English Language

Passage I. Public speaking is a powerful real-life skill. Over the centuries, impressive speeches made by people from various walks of life have helped to change hearts, minds and shape the world as we see it today, Speeches that are delivered ‘with intense emotions and conviction can infuse compassion and forgiveness; elevate levels of hatred and destruction; break or unite nations.

During World War Il, the speech We Shall Fight on the Beaches delivered by Winston Churchill on June 4, 1940 is considered a high-powered speech that strengthened the determination of those present in the House of Commons. In the speech, he said, “Even though large tracts of Europe and many old and famous States have fallen or may fall into the grip of the Gestapo and all the odious apparatus of Nazi rule, we shall not flag or fail. We shall go on to the end, we shall fight in France, we shall fight on the seas and oceans, we shall fight with growing confidence and growing strength in the ai, we shall defend our island, whatever the cost may be, we shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills.”

In 1950, William Faulkner was honoured with a Nobel Prize for his significant contributions to the American novel. This was the time when the Soviet Union had found the possible implications of the use of the atomic bomb, and people had begun to live in the fear of annihilation. In his Nobel Prize Acceptance Speech, Faulkner urged writers of various genres to think and write beyond the fear of destruction, and instead write materials that would lift the human spirit. The powerful message included: “I believe that man will not merely endure: he will prevail. He is immortal, not because he alone among creatures has an inexhaustible voice, but because he has a soul, a spirit capable of compassion and sacrifice and endurance. The poet's, the writer's, duty is to write about these things. It is his privilege to help man endure by lifting his heart, by reminding him of the courage and honor and hope and pride and compassion and pity and sacrifice which have been the glories of his past. The poet's voice need not merely be the record of man, it can be cone of the props, the pillars to help him endure and prevail.

Undoubtedly, effective speeches have a long-lasting impact on the minds of the listeners, and they elevate the levels of awareness or actions the speaker intends to raise or catalyze.

1. ‘The main idea of the passage is that

   (a) All leaders should be accomplished public speakers
   (b) An impactful speech can convey a strong message to the listeners.
   (a) A speech should sound pleasing to the ears of the listeners.
   (c) Public speakers should be bold and argumentative.

2. The tone of the Surrender Speech is

   (a) Satiric
   (b) Optimistic
   (c) Poignant

(d) Narcissistic

3. Itis evident that through his speech, Churchill wished to his countrymen,

(a) Inform, about the challenges that arise in a war-torn country.
(b) Warn, against the futility of war.
(c) Remind, how their endeavours to fight against the Nazi rule had failed miserably.
(d) Reassure, that they would combat fiercely against their enemy under all circumstances.

4. Which one of the following is the least likely to be used to describe Churchill?

(a) Resolute
(b) Undaunted
(c) Complacent
(d) Unwavering

5. In the sentence: “The poet's voice need not merely be the record of man, it can be one of the props, the pillars to help him endure and prevail” Faulkner has used to convey the power of a poet's writings.

(a) A metaphor
(b) A simile
(c) An onomatopocia
(d) A transferred epithet

Passage II. I grew up in a small town not far from Kalimpong. In pre-liberalization India, everything arrived late: not just material things but also ideas. Magazines — old copies of Reader's Digest and National Geographic — arrived late too, after the news had become stale by months or, often, years. This temporal gap turned journalism into literature, news into legend, and historical events into something akin to plotless stories. But like those who knew no other life, we accepted this as the norm. The dearth of reading material in towns and villages in socialist India is hard to imagine, and it produced two categories of people: those who stopped reading after school or college, and those — including children — who read anything they could find. I read road signs with the enthusiasm that attaches to reading thrillers. When the iterant kabadiwala, collector of papers, magazines, and rejected things, visited our neighbourhood, I rushed to the house where he was doing business. He bought things at unimaginably low prices from those who'd stopped having any use for them, and | rummaged through his sacks of old magazines. Sometimes, on days when business was good, he allowed me a couple of copies of Sportsworld magazine for fee. I’d run home and, ignoring my mother’s scolding, plunge right in — consuming news about India's victory in the Benson and Hedges Cup…

I remember a professor's choked voice, narrating to me how all the arguments he'd made in his doctoral dissertation, written over many many years of hard work (for there indeed was a time when PhDs were written over decades), had suddenly come to naught after he’d discovered the

work of C.W.E. Bigsby. This, I realised as I grew older, was one of the characteristics of provincial life: that they (usually males) were saying trite things with the confidence of someone declaring them for the first time. I, therefore, grew up surrounded by would-be Newtons who claimed to have discovered gravity (again). There's a deep sense of tragedy attending this sort of thing — the sad embarrassment of always arriving after the party is over.

6. What use was the kabadiwala (wastepicker) to the author?

(a) The kabadiwala bought up all her magazines.
(b) The kabadiwala's stock of books and magazines were of interest to the author.
(c) The kabaciwala was about to steal the author's magazines.
(d) The author ordered books online which the kabadiwala delivered

7. What according to the author is essential about the experience of being a 'provincial reader?

(a) Belatedness in the sense of coming late for everything.
(b) Over-eagerness.
(c) Accepting a temporal gap between what was current in the wider world and the time at which these arrived in the provincial location
(d) None of the above

8. Why did the author feel a sense of epiphany and deep sadness?

(a) Because the things that felt special and unique to the author, were already established and accepted thought in the wider world.
(b) Because the author was less well-read than others,
(c) Because the author missed being in a big city
(d) All the above

9. What does the word 'anachronistic' as used in the passage, mean?

(a) Rooted in a non-urban setting
(b) Related to a mofussil area
(c) Connected with another time
(d) Opposed to prevailing sensibilities

10. Which of the following options captures the meaning of the last sentence best?

(a) Though the author feels provincial, she pretends to be from the metropolis.
(b) Though the author feels dated in her access to intellectual ideas, her lack of metropolitan sophistication lets her engage with the ideas with some originality

(c) Though the author is aware of the limitedness of her knowledge, she is confident and can hold her own in a crowd. She also proud of her roots in the small town.
(d) All of the above

Passage III. Cities are often described as engines of opportunity, but their success depends on more than the number of jobs or buildings they contain. A city is also a shared environment: its streets, parks, transport systems and public institutions determine who can participate in urban life. When planning is guided chiefly by the needs of private vehicles, the cost is borne disproportionately by those who cannot afford them. Long commutes, unsafe crossings and poor air quality make daily life harder for workers, children, older people and persons with disabilities.

