EDU PREparaTOR

EDUPREPARATOR
Prepare For The Best, From The Best

GUESS PAPER
CLAT 2025

SCAN CODE FOR ANSWERS

MOST EXPECTED QUESTIONS

Congratulations!

EDU PRE PARA TOR

OUR CUET & CLAT ACHIEVERS 2024

Ipshita	Tiya	Shivam Teotia	Tripti	Yamini	Nandini	Mitali	Riya	Rikul	Vidhi
Dhriti	Nikita	Prashun	Nitika	Jasmeet	Charvi	Parth	Aryan	Krishna	Bhavya
Soumya	Sanya	Ajit	Shreya	Anshuman	Tanishq	Shashank	Disha Sharma	Arnav	Chhavi
Ishmeet	Sara Ali	Raima	Yamini	Abhimanyu	Sia Gothwal	Suhana Khatri	Mehek	Manya	Aastha
Parth	Pinki	Ambar	Saanvi	Kashish	Ishita Jain	Jai Batra	Vanya	Rashi	

OUR ENTRANCE TEST ACHIEVERS 2023

Saakhi Dewan	Khusharg Verma	Priyadashi	Tanvi Chripal	Rashi Ahuja	Ankur Gaba	Sneha Jain	Kashish Garg	Abhay Ahuja
Saksham	Rishabh	Garvit Manocha	Jatin Gulati	Vanshika Sharma	Diya Chauhan	Nijjil Narula	Aarna Katyal	Shivani
Pratham Sarin	Krish	Preet	Adil Khan	Aastha Anand	Tisha	Gagandeep Singh	Kartik Arora	Mayank Chaudhary	Pragati Gwari

OUR ENTRANCE TEST ACHIEVERS 2022

PREAL CHAUHAN	JAHANVI SHARMA	PLAKSHA JAMMORIA	KASHISH	VANSH GUPTA	JUHI CHAUHAN	ANKITA
PRASIDHI SRIVASTAVA	SAMYA	LAKSHITA	HARSH SHARMA	KHUSHI GUPTA	REEJAK	TANVISH SINGH	GAGANDEEP
DHRUV GUPTA	MADHAV	ANSH GOEL	ANGAD	SUJATA	RAGHAV	DHRUV	You Are Next ..

Guess Paper – 1 CLAT 2025

GK- Current Affairs

Directions for Questions 1 to 5: Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

BIMSTEC members should re-examine the priorities of member nations with regards to trade negotiations so that the delayed Free Trade Agreement can be finalized. This was stated by Union Minister of Commerce & Industry Shri Piyush Goyal while delivering his speech at the inaugural edition of the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) Business Summit organised by Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) in partnership with Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India here today.

In his address, Shri Goyal said that there is a need to reassess the reasons behind the delay in the BIMSTEC Free Trade Agreement. He said that the members need to come up with a set of cogent recommendations that are acceptable to all seven countries. He called for the Trade Negotiating Committee and the business community to consider a preferential trade agreement to begin with to foster intra-regional trade and investment and enhance regional competitiveness.

Shri Goyal called upon the BIMSTEC members to introspect on the current trading relations noting that trade among the BIMSTEC countries is small. There's a long way to go before we can achieve its full potential, he said. The Union Minister called for deeper integration amongst the member nations to provide honest feedback and help strengthen trade facilitation and cross-border movement of goods. He further said that there should be a focus on reducing trade deficit, strengthening of trade facilitation measures to strengthen partnership in e-commerce, digital public infrastructure and better integration of custom borders with the aid of technology. The Minister noted that there is a need for computerisation of border controls, faster clearances of the import-export online application processes which will help in Ease of Doing Business.

1. Which one of the following country is not the part of BIMSTEC group?

a) Maldives

b) Myanmar

c) Bangladesh

d) Sri Lanka

2. In which one of the declarations BIMSTEC was established?

a) Dhaka Declaration

b) Jakarta Declaration

c) Bangkok Declaration

d) New Delhi Declaration

3. Which one of the following country has the current chairmanship of BIMSTEC?

a) India

b) Nepal

c) Bhutan

d) Thailand

4. BIMSTEC Countries are not cooperating with each other in which one of the following sector?

a) Technology

b) Environment and Disaster Management

c) Counter Terrorism

d) Space Programs

5. Which one of the following is the current general secretariat of BIMSTEC?

a) Sumith Nakandala

b) M Shahidul Islam

c) Indra Mani Pandey

d) Tenzin Lekphell

Directions for Questions 6 to 10: Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

In recent years, India's relationship with Sri Lanka and the Maldives has evolved into a complex but strategic partnership, shaped by both geopolitical and economic considerations. India shares deep historical, cultural, and economic ties with Sri Lanka, and the two countries have consistently engaged in dialogue to address issues ranging from security concerns to maritime cooperation. In the wake of Sri Lanka's economic crisis in 2022, India stepped in as a critical partner, providing financial aid, credit facilities, and humanitarian support. This collaboration was pivotal in stabilizing the Sri Lankan economy, highlighting India's role as a regional leader in South Asia. The Maldives, situated in the Indian Ocean, has always been of strategic importance to India. The two countries share strong military and security ties, including cooperation in counterterrorism efforts and maritime security. Following the political shift in the Maldives in 2018, when President Ibrahim Solih came to power, India re-engaged with the Maldives through various development projects, such as infrastructure development and renewable energy cooperation. In return, the Maldives has supported India's position in the Indian Ocean region, ensuring a balance of power in the region's strategic waters. The trilateral relationship between India, Sri Lanka, and the Maldives has also seen the growth of cooperation in areas such as disaster management, trade, and regional connectivity. As the region continues to face challenges such as climate change and geopolitical tensions, the three nations are increasingly working together to ensure peace, stability, and prosperity in the Indian Ocean region.

6. What was India's primary role in helping Sri Lanka during crisis in 2022?

a) Providing military support

b) Offering financial aid and credit facilities

c) Facilitating political mediation

d) Providing humanitarian aid only

7. Which one of the following water bodies separates Lakshadweep and Maldives?

a) 10 Degree Channel

b) 9 Degree Channel

c) 8 Degree Channel

d) 6 Degree Channel

8. Which one of the following Indian Prime Minister accepted Katchatheevu Island as a part of Sri Lanka which was an disputed island from between both the countries.

a) JL Nehru

b) Dr. Manmohan Singh

c) Indira Gandhi

d) Narendra Modi

9. India and Sri Lanka signed Indo- Sri Lanka Accord in 1987, It was signed between then Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Sri Lankan President _____

a) Mahinda Rajapaksa

b) Junius Richard Jayewardene

c) Ranasinghe Premadasa

d) Ranil Wickremesinghe

10. Which one of the following was the trilateral exercise took place between India, Sri Lanka and Maldives in 2024

a) Sagar Kavach - 5

b) Dosti-16

c) SAMEER

d) Tarang Shakti-2024

Directions for Questions 11 to 15: Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

World Heritage Site, stands as a remarkable testament to the architectural brilliance of the

Ahom era, embodying the legacy of the revered ancestors. This historic achievement was made possible through the visionary efforts of Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi Dangoria. The people of Assam remain deeply grateful to Modi Dangoria for bringing global recognition to this heritage. May the rich tradition of Charaideo Maidam continue to shine brightly, inspiring us with the timeless ideals of the great Ahom rulers and guiding our path in building a prosperous and culturally vibrant state."

