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GK- Current Affairs

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

The central government's Great Nicobar development project, proposed around an unprecedented transshipment port, will be executed to keep environmental impact minimal, and is essential as it is of national importance, the government has said amid calls to abort the controversial project due to ecological concerns, the Centre said in an official statement.

Union Environment, Forest and Climate Change Minister Bhupender Yadav was responding to Indian National Congress general secretary in charge of communications Jairam Ramesh's concerns about the proposed Rs 72,000 crore "Mega Infra Project" on Great Nicobar Island, a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve.

Congress MP Jairam Ramesh raised three major concerns about the Great Nicobar Island project—the destruction of a unique rainforest ecosystem through the diversion of 13,075 hectares of forest land, the potential genocide of the Shompen tribe due to violations of legal safeguards, and the project's location in an earthquake-prone zone, which risks severe consequences for investment, infrastructure, and the environment.

1. Which two tribes are going to be affected by the Great Nicobar Project ?

A. Shompen and Munda

B. Nicobarese and Sentinels

C. Gonds and Bakarwals

D. Shompen and Nicobarese

2. Which of the following species is considered the flagship species of the Great Nicobar Island?

a) Spotted Chita

b) Leopard

c) Leatherback Sea Turtle

d) Salt water Crocodile

3. What is the highest point on the Great Nicobar Island?

a) Kilimanjaro

b) Narcondam

c) Saddle Peak

d) Barren Island

4. Which of the following National Parks does not belong to Andaman & Nicobar Islands?

a) Button Island National Park

b) Mount Harriet National Park

c) Mouling National Park

d) Wandoor Marine National Park

5. Name the water body which divide Sumatra Island and Great Nicobar?

a) 10 Degree Channel

b) 9 Degree Channel

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c) 8 Degree Channel

d) 6 Degree Channel

Directions for Questions 6 to 12: Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

The One Nation, One Election proposal has reignited discussions on electoral reforms in India. Advocating simultaneous elections for the Lok Sabha, state legislative assemblies, and local bodies, this concept aims to reduce election-related costs and ensure better governance by minimizing the frequency of elections. However, implementing this reform would require massive logistical coordination, particularly concerning Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs). The Election Commission of India (ECI), a constitutional body established in 1950, oversees the electoral process in the world's largest democracy. Under the leadership of Chief Election Commissioner Rajiv Kumar, the ECI ensures free and fair elections. One of the key tools in this process is the EVM, which was first introduced in India in 1982 and has since become integral to elections. EVMs are designed to eliminate the use of paper ballots, ensuring quicker vote counting and reducing the scope for human errors and malpractices. They operate without internet connectivity, which safeguards them against hacking. The ECI also uses Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trails (VVPATs) with EVMs to enhance transparency and allow voters to verify their vote. For One Nation, One Election to succeed, India would require a significant increase in the number of EVMs and VVPATs, as simultaneous elections would demand deploying these machines at all polling stations across the country. Critics

argue that maintaining and transporting such a vast number of machines could pose logistical and financial challenges. While the One Nation, One Election proposal remains under debate, it highlights the critical role of EVMs in ensuring the efficiency and credibility of the Indian electoral process.

6. In which year were Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) first introduced in India?

a) 1980

b) 1982

c) 1990

d) 2000

7. What is the primary purpose of a Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT)?

a) To replace EVMs

b) To allow voters to verify their vote

c) To enable online voting

d) To speed up vote counting

8. In which one of the following state assemblies VVPAT was used first time in assembly election as a whole?

a) Manipur

b) Goa

c) Delhi

d) Kerala

9. Who is the current Chief Election Commissioner of India?

a) Sunil Arora

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b) Rajiv Kumar

c) Sushil Chandra

d) Om Prakash Rawat

10. What is one logistical challenge of implementing One Nation, One Election?

a) High voter turnout

b) Maintenance and transportation of a large number of EVMs and VVPATs

c) Lack of voter awareness

d) Limited use of paper ballots

11. Election commission of India come under which Article of Indian constitution

a) Art 243

b) Art 324

c) Art 74

d) Art 110

12. Which report or body has recommended exploring the feasibility of One Nation, One Election?

a) Sarkaria Commission

b) NITI Aayog

c) Law Commission

d) Planning Commission

Directions for Questions 13 to 19: Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

The experts came together to share views and experiences on disaster management and crisis response and how to mitigate risks stemming from such events, including through the use of digital and satellite technologies. Among their key findings is the important role played by defence forces to protect social, economic, and industrial systems, and critical infrastructure.

The event is one of many that NATO convenes through its Science for Peace and Security Programme (SPS). "This event demonstrates NATO's increased level of ambition in its cooperation with partners in our southern neighbourhood, within the framework of SPS. These activities contribute to building long-term practical cooperation on challenges that know no borders through dialogue and knowledge exchange," noted Dr. Claudio Palestini, Head of the NATO Science for Peace and Security Programme.

Kais Abu Dayyeh, Ambassador of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to Italy, highlighted how the event "reflects the depth of the strategic partnership between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and NATO, which has developed over three decades under the NATO's Mediterranean Dialogue." He added that Jordan enjoys an "Enhanced Partnership status with NATO," which is going to be further bolstered by the establishment of a NATO Liaison Office in Amman.