The idea of a "walkable city" is sometimes dismissed as a lifestyle preference. In reality, it is a question of access and public health. A footpath that is continuous and unobstructed can connect a resident to a school, a bus stop or a clinic. A shaded public square can offer relief from heat and a place for people to meet without having to purchase anything. Such spaces are not decorative additions; they are part of the infrastructure of belonging.

This does not mean that cars must disappear or that every neighbourhood can be redesigned overnight. Urban change involves competing needs, limited funds and difficult choices. Yet those choices reveal what a city values. If convenience is measured only by how quickly a car moves, the city may become efficient for some and exhausting for many. A more humane measure of progress asks whether people of different ages, incomes and abilities can move through the city safely and with dignity.

11. The passage primarily argues that urban planning should:

(a) Prioritise private vehicles to reduce commute times

(b) Treat public spaces and pedestrian access as essential to inclusive city life

(c) Focus on constructing more buildings

(d) Eliminate cars from every neighbourhood

12. The author calls walkability a question of access and public health because:

(a) Walking is always faster than driving

(b) Footpaths and public spaces connect people to essential services and social life

(c) It is mainly a recreational activity

(d) It reduces the need for public institutions

13. The phrase “infrastructure of belonging” most nearly suggests that public spaces:

    (a) Are costly decorations

    (b) Help people participate in and feel included in urban life

    (c) Should be reserved for residents who pay

    (d) Are less important than roads

14. Which statement would the author most likely agree with?

    (a) Urban planning has no meaningful trade-offs

    (b) A city is successful only if cars move quickly

    (c) Progress should be assessed by how safely and fairly people can use the city

    (d) Pedestrian infrastructure is relevant only to tourists

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

    (a) Reflective and persuasive

    (b) Sarcastic and dismissive

    (c) Panic-stricken

    (d) Celebratory without qualification

Passage IV. The promise of digital technology is often framed in terms of speed: information can be found instantly, messages can cross the world in seconds, and tasks that once required hours can be completed with a few clicks. But speed is not the same as understanding. The abundance of information can make it harder, rather than easier, to decide what deserves attention. A person may read dozens of headlines and still have little grasp of the events they describe.

This difficulty is not simply a matter of individual discipline. Many digital platforms are designed to compete for attention, and attention is a limited resource. Content that provokes anger, fear or surprise can travel quickly because it encourages immediate reactions. By contrast, careful explanation often requires patience: it introduces qualifications, acknowledges uncertainty and resists easy conclusions. In an environment that rewards rapid engagement, such qualities may appear less attractive.

The answer is not to reject technology or retreat from public conversation. Digital tools can make knowledge accessible and allow people who were once isolated to find communities. The challenge is to use them deliberately. This may involve checking the source of a claim, reading

beyond a headline, pausing before sharing, or choosing a few reliable sources over an endless stream. These habits do not guarantee perfect judgment. They do, however, create room for reflection—the very thing that speed can crowd out. A more informed public is not necessarily one that consumes the most information, but one that learns how to evaluate it.

16. The central concern of the passage is that:

    (a) Digital technology should be abandoned

    (b) The speed and volume of online information may hinder understanding

    (c) People no longer have access to information

    (d) Headlines are always inaccurate

17. According to the passage, content that evokes strong emotions often spreads quickly because it:

    (a) Is necessarily more accurate

    (b) Encourages immediate reactions

    (c) Requires careful evaluation

    (d) Is written by experts

18. The author describes careful explanation as less attractive to platforms because it often:

    (a) Avoids all evidence

    (b) Takes patience and includes uncertainty or qualifications

    (c) Contains no useful information

    (d) Cannot be shared digitally

19. Which of the following is suggested as a deliberate use of digital tools?

    (a) Sharing a claim before checking it

    (b) Reading only headlines

    (c) Choosing reliable sources and pausing before sharing

    (d) Avoiding every online community

20. The last sentence implies that an informed public is one that:

(a) Consumes the greatest quantity of information

(b) Can critically assess information

(c) Agrees on every issue

(d) Rejects new technology

Passage V. A library is sometimes imagined as a quiet building filled with books, a place whose purpose is to preserve the past. Yet libraries have always been more dynamic than this image suggests. They collect, organise and share knowledge, but they also respond to the needs of the communities around them. In many places, a library may provide internet access, language classes, assistance with forms, children's activities or a safe place to spend time. Its value cannot be measured only by the number of books borrowed.

The digital age has prompted questions about whether libraries remain necessary. If a person can search for information online, what role is left for a public institution devoted to reading? The question assumes that access to information is the same as access to knowledge. Online material varies greatly in reliability, and not everyone has the equipment, connectivity or confidence needed to use it. Librarians help people navigate sources, while the library itself offers a shared space that does not depend on a purchase or subscription.

This does not mean that libraries should resist change. Their collections and services must evolve, and technology can strengthen rather than diminish their mission. But the underlying principle remains: knowledge should not be available only to those who can pay for it or already know how to find it. A library's quiet importance lies in making learning a public possibility. It is both a storehouse of resources and an invitation—one extended to anyone who wishes to enter.

21. The passage presents libraries as:

(a) Institutions concerned only with preserving old books

(b) Dynamic community institutions that support access to knowledge

(c) Places that should avoid digital technology

(d) Commercial services for subscribers

22. The author distinguishes access to information from access to knowledge because:

(a) Online information is always false

(b) Information needs evaluation, and people may lack resources or skills to access it

