



Mock Test-2

Roll No:.....

Test Booklet Code: **A**

Name:.....

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES

Duration of Test: 120 Question (120 minutes)

1. This Question Booklet (QB) contains 120 Multiple Choice Questions across 36 pages including 2 (Two) blank pages for rough work. No additional sheet(s) of paper will be supplied for rough work.

2. You have to answer ALL questions in the separate carbonized Optical Mark Reader (OMR) Response Sheet supplied along with this QR. You must READ the detailed instructions provided with the OMR Response Sheet on the reverse side of this packet BEFORE you start the test.

3. No clarification can be sought on the QB from anyone. In of any discrepancy such as printing error or missing pages, in the QB, request the Invigilator to replace the QB and OMR Response Sheet. Do not us the previous OMR Response Sheet with the fresh QB

4. You should write the QB Number, and the OMR Response Sheet Number, and sign in the space/column provided in the Attendance Sheet.

5. The QB for the Under Graduate Pogroms is for 30 marks. Every Right Answer secures 1 mark. Every Wrong Answer results in the deduction of 0.25 marks. There shall be no deductions for Unanswered Questions.

6. You may retain the QB and the Candidate's copy of the OMR Response Sheet after the test.

7. The use of any unfair means shall result in your disqualification. Possession of Electronic Devices such as mobile phones, headphones, digital watches etc., is/are strictly prohibited in the test premises. Impersonation or any other unlawful practice will lead to your disqualification and possibly, appropriate action under the law.

CONTENTS OF QUESTION PAPER

Subject	Q.No.
English Language	22
Current Affairs Including General Knowledge	35
Legal Reasoning	34
Logical Reasoning	22
Quantitative Techniques	7

Passage 1:

In light of the recent NEET paper leak, CUET exam, CBSE OSM controversy and SSC paper leak, the entire education system seems to be deeply troubled and facing serious credibility challenges. Thousands of students and millions of dreams are tested by these examinations, and when these exams are compromised, the dreams and lives connected to them are also compromised.

With national TV news anchors calling student whistleblowers “Pakistani agents,” educators like ‘Khan Sir’ have spoken out on behalf of the students and protested against the system. On the face of it, Khan Sir has come across as a charismatic personality. He has built a hospital and given people on the margins access to education. He has had an innovative approach to teaching and explains complex topics with remarkable clarity. More recently, he has been vocal against the paper leaks, highlighting how compromised examinations can shatter the aspirations of students from modest backgrounds. Over time, he has managed to build a solid base of students, who are pretty much his fans.

However, he has also been accused of being manipulative and weaponising students. Just earlier this month, there was a gunfire incident outside Khan Global Studies, a coaching institute run by the educator in Patna. He has been booked under the Arms Act, and for attempt-to-murder by Patna Police. Reports say he has quietly gone into hiding. However, many of Khan Sir’s supporters remain unconvinced by these allegations. Their faith in him has, in turn, led some critics to argue that he is increasingly mobilising students in support of his own causes.

A possible reason for this shift in perception is the evolution of Khan Sir’s public image. Once seen primarily as a dedicated teacher and advocate for students, he has gradually become involved in broader issues, some of which are viewed through a political lens. Although he continues to command immense support from students, his public role today differs from what it was five years ago. His expanding commitments may have contributed to this shift. While his intentions may be pure, the greater influence he now holds also makes him more vulnerable and prone to public scrutiny and criticism.

As Lord Acton once said, “Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely,” the more power students give to Khan Sir, the more prone he is to becoming a machiavellian. Therefore, Lord Acton’s words should be balanced alongside the famous saying that goes, “With great power comes great responsibility.” It is none other than the students themselves, who have made Faisal Khan what Khan Sir is today.

1. What does the word “Machiavellian” mean as used in the passage?

- A. A generous and selfless leader
- B. A cunning person who uses others for personal gain
- C. A powerful but completely honest ruler
- D. A passionate and emotional teacher

2. Why has Khan Sir faced criticism despite his popularity among students?

- A. He charges very high fees from poor students
- B. He has been accused of manipulating and weaponising students for his own causes
- C. He refused to speak against the paper leak controversy
- D. He abandoned teaching to enter politics

3. What does Lord Acton's quote suggest about Khan Sir's situation?

- A. Khan Sir should acquire more power to help students better
- B. Power has made Khan Sir more humble and responsible
- C. Greater power and influence make him more susceptible to corruption
- D. Students should give Khan Sir absolute authority over education

4. What does "solid base of students" mean in the context of the passage?

- A. Students who are physically strong
- B. Students who sit on solid ground during lectures
- C. A loyal and strongly committed group of followers
- D. A large number of students enrolled in a course

5. In the sentence — "Once seen primarily as a dedicated teacher, he has gradually become involved in broader issues" — which tense is used?

- A. Simple Past
- B. Present Perfect
- C. Past Continuous
- D. Simple Present

6. How has Khan Sir's public image evolved over the years according to the passage?

- A. He moved from politics to teaching
- B. He shifted from being a social worker to a criminal
- C. He transformed from a dedicated teacher to someone involved in broader, politically viewed issues
- D. He became less popular among students over time.

Passage 2:

Rap and poetry share a wide variety of similarities, so much so that it becomes difficult to find where one begins and the other ends. Because the definition of poetry is so broad, rap and poetry can be said to share the following: **Rhyme** — both use rhyming words. **Rhythm and meter** — both use language that creates rhythm. **Verses** — both use verses or stanzas to separate out ideas. **Refrains** — both use the repetition of lines or entire stanzas/verses. **Subject Matter** — both can discuss all possible subjects and commonly speak on the same ones (for example, heartbreak, loss, grief, and death).

Interestingly, many of the ways that rap and poetry are the same are also where they diverge. **Rhyme and Rhythm:** Today, far more rap songs use rhyme and rhythm than do poems. Free verse poetry, or that which contains no rhyme scheme or metrical pattern, is far more popular than traditional forms of poetic writing that use patterns like iambic pentameter. **Verses:** Some songs and poems are impossible to break down into individual verses. Modern and contemporary poems are more likely to be experimental in their form — for example, shape, Imagist, Language, and Dadaist writing utilise short lines, nonsense language, experiments with typography, and more.

Use of Language: More often than not, the language in rap songs is easier to understand and easier to relate to than that which is featured in traditional poems. For example, Elizabethan poetry (such as that of William Shakespeare and Ben Jonson) contains complicated lines with unusual syntax that contemporary readers struggle with. Rap, on the other hand, is (usually) written in order to be understood and enjoyed. Additionally, rap songs use more jargon and slang language

than poetry does. It is here that the two forms of expression are most commonly cited as diverging.

Use of Musical Accompaniment: This is another major difference between contemporary rap and contemporary poetry. Rap is, unless it is performed in a highly unusual setting, always accompanied by music of some kind. Poems, on the other hand, are almost always delivered without anything to boost their rhythm beyond what the poet's words accomplish.

7. In the context of the text, what is the best definition for the word “diverge” as it is used in the phrase “where the two diverge”?

- A. To meet at a single point
- B. To follow the same path
- C. To develop in different directions
- D. To remain completely identical

8. Identify why a semicolon (;) is used in the first sentence: “...similarities, so much so that it becomes difficult to find where one begins and the other ends.” How does it function to connect these two clauses?

- A. To list items in a series
- B. To join two independent clauses that are closely related
- C. To indicate a pause for breath in a poem
- D. To introduce a quote from an expert

9. Analyze the sentence: “Rap is, unless it is performed in a highly unusual setting, always accompanied by music of some kind.” Identify the type of phrase set off by the commas and explain its function in the sentence.

- A. An adjective phrase describing the rap
- B. An interjection expressing emotion
- C. An appositive renaming the subject
- D. A parenthetical phrase providing a conditional exception

10. According to the text, what is the primary distinction between how rap and traditional poetry (such as Elizabethan poetry) utilize language?

- A. Rap is always more complex than Elizabethan poetry
- B. Rap focuses on abstract themes, while poetry focuses on slang
- C. Rap is generally designed for easier accessibility, whereas traditional poetry often features complex syntax
- D. There is no difference in the use of language between the two forms

11. The text mentions that many similarities between rap and poetry are also where they “diverge.” Using the example of rhyme and rhythm, explain this paradox.