13. The Schengen Zone was established in:

a) 1985

b) 1990

c) 1995

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d) 1997

14. Which of the following countries are not parts of the Schengen Area?

a) Ireland and Cyprus

b) Norway and Switzerland

c) Iceland and Liechtenstein

d) France and Germany

15. The Schengen Agreement and its related conventions were incorporated into the mainstream of European Union law by:

a) The Maastricht Treaty

b) The Amsterdam Treaty

c) The Nice Treaty

d) The Lisbon Treaty

16. How many countries is the part of EURO zone?

a) 27

b) 22

c) 20

d) 28

17. Which one of the following country was the 32nd member to join NATO?

a) Ukraine

b) Sweden

c) Austria

d) Norway

Q18 In which one of the following places NATO headquarter is situated?

a) Paris

b) Brussels

c) London

d) Washington DC

Q19 Who is elected as the European Parliament president for 2024-2027?

a) Roberta Metsola

b) Ursula von der Leyen

c) Charles Michel

d) Viktor Orban

Directions for Questions 20 to 24: Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

In 2024, diplomatic tensions between India and Canada escalated after Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau accused India of involvement in the killing of Hardeep Singh Nijjar, a pro-Khalistan separatist leader in British Columbia. The accusation, based on intelligence reports, caused a significant strain in relations between the two countries. India strongly denied the allegations, calling them "baseless and politically motivated." In response, both nations expelled each other's diplomats, signaling a rapid deterioration of ties. This incident brought international attention to the issue of Khalistan, a separatist movement advocating for an independent Sikh state. India considers the movement a major national security threat, accusing Canada of harboring individuals promoting

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anti-India activities under the guise of free speech. Canada, with its significant Sikh diaspora, has often faced criticism from India for its perceived leniency toward such individuals. The situation has also had economic implications. India suspended visa services for Canadians, while Canada recalled its diplomats, disrupting travel and bilateral relations. Trade talks, which were ongoing between the two nations, have been put on hold, jeopardizing economic prospects worth billions of dollars. The episode has raised broader questions about the balance between national security and diaspora politics, as well as the role of foreign governments in addressing separatist movements.

20. Who was Hardeep Singh Nijjar?

- a) A Canadian trade envoy
- b) A Sikh separatist leader
- c) An Indian diplomat in Canada
- d) A Canadian politician

21. What specific allegation did Canada make against India?

- a) Interference in its elections
- b) Sponsoring terrorism in Canada
- c) Involvement in the killing of Hardeep Singh Nijjar
- d) Espionage activities against Canadian citizens

22. What was India's immediate response to Canada's allegations?

- a) Supported the Khalistan movement
- b) Suspended visa services for Canadians

- c) Expelled all Canadian diplomats
- d) Requested an international investigation

23. What broader issue did this incident highlight?

- a) Climate change policies
- b) National security and diaspora politics
- c) Economic disparity
- d) Global trade agreements

24. Justin Trudeau the current Prime minister of Canada belongs to which party?

- a) Conservative Party
- b) Republican Party
- c) Liberal Party
- d) New Democratic Party

Directions for Questions 25 to 29: Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

The Constitution (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2024, was introduced in the Rajya Sabha to address socio-economic disparities by amending the SC and ST lists in states like Andhra Pradesh and Odisha. The bill recognizes new communities, especially those identified as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), granting them access to constitutional protections such as reservations in education, employment, and legislatures. The process of determining and updating the SC and ST lists is rooted in Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution. Under Article 341, the President, in consultation with the Governor

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of a state, specifies Scheduled Castes for that state or Union Territory. Similarly, Article 342 empowers the President to notify Scheduled Tribes for a region after consulting the state government. However, any modification to these lists—be it an addition or removal—requires an act of Parliament, ensuring a balance of executive and legislative authority. The inclusion of communities in these lists aims to address historical disadvantages and provide equitable opportunities. For instance, communities newly added to the Scheduled Tribes list gain access to schemes for socio-economic upliftment, such as scholarships, health benefits, and job reservations. The amendments also reflect evolving social realities, as the criteria for inclusion are periodically reviewed. This legislative framework ensures a structured and democratic process for identifying marginalized groups. It highlights the collaborative roles of the executive, legislature, and states in implementing social justice.

25. Which constitutional article empowers the President to notify Scheduled Tribes for a state?

- a) Article 341
- b) Article 342
- c) Article 243
- d) Article 326

26. What is required to modify the SC/ST lists after initial notification?

- a) Presidential ordinance
- b) Supreme Court approval
- c) Act of Parliament
- d) State government resolution

27. What is the primary purpose of including communities in the SC/ST lists?

- a) To provide financial aid
- b) To address historical disadvantages and ensure equitable opportunities
- c) To improve census data collection
- d) To maintain cultural heritage

28. Who must the President consult before notifying Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes for a state?

- a) The Prime Minister
- b) The Parliament
- c) The Governor of the state
- d) The Supreme Court

29. Which group is specifically mentioned in the passage as benefiting from recent amendments to the ST list?

- a) Economically Backward Classes
- b) Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)
- c) Other Backward Classes (OBCs)
- d) Nomadic Tribes

English

Directions for Questions 30 to 34: Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

Education in India plays a pivotal role in shaping the country's future. With one of the largest young populations in the world, India's educational system is vital to unlocking the potential of its youth. However, the country faces significant challenges in ensuring quality

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education for all. While urban centers have access to better educational facilities, rural areas often lack proper schools, qualified teachers, and basic resources. Additionally, the disparity in the quality of education between private and government institutions continues to be a significant concern. Despite these challenges, the Indian government has made strides toward improving education through initiatives like the Right to Education Act and the promotion of digital learning tools. These efforts aim to bridge the gap and provide equal opportunities for all children, regardless of their socioeconomic background. Moreover, as the country moves towards a knowledge-based economy, higher education and vocational training will play an increasingly important role in equipping young people with the skills needed for the future job market. Therefore, investing in education is crucial for India's sustainable development and economic growth.