(c) Libraries do not provide information

(d) Knowledge can only be found in printed books

23. Which service is mentioned as something a library may provide?

(a) Paid private tutoring exclusively

(b) Internet access and assistance with forms

(c) Mandatory membership in a community

(d) Commercial subscriptions

24. The author’s view of technology in libraries is that it:

(a) Must be resisted

(b) Makes libraries obsolete

(c) Can strengthen their mission if used thoughtfully

(d) Should replace librarians entirely

25. The phrase “a public possibility” most nearly means that learning should:

(a) Be limited to those who can pay

(b) Be available and accessible to everyone

(c) Take place only in schools

(d) Remain a private activity

Current Affairs and General Knowledge

Passage I. When we hear the name SPACE, only one organization comes to mind: the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO). The Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO), located in Bengaluru, is the country's first space agency. ISRO was founded in 1969 with the goal of developing and utilizing space technology for national development while also conducting planetary exploration and space science research. The space research operations began in India in the early 1960s, at a time when satellite applications were still in the experimental stages in the United States, Dr. Vikram Sarabhai, the founding father of India's space programme, rapidly recognized the benefits of space technologies after the live transmission of the Tokyo Olympic Games across the Pacific by the American satellite "Syncom-3" demonstrated the power of communication satellites. The ISRO has launched various spacecraft like the Chandrayaan, Astrosat, Microsat, GSAT etc. The Government of India has also approved a regional spaceborne navigation system, which will consist of seven satellites. Out of these, four of them will be placed in geosynchronous inclined orbit of 29° relative to the equatorial plane, Such an arrangement would mean all seven satellites would have continuous radio visibility with Indian control stations.

26. Name the first dedicated mission launched by ISRO for studying the celestial sources in X-ray, optical and UV spectral bands simultaneously

    (a) Amazonia
    (b) Astrosat
    (c) Gaganyaan - 1
    (d) Lunar Polar Exploration Mission

27. APPLE, the first communication satellite of ISRO was launched from:

    (a) Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota
    (b) TERLS, Thiruwvananthapuram
    (c) Kourou, French Guiana
    (d) SSLV Launching Station, Tamil Nadu

28. Name the spacecraft that has been successfully sent into the space to probe into the planes in the solar system,

    (a) Sputnik 19
    (b) Cosmos 482
    (c) Pioneer-E
    (d) Mariner 10

29. The first successful Nuclear Bomb test conducted by India in 1974, is called the:

    (a) Prithvi

(b) Pokhran-II
(c) Smiling Buddha
(d) Suya

30. NaviC covers India and region extending:

(a) 1,500 Km
(b) 2,000 Km
(c) 7,000Km
(d) 1,000 Km

Passage II. Former Governor of a State and National Democratic Alliance (NDA) candidate Droupadi Murmu was elected the 15th President of India, the first tribal woman to be elected to the position and the youngest as well. She was declared elected on Thursday after four rounds of counting, although she had crossed the halfway mark after the third round of counting itself, posting an unassailable lead over her rival and the Opposition's candidate who conceded the election thereafter. Prime Minister Narendra Modi was the first to greet Ms. Murmu at her residence in New Delhi after the third round of counting showed that she had crossed the half-way mark.

Ms, Murmu hails from the Santhal tribe and was born in the district of Mayurbhanj, coming up the hard way in life, graduating and teaching in Odisha before entering electoral politics at the local body level and later being elected MLA and serving as a Minister in the Biju Janata Dal-BJP

coalition government from 2000 to 2004. She remained an MLA till 2009, representing Rairangpur in Odisha, a town that burst into celebrations since her name was announced as a candidate for the post of President of India. She was known to intervene in stopping amendments to the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act that was being brought in by the BJP government of Raghubar Das, which involved changing land use in tribal areas,

31. Before Droupadi Murmu, India had only one other female president, Pratibha Patil. When did Patil serve as the President of India?

(a) 2007-2012
(b) 2005-2010
(c) 2012-2017
(d) 2006-2011

32. President Murmu has earlier served as a Governor of which State?

(a) Odisha
(b) Bihar
(c) Jharkhand
(d) West Bengal

33. The first presidential election was held by the Election Commission in which year?

(a) 1952
(b) 1950
(c) 1948
(d) 1949

34. The Rashtrapati Bhavan was formerly known as the Viceroy's palace (during colonial times). Where did the Governor General reside before the transfer of the British capital to Delhi in 1911?

(a) Belvedere House
(b) Raisina Palace
(c) Secretariat Building
(d) Writers' Building

35. Who among the following was a candidate in the elections for the Vice President of India in 2022?

(a) R. Venkataraman
(b) Yashwant Sinha
(c) M. Venkaiah Naidu
(d) Margaret Alva

Passage III. The Election Commission of India is a constitutional body responsible for conducting elections to Parliament, State Legislatures, and the offices of the President and Vice-President. Article 324 of the Constitution vests in the Commission the superintendence, direction and control of elections. The Commission was established on 25 January 1950, a date now observed as National Voters' Day.

The Commission's role extends beyond announcing polling dates. It prepares and supervises electoral rolls, recognises political parties, allots election symbols, and monitors compliance with election rules. During elections, the Model Code of Conduct guides political parties and candidates in their public behaviour and campaign practices. The Code is intended to promote a level playing field, although it is not itself a statute.

The Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners are appointed by the President of India under the applicable constitutional and statutory framework. The institution is designed to function independently so that elections are conducted fairly. Its effectiveness, however, also depends on citizens participating responsibly, political actors respecting the rules, and public confidence in the electoral process.

36. Which Article of the Constitution vests control of elections in the Election Commission?

(a) Article 280

(b) Article 324

(c) Article 356

(d) Article 368

37. National Voters' Day is observed on:

(a) 15 August

(b) 26 January

(c) 25 January

(d) 2 October

38. Which of the following is a function of the Election Commission?

(a) Conducting judicial review

(b) Recognising political parties and allotting symbols

(c) Making laws for Parliament

(d) Appointing Governors

39. The Model Code of Conduct is described in the passage as:

(a) A constitutional amendment

(b) A criminal code

(c) Guidance for election conduct, not itself a statute

(d) A rule applicable only to voters

40. According to the passage, fair elections also depend on:

(a) Citizens' responsible participation and political actors respecting rules

(b) The absence of political parties

(c) Only the announcement of polling dates

(d) Courts conducting all elections

Passage IV. Digital payments have changed the way many Indians transfer money and make purchases. The Unified Payments Interface (UPI), developed by the National Payments Corporation of India, enables instant transfers between bank accounts through participating applications. It allows users to send or receive money using identifiers such as a UPI ID, and it has become an important part of India's retail payment ecosystem.

A key feature of UPI is interoperability: users of different participating banks and applications can transact with one another. This reduces dependence on a single payment provider. The system operates through the banking network and payment infrastructure, rather than functioning as a separate store of money. A UPI transaction generally moves funds between bank accounts.