Shri Sonowal remarked, "The Maidams of Charaideo, carrying the legacy of the bravery, valour, & indomitable courage of the great Ahom ancestors, stand as enduring symbols of self-respect & pride for the greater Assamese nation. This global recognition as UNESCO World Heritage Site brings the rich history of the Ahom dynasty to the global stage. I would also like to take this opportunity to invite global travellers & tourists to visit the Charaideo Maidam to witness the unique cultural architectural brilliance & cultural traditions of the Ahom period. The tourists will also experience one of greatest socio cultural fabric in a kaleidoscopic Assamese society that Ahom kings were successful in weaving through their illustrious 600 years of good governance. This legacy not only inspires all of us everyday as Asomiya but also amps us to showcase our rich heritage at the world stage.

11. Which global issue led to Venice being added to UNESCO's endangered heritage list in 2024?

a) E-waste

b) Air pollution

c) Rising sea levels

d) Deforestation

12. Which one of the following is the India's World Heritage mixed site under UNESCO heritage list?

a) Ajanta Caves

b) Ellora Caves

c) Manas Wildlife Sanctuary

d) Khangchendzonga National Park

13. Moidams – the mound-burial system of the Ahom dynasty recently inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List, situated in which one of the following state of India?

a) Manipur

b) Nagaland

c) Andhra Pradesh

d) Assam

14. Which following city of India recently recognized as a World Craft City in 2024?

a) Jaipur

b) Srinagar

c) Kozhikode

d) Gwalior

15. What is the primary focus of UNESCO's Creative Cities Network?

a) Promoting sustainable urban development through culture and creativity

b) Enhancing tourism in historic cities

c) Building smart cities using technology

d) Preserving architectural heritage worldwide

Directions for Questions 16 to 20: Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

The 2024 G20 Summit, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, centered on pressing global issues such as climate change, food security, and global financial reforms. The theme of the summit, "Fair Global Transition: A World for All," emphasized inclusivity and equitable growth. Brazil, as the host, focused on the unique challenges faced by the Global South, advocating for greater representation in global financial institutions like the

Head Office : T-1, Usha Chambers , Above Masters Bakers , Deep Market, Ashok Vihar, Delhi-52
Offline Centres: Ashok Vihar, Patel Nagar and Noida
Phone No. : 9990901901 , 9319737316

SCAN CODE FOR ANSWERS

International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. A notable outcome of the summit was the push for a global climate fund to support developing nations in transitioning to green energy. Brazil, leveraging its position as a leader in biodiversity conservation, highlighted the Amazon rainforest's role in mitigating climate change. Member countries agreed to collectively reduce deforestation and pledged financial support to protect vulnerable ecosystems. The summit also addressed rising debt levels in developing nations. A framework for restructuring sovereign debt was introduced, with participation from both developed and developing countries. India, continuing its leadership from the previous presidency, collaborated with Brazil to emphasize digital inclusion and sustainable development. The geopolitical landscape also influenced discussions, as tensions between major powers such as the U.S. and China impacted trade negotiations. The summit concluded with a joint declaration that balanced economic interests and environmental priorities, reaffirming the G20's commitment to global cooperation.

16. What was the theme of the 2024 G20 Summit in Brazil?

a) "One Earth, One Family, One Future"

b) "Fair Global Transition: A World for All"

c) "Sustainable Development for All Nations"

d) "Strengthening Global Partnerships"

17. Who is the current President of Brazil?

a) Dilma Rousseff

b) Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva

c) Jair Bolsonaro

d) Abdel Fattah El-Sisi

18. What initiative was introduced during G-20 Brazil summit 2024 to help developing nations in managing their rising debts?

a) Global Sovereign Debt Fund

b) Sovereign Debt Restructuring Framework

c) Financial Inclusion Initiative

d) Global Debt Monitoring Alliance

19. How did Brazil leverage its position to address climate change at the summit?

a) By advocating for a ban on fossil fuels

b) By promoting Amazon rainforest conservation.

c) By introducing a carbon pricing mechanism

d) By organizing global reforestation drives

20. Which country collaborated with Brazil to emphasize digital inclusion during the summit?

a) United States

b) India

c) China

d) South Africa

Directions for Questions 21 to 25: Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

In 2024, the Waqf Board came under the spotlight due to a significant Supreme Court ruling that addressed the governance and management of waqf properties. The court emphasized the need for stricter oversight to prevent encroachments and corruption, urging state governments to ensure transparency and accountability in the functioning of Waqf Boards. This decision came in response to a series of petitions highlighting irregularities in the registration and use of waqf properties. The court also questioned the vast number of properties designated as waqf without proper documentation, raising concerns about the misuse of this classification to evade regulatory scrutiny. Critics argued that such issues highlight the need for reforms, while supporters pointed out the role of waqf properties in supporting marginalized communities through education, healthcare,

and social welfare programs. The Indian government has recently intensified efforts to digitize waqf property records under the Waqf Management System of India (WAMSI) to ensure better transparency. However, debates over the autonomy of Waqf Boards and their accountability continue, as questions about political interference and the rights of communities affected by these properties remain unresolved.

21. What issue brought the Waqf Board into focus in 2024?

a) Introduction of new taxes on waqf properties

b) Supreme Court's ruling on waqf property governance

c) Launch of a new religious welfare scheme

d) Establishment of a central Waqf Board

22. What concern did the Supreme Court raise regarding waqf properties?

a) Lack of financial support from the government

b) Improper documentation and misuse of classification

c) Overreach by international organizations

d) Decline in community contributions

23. What initiative has the Indian government taken to improve transparency in waqf property management?

a) Digital India Scheme

b) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

c) Waqf Management System of India

d) Make in India Campaign

24. What is a major challenge faced by the Waqf Board, as highlighted in the passage?

a) Decline in public interest in waqf properties

b) Political interference and lack of accountability

c) Rising operational costs

d) Overregulation by the judiciary

25. The Central Waqf Council is a statutory body established in which one of the following year

a) 1960

b) 1965

c) 1964

d) 1985

Directions for Questions 26 to 30: Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

India's criminal justice system underwent a major transformation on July 1, 2024, with the implementation of three new laws aimed at modernizing the framework while maintaining the core principles of justice. These laws, namely the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), and the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA), replace the colonial-era laws that had long governed the criminal process in the country. The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) focuses on redefining crimes and punishment. It decriminalizes certain minor offenses, shifts the focus of punishment from retribution to rehabilitation, and strengthens provisions for organized crime and terrorism. Importantly, it introduces harsher penalties for cybercrimes and gender-based violence, with the aim of protecting vulnerable groups. The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) is designed to make the criminal justice process more efficient by reducing delays in trials and investigations. It mandates the use of AI-powered surveillance systems for evidence collection and establishes fast-track courts for cases involving sensitive issues such as child abuse and sexual violence. The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA) brings about a significant overhaul in the handling of digital evidence. It establishes guidelines for ensuring the authenticity and admissibility of

Head Office : T-1, Usha Chambers , Above Masters Bakers , Deep Market, Ashok Vihar, Delhi-52
Offline Centres: Ashok Vihar, Patel Nagar and Noida
Phone No. : 9990901901 , 9319737316

SCAN CODE
FOR ANSWERS

digital data in court proceedings, providing a comprehensive framework for cybercrimes and tech-related offenses. Together, these new laws represent a major step towards a more equitable and modern criminal justice system in India.

