English Language

Passage I. Public parks are often described as amenities, but their importance extends beyond recreation. In a crowded city, a park can provide shade, reduce the temperature of surrounding streets and absorb rainwater that might otherwise overwhelm drains. It can also offer a space where people of different ages and incomes meet without the expectation of buying anything. These benefits are not distributed equally. Neighbourhoods with fewer resources may have less tree cover and fewer safe open spaces, even though residents may be more exposed to heat and pollution. Planning a park therefore involves more than selecting a vacant plot. Authorities must consider access, maintenance, safety and whether the design responds to the people who will use it. A beautiful park that is difficult to reach or poorly maintained may serve only a small part of the population. Public green spaces work best when they are treated as essential urban infrastructure rather than as decorative leftovers.

The value of a park also depends on how it is designed and maintained. A large green space that can be reached only by crossing a dangerous road may be less useful than a smaller neighbourhood park within walking distance. Benches, drinking water, accessible paths, lighting and clean toilets influence whether older people, children and persons with disabilities can use the space comfortably. Trees need care, and facilities must be maintained after the opening ceremony. A park that is neglected may become inaccessible in practice even if it remains open on paper.

Planning therefore requires more than counting acres. Local residents may have different needs: children may want play areas, older people may prefer quiet seating, and vendors may depend on nearby foot traffic. Consultation can help identify these needs, although it should not allow a small group to exclude others. Public parks are not a substitute for housing, transport or drainage investment; rather, they are one component of a healthier city. Treating them as infrastructure makes it easier to consider their benefits in budgets and development plans.

1. The passage primarily argues that parks:
    (a) Parks should be planned chiefly as revenue-generating attractions
    (b) Should be treated as important urban infrastructure
    (c) Parks are valuable only when they serve organised sporting activities
    (d) Parks should be considered after all other urban projects are completed
2. The passage says parks can help manage rainwater by:
    (a) By directing excess water into underground transport tunnels
    (b) Absorbing rainwater
    (c) By preventing rainfall from reaching paved surfaces
    (d) By diverting storm water into commercial water facilities
3. The phrase “without the expectation of buying anything” suggests parks:
    (a) They provide a shared setting in which social interaction is not tied to consumption
    (b) Offer freely accessible social space
    (c) They are designed primarily for people who cannot afford private clubs
    (d) They encourage visitors to purchase from nearby businesses
4. Which factor does the author say should be considered while planning parks?
    (a) The extent to which the site can increase nearby property prices
    (b) Access, maintenance, safety and community needs
    (c) The balance between access, upkeep, safety and the needs of different users
    (d) The preference of the largest group of regular visitors, regardless of others
5. The tone of the passage is best described as:
    (a) Analytical and persuasive
    (b) A detached account that avoids drawing any conclusions
    (c) A nostalgic celebration of traditional city life
    (d) A technical description of landscape architecture

Passage II. The habit of keeping a diary is sometimes dismissed as a record of small or unimportant events. Yet ordinary details can become valuable when viewed from a distance. A note about a bus route, a price or a conversation may later reveal how a community changed. Diaries also preserve the writer's uncertainty: unlike a polished memoir, an entry often records thoughts before the writer knows how events will unfold. This does not make a diary an objective account. Memory, perspective and omission shape what is written, and the diarist may misunderstand the significance of an event. For historians, such writing is therefore both evidence and interpretation. It can illuminate everyday experience that official records overlook, while requiring careful comparison with other sources. The value of a diary lies not in its completeness, but in the particular window it opens onto a person's world.

A diary's usefulness does not depend on every entry being dramatic or perfectly accurate. The writer records events from a particular point of view, and that perspective is itself part of the evidence. A diary may reveal what a person believed at the time, even if later knowledge shows that belief to have been mistaken. Historians can compare entries with letters, newspapers, official records and accounts by other people. Such comparison helps distinguish an individual's impression from a broader pattern.

The practice can also change the writer's relationship with memory. Writing soon after an event may preserve details that would otherwise fade, while rereading older entries can show how opinions and priorities have shifted. Yet diaries have limitations: people may omit embarrassing matters, write for an imagined future reader or misunderstand what they observe. Their value lies not in being complete records, but in offering close, situated accounts that can be interpreted alongside other sources. The ordinary detail may become meaningful precisely because it was not written with history in mind.

