are B" means there is an overlap, but it doesn't allow you to make conclusions about any specific individual A without more information. Also, watch for words like "may" or "possible," which test for logical consistency rather than necessity.

88. All black money funds terrorist activities. All terrorist activities are financed solely by corrupt politicians. If the Lokpal Bill is passed, all assets and financial sources of all corrupt politicians will be frozen. If demonetisation is declared, all black money will disappear.

If the above statements are true, which of the following follow(s) ?

- I. If demonetisation is declared, funding of terrorist activities will completely stop.**
II. If the Lokpal Bill is passed, funding of terrorist activities will completely stop.
III. If demonetisation is declared and the Lokpal Bill is passed, funding of terrorist activities will completely stop.

Choose the most appropriate answer.

- (A) Only I follows
(B) Only II follows
(C) Only III follows
(D) Both II and III follow

Correct Answer: (D) Both II and III follow

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This is a conditional reasoning problem. We need to trace the chain of consequences based on the given premises.

Premises:

P1: Black Money $\rightarrow$ Funds Terrorism

P2: Terrorism $\rightarrow$ Financed by Corrupt Politicians

P3: Lokpal Bill passed $\rightarrow$ Freeze assets of Corrupt Politicians

P4: Demonetisation $\rightarrow$ Black Money disappears

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's evaluate each conclusion:

- I. If demonetisation is declared, funding of terrorist activities will completely stop.

Demonetisation $\rightarrow$ Black Money disappears (P4).

Black Money funds terrorism (P1). So, this source of funding stops.

However, P2 says terrorism is financed solely by corrupt politicians. P1 says black money funds terrorism. This implies that the black money is coming from the corrupt politicians. If demonetisation happens, black money disappears, but do the corrupt politicians lose all their money? Not necessarily. They might have other forms of wealth to fund terrorism. The chain is broken. This does not necessarily follow.

- II. If the Lokpal Bill is passed, funding of terrorist activities will completely stop.

Lokpal Bill passed $\rightarrow$ Freeze assets of Corrupt Politicians (P3).

Terrorism is financed solely by Corrupt Politicians (P2).

If all assets and financial sources of all corrupt politicians are frozen, they will have no money to finance anything. Since they are the sole source of finance for terrorist activities, the funding will completely stop. This statement follows directly.

- III. If demonetisation is declared and the Lokpal Bill is passed, funding of terrorist activities will completely stop.

This statement includes the condition from statement II (Lokpal Bill is passed), which we have already proven is sufficient on its own to stop the funding of terrorist activities. The addition of another condition (demonetisation) does not change the outcome. Since passing the Lokpal Bill

alone is enough, passing it along with another action is also enough. This statement also follows.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Statement II is a valid conclusion. Statement III is also a valid conclusion because it contains the sufficient condition from statement II. The answer key says D (Both II and III follow), which matches our analysis.

Quick Tip

In causal chain questions, look for the word "solely" or "only". This creates a necessary link. If A is the sole cause of B, then eliminating A will always eliminate B. If A is just a cause of B, eliminating A might not eliminate B if there are other causes.

89. All laptops are computers. Some computers are useful. Everything that is useful is precious. X is a computer.

Which of the following statements necessarily follows?

- (A) All precious objects are useful.
- (B) If 'X' is useful, it must be a laptop.
- (C) X must be precious.
- (D) If 'X' is a useful laptop, it must be precious.

Correct Answer: (D) If 'X' is a useful laptop, it must be precious.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

We must identify the conclusion that is guaranteed to be true based on the given premises.

Premises:

P1: All laptops are computers.

P2: Some computers are useful.

P3: Everything that is useful is precious.

P4: X is a computer.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's examine each option:

- **(A) All precious objects are useful.** P3 states "Everything that is useful is precious." This is a one-way implication ($\text{Useful} \rightarrow \text{Precious}$). The reverse ($\text{Precious} \rightarrow \text{Useful}$) is not stated and does not necessarily follow.
- **(B) If 'X' is useful, it must be a laptop.** X is a computer (P4). Some computers are useful (P2). P1 says all laptops are computers, not that all useful computers are laptops. A useful computer (X) could be a desktop, not a laptop. This does not follow.
- **(C) X must be precious.** X is a computer (P4). P2 states only some computers are useful. So, X may or may not be useful. If X is not useful, we cannot use P3 to conclude it is precious.

This does not necessarily follow.

- **(D) If 'X' is a useful laptop, it must be precious.** Let's break down the condition: "X is a useful laptop".

If X is useful, then according to P3 ("Everything that is useful is precious"), X must be precious. The fact that X is also a laptop is extra information. The core logic is: Is X useful? Yes. $\implies$ Is X precious? Yes. This statement establishes a direct chain of reasoning from the premises and necessarily follows.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The statement "If 'X' is a useful laptop, it must be precious" is a direct application of the premise "Everything that is useful is precious." The condition "useful" is sufficient to guarantee the conclusion "precious".

Quick Tip

In conditional ("if-then") conclusions, you only need to check if the "then" part is a necessary consequence of the "if" part, based on the given premises. The "if" part provides a new temporary assumption to work with.

90. All democratic governments are elected. Some elected governments are fair. No dictatorships are elected. 'X' is a dictatorship. Which of the following statements necessarily follows?

- (A) X may be a democratic government.
- (B) X cannot be fair.
- (C) X cannot be a democratic government.
- (D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (C) X cannot be a democratic government.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

We need to deduce the properties of 'X' from the given premises.

Premises:

P1: All democratic governments are elected.

P2: Some elected governments are fair.

P3: No dictatorships are elected.

P4: 'X' is a dictatorship.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the statements based on the premises:

- **Conclusion 1: Is X elected?**

P4 says X is a dictatorship. P3 says no dictatorships are elected. Therefore, X is not an elected

government.

- Conclusion 2: Is X democratic?

P1 says all democratic governments are elected. We just proved that X is not an elected government. Since X lacks a necessary property of democratic governments (being elected), X cannot be a democratic government. This directly supports statement (C).

- Conclusion 3: Is X fair?

We know X is not elected. P2 says "Some elected governments are fair." This premise tells us about some elected governments but tells us nothing about non-elected governments (like X). A non-elected government might be fair or unfair. We cannot conclude that X cannot be fair. So, (B) does not necessarily follow.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Based on the deduction that X is not elected, and all democratic governments are elected, it necessarily follows that X cannot be a democratic government.

- (A) is false because we proved X cannot be democratic.
- (B) is not a necessary conclusion.
- (C) is a necessary conclusion.

Quick Tip

This type of reasoning is known as "denying the consequent" (modus tollens). The logic is: If P implies Q, and Q is false, then P must be false. Here, P = "is democratic" and Q = "is elected". We found Q is false for X, so P must also be false for X.

**91. Some apples are fruits. All fruits are ducks. Some ducks are books.
Which of the following statements necessary follows?**

- (A) Some books are apples
- (B) At least some books are ducks
- (C) No ducks are apples
- (D) All ducks are fruits

Correct Answer: (B) At least some books are ducks

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

We are to find a necessary conclusion from a series of statements involving overlapping categories.

Premises:

P1: Some apples are fruits.

P2: All fruits are ducks.

P3: Some ducks are books.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the relationships and options:

- From P1 and P2: Since some apples are fruits, and all fruits are ducks, it follows that **Some apples are ducks**. This means the opposite, "No ducks are apples" (C), is false.
- From P2: "All fruits are ducks". The reverse, "All ducks are fruits" (D), is not necessarily true. There could be ducks that are not fruits.
- From P3: "Some ducks are books". This means there is an overlap between the set of ducks and the set of books. This is a direct statement from the premises.

Now let's check the options again:

(A) **Some books are apples**. We know some apples are ducks and some ducks are books. But the 'ducks' that are 'apples' might be a different group from the 'ducks' that are 'books'. There is no guaranteed connection. This doesn't necessarily follow.

(B) **At least some books are ducks**. The premise P3 is "Some ducks are books". The statement "Some A are B" is logically equivalent to "Some B are A". So, if some ducks are books, it is necessarily true that some books are ducks. "At least some" is another way of saying "some". This statement directly follows from P3.

(C) **No ducks are apples**. We already showed this is false.

(D) **All ducks are fruits**. This is not a valid inference from "All fruits are ducks."

Step 3: Final Answer:

The statement "At least some books are ducks" is a direct and necessary rephrasing of the premise "Some ducks are books".

Quick Tip

Remember the rule of conversion for "Some" statements: "Some X are Y" is always equivalent to "Some Y are X". This can help you quickly identify valid conclusions.

92. Some White are Blue. Some Blue are Green. Some Green are Red. Some Red are Yellow. Some Red are Blue. Some Red are White. Some Yellow are White. Some Yellow are Blue. All Green are White. All Blue are Red.

If the above statements are true, which of the following follow(s) ?

I. No Yellow is Green.

II. Of the Red which are White, some are also Yellow.

III. Of the Red that are Green, some are also Blue.

IV. Some White are Green.

Choose the most appropriate answer.

- (A) Only II and III follow
- (B) Only III and IV follow
- (C) Only I and IV follow
- (D) All follow

Correct Answer: (B) Only III and IV follow

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This problem requires careful analysis of multiple overlapping set relationships, including both "Some" and "All" statements. We should focus on the "All" statements as they create definite links.

Key Premises:

P1: All Green are White.

P2: All Blue are Red.

Other "Some" premises add information about overlaps.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's evaluate each conclusion:

- I. No Yellow is Green.

We know "All Green are White" (P1). We also know "Some Yellow are White". So, both Yellow and Green have an overlap with White. This doesn't mean Yellow and Green cannot overlap. The premises do not establish a definite separation between Yellow and Green. We cannot conclude this.

- II. Of the Red which are White, some are also Yellow.

This means "Some (Red and White) are Yellow". The premises state "Some Red are White" and "Some Yellow are White". This shows that both Red and Yellow overlap with White, but it doesn't guarantee that the Red-White overlap also overlaps with Yellow. We cannot conclude this.

- III. Of the Red that are Green, some are also Blue.

This means "Some (Red and Green) are Blue". Let's trace the connections. We are given "Some Blue are Green". Since "All Blue are Red" (P2), we can substitute and say "Some Red are Green". The statement "Some Blue are Green" itself tells us that there exists a group of things that are both Blue and Green. Since all these Blue things are also Red (from P2), this group must also be Red. Therefore, there exists a group of things that are Blue, Green, and Red all at once. This means that among the things that are Red and Green, some are indeed Blue. This statement follows.

- IV. Some White are Green.

The premise P1 is "All Green are White". If all members of group G are also members of group W, it necessarily means that there is an overlap. So, "Some White are Green" is a valid inference from "All Green are White" (assuming the set of Green is not empty, which is implied by the other premises like "Some Blue are Green"). This statement follows.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Statements III and IV are the only ones that can be necessarily concluded from the given premises. Therefore, option (B) is the correct choice.

Quick Tip

In complex logical problems with many premises, focus first on the "All" statements. They establish the strongest relationships (subsets) and are the most powerful tools for deduction. "All A are B" allows you to substitute A with B in some contexts.

93. Only Tigers are Fish. Only Rabbits are Fish. Only Rabbits are Tigers. Some Deer are Tigers.

If the above statements are true, which of the following follow(s) ?

I. If A is a Rabbit, A is also a Deer.

II. If B is a Deer, B is also a Rabbit.

III. Some Deer are Fish.

IV. Some Deer are Rabbits.

Choose the most appropriate answer.

(A) Only IV

(B) Only II

(C) Only I and II

(D) None follows

Correct Answer: (A) Only IV

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

This is a logical deduction problem. We need to analyze a set of premises and determine which conclusions necessarily follow. A key step is to correctly interpret the "Only X are Y" statements.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

The statement "Only X are Y" is logically equivalent to "All Y are X".

Let's rephrase the premises:

P1: Only Tigers are Fish $\implies$ All Fish are Tigers.

P2: Only Rabbits are Fish $\implies$ All Fish are Rabbits.

P3: Only Rabbits are Tigers $\implies$ All Tigers are Rabbits.

P4: Some Deer are Tigers.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let's trace the logical chain:

From P4, we know there's an overlap between Deer and Tigers (Some D are T).

From P3, we know that all Tigers are Rabbits (All T are R).

Combining these, if some Deer are Tigers, and all those Tigers are also Rabbits, it necessarily follows that **Some Deer are Rabbits**. This confirms that statement IV is true.

Now let's evaluate the other statements:

- **I. If A is a Rabbit, A is also a Deer.** This is not necessarily true. We only know some Deer are Rabbits, not that all Rabbits are Deer.
- **II. If B is a Deer, B is also a Rabbit.** This is not necessarily true. We only know some Deer are Rabbits, not that all Deer are Rabbits.
- **III. Some Deer are Fish.** We know some Deer are Tigers (P4). We know all Fish are Tigers (P1). This doesn't mean the Tigers that are Deer are also the Tigers that are Fish. There is no guaranteed link. Let's trace it differently: Some Deer are Rabbits (from our deduction). All Fish are Rabbits (P2). Again, no guaranteed connection. So, this does not necessarily follow.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The only statement that can be definitively concluded from the premises is IV: Some Deer are Rabbits. The given answer key has 93 as A, which is "Only IV". Our logic confirms this.

Quick Tip

Correctly translating "Only A are B" into the standard syllogistic form "All B are A" is the most critical step in solving this type of problem. Once the premises are in standard form, you can chain them together to find valid conclusions.

94. Most persons are individuals. Some companies are State. Most State are individuals.

If the above statements are true, which of the following follow(s) ?

- I. Some persons are State.**
 - II. Some State are companies.**
 - III. Some companies are persons.**
 - IV. Some companies are individuals.**
- Choose the most appropriate answer.**

- (A) Only II and III
- (B) Only I and II
- (C) Only II
- (D) None follows

Correct Answer: (C) Only II

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

We need to determine which conclusions are logically certain based on the given premises. The term "Most" usually means "more than 50%" but in logic problems, it's safer to treat it as a stronger form of "Some". It implies an overlap but does not guarantee a universal connection.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the premises:

P1: Most persons are individuals. (Implies Some persons are individuals)

P2: Some companies are State.

P3: Most State are individuals. (Implies Some State are individuals)

Now let's evaluate the conclusions:

- **I. Some persons are State.** The premises connect 'persons' to 'individuals' and 'State' to 'individuals'. There is no direct link given between 'persons' and 'State'. We cannot conclude this.

- **II. Some State are companies.** The premise P2 is "Some companies are State". The statement "Some A are B" is logically equivalent to "Some B are A". Therefore, if "Some companies are State" is true, then "Some State are companies" must also be true. This statement necessarily follows.

- **III. Some companies are persons.** The premises do not provide any link between 'companies' and 'persons'. We cannot conclude this.

- **IV. Some companies are individuals.** We know "Some companies are State" (P2) and "Most State are individuals" (P3). This creates a chain: Companies $\xrightarrow{\text{Some}}$ State $\xrightarrow{\text{Most}}$ Individuals. A chain of two particular statements ("Some/Most") does not yield a certain conclusion. The companies that are State might not be the same State entities that are individuals. We cannot conclude this with certainty.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The only statement that is a necessary logical consequence of the premises is "Some State are companies," which is a direct conversion of premise P2.

Quick Tip

Remember the rule of conversion: "Some A are B" is equivalent to "Some B are A". Also, a chain of logic with two "Some" or "Most" statements (e.g., Some A are B, and Some B are C) does not lead to a definite conclusion about the relationship between A and C.

95. Statement: "We are short on time so we better send these documents via speed post."

Assumption made:

- (A) Sending documents via speed post will take less time than some other means of sending documents.
- (B) Documents must always be sent via speed post.
- (C) Sending documents via speed post will take less time than all other means of communication.
- (D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (A) Sending documents via speed post will take less time than some other means of sending documents.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks us to identify the underlying assumption in the given statement. An assumption is an unstated premise that must be true for the argument to make sense.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

The argument's structure is:

Reason: We are short on time.

Conclusion: We should use speed post.

We are looking for the hidden link that connects the reason to the conclusion. The link must be that speed post is a solution to the problem of being "short on time".

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the options:

- **(A) Sending documents via speed post will take less time than some other means of sending documents.** The speaker chooses speed post because of a time constraint. This choice is only logical if the speaker believes speed post is a faster option compared to at least one other available, but not chosen, method (like regular mail). This assumption is necessary and sufficient for the argument to be valid.
- **(B) Documents must always be sent via speed post.** This is too strong. The reason given is specific ("short on time"), implying that in other situations, a different method might be used. The assumption is not about a general rule.
- **(C) Sending documents via speed post will take less time than all other means of communication.** This is also too strong and not necessary. For the choice to be logical, speed post only needs to be faster than the other available and considered options. It doesn't have to be the absolute fastest method in the world (e.g., faster than a personal courier or email). The speaker just needs to believe it's a suitably fast option.
- **(D) None of the above.** Since (A) is a perfectly valid and necessary assumption, this is incorrect.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The most logical and necessary assumption is that speed post is considered a faster alternative to some other methods, making it a suitable choice given the time constraint.

Quick Tip

When identifying assumptions, look for the "gap" in the logic between the reason and the conclusion. The assumption is the statement that fills that gap. Avoid options with extreme words like "all," "always," or "never," as assumptions are often more moderate.

96. "The best telecom services in the world are to be found in South Korea and Japan, and neither country allocates spectrum on the basis of auctions. Spectrum is assigned on the basis of discretion, the focus being on ensuring the availability of cutting-edge telecom services and the revenue the super-enabled industry would generate, rather than on generating revenue from spectrum auctions. Neither the Japanese nor the Koreans are squeamish about eating almost anything that creeps, crawls, swims, flies or runs. But when it comes to geese that lay golden eggs, they apparently lay off."

Which of the following assumptions is made in the above passage?