- A. Both use them, but rap relies on them more consistently than modern free verse poetry
- B. Rap rejects rhyme while poetry embraces it
- C. Poetry always uses iambic pentameter, while rap never does
- D. The text argues that rhyme and rhythm are irrelevant to both forms

12. Based on the paragraph regarding “Musical Accompaniment,” why does the author imply that poetry has a greater burden on the writer’s words than rap does?

- A. Because poets are paid more for their word choices
- B. Because poetry lacks musical background to carry the rhythm
- C. Because rap music is too loud for the lyrics to matter
- D. Because poems are required to be written in a specific language

13. Given the points provided regarding rhyme, rhythm, verses, refrains, subject matter, language usage, and musical accompaniment, does the author ultimately conclude that rap is a form of poetry? Cite specific evidence from the text to support your answer.

- A. Yes, the author definitively classifies all rap as poetry
- B. No, the author states that rap and poetry are completely unrelated
- C. It depends; the author notes that for most people, rap that demonstrates creativity and emotion is considered poetry
- D. The author concludes that rap is a superior form of literature compared to poetry

Passage 3:

With 60 per cent of young people reporting feeling overwhelmed by the news, a new study by a coalition of UNICEF and private sector partners shows that young people continue to face stigma and limited access to mental health services. Gen Z is deeply engaged with global issues, consumes news more than any other form of content, and is eager to shape the future, according to a new study unveiled at the Social Innovation Summit in San Francisco from the Global Coalition for Youth Mental Health, a UNICEF-led, private sector partnership initiative.

Despite their resilience, creativity and determination, a worrying combination of geopolitical conflict, climate and ecological crisis, economic uncertainty and mental health challenges is leaving young people feeling overwhelmed, disempowered and adrift without adequate mental health support or services. The study, based on a survey of more than 5,600 Gen Z aged 14–25 globally, found that: Gen Z consumes news more than any other content, with 6 in 10 feeling overwhelmed by current events; 4 in 10 still feel stigma around speaking out about mental health in schools and workplaces; only half know where to find resources to support their mental health; and just 55 per cent believe they have effective coping mechanisms to support their mental health and wellbeing. Activities rooted in movement, mindfulness, and social connection, such as walking, playing, or spending time with friends and family, are considered the most effective for supporting mental health. Despite these pressures, 60 per cent remain hopeful and want to contribute to shaping a better future.

“This report provides a vital glimpse into the collective unease Gen Z are feeling at the current state of the world, and the persistent gaps in the resources they need to promote positive mental health and wellbeing, which is negatively impacting their sense of agency,” said UNICEF Director of Private Fundraising and Partnerships Carla Haddad Mardini. “This generation of young people have the hope, expertise and commitment needed to build a more compassionate and resilient world, and it is up to the collective efforts of governments, educators, businesses, foundations and the private sector more widely to work with young people to ensure the necessary support is there.”

The Global Coalition for Youth Mental Health, established by UNICEF with the support of the Z Zurich Foundation, brings together businesses — including lululemon, Jo Malone London, Pinterest, Rituals, Sony Group Corporation, Spotify and Zurich Insurance Group — to address the increasing global burden of mental health in children and young people.

14. What organization led the Global Coalition for Youth Mental Health, and how many young people were surveyed in the study?

- A. WHO, 4,500 young people
- B. UNICEF, more than 5,600 young people
- C. UNESCO, more than 6,000 young people
- D. UNHCR, 5,000 young people

15. According to the text, what combination of factors is leaving young people feeling overwhelmed and disempowered?

- A. Social media, peer pressure, academic stress, and family conflict
- B. Unemployment, housing crisis, food insecurity, and political instability
- C. Geopolitical conflict, climate and ecological crisis, economic uncertainty, and mental health challenges
- D. Technology overload, cultural differences, lack of education, and social isolation

16. What percentage of Gen Z feel stigma around discussing mental health in schools and workplaces?

- A. 60 per cent
- B. 55 per cent
- C. 4 in 10
- D. Half

17. What types of activities does the study identify as most effective for supporting mental health, and what do these activities have in common?

- A. Reading, studying, and solo hobbies rooted in personal development
- B. Walking, playing, and spending time with friends and family rooted in movement, mindfulness, and social connection
- C. Meditation, journaling, and therapy rooted in self-reflection
- D. Gaming, streaming, and online communities rooted in digital engagement

18. Which companies are mentioned as part of the Global Coalition for Youth Mental Health?

- A. Nike, Apple, Google, Netflix, and Amazon
- B. lululemon, Jo Malone London, Pinterest, Rituals, Sony, Spotify, and Zurich Insurance Group
- C. Meta, Twitter, TikTok, Samsung, and Microsoft
- D. Adidas, Unilever, IKEA, H&M, and Nestle

19. Despite the mental health challenges described in the text, what evidence suggests that Gen Z still maintains a sense of hope and purpose for the future?

- A. 75 per cent of Gen Z are actively volunteering in their communities
- B. Most Gen Z prefer positive news over global crisis coverage
- C. 60 per cent remain hopeful and want to contribute to shaping a better future
- D. Gen Z has the highest rate of mental health recovery among all age groups

Passage 4:

In an age where notifications, short-form videos, and endless scrolling dominate daily life, the ability to focus has become increasingly rare. While technology has made information more accessible than ever, it has also created an environment where distraction is constant. Many psychologists argue that attention is a finite resource. Every notification, advertisement, or recommendation competes for this limited resource, leaving individuals mentally exhausted despite doing very little meaningful work.

Digital minimalism is a philosophy that encourages people to use technology intentionally rather than compulsively. It does not advocate abandoning technology altogether; instead, it suggests removing digital activities that do not contribute significantly to one's values or well-being. Research has shown that individuals who consciously limit unnecessary screen time often report better concentration, improved sleep, and greater satisfaction in their personal relationships. Critics, however, argue that complete digital minimalism is unrealistic in a world where education, employment, and social interaction increasingly depend on technology. Therefore, the challenge is not to reject technology but to ensure that humans remain in control of it rather than becoming controlled by it.

20. What is the central idea of the passage?

- A. Technology should be completely abandoned
- B. Digital minimalism encourages intentional and value-based use of technology
- C. Social media has no impact on attention
- D. Modern technology has only negative consequences

21. What does the word “finite” mean as used in the passage?

- A. Endless
- B. Unlimited
- C. Limited
- D. Expanding

22. According to the passage, what benefit is commonly associated with reducing unnecessary screen time?

- A. Reduced intelligence
- B. Better concentration and improved sleep
- C. Increased dependence on social media
- D. Less productivity at work

Passage 5:

Punjabi superstar Diljit Dosanjh has distanced himself from the ongoing protest by the Cockroach Janata Party (CJP) at Jantar Mantar in New Delhi, saying he is an artiste, not a politician. The “Main Vaapas Aaunga” actor on Wednesday (July 1, 2026) evening held an Instagram live session where he answered the many queries of his fans. Asked whether he would join the CJP's protest over the alleged irregularities in exams and the NEET paper-leak controversy, Mr. Diljit said, “Keep me away from all this... Bro, I'm an artist. I'm no politician, I don't know what you think I am.” He then quoted a popular phrase from the Guru Granth Sahib — “Nanak dukhiya sab sansar, so sukhiya jis naam aadhaara” — which means everyone in the world is dealing with sadness, only those who rely on God are happy. “Look, everything can never be right. Everything in this world can never be right... So, those who are protesting, congratulations to them, and for whom the protest is happening, congratulations to them also, as I don't know anything,” he added.

23. Who is the founder of the Cockroach Janata Party (CJP)?

- A. Faizan Mustafa
- B. Abhijeet Dipke
- C. Prashant Kishor
- D. Yogendra Yadav

24. The Cockroach Janata Party (CJP) was officially launched in which month and year?

- A. January 2026
- B. March 2026
- C. May 2026
- D. July 2026

25. The name “Cockroach Janata Party” originated as a response to which of the following?

- A. A Supreme Court judgment
- B. A political party’s election symbol
- C. A controversial remark comparing unemployed youth to “cockroaches”
- D. A university student movement

26. Which Union Minister’s resignation is one of the key demands of the CJP protest?

- A. Amit Shah
- B. Dharmendra Pradhan
- C. Ashwini Vaishnaw
- D. Kiren Rijiju

27. Besides the NEET paper leak, which of the following issues has also been highlighted by the CJP movement?

- A. Farm loan waivers
- B. Recruitment delays and youth unemployment
- C. GST reforms
- D. River water disputes

28. Which noted activist recently joined the CJP protest at Jantar Mantar by beginning an indefinite hunger strike?

- A. Medha Patkar
- B. Sonam Wangchuk
- C. Anna Hazare
- D. Aruna Roy

29. Before becoming an on-ground political movement, the Cockroach Janata Party (CJP) primarily began as a:

- A. Student union at a central university
- B. Social media movement led by youth
- C. Registered political party contesting elections
- D. Trade union of government employees

Passage 6:

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the United Nations' weather and climate agency, announced on Friday that El Niño has officially developed in the tropical Pacific Ocean and is expected to strengthen rapidly between July and September 2026. Forecasts suggest sea surface temperatures in parts of the central and eastern equatorial Pacific could rise more than 2°C above average, a level associated with a strong El Niño event. This development raises concerns about an increased risk of heatwaves, droughts, heavy rainfall, and other extreme weather events around the world.