6. The central idea is that diaries:
    (a) They provide a complete record of events because they are written contemporaneously
    (b) Can offer useful but partial evidence of everyday life
    (c) They offer situated evidence while reflecting the writer's limitations
    (d) They are useful only when they describe major public events
7. A diary differs from a polished memoir because it may:
    (a) Record thoughts before outcomes are known
    (b) Present a retrospective account after the consequences are known
    (c) May preserve the writer's reactions while events are still unfolding
    (d) Are generally compiled by someone other than the person concerned
8. Why must historians compare diaries with other sources?
    (a) They tend to record only public events and omit private experience
    (b) They may reflect perspective, omission or misunderstanding
    (c) Their perspective and omissions need to be tested against independent evidence
    (d) They are written mainly to confirm official accounts
9. The phrase "particular window" most nearly means:
    (a) A view that captures every relevant aspect of an event
    (b) A limited perspective
    (c) An individual and necessarily incomplete vantage point
    (d) A deliberately invented account intended to entertain
10. The author's attitude towards diaries is:
    (a) Strongly sceptical of their historical usefulness
    (b) Favourable without acknowledging any limitations
    (c) Carefully appreciative
    (d) Interested in their value while recognising the need for caution

Passage III. A language is not merely a collection of words and grammatical rules. It carries ways of describing relationships, landscapes, emotions and knowledge. When a language becomes less widely spoken, the loss may affect more than communication: songs, oral histories and specialised knowledge can also disappear. At

the same time, languages change constantly. Borrowing words, adapting expressions and developing new forms are ordinary parts of linguistic life. Efforts to preserve a language need not freeze it in an imagined past. They may instead support its use in homes, schools, public services and digital spaces, allowing speakers to create new material in it. Such efforts are most effective when communities themselves decide what matters and how the language should develop. Preservation, in this sense, is not a museum project but a way of keeping a language active.

Language preservation is not simply a matter of compiling dictionaries. A language lives through conversation, storytelling, work, ceremonies and the relationships in which it is used. If younger speakers no longer learn it at home, a written archive may preserve vocabulary but cannot fully reproduce the social setting in which expressions carry meaning. Community-led teaching, recordings, school programmes and opportunities to use the language in public life can all support transmission.

At the same time, speakers should not be treated as guardians of a fixed or “pure” form. Languages change as people move, encounter new technologies and borrow words. A successful revitalisation effort can accept variation and allow speakers to decide what forms are useful. Public policy may provide resources, but outside institutions cannot determine a community’s priorities on its behalf. The central question is whether people have meaningful opportunities to use the language, rather than whether it has been preserved as an object. Multilingualism need not require abandoning a widely used language; individuals can learn and use several languages for different purposes.

11. The passage presents language as:
    (a) A formal code whose primary purpose is grammatical accuracy
    (b) A carrier of culture and knowledge as well as communication
    (c) A medium through which communities transmit cultural experience and knowledge
    (d) A fixed inventory of words that remains separate from social life
12. The author believes language preservation should:
    (a) Preserve an historically authentic form by discouraging innovation
    (b) Place decisions about language use primarily in the hands of external experts
    (c) Support continued, community-led use
    (d) Create opportunities for speakers to use and develop the language themselves
13. When a language declines, what else may be lost?
    (a) The ability to translate modern scientific terminology
    (b) Oral histories, songs and specialised knowledge
    (c) Cultural practices and forms of knowledge carried through speech
    (d) The grammatical structure of neighbouring languages
14. The passage describes borrowing and adaptation as:
    (a) Evidence that a language is losing its identity
    (b) Ordinary parts of language change
    (c) Normal processes through which languages respond to changing circumstances
    (d) Developments that occur only when speakers are no longer fluent
15. The passage’s main tone is:
    (a) Thoughtful and supportive
    (b) A warning that linguistic change should be resisted
    (c) An even-handed explanation of why living use matters to preservation
    (d) A lament that multilingual societies cannot preserve local languages

Passage IV. Scientific discoveries are often presented as sudden breakthroughs, but the process usually involves repeated testing, disagreement and revision. An observation may suggest a new explanation, yet the explanation becomes credible only when it can withstand scrutiny. Researchers publish methods and evidence so that others can examine or repeat the work. A result that cannot be reproduced may require reconsideration, although failure to reproduce it does not automatically prove misconduct or make the original observation

worthless. Differences in equipment, samples or methods can matter. Public trust in science is strengthened not by pretending that uncertainty never exists, but by explaining what is known, what remains unclear and how conclusions may change. Scientific confidence is therefore not the same as certainty; it is a judgment supported by the quality and weight of evidence.

This process is not a weakness of science but one of its safeguards. A result that appears convincing in one laboratory may depend on an unusual sample, an instrument setting or an assumption that has not yet been examined. Replication allows researchers to test whether the finding persists under similar conditions. When results differ, the disagreement can expose hidden variables or reveal that the original claim was too broad. Scientific conclusions are therefore often provisional: they are accepted to the extent that available evidence supports them, while remaining open to revision.