The expansion of digital payments also raises concerns. Users must guard against phishing, fraudulent requests and the sharing of PINs or one-time passwords. A UPI PIN is used to authorise a payment; it should not be disclosed to another person. Digital inclusion also requires reliable connectivity, accessible interfaces and awareness among users. Technology can make payments convenient, but safety and informed use remain essential.

41. UPI was developed by:

    (a) Reserve Bank of India alone

    (b) National Payments Corporation of India

    (c) Securities and Exchange Board of India

    (d) Ministry of Commerce

42. The passage identifies interoperability as the ability to:

    (a) Use only one payment application

    (b) Transact across participating banks and applications

    (c) Make payments without a bank account

    (d) Avoid all transaction authentication

43. A UPI transaction generally transfers funds:

    (a) From one bank account to another

    (b) Into a separate UPI wallet in every case

    (c) Directly from the government

(d) Only between credit cards

44. Which detail should never be disclosed to another person?

(a) UPI ID

(b) Bank name

(c) UPI PIN

(d) Transaction date

45. The passage's main message about digital payments is that:

(a) They are unsafe and should be discontinued

(b) Convenience must be accompanied by security awareness and inclusion

(c) They work only for large purchases

(d) They remove the need for banks

Passage V. Wetlands are ecosystems in which water plays a central role, including marshes, lakes, estuaries and certain coastal areas. They support biodiversity, provide habitats for birds and other wildlife, and help regulate water systems. Wetlands can also reduce the effects of floods, store carbon and support livelihoods such as fishing.

The Ramsar Convention is an international treaty adopted in 1971 in the Iranian city of Ramsar. It provides a framework for the conservation and "wise use" of wetlands. A wetland designated as a Ramsar Site is recognised as being of international importance. The designation does not mean that all human activity is automatically prohibited; rather, it encourages conservation and sustainable management.

Wetlands face pressures from drainage, pollution, encroachment and changes in water flow. Their protection therefore requires more than listing sites. It involves maintaining ecological character, planning land use carefully and working with local communities. Since wetlands connect water, wildlife and human livelihoods, their conservation is both an environmental concern and a matter of sustainable development.

46. The Ramsar Convention was adopted in:

(a) 1969

(b) 1971

(c) 1982

(d) 1992

47. The Convention is named after a city in:

(a) India

(b) Iran

(c) Iraq

(d) Egypt

48. A Ramsar Site is a wetland recognised as:

(a) A site of international importance

(b) A place where human activity is completely prohibited

(c) A privately owned water body

(d) A site used only for tourism

49. Which is identified as a pressure on wetlands?

(a) Pollution and encroachment

(b) Increased biodiversity

(c) Sustainable land use

(d) Community participation

50. The passage suggests wetland conservation requires:

(a) Only international designation

(b) Excluding local communities

(c) Sustainable management and careful land-use planning

(d) Draining wetlands to prevent floods

Passage VI. The Constitution of India sets out Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy, and it also contains Fundamental Duties. The duties were added by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976, following recommendations associated with the Swaran Singh Committee. They are listed in Part IVA, under Article 51A.

Fundamental Duties include respecting the Constitution, the National Flag and the National Anthem; cherishing the ideals of the freedom struggle; protecting the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India; and promoting harmony. Citizens are also called upon to protect the natural environment, develop scientific temper and safeguard public property. A further duty relating to education was added by the 86th Amendment Act, 2002.

Unlike Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties are generally not directly enforceable by courts in the same manner. Nevertheless, they can guide civic conduct and inform laws and judicial interpretation. The duties express the idea that citizenship involves not only claims against the State but also responsibilities towards society and the country.

51. Fundamental Duties are listed in:

    (a) Part II

    (b) Part III

    (c) Part IVA

    (d) Part V

52. They were introduced by which Constitutional Amendment?

    (a) 24th Amendment

    (b) 42nd Amendment

    (c) 44th Amendment

    (d) 86th Amendment

53. The Article containing Fundamental Duties is:

    (a) Article 14

    (b) Article 21

    (c) Article 32

    (d) Article 51A

54. Which amendment added a duty relating to education?
    (a) 42nd Amendment
    (b) 44th Amendment
    (c) 73rd Amendment
    (d) 86th Amendment
55. According to the passage, Fundamental Duties:
    (a) Are generally directly enforceable like Fundamental Rights
    (b) Can guide civic conduct and legal interpretation
    (c) Apply only to government officials
    (d) Replace Fundamental Rights

Legal Reasoning

Passage I. Writ is a public law remedy. It refers to a formal, written order issued by a judicial authority directing an individual or authority to do or refrain from doing an act. The High Court, while exercising its power of judicial review, does not act as an appellate body. It is concerned with illegality, irrationality and procedural impropriety of an order passed by the State or a Statutory Authority. A High Court is empowered to issue directions, orders or writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights and for any other purpose. The writ jurisdiction of High Court is discretionary and equitable. Writ of mandamus is issued by a court commanding a public authority to perform a public duty belonging to its office. It can be issued only when a legal duty is imposed on the authority and the petitioner has right to compel the performance of such duty, Writ of mandamus is requested to be issued, inter alia to compel performance of public duties which may be administrative, ministerial or statutory in nature. A writ of mandamus may be issued in favour of a person who establishes a legal right in himself, It may be issued against a person who has a mandatory legal duty to perform, but has failed or has neglected to do so, Such a legal duty emanates by operation of law. The writ of mandamus is most extensive in regards to its remedial nature. The object of mandamus is to prevent disorder emanating from failure of

justice and is required to be granted in all cases where law has established no specific remedy.

56. The government of a state made a rule to make it discretionary to grant dearness allowance to its employees. One of the employees filed a writ petition seeking a mandamus to compel the government to grant dearness allowance. In the given situation, which of the following statements is true?

(a) Writ of mandamus cannot be granted as no legal duty was imposed on the government to grant dearness allowance.
(b) Writ of mandamus cannot be granted as a statutory right was conferred on the employee to receive dearness allowance
(c) Writ of mandamus can be granted as ii a public law remedy.
(d) Writ of mandamus can be granted as it is a discretionary remedy.

57. A public-spirited citizen filed a writ petition seeking a mandamus to compel the government to make a law to curb the ill-effects of climate change. In the given situation, which of the following statements is true?