26. What is the primary focus of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS)?

a) Protecting the rights of accused persons

b) Decriminalizing minor offenses and shifting punishment focus to rehabilitation

c) Strengthening the use of military law

d) Removing all penalties for cybercrimes

27. Which of the following technologies is mandated by the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) for evidence collection?

a) AI-powered surveillance systems

b) Block chain for secure data storage

c) Traditional surveillance cameras

d) Drone technology

28. What significant change does the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA) introduce?

a) Abolishing capital punishment

b) Providing guidelines for the authenticity and admissibility of digital evidence

c) Banning all forms of digital communication in courtrooms

d) Shifting to non-digital forms of evidence collection

29. Which type of cases are prioritized under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS)?

a) Environmental cases

b) Cases involving sensitive issues such as child abuse and sexual violence

c) Corporate fraud cases

d) White-collar crime cases

30. What is the overall aim of the new criminal laws introduced in India in 2024?

a) To introduce harsher penalties for all crimes

b) To modernize the criminal justice system while focusing on rehabilitation, efficiency, and technological integration

c) To eliminate all non-violent crimes

d) To limit the rights of the accused in favor of more severe punishments

LEGAL REASONING

Directions for Questions 31 to 35: Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

In the Indian legal system, writs are orders issued by a court to a lower court or an authority to perform its duty. These writs are a fundamental part of the Judicial Review process in India, where courts ensure that public authorities act within the law. The Constitution of India empowers the Supreme Court (under Article 32) and the High Courts (under Article 226) to issue writs for the enforcement of fundamental rights and for any other purpose.

There are five types of writs that the courts can issue:

1. Habeas Corpus: This writ is issued to secure the release of a person who is unlawfully detained or imprisoned. It ensures that no person is held without legal justification.

2. Mandamus: This writ is issued to a public authority or a lower court to compel it to perform a legal duty that it has failed to do. It can be used to enforce statutory duties.

3. Prohibition: This writ is issued by a higher court to prevent a lower court or tribunal from exceeding its jurisdiction or making an order that it is not authorized to make.

4. Certiorari: This writ is issued to quash or cancel the decision of a lower court or tribunal that has acted beyond its jurisdiction or in an illegal manner.

5. Quo Warranto: This writ is issued to inquire into the legality of a person holding a public office. It ensures that the person holding a public office is doing so under lawful authority.

These writs are essential tools to protect the rights of individuals and to ensure that public authorities do not exceed their powers.

31. Which of the following is the purpose of issuing a writ of Habeas Corpus?

a) To compel a public authority to perform its duty

b) To release a person who is unlawfully detained

c) To prevent a lower court from exceeding its jurisdiction

d) To question the legality of someone holding a public office

32. What is the writ of Mandamus issued for?

a) To quash a lower court's decision

b) To prevent a public authority from acting unlawfully

c) To compel a public authority or lower court to perform its legal duty

d) To secure the release of a person from unlawful detention

33. Which writ is used to prevent a lower court or tribunal from acting beyond its jurisdiction?

a) Habeas Corpus

b) Certiorari

c) Mandamus

d) Prohibition

34. Which writ is issued to quash an order made by a lower court or tribunal that acted beyond its jurisdiction?

a) Certiorari

b) Habeas Corpus

c) Mandamus

d) Quo Warranto

35. The writ of Quo Warranto is used to:

a) Ensure the release of unlawfully detained individuals

b) Prevent a person from holding a public office without legal authority

c) Compel public authorities to perform a duty

d) Review the decision of a lower court

Directions for Questions 36 to 40: Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

Bigamy is the act of marrying someone while already being married to another person. In India, bigamy is prohibited under various personal laws governing marriage. For Hindus, the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 specifically addresses bigamy. The Act stipulates that a Hindu marriage is valid only if neither party has a spouse living at the time of the marriage. If a person, who is already married, marries another person while the first marriage is still in existence, the second marriage is considered void.

The Indian Penal Code (IPC) also addresses bigamy. It penalizes bigamy by making it an offense, with the punishment involving imprisonment and a fine. However, bigamy is not considered an offense under all personal laws. Under Muslim Personal Law, a Muslim man is allowed to have up to four wives, provided he treats them equally. This legal provision remains an exception to the general prohibition against bigamy in Indian law.

36. What does the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, state about bigamy?

a) It allows bigamy under certain circumstances

Head Office : T-1, Usha Chambers , Above Masters Bakers , Deep Market, Ashok Vihar, Delhi-52
Offline Centres: Ashok Vihar, Patel Nagar and Noida
Phone No. : 9990901901 , 9319737316

SCAN CODE FOR ANSWERS

b) It makes the second marriage void if the first spouse is still alive

c) It requires both spouses to have children

d) It recognizes the second marriage as valid with mutual consent

37. What is the general stance of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) on bigamy?

a) Bigamy is not an offense

b) Bigamy is allowed under special conditions

d) Bigamy is penalized with imprisonment and a fine

d) Bigamy is only penalized if the second spouse files a complaint

38. Which personal law allows a Muslim man to have multiple wives?

a) Hindu Marriage Act

b) The Special Marriage Act

c) Muslim Personal Law

d) Christian Marriage Law

39. What does the Muslim Personal Law stipulate about bigamy?

a) It prohibits bigamy entirely

b) It allows bigamy but requires that the man treats all wives equally

c) It allows bigamy only in the case of infertility

d) It restricts bigamy to a maximum of two wives

40. In India, what happens to a second marriage if the first spouse is still alive, according to the Hindu Marriage Act?

a) The second marriage is legal if both spouses agree

b) The second marriage is considered void

c) The second marriage is considered valid with court approval

d) The second marriage is valid only after judicial separation

Directions for Questions 41 to 45: Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

The Special Marriage Act, 1954 is a law in India that allows for the marriage of individuals who belong to different religions or castes, or who wish to marry without the traditional religious ceremonies. It provides a legal framework for both inter-religious and inter-caste marriages, enabling couples to marry and have their marriage recognized under civil law rather than religious law. The Special Marriage Act also provides a registration process that is independent of any religious authority. The marriage is solemnized by a declaration before a Marriage Officer and does not require a religious ceremony.

One of the significant features of the Special Marriage Act is that it allows for the marriage to take place without the need for either party to convert to the other's religion. Furthermore, the Act also permits the couple to continue practicing their respective religions after marriage. The law mandates a notice of intended marriage to be given publicly, allowing for objections to be raised by anyone who has a legal reason to do so. It also lays down provisions related to the registration of marriages and divorce.

41. What is one key feature of the Special Marriage Act, 1954?

a) It requires couples to convert to the same religion

b) It allows inter-religious and inter-caste marriages to be solemnized under civil law

c) It only permits marriages between individuals of the same religion

d) It mandates religious ceremonies for marriage

42. Under the Special Marriage Act, 1954, what is the requirement for a marriage to take place?

a) A religious ceremony must be conducted

b) A notice of intended marriage must be publicly displayed

c) Both parties must belong to the same religion

d) Both parties must convert to one religion before marriage

43. What does the Special Marriage Act, 1954, allow regarding the religion of the spouses?

a) Both spouses must adopt the religion of the husband

b) Both spouses must abandon their religions after marriage

c) Both spouses can continue practicing their respective religions

d) The wife must convert to the husband's religion

44. What is the role of the Marriage Officer under the Special Marriage Act?

a) To conduct a religious ceremony for the couple

b) To solemnize the marriage through a legal declaration

c) To decide whether the marriage is valid or not

d) To provide a religious sanction for the marriage

45. What can happen if someone objects to a marriage under the Special Marriage Act, 1954?

a) The marriage will automatically be annulled

b) The objection will be reviewed, and if valid, the marriage may be prevented

c) The couple will be required to undergo a religious ceremony

d) The marriage will be recognized in court but not by the government

Directions for Questions 46 to 50: Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

The Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) is a comprehensive code that governs the procedure for the investigation, prosecution, and trial of criminal offenses in India. It lays down the process for arrest, detention, bail, and the conduct of trials, ensuring that both the accused and the victim are provided with legal rights and protection during the criminal justice process. The CrPC defines the powers and duties of law enforcement authorities, courts, and other stakeholders involved in the criminal justice system. One of the key features of the CrPC is the provision for bail, which allows an accused person to be released from custody until the trial. Bail is typically granted unless there are strong reasons to believe that the person would abscond or interfere with the investigation. Another important provision is the right to fair trial, which ensures that no one can be convicted without a trial conducted in accordance with the law.