Public communication can make this process difficult to explain. A revised conclusion may be portrayed as evidence that scientists were unreliable, even when the revision reflects new data or a better method. Conversely, uncertainty should not be used to suggest that every claim is equally credible. The strength of a conclusion depends on the quality, quantity and consistency of evidence. Peer review, open methods and the availability of data can improve scrutiny, but none guarantees that an error will never occur. Trust is better supported by transparent correction than by pretending that research is infallible.

16. The passage argues scientific discovery generally involves:
    (a) A process in which a discovery is accepted once first observed
    (b) Testing, disagreement and revision
    (c) A cumulative process involving scrutiny, testing and correction
    (d) A sequence in which disagreement is treated as evidence of failure
17. Why do researchers publish methods and evidence?
    (a) To establish priority and prevent independent verification
    (b) So others can assess or repeat it
    (c) To enable other researchers to scrutinise the basis of a claim
    (d) To ensure that subsequent studies produce identical results
18. Failure to reproduce a result:
    (a) Demonstrates that the original researchers acted improperly
    (b) May require reconsideration but is not automatically proof of misconduct
    (c) Can expose limitations or differences that warrant further examination
    (d) Establishes that the phenomenon described never occurred
19. Scientific confidence is described as:
    (a) A conclusion that no reasonable doubt can remain
    (b) A judgment supported by evidence
    (c) An assessment whose strength depends on supporting evidence
    (d) A consensus determined chiefly by the number of researchers involved
20. The passage’s main message is that trust in science is strengthened by:
    (a) Presenting scientific conclusions as settled beyond revision
    (b) Explaining evidence and limitations openly
    (c) Making the basis and limits of scientific claims understandable
    (d) Avoiding public discussion until every uncertainty disappears

Passage V. Food labels are intended to help consumers make informed choices, but the information on a package can be difficult to interpret. A product may be described as “natural” or “light” without those words providing a complete picture of its nutritional value. Serving sizes can also influence how a number appears: a package may contain several servings even though it is commonly eaten at one time. Labels are most useful when consumers understand the difference between ingredients, nutrient quantities and claims made for marketing purposes. Clear and consistent labelling can support public health, but it cannot by itself solve

problems such as the affordability of nutritious food or unequal access to fresh produce. Consumer information is one part of a wider environment that shapes eating habits.

A label is useful only when consumers can understand and compare the information it provides. A prominent claim on the front of a package may attract attention, while the more precise information appears in small print elsewhere. People may also compare products using different serving sizes, even though the package contains multiple servings. Reading the amount per 100 grams or millilitres can sometimes make comparisons easier, but it requires time and familiarity with the format.

The design of labels is therefore a public-policy question as well as a matter of individual responsibility. Clear language, consistent units and legible type can reduce confusion. Front-of-pack summaries may help, provided they do not conceal important qualifications or imply that one nutrient alone determines whether a food is healthy. Consumers differ in their needs and circumstances, and no single label can replace all dietary advice. The aim should be to make relevant information accessible without turning packaging into a confusing collection of claims. Better information supports choice; it does not guarantee that every person can afford or obtain the option they prefer.

21. The passage's main point is that food labels:
    (a) Provide a reliable substitute for professional dietary advice
    (b) Can support informed choices but require interpretation
    (c) Assist comparison and choice, although their claims must be interpreted
    (d) Enable consumers to overcome differences in food affordability
22. Why can serving size be misleading?
    (a) The stated quantity is always smaller than the quantity sold
    (b) A package may contain several servings although eaten at once
    (c) The reference portion may not match the amount a person actually consumes
    (d) Nutrient figures are calculated without reference to ingredients
23. The words "natural" and "light" are described as:
    (a) Regulated terms that necessarily establish a product's nutritional quality
    (b) Potentially incomplete descriptions
    (c) Broad claims that may leave important nutritional details unstated
    (d) Descriptions that refer exclusively to the product's manufacturing method
24. According to the passage, food labels alone cannot:
    (a) Help consumers compare the nutrient content of products
    (b) Address affordability and unequal access to fresh food
    (c) Remove structural barriers affecting access to nutritious food
    (d) Communicate ingredient and serving information
25. The tone is best described as:
    (a) Balanced and explanatory
    (b) A technical criticism of the food-processing industry
    (c) A measured explanation of both the usefulness and limits of labelling
    (d) An appeal to consumers to reject packaged food altogether

Passage I. India’s Aditya-L1 mission is designed to study the Sun from a vantage point near the first Sun–Earth Lagrange point, commonly called L1. A spacecraft placed in a halo orbit around this region can observe the Sun for extended periods with relatively few interruptions. The mission carries instruments intended to examine different aspects of solar activity, including the photosphere, chromosphere and corona, as well as particles and magnetic fields in the space around Earth. Studying the Sun is important because solar eruptions can affect satellites, communication systems and power infrastructure. The mission does not travel to the Sun’s surface; instead, it observes the Sun remotely. Its scientific objective is to improve understanding of solar processes and the conditions that produce space weather.