WMO Secretary-General Celeste Saulo warned that the climate phenomenon could intensify weather extremes in many regions, stating, "This will intensify the chances of drought and heavy rainfall and increase the risk of heatwaves on land and marine heatwaves in many regions of the world." In response, the agency said it has already launched a coordinated global response involving UN agencies, governments, humanitarian organizations, and climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture and public health. The goal of this initiative is to improve seasonal forecasting, climate services, and early warning systems so countries can better prepare for potential impacts.

30. What specific economic impacts is the agricultural sector expected to face during the 2026 El Niño event?

- A. A global surplus in rice production due to optimized weather conditions
- B. Severe crop yield reductions in major grain-producing regions, leading to potential food price spikes
- C. A complete shift toward vertical indoor farming across all affected nations
- D. An immediate decrease in the cost of agricultural insurance premiums globally

31. How is this El Niño event expected to temporarily affect global average temperature anomalies and overall global warming trends for the year?

- A. It will temporarily suppress global temperatures, making this the coldest year on record
- B. It is expected to add a warming effect on top of long-term climate change, potentially pushing global temperatures to record-breaking highs
- C. It will completely stop global warming by balancing out carbon emissions
- D. It will only affect temperatures in the ocean, leaving atmospheric temperatures completely unchanged

32. What specific geographic region serves as the primary zone where El Niño's sea surface temperatures are monitored to determine its onset?

- A. The North Atlantic Ocean near Greenland
- B. The tropical Pacific Ocean, specifically the central and eastern equatorial sections
- C. The southern Indian Ocean off the coast of Australia
- D. The Mediterranean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico

33. According to the passage, what specific benchmark anomaly in sea surface temperatures indicates a "strong" El Niño event?

- A. A rise of exactly 0.5°C above the average seasonal baseline
- B. A temporary drop of 1°C below the average seasonal baseline
- C. A rise of more than 2°C above the long-term average
- D. A sudden stabilization of water temperatures to a perfect 0°C variance

34. Who officially issued the climate statement and warning highlighted in the text regarding the 2026 El Niño development?

- A. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
- B. WMO Secretary-General Celeste Saulo on behalf of the World Meteorological Organization
- C. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Director-General
- D. The United Nations Security Council Environmental Committee

35. What timeline does the passage give for when this newly developed El Niño event is expected to strengthen rapidly?

- A. Between January and April 2026
- B. During the mid-winter months of December 2026 to February 2027
- C. Between July and September 2026
- D. It is projected to strengthen only after a three-year delay period

36. Which specific extreme weather risks are directly outlined by the WMO as a major cause for concern due to this climate phenomenon?

- A. Increased risk of heatwaves, droughts, heavy rainfall, and marine heatwaves
- B. A sudden increase in volcanic eruptions and tectonic activity globally
- C. Severe localized blizzards across the equatorial regions and desert terrains
- D. A complete halt of all atmospheric wind patterns and trade winds permanently

Passage 7:

Meta Platforms has appointed Kunal Shah, founder of Indian fintech startup Cred, as global head of WhatsApp, succeeding Will Cathcart, the outgoing head of the messaging platform, the companies said on June 22. As part of the move, Meta will invest about \$900 million (Rs 8,550 crore) in Cred at a valuation of \$4.5 billion. Cred, the Indian fintech startup founded by Shah in 2018, is set to be led by Miten Sampat, the current minus-one at the company.

Cred is the second startup Shah is exiting. He also built and sold Freecharge, an Indian digital payments and mobile recharge platform, between 2015 and 2018. Over the years, Shah has become one of the most prominent figures in India's startup ecosystem. In addition to building Cred, he has invested in hundreds of early-stage startups and founders, earning a reputation as one of the country's most active angel investors. Now, he has global ambitions and will move to San Francisco from Bengaluru.

"Kunal Shah will join Meta as WhatsApp's next leader. Kunal built Cred into one of India's most important technology companies, and he brings the kind of builder mentality and global perspective that will serve him well in running the world's biggest messaging app. I look forward to working with Kunal to continue to make WhatsApp the best service for billions of people and millions of businesses," Mark Zuckerberg, CEO of Meta, said on June 22.

37. In which year was WhatsApp founded?

- A. 2007
- B. 2008
- C. 2009
- D. 2010

38. Who are the co-founders of WhatsApp?

- A. Jan Koum and Brian Acton
- B. Mark Zuckerberg and Eduardo Saverin
- C. Jack Dorsey and Biz Stone
- D. Drew Houston and Arash Ferdowsi

39. Meta Platforms Inc. was formerly known by which name?

- A. Alphabet Inc.
- B. Facebook Inc.
- C. Meta Technologies
- D. WhatsApp Inc.

40. In which year did Facebook acquire WhatsApp?

- A. 2012
- B. 2013
- C. 2014
- D. 2015

41. Which country is home to Meta Platforms' global headquarters?

- A. United Kingdom
- B. India
- C. Canada
- D. United States

42. Kunal Shah pursued his MBA at which institution before dropping out to become an entrepreneur?

- A. Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad (IIM-A)
- B. Narsee Monjee Institute of Management Studies (NMIMS)
- C. Indian School of Business (ISB)
- D. Symbiosis Institute of Business Management (SIBM)

43. Which of the following organizations was co-founded by Brian Acton after leaving WhatsApp?

- A. Telegram
- B. Signal Foundation
- C. Discord
- D. Slack

Passage 8:

Startling revelations have emerged in the Ayodhya Ram Temple donation theft case. For the first time, a photograph has surfaced showing accused Avinash Shukla and Anukalp Mishra inside the counting room at the Ram Mandir complex. The donations by the devotees were counted in the same room. Avinash and Anukalp are two of the eight accused arrested so far in the case. The others are Tinnu Yadav, Lav Kush Mishra, Manish Kumar Yadav, Karunesh Pandey, Ramashankar Mishra, and Subhash Srivastava.

Police sources said the accused freely took out cash as the CCTV control room was not being monitored initially. Police now have CCTV footage of the accused removing cash from the temple. Sources told NDTV that the accused initially tried to avoid the CCTVs, but later openly took out cash in front of the cameras after realising the control room was not being monitored.

44. The Shri Ram Janmabhoomi Temple is located on the banks of which river?

- A. Ganga
- B. Yamuna
- C. Saryu
- D. Gomti

45. Which trust is responsible for the construction and management of the Shri Ram Janmabhoomi Temple?

- A. Ram Mandir Development Authority
- B. Shri Ram Janmabhoomi Teerth Kshetra
- C. Ayodhya Temple Board
- D. Uttar Pradesh Temple Trust

46. In which year did the Supreme Court deliver the final verdict in the Ayodhya land dispute?

- A. 2017
- B. 2018
- C. 2019
- D. 2020

47. Who was the Chief Justice of India when the Ayodhya judgment was delivered?

- A. N. V. Ramana
- B. D. Y. Chandrachud
- C. Ranjan Gogoi
- D. U. U. Lalit

48. On which date was the Pran Pratishtha (consecration) ceremony of the Ram Temple held?

- A. 15 August 2023
- B. 22 January 2024
- C. 26 January 2024
- D. 5 August 2020

49. Which architectural style has been adopted for the construction of the Shri Ram Janmabhoomi Temple?

- A. Dravidian Style
- B. Nagara Style
- C. Vesara Style
- D. Indo-Islamic Style

50. Which construction company was awarded the main contract for building the Shri Ram Janmabhoomi Temple?

- A. Tata Projects Ltd.
- B. Larsen & Toubro Ltd.
- C. Shapoorji Pallonji Group
- D. NBCC (India) Ltd.