46. What does the Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) primarily deal with?

a) The substantive law for criminal offenses

b) The procedure for investigation, prosecution, and trial of criminal offenses

c) The protection of the rights of victims only

d) Only the punishment of the accused

47. What is the purpose of bail under the CrPC?

a) To punish the accused

b) To allow the accused to be released from custody until the trial

c) To conduct a trial immediately

d) To prevent the accused from appearing in court

48. Which of the following is a right provided by the CrPC to an accused person?

a) Right to immunity from trial

b) Right to a fair trial

c) Right to avoid all legal procedures

d) Right to remain silent without consequences

49. According to the passage, when can bail be refused under the CrPC?

a) If the accused is rich

b) If the accused has committed a serious crime

c) If there is a strong reason to believe the accused would abscond or interfere with the investigation

d) If the accused has no legal representation

50. What does the CrPC ensure about the trial process?

a) That trials are held in private

b) That only the victim's interests are considered

c) That the trial is conducted in accordance with the law

d) That the accused is automatically convicted

Directions for Questions 51 to 55: Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 governs the law of evidence in India and is designed to ensure that only relevant and reliable evidence is presented in court. One of the core principles of this Act is that the facts presented in a case must be proven through evidence. The Act classifies evidence into two main types: oral evidence and documentary evidence. Oral evidence refers to statements made by witnesses under oath in court, while documentary evidence includes written documents or records that are presented to support a case. Additionally, the Act places importance on the concept of burden of proof, which refers to the responsibility of a party to prove the allegations they make in court. In criminal cases, the burden of proof rests with the prosecution, and the accused is presumed innocent until proven guilty. The standard of proof in criminal cases is "beyond a reasonable doubt", which means that the evidence must be strong enough to convince the judge of the defendant's guilt.

51. What does the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 primarily govern?

a) The procedure of trials

b) The law of evidence

c) The rights of the accused

d) The punishment for criminal offenses

52. Which of the following is considered documentary evidence under the Indian Evidence Act?

a) A statement made by a witness in court

b) A photograph presented in court

c) A conversation between two individuals

d) A witness's testimony

53. What is the burden of proof in a criminal case under the Indian Evidence Act?

a) It lies with the accused

b) It lies with the prosecution

c) It lies equally with both parties

d) It lies with the judge

54. What is the standard of proof in a criminal case according to the Indian Evidence Act?

a) Preponderance of evidence

b) Beyond a reasonable doubt

c) Clear and convincing evidence

d) Balance of probabilities

55. Which of the following is NOT a type of evidence under the Indian Evidence Act?

a) Oral evidence

b) Documentary evidence

c) Physical evidence

Head Office : T-1, Usha Chambers , Above Masters Bakers , Deep Market, Ashok Vihar, Delhi-52
Offline Centres: Ashok Vihar, Patel Nagar and Noida
Phone No. : 9990901901 , 9319737316

SCAN CODE FOR ANSWERS

d) Circumstantial evidence

Directions for Questions 56 to 60: Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) are legal protections granted to the creators of intellectual property. These rights enable the creators to control the use of their creations and receive recognition and financial benefits. There are several types of intellectual property rights, including copyright, patents, trademarks, and trade secrets.

•Copyright protects original works of authorship like books, music, and films.

•Patents provide exclusive rights to inventors for their inventions, preventing others from using or selling the invention without permission.

•Trademarks are symbols, names, or other identifiers that distinguish goods or services from those of others.

•Trade secrets protect confidential business information like formulas, processes, or methods.

These rights encourage innovation and creativity by ensuring that creators can benefit from their work. However, the protection offered by IPR is not indefinite; it typically lasts for a limited time, after which the intellectual property enters the public domain.

56. What is the primary purpose of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)?

a) To punish those who violate rights

b) To protect the creators of intellectual works

c) To regulate business transactions

d) To promote foreign trade

57. Which of the following is protected by copyright?

a) Inventions

b) Business formulas

c) Music and books

d) Logos

58. What do patents grant to inventors?

a) Protection of business names

b) Exclusive rights to their inventions

c) Protection of trade secrets

d) Rights to control public opinion

59. Which of the following is an example of a trademark?

a) A new scientific formula

b) A book

c) A company logo

d) A process for manufacturing goods

60. How long do Intellectual Property Rights typically last?

a) Indefinitely

b) For a set period of time

c) Until the creator dies

d) Until the work is no longer useful

Directions for Questions 61 to 65: Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

The Basic Structure Doctrine is a principle developed by the Supreme Court of India in the landmark case Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973). According to this doctrine, while Parliament has the power to amend the Constitution under Article 368, it cannot alter or destroy its fundamental features, which constitute the "basic structure" of the Constitution. This includes principles such as democracy, republicanism, federalism, the rule of law, and the separation of powers. The doctrine was introduced as a means to ensure that the Constitution's essential features are not subject to change by transient majorities in Parliament. While the doctrine empowers the judiciary to review

amendments, it also maintains a balance between the powers of the legislature and the judiciary in safeguarding the Constitution's core values.

61. What is the primary objective of the Basic Structure Doctrine as described in the passage?

a) To allow Parliament to amend any part of the Constitution.

b) To restrict Parliament from altering the fundamental features of the Constitution.

c) To give the judiciary the power to amend the Constitution.

d) To allow the President to alter the Constitution.

62. According to the passage, which of the following is considered a part of the "basic structure" of the Indian Constitution?

a) The right to vote

b) The separation of powers

c) The emergency provisions

d) The Parliament's right to amend the Constitution

63. Which landmark case is associated with the development of the Basic Structure Doctrine?

a) Marbury v. Madison

b) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala

c) Golaknath v. State of Punjab

d) Minerva Mills v. Union of India

64. What role does the judiciary play in the context of the Basic Structure Doctrine?

a) It has no role in reviewing constitutional amendments.

b) It has the power to review and strike down amendments that alter the Constitution's basic structure.

c) It can amend the Constitution if necessary.

d) It only interprets the Constitution, without reviewing amendments.

65. How does the Basic Structure Doctrine affect the power of Parliament to amend the Constitution?

a) It allows Parliament to amend any part of the Constitution without limitations.

b) It imposes restrictions on the amendment of the Constitution, ensuring that the basic structure is preserved.

c) It removes Parliament's power to amend the Constitution entirely.

d) It allows Parliament to alter fundamental rights but not the basic structure.