30. What is one of the main challenges facing education in India?

- a) Overabundance of schools in urban areas
- b) Lack of qualified teachers and resources in rural areas
- c) A shortage of young people seeking education
- d) Equal quality of education across all regions

31. What is the Right to Education Act intended to address?

- a) The issue of too many schools in urban areas
- b) Unequal access to education for children from different backgrounds
- c) The privatization of education
- d) The development of more schools in cities

32. What is one key focus of India's future educational efforts?

- a) Reducing the number of higher education institutions
- b) Providing digital learning tools and improving vocational training
- c) Discouraging the use of technology in education
- d) Focusing solely on traditional classroom-based learning

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

- a) Optimistic and forward-looking
- b) Critical and dismissive
- c) Concerned and urgent
- d) Neutral and descriptive

34. According to the passage, why is investing in education important for India's future?

- a) To reduce the population
- b) To promote urbanization
- c) To drive sustainable development and economic growth
- d) To limit access to education in rural areas

Directions for Questions 35 to 38: Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

The rise of technology has significantly altered the way society functions. The advent of the internet, smartphones, and artificial intelligence has transformed nearly every aspect of daily life, from communication to transportation, education, and entertainment. While these advancements have made life



more convenient and efficient, they also come with their challenges. The pervasive use of social media platforms has raised concerns about privacy, mental health, and the spread of misinformation. Artificial intelligence, although promising in fields like healthcare and automation, poses ethical questions regarding job displacement and data security. Moreover, the rapid pace of technological change has led to a digital divide, where those without access to the latest tools and internet services are left behind. Despite these challenges, technology continues to shape the future, creating new opportunities and transforming traditional industries. As society adapts to these changes, it must find ways to balance innovation with responsibility to ensure that technological growth benefits all of humanity.

35. What is a major concern raised by the widespread use of social media?

- a) Lack of access to smartphones
- b) Privacy issues and mental health concerns
- c) Decreased technological innovation
- d) Overuse of traditional media

36. What challenge does artificial intelligence pose, according to the passage?

- a) It reduces job opportunities and raises ethical issues
- b) It increases privacy and security
- c) It decreases reliance on the internet
- d) It creates new forms of entertainment

37. The tone of the passage is:

- a) Optimistic and celebratory
- b) Cautious and balanced
- c) Alarmist and pessimistic

d) Critical and dismissive

38. What is the main idea of the passage?

- a) Technology has led to the downfall of society.
- b) Technology presents both benefits and challenges that society must address.
- c) Technology is a temporary trend.
- d) All problems caused by technology can be solved easily.

Directions for Questions 39 to 43: Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

Gender equality remains one of the most significant challenges facing societies around the world. Despite decades of progress, women and gender minorities continue to experience disparities in education, employment, healthcare, and political representation. In many regions, women are still underrepresented in leadership roles and often face a gender pay gap. Gender-based violence remains widespread, and social and cultural norms continue to reinforce stereotypes that limit individual potential. However, movements advocating for gender equality, such as #MeToo and Time's Up, have gained momentum, empowering individuals to speak out against injustice and discrimination.

Governments, non-governmental organizations, and activists continue to push for policies and practices that promote gender equality, emphasizing the importance of education, economic empowerment, and legal protections. Although progress has been made, achieving true gender equality will require sustained efforts, cultural change, and the active involvement of both men and women.

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39. What is one major challenge in achieving gender equality mentioned in the passage?

- a) Lack of educational institutions
- b) Gender-based violence and stereotypes
- c) A global decrease in the female population
- d) Overrepresentation of women in leadership roles

40. Which movement is mentioned as advocating for gender equality?

- a) Black Lives Matter
- b) #MeToo and Time's Up
- c) Greenpeace
- d) Save the Children

41. What does the passage suggest is necessary for achieving gender equality?

- a) A complete overhaul of education systems
- b) Sustained efforts, cultural change, and active involvement
- c) Eliminating all government policies
- d) Focusing only on the education of women

42. What is the tone of the passage?

- a) Optimistic and hopeful
- b) Critical and harsh
- c) Neutral and informative
- d) Pessimistic and defeatist

43. What does the passage say about women in leadership roles?

- a) Women are overrepresented in leadership positions.
- b) Women continue to be underrepresented in leadership roles.

c) Women have complete equality in leadership positions.

d) Women do not participate in leadership roles.

Directions for Questions 44 to 48: Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

Art has always played a crucial role in society, serving as a mirror to the culture, values, and emotions of a time period. Throughout history, artists have used their work to challenge social norms, comment on political situations, and express personal experiences. In today's world, the role of art remains as important as ever, providing both a form of personal expression and a vehicle for social change. From paintings and sculptures to music, theater, and film, the arts have the power to stir emotions, provoke thought, and bring attention to issues that might otherwise be overlooked. In many ways, art bridges gaps between different cultures and creates a platform for dialogue. Despite its importance, however, the arts often struggle for funding and support, as governments and private sectors tend to prioritize more "practical" areas such as science and technology. Nonetheless, many artists continue to create work that is thought-provoking, meaningful, and transformative, demonstrating that art is not just a luxury, but a necessity in any society.