(a) Writ of mandamus can be granted as itis an equitable remedy.
(b) Writ of mandamus cannot be granted as no legal duty is imposed on the government to pass a law to curb the ill effects of climate change
(c) Writ of mandamus can be granted as it is a discretionary remedy.
(d) Writ of mandamus cannot be granted as there is no violation of fundamental right.

58. Mr. A and Mr. B are parties to a contract of sale of goods. Upon breach of contractual obligations by Mr. A, Mr. B filed writ petition seeking a mandamus to compel Mr. A to perform his obligations under the contract. In the given situation, which of the following statements is true?

(a) Writ of mandamus can be granted as itis a discretionary remedy.
(b) Writ of mandamus cannot be granted as there is no violation of fundamental right.

(c) Writ of mandamus cannot be granted as Mr. B's right under the contract is a private right
(d) Writ of mandamus can be granted as there i8 no statutory duty imposed on Mr. A to fulfil his contractual obligations

59. A licensing officer is under a statutory duty to issue a license to an applicant who fulfils the conditions prescribed for the issue of such license. Mr. X, an applicant, fulfilled all the conditions prescribed for the issue of such license, but his application for issuance of license was rejected by the licensing officer. In the given situation, which of the following statements is correct?

(a) Writ of mandamus can be granted compelling the license officer to issue the license
(b) Writ of mandamus cannot be granted compelling the license officer to issue the license as there is no Violation of fundamental right
(c) Writ of mandamus can be granted as itis the discretion of the licensing officer to grant license
(d) Writ of mandamus cannot be granted compelling the license officer to issue the license as there is no violation of public duty

60. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

(a) Writ of mandamus may be issued in favour of a person who establishes the existence of a legal right
(b) Writ of mandamus may be issued against a person or authority who has a mandatory duty to perform but has failed or has neglected to do so.
(c) Writ of mandamus is purported to prevent disorder emanating from failure of justice.
(d) Writ of mandamus may be requested to be issued to compel performance of private duties which may be administrative, ministerial or statutory in nature.

Passage II. A person is negligent when they fail to take the care that a reasonable person would take in the circumstances, and that failure causes foreseeable harm to another. A duty of care arises where the relationship between the parties and the circumstances make it reasonably foreseeable that the defendant’s conduct may cause harm to the claimant. The claimant must establish that the defendant breached this duty and that the breach was a factual and legal cause of the injury.

A person is not required to guard against every imaginable risk. The standard is that of a reasonable person, taking account of the likelihood and seriousness of harm and the practical steps available to avoid it. Where the claimant’s own lack of reasonable care contributes to the harm, the damages may be reduced proportionately. However, a defendant is not liable for harm that is too remote or not reasonably foreseeable.

61. A shopkeeper leaves a wet floor without any warning. A customer slips and is injured. Which principle most directly supports the customer’s claim?

(a) The shopkeeper owes no duty to visitors

(b) Failure to take reasonable care may amount to negligence

(c) All accidents create strict liability

(d) The customer must prove deliberate harm

62. A driver takes reasonable precautions but an unforeseeable object suddenly falls onto the road, causing a collision. Under the passage, the driver is:

(a) Automatically negligent

(b) Liable for every consequence

(c) Not necessarily negligent because the risk may not have been foreseeable

(d) Liable only because injury occurred

63. A pedestrian carelessly crosses the road and is struck by a speeding driver. The pedestrian's conduct contributed to the injury. What may follow?

(a) The driver is always absolved

(b) Damages may be reduced proportionately

(c) The pedestrian cannot sue

(d) The driver must pay punitive damages

64. A person leaves a heavy flowerpot precariously on a balcony above a busy footpath. It falls and injures a passer-by. The harm is:

(a) Likely foreseeable

(b) Always too remote

(c) Not legally relevant

(d) Only a contractual loss

65. Which is necessary for a negligence claim as described in the passage?

(a) Proof of a duty, breach and causally connected foreseeable harm

(b) Proof that the defendant intended the injury

(c) Proof of a written contract

(d) Proof that the claimant was entirely without fault

Passage III. A contract is formed when one party makes a definite offer and the other accepts it unconditionally. An offer must show an intention to be bound if accepted; a mere invitation to negotiate is not an offer. Acceptance must correspond with the terms of the offer and must be communicated to the offeror, unless the offer dispenses with communication or the law recognises a particular mode of acceptance.

An offer may be revoked any time before acceptance becomes complete against the offeror, provided the revocation is communicated to the offeree. A counter-offer generally rejects the original offer and proposes new terms. Silence ordinarily does not amount to acceptance. Where an offer prescribes a method of acceptance, that method should be followed, unless the offeror waives the requirement or accepts another method.

66. A advertises a laptop “for sale, interested buyers may contact me.” This is generally:

(a) A completed contract

(b) An invitation to negotiate

(c) An unconditional acceptance

(d) A counter-offer

67. A offers to sell a book to B for ₹500. B replies, “I accept, provided you deliver it tomorrow.” B’s reply is:

(a) An unconditional acceptance

(b) Silence

(c) A counter-offer

(d) A revocation by A

68. A sends an offer to B. Before B accepts, A communicates a revocation. B then sends acceptance. What is the result?

(a) A contract necessarily exists

(b) The revocation is ineffective in every case

(c) No contract is formed because the offer was revoked before acceptance

(d) B’s acceptance revives the offer automatically

69. A offers goods to B and states acceptance must be by email. B emails unconditional acceptance. The contract is:

(a) Generally formed by communicated acceptance

(b) Invalid because acceptance must be in person

(c) Formed only when payment is made

(d) Not formed because email is not communication

70. A sends B an offer. B says nothing, but A assumes B accepted. Under the passage:

(a) Silence ordinarily does not amount to acceptance

(b) A contract always forms through silence

(c) B must pay damages

(d) The offer becomes irrevocable

Passage IV. Defamation occurs when a person publishes a false statement of fact concerning another person that harms that person's reputation. Publication means that the statement is communicated to at least one person other than the subject. A statement that is merely an opinion, or that is substantially true, may not satisfy the basic elements of defamation.

The law recognises certain defences. A truthful statement is generally a defence. Fair comment or honest opinion on a matter of public interest may also be protected where it is based on facts and not made with malice. Some communications made in particular settings, such as statements during judicial proceedings, may enjoy privilege. The purpose of these rules is to balance protection of reputation with freedom of expression.