English

Directions for Questions 66 to 70: Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

Media has always been a powerful tool in shaping public perception and influencing societal norms. From the rise of print journalism in the 18th century to the advent of digital platforms in the 21st, media has evolved rapidly, bringing both opportunities and challenges. In contemporary society, the media serves as the primary source of information, offering news, entertainment, and a platform for public discourse. However, with this immense power comes responsibility, which is not always upheld. The rise of "infotainment"—a blend of information and entertainment—has blurred the lines between fact and opinion. Media outlets often prioritize sensationalism over accuracy to attract larger audiences, leading to the spread of misinformation. Social media platforms further exacerbate this issue, as algorithms favor engaging content, regardless of its authenticity. Despite these challenges, the role of media in holding power accountable remains critical. Investigative journalism, for instance, has exposed numerous scandals and brought about significant societal changes. However, for media to fulfill its role effectively, it must

uphold ethical standards and prioritize truth over profitability. As consumers, it is equally important for us to approach media content critically, verifying information before forming opinions or spreading news.

66. What is the main idea of the passage?

a) The rise of digital media platforms has entirely replaced traditional media.

b) Media plays a dual role as a source of information and a tool for misinformation.

c) Investigative journalism is no longer relevant in contemporary society.

d) Social media algorithms promote ethical journalism.

67. What is the tone of the passage?

a) Optimistic

b) Critical

c) Sarcastic

d) Neutral

68. What can be inferred about "infotainment"?

a) It has improved the credibility of media outlets.

b) It focuses solely on providing accurate information.

c) It prioritizes audience engagement over factual accuracy.

d) It is a recent phenomenon unique to social media.

69. What does the word "sensationalism" most likely mean as used in the passage?

a) Ethical reporting

b) Exaggerated or shocking content

c) Balanced journalism

d) Critical analysis

70. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

a) Social media algorithms only promote authentic content.

b) Media should focus on profitability over truth.

c) Investigative journalism has been impactful in bringing about societal changes.

d) The public should rely entirely on media for forming opinions.

Directions for Questions 71 to 75: Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

Contemporary literature, while diverse and varied, addresses the complexities of modern life through evolving genres, new perspectives, and innovative narrative structures. Authors today engage with themes such as identity, migration, mental health, technology, and the consequences of global interconnectedness. Unlike earlier works that often sought closure or resolution, contemporary literature tends to embrace ambiguity, offering readers multiple interpretations and fostering critical engagement. Writers like Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie, Zadie Smith, and Haruki Murakami challenge traditional narrative forms, combining elements of realism with magical realism, while also reflecting on societal issues. Postmodernism, with its fragmented narratives and self-referential style, has influenced much of this work, encouraging readers to question established truths and conventions. Contemporary literature not only reflects the current social landscape but also anticipates the future, making it an essential tool for understanding the shifting dynamics of global culture.

71. What is a key feature of contemporary literature?

a) It offers clear and straightforward narratives.

b) It avoids political and social themes.

c) It embraces ambiguity and multiple interpretations.

d) It focuses only on historical events.

72. Which of the following authors is associated with contemporary literature?

a) William Shakespeare

b) Haruki Murakami

c) Charles Dickens

d) Emily Brontë

73. What influence does postmodernism have on contemporary literature?

a) It encourages a return to classical narrative structures.

b) It promotes the idea of fixed meanings in texts.

c) It influences fragmented narratives and self-reflection.

d) It rejects any form of ambiguity.

74. What does contemporary literature often explore?

a) The inevitability of fate

b) Identity, migration, and societal issues

c) The idealization of the past

d) Only personal stories with no larger social context

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

a) Critical

b) Reflective

c) Optimistic

d) Sarcastic

Directions for Questions 76 to 81: Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

In the digital age, the media landscape has undergone a dramatic transformation. The rise of social media platforms like Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram has shifted the power dynamics of traditional journalism. No longer are news organizations the sole gatekeepers of information; now, anyone with an internet connection can share their views with a global audience. While this democratization of information has its benefits—such as giving marginalized voices a platform—it also poses risks. Misinformation and "fake news" spread rapidly, as unverified stories often go viral faster than fact-checked ones. The challenge for modern journalism lies in maintaining credibility while navigating this new era of information overload. Media outlets are now tasked with verifying sources and ensuring the integrity of news stories in an environment where speed often trumps accuracy. The need for media literacy, critical thinking, and fact-checking has never been more urgent as readers are constantly bombarded with news from all sides.

76. What is the main challenge for modern journalism today?

a) The decrease in global readership

b) The rise of "fake news" and misinformation

c) The lack of media outlets

d) The decline of social media platforms

77. What role does a social medium play in the media landscape?

a) It serves only as a tool for entertainment.

b) It serves as the sole source of news in most societies.

c) It democratizes information, allowing anyone to share news.

d) It prevents the spread of misinformation.

78. Why is fact-checking important in the current media environment?

a) Because news outlets no longer have a responsibility to be accurate

b) Because speed often overrides accuracy in news reporting

c) Because social media platforms censor all misinformation

d) Because readers don't rely on digital news sources

79. What is one benefit of social media in the context of journalism?

a) It reduces the need for critical thinking.

b) It provides marginalized groups with a platform.

c) It eliminates misinformation.

d) It replaces traditional media outlets.

80. The tone of the passage is:

a) Neutral and factual

b) Optimistic and celebratory

c) Critical and cautionary

d) Sarcastic and humorous

Directions for Questions 81 to 85: Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

Water and air pollution are two of the most pressing environmental issues of the 21st century. With industrialization, urbanization, and the rise in population, both water sources and air quality are increasingly at risk. Polluted air, filled with harmful chemicals like carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, and particulate matter, contributes to respiratory diseases, climate change, and smog. Water pollution, caused by the discharge of untreated industrial waste, plastic waste, and agricultural runoff, leads to the contamination of rivers, lakes, and oceans, making water unsafe for consumption and harming aquatic ecosystems. Addressing these problems requires coordinated global efforts, stronger regulations, and individual responsibility. Nations must invest in sustainable practices and green technologies to reduce pollution levels and protect future generations. Public awareness and education are also crucial to

encouraging responsible consumption and environmental stewardship.

81. Which of the following is a consequence of air pollution?

a) Improved agricultural productivity

b) Respiratory diseases and climate change

c) Decreased levels of plastic waste

d) Reduction in industrial waste

82. What is one of the main causes of water pollution?

a) Overpopulation

b) Plastic waste and agricultural runoff

c) Excessive rainfall

d) Green technologies

83. What is necessary to address water and air pollution?

a) Global collaboration and stronger regulations

b) Ignoring industrial waste

c) Reducing population growth

d) Focusing only on industrial solutions

84. What is the tone of the passage?

a) Hopeful and encouraging

b) Alarmist and critical

c) Calm and factual

d) Neutral and indifferent

85. What can individuals do to help reduce pollution?

a) Ignore environmental issues

b) Invest in green technologies

c) Increase waste production

d) Take personal responsibility and practice sustainable consumption

SCAN CODE FOR ANSWERS

Directions for Questions 86 to 90: Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

Public speaking is a skill that is essential for effective communication in various aspects of life, from professional settings to personal interactions. Whether addressing a small group or a large audience, the ability to speak confidently and persuasively is crucial. A good speaker knows how to engage their audience, using rhetorical strategies like ethos, pathos, and logos to appeal to logic, emotion, and credibility. Body language also plays a significant role in delivering a powerful message, as non-verbal cues often communicate more than words alone. The preparation process for public speaking involves not just organizing the speech but also practicing delivery, managing nervousness, and tailoring the message to the audience's interests. Public speaking, however, is not without its challenges. Fear of speaking in front of others, commonly known as glossophobia, is one of the most widespread fears worldwide. Despite these challenges, mastering public speaking can have a significant impact on a person's career, personal life, and social influence. With practice and preparation, anyone can improve their speaking abilities and become a more effective communicator.