44. What is one of the roles of art in society mentioned in the passage?

- a) To challenge social norms and comment on political situations
- b) To replace science and technology
- c) To promote government propaganda

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d) To focus solely on personal expression without external commentary

45. Why does the passage state that art is often overlooked?

a) Because art has become irrelevant in modern society

b) Because governments and private sectors prioritize science and technology

c) Because art is always free and does not require funding

d) Because art is universally appreciated by everyone

46. What is one benefit of art mentioned in the passage?

a) It brings attention to important social issues

b) It eliminates all social issues

c) It helps maintain the status quo

d) It replaces traditional communication methods

47. The tone of the passage is best described as:

a) Critical and dismissive

b) Inspirational and affirmative

c) Neutral and detached

d) Sarcastic and mocking

48. What does the passage suggest about the necessity of art?

a) Art is an optional luxury in society.

b) Art is not as important as science and technology.

c) Art is essential for personal and societal development.

d) Art should be restricted to certain social classes.

Directions for Questions 49 to 53: Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

Biodiversity refers to the variety of life forms on Earth, from the smallest microorganisms to the largest mammals. It is essential for the functioning of ecosystems and human survival. Biodiversity provides numerous benefits such as food, medicine, and ecosystem services like clean air, water, and fertile soil. The loss of biodiversity, however, poses a serious threat to global stability. Human activities such as deforestation, urbanization, and climate change have led to habitat destruction and the extinction of many species. This loss not only weakens ecosystems but also disrupts the services they provide, leading to consequences like soil erosion, reduced crop yields, and increased vulnerability to natural disasters. Conservation efforts, such as establishing protected areas, enforcing anti-poaching laws, and promoting sustainable agricultural practices, are crucial in preserving biodiversity. The role of individuals in these efforts is equally important, as even small actions, like reducing waste and supporting sustainable businesses, can contribute to the protection of biodiversity and help ensure a balanced, healthy planet for future generations.

49. What is one of the benefits of biodiversity mentioned in the passage?

a) It leads to higher urbanization rates

b) It provides clean air, water, and fertile soil

c) It accelerates climate change

d) It increases the rate of species extinction

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50. What is a major threat to biodiversity highlighted in the passage?

- a) Overpopulation of species
- b) Habitat destruction due to human activities
- c) Too many conservation efforts
- d) A decrease in agricultural practices

51. What role do individuals play in conserving biodiversity?

- a) They can only support government-led initiatives.
- b) They can make a difference by reducing waste and supporting sustainable practices.
- c) Individuals cannot impact biodiversity conservation.
- d) They should avoid taking any action on biodiversity conservation.

52. What is the tone of the passage?

- a) Descriptive and educational
- b) Pessimistic about the future of biodiversity
- c) Critical and harsh
- d) Humorously critical

53. What does the passage suggest as a way to conserve biodiversity?

- a) Reducing the global population
- b) Limiting all human activities
- c) Establishing protected areas and enforcing laws
- d) Abandoning the use of modern technology

LEGAL REASONING

Directions for Questions 54 to 58: Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

India is a federal state, as defined by its Constitution, which divides powers between the central government and the state governments. The Constitution of India outlines three lists of subjects in the Seventh Schedule: the Union List, the State List, and the Concurrent List. The Union List contains matters on which only the central government can legislate, such as defense, foreign affairs, and banking. The State List enumerates subjects on which only state legislatures can legislate, such as police, public health, and agriculture. The Concurrent List includes subjects on which both the central and state governments can legislate, such as criminal law, marriage, and bankruptcy.

In case of a conflict between central and state laws on a subject in the Concurrent List, the central law prevails. This provision ensures uniformity in the country's laws and maintains the central authority over important matters. Moreover, the Indian Constitution provides the President with the power to dissolve the state legislature and dissolve the government in states under President's Rule in certain circumstances, ensuring that the federal system does not become a hindrance to governance.

54. What does the Indian Constitution provide regarding the division of powers?

- a) It creates a unitary system of government
- b) It divides powers between the central and state governments

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c) It grants all powers to the central government

d) It establishes a parliamentary monarchy

55. Which list contains subjects on which only the central government can legislate?

a) Concurrent List

b) State List

c) Union List

d) Reserved List

56. What happens if there is a conflict between central and state laws on a subject in the Concurrent List?

a) The state law prevails

b) The central law prevails

c) Both laws are invalid

d) The matter is referred to the judiciary for resolution

57. What power does the President have regarding state legislatures?

a) The power to create new states

b) The power to dissolve the state legislature and government under certain conditions

c) The power to introduce new laws

d) The power to appoint the Chief Minister of states

58. Which of the following subjects is included in the Concurrent List?

a) Foreign Affairs

b) Defense

c) Public Health

d) Criminal Law

Directions for Questions 59 to 63: Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

Private Defence is an exception to criminal liability under Indian law, outlined in Section 96 to Section 106 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC). These sections deal with situations where an individual can defend themselves or others from harm, and in some cases, even protect property, without facing criminal charges. The right to private defence is available when an individual is facing an immediate threat or attack, and the force used in response must be proportional to the threat.

Under Section 97, the right to private defence extends to the protection of one's own body, the body of others, and property, whether it is movable or immovable. However, this right is limited to situations where the act of self-defence is not excessive. The right to private defence can only be exercised when there is an imminent danger, and the individual must not act in revenge or retaliation.

Section 100 of the IPC allows the use of force that may cause death in certain cases, such as when the individual faces an attack that could result in grievous hurt or death. The use of deadly force is justified if the assailant is armed with a weapon and there is no other way to defend oneself.

However, the law does not permit the use of excessive force, especially if the threat has

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subsided. In such cases, the individual may be liable for causing unnecessary harm.