- (A) Geese are not consumed as food in Japanese and South Korean cultures
- (B) Auctioning telecom spectrum would generate a great deal of revenue for the Japanese and South Korean Governments
- (C) Governments that wish to provide good telecom service should not auction telecom spectrum
- (D) Governments that wish to provide good telecom service should auction telecom spectrum

Correct Answer: (B) Auctioning telecom spectrum would generate a great deal of revenue for the Japanese and South Korean Governments

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks to identify an underlying assumption in the provided passage about telecom spectrum allocation.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The passage argues that South Korea and Japan have the best telecom services and achieve this by not auctioning spectrum. Their focus is on service quality rather than revenue from auctions. The final sentence is a metaphor: "But when it comes to geese that lay golden eggs, they apparently lay off."

Let's analyze the metaphor:

- The "geese that lay golden eggs" refers to something that is a source of great wealth.
- To "lay off" means to leave it alone or not exploit it.
- The author says Japan and Korea "lay off" these geese, meaning they forgo exploiting this source of wealth.

In the context of the passage, the thing they are "laying off" or forgoing is spectrum auctions. Therefore, the metaphor implies that spectrum auctions are the "geese that lay golden eggs"—a source of great revenue.

Step 3: Evaluating the Options:

- (A) **Geese are not consumed as food...** The mention of geese and eating habits is part of the metaphorical language, not a literal statement about diet. This is not the intended assumption.
- (B) **Auctioning telecom spectrum would generate a great deal of revenue...** This is the core of the metaphor. For the act of not auctioning to be described as "laying off a goose

that lays golden eggs,” the author must assume that auctioning would indeed produce “golden eggs” (i.e., a great deal of revenue). This assumption is essential for the metaphor to make sense.

- **(C) Governments that wish to provide good telecom service should not auction telecom spectrum.** This is the explicit conclusion or argument of the passage, not an unstated assumption.

- **(D) Governments that wish to provide good telecom service should auction telecom spectrum.** This contradicts the main point of the passage.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The assumption required for the “golden eggs” metaphor to be meaningful is that auctioning spectrum is a highly lucrative source of revenue for governments.

Quick Tip

When a passage uses a metaphor, deciphering its meaning is key to finding the underlying assumption. Ask yourself: What does each part of the metaphor represent in the real-world context of the argument?

97. Even before the coronavirus, lack of sleep was a simmering public-health crisis associated with a suite of maladies. Roughly 10 to 15 percent of people worldwide were suffering from chronic insomnia, the struggle to fall or stay asleep at least three nights a week for three months or longer. Crises such as natural disasters or terrorist attacks are known to trigger short-term sleeplessness. But experts say the pandemic’s unprecedented global impact and protracted nature threaten to expand the rate of chronic insomnia, which is much harder to treat.

Which one of the following is an assumption required by the argument ?

- (A) Increasing levels of obesity in the world population have exacerbated chronic insomnia.
- (B) There has been an uptick in natural disasters and terrorist attacks in recent times.
- (C) Heightened levels of stress contribute to short-term as well as long-term sleeplessness.
- (D) The treatment of chronic insomnia is costly for public health systems across the world.

Correct Answer: (C) Heightened levels of stress contribute to short-term as well as long-term sleeplessness.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for a necessary assumption that underpins the argument’s conclusion. The argument concludes that the pandemic (a major crisis) will expand the rate of chronic insomnia.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

The argument’s logic is as follows:

- Premise 1: Crises (like disasters/attacks) are known to trigger short-term sleeplessness.
- Premise 2: The pandemic is an unprecedented and protracted crisis.
- Conclusion: The pandemic threatens to expand the rate of chronic insomnia (long-term sleeplessness).

The argument makes a leap from crises causing short-term sleeplessness to the pandemic causing long-term (chronic) sleeplessness. The assumption must be the bridge that connects these two ideas.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the options:

- **(A) Increasing levels of obesity...** Obesity is not mentioned in the text. This is outside the scope of the argument.
- **(B) There has been an uptick in natural disasters...** The passage uses these as examples of crises, but the argument does not depend on their frequency.
- **(C) Heightened levels of stress contribute to short-term as well as long-term sleeplessness.** This is the perfect bridge. The passage implies that crises cause sleeplessness. A common, unstated factor linking crises (disasters, attacks, pandemics) to sleeplessness is stress. If stress from crises can cause not only short-term but also long-term insomnia, it perfectly explains why a massive, "protracted" crisis like the pandemic would lead to an increase in chronic insomnia. This assumption is necessary.
- **(D) The treatment of chronic insomnia is costly...** The cost of treatment is a potential consequence, not an assumption required for the argument about the cause of the increase in chronic insomnia.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The argument hinges on the idea that the underlying cause of sleeplessness during crises (implied to be stress) can lead to both short-term and, crucially, long-term conditions.

Quick Tip

To test if a statement is a necessary assumption, use the "negation test." Negate the assumption and see if the argument falls apart. If we negate (C) and say "Heightened stress does NOT contribute to long-term sleeplessness," then the conclusion that the pandemic will increase chronic insomnia no longer makes sense.

98. Scientists say they have completed the first full and seamless catalogue of genetic instructions of humans. Until now, about 8% of the human genome code was missing from the blueprint. The quest to decipher and complete a gapless DNA sequence has taken decades. The resource helps explain how to create every human cell in the body, which could shed light on how to treat, prevent and cure disease. Now, just 10 million bases or letters of human DNA out of roughly 3 billion, are unknown.

The conclusion drawn above follows logically if which one of the following is assumed ?

- (A) Until the discovery it had been impossible to explain how any human cell in the body is created.
- (B) It has been possible to complete the full seamless catalogue of human genetic instructions using 2.99 billion letters of human DNA.
- (C) Scientists will be able to explain how to treat and prevent cellular diseases only once the remaining 10 million letters of human DNA are known.
- (D) The 8% of missing human genome code has taken the longest time to be deciphered.

Correct Answer: (B) It has been possible to complete the full seamless catalogue of human genetic instructions using 2.99 billion letters of human DNA.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for an assumption that allows the conclusion to follow logically from the premises. The passage is about completing the human genome sequence.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Let's break down the statements in the passage:

- Premise 1: Scientists have completed the first "full and seamless" catalogue.
 - Premise 2: Previously, 8% was missing.
 - Premise 3: The resource helps explain cell creation and disease treatment.
 - Premise 4 (Conclusion): "Now, just 10 million bases... out of roughly 3 billion, are unknown."
- There seems to be a contradiction. How can the catalogue be "full and seamless" (Premise 1) if there are still 10 million unknown bases (Conclusion)? The assumption must resolve this apparent contradiction.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the options in light of this contradiction:

- **(A) Until the discovery it had been impossible...** This is too strong. The passage says the resource "helps explain," not that it was impossible before.
- **(B) It has been possible to complete the full seamless catalogue of human genetic instructions using 2.99 billion letters of human DNA.** This resolves the contradiction. The total genome is roughly 3 billion letters (3000 million). 10 million are unknown. This means $3000\text{M} - 10\text{M} = 2990\text{M}$ or 2.99 billion letters are known. If the definition of a "full... catalogue" is based on having sequenced these 2.99 billion letters, then the conclusion makes sense. The passage describes a major milestone (completing the vast majority) while acknowledging a tiny fraction remains unknown. This statement connects the achievement with the numbers provided.
- **(C) Scientists will be able to explain how to treat... only once the remaining 10 million... are known.** This contradicts the passage, which says the current resource already "helps explain" and "could shed light" on treatment.
- **(D) The 8% of missing human genome code has taken the longest time...** While likely true in reality, this is not a logical assumption needed for the argument in the passage to hold. The argument is about the current state of completion, not the history of the difficulty.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The most logical assumption is the one that reconciles the claim of a "full and seamless catalogue" with the fact that 10 million bases are still unknown, by defining the achievement in terms of the 2.99 billion bases that have been successfully catalogued.

Quick Tip

When a passage seems to contain a contradiction, the required assumption is often the statement that redefines a term or provides a context that makes both conflicting statements true.

99. Read the Statement given below and decide which of the Assumptions listed thereafter are implicit in the Statement.

Statement: India should generate solar energy to meet its unmet energy requirements.

Assumptions :

I. Solar energy is cheaper than other forms of energy.

II. India is capable of generating solar energy.

III. India is unable to meet its energy requirements using non-solar sources of energy.

Choose the most appropriate answer.

- (A) Only I is implicit.
- (B) Only II is implicit.
- (C) Only III is implicit.
- (D) Both II and III are implicit.

Correct Answer: (D) Both II and III are implicit.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

We need to identify the implicit assumptions in the recommendation that "India should generate solar energy to meet its unmet energy requirements." An implicit assumption is a belief that the speaker must hold for their statement to be logical.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze each assumption:

- **I. Solar energy is cheaper than other forms of energy.** The statement recommends solar energy to meet "unmet" needs, focusing on availability, not necessarily cost. While cost can be a factor, it is not a necessary assumption. India might be advised to pursue solar energy even if it's expensive, perhaps for environmental or energy security reasons. So, this is not necessarily implicit.

- **II. India is capable of generating solar energy.** For someone to recommend that India

should generate solar energy, they must believe that it is possible for India to do so. It would be illogical to suggest an impossible course of action. Therefore, the capability to generate solar energy is a necessary and implicit assumption.

- **III. India is unable to meet its energy requirements using non-solar sources of energy.** The statement explicitly says solar energy should be used to meet "unmet" energy requirements. The word "unmet" directly implies that the current, non-solar sources are insufficient to meet all of India's energy needs. Therefore, this is also a necessary and implicit assumption.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Both Assumption II (capability) and Assumption III (necessity due to unmet demand) are logically required for the statement to make sense. Therefore, both are implicit.

Quick Tip

When evaluating assumptions for a statement of recommendation ("X should do Y"), always check for two key types of assumptions: 1. Is Y possible to do? (Capability) 2. Is there a reason why Y is needed? (Necessity/Problem).

100. Read the Statement given below and decide which of the Assumptions listed thereafter are implicit in the Statement.

Statement: To catch the rats running around in the house, you should use a rat trap.

Assumptions:

I. Rats are likely to step into rat traps.

II. Food will be kept inside the rat trap.

III. Rat traps are small in size.

Choose the most appropriate answer.

(A) Both I and II are implicit

(B) All are implicit

(C) Only I is implicit

(D) Only II is implicit

Correct Answer: (A) Both I and II are implicit

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

We need to find the assumptions that are implicit in the advice to use a rat trap to catch rats.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's examine each assumption:

- **I. Rats are likely to step into rat traps.** The purpose of using a trap is to catch rats.

This purpose can only be achieved if the trap is effective. For a trap to be effective, it must be assumed that rats will, under some circumstances, enter it. If rats were known to always avoid traps, recommending one would be pointless. Thus, this is a necessary assumption.

- **II. Food will be kept inside the rat trap.** How does a rat trap work? Typically, by luring the rat in. The most common lure is bait, i.e., food. The assumption that the trap will be used correctly, which includes baiting it, is implicit in the recommendation. Recommending an unbaited trap is not practical advice. Therefore, it's assumed that the trap will be baited.

- **III. Rat traps are small in size.** The size of the trap is a physical attribute, but it's not a necessary assumption for the advice to be valid. Whether the trap is small or large, as long as it's effective (as assumed in I and II), the advice holds. The size is not logically essential to the core recommendation.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The advice is based on the belief that the trap will work (I) and that it will be used in a way that makes it work, i.e., with bait (II). The answer key gives 100 as A, which corresponds to 'Both I and II are implicit'. This aligns with our reasoning. However, let's reconsider. Assumption I is about the effectiveness of the trap itself. This is absolutely essential. Assumption II is about how the trap will be used. This is a very strong assumption about user action. Is it necessary? One might argue that the core advice is just "use a trap" and the method of use is a separate instruction. But in common sense reasoning, recommending a tool implies recommending its effective use. Given the options, and the common sense nature of the problem, it is very likely that the question considers both the tool's efficacy and its proper use (with bait) as implicit. Thus, (A) is the most plausible answer.

Quick Tip

In assumption questions based on practical advice, consider the assumptions about both the effectiveness of the tool/method recommended and the user's ability/intention to use it correctly.

101. Carmakers are taking the middle path in their electrification journey in India, with powerful hybrids flagging off the 'green race' for three leading Japanese car manufacturers. Japanese carmakers believe introducing hybrids will eventually lead to higher localization of parts for electric vehicles, making them more accessible to a larger customer base. These manufacturers have no plans of launching an electric car in India before 2025 and are currently working on localisation of hybrid vehicle parts.

The passage assumes which one of the following ?

- (A) Carmakers in Japan have been successful in scaling up production of electric vehicles in the past.
- (B) Indian customers are unable to afford electric vehicles.
- (C) Manufacturing processes for electric and hybrid vehicles are similar to the extent that production of the latter shall ease future production of the former.

(D) There will be no electric car production in India until 2025.

Correct Answer: (C) Manufacturing processes for electric and hybrid vehicles are similar to the extent that production of the latter shall ease future production of the former.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for the underlying assumption behind the strategy of Japanese carmakers in India.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

The strategy described is:

- Start with hybrid vehicles now.
- This will lead to higher localization of parts for electric vehicles (EVs) in the future.
- This will make EVs more accessible later.

The assumption must be the logical link that connects "producing hybrids now" with "easier/cheaper production of EVs later".

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the options:

- **(A) Carmakers in Japan have been successful in scaling up production of electric vehicles in the past.** Past success in Japan doesn't explain the logic of a hybrid-first strategy in India.
- **(B) Indian customers are unable to afford electric vehicles.** While this might be true and is a reason for the strategy, the core assumption we are looking for is the one that connects the steps of the strategy. This option explains the "why" but not the "how".
- **(C) Manufacturing processes for electric and hybrid vehicles are similar to the extent that production of the latter shall ease future production of the former.** This is the perfect link. The strategy of using hybrids as a stepping stone to full EVs only makes sense if there is a significant overlap in parts, supply chains, and manufacturing processes. If building hybrids helps to build the ecosystem (localization of parts) for future EVs, then it must be assumed that many of the parts and processes are shared.
- **(D) There will be no electric car production in India until 2025.** The passage states that "These manufacturers have no plans of launching an electric car in India before 2025." This is an explicit statement in the passage, not an unstated assumption.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The entire "middle path" strategy is based on the assumption that experience and infrastructure developed for hybrid vehicles will be transferable and beneficial for future electric vehicle production.

Quick Tip

When an argument presents a strategy where Step 1 is supposed to lead to Step 2, the assumption is often the unstated mechanism that connects Step 1 and Step 2.

102. Read the Statement given below and decide which of the Assumptions listed thereafter are implicit in the Statement.

Statement: Employers must offer flexible working schedules or risk resignations by talented employees.

Assumptions :

I. Employers should offer flexible working schedules.

II. Some employees want flexible working schedules.

III. Some employees value flexible working schedules so much that they would resign if these are not offered.

Choose the most appropriate answer.

- (A) Both II and III are implicit
- (B) All are implicit
- (C) Only I is implicit
- (D) Only II is implicit

Correct Answer: (A) Both II and III are implicit

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

We need to identify the assumptions implicit in the given statement, which presents a choice with a consequence.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The statement is an ultimatum: "Do X (offer flexible schedules) or face Y (risk resignations)". Let's break down what must be true for this ultimatum to be meaningful.

- **I. Employers should offer flexible working schedules.** This is a restatement of the advice or recommendation given in the statement. It is the explicit point being made, not an implicit assumption underlying it.
- **II. Some employees want flexible working schedules.** For resignations to be a risk, there must be a desire for what is being offered. If no employees wanted flexible schedules, there would be no risk of them resigning over this issue. This is a necessary and implicit assumption.
- **III. Some employees value flexible working schedules so much that they would resign if these are not offered.** This assumption is also necessary. It's not enough that employees simply want flexible schedules (Assumption II). The threat of "resignations" is only credible if the desire is strong enough to be a deal-breaker for at least some "talented employees". This statement captures that intensity.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The statement relies on the assumptions that there is a desire for flexible schedules among employees (II) and that this desire is strong enough to cause them to resign (III). Therefore, both II and III are implicit.

Quick Tip

Distinguish between the explicit conclusion/recommendation of a statement and the implicit assumptions that support it. An assumption is a hidden belief, while the conclusion is the main point being argued.

103. Even though switching to veganism may be costly and sometimes inconvenient, it is a good change if one wishes to improve their chances of leading a healthy life, while benefitting the environment.

Which of the following is an assumption necessarily taken for granted in the above statement ?

- (A) The costs involved and inconvenience of making a change act as deterrents for most people.
- (B) It is possible to undertake practices that may impact how healthy a life one lives.
- (C) Non-vegetarianism impacts the environment most adversely.
- (D) Costly and inconvenient choices must always be made to effect positive change.

Correct Answer: (B) It is possible to undertake practices that may impact how healthy a life one lives.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for a necessary assumption in the statement about switching to veganism.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

The statement presents an action (switching to veganism) and claims it has a positive outcome ("improve their chances of leading a healthy life"). For this claim to be meaningful, the speaker must believe that people have some control over their health through their actions.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the options:

- **(A) The costs involved and inconvenience of making a change act as deterrents for most people.** The statement acknowledges cost and inconvenience ("Even though..."), but it doesn't assume this stops "most people". It's just a counterpoint to the benefits. This is not a necessary assumption for the main argument to hold.
- **(B) It is possible to undertake practices that may impact how healthy a life one lives.** This is a fundamental and necessary assumption. The statement advises an action (veganism) to achieve a goal (a healthier life). This advice is only logical if one assumes that actions

can indeed influence health outcomes. If health were purely predetermined and unchangeable by lifestyle choices, the recommendation would be pointless.

- **(C) Non-vegetarianism impacts the environment most adversely.** The statement says veganism "benefit[s] the environment", which implies non-veganism is less beneficial, but it does not assume it is the "most adverse" lifestyle. This is an extreme and unnecessary assumption.