86. What is the main purpose of the passage?

a) To criticize public speaking techniques

b) To provide strategies for improving public speaking

c) To explain why public speaking is outdated

d) To argue that public speaking is not important

87. Which of the following statements best reflects a critical understanding of the challenges associated with public speaking as discussed in the passage?

a) Public speaking is primarily about overcoming glossophobia to become a more effective communicator.

b) Mastering public speaking relies solely on practice and preparation.

c) Public speaking involves both verbal and non-verbal strategies, but fear often limits its effectiveness.

d) The ability to speak confidently is more important than tailoring the message to the audience's interests.

88. Which of the following rhetorical strategies is mentioned in the passage?

a) Ethos, pathos, and logos

b) Alliteration, simile, and metaphor

c) Irony, hyperbole, and understatement

d) Paradox, analogy, and symbolism

89. What is the significance of body language in public speaking?

a) It has no effect on communication.

b) It often communicates more than words.

c) It only affects the speaker's confidence.

d) It is irrelevant when addressing a large audience.

90. What does "glossophobia" refer to?

a) A fear of being misunderstood

b) A fear of public speaking

c) A fear of large crowds

d) A fear of silence

Critical Reasoning

Directions for Questions 91 to 96: Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

India's relations with its neighbours, with their ups and downs, is always a subject of internal debate. The regime change in Bangladesh has triggered a fresh one on how we handle our neighbourhood.

The argument is again being made in our foreign policy circles that India's growth and the major role that it aspires to play internationally require that we have, and work for, friendly ties with our neighbours. It is being assumed that we can, with the right policies, create a friendly neighbourhood.

No doubt a friendly neighbourhood is an asset. Generally speaking, countries put the neighbouring countries in the first concentric circle of foreign policy priorities. Our policy of "Neighbourhood First" means this. A country with stable ties with neighbours is obviously less distracted by problems nearer home when acting on the international stage.

In theory this is fine. In reality, however, a country is more likely to have more problems with neighbours than with distant countries, as neighbours impinge on each other much more and are likely to have more friction.

All the more so when a big country is surrounded by much smaller neighbours. In India's case, not only is India far bigger than its neighbours, the neighbouring countries have a common border with India but not with each other, which adds to their sense of vulnerability to India's size and power.

India's neighbours are also connected to India ethnically, culturally, religiously, and, indeed, by civilisational roots. So as not to be overwhelmed by India they tend to emphasise their separate identity as independent states, with policies and approaches that makes India's task of handling them more complex.

What adds to the complexity is that despite the gap in size and power with India, the neighbours are prepared to threaten India's security. Pakistan claims Indian territory, continues to internationalise its claims, does hostile propaganda against us constantly, and seeks to mobilise pan-Islamic sentiments against us, especially on the Kashmir issue. It has used terror as an instrument of state policy towards India for almost four decades. This is not to mention earlier

military aggressions against India. Having acquired nuclear weapons, it has felt more emboldened to promote terrorism in India. It has not abandoned that policy completely even now.

Bangladesh, despite greater vulnerability to Indian power, has in the past given safe havens to anti-Indian insurgents, aggressively raised water sharing issues, refused cooperation to control illegal migration into India, and pursued policies to deny us easier access to our northeast to impede our efforts to promote their development.

Nepal is ultra-sensitive about its sovereignty, has for long refused to cooperate with us in developing its water resources, nourishes grievances against us, and cultivates a political narrative of India's interference in its internal affairs. The "India Out" campaign in Maldives that brought President Mohamed Muizzu to power there with an agenda of diluting ties with India is another example of our neighbours not being deterred from challenging India.

91. The passage suggests that smaller neighboring countries often emphasize their separate identities when dealing with India. What is the most likely reason for this behavior?

a) To attract international support against India's foreign policies.

b) To prevent being overshadowed by India's size and influence.

c) To encourage cultural and civilizational exchanges with India.

d) To promote internal economic development by limiting ties with India.

92. What does the passage imply about the concept of "Neighbourhood First" as part of India's foreign policy?

a) It guarantees smooth and stable relations with all neighboring countries.

b) It is a strategic aspiration but faces challenges due to regional complexities.

c) It emphasizes distancing from neighbors to focus on distant alliances.

d) It prioritizes economic collaboration over security concerns in the region.

93. Why does the passage argue that neighbors are more likely to have problems with each other compared to distant countries?

a) Neighbors often share similar foreign policies, leading to competition.

b) Physical proximity increases the likelihood of disputes and frictions.

c) Smaller neighbors tend to adopt aggressive strategies to rival larger countries.

d) Distant countries have fewer cultural and ethnic connections to dispute over.

Answer:
b) Physical proximity increases the likelihood of disputes and frictions.

94. Based on the examples of Bangladesh and Nepal, what broader challenge does India face in its neighborhood diplomacy?

a) Managing water-sharing disputes while maintaining regional influence.

b) Overcoming resistance from neighbors to India's economic dominance.

c) Convincing neighbors of its non-interference while pursuing strategic goals.

d) Promoting cultural ties to bridge political differences with neighboring states.

95. How does the passage describe Pakistan's approach to its relationship with India?

a) Pakistan primarily focuses on building trade relations to counter its economic struggles.

b) Pakistan emphasizes military aggression and internationalizing disputes with India.

c) Pakistan seeks to collaborate with India to address shared regional challenges.

d) Pakistan has completely abandoned its hostile policies toward India.

96. What does the rise of the "India Out" campaign in Maldives and its impact on President Mohamed Muizzu's election victory signify about India's regional challenges?

a) A growing trend of anti-India sentiment influencing political decisions in the region.

b) The success of India's foreign policy in countering hostile campaigns.

c) India's unwillingness to engage diplomatically with smaller neighbors.

d) The increasing dominance of external powers in South Asian politics.

Directions for Questions 97 to 101: Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

The depreciation of an economy's currency is not a matter of concern in itself. The decline in value against major currencies has to be viewed within a set of macroeconomic factors. The recent depreciation of the Indian rupee is a case in point. The rupee has been depreciating for a long time. What are of concern now are the rate at which the depreciation is occurring and the underlying factors causing the change. The Russia-Ukraine war has disrupted supply chains causing commodity prices to rise, leading to a worldwide hardening of inflationary trends. This, in turn, has caused major central banks to raise interest rates, forcing investors back to the safe haven of the US dollar. For India, these headwinds from the global economy have caused several problems. The rise in international prices, especially of crude oil, has led to a higher import bill and, hence, a greater demand for dollars. Higher interest rates in developed country markets have caused a significant outflow of portfolio

investments from India, aggravating the already climbing demand for dollars from a rising import bill. By May 2022, foreign institutional investors had pulled out Rs. 1.50 lakh crore from Indian markets.