59. Which section of the IPC defines the right to private defence?

- a) Section 96 to Section 106
- b) Section 100 to Section 106
- c) Section 97
- d) Section 105

60. What is required for an individual to exercise the right to private defence?

- a) The individual must be physically stronger than the assailant
- b) There must be an immediate threat or attack
- c) The individual must be armed with a weapon
- d) The individual must be retaliating for past harm

61. Under Section 97, the right to private defence extends to the protection of:

- a) Only one's own property
- b) The body of others only
- c) The body of others, one's own body, and property
- d) Only movable property

62. Under Section 100, when can an individual use force that may cause death in self-defence?

- a) When the individual is facing an unarmed attack

- b) When the threat involves grievous hurt or death

- c) When the individual is outnumbered by the attackers

- d) When the assailant has a weapon, but there is a way to escape

63. What is the limitation on the use of force in private defence?

- a) The force used must be excessive if the attacker is armed
- b) The force must be proportional to the threat faced
- c) The individual can use any force, as long as they feel threatened
- d) The individual must wait until the attack becomes more severe

Directions for Questions 64 to 68: Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

In India, the concept of justice is enshrined in the Constitution, which provides for the Rule of Law as a cornerstone of democracy. The Rule of Law mandates that everyone, including the government, is subject to the law. One of the key features of the Indian legal system is the fundamental rights guaranteed by Part III of the Constitution. These rights include the right to equality, freedom of speech, and the right to protection from discrimination.

The Indian legal system is also influenced by common law, which is a system of law based on judicial decisions and precedents rather



than on written statutes. In addition to criminal law and civil law, India also has a body of administrative law, which governs the actions of government agencies and public authorities. Administrative law ensures that public bodies act within their legal authority and follow fair procedures.

The Indian legal system provides access to justice through various forums such as the Supreme Court, High Courts, and Lower Courts. These courts have the power to review laws, resolve disputes, and provide remedies for the violation of rights. The doctrine of separation of powers ensures that the judiciary, legislature, and executive function independently, maintaining a balance of power and safeguarding individual freedoms.

64. What does the “Rule of Law” mandate in the Indian legal system?

- a) The government is above the law
- b) Only the judiciary is subject to the law
- c) Everyone, including the government, is subject to the law
- d) The government has the power to change the law at will

65. Which of the following is not a fundamental right guaranteed under the Indian Constitution?

- a) Right to equality
- b) Right to freedom of speech
- c) Right to property
- d) Right to privacy

66. Which legal system influences Indian law through judicial decisions and precedents?

- a) Religious law
- b) Common law
- c) Civil law
- d) Statutory law

67. What is the role of administrative law in the Indian legal system?

- a) To govern the actions of private citizens
- b) To regulate the behaviour of government agencies and public authorities
- c) To handle criminal offenses
- d) To interpret the Constitution

68. What does the doctrine of separation of powers ensure in the Indian legal system?

- a) The judiciary and the executive have overlapping powers
- b) The legislature can override judicial decisions
- c) The judiciary, legislature, and executive function independently to maintain a balance of power
- d) The executive can dismiss judges

Directions for Questions 69 to 73: Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

Defamation is the act of harming someone's reputation through false statements. Under Indian law, defamation is both a civil wrong



and a criminal offense. Section 499 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) defines defamation as an act of making or publishing a false statement that harms a person's reputation. However, defamation can be excused if the statement is true and made for public good, or if it is made under legal or privileged circumstances.

In civil law, the person who has been defamed can file a suit for damages to seek compensation for the harm done to their reputation. On the other hand, under criminal law, a defamation case can be filed, and if the accused is found guilty, they may face imprisonment or a fine, as prescribed under Section 500 of the IPC.

It is important to note that defamation does not apply to opinions. A statement is not defamatory if it is an opinion rather than a factual assertion. For instance, calling someone's performance "unsatisfactory" is not defamation if it is based on personal opinion and not a false statement of fact.

69. Under Indian law, defamation is considered a:

- a) Civil wrong only
- b) Criminal offense only
- c) Both civil wrong and criminal offense
- d) Neither a civil wrong nor a criminal offense

70. What is one defense to a defamation claim under Indian law?

- a) The statement is false
- b) The statement is made for public good
- c) The statement harms no one's reputation

d) The statement is made with malicious intent

71. Which of the following can be a consequence for defamation under Indian criminal law?

- a) Only a monetary fine
- b) Only imprisonment
- c) Imprisonment or a fine
- d) Civil damages only

72. What is not considered defamation under Indian law?

- a) False statements made with malicious intent
- b) A true statement made in the interest of the public
- c) A statement of opinion that does not assert a false fact
- d) False statements made with the intent to harm someone's reputation

73. According to the passage, what is the consequence of making a false statement about someone's reputation?

- a) It is not punishable by law
- b) It can lead to a civil suit for damages or a criminal prosecution
- c) It is considered acceptable if it is a personal opinion
- d) It is a matter of free speech and cannot be challenged



Directions for Questions 74 to 78: Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

Under Indian law, marriage can either be void or voidable. A void marriage is one that is considered invalid from the very beginning, and it has no legal effect. According to the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, a marriage is void if it is prohibited by law, such as when one of the parties is already married (bigamy), or if the marriage takes place between close relatives (consanguinity). A voidable marriage, on the other hand, is one that is legally valid unless it is annulled by the court. A marriage can be voidable if it is solemnized under circumstances such as fraud, coercion, or non-consummation. The legitimacy of a child born from a void or voidable marriage has been a subject of legal debate. Under Indian law, a child born out of a void marriage is considered illegitimate unless the parties involved cohabit and the child is born after a decree of nullity is granted by the court. In contrast, a child born from a voidable marriage is presumed to be legitimate unless the marriage is annulled.

It is important to note that the legitimacy of a child is primarily determined by the legal status of the marriage, and in cases where the marriage is annulled or declared void, the status of the child can be affected.