- **(D) Costly and inconvenient choices must always be made to effect positive change.** This is a generalization that is not supported by the statement. The statement discusses one such choice but doesn't claim this is always the case.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The core of the argument is that a choice can lead to a better health outcome. This rests on the fundamental assumption that health outcomes can be influenced by choices.

Quick Tip

Look for the most fundamental, bedrock assumption on which the entire argument rests. Often, this is a very general statement about cause and effect or the possibility of change, which the speaker must believe for their more specific point to have any validity.

104. 'X' and 'Y', enter into a contract (i.e. X and Y are parties to the contract) for supply of goods by X to Y in exchange for payment from Y to X. Consider the following Clause in the contract:

(Sub-Clause 1) Neither party shall be held liable for failure to comply with its obligations under this contract if such failure is due to any kind of natural disaster or human event beyond its control.

(Sub-Clause 2) The successful invocation of this Clause by either party shall protect that party from liability for non-fulfilment of its obligations under the contract only until the natural disaster or human event in Sub-Clause 1 continues to affect that party."

The contract requires X to deliver goods from his house to Y's house latest by 30th May. Both X and Y live in the same city. On the morning of 30th May, there is a big earthquake near X's house which causes all roads in the area to be blocked. The blockage remains present until 31st May.

Can X claim that this situation falls under Sub-Clause 1?

- (A) Yes, because the earthquake is a natural disaster beyond X's control.
- (B) Yes, because X's failure to deliver the goods to Y by 30th May was due to the earthquake.
- (C) No, because X could have delivered the goods to Y before 30th May and his failure to deliver the goods to Y is due to his laziness and not only due to the earthquake.
- (D) Combination of options 'a' and 'b'.

Correct Answer: (D) Combination of options 'a' and 'b'.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks whether X can use the 'force majeure' clause (Sub-Clause 1) to excuse his failure to deliver goods by the 30th of May. We need to analyze the facts and the contract clauses.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

The legal principle here is 'force majeure', which is an event beyond a party's control that prevents them from fulfilling a contract. Sub-Clause 1 defines this for the contract. We must check if the facts meet the criteria of Sub-Clause 1.

Criteria for Sub-Clause 1:

1. Failure to comply with an obligation.
2. The failure must be due to a natural disaster or human event beyond control.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the situation:

- X's obligation: Deliver goods by the 30th of May.
- X's failure: X did not deliver by the 30th of May.
- The event: An earthquake on the morning of the 30th of May, blocking all roads.

Now, let's evaluate the options:

- **(A) Yes, because the earthquake is a natural disaster beyond X's control.** This statement is factually correct according to the clause. An earthquake is a natural disaster and is beyond X's control. This supports X's claim.
- **(B) Yes, because X's failure to deliver the goods to Y by 30th May was due to the earthquake.** This statement connects the failure directly to the event. On the 30th of May, the day of the deadline, it was impossible for X to deliver due to the earthquake. The failure to meet the deadline on that specific day was caused by the disaster. This also supports X's claim.
- **(C) No, because X could have delivered the goods to Y before 30th May...** This argument is about prior negligence or "laziness." While X could have delivered earlier, the contract gave him until the *latest* by 30th May. His obligation was to deliver by that date, not before. His failure to deliver is specifically excused if the event on the final day prevents him. The law generally does not require a party to perform their obligations early. The immediate cause of the breach on the 30th was the earthquake, not his choice to wait. So, this argument is weak.
- **(D) Combination of options 'a' and 'b'.** Both (A) and (B) provide valid and complementary reasons why X can invoke the clause. (A) establishes the nature of the event, and (B) establishes the causal link between the event and the failure. Together, they form a complete justification.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Both (A) and (B) are strong reasons supporting X's claim under Sub-Clause 1. Therefore, their combination is the most comprehensive answer.

Quick Tip

In legal reasoning questions, focus on the proximate (immediate) cause of the breach of contract. Even if a party could have acted earlier, a 'force majeure' event on the deadline day is often a valid excuse for non-performance on that day.

105. Consider the following principle:

In a dispute between X and Y, Y can sue X:

- (i) In the city of X's residence, OR**
- (ii) In the city where the dispute arose**

X and Y enter into a contract which requires X to deliver goods from his house to Y's house latest by 30th May. X lives in Delhi and Y lives in Calcutta. X fails to deliver the goods by 30th May due to an earthquake in Delhi. Y wants to sue X for breach of the contract.

Y can sue X:

- (A) In Delhi only
- (B) In Calcutta only, assuming that the dispute arose in Calcutta
- (C) In either one of Delhi and Calcutta, assuming that the dispute arose in Calcutta
- (D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (C) In either one of Delhi and Calcutta, assuming that the dispute arose in Calcutta

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

This question asks where Y can legally file a lawsuit against X for breach of contract, based on the given legal principle (rule of jurisdiction).

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

The principle provides two options for jurisdiction:

1. The city where the defendant (X) resides.
2. The city where the cause of action (the dispute) arose.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let's apply the principle to the facts:

- **Defendant's Residence:** The defendant is X, who is being sued. X lives in **Delhi**. So, Y can sue X in Delhi.

- **Place where the Dispute Arose:** The contract was breached when X failed to deliver the goods to Y's house in Calcutta. A breach of contract is typically considered to have occurred at the place where the performance was due. In this case, the delivery was supposed to happen at Y's house in **Calcutta**. The question asks us to *assume* the dispute arose in Calcutta. So, Y can also sue X in Calcutta.

Now let's evaluate the options:

- (A) In Delhi only: Incorrect, as Calcutta is also an option.
- (B) In Calcutta only, assuming that the dispute arose in Calcutta: Incorrect, as Delhi is also an option.
- (C) **In either one of Delhi and Calcutta, assuming that the dispute arose in Calcutta:** This is correct. Based on the principle, Y has the choice to sue in the defendant's city of residence (Delhi) OR the city where the dispute arose (Calcutta).
- (D) None of the above: Incorrect.

Step 4: Final Answer:

According to the given legal principle, Y has two jurisdictional options: Delhi (where X lives) and Calcutta (where the dispute arose). Therefore, Y can sue in either city.

Quick Tip

In legal principle questions, break down the principle into its component rules. Then, apply each rule separately to the facts of the case to see which conditions are met.

106. Consider the following principle:

In a dispute between X and Y, Y can sue X :

- (i) In the city of Y's residence, OR
- (ii) In the city of X's residence, OR
- (iii) In the city where the dispute arose

Y lives in Calcutta and is the owner of the restaurant 'Y's Yummilicious Restaurant', located in Calcutta. X lives in Delhi and starts a restaurant named 'Yummilicious Restaurant' in Delhi. Y wants to sue X for infringement of the name 'Yummilicious Restaurant'.

Y can sue X:

- (A) In Delhi only
- (B) In Calcutta, but only if the dispute arose in Calcutta
- (C) In either one of Delhi and Calcutta, regardless of where the dispute arose
- (D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (C) In either one of Delhi and Calcutta, regardless of where the dispute arose

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

This question asks for the proper location(s) for Y to sue X for trademark infringement, based on a slightly different principle of jurisdiction.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

The principle gives three possible locations for the lawsuit:

1. The city of the plaintiff's (Y's) residence.
2. The city of the defendant's (X's) residence.
3. The city where the dispute arose.

The use of "OR" means any one of these is a valid location.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let's apply the principle to the facts:

- **Plaintiff's (Y's) Residence:** Y lives in **Calcutta**. So, Calcutta is a valid location.
- **Defendant's (X's) Residence:** X lives in **Delhi**. So, Delhi is a valid location.
- **Where the Dispute Arose:** The infringement is happening in Delhi where X opened the restaurant. So the dispute arose in Delhi. This confirms Delhi as a valid location. However, since the principle provides Plaintiff's residence and Defendant's residence as standalone options, we don't even need to determine where the dispute arose.

Based on just the first two prongs of the principle, Y can sue in Calcutta (his residence) or in Delhi (X's residence). This gives Y a choice between the two cities. The location of the dispute just adds another reason to sue in Delhi, but it doesn't remove Calcutta as an option.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The principle explicitly allows suing in either the plaintiff's city (Calcutta) or the defendant's city (Delhi). Therefore, Y can sue in either location, and this choice is available to Y regardless of where the specific act of infringement took place.

Quick Tip

When a legal principle lists multiple conditions separated by "OR", satisfying just one of those conditions is enough to make a claim valid. You don't need to satisfy all of them.

107. All contracts are agreements. Only agreements enforceable by law are contracts.

Y is a government official tasked with issuing driving licenses to applicants who meet the criteria. X has applied for a driving license but does not meet the criteria. X and Y enter into an oral agreement that X will pay Y Rs. 5000 to issue a driving license to X.

With reference to the facts given above, X says "I have entered into a contract with Y."

- (A) X is wrong because the agreement is not in writing.
- (B) X is wrong because an agreement not enforceable by law is not a contract.
- (C) X is right.
- (D) There is insufficient information to reach the conclusions in Options a, b and c

Correct Answer: (B) X is wrong because an agreement not enforceable by law is not a contract.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks us to evaluate X's claim of having a "contract" with Y, based on the provided legal principles.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

The principles define the relationship between agreements and contracts:

- P1: All contracts are agreements. (Contract $\subset$ Agreement)
- P2: Only agreements enforceable by law are contracts. (Contract = Agreement + Enforceability by Law)

For an agreement to be a contract, it must be legally enforceable.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the facts:

- X and Y have an agreement: X pays Y, and Y issues a license.
- The purpose of this agreement is to get a license for someone who is not qualified, in exchange for a bribe. This is an illegal act.
- An agreement for an illegal act is void and not enforceable by law. A court will not help X or Y enforce this agreement.
- Since the agreement is not enforceable by law, according to principle P2, it cannot be a contract.
- Therefore, X's statement "I have entered into a contract with Y" is wrong.

Now let's look at the options:

(A) X is wrong because the agreement is not in writing. The principles do not state that contracts must be in writing. Many oral agreements can be valid contracts. This is not the correct reason.

(B) **X is wrong because an agreement not enforceable by law is not a contract.** This is the correct reason. The agreement is illegal (bribery) and therefore not enforceable, so it fails the test of being a contract.

(C) X is right. This is incorrect.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The agreement between X and Y is illegal and thus not enforceable by law. According to the principle, only enforceable agreements are contracts. Therefore, X is wrong.

Quick Tip

The formula to remember is: **Contract = Agreement + Enforceability by Law.** If an agreement is for an illegal purpose, it lacks enforceability and is therefore not a contract.

108. Anyone who pleads on behalf of another in a Court is a pleader. All lawyers are pleaders.

X, a lawyer, pleads his own case in Court.

- (A) X is a pleader in this case.
- (B) X is not a pleader in this case as he is not pleading on behalf of another.
- (C) As long as he is a lawyer, X is a pleader in all cases.
- (D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (C) As long as he is a lawyer, X is a pleader in all cases.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks whether X, a lawyer representing himself, qualifies as a "pleader" according to the given definitions.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

We have two principles:

- P1: Pleader = Anyone who pleads on behalf of another.
- P2: All lawyers are pleaders.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the situation. The two principles seem to conflict when applied to the facts.

- According to P1, X is **not** a pleader in this specific case because he is pleading for himself, not "on behalf of another". This supports option (B).
- According to P2, X **is** a lawyer. The principle states "All lawyers are pleaders." This is a universal statement. It means that the status of being a "pleader" is inherent to the status of being a "lawyer", regardless of what the lawyer is doing in a particular case. This supports option (C).

When legal principles provided in a question conflict, we must determine if one takes precedence or if there's a way to reconcile them. P2 is a direct, definitional statement: "All lawyers ARE pleaders." It defines a status. P1 defines an action. It's more likely that P2 establishes a permanent classification, while P1 describes the general function. The fact that X is a lawyer makes him a pleader by definition (P2), even if in this specific instance he is not performing the action described in P1.

Therefore, P2 is the more powerful and determinative principle in this scenario. X is a lawyer, and all lawyers are pleaders. So, X is a pleader.

The answer key suggests (C) is the correct answer. This confirms that the status-based definition (P2) is the intended logic to follow.

- (A) **X is a pleader in this case.** This is true, but (C) is a more complete explanation.
- (B) **X is not a pleader...** This is incorrect as it ignores P2.
- (C) **As long as he is a lawyer, X is a pleader in all cases.** This correctly applies P2,

stating that his status as a lawyer makes him a pleader, irrespective of the specifics of the case.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Principle 2, "All lawyers are pleaders," is a direct definitional statement that applies to X's status. Therefore, because X is a lawyer, he is a pleader in all circumstances.

Quick Tip

When faced with conflicting principles, look for the one that is more absolute or definitional (e.g., "All X are Y") versus one that is functional or conditional ("Anyone who does Z is Y"). The definitional statement often sets a permanent status that overrides the functional one.

109. All offences are punishable. Not everything that is punishable is an offence. Only that which is punishable is an offence.

X, a school student, does not submit her homework on time and is punished by being given extra homework.

- (A) X has certainly committed an offence
- (B) X has certainly not committed an offence
- (C) We do not have sufficient information to determine whether X has committed an offence
- (D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (C) We do not have sufficient information to determine whether X has committed an offence

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

We need to determine if X's act (not submitting homework on time) constitutes an "offence" based on the given logical principles.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Let's decode the principles:

- P1: All offences are punishable. (Offence $\implies$ Punishable)
- P2: Not everything that is punishable is an offence. (Some punishable things are not offences).
- P3: Only that which is punishable is an offence. (Offence $\implies$ Punishable). This is a re-statement of P1.

The key takeaway is that the set of "offences" is a subset of "punishable acts". All offences are punishable, but not all punishable acts are offences.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let's apply this to the facts:

- X's act: Not submitting homework on time.

- Consequence: X is punished.

So, we know that X's act is a "punishable" act.

The question is, is it an "offence"?

According to P2, just because something is punishable doesn't automatically make it an offence. It could be a punishable act that falls outside the category of "offence" (for example, a simple breach of school rules). The principles do not give us any criteria to distinguish between punishable acts that are offences and punishable acts that are not.

Therefore, we cannot be certain. X's act is punishable, but it might or might not be an offence.

Step 4: Final Answer:

We know the act is punishable, but the principles explicitly state that not all punishable acts are offences. Without more information to classify this specific act, we cannot determine if X has committed an offence.

Quick Tip

Drawing a Venn diagram can be very helpful here. Draw a large circle for "Punishable Acts". Inside it, draw a smaller circle for "Offences". The facts place X's act inside the large circle, but we don't know if it's inside the smaller circle or in the part of the large circle outside the small one.

110. Only registered trademarks can be infringed. Copying a registered trademark is sufficient to constitute infringement.

X owns the trademark 'Yummilicious Restaurant'. Y copies this trademark. X sues Y for infringement.

- (A) If X's trademark was registered, Y has necessarily infringed X's trademark
- (B) Y has necessarily infringed X's trademark only if X's trademark was registered and Y was aware of X's trademark
- (C) Y has definitely not infringed X's trademark
- (D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (A) If X's trademark was registered, Y has necessarily infringed X's trademark

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

We need to apply the given principles about trademark infringement to the case of X and Y.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Let's break down the principles:

- P1: Infringement can only happen to a registered trademark. (Infringement $\implies$ Registered)
- P2: Copying a registered trademark is sufficient for infringement. (Registered + Copied $\implies$

Infringement)

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

The facts are:

- X owns the trademark.
- Y copies the trademark.
- X sues Y for infringement.

The crucial missing piece of information is whether X's trademark is **registered**.

Let's evaluate the options based on this:

- **(A) If X's trademark was registered, Y has necessarily infringed X's trademark.** This perfectly applies P2. The condition "If X's trademark was registered" provides the missing piece. If we assume it's registered, and we know Y copied it, then according to P2, infringement has necessarily occurred. This statement is correct.
- **(B) Y has necessarily infringed... only if... Y was aware of X's trademark.** The principles do not mention anything about the infringer's awareness or intent ('mens rea'). P2 says copying is sufficient. This option adds an extra condition not found in the principles. Therefore, it is incorrect.
- **(C) Y has definitely not infringed X's trademark.** We cannot say this for sure. If the trademark was registered, Y has infringed it. We lack the information to make this definite conclusion.
- **(D) None of the above.** Since (A) is a correct application of the principles, this is incorrect.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The principles make registration the key factor. Option (A) correctly states the outcome if this key condition is met.

Quick Tip

In legal reasoning, do not add facts or conditions that are not present in the given principles. Here, the principle did not mention "awareness," so any option including it is likely incorrect. Stick strictly to the rules provided.

111. Limitation Principle: A suit for recovery of money can be filed only within 3 years from the date the money becomes due to be recovered. Suits filed after this period are not maintainable. Suits filed within this period are necessarily maintainable.

Money became due from Y to X on March 17, 2017. X filed a suit for recovery of money on March 1, 2022.

- (A) X's suit is not maintainable
- (B) X's suit is maintainable
- (C) There is insufficient information to determine if X's suit is maintainable
- (D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (A) X's suit is not maintainable

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks whether X's lawsuit is "maintainable" based on the provided Limitation Principle.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

The principle sets a time limit for filing a suit:

- Due Date: The date the money becomes recoverable.
- Limitation Period: 3 years from the Due Date.
- Rule: Suit filed within 3 years is maintainable. Suit filed after 3 years is not maintainable.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let's apply the rule to the given dates:

- Due Date: March 17, 2017.
- End of Limitation Period: To calculate this, we add 3 years to the due date. The period ends on March 17, 2020.
- Date of Filing Suit: March 1, 2022.

Comparing the filing date with the end of the limitation period:

March 1, 2022 is clearly after March 17, 2020.

Since the suit was filed after the 3-year period expired, according to the principle, it is "not maintainable".

Step 4: Final Answer:

The 3-year limitation period expired on March 17, 2020. X filed the suit in 2022, which is beyond this period. Therefore, X's suit is not maintainable.