In the face of these pressures, the rupee, left to itself, would decline in value as the rupee-price of a dollar would increase substantially. One way the Reserve Bank of India could stem the tide would be to sell off dollars in the market to ease the supply situation. However, this would mean that while the value of the rupee could be contained, the nation's foreign exchange kitty would start to erode further. The RBI has been doing exactly that. The challenge before the RBI is this: how much to let the rupee depreciate and how much to intervene to prop it up? Too much depreciation would raise domestic inflation rates as the rupee-price of imports, especially oil, would raise costs of production. It could trigger a rise in policy-controlled interest rates while closely monitoring inflationary expectations. The biggest challenge is to navigate unpredictable international economic shocks in the near future. The Indian economy's health is not exactly at its best. Exports may not be able to take advantage of a falling rupee since international demand is expected to stagnate. India's growth and employment situations are yet to stabilise to what they were about a decade ago. The RBI has difficult choices: controlling inflation versus stimulating growth and stabilising the rupee without severely diminishing the economy's foreign exchange kitty.

97. Which of the following is the author most likely to agree with?

a) It is a major cause for concern if an economy's currency is depreciating.

b) Currency depreciation is not a reason for worry in itself, but if macroeconomic factors are not good, there may be a cause for concern.

c) The fact that the Indian rupee is witnessing a decline in value against major currencies is very worrisome.

d) A central bank must always do everything in its power to stem the slightest depreciation of an economy's currency.

98. Based on the author's arguments, which of the following, if true, would reduce the decline in value of the rupee?

a) Appointing a new Governor for the RBI who has a better sense of how to control inflationary trends.

b) A steep increase in commodity prices and the continued disruption of supply chains.

c) A reduction in worldwide inflationary trends and the reduction of interest rates in developed country markets.

d) The RBI buying as many dollars as possible from the market.

99. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's arguments?
a) The Indian economy has been affected by global inflationary trends and the increase of interest rates in developed country markets.
b) Since developed country markets have increased their interest rates, global investors have pulled their investments out of other economies, and routed them to such developed country markets.

c) As the demand for US dollars increases, it is likely the rupee-price of a dollar would increase substantially.

d) The Indian economy and currency are highly protected and have been insulated from the effects of global inflationary trends and the increase of interest rates in developed country markets.

100. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the author's arguments for why Indian exports may not be able to take advantage of a falling rupee?

a) Economies across the world are witnessing a slowdown, and in such economies, demand for imports decreases substantially.

b) Economies across the world are booming, and there is an increasing demand for Indian exports.

c) A reduction in the volume of exports would be more than offset by the increased value of dollars that Indian exporters would earn.

d) Countries across the world have managed to find ways to insulate themselves from the effects of the Russia-Ukraine war and will need a lot of Indian imports to sustain their new growth models.

101. Based on the author's arguments, which of the following must necessarily be true?

a) The continuing depreciation of the Indian rupee at its current rate, coupled with worldwide inflationary trends, would result in immense political instability in India, and consequently, in all of South Asia.

b) If nothing else is done, the rise of interest rates in developed country markets, coupled with hardening of inflationary trends across the world, will result in a fall in the value of the rupee against the dollar.

c) If inflationary trends continue to harden across the world, and if interest rates in developed country markets continue to rise, portfolio investors will increase their investments in India, and this will have a positive impact on India's foreign exchange reserves.

d) If nothing else is done, the rise of interest rates in developed country markets, coupled with hardening of inflationary trends across the world, will result in a rise in the value of the rupee against the dollar.

Directions for Questions 102 to 106: Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

Delhi chief minister Atishi announced in-person classes for Class 10 and 12 will be suspended from Tuesday, as the city continues to battle "severe" pollution levels for the sixth consecutive day. In a post on X (formerly Twitter), she confirmed that all classes will be shifted online. "With the imposition of GRAP-4 from today, physical classes were discontinued for all students, apart from Class 10 and 12. However, from tomorrow, all students in these classes will also have online classes," Atishi said in the post on Monday. Meanwhile, the office of the deputy commissioner in Gurugram of Haryana announced that physical classes for students up to 12th grade in the district will remain suspended from November 19 to November 23 or until further notice. The air quality crisis has not been confined to Delhi alone, with other cities including Mumbai and parts of northern India witnessing similar deteriorations. With AQI levels reaching alarming figures, the situation has sparked concerns across the country about the ongoing impact of pollution on public health and safety. In response to the worsening situation, the Supreme Court on Monday, instructed Delhi and NCR states to strictly implement the Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) Stage IV anti-pollution measures. The decision came after the AQI in Delhi escalated, reaching a daily average of 441 by 4 pm on Sunday and rising further to 457 by 7 pm. The court directed that these measures must continue, even if the AQI drops below 450, ensuring that the stringent actions remain in place until the pollution crisis is effectively addressed. The apex court also directed the formation of monitoring teams across Delhi and NCR region to ensure that all actions required under GRAP are being followed. It instructed the states and central government to file affidavits confirming their compliance with the plan. The GRAP (Graded Response Action Plan) is a set of emergency measures designed to tackle air pollution, with Stage III and Stage IV restrictions enforced when pollution levels reach severe thresholds. The measures are aimed at

Head Office : T-1, Usha Chambers , Above Masters Bakers , Deep Market, Ashok Vihar, Delhi-52
Offline Centres: Ashok Vihar, Patel Nagar and Noida
Phone No. : 9990901901 , 9319737316

SCAN CODE
FOR ANSWERS

minimising the harmful effects of air pollution on residents, especially vulnerable groups such as children, the elderly, and individuals with respiratory issues.

102. The Supreme Court directed the continuation of GRAP Stage IV measures even if the AQI drops below 450. What does this decision imply about the Court's perspective on handling the pollution crisis?

a) The Court believes pollution measures should only be reactive to current AQI levels.

b) The Court prioritizes consistent action over temporary fluctuations in pollution data.

c) The Court is uncertain about the reliability of AQI measurements.

d) The Court assumes pollution levels will remain severe indefinitely.

103. Delhi's decision to shift all classes online due to pollution can be seen as prioritizing:

a) Academic outcomes over environmental concerns.

b) Short-term health safety over long-term education quality.

c) Students' physical health while compromising mental well-being.

d) Administrative convenience in tackling the pollution crisis.

104. Given the AQI readings of 441 and 457 mentioned in the passage, which of the following can be inferred about the effectiveness of the GRAP measures prior to Stage IV enforcement?

a) They were sufficient to stabilize pollution levels.

b) They failed to address the severity of the situation adequately.

c) They contributed to reducing AQI temporarily but lacked long-term impact.

d) They were delayed in their implementation across the NCR region.

105. The article mentions that physical classes in Gurugram were suspended until further notice. Based on this, what conclusion can be drawn about the severity of the pollution crisis?

a) Pollution in Gurugram is less severe than in Delhi.

b) The crisis is affecting a wider region beyond just Delhi.

c) Authorities in Gurugram are overly cautious in their response.

d) Measures in Gurugram are more stringent than those in Delhi.

106. The passage highlights the Supreme Court's instruction for compliance affidavits regarding GRAP implementation. What critical role does this directive serve?

a) It creates public awareness about pollution laws.

b) It ensures transparency and accountability in executing measures.

c) It shifts the responsibility of pollution control entirely to the states.

d) It provides legal immunity to those complying with the measures.

Directions for Questions 107 to 110: Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

The rise of digitization in India has brought sweeping changes, with one of the most significant being the adoption of the Unified Payments Interface (UPI). Launched in 2015, UPI revolutionised banking by empowering popular apps like BHIM UPI, Google Pay, and PayZapp. Now, leaving home without cash is no longer a worry because your phone serves as your wallet.