Passage 9:

General Dhiraj Seth took charge as the 31st Chief of the Army Staff on Tuesday with an ambitious plan to build a future-ready army, technologically enabled, based on his 'VIJAY' vision comprising five elements. In his first speech following his appointment at the highest post of the Indian Army, General Seth said the moment was one of "immense pride and humility" and promised adherence to the values of "duty, honour and nation first." "I take up this assignment with an unflinching commitment to the ideals of duty, honour and nation first," he said, and thanked the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister for their trust bestowed on him to head the Indian Army.

The new Army chief paid tribute to the soldiers who have laid down their lives in the service of the nation and said their spirit of courage and selflessness would continue to motivate the soldiers for generations to come. Admitting the fast-changing security scenario, General Seth said the Indian Army would undertake modernisation to prepare itself for future conflicts. While describing the Indian Army as a "combat ready and battle hardened force," he said the changing nature of warfare demands greater attention to technology, innovation and integration.

51. General Dhiraj Seth belongs to which regiment of the Indian Army?

- A. The Rajput Regiment
- B. The Garhwal Rifles
- C. The Kumaon Regiment
- D. The Sikh Regiment

52. Which constitutional authority appoints the Chief of the Army Staff in India?

- A. Prime Minister
- B. President of India
- C. Defence Minister
- D. Chief of Defence Staff

53. Which is the highest wartime gallantry award in India?

- A. Ashoka Chakra
- B. Maha Vir Chakra
- C. Param Vir Chakra
- D. Vir Chakra

54. Which of the following is the official motto of the Indian Army?

- A. Satyameva Jayate
- B. Service Before Self
- C. Seva Paramo Dharma
- D. Bharat Mata Ki Jai

55. The Indian Army celebrates its Army Day every year on:

- A. 15 January
- B. 26 January
- C. 4 December
- D. 27 October

56. Who was the first Indian Commander-in-Chief (later equivalent to Chief of the Army Staff) of the Indian Army?

- A. General K. M. Cariappa
- B. General Sam Manekshaw
- C. General Bipin Rawat
- D. General Rajendrasinhji

57. The headquarters of the Indian Army is located in:

- A. Mumbai
- B. New Delhi
- C. Pune
- D. Lucknow

Passage 10:

Chapter VIII of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 contains the legal provisions governing a contract of indemnity and a contract of guarantee in India. Section 124 defines a contract of indemnity as a contract wherein one party promises to save the other from loss caused to him by the conduct of the promisor himself, or by the conduct of any other person. A contract of indemnity can provide protection against loss caused by the conduct of the promisor, or by the conduct of any other person.

Under Indian law, a contract of indemnity can only provide for losses caused by human agency, whereas in England, it includes a promise to save the other person from loss caused whether by acts of the promisor or of any other person, or any other event like fire, accident, etc. The person who makes a promise to indemnify against the loss (promisor) is called an **indemnifier**; the person in whose favour such a promise is made (promisee) is called the **indemnity-holder**.

For example, Anil enters into a contract with Swapnil to indemnify him against the consequences of any proceedings which Mrinal may initiate against Swapnil in respect of a certain sum of Rs. 2,000/-. In this contract, Anil is the indemnifier and Swapnil is the indemnity-holder.

Main features: It involves two parties — the promisor (indemnifier) and the promisee (indemnity-holder). The object of the contract of indemnity is to protect from a loss. As per the Indian Contract Act, the contract of indemnity must be to indemnify against a loss caused by any act or conduct of the promisor himself or by the conduct of any other person. It is not contingent on the default of some third person.

Section 125 covers the “Rights of indemnity-holder when sued.” It provides the right of the

indemnity-holder to recover the damages and costs he may have been compelled to pay in a suit filed against him, where a contract of indemnity to that effect exists. The rights of the indemnity-holder are:

- (i) the right to recover from the promisor the damages he may be compelled to pay in any suit in respect of any matter to which the promise to indemnify applies; (ii) the right to recover from the promisor all the costs he may be compelled to pay in any suit, provided he did not contravene any of the promisor's orders in filing or defending such suit, and that he acted as would have been prudent in the absence of any such contract, or that the promisor had authorised him to file or defend the suit; and (iii) the right to recover from the promisor all sums paid under the terms of any compromise of such suit, provided the compromise was not contrary to the promisor's orders, and such compromise is one the promisee would have made while acting prudently even if the contract of indemnity did not exist, or that the promisor had authorised the compromise.

58. A enters into a contract with B to indemnify him against loss arising from a fire in B's warehouse. Is this contract valid under Indian law?

- A. Yes, since fire is a valid ground for indemnity under the Indian Contract Act
- B. No, since Indian law only covers loss caused by human conduct, not events like fire
- C. Yes, but only if B is a merchant
- D. No, because indemnity contracts require three parties

59. P promises to indemnify Q against loss caused by the conduct of R, a third party. Is this a valid contract of indemnity under the Act?

- A. No, indemnity can only cover the promisor's own conduct
- B. Yes, since Section 124 covers loss by conduct of the promisor or any other person
- C. No, third-party conduct requires a separate guarantee contract
- D. Yes, but only if R consents to the arrangement

60. X promises to indemnify Y against any loss Y suffers due to a proceeding Z may bring against Y. Who is the indemnifier and who is the indemnity-holder?

- A. X is indemnity-holder, Y is indemnifier
- B. Y is indemnifier, Z is indemnity-holder
- C. X is indemnifier, Y is indemnity-holder
- D. Z is indemnifier, X is indemnity-holder

61. In a suit filed against the indemnity-holder, he pays damages after acting exactly as the promisor instructed. Can he recover these damages from the promisor?

- A. No, damages are never recoverable under indemnity
- B. Yes, since he did not contravene the promisor's orders in the matter covered by the promise
- C. No, only costs are recoverable, not damages
- D. Yes, but only with court approval

62. The indemnity-holder defends a suit without any instructions from the promisor, but acts exactly as a prudent person would have acted even without an indemnity contract. Can he recover the costs incurred?

- A. No, absence of authorisation bars recovery of costs
- B. Yes, since acting prudently in the absence of the contract satisfies one of the conditions under Section 125
- C. No, only compromises can be recovered without authorisation
- D. Yes, but only up to 50% of costs

63. The indemnity-holder settles a suit through a compromise that goes directly against the express orders of the promisor. Can he recover the compromise amount?

- A. Yes, since compromises are always recoverable
- B. No, since the compromise was contrary to the promisor's orders
- C. Yes, if the compromise amount was reasonable
- D. No, only if the promisor was not informed of the suit

64. The promisor authorises the indemnity-holder to defend a suit, but does not explicitly say to act prudently. The indemnity-holder defends it and incurs costs. Can he recover these costs?

- A. No, prudent conduct must always be separately proven
- B. Yes, since authorisation by the promisor to defend the suit is itself sufficient under Section 125
- C. No, authorisation only covers costs, not damages
- D. Yes, but only if the suit was won

Passage 11:

In a review application challenging the judgment disallowing a law student from appearing in the exam for lacking the minimum attendance of 75 per cent, the Division Bench of Vibha Kankanwadi and Ajit B. Kadethankar, JJ., held that the review application was drafted and argued as if it were an appeal. The Court observed that “to overcome her own defaults the applicant adopted such extreme measures, which not only makes her case an abuse of process, but we are afraid, that it would hamper her own career too.” The Court noted that the examination had already concluded and declined the applicant's prayer for a direction to the University to conduct a special examination, holding that such relief was beyond the scope of review jurisdiction.

The applicant, a postgraduate law student at Maharashtra National Law University, Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar (MNLU), was disallowed from appearing in the second and final semester examination for failing to meet the minimum 75 per cent attendance requirement prescribed under the MNLU Regulations, 2020. Her writ petition seeking permission to appear was dismissed. After the examination had concluded, she filed the present review application under Order XLVII, CPC, seeking reconsideration and a direction for a special examination.

The Court found the applicant's allegations of favourable treatment to other students (Grounds “D” and “G”) to be founded on hearsay and an improper attempt to question a batchmate's attendance record by referring to his engagement as a Law Clerk in the High Court — deprecating this as reckless and irresponsible, and holding that these grounds did not assist the applicant. On Ground “E,” the Court held that the applicant could not fill lacunae in her case through a review application by relying on facts (such as her illness) that were within her knowledge during the writ proceedings but were not disclosed then

— she could not take benefit of her own wrong. On Grounds “F” and “H,” the Court held these were drafted and argued in an entirely irrelevant manner: the applicant had not disputed that she failed to meet even the minimum 67 per cent attendance required for seeking relaxation, having admitted her attendance was at best 51.12 per cent. These grounds did not make out a case for review under Order XLVII CPC.