Quick Tip

When dealing with limitation period questions, the most important steps are to correctly identify the start date (the date the cause of action arises) and then accurately calculate the end date of the prescribed period. Be careful with date calculations.

112. Issue: Is LeBron James the best professional basketball player of all time ?

Argument 1 : Yes. LeBron James has had the largest fan base among all professional basketball players in the history of the sport.

Argument 2: No. LeBron James has changed his team too many times.

Argument 3: Yes. No other player has scored more points in their professional career than LeBron James has.

Choose the most appropriate answer.

- (A) Only Argument 1 is strong
- (B) Only Argument 2 is strong
- (C) Only Argument 3 is strong
- (D) Both Arguments 1 and 3 are strong

Correct Answer: (C) Only Argument 3 is strong

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks us to evaluate the strength of three different arguments related to whether LeBron James is the best basketball player of all time. A "strong" argument is one that is relevant, logical, and directly addresses the core of the issue.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze each argument:

- **Argument 1: (Largest fan base)** Popularity or having a large fan base is not a direct measure of a player's skill, performance, or overall greatness. While related, it's a weak metric for being the "best player." Many factors contribute to popularity besides on-court performance. This is a weak argument.
- **Argument 2: (Changed his team too many times)** This relates to loyalty, not necessarily skill or performance. A player's greatness is typically measured by their achievements, statistics, and impact on the game, not how many teams they've played for. This is a weak argument against him being the best.
- **Argument 3: (Scored more points than any other player)** Scoring is a fundamental and objective measure of a player's performance and longevity in basketball. Being the all-time leading scorer is a significant, factual, and highly relevant achievement when debating who is the "best player". This is a very strong argument.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Of the three arguments presented, only the one based on a major, objective performance record (all-time scoring leader) is a strong and relevant argument to the issue.

Quick Tip

When evaluating the strength of an argument, look for objectivity and relevance. Arguments based on measurable facts and core aspects of the issue (like performance statistics in sports) are strong. Arguments based on subjective feelings, popularity, or tangential issues are weak.

113. Person 1: Children should not read novels that contain instances of racism. Person 2 in response to Person 1: Parents and teachers of children can use such novels to educate children against racism.

Which of the following is correct ?

- (A) Person 1 and Person 2 agree that some novels contain instances of racism.
- (B) Person 2 supports racism.
- (C) Both 'a' and 'b'
- (D) Neither 'a' nor 'b'

Correct Answer: (A) Person 1 and Person 2 agree that some novels contain instances of racism.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks what can be correctly inferred from the dialogue between Person 1 and Person 2.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's break down the statements:

- Person 1's position: Children should be shielded from novels with racism. This statement presupposes the existence of such novels.
- Person 2's position: "Such novels" (referring to the novels mentioned by Person 1) can be used as a teaching tool against racism. This statement also acknowledges the existence of novels with racist content.

Now let's evaluate the options:

- **(A) Person 1 and Person 2 agree that some novels contain instances of racism.** This is correct. Both speakers' arguments are based on the shared premise that there are novels containing racism. They only disagree on how to deal with them. This is their point of agreement.
- **(B) Person 2 supports racism.** This is incorrect. Person 2 explicitly states that the novels should be used to "educate children against racism." This is an anti-racist position.
- **(C) Both 'a' and 'b'.** Incorrect, as 'b' is false.
- **(D) Neither 'a' nor 'b'.** Incorrect, as 'a' is true.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The common ground between both speakers is the factual existence of novels containing instances of racism. Their disagreement is about the pedagogical approach to these novels.

Quick Tip

When analyzing a dialogue, look for the underlying premise or fact that both speakers accept as true, even if they draw different conclusions from it. This is often the point of agreement.

114. Cocoa is rich in plant chemicals called flavanols that may help to protect the heart. Dark chocolate contains up to 2-3 times more flavanol-rich cocoa solids than milk chocolate. Flavanols have been shown to support the production of Nitric Oxide (NO) in the endothelium (the inner cell lining of blood vessels) that helps to relax the blood vessels and improve blood flow, thereby lowering blood pressure. Flavanols in chocolate can increase insulin sensitivity in short term studies; in the long run this could reduce risk of diabetes.

Which of the following, if true, strengthens the explanation above ?

- (A) Communities with high levels of dietary intake of dark chocolate exhibit low rates of death from hypertension (high blood pressure).
- (B) Individuals with low levels of nitric oxide in the endothelium exhibited relaxed blood vessels and robust blood flow.
- (C) There is no peer-reviewed study which proves the link between intake of cocoa flavanols and reduction in risk of diabetes.
- (D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (A) Communities with high levels of dietary intake of dark chocolate exhibit low rates of death from hypertension (high blood pressure).

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks to find a statement that, if true, would strengthen the explanation provided in the passage. The passage explains a causal chain: Cocoa Flavanols → Nitric Oxide Production → Relaxed Blood Vessels → Lower Blood Pressure.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

A strengthening statement often provides real-world evidence that supports the proposed causal link. It shows that when the proposed cause is present, the proposed effect is also observed.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the options:

- **(A) Communities with high levels of dietary intake of dark chocolate exhibit low rates of death from hypertension (high blood pressure).** This provides strong correlational evidence in a real-world setting. The passage claims dark chocolate (high in flavanols) lowers blood pressure. This option shows that a population that consumes a lot of dark chocolate has a lower rate of death from a condition caused by high blood pressure. This directly supports the passage's central claim.
- **(B) Individuals with low levels of nitric oxide... exhibited relaxed blood vessels...** This contradicts the passage. The passage states that nitric oxide helps to relax blood vessels, implying that low levels would lead to less relaxed vessels. So, this would weaken the argument.
- **(C) There is no peer-reviewed study...** This statement directly challenges the claims made in the passage by suggesting a lack of scientific proof. This would weaken the explanation, not strengthen it.
- **(D) None of the above.** Since (A) is a strong supporting statement, this is incorrect.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Option (A) provides epidemiological evidence that connects the consumption of the substance (dark chocolate) with the claimed health outcome (lower mortality from hypertension), thereby strengthening the entire explanation.

Quick Tip

To strengthen a causal argument (X causes Y), look for an answer choice that shows: 1. When X is present, Y is also present. 2. When X is absent, Y is also absent. 3. An alternate cause for Y is not responsible. Option (A) is an example of the first type.

115. AI often elicits a sense of amazement, of wonder, of possibility for the future. But just as AI offers advancements, there is also the potential for a bleak future — machines are prone to bias and racism. These machines learn by running training data through algorithms, each crafted by human handlers. Therefore, if the data inputted into the system is biased, the result will be biased too. This is dangerous and the threat needs to be addressed before biased AI systems become ubiquitous. Ultimately, AI systems have the potential to deepen existing systemic inequalities, particularly in industries like healthcare, employment, and criminal justice. Which one of the following is an assumption required by the argument ?

- (A) Existing data sets can incorporate the biases of human handlers which reflects in AI output.
- (B) Large-scale deployment of AI systems has been hindered by the likelihood of biased results.
- (C) Human handlers have tried to manipulate AI systems through the use of biased data.
- (D) Industries like healthcare, employment, and criminal justice are in urgent need of AI systems.

Correct Answer: (A) Existing data sets can incorporate the biases of human handlers which reflects in AI output.

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

The question asks for a required assumption in the argument about AI bias.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

The core argument is:

- Premise: AI learns from training data crafted by humans.
 - Conclusion: If the input data is biased, the AI's result will be biased, which is dangerous.
- Let's analyze the logical flow and identify any unstated links.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let's examine the options:

- (A) Existing data sets can incorporate the biases of human handlers which reflects

in AI output. This statement is not an assumption; it is very close to an explicit premise of the argument. The passage says, "...if the data inputted into the system is biased, the result will be biased too." The link that data comes from "human handlers" is also explicit. This option essentially restates the core mechanism described in the passage. In some contexts, a statement that clarifies or makes explicit the central premise can be considered a necessary part of the argument's foundation, even if it borders on being stated outright. Let's compare it with others.

- **(B) Large-scale deployment of AI systems has been hindered...** The passage talks about a future threat that needs to be addressed before AI becomes ubiquitous. It doesn't assume that deployment has already been hindered.

- **(C) Human handlers have tried to manipulate AI systems...** The passage suggests that bias can be inputted, but it doesn't assume this is intentional manipulation. Bias is often unconscious and systemic. This assumption of intent is not required.

- **(D) Industries like healthcare... are in urgent need of AI systems.** The passage mentions these industries as areas where AI bias could deepen inequalities. It doesn't assume they have an "urgent need" for AI; it just identifies them as vulnerable areas.

Revisiting (A): Compared to the other options, (A) is the most central to the argument's logic. The entire causal chain (Human handlers → Biased Data → Biased AI) relies on the truth of this statement. While it's very close to what's stated, it's the foundational principle upon which the whole warning is built. It's the best fit for a required assumption among the choices.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The argument's warning about biased AI is entirely dependent on the premise that human biases can be encoded into data sets, which then shape the AI's output. Option (A) captures this fundamental premise.

Quick Tip

Sometimes, a required assumption is not a huge logical leap but a statement that clarifies the central mechanism of the argument. If an option seems to be just restating a part of the argument, check if that part is the absolute core of the reasoning.

116. Fake news and sophisticated disinformation campaigns are especially problematic in democratic systems, and there is growing debate on how to address these issues without undermining the benefits of digital media. In order to maintain an open, democratic system, it is important that government, business, and consumers work together to solve these problems.

Which one of the following explanations, if valid, most helps to justify the above reasoning ?

(A) An effective means of countering fake news and disinformation campaigns is to revert to print media for critical information.

(B) Only governments have the power to counter fake news and sophisticated disinformation

campaigns.

(C) Autocratic systems of government ensure that only verified and accurate information is disseminated.

(D) Democratic societies are underpinned by freedom of speech and expression.

Correct Answer: (D) Democratic societies are underpinned by freedom of speech and expression.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for a justification for the reasoning presented in the passage. The passage's reasoning is that the problem of fake news must be addressed carefully, without undermining the benefits of digital media, to maintain an open, democratic system.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

The core tension in the passage is between:

1. The need to combat disinformation.
2. The need to preserve an open, democratic system.

The justification must explain why this tension exists. Why can't a democracy just aggressively censor fake news?

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the options:

- **(A) ...revert to print media...** This suggests a solution but doesn't justify the reasoning about the delicate balance needed in a democracy.
- **(B) Only governments have the power...** This would justify government-only action, but the passage calls for government, business, and consumers to work together. This option contradicts the passage's recommendation.
- **(C) Autocratic systems... ensure accurate information...** This is irrelevant. The passage is about the problems within democratic systems, not autocratic ones.
- **(D) Democratic societies are underpinned by freedom of speech and expression.** This is the correct justification. The reason why democracies must be careful when addressing fake news is that heavy-handed measures could easily infringe upon the fundamental principles of free speech and expression, which are the bedrock of an open, democratic system. This explains the central dilemma mentioned in the passage.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The need to balance the fight against disinformation with the preservation of democratic values is justified by the fact that those very values (like free speech) make the system vulnerable to disinformation in the first place.

Quick Tip

When a question asks you to "justify the reasoning," look for the underlying principle or value that makes the argument's premises and conclusion coherent. Here, the principle is the importance of free speech in a democracy.

117. Legislator: We recently evaluated the impact that an amendment to a particular national legislation would have on the population, by undertaking a survey in the most populous state of the country as well as a nation-wide survey. We were unable to get any information from the national survey results. However, we found that the response to the amendment was highly promising in the state-wide survey. We concluded that the national population's response would be promising as well.

The Legislator's reasoning does which of the following ?

- (A) infers a statistical generalisation by deploying statistical tools to different data sets.
- (B) bases the prediction about the impact of a phenomenon on the impact of the phenomenon's cause.
- (C) makes a prediction about future events on facts from multiple recent comparable events.
- (D) uses evidence from a case where direct evidence is available to make a conclusion about a dissimilar case where direct evidence is not available.

Correct Answer: (D) uses evidence from a case where direct evidence is available to make a conclusion about a dissimilar case where direct evidence is not available.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks to describe the logical structure of the legislator's reasoning. This is a "flaw" or "method of reasoning" question.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Let's break down the legislator's argument:

- Goal: Understand the national response to an amendment.
- Method: Two surveys - one national, one in the most populous state.
- Problem: National survey failed (no information).
- Evidence Used: State survey showed a "highly promising" response.
- Conclusion: The national response will also be "promising".

The legislator is using the result from a subset (the most populous state) to draw a conclusion about the whole (the nation), especially because data from the whole is missing.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the options:

- **(A) ...statistical generalisation by deploying statistical tools...** The legislator makes a generalization, but it's a flawed one. This option is too neutral and doesn't capture the flaw.

- (B) ...bases the prediction...on the impact of the phenomenon's cause. This is confusing and doesn't describe the argument's structure, which is about samples and populations.
- (C) ...makes a prediction about future events on facts from multiple recent comparable events. The legislator is using one event (the state survey) to predict a concurrent one (the national survey), not using multiple events to predict a future one.
- (D) uses evidence from a case where direct evidence is available to make a conclusion about a dissimilar case where direct evidence is not available. This accurately describes the reasoning.
 - Case 1: The state survey (direct evidence is available).
 - Case 2: The national survey (direct evidence is not available).
 The reasoning assumes that the most populous state is representative of the entire nation. However, a single state, even the most populous, is not the same as the entire nation. It can be considered a "dissimilar case" in terms of demographics, culture, and political views. The legislator's leap of faith is the logical flaw.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The legislator's reasoning involves extrapolating from a single state's data to the entire nation because the national data is unavailable. This is a flawed generalization from one case to another, potentially dissimilar, case.

Quick Tip

In questions that ask you to describe reasoning, break the argument down into its components: evidence, conclusion, and the logical jump between them. Then find the option that best describes this structure, especially noting any flaws like hasty generalization.

118. Statement: The Criminal Procedure (Identification) Bill, 2022 ("Bill") seeks to authorise the taking of measurements (such as finger-impressions) of convicts and other persons for the purposes of identification and investigation in criminal matters.

Person 1: The Bill should not become a law because it allows for collection of measurements without any provisions for data protection.

Person 2: I disagree. Data protection measures can be developed. But the Bill will help law enforcement agencies to utilise the latest technology to identify criminals. Which of the following is correct ?

- (A) Person 1 and Person 2 agree that the Bill should not become a law under any circumstances.
- (B) Person 1 and Person 2 agree that data protection is a valid concern with respect to the Bill.
- (C) According to Person 2, concerns about data protection are sufficient to reject the Bill.
- (D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (B) Person 1 and Person 2 agree that data protection is a valid concern with respect to the Bill.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks to identify the correct statement about the points of agreement or disagreement between Person 1 and Person 2 regarding the Bill.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Analyze each person's argument:

- Person 1's argument: Rejects the Bill because it lacks data protection provisions. This means Person 1 sees data protection as a crucial issue.
- Person 2's argument: Disagrees with rejecting the Bill. Person 2 acknowledges the data protection issue ("Data protection measures can be developed") but believes the benefits of the Bill outweigh this concern, which can be addressed separately.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let's find the common ground:

- Person 1's entire argument is based on the lack of data protection. So, Person 1 clearly thinks data protection is a valid concern.
- Person 2 explicitly addresses the issue by saying "Data protection measures can be developed." By acknowledging the need to develop these measures, Person 2 implicitly agrees that data protection is a relevant and valid concern that needs to be handled, even if they don't think it should stop the Bill.

Now let's evaluate the options:

- **(A) Person 1 and Person 2 agree that the Bill should not become a law...** This is false. Person 2 explicitly disagrees with Person 1 and supports the Bill.
- **(B) Person 1 and Person 2 agree that data protection is a valid concern with respect to the Bill.** This is true. Both speakers acknowledge the issue of data protection, although they differ on its implications for the Bill's passage.
- **(C) According to Person 2, concerns about data protection are sufficient to reject the Bill.** This is false. Person 2 believes the opposite; the concerns are not sufficient to reject the Bill.
- **(D) None of the above.** This is false since (B) is correct.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The point of agreement between the two speakers is the recognition that data protection is a valid issue connected to the Bill.

Quick Tip

In dialogue analysis, a "point of agreement" doesn't mean the speakers have the same final conclusion. It means they share a common premise or acknowledge the relevance of the same issue, even if they weigh its importance differently.

119. Issue: As of April 2022, a few cases of the COVID XE variant have been

found in India, which may be more transmissible than previous variants.

Person 1: (in April 2022): The government should institute a national lockdown pre-emptively to prevent a potential new wave of COVID XE. Although lockdowns cause great difficulty for people, there is no other way to prevent a potential new wave.

Person 2: (in April 2022): A national lockdown is a drastic measure that severely harms businesses and people. The risk posed by the new COVID XE variant does not justify a national lockdown, at least at this stage.

Which of the following is correct?

- (A) Person 1 and Person 2 agree that a lockdown will definitely be needed in future.
- (B) Person 2 thinks that a national lockdown is never justified.
- (C) Person 1 and Person 2 agree that a lockdown has negative consequences.
- (D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (C) Person 1 and Person 2 agree that a lockdown has negative consequences.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks to identify a point of agreement between Person 1 and Person 2 in their debate about a national lockdown.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Analyze each person's statement to find common ground.

- Person 1: Advocates for a lockdown despite acknowledging it "cause[s] great difficulty for people." This is an admission of negative consequences.
- Person 2: Argues against a lockdown precisely because it "severely harms businesses and people." This is a strong statement about negative consequences.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let's evaluate the options based on this analysis:

- **(A) ...agree that a lockdown will definitely be needed in future.** Person 1 thinks it's needed now. Person 2 thinks it's not justified "at least at this stage," which leaves open the possibility of it being needed later, but it is not a point of agreement.
- **(B) Person 2 thinks that a national lockdown is never justified.** This is too strong. Person 2 only says it's not justified "at this stage," implying it might be justified under different circumstances (e.g., a higher risk).
- **(C) Person 1 and Person 2 agree that a lockdown has negative consequences.** This is correct. Person 1 admits to "great difficulty for people," and Person 2 states it "severely harms businesses and people." Both acknowledge the negative impact, even though they disagree on whether to implement it.
- **(D) None of the above.** Incorrect, as (C) is correct.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Both speakers explicitly acknowledge that lockdowns are harmful or cause difficulty for the

populace. This shared understanding of the negative consequences is their point of agreement.