However, alongside its convenience, UPI has also brought challenges, notably in the form of scams. Cyber scams, already a prevalent

threat, have amplified with UPI's popularity, leading to a surge in digital payment fraud in India. According to the RBI Annual Report, digital payment fraud reached a record 14.57 billion rupees ($175 million) in the fiscal year ending March 2024.

Let's explore the common UPI scams plaguing users today and learn how to safeguard against these prevalent UPI scams.

Phishing scams are among the most common UPI scams. Similar to typical internet scams, victims receive deceptive emails containing phishing links. Clicking on these links allows fraudsters to illicitly obtain your UPI PIN, facilitating unauthorised transactions. It is crucial to exercise caution with emails. Take a moment to verify their authenticity before taking any action. Avoid clicking on suspicious links to prevent falling victim to phishing scams.

A significant aspect of the UPI system involves scanning QR codes for payments. Unfortunately, fraudsters exploit this feature by creating counterfeit QR codes to deceive and steal money from unsuspecting individuals. This fraudulent practice, often termed as 'quishing,' proliferates through popular communication channels like WhatsApp and Instagram. To mitigate such common UPI scams, it is advisable to prioritise direct transfers to verified UPI IDs. This approach minimises the risk of falling prey to fraudulent QR codes and safeguards against financial losses.

SIM Swapping Scams are a serious threat, where scammers exploit vulnerabilities in SIM cards linked to UPI apps to intercept OTPs and conduct fraudulent transactions. This common UPI scam involves acquiring SIM cards through illegal means such as the dark web or leaked data from service providers. To protect yourself, safeguard your SIM card and promptly report any suspicious activity to your service provider. Enhance your security by opting for biometric authentication for UPI transactions.

Fraudulent payment apps are a prevalent issue where scammers create deceptive UPI handles to dupe unsuspecting users. These scams typically manifest across social media, online marketplaces, or via unsolicited messages. To lure victims, fraudsters often dangle attractive offers or create a sense of urgency, coercing users into making transactions to their fraudulent UPI handles. It's crucial to exercise caution and verify the authenticity of UPI handles before proceeding with any transactions to avoid falling victim to such scams.

In this common UPI scams, scammers send a nominal amount and then request you to refund an inflated sum, typically twice the original amount. This tactic leverages urgency, forcing victims into quick transactions.

In such scenarios, staying composed is crucial to avoid falling prey to scams. Scammers exploit urgency to pressure you into transferring funds hastily. The first step is always to verify and then proceed cautiously. If you receive unexpected funds from an unfamiliar source, it's essential to report the incident and refrain from complying with any repayment requests made by the sender.

In conclusion, the widespread adoption of the Unified Payments Interface (UPI) has undoubtedly revolutionised digital transactions in India, making cashless payments more accessible than ever before through popular apps like BHIM UPI, Google Pay, and PayZapp. However, alongside the convenience, the rise of UPI has also led to a surge in cyber scams, including phishing scams, QR code frauds, SIM swapping scams, fake payment apps, and overcharging schemes.

These common UPI scams pose significant risks to users, leading to substantial financial losses and breaches of privacy. To safeguard against these threats, it's crucial to remain vigilant and exercise caution. Always verify the authenticity of communications and transactions, avoid clicking on suspicious links, secure your SIM card, and opt for secure UPI

Head Office : T-1, Usha Chambers , Above Masters Bakers , Deep Market, Ashok Vihar, Delhi-52
Offline Centres: Ashok Vihar, Patel Nagar and Noida
Phone No. : 9990901901 , 9319737316

SCAN CODE
FOR ANSWERS

IDs for transactions. By staying informed and proactive, individuals can protect themselves from falling victim to these prevalent UPI scams and ensure safe digital transactions in an increasingly interconnected world.

107. The passage mentions that "phishing scams" and "QR code frauds" are among the common UPI scams. What is the fundamental vulnerability these scams exploit in users?

a) Users' over-reliance on biometric authentication.

b) Users' inability to distinguish between legitimate and counterfeit requests.

c) Technical flaws in UPI applications that allow unauthorized access.

d) The unregulated use of social media platforms for financial transactions.

108. How does the rise of digital payment scams reflect the broader challenges of digitization in India?

a) It highlights the failure of technological innovation in addressing financial inclusion.

b) It demonstrates how technological advancements can outpace user education and security measures.

c) It underscores the inability of Indian law enforcement to combat cybercrime.

d) It suggests a lack of coordination among payment platforms in sharing user data securely.

109. The passage discusses various UPI scams. What can be inferred about the role of user behavior in preventing such scams?

a) User behavior is irrelevant since technical vulnerabilities are the primary cause of UPI fraud.

b) Users play a critical role, as most scams rely on manipulating their trust or urgency.

c) Users should avoid UPI transactions altogether to remain secure.

d) Users are entirely responsible for all financial losses from UPI scams.

110. What is the primary challenge in combating QR code frauds, as described in the passage?

a) The widespread accessibility of QR code technology to scammers.

b) The inability of financial institutions to regulate QR code usage.

c) The lack of awareness among users about verifying UPI IDs.

d) The technical limitations of current UPI platforms to detect counterfeit codes.

Quantitative Aptitude

Directions for Questions 111 to 115: Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

I. A co-education school has 4000 students. The ratio of boys to girls is 3 : 2. All the students are involved in five different activities, viz Gardening, Debate, Extempore, Quiz and Dance.

II. 16% of the boys and 28% of the girls are in Extempore and Gardening respectively. One-fifth of the boys are in Dance activities. The ratio of girls to boys in Extempore is 2 : 3.

III. 25% of the total number of students are in Debate competition. Girls in Dance are 60% of the boys in the same game. 22% of the girls are in Quiz. The remaining girls are in Debate. 18% of the boys are in Gardening and the remaining in Quiz.

111. Which activity has the maximum number boys in the school?

a) Debate

b) Extempore

c) Dance

d) Quiz

112. What is the number of girls in Debate competition?

a) 288

b) 256

c) 384

d) 448

113. The number of boys in Dance forms what percent of the number of girls in the same activity?

a) 160 %

b) $156\frac{2}{3}$ %

c) $96\frac{2}{3}$ %

d) 166 %

114. The number of girls in Quiz forms what per cent of the total number of the students in the school?

a) 8.6%

b) 9.8%

c) 8.8%

d) 4.4%

115. What is the total number of boys in Extempore and Debate together?

a) 512

b) 744

c) 1128

d) 1200

Directions for Questions 116 to 120: Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

In an examination, six subjects - A, B, C, D, E, and F have equal maximum marks. The number of marks scored by one particular candidate in subject A is 20% less than his marks in subject F. The ratio of marks scored by the same candidate in subject B to that in C is 4 : 5 and that in D to E is 3 : 4. The number of marks scored by this candidate in subject E is 25% more than that of F. He scored 65 marks in the subject C. He scored 436/9 % in the examination and the average of marks scored by him in all the subjects is 218/3.

116. What was the total mark in the examination?

a) 600

B) 1200

c) 750

d) 900

117. What percentage of marks the candidate had scored in the subject E over the maximum marks of that subject?

a) 3.33 %

b) 32 %

c) 100 %

d) 66.66 %

118. The number of marks obtained by the candidate in the subject B was how much less than in the subject D?

a) 29

b) 23

c) 19

d) 27

119. What was the average of marks obtained by the candidate in the subject E and F together?

a) 90

b) 80

c) 85

d) 100

120. The number of marks obtained by the candidate in the subject C was how much percentage less than that of subject E?

a) 45%

b) 40%

c) 65%

d) 35%