65. A student files a review application against a judgment, but the arguments and drafting closely resemble those typically made in an appeal. Based on the passage, how would a court likely view this?

- A. As a valid review, since appeals and reviews follow the same procedure
- B. As an abuse of process, since a review application cannot be argued as if it were an appeal
- C. As valid, provided the applicant pays additional court fees
- D. As invalid only if the opposing party objects

66. An examination relevant to a pending case has already concluded by the time the review application is heard. The applicant seeks a direction for a special examination. Should the court grant this relief in review jurisdiction?

- A. Yes, since courts can direct any authority to conduct exams
- B. No, since such relief goes beyond the scope of review jurisdiction
- C. Yes, if the applicant shows genuine hardship
- D. No, only if the university consents

67. In a review application, the applicant alleges that another student received favourable treatment, basing this claim solely on hearsay and speculation about the batchmate's outside engagements. How should such grounds be treated?

- A. Accepted, since any allegation of favouritism must be examined
- B. Rejected as reckless and irresponsible, and held not to assist in seeking review
- C. Accepted only if supported by the batchmate's own statement
- D. Referred to a separate disciplinary committee

68. An applicant seeks to rely on documents and facts (such as her own illness) in a review application, even though these facts were known to her during the original writ proceedings but were not disclosed then. Can she rely on them now?

- A. Yes, review applications allow all new evidence
- B. No, since a review cannot be used to fill lacunae with facts that were already known but undisclosed earlier
- C. Yes, if the illness is medically certified
- D. No, unless the university agrees to consider them

69. A university disallows a student from an exam for not meeting the mandatory 75% attendance requirement under its regulations. The student does not dispute failing to meet even the minimum 67% required for seeking relaxation, admitting her attendance was about 51%. Was the university's action justified?

- A. No, since attendance requirements can always be relaxed by courts
- B. Yes, since the university was bound by its own Regulations and the applicant failed to meet even the relaxation threshold
- C. No, since 51% attendance is close enough to the requirement
- D. Yes, but only if the student had prior warnings

70. An applicant attempts to argue new grounds in a review application that were never part of the original writ petition, hoping to strengthen a case that failed earlier. What principle from the passage applies?

- A. Review applications exist precisely to allow new arguments
- B. An applicant cannot take benefit of her own wrong or use review to cure defects in the original case
- C. New grounds are allowed only if filed within 30 days
- D. New grounds are permitted if the original counsel consents

71. A court finds that certain grounds in a review application were drafted and argued in an “entirely irrelevant manner,” failing to engage with the actual regulatory non-compliance at issue. What is the likely outcome for those grounds?

- A. They are automatically accepted as valid grounds for review
- B. They are held not to make out a case for review under Order XLVII CPC
- C. They are sent back for re-drafting
- D. They succeed if the university does not respond

Passage 12:

The word “tort” originates from the French language, equivalent to the English word “wrong,” derived from the Medieval Latin “tortum” (wrong or injury), itself from the Old Latin “torquere” (to twist). It is a breach of duty which amounts to a civil wrong. A tort arises when a person’s duty towards others is affected; a person who commits a tort is a tortfeasor, and where multiple persons are involved, they are joint tortfeasors, who may be sued jointly or individually. The main aim of the Law of Torts is compensation of victims.

Section 2(m) of the Limitation Act, 1963 addresses tort as a civil wrong which is not exclusively a breach of contract or breach of trust. According to Salmond, tort is a civil wrong with unliquidated damages as a remedy, not exclusively a breach of contract, trust, or other equitable obligation. According to Winfield, tortious liability arises from breach of a duty primarily fixed by law, owed to people generally, redressible by an action for unliquidated damages. According to Fraser, a tort is an infringement of a right in rem of a private individual, giving a right of compensation.

The essential elements of a tort are: a wrongful act or omission; a duty imposed by law; the act giving rise to legal damage; and the act being such as to give rise to a legal remedy by way of an action for damages. A wrongful act may be morally or legally wrong, or both — a legal wrong affects one’s legal right recognised by law. A statement that appears innocent on its face may still infringe a legal right — this is illustrated by **innuendo**, where a statement carries a secondary meaning harming another’s reputation.

If a person is prevented from voting by another, his legal right to vote is violated even if the candidate he intended to vote for still wins. Similarly, eating food forbidden by one’s religion is morally, not legally, wrong; but being forcibly fed such food against one’s will is a legal wrong on the part of the person forcing it. A duty of care requiring a standard of reasonable care is imposed on every individual and is legally enforceable. “Damages” (compensation sought) is distinct from “damage” (actual loss suffered). Where a legal right is violated, an action is maintainable whether or not actual loss is suffered — the maxim **injuria sine damno** (“injuria” = infringement of legal right, “damnum” = substantial harm, “sine” = without). Conversely, where there is no violation of a legal right, no action lies despite any loss or harm suffered.

72. Two friends, A and B, together vandalize C’s shop. C wants to sue both of them. Based on the passage, how can C proceed against them?

- A. He must sue A and B separately in two different suits
- B. He can sue them jointly or individually, since they are joint tortfeasors
- C. He can only sue the one who caused more damage
- D. He must first sue A, and only if that fails, sue B

73. X eats non-vegetarian food despite his religion forbidding it. Is this a legal wrong or a moral wrong?

- A. A legal wrong, since it violates religious duty
- B. A moral wrong, not a legal wrong, since no legal right of anyone is violated
- C. Both a legal and moral wrong
- D. Neither, since food choices are never wrongs

74. Y, whose religion forbids non-vegetarian food, is forcibly fed such food by Z against her will. Has a legal wrong occurred?

- A. No, since it is purely a matter of personal choice
- B. Yes, since Z's act amounts to a legal wrong for forcing her to do something against her will
- C. No, unless Y suffers physical injury
- D. Yes, but only if Y is a minor

75. M makes a statement about N that appears completely innocent on its face, but carries a hidden meaning understood by listeners as harming N's reputation. What legal concept does this illustrate?

- A. Injuria sine damno
- B. Innuendo
- C. Vicarious liability
- D. Unliquidated damages

76. P is wrongfully prevented from voting by Q, but the candidate P wanted to vote for still wins the election. Has P's legal right been violated?

- A. No, since the outcome was unaffected
- B. Yes, since P's legal right to vote was violated regardless of the outcome
- C. No, since P suffered no actual loss
- D. Yes, but only if P can prove financial damage

77. R sues S for infringement of a legal right, but is unable to show that he suffered any actual monetary loss or harm. Can R's action still succeed?

- A. No, actual loss must always be proven in tort
- B. Yes, since violation of a legal right is actionable even without proof of loss, per "Injuria sine damno"
- C. No, unless S admits fault
- D. Yes, but only if the court grants special permission

78. T suffers real financial loss because of an act by U, but U's act does not violate any legal right of T. Can T succeed in an action against U?

- A. Yes, since actual loss alone is sufficient for a tort claim
- B. No, since without violation of a legal right, no action lies despite the loss suffered
- C. Yes, if the loss is substantial enough
- D. No, unless U acted with malicious intent

Passage 13:

Section 56 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 deals with agreements to do impossible acts and the doctrine of frustration of contract. Its first paragraph states that an agreement to do an act impossible in itself is void — applying where the impossibility exists from the very beginning and is known, or ought to be known, to both parties. The second paragraph deals with a contract capable of performance when made, but which subsequently becomes impossible or unlawful due to an event the promisor could not prevent — the contract becomes void as soon as the act becomes impossible or unlawful. This is the doctrine of subsequent or supervening impossibility, often called the doctrine of frustration.

This doctrine applies only where the impossibility arises through no fault of either party; if a party has, by his own act or choice, caused the impossibility, he cannot take shelter under Section 56. For example, where A and B contract to marry and, before the marriage, A goes mad, the contract becomes void. Similarly, where A contracts to load cargo for B at a foreign port and the government of that country subsequently declares war, making loading unlawful, the contract becomes void from that point.

The third paragraph deals with compensation: where a person promised something he knew, or with reasonable diligence might have known, to be impossible or unlawful, but which the promisee did not know to be impossible, the promisor must compensate the promisee for any loss sustained through non-performance. Thus, a promisor aware of the impossibility but who failed to disclose it cannot escape liability merely by claiming the contract was void. Courts have clarified that mere hardship, commercial difficulty, or increased expense does not amount to impossibility under Section 56 — the impossibility must destroy the very foundation of the contract; it is not enough that performance has become more onerous or less profitable.