Quick Tip

Look for explicit acknowledgements, even in arguments of opposition. Phrases like "Although X causes Y..." or "While it's true that..." often reveal points of agreement that serve as a foundation for the disagreement that follows.

120. Children who enjoy reading books usually do so indoors. Children should spend time playing outdoors.

Conclusions :

I. Children should not read books.

II. Children who enjoy reading books never play outdoors.

Choose the most appropriate answer.

- (A) Only I follows
- (B) Only II follows
- (C) Both I and II follow
- (D) Neither I nor II follows

Correct Answer: (D) Neither I nor II follows

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks which of the two conclusions logically follows from the two given premises.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Analyze the premises and check if the conclusions are necessary deductions or flawed inferences.

- Premise 1: Reading is usually an indoor activity.
- Premise 2: Children should play outdoors.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let's evaluate each conclusion:

- **I. Children should not read books.** The premises state that children should play outdoors. This does not logically imply they should not read books. A child can do both. The two activities are not mutually exclusive. This conclusion is an extreme and unwarranted leap in logic.
- **II. Children who enjoy reading books never play outdoors.** Premise 1 says reading is usually done indoors. "Usually" is not the same as "always" or "never". It allows for exceptions. A child who usually reads indoors might also play outdoors at other times. The word "never" makes this conclusion too absolute and therefore incorrect.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Neither conclusion is a valid logical deduction from the premises. Both conclusions make extreme claims ("should not", "never") that are not supported by the more moderate language of the premises ("usually", "should").

Quick Tip

Be wary of conclusions that use absolute words like "never," "always," "all," or "none." They are often incorrect unless the premises themselves are equally absolute. Words like "usually," "some," or "often" in the premises will rarely support an absolute conclusion.

121. The quickest way to decarbonise in the near term is scaling up renewable energies to replace coal and gas. This will be even more important as transport and home heating become electrified. While electrification and the deployment of renewables can go a long way, for some sectors this will not be enough. Cement and steel manufacture, for instance, cannot be simply electrified and powered by renewables. Similarly, heavy duty transport — such as air travel, shipping and long-haul trucking — presents a challenge.

Which one of the following statements can be properly inferred from the passage?

- (A) Transport and home heating cannot be powered using coal and gas.
- (B) Air travel and shipping can be decarbonised over the long-term using current renewable energy technologies.
- (C) Existing modes of generating renewable energy are insufficient for decarbonising cement manufacturing.
- (D) Long-haul trucking can only be powered using coal and gas.

Correct Answer: (C) Existing modes of generating renewable energy are insufficient for decarbonising cement manufacturing.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for a statement that can be properly inferred from the passage. An inference is a conclusion that is strongly supported by the text, even if not explicitly stated.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Let's summarize the key points of the passage:

- Renewables are the "quickest way" to decarbonise, replacing coal and gas.
- This is important for electrifying transport and heating.
- However, renewables are "not enough" for some sectors.
- Example 1: Cement and steel "cannot be simply electrified and powered by renewables."
- Example 2: Heavy transport (air, shipping, trucking) "presents a challenge."

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let's evaluate the options based on these points:

- **(A) Transport and home heating cannot be powered using coal and gas.** The passage says renewables will replace coal and gas for these, implying they are currently powered by them. This statement is false.
- **(B) Air travel and shipping can be decarbonised over the long-term using current renewable energy technologies.** The passage states that these sectors present a "challenge" and that electrification/renewables are "not enough." This suggests that current technologies are insufficient, contradicting the option.
- **(C) Existing modes of generating renewable energy are insufficient for decarbonising cement manufacturing.** The passage explicitly states that cement and steel manufacture "cannot be simply electrified and powered by renewables." This directly supports the inference that our current renewable energy modes are not up to the task of decarbonising this sector. This is a valid inference.
- **(D) Long-haul trucking can only be powered using coal and gas.** The passage identifies trucking as a "challenge" for decarbonisation but does not say that coal and gas are the only options. This is too strong a claim.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The passage makes a direct statement that renewables cannot easily power cement manufacturing, which makes option (C) the most direct and accurate inference.

Quick Tip

For inference questions, choose the option that is a cautious and direct extension of what the text says. Avoid options that make absolute claims ("only", "cannot") unless the passage explicitly supports such a strong statement.

122. The cloud-burst caused extensive damage to roadways around the town, making them unsuitable for heavy vehicles such as trucks and buses carrying more than 20 people. As a result, the villagers are being extracted via air. The roadways cannot be mended until everyone is extracted safely.

Based on the information above, which conclusion necessarily follows?

- (A) Materials for mending the roadways will have to be transported via air.
- (B) No person or vehicle is entering the town via roadways.
- (C) The villagers would have used trucks to leave the town if the roads weren't damaged.
- (D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (D) None of the above

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for a conclusion that necessarily follows from the given information. This means the conclusion must be 100% certain.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Let's break down the facts:

- Roadways are damaged and unsuitable for heavy vehicles (trucks/buses > 20 people).
- Villagers are being extracted by air.
- Roadways cannot be mended until the extraction is complete.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let's evaluate each option:

- **(A) Materials for mending the roadways will have to be transported via air.** The passage says roads are unsuitable for heavy vehicles. It doesn't say they are unsuitable for all vehicles. Lighter vehicles might still be able to use them to transport materials. We cannot be certain this is true.
- **(B) No person or vehicle is entering the town via roadways.** Again, the roads are unsuitable for heavy vehicles. It does not rule out the possibility of lighter vehicles or people on foot entering the town. This is not a necessary conclusion.
- **(C) The villagers would have used trucks to leave the town if the roads weren't damaged.** The passage doesn't state what the villagers would have done. It only states what they are doing as a result of the damage. Perhaps they would have left by train, or stayed. We cannot be certain about this hypothetical situation.
- **(D) None of the above.** Since options (A), (B), and (C) are not necessarily true, this is the correct choice. The information provided is specific and does not support these broader conclusions.

Step 4: Final Answer:

None of the provided conclusions can be drawn with absolute certainty from the given text.

Quick Tip

In "necessarily follows" questions, be a strict critic. If you can think of any possible scenario, however unlikely, where the conclusion could be false, then it does not "necessarily follow". Focus on what is explicitly stated and avoid making assumptions.

123. Ayurveda is a traditional branch of medical science in India. Ayurveda techniques have great capabilities, and complex procedures including surgeries can be performed effectively using the principles of Ayurveda.

Based on the information above, which conclusion necessarily follows ?

I. Ayurveda is a better form of medicine than allopathy.

II. Ayurveda is a neglected science.

Choose the most appropriate answer.

- (A) Only I follows
- (B) Only II follows
- (C) Both I and II follow
- (D) Neither I nor II follows

Correct Answer: (D) Neither I nor II follows

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks what can be necessarily concluded from the short passage about Ayurveda.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

The passage makes several positive claims about Ayurveda:

- It's a traditional medical science.
- It has "great capabilities."
- It can be used for "complex procedures including surgeries."

We must check if the conclusions are supported by only this information.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let's evaluate the conclusions:

- **I. Ayurveda is a better form of medicine than allopathy.** The passage praises Ayurveda but it never mentions allopathy. It is impossible to make a comparison (especially a value judgment like "better") when one of the items being compared is not even discussed. This conclusion does not follow.
- **II. Ayurveda is a neglected science.** The passage describes Ayurveda's capabilities but gives no information about its current status, funding, popularity, or whether it is "neglected." It might be thriving or neglected; we cannot tell from the text. This conclusion does not follow.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Both conclusions introduce concepts (allopathy, neglect) that are entirely outside the scope of the information provided in the passage. Therefore, neither can be a necessary conclusion.

Quick Tip

A common trap in conclusion questions is to bring in outside knowledge. Base your answer strictly on the text provided. If the text doesn't mention a term or a concept, any conclusion about it is likely invalid.

124. There are many ways to be successful in life. One way is to work hard and be good at your job. Another way is to be street smart and develop a great emotional quotient. Yet another way is to always follow the advice of your elders.

Based on the information above, which conclusion necessarily follows?

I. All three are equally easy ways of being successful in life.

II. It is possible to be successful without working hard.
Choose the most appropriate answer.

- (A) Only I follows
- (B) Only II follows
- (C) Both I and II follow
- (D) Neither I nor II follows

Correct Answer: (B) Only II follows

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for a necessary conclusion based on a passage that lists multiple, distinct paths to success.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

The passage presents three different ways to succeed:

- Way 1: Work hard.
- Way 2: Be street smart and have a great emotional quotient.
- Way 3: Follow elders' advice.

The use of "Another way..." implies these are alternatives.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let's evaluate the conclusions:

- **I. All three are equally easy ways of being successful in life.** The passage lists them as different ways, but it says nothing about their relative difficulty. It does not provide any basis for comparison. Therefore, we cannot conclude they are "equally easy."
- **II. It is possible to be successful without working hard.** The passage presents "work hard" as just one way to be successful. It then offers other ways, such as being "street smart" or "following the advice of your elders." Since these are presented as alternatives, it implies that one could achieve success through Way 2 or Way 3, even if they don't follow Way 1 (working hard). Therefore, it is possible to succeed without working hard. This conclusion necessarily follows from the structure of the argument.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The presentation of multiple, alternative paths to a goal means that no single path is absolutely necessary. Since "working hard" is just one of these paths, it is not essential, and success is possible without it.

Quick Tip

When a text lists "One way is X. Another way is Y," it logically implies that X and Y are distinct options. This means X is not necessary to achieve the goal, because one could use Y instead.

125. The freedom of speech is not absolute. Certain categories of speech, such as hate speech, sedition, defamation, etc., are not protected by the Constitution. Based on the information above, which conclusion necessarily follows?

I. Obscene speech is protected by the Constitution.

II. Defamation is a criminal offence.

Choose the most appropriate answer.

- (A) Only I follows
- (B) Only II follows
- (C) Both I and II follow
- (D) Neither I nor II follows

Correct Answer: (D) Neither I nor II follows

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

We need to determine what can be concluded with certainty from the provided text about freedom of speech.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

The text makes two key points:

1. Freedom of speech is not absolute (it has limits).
2. There are specific categories of unprotected speech, and the text gives examples: "hate speech, sedition, defamation, etc."

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let's evaluate the conclusions:

- **I. Obscene speech is protected by the Constitution.** The passage lists examples of unprotected speech but uses "such as" and "etc.", which means the list is not exhaustive. Obscene speech is not on the list. Because the list is incomplete, we cannot conclude anything about items not on it. Obscene speech might be another unprotected category, or it might be protected. The text doesn't give us enough information to decide. This conclusion does not follow.
- **II. Defamation is a criminal offence.** The passage states that defamation is "not protected by the Constitution." This means that laws can be made to restrict it. However, being "unprotected" is not the same as being a "criminal offence." A speech act could be unprotected and lead to a civil lawsuit (for damages) rather than a criminal one (for jail time). The passage does not specify the legal consequence, only the lack of constitutional protection. This conclusion does not necessarily follow.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Neither conclusion can be drawn with certainty from the information given. The first conclusion makes a claim about an item not on an incomplete list, and the second conclusion makes a specific legal claim (criminal offence) that is not explicitly supported by the more general text

(unprotected speech).

Quick Tip

Pay close attention to phrases like "such as," "for example," and "etc." They indicate that a list is illustrative, not exhaustive. You cannot draw conclusions about items not on an illustrative list.

126. It is statistically proven that those who play sports suffer from less stress than those who do not play sports. In fact, regularly playing sports is associated with an overall higher level of mental health. Further, outdoor sports are associated with better mental health than indoor sports.

Based on the information above, which conclusion necessarily follows?

I. Sports are essential to maintain good mental health.

II. People who regularly play sports never face mental health issues.

Choose the most appropriate answer.

- (A) Only I follows
- (B) Only II follows
- (C) Both I and II follow
- (D) Neither I nor II follows

Correct Answer: (D) Neither I nor II follows

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for a necessary conclusion from a passage that describes the statistical association between sports and mental health.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

The passage establishes correlations:

- Playing sports is correlated with "less stress" and "higher level of mental health".
- Outdoor sports are correlated with "better mental health" than indoor sports.

A key point is that correlation does not equal causation, and "less" or "higher" are relative terms, not absolutes.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let's evaluate the conclusions:

- **I. Sports are essential to maintain good mental health.** The passage says sports are "associated with" better mental health, not that they are "essential" (absolutely necessary). There could be other ways to maintain good mental health. The word "essential" is too strong. This conclusion does not follow.
- **II. People who regularly play sports never face mental health issues.** The passage

states that sports players suffer from "less stress" and have "higher" mental health. This is a comparison; it does not mean they have zero stress or "never" face mental health issues. It is a statement of degree, not an absolute guarantee of perfect mental health. The word "never" makes this conclusion an overstatement. This conclusion does not follow.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Both conclusions make absolute claims ("essential", "never") that are not supported by the passage's language of association and comparison ("associated with", "less", "higher"). Therefore, neither conclusion necessarily follows.

Quick Tip

Be very careful to distinguish between correlation and causation, and between relative and absolute statements. Statistical associations ("associated with," "linked to") rarely support strong, absolute conclusions like "always," "never," or "essential."

127. Since their inception in the 1970s, video games have often been criticized by some for violent content. Politicians, parents, and other activists have claimed that violence in video games can be tied to violent behavior, particularly in children, and have sought ways to regulate the sale of video games. However, numerous studies have failed to find any connection between video games and violent behavior.

Based on the information above, which conclusion necessarily follows ?

I. Video games have no relationship with violence.

II. Better studies need to be conducted to find a link between video games and violence.

Choose the most appropriate answer.

- (A) Only I follows
- (B) Only II follows
- (C) Both I and II follow
- (D) Neither I nor II follows

Correct Answer: (D) Neither I nor II follows

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for a necessary conclusion based on a passage describing the debate over violence in video games.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

The passage presents two opposing viewpoints:

- Claim: Some people (politicians, etc.) claim there is a link between video games and violence.

- Evidence: "Numerous studies have failed to find any connection."

We must determine what can be concluded with certainty from this state of evidence.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let's evaluate the conclusions:

- **I. Video games have no relationship with violence.** The passage states that studies have "failed to find" a connection. The absence of evidence is not the evidence of absence. Just because studies so far haven't found a link doesn't prove with 100% certainty that no link exists whatsoever. It's possible a link exists but is very small or hard to detect. The conclusion "no relationship" is too absolute.

- **II. Better studies need to be conducted to find a link between video games and violence.** This conclusion assumes that a link does exist and we just need better studies to find it. This reflects the viewpoint of the critics but is not supported by the passage itself, which simply reports the failure of existing studies. The passage does not take a side on whether a link truly exists. This conclusion is a subjective opinion, not a necessary deduction.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The passage only reports on the state of the debate and the results of studies so far. It does not provide enough information to definitively conclude that there is no link (Conclusion I) or to conclude that a link must exist and needs to be found (Conclusion II). Therefore, neither follows.

Quick Tip

Understand the difference between "absence of evidence" and "evidence of absence". "Studies have failed to find X" is an absence of evidence. It does not allow you to conclude for certain that "X does not exist".

128. In 2008, the Bar Council of India framed a rule stipulating that an advocate is prohibited from advertising or soliciting his work either directly or indirectly, through circulars, advertisements, interviews, touts, and personal communications. The idea of the prohibition of advertising practices in the legal profession has been taken from the law in the UK, where the legal profession is considered noble, and it is believed that its commercialization will cause dishonor to the profession and will lead to unfair practices.

Based on the information above, which conclusion necessarily follows ?

I. The Bar Council of India has copied the law in the UK without applying its own mind as to whether such a restriction on advertising would be conducive in the Indian context.

II. Lawyers in India are not allowed to commend themselves to persons looking for legal assistance.

Choose the most appropriate answer.

(A) Only I follows

(B) Only II follows

- (C) Both I and II follow
(D) Neither I nor II follows

Correct Answer: (B) Only II follows

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

We need to find the necessary conclusion from a passage about the prohibition of advertising by lawyers in India.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

The passage states:

- The Rule: Advocates are prohibited from advertising or soliciting work.
- The Origin: The idea is taken from the UK.
- The Rationale (from the UK): The profession is noble; commercialization would cause dishonor and unfair practices.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let's evaluate the conclusions:

- I. The Bar Council of India has copied the law... without applying its own mind...

The passage says the "idea... has been taken from the law in the UK." This states the origin of the rule, but it does not provide any information about the Bar Council's thought process. We cannot conclude that they did it "without applying its own mind." They might have considered it carefully and decided it was appropriate for India. This conclusion makes a judgment about their mental process which is not supported by the text.

- II. Lawyers in India are not allowed to commend themselves to persons looking for legal assistance. The rule prohibits "advertising or soliciting his work either directly or indirectly". "Commending oneself" to potential clients is a form of advertising or soliciting work. Therefore, this statement is a direct and logical consequence of the rule described in the passage. It rephrases the prohibition in different words. This conclusion follows.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Conclusion II is a direct restatement of the prohibition described in the passage. Conclusion I is a subjective judgment about the Bar Council's motives and is not supported by the facts given. Therefore, only II follows.

Quick Tip

Focus on what the text explicitly states or directly implies. Avoid conclusions that make assumptions about people's intentions, thoughts, or motives unless the text provides clear evidence for them.