71. A falsely tells a neighbour that B stole money, and the neighbour believes it. This may constitute:

(a) Defamation, because a false reputational statement was published to a third party

(b) No defamation because it was spoken privately

(c) Defamation only if printed in a newspaper

(d) A contract

72. A writes a substantially true report about a public official's conduct. On the passage's principles, truth is:

(a) Never relevant

(b) Generally a defence

(c) Automatically malicious

(d) A form of publication without a statement

73. C tells only B, “You are incompetent,” as a personal opinion, with no factual assertion. This is:

(a) Necessarily defamation

(b) Potentially outside the basic definition because it is opinion

(c) A criminal contract

(d) Defamation because it is private

74. A person posts a false statement about D on a public social-media page. The statement is seen by others. The element of publication is:

(a) Absent because it is online

(b) Satisfied because others received the statement

(c) Satisfied only if D replies

(d) Absent unless a newspaper repeats it

75. The rules on defamation seek to balance:

(a) Property rights and taxation

(b) Reputation and freedom of expression

(c) Contract and criminal procedure

(d) Privacy and election rules only

Passage V. A consumer is entitled to protection against goods and services that are defective, deficient or offered through unfair trade practices. A trade practice may be unfair where it uses a misleading representation about the quality, standard, price or benefits of a product, or makes a false claim that a product has a particular approval or performance.

A consumer who suffers loss because of a defect, deficiency or unfair practice may seek an appropriate remedy through the consumer dispute redressal mechanism. The remedy may include repair, replacement, refund, compensation or discontinuance of the unfair practice, depending on the facts and applicable law. A seller’s mere claim that “the customer should have checked” does not by itself remove responsibility for a misleading representation. At the same time, a consumer must establish the relevant purchase or service relationship and the basis of the complaint.

76. A seller advertises a phone as having 256 GB storage, but it actually has 64 GB. This is most likely:
    (a) A misleading representation
    (b) A fair trade practice
    (c) A private opinion
    (d) A valid disclaimer
77. A consumer receives a defective mixer and proves the purchase. Which remedy may be appropriate under the passage?
    (a) Only imprisonment of the seller
    (b) Repair, replacement or refund, depending on the facts
    (c) No remedy if the product was advertised
    (d) Only a public apology
78. A company falsely claims its product has government approval. This may be:
    (a) An unfair trade practice
    (b) A lawful marketing method in all cases
    (c) A defect only if the package is damaged
    (d) Unrelated to consumer protection
79. The seller argues that the buyer should have independently verified the advertisement. Under the passage, this argument:
    (a) Automatically defeats the complaint
    (b) Does not by itself remove responsibility for a misleading claim
    (c) Makes the contract void in every case
    (d) Proves that no representation was made
80. A consumer complaint should establish:
    (a) Only that the seller is wealthy
    (b) The purchase or service relationship and basis of the complaint

(c) That the product was popular

(d) That the consumer never used the product

Passage VI. A person may use reasonable force to protect their body or property against an unlawful threat. The right of private defence is preventive, not punitive: its purpose is to stop or avert harm, not to punish an attacker after the danger has passed. The force used must be proportionate to the threat and the circumstances as reasonably perceived at the time.

The right may arise even when a person is unable to seek immediate help from public authorities. However, it does not permit unlimited violence. If the threat ends, continued force is not justified. A person who provokes an attack may have a restricted claim to private defence, depending on the circumstances. The assessment considers the immediacy of the threat, the nature of the danger and whether the response was reasonably necessary.

81. A is attacked with a stick and uses reasonable force to stop the attacker. The action is:

(a) Potentially justified as private defence

(b) Punishment after the event

(c) Always unlawful

(d) Justified only if the attacker is arrested

82. An attacker retreats and the danger has ended. A then continues to beat the attacker. This is:

(a) Clearly within private defence

(b) Not justified because the threat has passed

(c) Always proportionate

(d) Required by law

83. A responds to a minor shove with deadly force. Under the passage, the response is likely:

(a) Proportionate in every case

(b) Reasonable because any force is permitted

(c) Disproportionate to the threat

(d) Preventive by definition

84. The purpose of private defence is to:

(a) Punish wrongdoing

(b) Avert or stop harm

(c) Replace criminal courts

(d) Recover compensation

85. Which factor is relevant to assessing private defence?

(a) The immediacy and nature of the threat

(b) The attacker’s wealth

(c) The victim’s occupation only

(d) Whether the incident was filmed

Logical Reasoning

Passage I. The depreciation of an economy's currency is not a matter of concern in itself. The decline in value against major currencies has to be viewed within a set of macroeconomic factors. The recent depreciation of the Indian rupee is a case in point, The rupee has been depreciating for a long time. What are of concern now are the rate at which the depreciation is occurring and the underlying factors causing the change. The Russia-Ukraine war has disrupted supply chains causing commodity prices to rise, leading to a worldwide hardening of inflationary trends. This, in turn, has caused major central banks to raise interest rates, forcing investors back to the sale haven of the US dollar. For India, these headwinds from the global economy have caused several problems. The rise in international prices, especially of crude oil, has led to a higher import bill and, hence, a greater demand for dollars. Higher interest rates in developed country markets have caused a significant outflow of portfolio investments from India, aggravating the already climbing demand for dollars from a rising import bill. By May 2022, foreign institutional investors had pulled out Rs. 1.50 lakh crore from Indian markets.

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

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

(a) It is a major cause for concern if an economy's currency is depreciating,
(b) Currency depreciation is not reason for worry in itself, but if macroeconomic factors are not good, there may be a cause for concern.
(c) The fact that the Indian rupee is witnessing a decline in value against major currencies is very
(d) A central bank must always do everything in its power to stem the slightest depreciation of an economy's currency.

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

(a) Appointing a new Governor for the RBI who has a better sense of how to control inflationary trends.
(b) A steep increase in commodity prices and the continued disruption of supply chains.
(c) A reduction in worldwide inflationary trends and the reduction of interest rates in developed country markets
(d) The RBI buying as many dollars as possible from the market.

88. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's arguments?