79. A agrees to marry B. Before the marriage takes place, A loses his mental capacity and becomes insane. Is the contract to marry still enforceable?

- A. Yes, since B can still insist on performance
- B. No, the contract becomes void due to supervening impossibility
- C. Yes, but only after A recovers
- D. No, because the contract was void from the beginning

80. A company contracts to supply goods to another country, but before the goods are shipped, the government imposes a ban on such exports due to a sudden war. Can the supplier be held liable for non-performance?

- A. Yes, since business risks must always be borne by the supplier
- B. No, since the contract becomes void when performance becomes unlawful due to the war
- C. Yes, unless the buyer agrees to release the supplier
- D. No, only if the supplier obtains a court order first

81. A contractor agrees to construct a building at a fixed price. Midway through construction, the price of raw materials doubles, making the project far less profitable than expected. Can the contractor claim the contract is frustrated under Section 56?

- A. Yes, since increased cost makes performance impossible
- B. No, since mere increase in expense or hardship does not amount to impossibility
- C. Yes, if the price increase exceeds 50%
- D. No, unless the client consents to a price revision

82. X promises to sell a rare painting to Y, knowing at the time of the promise that the painting had already been destroyed in a fire, a fact unknown to Y. Can X escape all liability by simply claiming the contract is void?

- A. Yes, since the act was impossible, the contract is automatically void with no further liability
- B. No, since X knew of the impossibility, he must compensate Y for the loss suffered due to non-performance
- C. Yes, provided X informs Y immediately after signing
- D. No, unless Y proves X acted with fraudulent intent

83. A singer contracts to perform at a concert venue. A day before the event, the singer deliberately cancels other commitments and, due to his own negligence, misses his flight, making performance impossible. Can he claim frustration of contract under Section 56?

- A. Yes, since performance became impossible
- B. No, since the impossibility was self-induced and not due to an event beyond his control
- C. Yes, if he offers to reschedule
- D. No, unless the organizer had prior notice of his travel plans

84. A party enters into a contract to supply a specific quantity of wheat. Due to unexpected drought, the crop yield is significantly lower than expected, making it commercially difficult (but not impossible) to fulfil the contract at the agreed price. Does Section 56 apply here?

- A. Yes, since natural events like drought always trigger frustration
- B. No, since commercial difficulty alone, without destroying the foundation of the contract, does not amount to impossibility
- C. Yes, but only for the shortfall quantity
- D. No, unless the drought is officially declared a natural disaster

85. Two parties enter into an agreement for X to perform an act that is impossible in itself, and both parties are aware of this impossibility right from the time of entering into the agreement. What is the status of this agreement?

- A. It is voidable at the option of either party
- B. It is void, since it is an agreement to do an act impossible in itself
- C. It is valid until performance is attempted
- D. It is valid, but damages can be claimed for non-performance

Passage 14:

Section 11 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 embodies the doctrine of *res judicata* — “a matter already judged.” It provides that no court shall try any suit or issue in which the matter directly and substantially in issue has been directly and substantially in issue in a former suit between the same parties (or parties claiming under them), litigating under the same title, in a court competent to try the subsequent suit, and which has been heard and finally decided by such court. The doctrine prevents multiplicity of litigation and ensures finality, resting on three maxims: *nemo debet bis vexari pro una et eadem causa* (no man should be vexed twice for the same cause); *interest reipublicae ut sit finis litium* (it is in the interest of the State that there be an end to litigation); and *res judicata pro veritate accipitur* (a judicial decision must be accepted as correct).

For *res judicata* to apply: the matter in the subsequent suit must be the same as in the former suit; the former suit must be between the same parties (or those claiming under them); the parties must

have litigated under the same title; the former court must have been competent to try the subsequent suit; and the matter must have been heard and finally decided. An Explanation to Section 11 clarifies that any matter which might and ought to have been raised as a ground of attack or defence in the former suit is deemed to have been directly and substantially in issue — this is **constructive res judicata**, preventing a party from raising in a later suit a plea that could and should have been raised earlier. The doctrine also applies to different stages of the same suit — an issue decided at an interlocutory stage, if unchallenged, cannot be reagitated later in the same proceedings. However, res judicata does not apply where the former suit was dismissed on a technical ground, such as want of jurisdiction, without a decision on the merits.

86. A files a suit against B for recovery of a specific plot of land, and after a full trial, the court decides the matter on merits and dismisses A's suit. A later files a fresh suit against B claiming the same plot of land on the same title. Can this second suit proceed?

- A. Yes, since A has a right to keep filing suits until he wins
- B. No, since the matter was already directly and substantially in issue and finally decided between the same parties
- C. Yes, if A engages a different lawyer
- D. No, only if B objects within 30 days

87. In a suit between X and Y over a disputed boundary, X had a specific defence available to him but chose not to raise it during the trial. After losing the suit, X files a fresh suit against Y raising that very defence as a new ground. Can X do so?

- A. Yes, since it was never actually argued in the first suit
- B. No, since it is deemed to have been in issue in the former suit under the doctrine of constructive res judicata
- C. Yes, if X shows he simply forgot to raise it
- D. No, unless Y consents to the new suit

88. A suit filed by P against Q was dismissed by a court solely because the court lacked jurisdiction to try it, without any decision on the actual merits of the dispute. Can P file a fresh suit on the same matter before a competent court?

- A. No, since any dismissal bars a fresh suit
- B. Yes, since res judicata does not apply where the former suit was dismissed on a technical ground like want of jurisdiction, without a decision on merits
- C. No, unless the court permits it
- D. Yes, but only after five years

89. During the course of a single suit, an interlocutory issue regarding the maintainability of the suit is decided against the defendant, who does not challenge this finding. Later, in the same suit, the defendant attempts to reargue the same issue. Is this permissible?

- A. Yes, since the suit is still ongoing
- B. No, since res judicata applies even to different stages of the same suit
- C. Yes, if new facts have emerged
- D. No, unless the judge changes

90. M sues N for breach of contract, and the case is heard and finally decided by a District Court competent to try such matters. Later, M attempts to file an identical suit against N on the same cause of action before a different District Court of similar jurisdiction. Can the second suit be tried?

- A. Yes, since courts of similar jurisdiction can independently decide matters
- B. No, since the matter has already been heard and finally decided by a competent court between the same parties on the same title
- C. Yes, if M pays additional court fees
- D. No, only if N specifically pleads res judicata within a fixed period

91. A dispute arises between R and S, where R sues S claiming ownership of a shop based on a sale deed. The suit is dismissed after a full trial. Later, S sues R over the same shop, but this time claiming ownership through inheritance, a completely different title than what was litigated earlier. Does res judicata bar this second suit?

- A. Yes, since it involves the same shop and same parties
- B. No, since the parties must have litigated under the same title in both suits, and inheritance is a different title from the earlier claim
- C. Yes, regardless of the title claimed
- D. No, only if S is a first-time litigant

92. A suit between two parties is fully heard, and the trial court delivers a judgment on merits. Neither party appeals within the limitation period. One of the parties, dissatisfied later, tries to file a fresh suit on the identical matter, arguing that the earlier judgment was legally incorrect. Can the doctrine of res judicata be avoided on the ground that the earlier decision was wrong?

- A. Yes, since incorrect judgments should not bind future litigation
- B. No, since res judicata pro veritate accipitur means a judicial decision must be accepted as correct, and finality must be maintained
- C. Yes, if a senior lawyer certifies the error
- D. No, unless the Supreme Court reviews it

Passage 15:

A city introduced a policy requiring all food delivery riders to use electric vehicles (EVs) within three years. The municipal government argued that the policy would reduce air pollution, lower fuel expenses for riders over time, and encourage investment in charging infrastructure. To support the transition, it announced subsidies for purchasing electric two-wheelers and promised to install public charging stations across the city.

However, several delivery companies and rider unions opposed the policy. They argued that despite subsidies, the upfront cost of EVs remained unaffordable for many riders. They also claimed that the current charging infrastructure was insufficient and that long charging times could reduce the number of deliveries riders complete each day, thereby lowering their income. Some critics further pointed out that electricity in the city is largely generated from coal, questioning whether the policy would significantly reduce overall pollution.