The mission’s instruments are designed to observe different features of the solar environment. Some examine the visible and ultraviolet regions of the spectrum, while others measure particles and magnetic fields. Combining these observations can help researchers investigate how solar activity develops and how energy moves through the Sun’s atmosphere. The instruments do not all answer the same question, which is why coordinated observation is valuable.

Solar activity can affect conditions in space around Earth. Events such as solar flares and coronal mass ejections may disturb satellites, communication systems and power infrastructure. Studying the Sun can improve scientific understanding and contribute to space-weather forecasting, though a research mission does not make every event predictable. The location near L1 offers a useful vantage point, but the spacecraft must still operate its instruments, transmit data and maintain its orbit. The mission’s significance lies both in the observations it produces and in the knowledge gained from designing and operating a complex scientific spacecraft.

26. Aditya-L1 is primarily intended to study:
    (a) The Earth's upper atmosphere
    (b) The Sun
    (c) The Sun and the processes occurring in its atmosphere
    (d) The magnetic environment of the Moon
27. The mission’s observation point is near:
    (a) Sun–Earth L1
    (b) A stable orbit around the Earth directly above the equator
    (c) The region near the first Sun–Earth Lagrange point
    (d) A trajectory that repeatedly passes through the Sun's corona
28. Why is studying solar activity important?
    (a) It enables the spacecraft to prevent solar eruptions
    (b) Solar events can affect technological systems
    (c) Solar disturbances can disrupt infrastructure and space-based systems
    (d) It allows scientists to control the Earth's magnetic field
29. Aditya-L1 studies the Sun:
    (a) Through instruments carried by a probe that enters the solar atmosphere
    (b) Remotely using instruments
    (c) Through remote observation using specialised instruments
    (d) By collecting material from the Sun's visible surface
30. The passage identifies the mission’s broader purpose as improving understanding of:
    (a) The long-term behaviour of ocean and atmospheric currents
    (b) The internal structure of the Earth's core
    (c) Space weather
    (d) The processes that influence conditions in space around Earth

Passage II. The G20 is a forum of major advanced and emerging economies that discusses international economic cooperation. Its members account for a substantial share of global output, trade and population. The

forum does not operate as a world government and its decisions are generally reached through consensus rather than being directly enforceable as domestic law. Its agenda has expanded over time to include issues such as climate change, development, financial stability, health and digital cooperation. The presidency rotates among members, allowing each host to shape priorities for its year while continuing work on issues carried forward from previous meetings. The importance of the G20 lies partly in bringing different economic and political perspectives into a common discussion, although reaching agreement can be difficult.

Because the G20 is a forum rather than a treaty-based world authority, its influence often comes through agenda-setting, coordination and political commitment. A shared statement can signal the direction in which major economies intend to move, but domestic institutions must translate those intentions into policy. Members may disagree because their economic conditions, development priorities and political systems differ. Consensus can make an outcome more broadly acceptable, while also limiting how specific or ambitious the language becomes.

The forum's membership and outreach arrangements are intended to bring a range of perspectives into discussion. Nevertheless, participation does not erase differences in bargaining power, and countries outside the group may be affected by decisions made within it. The value of a summit should therefore be assessed not only by the wording of its declaration but by whether follow-up work occurs. Coordinated action can be useful on problems that cross borders, yet it depends on sustained cooperation after leaders leave the meeting. The G20's role is best understood as a platform for collective problem-solving, not as a substitute for national government or other international institutions.

31. The G20 is best described as:
    (a) An institution empowered to legislate for participating States
    (b) A forum for international economic cooperation
    (c) A platform where major economies coordinate on shared international concerns
    (d) A permanent financial regulator supervising national central banks
32. G20 decisions are generally:
    (a) Legally binding rules that automatically become national law
    (b) Reached through consensus and not automatically binding as domestic law
    (c) Political understandings reached through discussion and consensus
    (d) Decisions issued by a permanent executive secretariat
33. Which issue is mentioned as part of the G20 agenda?
    (a) Financial stability
    (b) The settlement of individual commercial disputes
    (c) International financial stability and economic coordination
    (d) The administration of domestic criminal justice
34. The presidency of the G20:
    (a) Is assigned to the largest economy on a permanent basis
    (b) Rotates among members
    (c) Passes from one member to another under a rotating arrangement
    (d) Is elected by the UN General Assembly
35. The passage suggests agreement within the G20 can be difficult because:
    (a) Members have different perspectives
    (b) Members have different national circumstances and policy priorities
    (c) The forum lacks participation by emerging economies
    (d) Its agenda is confined to a single technical subject

Passage III. The Constitution of India establishes a parliamentary system in which the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. The President is the formal head of the Union executive, while the Prime Minister leads the government and advises the President on the exercise of many executive functions. The Lok Sabha is directly elected by the people, whereas the Rajya Sabha represents the States and Union

Territories through its composition and method of election. Parliament's functions include making laws, approving public expenditure and holding the executive accountable. These roles are connected: a government must retain the confidence of the Lok Sabha to continue in office. The system combines representative government with constitutional limits and institutional checks.