129. The Government of Kerala has reserved 75% seats in all public educational institutions for persons having 'domicile' status in the State of Kerala. The reason cited by the Government is that other States in the country have taken similar measures with respect to their residents. The approach adopted by the State of Kerala is improper because every State authority is required to independently apply its own mind before arriving at a decision.

Based on the information above, which conclusion necessarily follows ?

I. 75% seats in all public institutions are in fact occupied by persons holding 'domicile' status in the State of Kerala.

II. The reason behind the introduction of 'domicile' reservations by the State of Kerala is not an assessment of backwardness of certain parts of the State.

Choose the most appropriate answer.

- (A) Only I follows
- (B) Only II follows
- (C) Both I and II follow
- (D) Neither I nor II follows

Correct Answer: (B) Only II follows

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for a necessary conclusion based on the passage describing Kerala's reservation policy and the critique of it.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Let's break down the information provided:

- Policy: Kerala reserved 75% of seats for domiciles.
- Cited Reason: "other States... have taken similar measures".
- Critique: The approach is improper because the state didn't apply its own mind.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let's evaluate the conclusions:

- **I. 75% seats... are in fact occupied by persons holding 'domicile' status...** The passage says the government has reserved 75% of seats. Reserving seats does not guarantee that they will all be filled or occupied. It is a policy, not a statement of fact about outcomes. This conclusion does not necessarily follow.
- **II. The reason behind the introduction of 'domicile' reservations... is not an assessment of backwardness of certain parts of the State.** The passage explicitly states the "reason cited by the Government". The reason is that other states are doing it. It does not mention backwardness as a reason. By stating what the reason is, the passage implies what the reason is not. This conclusion necessarily follows from the information given.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The passage explicitly provides the government's justification for the policy. This allows us to

conclude that other potential justifications, like an assessment of backwardness, were not the stated reason. Conclusion I makes an unwarranted leap from policy (reservation) to outcome (occupation). Therefore, only II follows.

Quick Tip

Distinguish carefully between a stated policy, the reasons for that policy, and the actual outcome of that policy. A passage describing a policy and its reasons does not automatically provide information about its real-world results.

130. The April 1986 disaster at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in Ukraine was a direct consequence of Cold War isolation and the resulting lack of any safety culture. While no-one in the West was under any illusion about the safety of early Soviet nuclear reactor designs, some lessons learned have also been applicable to Western plants. Since then, the safety of all Soviet-designed reactors has improved vastly. This is due largely to the development of a culture of safety encouraged by collaboration between East and West, and substantial investment in improving the reactors.

Which one of the following statements can be inferred from the passage?

- (A) Financial investment in nuclear reactor-safety was not a priority for governments prior to the Chernobyl disaster.
- (B) In the period preceding the Chernobyl disaster, Western nuclear scientists believed their nuclear reactors are superior than Soviet reactor designs.
- (C) The level of collaboration between Western and Eastern nations in the pre-Chernobyl era/before 1986, in relation to safe nuclear reactor designs, was lower compared to the post-Chernobyl era.
- (D) Both b) and c)

Correct Answer: (C) The level of collaboration between Western and Eastern nations in the pre-Chernobyl era/before 1986, in relation to safe nuclear reactor designs, was lower compared to the post-Chernobyl era.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for the most logical inference from the passage about the Chernobyl disaster and its aftermath.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Let's summarize the key cause-and-effect points in the passage:

- Cause of disaster: Cold War isolation and lack of safety culture.
- Post-disaster improvement: Safety has "improved vastly".

- Reason for improvement: "collaboration between East and West" and investment.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let's evaluate the options based on these points:

- **(A) Financial investment... was not a priority for governments prior to... Chernobyl.** The passage states that post-Chernobyl improvement was due to "substantial investment". This implies that investment levels were lower before, but it doesn't allow us to infer it "was not a priority". It's too strong a statement.
- **(B) ...Western nuclear scientists believed their nuclear reactors are superior than Soviet reactor designs.** The passage says, "no-one in the West was under any illusion about the safety of early Soviet nuclear reactor designs." This strongly implies that Western experts were aware of the safety flaws in Soviet designs and thus considered them less safe, i.e., inferior, to their own. This is a very strong inference.
- **(C) The level of collaboration... before 1986... was lower compared to the post-Chernobyl era.** The passage attributes the disaster to "Cold War isolation" and attributes the post-disaster improvement to "collaboration between East and West." This creates a clear contrast. If isolation was the pre-1986 condition and collaboration was the post-1986 solution, it logically follows that the level of collaboration was lower before the disaster. This is also a very strong inference.
- **(D) Both b) and c).** Both (B) and (C) appear to be strong inferences. Let's re-examine them. (C) is a direct consequence of the contrast the passage sets up between "isolation" (cause of problem) and "collaboration" (cause of solution). (B) is also strongly implied by the phrase "no one was under any illusion about the safety," which means they knew the Soviet designs were unsafe. Given that both are very plausible, we should check the answer key. The answer key shows 130 is C. This indicates we must choose the most direct inference. The contrast between pre-disaster "isolation" and post-disaster "collaboration" is a central theme of the passage, making (C) a more foundational inference than (B), which is based on interpreting a single phrase.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The passage explicitly contrasts "Cold War isolation" as a cause of the disaster with "collaboration between East and West" as a cause for subsequent improvement. This directly implies that the level of collaboration was lower before the disaster than after.

Quick Tip

When a passage presents a "before and after" scenario, look for the key factors that changed. Inferences about the differences between the two periods are often the most reliable.

131. Black people are about twice as likely to develop Alzheimer's disease as White people, but for years the pharmaceutical industry has mostly left them out of trials intended to prove new drugs are safe and effective. Two trials organized by a leading pharmaceutical company for its drug 'X', the first Alzheimer's drug approved

in almost two decades, were among those with the lowest Black representation. Only 19 people, or 0.6%, of 3,285 participants in its two final-stage trials identified themselves as Black. There are good reasons to study Alzheimer's in broader populations: The disease is still poorly understood, and the brain pathology and disease genetics may be different in groups with different ancestry.

Which one of the following statements can be inferred from the passage?

- (A) Drug companies find it economical to enroll non-black participants in clinical trials.
- (B) Black people are reluctant to enroll in clinical trials.
- (C) The approval of Drug X will enable pharmaceutical companies to better understand Alzheimer's disease.
- (D) The approved Drug 'X' may not be as safe and efficacious among Black patients as it would be among White patients.

Correct Answer: (D) The approved Drug 'X' may not be as safe and efficacious among Black patients as it would be among White patients.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for the most logical inference from a passage about the underrepresentation of Black people in Alzheimer's drug trials.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Let's synthesize the information:

- Fact 1: Black people are at higher risk for Alzheimer's.
- Fact 2: They have been "mostly left out of trials". Drug X trials had very low (0.6%) Black representation.
- Fact 3: There are "good reasons to study... in broader populations" because the disease "may be different in groups with different ancestry."

The core idea is that a drug has been tested almost exclusively on one group (White people), while the disease might behave differently in another group (Black people) who are at high risk.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let's evaluate the options based on this synthesis:

- **(A) Drug companies find it economical...** The passage doesn't mention the economics or cost of enrollment. We cannot infer the reason for the underrepresentation.
- **(B) Black people are reluctant to enroll...** The passage says the industry has "left them out," which suggests the issue is with the companies, not with the reluctance of the participants. We cannot infer this.
- **(C) The approval of Drug X will enable... better understand Alzheimer's...** The passage says studying broader populations is needed to better understand the disease. It doesn't say that approving this specific drug, tested on a narrow population, will achieve that.
- **(D) The approved Drug 'X' may not be as safe and efficacious among Black patients as it would be among White patients.** This is a direct and logical inference. The purpose of a trial is to establish safety and efficacy. If the disease "may be different" in Black

people (Fact 3) and the drug was tested almost exclusively on non-Black people (Fact 2), then we cannot be sure of its safety and efficacy for the Black population. It is logical to infer that its effects may not be the same.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Given the extremely low representation of Black participants in the trials for Drug X and the stated possibility that Alzheimer's genetics and pathology differ across ancestries, the most reasonable inference is that the drug's safety and effectiveness for Black patients are uncertain and may differ from the results seen in the trial's majority population.

Quick Tip

Inference questions often test your ability to connect different parts of a passage. Here, the key is to connect the lack of representation in trials with the scientific reason given for why representation is important (different disease genetics).

132. Geeta is buying three ice-cream bars and must distribute them amongst five of her friends V, W, X, Y and Z in accordance with the following conditions :

- (i) If V gets an ice-cream bar, W and Y must also get an ice-cream bar.
- (ii) If Z gets an ice-cream bar, X cannot get an ice-cream bar.
- (iii) At least one of W or X must get an ice-cream bar.
- (iv) Each ice-cream bar can only go to one person.

If X gets an ice-cream bar, the other two ice-cream bars can go to :

- (A) Only V and W
- (B) Only W and Y
- (C) Only W and Z
- (D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (B) Only W and Y

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

This is a logic puzzle involving distribution based on a set of conditional rules. We are given a specific scenario (X gets an ice-cream) and must find a valid distribution for the remaining two ice-creams.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

We will use the process of elimination based on the given conditions.

Given Fact: X gets one ice-cream. Total ice-creams = 3. Remaining ice-creams = 2.

Let's analyze the rules in light of this fact:

- Rule (i): If V gets an ice-cream, W and Y must also get one. This means if we select V, we must also select W and Y. That would require 3 ice-creams (V, W, Y). But we only have 2

remaining. Therefore, **V cannot get an ice-cream.**

- Rule (ii): If Z gets an ice-cream, X cannot. We are given that X does get an ice-cream. Therefore, the condition for this rule is met in reverse (contrapositive). Since X got one, **Z cannot get an ice-cream.**

- Rule (iii): At least one of W or X must get an ice-cream. Since X gets one, this condition is already satisfied.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

So far, we know:

- X has one ice-cream.
- V cannot get an ice-cream.
- Z cannot get an ice-cream.

The only friends left who can receive the remaining two ice-creams are W and Y. We have exactly two ice-creams left to give. Therefore, the other two ice-creams must go to W and Y.

Let's check the options:

- (A) Only V and W: Incorrect, V cannot get one.
- (B) Only W and Y: Correct, this is the only possible combination.
- (C) Only W and Z: Incorrect, Z cannot get one.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Given that X gets an ice-cream, the rules dictate that V and Z cannot receive one. The remaining two friends, W and Y, must receive the remaining two ice-creams.

Quick Tip

In conditional logic puzzles, always check for the contrapositive of the rules. The contrapositive of "If P, then Q" is "If not Q, then not P". For example, in rule (ii), "If Z gets, then X cannot" has a contrapositive: "If X gets, then Z cannot". This is often the key to solving the puzzle.

133. A school principal must schedule classes for five subjects - English, Maths, Science, Social Studies, and Music - in accordance with the following conditions :

- (i) All subjects except Music must be scheduled at least once a day.
- (ii) Science must be scheduled immediately after Maths on any day.
- (iii) English cannot be the first or last subject scheduled on any day.
- (iv) Social Studies cannot be immediately followed by Music. Music cannot be immediately followed by Social Studies.

If English is the second subject scheduled on a given day, which of these is a possible order of subjects for that day?

- (A) Music, English, Maths, Social Studies
- (B) Science, English, Music, Social Studies
- (C) Social Studies, English, Maths, Science

(D) Maths, English, Science, Social Studies

Correct Answer: (C) Social Studies, English, Maths, Science

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

We need to find a valid schedule of classes for a day, given a set of rules and a specific condition (English is the second subject).

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

We will test each option against all the given rules. The correct option must satisfy every rule.

Given Fact: English is the 2nd subject. The schedule looks like: _ , English, _ , _

Rules to check:

1. All subjects except Music must be scheduled. (So, English, Maths, Science, Social Studies must be present).
2. Science must be immediately after Maths (the block "Maths, Science" must exist).
3. English cannot be first or last (satisfied by the given fact).
4. Social Studies and Music cannot be adjacent (No "Social Studies, Music" or "Music, Social Studies").

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let's check each option:

- **(A) Music, English, Maths, Social Studies**

- Fails Rule 1: Science is missing.
- Fails Rule 2: Science is not after Maths.

- **(B) Science, English, Music, Social Studies**

- Fails Rule 1: Maths is missing.
- Fails Rule 2: Science is not after Maths.

- **(C) Social Studies, English, Maths, Science**

- Rule 1: Satisfied (all four required subjects are present).
- Rule 2: Satisfied (the block "Maths, Science" is present at the end).
- Rule 3: Satisfied (English is second).
- Rule 4: Satisfied (Music is not scheduled, so it cannot be adjacent to Social Studies).

This option is a valid schedule.

- **(D) Maths, English, Science, Social Studies**

- Fails Rule 2: Science is not immediately after Maths. English is in between.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Only the schedule "Social Studies, English, Maths, Science" satisfies all the given conditions.

Quick Tip

In scheduling problems, identify any "blocks" of items that must go together (like "Maths, Science" here). Then, check which of the options correctly places this block while also satisfying all other negative constraints (e.g., "cannot be first", "cannot be adjacent").

134. An athlete who enjoys playing football, tennis, badminton, cricket and basketball must somehow play all five of these sports during a given 7-day week (starting on Monday and ending on Sunday) in accordance with the following conditions:

- (i) Football cannot be played on Monday or Sunday.
- (ii) Badminton cannot be played on the day immediately before or immediately after the day on which tennis is played.
- (iii) Basketball cannot be played on Thursday.
- (iv) At least two of the five sports must be played twice during the week.
- (v) Only one sport can be played each day.
- (vi) No sport can be played for two consecutive days.

If Badminton is played on Monday and Basketball is played on Saturday, which of the following is a possible order of sports for the week ?

- (A) Badminton (Monday), Tennis (Tuesday), Cricket (Wednesday), Football (Thursday), Cricket (Friday), Basketball (Saturday), Badminton (Sunday)
- (B) Badminton (Monday), Football (Tuesday), Tennis (Wednesday), Football (Thursday), Cricket (Friday), Basketball (Saturday), Basketball (Sunday)
- (C) Badminton (Monday), Football (Tuesday), Tennis (Wednesday), Football (Thursday), Cricket (Friday), Basketball (Saturday), Cricket (Sunday)
- (D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (C) Badminton (Monday), Football (Tuesday), Tennis (Wednesday), Football (Thursday), Cricket (Friday), Basketball (Saturday), Cricket (Sunday)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

This is a complex scheduling puzzle. We need to find a valid 7-day schedule for 5 sports, given 6 rules and 2 fixed points (Badminton on Monday, Basketball on Saturday).

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

The best method is to test each proposed schedule in the options against the list of rules. The first one to satisfy all rules is the answer.

Given Facts: Mon = Badminton, Sat = Basketball.

Rules:

- (i) No Football on Mon/Sun.
- (ii) No Badminton next to Tennis (B-T or T-B is forbidden).
- (iii) No Basketball on Thu.
- (iv) At least two sports are played twice.

(v) One sport per day. (All options follow this).

(vi) No consecutive days for the same sport.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let's check each option:

- **(A) Schedule: B, T, C, F, C, Bk, B**

- (i) Football on Thu: OK.

- (ii) Badminton (Mon) and Tennis (Tue) are adjacent: **VIOLATES RULE (ii)**.

- **(B) Schedule: B, F, T, F, C, Bk, Bk**

- (vi) Basketball on Sat and Sun are consecutive: **VIOLATES RULE (vi)**.

- **(C) Schedule: B, F, T, F, C, Bk, C**

- (i) Football on Tue/Thu: OK.

- (ii) Badminton (Mon) is not next to Tennis (Wed). Tennis (Wed) is not next to Badminton: OK.

- (iii) Basketball on Sat: OK.

- (iv) Football is played twice. Cricket is played twice. So, two sports are played twice: OK.

- (v) One sport per day: OK.

- (vi) No consecutive sports are the same: OK.

This schedule **SATISFIES ALL RULES**.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The schedule in option (C) is the only one that does not violate any of the six conditions.

Quick Tip

In "find the possible order" questions with many rules, it's often faster to use the rules as a checklist to eliminate the wrong options rather than trying to build the correct schedule from scratch. Start with the most restrictive or easiest-to-check rules.

135. Seven locations (Classroom, Hostel, Library, Auditorium, Dining Hall, Meeting Room, and Common Room) within an unusual college campus are to be assigned floor numbers from 1 (lowest) to 7 (highest). Each location can only have one floor number, and each floor number can only be assigned to one location. The numbering is to be done in accordance with the following conditions :

(i) The Classroom is on a lower floor than the Auditorium.

(ii) The Meeting Room is exactly one floor lower than the Hostel.

(iii) The Library is either on Floor 1 or on Floor 7.

(iv) The Common Room is on Floor 4.

Which of the following is a possible arrangement of the seven locations, going from Floor 1 to Floor 7?

(A) Classroom, Auditorium, Dining Hall, Common Room, Library, Meeting Room, Hostel

(B) Classroom, Dining Hall, Auditorium, Common Room, Meeting Room, Hostel, Library

(C) Classroom, Meeting Room, Dining Hall, Common Room, Hostel, Auditorium, Library

(D) Library, Dining Hall, Common Room, Meeting Room, Hostel, Classroom, Auditorium

Correct Answer: (B) Classroom, Dining Hall, Auditorium, Common Room, Meeting Room, Hostel, Library

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

We need to find a valid floor arrangement (from 1 to 7) for seven locations, based on four rules.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

We will use the process of elimination, testing each option against the rules.

Rules:

- (i) Classroom $\neq$ Auditorium (floor number)
- (ii) Meeting Room = Hostel - 1 (they are a consecutive block: MR, H)
- (iii) Library is on Floor 1 or 7.
- (iv) Common Room is on Floor 4.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let's check each option (arrangement from Floor 1 to 7):

- **(A) Classroom, Auditorium, Dining Hall, Common Room, Library, Meeting Room, Hostel**

- (iv) Common Room is on Floor 4: OK.
- (iii) Library is on Floor 5: **VIOLATES RULE (iii)**.