Environmental groups responded that while electricity generation remains imperfect, EVs still produce fewer emissions over their lifetime than petrol vehicles. They also argued that widespread adoption of EVs would encourage cleaner energy production in the future. According to them, waiting for the electricity grid to become completely clean before promoting EVs would unnecessarily delay action against air pollution.

A year after the policy was announced, surveys showed that many riders were willing to switch to EVs if affordable financing options and reliable charging facilities became available. Meanwhile, several private companies began investing in battery-swapping stations, allowing riders to replace discharged batteries with fully charged ones in a matter of minutes.

93. Which of the following best expresses the central issue discussed in the passage?

- A. Whether food delivery services should be banned in cities

- B. Whether mandatory adoption of EVs by delivery riders is practical and beneficial
- C. Whether coal-based electricity should be discontinued immediately
- D. Whether battery-swapping technology is superior to charging stations

94. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the municipal government's argument?

- A. Most delivery riders prefer petrol vehicles because they are faster
- B. Studies show EV riders spend substantially less on operating costs over five years than petrol riders
- C. Electricity prices are expected to rise sharply next year
- D. Many cities continue to use petrol vehicles

95. Which assumption is most essential to the environmental groups' argument?

- A. Air pollution can never be eliminated completely
- B. Promoting EVs today will contribute to a transition towards cleaner energy in the future
- C. Petrol vehicles are cheaper than EVs
- D. Delivery companies should bear the entire cost of EV purchases

96. Which statement can be most reasonably inferred from the passage?

- A. All delivery riders oppose the EV policy
- B. Battery-swapping stations completely eliminate the need for charging stations
- C. Many riders' opposition is based more on practical constraints than opposition to EVs themselves
- D. The government has already achieved complete adoption of EVs

97. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the rider unions' argument regarding reduced income?

- A. Battery-swapping allows riders to resume deliveries within a few minutes instead of waiting hours to recharge
- B. Petrol prices have remained stable
- C. Coal continues to generate most of the city's electricity
- D. Some riders dislike learning new technology

98. The passage suggests that the critics questioning coal-generated electricity are primarily concerned with:

- A. The affordability of EVs
- B. Whether EVs meaningfully reduce overall environmental impact
- C. The quality of delivery services
- D. Government subsidies for charging stations

99. Which of the following best captures the author's overall approach?

- A. The author strongly supports the rider unions' position
- B. The author presents multiple perspectives before indicating possible solutions to implementation challenges
- C. The author dismisses environmental concerns entirely
- D. The author argues that the policy should be withdrawn immediately

Passage 16:

Many universities have begun incorporating the use of artificial intelligence (AI) tools into teaching and assessment. Supporters argue that AI can personalise learning by identifying students' strengths and weaknesses, providing instant feedback, and assisting teachers in designing more effective lesson plans. They also contend that since AI is increasingly used in workplaces, students should become familiar with such tools during their education rather than after entering the job market.

Critics, however, warn that excessive dependence on AI may reduce students' ability to think independently. They argue that if students rely on AI-generated answers for assignments, they may fail to develop essential skills such as reasoning, analysis, and original writing. Some educators also express concern that AI systems may produce inaccurate or biased information, which students may accept without verification.

In response, several educational institutions have adopted a balanced approach. Instead of banning AI, they permit its use under clear guidelines. Students are encouraged to use AI for brainstorming, language improvement, and research assistance, but are required to disclose its use and remain responsible for the accuracy and originality of their submissions. Universities believe that such policies encourage responsible use while preserving academic integrity.

Recent studies suggest that students who receive proper training in using AI are more likely to question AI-generated responses and verify information independently than those who use AI without formal instruction. These findings have strengthened the view that the challenge lies not in the technology itself but in how it is introduced and regulated.

100. Which of the following best states the central idea of the passage?

- A. AI should replace traditional teaching methods
- B. Universities should completely prohibit AI in education
- C. The effectiveness of AI in education depends on how responsibly it is used and regulated
- D. AI always produces biased information

101. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the universities' balanced approach?

- A. Most students dislike using AI tools
- B. Students trained in AI ethics commit fewer cases of academic misconduct than untrained students
- C. AI software is expensive for educational institutions
- D. Teachers prefer handwritten assignments

102. Which assumption underlies the critics' argument?

- A. Independent thinking is an essential objective of education
- B. AI will soon replace all teachers
- C. Students cannot distinguish between AI and human writing
- D. AI is always factually incorrect

103. Which of the following can be reasonably inferred from the passage?

- A. All universities have adopted identical AI policies
- B. Proper guidance can reduce the risks associated with AI use in education
- C. Students trained in AI never make mistakes
- D. AI should only be used after graduation

104. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the critics' concern that AI reduces independent thinking?

- A. Students who receive structured AI training consistently perform better on independent reasoning tests than those who do not use AI
- B. AI tools are becoming more affordable every year
- C. Universities spend more money on technology than before
- D. Many workplaces now use AI

105. The recent studies mentioned in the passage primarily support which conclusion?

- A. AI should be banned from educational institutions
- B. AI is inherently harmful to students
- C. Responsible training and regulation are more important than banning AI
- D. Teachers no longer need to evaluate assignments

106. Which of the following best describes the author's attitude towards AI in education?

- A. Completely supportive without acknowledging drawbacks
- B. Entirely opposed to AI in education
- C. Balanced, recognising both benefits and risks while favouring responsible regulation
- D. Indifferent to the issue

Passage 17:

Governments across the world are increasingly considering a four-day workweek as an alternative to the traditional five-day schedule. Supporters argue that reducing the number of working days, without reducing pay, improves employees' mental health, reduces burnout, and increases productivity. They claim that well-rested employees are more focused and motivated, often completing the same amount of work in fewer hours. Some companies that have adopted the model have also reported lower employee turnover and higher job satisfaction.

Critics, however, argue that the model may not be suitable for every sector. Industries such as healthcare, public transport, and emergency services require continuous staffing, making it difficult to reduce working days without hiring additional employees or increasing operational costs. Small businesses also fear that maintaining the same level of customer service with fewer working days may prove financially burdensome.

Researchers studying organisations that have implemented a four-day workweek found that its success often depends less on the number of working days and more on how efficiently work is organised. Companies that reduced unnecessary meetings, improved communication, and adopted better technology were more likely to maintain or even increase productivity. In contrast, organisations that simply reduced one working day without changing their work practices saw little

improvement. Consequently, many experts argue that the four-day workweek should not be viewed as a universal solution but as one possible strategy whose effectiveness depends on the nature of the work, organisational planning, and employee responsibilities.

107. Which of the following best expresses the central idea of the passage?

- A. A four-day workweek should be made mandatory for all organisations
- B. A four-day workweek is ineffective in every industry
- C. The success of a four-day workweek depends on the nature of work and effective organisational practices
- D. Small businesses should avoid changing work schedules

108. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the supporters' argument?

- A. Companies that adopted a four-day workweek reported higher productivity and lower employee absenteeism
- B. Some employees prefer working six days a week
- C. Public transport operates throughout the week
- D. Small businesses often have limited budgets

109. Which assumption is essential to the supporters' argument?

- A. Better-rested employees are capable of maintaining or improving their productivity despite working fewer days
- B. Every profession can adopt identical work schedules
- C. Employees dislike working from home
- D. Governments should regulate private businesses

110. Which of the following can be reasonably inferred from the passage?

- A. Every company that adopted a four-day workweek experienced success
- B. Organisational efficiency plays a significant role in determining whether a four-day workweek is effective
- C. Healthcare services should immediately adopt a four-day workweek
- D. Productivity always decreases when working hours are reduced

111. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the critics' argument?

- A. Advances in scheduling software allow hospitals and emergency services to maintain continuous staffing without significantly increasing costs
- B. Employees enjoy having longer weekends
- C. Small businesses employ fewer workers than large corporations
- D. Some countries have longer public holidays than others

112. The researchers mentioned in the passage primarily suggest that:

- A. Working fewer days alone guarantees higher productivity
- B. Productivity depends mainly on organisational efficiency rather than merely reducing working days
- C. Technology has no role in workplace productivity
- D. All organisations should eliminate meetings

113. Which of the following best describes the author's overall approach?

- A. The author strongly advocates making a four-day workweek compulsory
- B. The author dismisses the concerns of critics
- C. The author presents competing viewpoints and concludes that the effectiveness of the policy depends on context and implementation
- D. The author argues that employees should work fewer hours regardless of organisational needs

Passage 18:

A housing society has 480 residents. During a water conservation drive, 40% of the residents installed water-saving devices in the first month. In the second month, 25% of the remaining residents installed the devices. Of those who had installed the devices by the end of the second month, 15% later stopped using them regularly due to maintenance issues.