The relationship between the executive and legislature is shaped by both constitutional rules and political practice. A government that commands a majority in the Lok Sabha can ordinarily secure the passage of legislation, but parliamentary debate, committees and questions provide avenues for scrutiny. The opposition's role is not limited to opposing every proposal; it can ask for explanations, identify unintended effects and bring issues to public attention. The effectiveness of scrutiny also depends on the time and information available to members.

Collective responsibility means that the Council of Ministers is answerable to the Lok Sabha as a body. If it loses the confidence of the House, it cannot continue in office in the ordinary way. The President's formal position must be understood within this parliamentary structure, rather than as an independent political mandate comparable to that of an elected executive president. Constitutional conventions help make the written provisions work in practice. The arrangement seeks to combine a stable executive with democratic accountability, although the balance can be affected by party discipline, the size of the majority and the quality of parliamentary deliberation.

36. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to:
    (a) The President acting independently of Parliament
    (b) Lok Sabha
    (c) The Lok Sabha, to which the Council of Ministers is collectively answerable
    (d) Both Houses jointly through an annual confidence vote
37. Who leads the Union government?
    (a) The President, as the elected political head of the executive
    (b) Prime Minister
    (c) The Prime Minister, who heads the government
    (d) The Cabinet Secretary, as the senior civil servant
38. The Lok Sabha is:
    (a) Directly elected by the people
    (b) A chamber whose members are selected by State legislatures
    (c) A directly elected House representing the people
    (d) A body composed principally of nominated constitutional experts
39. Which is a function of Parliament mentioned in the passage?
    (a) Approving public expenditure
    (b) Reviewing the constitutionality of every executive decision
    (c) Authorising public expenditure and scrutinising the executive
    (d) Selecting the judges of all subordinate courts
40. The government must retain the confidence of:
    (a) The confidence of a majority in the Rajya Sabha
    (b) The Lok Sabha
    (c) The continuing confidence of the Lok Sabha
    (d) The approval of the Supreme Court in each parliamentary session

Passage IV. The Reserve Bank of India is India's central bank and performs several functions connected with monetary and financial stability. It issues banknotes, manages monetary policy and regulates aspects of the banking system. The policy rate used by the RBI can influence borrowing costs across the economy, although the effect on prices and growth depends on many factors. When inflation is persistently high, tighter monetary policy may help reduce demand pressures; however, it can also make borrowing more expensive. Monetary policy therefore involves balancing price stability with broader economic conditions. The RBI also works to

maintain confidence in payment and settlement systems, which are essential for the movement of money between individuals, businesses and financial institutions.

Monetary policy operates with delays and does not affect every household or business in the same way. A change in the policy rate may influence banks' lending and deposit rates, which in turn can affect consumption, investment and demand. However, the transmission depends on factors such as liquidity, competition among lenders, expectations and the condition of borrowers. Inflation may also be influenced by supply disruptions, weather, fuel prices or international developments that interest-rate changes cannot directly resolve.

The central bank must therefore assess several indicators rather than respond mechanically to one figure. Price stability is important because unpredictable inflation can weaken purchasing power and make planning difficult. At the same time, policy decisions can influence economic activity and employment. Communication is part of the process: explaining the reasoning behind a decision can help shape expectations. The RBI's responsibilities also include regulation and financial-system oversight, so its work extends beyond setting a rate. Its effectiveness depends on credible institutions, reliable data and a careful assessment of both current conditions and future risks.

41. The RBI is:
    (a) India's central bank
    (b) A statutory regulator of private insurance companies
    (c) India's central monetary authority
    (d) A public-sector commercial lender
42. Which function is mentioned in the passage?
    (a) Issuing banknotes
    (b) Determining the outcome of general elections
    (c) Issuing banknotes as part of its central-bank responsibilities
    (d) Approving the annual financial statement of the Union
43. A policy rate change may influence:
    (a) The level of customs duties on imported goods
    (b) The cost at which banks and borrowers obtain funds
    (c) Borrowing costs
    (d) The number of bank branches permitted in each district
44. Tighter monetary policy may help address:
    (a) Persistent high inflation
    (b) A temporary shortage of foreign exchange reserves in every circumstance
    (c) Persistent inflationary pressure in the economy
    (d) A decline in the number of commercial banks
45. The passage describes payment systems as important because they:
    (a) Move money among people, businesses and institutions
    (b) They determine how the Union government allocates tax revenue
    (c) They facilitate transfers and settlements between economic participants
    (d) They replace the need for regulated banking institutions