(a) The Indian economy has been affected by global inflationary trends and the increase of interest rates in developed country markets,
(b) Since developed country markets have increased their interest rates, global investors have pulled their investments out of other economies, and routed them to such developed country markets
(c) As the demand for US dollars increases, itis likely the rupee-price of a dollar would increase substantially.
(d) The Indian economy and currency are highly protected and have been insulated from the effects of global inflationary trends and the increase of interest rates in developed country markets

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

(a) Economies across the world are witnessing a slowdown, and in such economies, demand for imports decreases substantially
(b) Economies across the world are booming, and there is an increasing demand for Indian exports.
(c) A reduction in the volume of exports would be more than offset by the increased value of dollars that Indian exporters would earn,
(d) Countries across the world have managed to find ways to insulate themselves from the effects of the Russia-Ukraine war and will need a lot of Indian imports to sustain their new growth models

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

(a) The continuing depreciation of the Indian rupee at its current rate, coupled with worldwide inflationary trends, would result in immense political instability in India, and consequently, in all of South Asia
(b) If nothing else is done, the rise of interest rates in developed country markets, coupled with hardening of inflationary trends across the world, will result in a falling the value of the rupee against the dollar.
(c) If inflationary trends continue to harden across the world, and if interest rates in developed country markets continue to rise, portfolio investors will increase their investments in India, and this will have a positive impact on India’s foreign exchange reserves.
(d) If nothing else is done, the rise of interest rates in developed country markets, coupled with hardening of inflationary trends across the world, will result in a rise in the valve of the rupee against the dollar.

Passage II. Reliable public transport is often treated as a service that cities provide after they have grown. In reality, it can shape how a city grows. When buses and trains are frequent, affordable and connected, residents can reach jobs and services without depending on private vehicles. This can reduce congestion and make access to opportunity less dependent on income.

Yet simply adding routes does not guarantee success. Services must be planned around where people live and work, and they must be dependable. If buses arrive irregularly, commuters may choose cars or motorcycles even when public transport is cheaper. Investments in

transport also need to consider the first and last part of a journey: a distant stop or unsafe footpath can make an otherwise efficient system difficult to use.

Public transport therefore requires coordinated planning, not isolated infrastructure projects. Its benefits depend on service quality, integration and the needs of the people who use it.

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

    (a) Public transport should be expanded only after cities stop growing

    (b) Transport can influence access to opportunity and urban development

    (c) Adding routes guarantees higher ridership

    (d) Private vehicles are the only reliable option

92. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the author's argument?

    (a) A city's new bus network has frequent service and connects low-income areas to major employment centres

    (b) Most commuters prefer driving even when transit is reliable

    (c) The city reduces bus frequency

    (d) New stops are built far from residential areas

93. Which would most weaken the claim that public transport can reduce dependence on private vehicles?

    (a) Transit fares are affordable

    (b) The system connects workplaces and homes

    (c) Most routes are unreliable and commuters cannot depend on arrival times

    (d) Footpaths safely connect passengers to stations

94. The author's reference to the first and last part of a journey implies that:

    (a) The main transit route is irrelevant

    (b) Access to stops and safe walking connections affect usefulness

    (c) Passengers should walk the entire journey

(d) Stations must be located only in city centres

95. Which assumption underlies the passage?

(a) Commuters consider reliability and access when choosing transport

(b) All cities have identical travel patterns

(c) Public transport always costs more than cars

(d) Private vehicles will disappear

Passage III. Remote work is frequently praised for allowing employees to avoid commuting and arrange their workday with greater flexibility. These advantages can improve job satisfaction and may help organisations recruit people beyond the locations of their offices. However, the effects of remote work on productivity are not uniform.

Some tasks require focused individual effort and can be performed effectively from home. Other tasks depend on quick collaboration, informal exchanges or access to specialised equipment. Remote teams may also face difficulties in communicating expectations and maintaining a sense of connection. These challenges are not inevitable, but they require deliberate management.

It is therefore misleading to ask whether remote work is universally better or worse than office work. A more useful question is which arrangement supports the nature of the work, the needs of employees and the organisation's goals. Flexible policies may be more effective than a single rule applied to every role.

96. The main conclusion of the passage is that:

(a) All employees should work remotely

(b) Office work is always more productive

(c) Work arrangements should reflect the task and organisational needs

(d) Remote work should be prohibited

97. Which of the following would most strengthen the author's position?

(a) A company finds that different teams perform best under different work arrangements, depending on task requirements

(b) All employees have identical responsibilities

(c) Remote employees never communicate

(d) The company removes all flexibility

98. Which would most weaken the claim that remote work benefits recruitment?

(a) The organisation recruits qualified candidates from a wider geographic area

(b) Applicants value flexible work

(c) Most candidates in the relevant field refuse remote positions and are available only locally

(d) Employees report less commuting

99. The passage suggests that communication problems in remote teams:

(a) Cannot be addressed

(b) May be reduced through deliberate management

(c) Prove that remote work is always ineffective

(d) Occur only in office teams

100. Which statement follows from the passage?

(a) One policy is necessarily suitable for every role

(b) Workplace productivity is unaffected by task type

(c) A hybrid or flexible policy may fit some organisations better than a universal rule

(d) Employees' needs should never be considered

Passage IV. Conservation programmes sometimes treat local communities as obstacles to protecting forests and wildlife. This approach can create conflict, especially where people depend on nearby land and resources for their livelihoods. A policy that restricts access without offering a fair alternative may encourage resentment and make enforcement difficult.

Community participation can improve conservation when residents have a meaningful role in decisions and share in the benefits. Local knowledge may help identify seasonal patterns, vulnerable habitats and practical ways to reduce harm. Participation, however, is not a guarantee of success: interests within a community may differ, and conservation measures still need clear objectives and monitoring.

The central challenge is to protect ecological systems while recognising the rights and circumstances of people who live alongside them. Durable conservation is more likely when environmental goals and community welfare are addressed together.