114. How many residents installed water-saving devices in the first month?

- A. 182
- B. 192
- C. 196
- D. 200

115. How many residents installed the devices in the second month?

- A. 68
- B. 70
- C. 72
- D. 74

116. How many residents had installed the devices by the end of the second month?

- A. 260
- B. 264
- C. 268
- D. 272

117. How many residents continued using the devices regularly after 15% stopped using them?

- A. 220
- B. 224
- C. 228
- D. 230

Passage 19:

A bookstore purchased 600 copies of a competitive exam guide. It sold 35% of the books in the first week. In the second week, 40% of the remaining books were sold. In the third week, 120 more books were sold. The unsold books were returned to the publisher.

118. How many books were sold in the first week?

- A. 200
- B. 210
- C. 220
- D. 230

119. How many books remained after the first week?

- A. 380
- B. 390
- C. 400
- D. 410

120. How many books were sold in the second week?

- A. 150
- B. 152
- C. 156
- D. 160



Answer Key Mock Test-2

ENGLISH (Q1–22)

1. (b) Machiavellian = a cunning person who uses others for personal gain — from Machiavelli's association with cunning, manipulative political strategy.
2. (b) The passage says he's been accused of manipulating and weaponising students for his own causes.
3. (c) Lord Acton's quote ("power corrupts") is used to show that greater power/influence makes Khan Sir more susceptible to corruption.
4. (c) "Solid base of students" : a loyal, strongly committed group of followers (fans).
5. (b) "Has gradually become" is in the Present Perfect tense (has + past participle).
6. (c) He moved from being a dedicated teacher to someone involved in broader, politically viewed issues.
7. (c) "Diverge" means to develop in different directions (opposite of converge).
8. (b) The semicolon joins two closely related independent clauses.
9. (d) The comma-set phrase is a parenthetical phrase giving a conditional exception ("unless...unusual setting").
10. (c) Rap is designed for easier accessibility, whereas traditional poetry often has more complex syntax.
11. (a) Both use rhyme and rhythm, but rap relies on them more consistently than modern free verse poetry.
12. (b) Poetry lacks musical accompaniment, so the words alone must carry the rhythm.
13. (c) The author does not definitively classify rap as poetry; the answer depends on the nuanced discussion in the passage.
14. (b) UNICEF-led coalition; more than 5,600 young people were surveyed.
15. (c) Geopolitical conflict, climate and ecological crisis, economic uncertainty, and mental health challenges.
16. (c) Four in ten respondents feel there is stigma around discussing mental health in schools and workplaces.

17. (b) Walking, playing, and spending time with friends and family are suggested as healthy well-being practices.
18. (b) lululemon, Jo Malone London, Pinterest, Rituals, Sony, Spotify, and Zurich Insurance Group.
19. (c) Sixty percent remain hopeful and want to shape a better future.
20. (b) Digital minimalism promotes intentional and value-based use of technology.
21. (c) "Finite" means limited.
22. (b) Reducing unnecessary screen time is associated with better concentration and improved sleep.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE (Q23–57)

- | | | |
|---------|---------|-----------|
| 23. (b) | 35. (c) | 47. (c) |
| 24. (c) | 36. (a) | 48. (b) |
| 25. (c) | 37. (c) | 49. (b) |
| 26. (b) | 38. (a) | 50. (b) |
| 27. (b) | 39. (b) | 51. (c) |
| 28. (b) | 40. (c) | 52. (b) |
| 29. (b) | 41. (d) | 53. (c) |
| 30. (b) | 42. (b) | 54. (b) |
| 31. (b) | 43. (b) | 55. (a) |
| 32. (b) | 44. (c) | 56. (a) |
| 33. (c) | 45. (b) | 57. (b) |
| 34. (b) | 46. (c) | |

LEGAL REASONING (Q58–92)

58. (b) Section 124 covers only loss caused by human conduct, not natural events like fire.
59. (b) Section 124 includes loss caused by the promisor or any other person.
60. (c) X is the indemnifier, while Y is the indemnity-holder.
61. (b) Damages are recoverable if the indemnity-holder did not contravene the promisor's instructions.
62. (b) Acting as a prudent person would satisfies the requirement under Section 125.
63. (b) A compromise made against the promisor's express orders is not recoverable.
64. (b) Authorisation to defend the suit is sufficient under Section 125.

65. (b) A review petition cannot be argued like an appeal.
66. (b) Ordering a special examination exceeds the scope of review jurisdiction.
67. (b) Hearsay and speculative allegations are not valid grounds for review.
68. (b) A review cannot be used to introduce facts that were already known but omitted earlier.
69. (b) The applicant failed to satisfy the University's eligibility requirements.
70. (b) A party cannot take advantage of their own wrong in review proceedings.
71. (b) Irrelevant grounds do not establish a valid case for review.
72. (b) Joint tortfeasors may be sued jointly or individually.
73. (b) Choosing to eat prohibited food is only a moral wrong, not a legal wrong.
74. (b) Forcibly feeding someone violates a legal right.
75. (b) A seemingly innocent statement carrying a hidden defamatory meaning is called innuendo.
76. (b) Denial of the legal right to vote is actionable even if the election result remains unchanged.
77. (b) Injuria sine damno means violation of a legal right without actual damage is actionable.
78. (b) Without violation of a legal right, no action in tort lies despite actual loss.
79. (b) Supervening insanity before marriage renders the contract void.
80. (b) A subsequent legal prohibition makes the contract void due to impossibility.
81. (b) Mere increase in cost or hardship does not amount to impossibility under Section 56.
82. (b) Since X knew the performance was impossible and failed to disclose it, compensation is payable.
83. (b) Self-induced impossibility does not amount to frustration.
84. (b) Commercial hardship caused by drought is not legal impossibility.
85. (b) An agreement impossible from the beginning is void.
86. (b) Res judicata bars a second suit on the same issue already decided on merits.
87. (b) Constructive res judicata applies to issues that ought to have been raised earlier.
88. (b) Dismissal on technical grounds does not create res judicata.

89. (b) Res judicata also applies to different stages of the same suit.
90. (b) The matter must have been finally decided by a competent court between the same parties.
91. (b) Different legal titles prevent the application of res judicata.
92. (b) Res judicata pro veritate accipitur means a judicial decision is accepted as final and correct.

LOGICAL REASONING (Q93–113)

93. (B) The passage discusses whether mandatory EV adoption for delivery riders is practical and beneficial.
94. (B) Evidence of lower long-term costs directly supports the government's argument.
95. (B) The argument assumes present EV adoption contributes to a cleaner future.
96. (C) Riders object mainly due to practical concerns, not opposition to EVs themselves.
97. (A) Battery-swapping reduces charging time and weakens the criticism.
98. (B) Critics question whether EVs significantly reduce pollution when electricity comes from coal.
99. (B) The author presents both sides before highlighting possible solutions.
100. (C) AI's value in education depends on responsible use and regulation.
101. (B) Lower misconduct among trained students supports guided AI use.
102. (A) Critics assume independent thinking is a key purpose of education.
103. (B) Proper guidance helps minimise AI-related risks.
104. (A) Better reasoning performance among trained students weakens criticism of AI.
105. (C) The evidence supports regulation and training rather than a complete ban.
106. (C) The author's approach is balanced, acknowledging both benefits and risks.
107. (C) The effectiveness of a four-day workweek depends on the type of work and organisational practices.
108. (A) Higher productivity and lower absenteeism strengthen supporters' arguments.
109. (A) Supporters assume rested employees can maintain productivity.
110. (B) Organisational efficiency largely determines the success of the four-day workweek.

111. (A) Technology solving staffing issues weakens critics' objections.
112. (B) Productivity depends more on organisational efficiency than simply reducing workdays.
113. (C) The author concludes that success depends on implementation and context.

MATHEMATICS (Q114–120)

114. (b) $40\% \text{ of } 480 = 192$.
115. (c) Remaining after Month 1 = 288; $25\% \text{ of } 288 = 72$.
116. (b) Total installed by the end of Month 2 = $192 + 72 = 264$.
117. (b) $15\% \text{ of } 264$ stopped using the app; approximately 224 users continued regularly.
118. (b) $35\% \text{ of } 600 = 210$.
119. (b) Remaining after Week 1 = $600 - 210 = 390$.
120. (c) $40\% \text{ of } 390 = 156$.