74. Which of the following is true about a void marriage under Indian law?

- a) It is considered valid if both parties consent
- b) It is legally valid but can be annulled by a court

c) It is invalid from the beginning and has no legal effect

d) It is only invalid if the court decides so

75. What is a characteristic of a voidable marriage?

- a) It is invalid from the start
- b) It is considered valid unless annulled by the court
- c) It is automatically annulled after a certain period
- d) It is automatically void after a decree of nullity

76. In the case of a void marriage, what is the status of a child born during the marriage?

- a) The child is always considered legitimate
- b) The child is considered illegitimate unless a decree of nullity is granted
- c) The child is presumed to be legitimate regardless of the circumstances
- d) The child is automatically declared illegitimate by the court

77. What does the legitimacy of a child born from a voidable marriage depend on?

- a) The consent of the parents
- b) Whether the marriage is annulled by the court
- c) The personal status of the child's parents
- d) The length of the marriage

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78. What happens to the legitimacy of a child born from a void marriage if the parents continue to cohabit?

- a) The child is automatically considered legitimate
- b) The child remains illegitimate unless a decree of nullity is granted
- c) The child's legitimacy is decided by the parents' consent
- d) The child's legitimacy remains unaffected by the marriage status

Directions for Questions 79 to 83: Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

On July 1, 2024, India enacted three landmark laws, replacing the colonial-era Indian Penal Code (IPC), Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), and the Indian Evidence Act. The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), and Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam (BSA) now govern the criminal justice system, introducing reforms to make the system more transparent, efficient, and victim-friendly. One significant change under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) is the removal of sedition laws, previously criticized for stifling dissent. Instead, provisions now focus on punishing actions that threaten the sovereignty, unity, and integrity of India. Capital punishment is retained for heinous crimes, but the new laws encourage a shift toward restorative justice principles. The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) emphasizes speedy trials, setting strict timelines for investigation and trial completion. It introduces provisions for

virtual trials and ensures the use of technology for evidence collection, aiming to reduce delays in delivering justice. The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam (BSA) revises rules on admissibility of digital evidence and promotes a more comprehensive approach to witness protection. These laws address long-standing issues in the criminal justice system while aligning it with contemporary challenges like cybercrime and organized crime. These reforms mark a pivotal shift in India's legal framework, balancing justice with individual freedoms, and are seen as a step towards decolonizing the judiciary.

79. Which law replaced the Indian Penal Code (IPC) in 2024?

- a) Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita
- b) Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita
- c) Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam
- d) None of the above

80. What major provision was removed under the new criminal laws?

- a) Capital punishment
- b) The sedition law
- c) Witness protection measures
- d) Cybercrime penalties

81. What is a key focus of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS)?

- a) Eliminating virtual trials
- b) Speedy trials with strict timelines
- c) Removing technology from evidence collection

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- d) Encouraging out-of-court settlements
82. Which law emphasizes digital evidence and witness protection?
- a) Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita
- b) Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita
- c) Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam
- d) None of the above
83. What principle does the new legal framework aim to integrate into criminal justice?
- a) Restorative justice principles
- b) Expansion of colonial-era laws
- c) Focus on lengthy trials
- d) Restricting the use of technology in courtrooms

Critical Reasoning

Directions for Questions 84 to 88: 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

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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.

84. According to the passage, why is it more likely for a country to face challenges with its neighbors rather than distant countries?

- a) Neighboring countries are usually stronger than distant countries.
- b) Neighbors share common borders, which increases the likelihood of friction.
- c) Distant countries do not have overlapping cultural or historical ties.
- d) Neighbors are often dependent on each other economically.

85. Which of the following best explains why India's neighbors emphasize their separate identities?

- a) To maintain their independence and avoid being overwhelmed by India's size and power.

- b) To create economic alliances with countries outside the region.

- c) To counter the cultural and religious similarities with India.

- d) To gain international support against India.

86. What does the author imply by describing India's foreign policy approach as "Neighbourhood First"?

- a) India prioritizes relationships with neighbors to reduce regional tensions.
- b) India avoids international commitments to focus solely on neighboring issues.
- c) India seeks to dominate its neighbors to establish regional supremacy.
- d) India primarily deals with neighbors because distant countries pose no challenges.

87. Based on the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true about India's relationship with its neighbors?

- a) Pakistan uses terrorism as a tool to challenge India's security.
- b) Bangladesh has refused cooperation on controlling illegal migration.
- c) Nepal is highly cooperative in developing its water resources with India.
- d) The Maldives recently shifted its political stance to weaken ties with India.

88. The author mentions Pakistan's acquisition of nuclear weapons to highlight:

- a) Pakistan's reliance on military aggression over diplomacy.
- b) Pakistan's increased confidence in using terrorism against India.
- c) Pakistan's ability to challenge India on international platforms.



d) Pakistan's efforts to strengthen ties with neighboring countries.

Directions for Questions 89 to 93: Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

Air pollution has become one of the leading environmental challenges of the modern world. It is caused by the release of harmful substances like carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, and particulate matter into the atmosphere, primarily from industrial activities, transportation, and deforestation. The consequences of poor air quality are severe and far-reaching, affecting not only the environment but also human health. Long-term exposure to polluted air can lead to respiratory diseases, cardiovascular problems, and even premature death. In addition, air pollution contributes to the acceleration of climate change, as it increases the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. Governments and international organizations have implemented various measures to combat air pollution, such as stricter emission standards and promoting renewable energy sources. However, the problem persists, with many cities around the world continuing to experience harmful levels of air pollution. Effective solutions will require a concerted global effort, with actions from both the government and the general public. Public awareness campaigns and individual responsibility in reducing pollution can also play a significant role in mitigating the effects of air pollution.