101. The author's central argument is that conservation should:

(a) Exclude local residents from all decisions

(b) Focus only on short-term economic gains

(c) Integrate ecological protection with community interests

(d) Avoid monitoring outcomes

102. Which evidence would most strengthen the passage?

(a) A conservation project involving residents in decisions reports improved habitat protection and fewer conflicts

(b) Local residents are never consulted

(c) Restrictions are imposed without alternatives

(d) Wildlife populations decline in every community-led project

103. Which would most weaken the claim that participation improves conservation?

(a) Community members provide local ecological knowledge

(b) Benefits are shared transparently

(c) A participatory programme consistently increases harmful resource use and reduces habitat protection despite monitoring

(d) Residents are involved in planning

104. The passage notes that community participation is not a guarantee because:

(a) Local knowledge has no value

(b) Community interests can differ and objectives still require monitoring

(c) Conservation is impossible

(d) All communities oppose protection

105. The phrase “addressed together” most nearly means:

(a) Environmental aims and community welfare should be considered jointly

(b) Only one issue should be prioritised

(c) Conservation should be postponed indefinitely

(d) Communities should bear all costs

Passage V. Artificial intelligence tools can support education by offering practice questions, explaining concepts and adapting activities to a learner's progress. Such tools may be particularly useful when students need immediate feedback or when teachers have limited time to provide individual assistance.

Nevertheless, the presence of a tool does not automatically improve learning. An answer generated by a system may be incomplete or incorrect, and students may accept it without examining the reasoning. Over-reliance can also discourage the effort through which learners develop independent judgment. Teachers therefore remain important in designing learning activities, checking accuracy and helping students evaluate information.

The most productive use of AI in education is not to replace thinking, but to support it. Students should be encouraged to question outputs, verify claims and explain ideas in their own words. Used with clear guidance, AI can complement teaching; used without reflection, it can become a shortcut that weakens learning.

106. Which of the following best captures the author's conclusion?

(a) AI should replace teachers

(b) AI can support learning when guided by critical evaluation

(c) AI-generated answers are always accurate

(d) Students should never use digital tools

107. Which would most strengthen the author's argument?

(a) Students using AI with teacher guidance verify answers and improve conceptual understanding

(b) Students copy generated answers without reading them

(c) Teachers stop reviewing student work

(d) AI tools are removed from classrooms

108. Which would most weaken the claim that guided AI use can complement teaching?

(a) AI offers practice feedback

(b) Teachers help students verify output

(c) A controlled study finds that guided AI use consistently reduces learning outcomes compared with equivalent instruction without AI

(d) Students explain answers in their own words

109. The passage warns that over-reliance on AI may:

(a) Always improve independent judgment

(b) Discourage the effort needed to develop independent judgment

(c) Make teachers unnecessary

(d) Eliminate incorrect answers

110. The author’s attitude towards AI in education is best described as:

(a) Unconditionally enthusiastic

(b) Entirely hostile

(c) Cautiously supportive

(d) Indifferent

Quantitative Aptitude

PASSAGE I

A survey of daily wages among agricultural labourers in four states recorded the following average wages. In State A, male labourers earned ₹420 per day and female labourers earned ₹315. In State B, the corresponding figures were ₹500 and ₹350. In State C, men earned ₹640 while women earned ₹480. In State D, men earned ₹360 and women earned ₹324. The survey also found that 2,000 male and 1,500 female agricultural labourers were employed in State A, while State B employed 1,200 male and 1,800 female labourers. For the purpose of the following questions, assume these figures are accurate and that each labourer works 25 days in a month.

111. In which state is the percentage difference between male and female daily wages the highest?

(A) State A

(B) State B

(C) State C

(D) State D

112. What is the monthly wage of a female agricultural labourer in State C, if she works 25 days?

(A) ₹10,000

(B) ₹11,500

(C) ₹12,000

(D) ₹16,000

113. In State A, what is the total daily wage paid to all the male agricultural labourers surveyed?

(A) ₹7,20,000

(B) ₹8,40,000

(C) ₹8,00,000

(D) ₹6,30,000

114. In State B, what is the ratio of total daily wages paid to female labourers to total daily wages paid to male labourers?

(A) 21:20

(B) 5:4

(C) 3:2

(D) 7:6

115. If the daily wage of female labourers in State D increases by 10%, what will be their new daily wage?

(A) ₹340

(B) ₹350

(C) ₹356.40

(D) ₹360

PASSAGE II

A household has a total monthly income of ₹48,000. It allocates 30% of its income to food, 20% to rent, 12% to education, 10% to transport, 8% to healthcare and 5% to entertainment. The remaining amount is saved. In the following month, the household income rises by 5%, while the amount spent on rent and education remains unchanged. Food expenditure rises by 8%, transport expenditure falls by 10%, and healthcare and entertainment expenditure remain unchanged. Savings in the second month are calculated as the difference between the new income and total expenditure.

116. How much does the household save each month under the original budget?

(A) ₹6,720

(B) ₹7,200

(C) ₹7,680

(D) ₹8,400

117. What is the original monthly expenditure on education?

(A) ₹4,800

(B) ₹5,200

(C) ₹5,760

(D) ₹6,000

118. What is the household’s new monthly income after the 5% increase?

(A) ₹49,200

(B) ₹50,000

(C) ₹50,400

(D) ₹52,800

119. What is the new monthly food expenditure after the 8% increase?

(A) ₹12,960

(B) ₹15,552

(C) ₹14,400

(D) ₹15,120

120. What are the household’s savings in the second month?

(A) ₹8,928

(B) ₹8,160

(C) ₹8,400

(D) ₹9,120

1. B
2. C
3. D
4. C
5. A
6. B
7. C
8. A
9. C
10. B
11. B
12. B
13. B
14. C
15. A
16. B
17. B
18. B
19. C
20. B
21. B
22. B
23. B
24. C
25. B
26. B
27. C
28. D
29. C
30. A
31. A
32. C
33. A
34. A
35. D
36. B
37. C
38. B
39. C
40. A
41. B
42. B
43. A
44. C
45. B
46. B

47. B
48. A
49. A
50. C
51. C
52. B
53. D
54. D
55. B
56. A
57. B
58. C
59. A
60. D
61. B
62. C
63. B
64. A
65. A
66. B
67. C
68. C
69. A
70. A
71. A
72. B
73. B
74. B
75. B
76. A
77. B
78. A
79. B
80. B
81. A
82. B
83. C
84. B
85. A
86. B
87. C
88. D
89. A
90. B
91. B
92. A

93. C
94. B
95. A
96. C
97. A
98. C
99. B
100. C
101. C
102. A
103. C
104. B
105. A
106. B
107. A
108. C
109. B
110. C
111. B
112. C
113. B
114. A
115. C
116. B
117. C
118. C
119. B
120. A