Passage V. The International Solar Alliance was launched as a cooperative platform to promote solar energy deployment, particularly among countries located between the Tropics. Its work includes encouraging investment, sharing knowledge and supporting projects that can make solar power more accessible. Solar energy offers the possibility of reducing dependence on fossil fuels, but its expansion also requires planning for grid connections, storage, financing and the availability of suitable technology. International cooperation can help address some of these challenges, especially where individual countries face high costs or limited technical capacity. An alliance cannot itself guarantee that every project will succeed; national policies, local conditions and implementation remain important.

Solar power's expansion depends on more than the availability of sunlight. Projects require financing, suitable land or rooftops, transmission infrastructure, storage or other ways to manage variability, and rules that support reliable investment. For some countries, the cost of capital can be a greater barrier than the price of solar panels. Cooperation can help share technical knowledge and bring together governments, development institutions and private investors.

The Alliance's collaborative approach recognises that countries begin from different positions. A small island state, a large industrial economy and a rural community may need different solutions. Training local workers and developing maintenance capacity can be as important as installing equipment. Solar energy can reduce reliance on fossil fuels and improve access to electricity, but projects should also consider land use, recycling and the stability of the wider grid. International cooperation is most useful when it supports locally appropriate plans rather than assuming that one model can be applied everywhere.

46. The International Solar Alliance promotes:
    (a) Solar energy deployment
    (b) The expansion and adoption of solar power through cooperation
    (c) The exclusive development of large hydroelectric projects
    (d) The replacement of national electricity regulators with a common authority
47. The alliance was particularly directed toward cooperation among countries:
    (a) Between the Tropics
    (b) Countries whose territories lie wholly within the Arctic Circle
    (c) Countries situated in the region between the Tropics
    (d) Only countries that have already achieved universal electricity access
48. Which challenge to solar expansion is mentioned?
    (a) Grid connections and storage
    (b) The need to coordinate generation with transmission and storage
    (c) The absence of any usable solar technology in developing economies
    (d) The inability of solar installations to operate outside tropical climates
49. International cooperation may help countries by:
    (a) Removing the need for domestic energy policy
    (b) Sharing knowledge and supporting investment
    (c) Facilitating investment and the exchange of technical expertise
    (d) Ensuring that all participating projects achieve commercial success
50. The passage's view of the alliance is that:
    (a) It has authority to implement energy projects in every member country
    (b) Its activities are limited to issuing non-binding declarations
    (c) It can assist, but implementation and local conditions still matter
    (d) It can support national efforts, but outcomes depend on local execution

Passage VI. The Right to Information framework in India is intended to promote transparency and accountability in public authorities. It allows citizens to seek information held by public bodies, subject to specified exemptions. The law recognises that disclosure can help people understand how decisions are made and how public resources are used. At the same time, some information may be protected, for example where disclosure would affect national security or certain privacy interests. The system depends on public authorities maintaining records and responding within the prescribed process. Access to information is therefore not merely a right to obtain documents; it is also a mechanism through which citizens can participate more meaningfully in public life.

The right is not unlimited. Certain information may be withheld under statutory exemptions, and authorities may need to assess whether disclosure would harm a protected interest. The existence of an exemption does not make every record automatically secret; the legal framework may require consideration of the specific information and applicable public-interest principles. Procedures and time limits matter because a right that is delayed indefinitely may be of little practical value.

The process also depends on institutions being able to locate records and respond accurately. Record management, trained officials and clear guidance can make the system more effective. Applicants may use information to understand public spending, examine the reasons for a decision or identify gaps in service delivery. However, access to documents does not by itself guarantee accountability: information must be interpreted, and concerns may need to be taken to oversight bodies, courts or the public. Transparency is thus one part of a broader structure of democratic participation and administrative responsibility.

51. The RTI framework seeks to promote:
    (a) Uniformity in all administrative decisions regardless of context
    (b) Transparency and accountability
    (c) Openness in public administration and responsibility for official action
    (d) The transfer of public records to private organisations
52. RTI requests may be subject to:
    (a) Specified exemptions
    (b) A general prohibition on requests involving government expenditure
    (c) Legal exceptions that protect specified categories of information
    (d) An unrestricted right to obtain every record held by any person
53. The passage gives which example of protected information?
    (a) Certain national security information
    (b) Information whose disclosure could affect a protected security interest
    (c) Routine details of every public procurement exercise
    (d) The published schedule of a public authority's meetings
54. Effective RTI depends partly on authorities:
    (a) Maintaining records and responding through the prescribed process
    (b) Keeping usable records and processing applications according to law
    (c) Restricting access to records through informal departmental practice
    (d) Responding only when a court directs disclosure
55. The passage characterises access to information as a way for citizens to:
    (a) Exercise direct control over the day-to-day work of public bodies
    (b) Displace the functions of elected legislative institutions
    (c) Participate more meaningfully in public life
    (d) Engage with public affairs on a more informed basis