- **(B) Classroom, Dining Hall, Auditorium, Common Room, Meeting Room, Hostel, Library**

- (iv) Common Room is on Floor 4: OK.
- (iii) Library is on Floor 7: OK.
- (ii) Meeting Room is on Floor 5, Hostel is on Floor 6. This forms the required consecutive block (MR, H): OK.
- (i) Classroom is on Floor 1, Auditorium is on Floor 3. (1 $\neq$ 3): OK.

This arrangement **SATISFIES ALL RULES**.

- **(C) Classroom, Meeting Room, Dining Hall, Common Room, Hostel, Auditorium, Library**

- (ii) Meeting Room is on Floor 2, Hostel is on Floor 5. They are not one floor apart: **VIOLATES RULE (ii)**.

- **(D) Library, Dining Hall, Common Room, Meeting Room, Hostel, Classroom, Auditorium**

- This option has a formatting issue in the OCR, but assuming the order is as listed:
- (i) Classroom is on Floor 6, Auditorium is on Floor 7. (6 $\neq$ 7): OK.
- (ii) Meeting Room is on Floor 4, Hostel is on Floor 5: **VIOLATES RULE (iv)** because Common Room must be on Floor 4. Also, if Common Room is on 3, this would violate (iv). This option is invalid under any clear interpretation.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Only the arrangement in option (B) is consistent with all four given conditions.

Quick Tip

For ordering or arrangement puzzles, start with the most concrete rules. Here, Rule (iv) "Common Room is on Floor 4" and Rule (iii) "Library is on Floor 1 or 7" are absolute placements that can quickly eliminate incorrect options.

136. Some laptops are chocolates. All toffees are chocolates.

Examine the following statements :

I. Some laptops are toffees.

II. No toffees are laptops.

III. All toffees are laptops.

IV. All laptops are toffees.

Choose the most appropriate answer.

- (A) Either I or II follows.
- (B) Either III or IV follows.
- (C) Both I and III follow.
- (D) Both I and IV follow.

Correct Answer: (A) Either I or II follows.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

We need to determine the logical relationship between laptops and toffees based on the given premises.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Let's analyze the premises, which can be visualized with Venn diagrams.

- Premise 1: Some laptops are chocolates. (The 'Laptops' circle and 'Chocolates' circle overlap).
- Premise 2: All toffees are chocolates. (The 'Toffees' circle is entirely inside the 'Chocolates' circle).

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

We know that the 'Toffees' circle is inside the 'Chocolates' circle. We also know that the 'Laptops' circle overlaps with the 'Chocolates' circle.

However, the premises do not specify where the 'Toffees' circle is located within the 'Chocolates' circle. It's possible that the 'Toffees' circle is in the part of the 'Chocolates' circle that also overlaps with 'Laptops'. In this case, "Some laptops are toffees" (Statement I) would be true. It is also possible that the 'Toffees' circle is in the part of the 'Chocolates' circle that does not overlap with 'Laptops'. In this case, "No toffees are laptops" (Statement II) would be true.

Since the premises do not give us enough information to decide between these two possibilities, we cannot say for certain that I is true, and we cannot say for certain that II is true.

However, I and II are contradictory statements ("Some L are T" vs "No L are T"). Logically,

one of them must be true. The relationship between laptops and toffees must be one of some overlap or no overlap. There is no other option.

Statements III and IV make "All" claims, which are not supported at all.

Step 4: Final Answer:

We cannot definitively conclude I or II individually. But because they represent the only two possibilities for the relationship between the two sets (given the premises), the statement "Either I or II follows" is logically sound. One of them has to be the case.

Quick Tip

When two statements are logical contradictories (e.g., "Some A are B" and "No A are B"), and the premises do not allow you to decide between them, the "Either/Or" conclusion is often the correct one. It acknowledges the uncertainty while covering all possibilities.

137. All boxes are plugs. All plugs are bottles.

Examine the following statements :

I. All plugs are boxes.

II. All bottles are boxes.

III. No bottles are boxes.

Choose the most appropriate answer.

- (A) Only Statement I is certainly false.
- (B) Both Statements II and III are certainly false.
- (C) Both Statements I and III are certainly false.
- (D) Only Statement III is certainly false.

Correct Answer: (D) Only Statement III is certainly false.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

We are given two premises and three statements. We need to determine which of the statements are certainly false.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Let's deduce the relationship between the sets. This is a transitive relationship.

- Premise 1: All boxes are plugs ($\text{Boxes} \subset \text{Plugs}$).
- Premise 2: All plugs are bottles ($\text{Plugs} \subset \text{Bottles}$).

From these two, we can definitively conclude: All boxes are bottles ($\text{Boxes} \subset \text{Plugs} \subset \text{Bottles}$). This means the 'Boxes' circle is inside the 'Plugs' circle, which is inside the 'Bottles' circle.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Now let's evaluate the certainty of each statement:

- **I. All plugs are boxes.** This is the reverse of Premise 1. Just because all boxes are plugs doesn't mean all plugs are boxes. There could be plugs that are not boxes. This statement is not necessarily true, but it's not certainly false either (it would be true in the specific case where the sets of boxes and plugs are identical). So, its truth is uncertain.
- **II. All bottles are boxes.** This is the reverse of our main deduction. Just because all boxes are bottles doesn't mean all bottles are boxes. There could be bottles that are not boxes. Like statement I, this is not necessarily true, but not certainly false. Its truth is uncertain.
- **III. No bottles are boxes.** Our main deduction was "All boxes are bottles." This implies that "Some bottles are boxes" (assuming there is at least one box). The statement "No bottles are boxes" is the direct contradiction of "Some bottles are boxes." Therefore, Statement III is certainly false.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Based on the deduction that "All boxes are bottles," the statement "No bottles are boxes" must be false. The truth of statements I and II is uncertain. Therefore, only statement III is certainly false. The provided answer key for 137 is D, which aligns with this conclusion.

Quick Tip

The statement "All A are B" logically implies "Some B are A" (as long as A is not an empty set). The direct contradictory of "Some B are A" is "No B are A". Therefore, if "All A are B" is true, "No B are A" must be false.

138. Only fruits are pasta. All noodles are pasta.

Examine the following statements:

I. No fruits are noodles.

II. All pasta are noodles.

III. All fruits are noodles.

Choose the most appropriate answer.

- (A) Only Statement I is certainly false.
- (B) Both Statements II and III are certainly false.
- (C) Both Statements I and III are certainly false.
- (D) Only Statement III is certainly false.

Correct Answer: (A) Only Statement I is certainly false.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

We are given two premises and must determine which of the three statements is certainly false.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

First, rephrase the premises into standard form:

- Premise 1: "Only fruits are pasta" $\implies$ All pasta are fruits.
- Premise 2: All noodles are pasta.

Now, combine them. Since all noodles are pasta, and all pasta are fruits, it follows by transitivity that All noodles are fruits.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let's evaluate the statements based on our deduction ("All noodles are fruits"):

- **I. No fruits are noodles.** Our deduction is "All noodles are fruits," which implies "Some fruits are noodles." The statement "No fruits are noodles" is the direct contradictory of this. Therefore, Statement I is certainly false.
- **II. All pasta are noodles.** This is the reverse of Premise 2 ("All noodles are pasta"). It is not necessarily true. There could be pasta that is not noodles. So, its truth is uncertain. It is not certainly false.
- **III. All fruits are noodles.** This is the reverse of our main deduction ("All noodles are fruits"). It is not necessarily true. There could be fruits that are not noodles. So, its truth is uncertain. It is not certainly false.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The only statement that is a direct contradiction to a necessary conclusion derived from the premises is Statement I. Therefore, it is the only one that is certainly false.

Quick Tip

Remember the chain rule (transitivity): If all A's are B's, and all B's are C's, then all A's are C's. Once you have this conclusion, check which of the given statements contradicts it.

139. People are always blaming circumstances for their difficulties. Most who succeed in this world are people who get up and look for the circumstances they want, and if they cannot find them, they make them.

Which of the following is an assumption necessarily taken for granted in the above statement?

- (A) Failure is always a consequence of not trying hard enough.
- (B) Those who do not complain about their circumstances are successful in life.
- (C) There is some correlation between desired circumstances and success.
- (D) Both b) and c)

Correct Answer: (C) There is some correlation between desired circumstances and success.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for a necessary assumption in the provided statement about success and

circumstances.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

The statement contrasts two types of people:

1. People who blame circumstances for their difficulties (implied to be less successful).
2. Successful people, who actively seek or create the circumstances they want.

The core argument is that taking action to find or create desired circumstances is a key to success. For this argument to be logical, there must be a link between "circumstances" and "success."

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the options:

- **(A) Failure is always a consequence of not trying hard enough.** The statement is about successful people, not a detailed analysis of failure. It doesn't claim that trying hard is the only factor or that failure is always due to a lack of effort. This is too strong.
- **(B) Those who do not complain about their circumstances are successful in life.** The statement says successful people act on their circumstances, not just that they don't complain. One could be silent and still fail. This is not a correct assumption.
- **(C) There is some correlation between desired circumstances and success.** This is the fundamental, necessary assumption. The entire advice to "look for the circumstances they want" or "make them" is pointless unless those "desired circumstances" are actually conducive to success. The speaker must believe that getting the right circumstances increases the likelihood of success. This is the correlation that underpins the whole statement.
- **(D) Both b) and c).** Incorrect, as (b) is not a valid assumption.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The logic of seeking or creating specific circumstances rests entirely on the assumption that those circumstances are in fact linked to achieving success.

Quick Tip

For assumption questions, find the central claim of the argument. Here, the claim is "acting on circumstances leads to success." Then ask, "What must be true for this claim to make sense?" The answer is that circumstances must actually matter for success.

140. Online retailers do not have to pay for overheads such as shop rent and sales staff salaries, owing to which they can charge lower prices for products than brick-and-mortar stores which have to incur such costs.

The conclusion drawn above follows logically if which of the following is assumed ?

- (A) Online retailers pay lesser salaries than brick-and-mortar stores.
- (B) Consumers prefer to pay less prices.
- (C) Shop rent and sales staff salaries add to the price consumers have to pay for products.
- (D) Both b) and c)

Correct Answer: (B) Consumers prefer to pay less prices.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for an assumption that makes the conclusion logical. However, the provided text seems to be an explanation rather than an argument with a distinct conclusion. It explains how online retailers can charge lower prices. Let's reinterpret the question as asking what assumption connects the ability to charge lower prices to being a successful business model. Or, if the implicit conclusion is "Online retailers can be more competitive," what assumption is needed? The provided answer key suggests B is correct, which relates to consumer behavior. Let's analyze with this in mind.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

The passage states: Online retailers have lower costs $\implies$ they can charge lower prices.

This is an explanation of a capability. For this capability to be a significant advantage, an unstated assumption about the market must be true.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the options:

- **(A) Online retailers pay lesser salaries...** The passage says they don't pay "sales staff salaries," not that their other salaries are lower. This is not a necessary assumption.
- **(B) Consumers prefer to pay less prices.** This assumption connects the online retailers' capability (charging lower prices) to a market advantage. The ability to charge lower prices is only a meaningful competitive advantage if consumers are actually motivated by lower prices. If consumers didn't care about price, then the entire cost-saving structure of online retail wouldn't matter. This is a crucial unstated assumption about consumer behavior that makes the whole explanation relevant.
- **(C) Shop rent and sales staff salaries add to the price consumers have to pay for products.** This is not an assumption; it is an explicit premise. The passage says brick-and-mortar stores "have to incur such costs," and contrasts this with the "lower prices" online retailers can charge. It's a direct part of the explanation.
- **(D) Both b) and c).** Since (C) is a premise, not an assumption, this is incorrect.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The explanation of why online retailers can charge less is only significant if we assume that charging less is something that appeals to customers. Therefore, the assumption that consumers prefer to pay lower prices is necessary for the logic to have any practical meaning.

Quick Tip

Distinguish between explicit premises and implicit assumptions. A premise is stated directly in the argument. An assumption is an unstated belief that is required to link the premises to the conclusion or to make the argument relevant.

141. The world sees tech companies as giants with trillion-dollar market values and global networks. Cue renewed regulatory efforts to undermine their dominance. Shortly after the EU agreed stringent legislation to regulate Big Tech, the UK this week set out details of its plan. Such moves are a response to Big Tech's competition-stifling scale. Amazon will account for an estimated 39.5 per cent of the US e-commerce market this year, according to research. Meta has 3.6bn users around the world and is the world's largest social media company. Google has 92 per cent of the search engine market, according to data.

Which of the following is the most appropriate assumption required by the above passage?

- (A) Tech companies with small market shares will go bankrupt not survive in the absence of regulatory intervention.
- (B) The regulatory efforts will help bolster the market shares of the competitors of Amazon, Meta and Google.
- (C) Regulators have been struggling to rein in Big Tech.
- (D) Tech companies with large market shares merit regulatory intervention in order to maintain competitive markets.

Correct Answer: (D) Tech companies with large market shares merit regulatory intervention in order to maintain competitive markets.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for the core assumption that justifies the actions and concerns described in the passage.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

The passage describes a situation and a response:

- Situation: Big Tech companies (Amazon, Meta, Google) are "giants" with "dominance" and huge market shares (39.5%, 3.6bn users, 92%). Their scale is "competition-stifling."
- Response: There are "renewed regulatory efforts to undermine their dominance" from the EU and UK.

The assumption must be the underlying principle or belief that connects the situation to the response. Why does having a large, "competition-stifling" market share lead to regulation?

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the options:

- **(A) Tech companies with small market shares will go bankrupt...** The passage is about regulating the giants, not necessarily saving the small companies. This might be a consequence, but it's not the guiding assumption.

- **(B) The regulatory efforts will help bolster the market shares of the competitors...** This describes a potential goal or outcome of the regulation, but not the fundamental reason why the regulation is considered necessary in the first place.

- **(C) Regulators have been struggling to rein in Big Tech.** The passage describes "renewed" efforts, which might imply past struggles, but this is a description of the regulators' effectiveness, not the core justification for their actions.
- **(D) Tech companies with large market shares merit regulatory intervention in order to maintain competitive markets.** This is the core assumption. The entire passage frames the actions of regulators as a "response to Big Tech's competition-stifling scale." This presupposes a belief that when a company's market share becomes so large that it stifles competition, regulatory intervention is a necessary and justified tool to restore or maintain a competitive market. This principle underpins the entire narrative.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The justification for the regulatory efforts described in the passage is the underlying belief that market dominance justifies regulation to ensure competition.

Quick Tip

When an argument describes a problem and a proposed solution, the assumption often lies in the principle that connects the two. Ask: "What principle makes this solution a valid response to this problem?"

142. Ethanol can be blended into petrol to reduce the quantity of petrol required to run a vehicle, thus reducing dependency on imported, costly and polluting petroleum. For India to meet its target of 20% ethanol blended in petrol by the year 2025 (commonly known as the E20 target), it will have to bring in more land under cultivation of feedstock - agricultural products that can be converted into ethanol — area that can be better utilised for the generation of renewable energy and for furthering the electric vehicles adoption programme in the country, according to a new report. Besides, the ethanol target will not reduce earth-warming emissions drastically, it may be detrimental to India's food security, and will only help us inch towards energy security, experts say.

The conclusion drawn above follows logically if which of the following is assumed ?

- (A) India's food security is already under threat.
- (B) Dearth of renewable energy is hindering the adoption of electric vehicles in the country.
- (C) India is lagging behind in achieving its E20 target.
- (D) Land to be used for feedstock cultivation has conditions suited for renewable energy generation.

Correct Answer: (D) Land to be used for feedstock cultivation has conditions suited for renewable energy generation.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for an assumption that is necessary for the argument's conclusion to be logical.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

The central argument here is a critique of the E20 target. A key part of the critique is an opportunity cost argument:

- Action: Using more land for feedstock cultivation to produce ethanol.
- Critique/Conclusion: This land "can be better utilised for the generation of renewable energy and for furthering the electric vehicles adoption programme".

For this critique to be valid, the author must assume that the two uses of the land (feedstock vs. renewable energy) are actually comparable and that the land is suitable for the alternative use.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the options:

- **(A) India's food security is already under threat.** The passage says the target "may be detrimental to India's food security," which is a future risk. It doesn't assume that it's already under threat.
- **(B) Dearth of renewable energy is hindering the adoption of electric vehicles...** While plausible, this is not a necessary assumption for the specific argument about land use.
- **(C) India is lagging behind in achieving its E20 target.** The passage discusses what India will "have to" do to meet the target. It doesn't assume they are already lagging.
- **(D) Land to be used for feedstock cultivation has conditions suited for renewable energy generation.** This is the necessary assumption. The argument that the land could be "better utilised" for renewable energy generation only makes sense if that land is actually suitable for it (e.g., suitable for installing solar panels or wind turbines). If the land was only good for growing feedstock and nothing else, the opportunity cost argument would be invalid.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The argument about the trade-off between using land for ethanol feedstock and using it for renewable energy generation rests on the crucial assumption that the land is suitable for both purposes.

Quick Tip

When an argument presents an "opportunity cost" (i.e., "We are doing X, but we could be doing better thing Y instead"), it always assumes that Y is a viable and possible alternative.

143. The Constitution of India is a vital document. It lays out our rights and duties and places meaningful restrictions on our elected representatives. It is imperative on our part to educate ourselves about the Constitution. Therefore, every person must endeavour to place a copy of the Constitution in their home.

Which of the following is an assumption required by the above passage?

- (A) Our elected representatives cannot be trusted.
- (B) People are more likely to read a text if it is placed inside their home.
- (C) The Constitution Framers were great visionaries.
- (D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (B) People are more likely to read a text if it is placed inside their home.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for a required assumption that connects the premises to the final conclusion.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Let's break down the argument's structure:

- Premise 1: The Constitution is important.
- Premise 2 (Intermediate Conclusion): It is imperative to educate ourselves about it.
- Premise 3 (Final Conclusion): Therefore, every person must place a copy in their home.