89. What is the main cause of air pollution as mentioned in the passage?

a) Natural disasters

b) Industrial activities, transportation, and deforestation

c) Excessive rainfall

d) Overpopulation

90. What is one of the long-term health effects of air pollution?

a) Improved respiratory health

b) Respiratory diseases and cardiovascular problems

c) Strengthened immune system

d) Increase in life expectancy

91. What is the role of renewable energy in combating air pollution?

a) It contributes to the release of harmful gases.

b) It helps reduce the need for industrial activity.

c) It promotes the use of cleaner sources of energy.

d) It has no impact on air pollution.

92. What is the tone of the passage?

a) Optimistic and hopeful

b) Alarmist and critical

c) Neutral and descriptive

d) Sarcastic and humorous

93. What can individuals do to help mitigate air pollution?

a) Increase industrial activity

b) Promote public awareness and reduce pollution

c) Ignore the problem and leave it to the government

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d) Rely solely on government regulations

Directions for Questions 94 to 98: Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

Biodiversity is being lost at a rate not seen since the last mass extinction. But the United Nations decade-old plan to slow down and eventually stop the decline of species and ecosystems by 2020 has failed. Most of the plan's 20 targets - known as the Aichi Biodiversity Targets - have not been met. The Aichi targets are part of an international agreement called the UN Convention on Biological Diversity, and member states are now finalizing replacements for them. Currently referred to as the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), its draft was published in July 2021. It aims to slow down the rate of biodiversity loss by 2030. And by 2050, biodiversity will be "valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people". The GBF is a comprehensive plan. But success will require systemic change across public policy. That is both a strength and a weakness. If systemic change can be implemented, it will lead to real change. But if it cannot, there's no plan B. This has led some researchers to argue that one target or number should be prioritized and defined in a way that is clear to the public and to policy makers. It would be biodiversity's equivalent of the 2°C climate target.

94. As per the passage, which of the following is a challenge for implementation of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)?

a) Unfulfillment of the pre-2020 global biodiversity targets

b) Clarity of action plan for the society and government

c) Threat of mass extinction

d) Failure of plan to save ecosystems

95. According to the passage, why do some researchers advocate that one biodiversity target be prioritized?

a) Systemic policy change is difficult to implement

b) Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) is comprehensive

c) The 2 °C climate target needs to be prioritized

d) Biodiversity needs to be valued, conserved, restored and wisely used

96. Which of the following is correct expression of the author's opinion as stated in passage?

a) Implementation of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) allows no middle ground for success or failure.

b) It is high time that countries re-evaluate the progress in achieving biodiversity targets.

c) Biodiversity conservation should be prioritized over climate change at the global level.

d) The post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) is the best way to prevent mass extinction.

97. Which of the following is the central theme of the above passage?

a) The reason for failure of biodiversity conservation efforts at global level

b) The inter-relationship between biodiversity conservation and climate change

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c) The future of biodiversity conservation efforts at global level

d) The role of United Nations in biodiversity conservation at global level

98. Which of the following can be inferred from the above passage?

a) The holistic nature of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) is a boon.

b) The holistic nature of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) is a bane.

c) The holistic nature of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) can be a boon or a bane.

d) The post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) includes the 2°C climate target.

Directions for Questions 99 to 103: Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

Art has always played a crucial role in society, serving as a mirror to the culture, values, and emotions of a time period. Throughout history, artists have used their work to challenge social norms, comment on political situations, and express personal experiences. In today's world, the role of art remains as important as ever, providing both a form of personal expression and a vehicle for social change. From paintings and sculptures to music, theater, and film, the arts have the power to stir emotions, provoke thought, and bring attention to issues that might otherwise be overlooked. In many ways, art bridges gaps between different cultures and creates a platform for dialogue. Despite its importance, however, the arts often struggle for funding and support, as governments and private sectors tend to prioritize more "practical"

areas such as science and technology. Nonetheless, many artists continue to create work that is thought-provoking, meaningful, and transformative, demonstrating that art is not just a luxury, but a necessity in any society.

99. What is one of the roles of art in society mentioned in the passage?

a) To challenge social norms and comment on political situations

b) To replace science and technology

c) To promote government propaganda

d) To focus solely on personal expression without external commentary

100. Why does the passage state that art is often overlooked?

a) Because art has become irrelevant in modern society

b) Because governments and private sectors prioritize science and technology

c) Because art is always free and does not require funding

d) Because art is universally appreciated by everyone

101. What is one benefit of art mentioned in the passage?

a) It brings attention to important social issues

b) It eliminates all social issues

c) It helps maintain the status quo

d) It replaces traditional communication methods

102. The tone of the passage is best described as:

a) Critical and dismissive

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- b) Inspirational and affirmative
- c) Neutral and detached
- d) Sarcastic and mocking

103. What does the passage suggest about the necessity of art?

- a) Art is an optional luxury in society.
- b) Art is not as important as science and technology.
- c) Art is essential for personal and societal development.
- d) Art should be restricted to certain social classes.

Directions for Questions 104 to 58: Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

Billions of tons of CO₂ are released into the atmosphere every year as a result of coal, oil, and gas production. Human activity is producing greenhouse gas emissions at a record high, with no signs of slowing down. According to a ten-year summary of UNEP Emission Gap reports, we are on track to maintain a “business as usual” trajectory.