Legal Reasoning

Passage I. A writ of certiorari may be issued by a superior court to quash an order made by a lower court, tribunal or public authority where the decision suffers from a recognised legal defect. The remedy is concerned with the legality of the decision-making process and jurisdiction, rather than simply whether the reviewing court would have reached the same conclusion. A tribunal may commit an error by acting beyond its authority, failing to follow a mandatory procedure or deciding a matter in a manner prohibited by law. Certiorari is not ordinarily used to substitute a fresh factual assessment for that of the body authorised to decide. The availability of another remedy may be relevant, but it does not invariably exclude writ jurisdiction. The court must examine the nature of the defect and the legal framework governing the decision.

The reviewing court does not ordinarily conduct a fresh trial or substitute its preferred conclusion merely because another view is possible. The distinction between an error within jurisdiction and a decision made without lawful authority is important. A tribunal may be empowered to decide a dispute, yet still commit a defect by ignoring a mandatory procedure, acting beyond its statutory limits or denying a fair opportunity to be heard. The precise grounds depend on the governing law and the nature of the decision.

Certiorari is therefore a supervisory remedy. It helps ensure that public power is exercised according to law, while respecting the role assigned to the original decision-maker. If every disagreement about facts or merits became grounds for quashing an order, the reviewing court could effectively replace the statutory body. Conversely, a narrow approach that ignores serious legal defects could leave unlawful decisions uncorrected. The remedy requires attention to both the limits of authority and the procedural standards that make decision-making legitimate.

56. Certiorari is primarily used to:
    (a) Quash a legally defective decision
    (b) To reconsider the merits of every disputed finding
    (c) To set aside an order affected by a recognised legal flaw
    (d) To compensate a party for financial loss caused by a tribunal
57. The reviewing court generally focuses on:
    (a) Legality and jurisdiction
    (b) Whether the decision-maker acted within legal authority and followed required procedure
    (c) Whether the reviewing judges would have preferred a different factual conclusion
    (d) Whether the outcome has attracted public criticism
58. A tribunal acts unlawfully when it:
    (a) Exceeds its authority
    (b) Decides an issue that the statute places outside its authority
    (c) Provides both parties an opportunity to present their case
    (d) Reaches a conclusion supported by the evidence before it
59. Certiorari is ordinarily not used to:
    (a) Correct a decision made without jurisdiction
    (b) Examine whether a mandatory legal procedure was ignored
    (c) Replace an authorised body’s factual assessment with a fresh one merely because the court disagrees
    (d) Reassess the evidence simply because another factual conclusion seems preferable
60. Which factor may be relevant but is not automatically decisive?
    (a) Availability of another remedy
    (b) Whether the applicant has already approached the media
    (c) The existence of an alternative legal remedy
    (d) Whether the order was made during ordinary court hours

Passage II. A person who causes damage to another’s property may be liable in negligence if the claimant establishes a duty of care, breach, causation and legally recognised damage. The duty requires the defendant to take reasonable care in circumstances where harm is reasonably foreseeable. Breach is assessed by

considering the risk, its likelihood and seriousness, and the burden of precautions. Causation requires more than showing that the defendant behaved carelessly: the breach must have contributed to the damage in the legally relevant way. A defendant may argue that an independent event broke the chain of causation, though not every intervening event has that effect. The claimant's own carelessness may also reduce recovery where the law recognises contributory negligence.

Foreseeability alone does not settle every question of liability. Courts may also consider whether the relationship between the parties supports a duty and whether imposing liability would be appropriate in the circumstances. Once a duty is recognised, breach is assessed against the standard of a reasonable person, taking account of the seriousness of the possible harm, the likelihood of its occurrence and the burden of precautions. A defendant is not expected to eliminate every conceivable risk.

Causation requires a connection between the breach and the damage. Even where careless conduct occurred, the claimant must show that the relevant loss would not have happened in the legally required sense and that it is not too remote. Evidence may include witness accounts, expert opinion and records of the event. These elements prevent negligence from becoming a general system of compensation for every misfortune. The law balances protection against unreasonable risks with the practical reality that people and organisations cannot guarantee that no harm will ever occur.