The logical leap is from the goal ("educate ourselves") to the specific action ("place a copy in their home"). The assumption must be the bridge that explains why the action will help achieve the goal.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the options:

- **(A) Our elected representatives cannot be trusted.** The passage says the Constitution places "meaningful restrictions" on them, which implies a need for checks, but "cannot be trusted" is too strong and not a necessary assumption for the specific conclusion about placing the book at home.
- **(B) People are more likely to read a text if it is placed inside their home.** This is the perfect bridge. The goal is education. The recommended action is placing the book at home. This action only serves the goal if placing the book at home increases the chances that people will read it and thus educate themselves. This assumption connects the action to the goal.
- **(C) The Constitution Framers were great visionaries.** This might be true, but it's not a necessary assumption for the argument's logic. The argument is about the document's current importance, not the qualities of its creators.
- **(D) None of the above.** Since (B) is a strong and necessary assumption, this is incorrect.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The recommendation to place a copy of the Constitution at home as a means of self-education is based on the unstated belief that physical proximity and presence in the home environment will encourage people to read it.

Quick Tip

When an argument proposes a specific action to achieve a stated goal, the necessary assumption is often that the proposed action is an effective means of achieving that goal.

144. Rather than adopt conventional ways of water consumption, we should all start storing our water in copper containers so that we can get the benefits of copper intake. It is now well-proven that storing water in a container for 24-48 hours is very effective in transmitting some copper content into the water. Which of the following is an assumption required by the above passage?

- (A) It is safe to drink water out of a copper container.
- (B) We should drink adequate amounts of water every day.
- (C) Storing water in copper containers is one of the best ways to ensure that the requisite copper content reaches your body.
- (D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (A) It is safe to drink water out of a copper container.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for a necessary assumption in the argument recommending the use of copper containers for water storage.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

The argument is:

- Action: Store water in copper containers.
- Reason: To get the "benefits of copper intake."
- Evidence: Storing water in copper does transmit copper into the water.

For a recommendation that promotes a health benefit, a fundamental assumption is that the action does not simultaneously cause significant harm.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the options:

- **(A) It is safe to drink water out of a copper container.** This is a crucial and necessary assumption. It would be illogical to recommend an action for its health benefits if the action itself was unsafe (e.g., if it caused copper poisoning). The speaker must believe that the practice is safe for the recommendation to be responsible and coherent.
- **(B) We should drink adequate amounts of water every day.** This is good general health advice, but it's not a specific assumption required for the argument about how to store water. The argument would hold even if people drank inadequate amounts of water.
- **(C) Storing water in copper containers is one of the best ways...** The argument recommends it as a way to get benefits, but it doesn't need to assume it's the "best" way. The recommendation can be valid even if it's just a "good" way. This is too strong.

- **(D) None of the above.** Since (A) is a necessary assumption, this is incorrect.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Any recommendation for a health-promoting practice implicitly assumes that the practice itself is not harmful. The assumption of safety is fundamental.

Quick Tip

In arguments that recommend a course of action to achieve a benefit, always look for the unstated assumption that the action does not have overriding negative consequences (i.e., it is safe). This is a very common type of assumption question.

145. "Mental-health issues and stress or high anxiety often go together. Finding an emotional release like painting allows a person's mind to relax and let go of all the problems that contribute to a high-stress level. When people create something beautiful through painting, they stimulate the creative mind while relieving mental strain. A low-stress level leads to a happier, healthier lifestyle and helps improve overall mental health."

Which of the following is an assumption required by the above passage?

- (A) People can have a creative mind.
- (B) The act of painting involves expressing emotions.
- (C) Stress reduces the quality of life.
- (D) All of the above

Correct Answer: (D) All of the above

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for the assumptions that are required for the argument about painting and mental health to be valid.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

The passage argues that painting is a good activity for improving mental health. Let's break down the causal links and see what must be assumed for them to work.

- Link 1: Painting → Stimulate creative mind + Relieve mental strain.
- Link 2: Painting → Emotional release → Relax mind / Let go of problems.
- Link 3: Low-stress level → Happier, healthier life / Improved mental health.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let's evaluate each option as a required assumption:

- **(A) People can have a creative mind.** The passage states that painting "stimulate[s] the creative mind." For this to be a general benefit, the author must assume that people, in

general, possess a creative mind that can be stimulated. If people had no creative mind, this mechanism would not work. This is a required assumption.

- **(B) The act of painting involves expressing emotions.** The passage describes painting as an "emotional release." This directly assumes that emotions are involved in and expressed through the act of painting. This is a required assumption.

- **(C) Stress reduces the quality of life.** The passage frames high stress as a problem and states that a "low-stress level leads to a happier, healthier lifestyle." This entire premise is built on the assumption that stress is a negative state and its reduction is a positive outcome that improves life. This is a required assumption.

- **(D) All of the above.** Since (A), (B), and (C) are all necessary for different parts of the argument to hold, this is the most appropriate answer. The answer key gives 145 as D, which means all three were intended as implicit assumptions.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The argument relies on the assumptions that people have a creative mind to be stimulated, that painting is an emotional act, and that stress is a negative state worth reducing. All three are necessary for the passage's reasoning.

Quick Tip

When an "All of the above" option is present, carefully check each individual statement. If you can confirm that more than one of them is a required assumption, "All of the above" is a very strong candidate for the correct answer.

146. Principle: An advocate is bound to accept any brief in the Courts or Tribunals or before any other authorities in or before which he proposes to practise at a fee consistent with his standing at the Bar and the nature of the case.

Facts: You are an advocate practising in the Supreme Court of India and specialising in criminal law. You are approached by a Pakistani national who has been convicted of serious terrorism and murder charges by the Delhi High Court. He wants you to represent him before the Supreme Court. He is willing to pay any fee you may quote. However, you have a serious moral objection to taking up this case since it concerns the security of the country.

Choose the most appropriate answer.

(A) You can refuse to represent the terrorist on account of your strong moral objection. It is unfair to force a lawyer to argue a case against his moral beliefs.

(B) You can refuse to represent the terrorist on account of your strong moral objection. It would be unfair to the client if his lawyer does not believe in his case strongly.

(C) You are under an obligation to accept the case because the principle makes no exceptions for advocates having moral objections.

(D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (C) You are under an obligation to accept the case because the principle

makes no exceptions for advocates having moral objections.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

We must apply the given legal principle (the "cab-rank rule") to the facts and determine the advocate's professional obligation.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

The principle states an advocate is "bound to accept any brief". This is a mandatory rule. We must check if any exceptions are mentioned in the principle.

The principle itself contains only two conditions for the fee: it must be consistent with the advocate's standing and the nature of the case. The facts state the client is "willing to pay any fee you may quote," which satisfies this.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

The principle is absolute in its wording: an advocate is "bound to accept." It does not mention any exceptions for the advocate's personal feelings, moral objections, or the nature of the crime or client. The advocate's "serious moral objection" is not a valid reason for refusal under the strict terms of the principle provided.

Let's analyze the options:

- **(A) You can refuse...** This contradicts the principle. The reasoning about fairness to the lawyer is an external ethical argument not contained within the given rule.
- **(B) You can refuse...** This also contradicts the principle. The reasoning about fairness to the client is another external argument.
- **(C) You are under an obligation to accept the case because the principle makes no exceptions for advocates having moral objections.** This correctly applies the principle as written. The rule is binding, and no relevant exceptions are listed. Therefore, the advocate must accept the brief.
- **(D) None of the above.** Incorrect, as (C) is a correct application of the principle.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The principle provided is a strict obligation without any listed exception for moral objections. Therefore, the advocate is bound to accept the case.

Quick Tip

In legal principle questions, apply the rule exactly as it is written, without adding your own external knowledge or exceptions unless they are mentioned. If a rule says "all" or "bound," treat it as absolute.

147. Principle: No person accused of an offence involving commercial quantity of narcotic drugs shall be released on bail or on his own bond unless the court is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing that he is not guilty of

such offence and that he is not likely to commit any offence while on bail.

Facts: Michael is accused of possessing commercial quantities of cocaine (a narcotic drug), which is an offence. However, he has not yet been arrested by the police. He moves the relevant court for anticipatory bail, praying that he should not be arrested for the alleged offences. The Court finds a good case for grant of anticipatory bail; however, the Court is not ready to state that "there are reasonable grounds for believing that he is not guilty of such offence".

Choose the most appropriate answer.

- (A) The Court is not bound by the given principle, because the principle speaks of "release" of a person on bail, thus implying that it does not apply to cases of anticipatory bail.
- (B) The Court is still bound by the given principle because it would be absurd to suggest that persons in custody and those not yet arrested are governed by different rules.
- (C) The Court is not bound by the given principle because its language is only in the form of a recommendation. The Court is free to grant bail based on its own sense of fairness and justice.
- (D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (A) The Court is not bound by the given principle, because the principle speaks of "release" of a person on bail, thus implying that it does not apply to cases of anticipatory bail.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks whether the strict conditions for bail mentioned in the principle apply to a request for anticipatory bail.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

We need to carefully analyze the wording of the principle and the nature of anticipatory bail.

- Principle: Applies to "release on bail". It sets two very strict conditions for release.
- Anticipatory Bail: This is a direction from a court that a person should be released on bail if they are arrested. The person is not yet in custody.
- Facts: The court cannot satisfy one of the strict conditions, but otherwise thinks it's a "good case" for anticipatory bail.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

The core of the issue is whether the principle governing regular bail (release from custody) also governs anticipatory bail (an order to prevent custody).

- **(A) The Court is not bound... because the principle speaks of "release"... thus implying that it does not apply to cases of anticipatory bail.** This option draws a distinction between being "released" from custody (regular bail) and an order preventing arrest in the first place (anticipatory bail). In legal practice, the conditions for anticipatory bail can be different from those for regular bail. The principle's language "No person... shall be released" strongly suggests it applies to someone who is already in a position to be detained or is detained. This is a plausible legal interpretation.

- **(B) The Court is still bound... because it would be absurd...** This argues that the

rules should be the same for both. While this is a policy argument, it's not based on the strict text of the principle. In law, different situations can indeed have different rules.

- **(C) The Court is not bound... because its language is only in the form of a recommendation.** The word "shall not be released unless" is mandatory, not a recommendation. This is incorrect.

The answer key indicates (A) is correct. This aligns with the legal interpretation that the specific, stringent conditions laid down for the release of an accused under narcotic laws might not be strictly applicable at the pre-arrest, anticipatory bail stage, where the court has more discretion. The principle's focus on "release" is interpreted as release from custody.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The most accurate interpretation, based on a close reading of the principle's text, is that its conditions apply to the act of "release" from custody (regular bail) and not necessarily to pre-arrest directions (anticipatory bail).

Quick Tip

Pay very close attention to the precise legal terms used in a principle. The distinction between "bail" (release from custody) and "anticipatory bail" (direction to release upon future arrest) can be crucial.

148. Principle: The appeal by a candidate or his agent or by any other person with the consent of a candidate or his election agent to vote or refrain from voting for any person on the ground of his religion, race, caste, community or language, shall be a "corrupt practice".

Facts: Ms. Tickoo, a candidate from the Krantikari Party, says to her voters: "Vote for me because you are all Christians and your interests will be protected by me."

Choose the most appropriate answer.

- (A) Ms. Tickoo is guilty of a corrupt practice because she has appealed to religion.
- (B) Ms. Tickoo is not guilty of corrupt practice because she has appealed neither to her own religion nor to another candidate's.
- (C) Ms. Tickoo is not guilty of corrupt practice because the principle only applies to male candidates.
- (D) None of the above.

Correct Answer: (B) Ms. Tickoo is not guilty of corrupt practice because she has appealed neither to her own religion nor to another candidate's.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

We must apply the principle defining a specific type of "corrupt practice" in elections to the statement made by Ms. Tickoo.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Let's break down the principle. A corrupt practice occurs when there is an appeal to vote (or not vote) for any person on the ground of his (the person's) religion, race, etc.

The crucial element is the basis of the appeal: it must be based on the religion of a person (either the candidate for whom votes are sought or some other person).

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze Ms. Tickoo's statement: "Vote for me because you are all Christians and your interests will be protected by me."

- She is appealing for votes for herself.

- The ground for her appeal is the religion of the voters ("you are all Christians").

The principle states the appeal must be on the ground of "his religion," referring to the person being voted for or against. It does not explicitly mention the religion of the voters as a prohibited ground.

Let's re-read the principle carefully: "...appeal...to vote...for any person on the ground of his religion...". The pronoun 'his' refers back to 'any person'. So the appeal is corrupt if it's "Vote for candidate X because X is of religion Y" or "Don't vote for candidate A because A is of religion B". Ms. Tickoo's appeal is "Vote for me because you (the voters) are of religion Z".

Based on a strict, literal interpretation of the provided principle, her appeal does not fit the definition.

- **(A) ...she has appealed to religion.** She has, but not in the specific way prohibited by the principle.

- **(B) ...she has appealed neither to her own religion nor to another candidate's.**

This option correctly identifies that the appeal was not based on the religion of any candidate (the "person" mentioned in the principle), but on the religion of the voters. According to the strict wording, this is not a corrupt practice. The answer key has 148 as B. This confirms the strict interpretation is intended.

- **(C) ...principle only applies to male candidates.** The use of "his" is a generic pronoun in this legal context and does not exclude female candidates. This is incorrect.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Ms. Tickoo's appeal is based on the voters' religion, not the candidate's religion. As the principle is worded to prohibit appeals based on the candidate's religion, her act does not fall under this specific definition of a corrupt practice.

Quick Tip

Legal principles in these questions often require a very strict, literal interpretation. Pay close attention to every word, especially pronouns like "his," as they define the scope of the rule. Do not apply the general spirit of the law; apply the exact letter of the law as provided.

149. There must be mandatory vaccination against communicable diseases.

Argument 1: Yes, the collective wellbeing of the population must override individual choice.

Argument 2: No, individuals must have agency over what they inject into their bodies.

Argument 3: No, this would lead to profiteering by vaccine manufacturers.

Choose the most appropriate answer.

- (A) Only arguments 1 and 2 are strong.
- (B) All arguments are strong.
- (C) Only arguments 2 and 3 are strong.
- (D) Only arguments 1 and 3 are strong.

Correct Answer: (A) Only arguments 1 and 2 are strong.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

We need to evaluate the strength of three arguments concerning mandatory vaccination. A strong argument is relevant and directly addresses the core ethical or practical issues of the topic.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze each argument's strength:

- **Argument 1: (Collective wellbeing vs. individual choice)** This is a strong argument. It addresses the central ethical conflict at the heart of the mandatory vaccination debate: the tension between public health (a communitarian value) and individual autonomy (a liberal value). This is a primary and fundamental argument in favor of the proposition.

- **Argument 2: (Individual agency/bodily autonomy)** This is also a strong argument. It presents the core counter-argument from the perspective of individual rights and bodily integrity. This is the direct and fundamental opposition to Argument 1.

- **Argument 3: (Profiteering by manufacturers)** This is a weak argument. While vaccine manufacturers may profit from mandatory vaccination, this is a secondary, economic consequence. It does not address the primary question of whether mandatory vaccination is ethically or medically justified for public health. The core issue is about health and rights, not corporate profits. One could argue that even if companies profit, the policy might still be necessary.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Arguments 1 and 2 are strong because they address the fundamental, core conflict of values inherent in the issue. Argument 3 raises a tangential economic concern that does not engage with the central ethical question. Therefore, only arguments 1 and 2 are strong.

Quick Tip

When evaluating arguments, distinguish between primary and secondary issues. Strong arguments tackle the core principles of the debate (e.g., rights, safety, ethics). Weak arguments often focus on side effects, economic consequences, or what-aboutery that doesn't resolve the central conflict.

150. Should there be a limit on the number of times an individual may be elected as a head of a state?

Argument 1: Yes, it prevents concentration of power in a single individual for a prolonged time and reduces the possibility of misuse of power.

Argument 2: No, an incumbent individual will know how to best run the country, given their experience.

Argument 3: No, the population must be free to give the democratic mandate to the person of their choosing, even if they win multiple times.

Choose the most appropriate answer.

- (A) Only argument 1 is strong.
- (B) Only argument 1 and 3 are strong.
- (C) Only argument 3 is strong.
- (D) Only arguments 2 and 3 are strong.

Correct Answer: (B) Only argument 1 and 3 are strong.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

We need to assess the strength of three arguments regarding term limits for a head of state.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze each argument:

- **Argument 1: (Yes - Prevents concentration of power)** This is a strong argument. It is a classic and fundamental principle of democratic governance, aimed at preventing autocracy and ensuring checks and balances. The risk of concentrated power is a core reason why term limits are advocated.

- **Argument 2: (No - Incumbent has experience)** This is a weak argument. While experience can be valuable, this argument can also be used to justify a ruler for life. It overlooks the risks of stagnation, lack of new ideas, and the potential for experience to entrench corrupt or outdated practices. It's a one-sided view that ignores the downsides.

- **Argument 3: (No - Population must be free to choose)** This is a strong argument. It is based on the fundamental democratic principle of popular sovereignty—the right of the people to elect whomever they deem fit. It presents a powerful counterpoint to Argument 1, framing term limits as a restriction on the democratic will of the people.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Argument 1 (preventing tyranny) and Argument 3 (upholding popular choice) represent the two core, conflicting democratic principles at the heart of the term-limits debate. Both are strong and relevant. Argument 2 is a weaker, more practical point about experience that doesn't carry the same fundamental weight. Therefore, arguments 1 and 3 are the strong ones.

Quick Tip

In questions about governance and democracy, strong arguments are typically those based on core principles like separation of powers, prevention of tyranny, popular sovereignty, and individual rights. Arguments based on more subjective qualities like "experience" are often considered weaker.