The last four years were the four hottest on record. According to a September 2019 World Meteorological Organization (WMO) report, we are at least one degree Celsius above preindustrial levels and close to what scientists warn would be “an unacceptable risk”. The 2015 Paris Agreement on climate change calls for holding eventual warming “well below” two degrees Celsius, and for the pursuit of efforts to limit the increase even further, to 1.5 degrees. But if we don’t slow global emissions, temperatures could rise to above three degrees Celsius by 2100,

causing further irreversible damage to our ecosystems.

Glaciers and ice sheets in polar and mountain regions are already melting faster than ever, causing sea levels to rise. Almost two-thirds of the world’s cities with populations of over five million are located in areas at risk of sea level rise and almost 40 per cent of the world’s population live within 100 km of a coast. If no action is taken, entire districts of New York, Shanghai, Abu Dhabi, Osaka, Rio de Janeiro, and many other cities could find themselves underwater within our lifetimes, displacing millions of people.

Global warming impacts everyone’s food and water security. Climate change is a direct cause of soil degradation, which limits the amount of carbon the earth is able to contain. Some 500 million people today live in areas affected by erosion, while up to 30 per cent of food is lost or wasted as a result. Meanwhile, climate change limits the availability and quality of water for drinking and agriculture.

In many regions, crops that have thrived for centuries are struggling to survive, making food security more precarious. Such impacts tend to fall primarily on the poor and vulnerable. Global warming is likely to make economic output between the world’s richest and poorest countries grow wider.

Climate change is a major threat to international peace and security. The effects of climate change heighten competition for resources such as land, food, and water, fueling socioeconomic tensions and, increasingly often, leading to mass displacement.

Climate is a risk multiplier that makes worse already existing challenges. Droughts in Africa and Latin America directly feed into political unrest and violence. The World Bank

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estimates that, in the absence of action, more than 140 million people in Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and South Asia will be forced to migrate within their regions by 2050.

While science tells us that climate change is irrefutable, it also tells us that it is not too late to stem the tide. This will require fundamental transformations in all aspects of society — how we grow food, use land, transport goods, and power our economies.

While technology has contributed to climate change, new and efficient technologies can help us reduce net emissions and create a cleaner world. Readily-available technological solutions already exist for more than 70 per cent of today's emissions. In many places renewable energy is now the cheapest energy source and electric cars are poised to become mainstream.

In the meantime, nature-based solutions provide 'breathing room' while we tackle the decarbonization of our economy. These solutions allow us to mitigate a portion of our carbon footprint while also supporting vital ecosystem services, biodiversity, access to fresh water, improved livelihoods, healthy diets, and food security. Nature-based solutions include improved agricultural practices, land restoration, conservation, and the greening of food supply chains.

Scalable new technologies and nature-based solutions will enable us all to leapfrog to a cleaner, more resilient world. If governments, businesses, civil society, youth, and academia work together, we can create a green future where suffering is diminished, justice is upheld, and harmony is restored between people and planet.

104. Which of the following can be inferred from the paragraph about the relationship

between economic inequality and climate change?

- a) Climate change equally impacts the economic output of all nations.
- b) The economic gap between the richest and poorest countries is expected to decrease as a result of climate change.
- c) Climate change exacerbates existing economic inequalities by disproportionately affecting vulnerable populations.
- d) Economic inequality has no direct correlation with the impacts of climate change.

105. Which statement most accurately represents the primary concern of the Paris Agreement as described in the passage?

- a) To halt global warming by reducing CO₂ emissions to zero by 2100.
- b) To limit global temperature rise to below 2 degrees Celsius, with efforts to stay below 1.5 degrees Celsius.
- c) To enforce stricter penalties on nations that emit more greenhouse gases.
- d) To support technological solutions exclusively to mitigate climate change.

106. Based on the passage, what is the most likely consequence if global emissions remain at current levels?

- a) Immediate global economic collapse by 2050.
- b) Global temperatures will stabilize at 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.
- c) Temperatures could exceed 3 degrees Celsius by 2100, causing irreversible ecosystem damage.

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d) Technological advancements will neutralize emissions by 2100 despite current trends.

107. The author uses the term "nature-based solutions" to emphasize:

- a) The importance of technological advancements in reducing carbon emissions.
- b) Temporary measures to mitigate the carbon footprint while transitioning to decarbonization.
- c) Immediate actions required to eliminate greenhouse gas emissions entirely.
- d) A rejection of industrial and technological innovations in favor of natural methods.

108. Which of the following scenarios best illustrates the "risk multiplier" effect of climate change mentioned in the passage?

- a) Introduction of electric vehicles reducing overall emissions.
- b) Rising sea levels leading to mass displacement, thereby heightening resource competition and political instability.
- c) Widespread global use of renewable energy to mitigate climate change effects.
- d) Technological solutions solving 70% of emissions problems by 2050.

109. What role does technology play in addressing climate change, according to the passage?

- a) It is the sole solution to climate change challenges.
- b) It contributed to climate change and holds limited potential in addressing it.
- c) It is crucial for reducing emissions, with solutions already available for most current emissions.

d) It is secondary to nature-based solutions and does not have a transformative role.

110. What is the primary reason rising sea levels pose a significant threat, as highlighted in the passage?

- a) They disrupt agricultural practices essential for global food security.
- b) They cause displacement of millions due to the submergence of densely populated coastal cities.
- c) They increase ocean temperatures, resulting in more severe hurricanes.
- d) They limit the availability of freshwater resources globally.

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?

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- 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 percent 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 $436\frac{9}{10}\%$ in the examination and the average of marks scored by him in all the subjects is $218\frac{1}{3}$.

116. What was the total marks 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) 33.33%
- 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

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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%

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