61. Which is a required element in the negligence claim described?
    (a) Proof that the defendant intended the precise harm
    (b) Duty of care
    (c) A duty requiring reasonable care in the circumstances
    (d) Evidence that the parties had entered a contractual relationship
62. Breach is assessed with regard to:
    (a) Risk and reasonable precautions
    (b) The defendant's conduct measured against the relevant risks and precautions
    (c) Whether the defendant could have prevented every possible accident
    (d) The claimant's conduct considered without reference to the risk
63. Causation requires that the breach:
    (a) Contributed to the damage in a legally relevant way
    (b) Was the sole possible cause of the loss in every case
    (c) Had a legally sufficient connection with the damage claimed
    (d) Was accompanied by an admission of fault
64. An intervening event:
    (a) Necessarily ends the chain of legal responsibility
    (b) May or may not break the chain, depending on its nature
    (c) Breaks the chain only if its nature and effect justify that conclusion
    (d) Has no bearing on the assessment once a breach is established
65. Contributory negligence may:
    (a) Reduce the claimant's recovery
    (b) May lead to an adjustment in the amount recoverable
    (c) Automatically absolves the defendant of all responsibility
    (d) Converts the civil claim into a criminal prosecution

Passage III. Under the law of contract, an agreement may be void where consent is not free. Consent may be affected by coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation or certain mistakes. Coercion involves conduct that unlawfully compels a person to enter an agreement. Undue influence may arise where one party is in a position to dominate the will of another and uses that position to obtain an unfair advantage. Fraud involves intentional deception, while misrepresentation may occur without such intention. The legal consequence depends on the particular defect and applicable provisions. A court must examine the relationship between the

parties, the statements or conduct involved and whether the defect materially affected consent; it cannot assume that every unequal bargain is automatically invalid.

The law examines the circumstances rather than relying only on the label attached to an agreement. A person may technically sign a document yet have acted under pressure or because of a misleading statement. The distinction between fraud and misrepresentation can turn on the state of mind and the nature of the representation, while undue influence focuses on the relationship and the ability to dominate another's will. The relevant legal consequences may differ, so identifying the precise ground matters.

A claim that consent was not free must be supported by facts. Courts may consider the parties' relationship, the conduct before the agreement, the information available and whether the transaction appears unusual. The principle protects genuine choice without making every unequal bargain invalid. Parties often have different levels of experience or bargaining power, but inequality alone does not necessarily establish a legally recognised defect. The law seeks to distinguish ordinary negotiation from circumstances in which a person's decision was improperly obtained.

66. Consent may be affected by:
    (a) Coercion or misrepresentation
    (b) Fraud or a material misrepresentation
    (c) A disparity in the parties' commercial experience alone
    (d) The fact that the parties chose to sign a written instrument
67. Undue influence may involve:
    (a) Taking advantage of a relationship that permits domination of another's decision
    (b) Dominating another's will to obtain unfair advantage
    (c) Obtaining a better price through ordinary bargaining
    (d) Entering an agreement without independent legal advice in every case
68. Fraud is distinguished from misrepresentation in the passage by:
    (a) Intentional deception
    (b) The presence or absence of deliberate deception
    (c) Whether the statement was made in a written instrument
    (d) Whether the representation concerned the price of the subject matter
69. A court should examine whether the defect:
    (a) Materially affected consent
    (b) Was sufficiently serious to affect the decision to agree
    (c) Was made before any negotiations began
    (d) Was known to a person who was not a party to the agreement
70. The passage says an unequal bargain is:
    (a) Is invalid whenever one party receives a less favourable bargain
    (b) Not automatically invalid merely because it is unequal
    (c) Does not become invalid merely because the parties' bargaining positions differ
    (d) Is enforceable only if both parties receive equal economic value

Passage IV. A person who lawfully possesses land may, in certain circumstances, use reasonable force to remove a trespasser. The privilege is limited by the requirement that the force be necessary and proportionate to the situation. A landowner is not entitled to inflict serious injury merely to protect a minor property interest where less harmful means are reasonably available. The law also distinguishes between preventing an imminent entry and retaliating after the trespass has ended. If a person uses force that exceeds the permitted limit, the excess may give rise to civil or criminal liability. The precise assessment depends on the facts, including the immediacy of the threat, the conduct of the trespasser and the nature of the response.

The assessment of reasonable force is sensitive to the circumstances at the time, including the nature of the intrusion, the immediacy of the threat and the options available. A person need not always wait for a trespasser

to cause damage, but neither does ownership create an unrestricted licence to punish. Force used to remove someone from land is conceptually different from force used after the danger has passed. The latter may be retaliatory rather than protective.

The law's emphasis on necessity and proportionality reflects the importance of both property and bodily security. A minor intrusion ordinarily cannot justify a response likely to cause grave injury. Where a safe and practical alternative exists, it may weigh against the use of greater force. The facts can be difficult to assess in a rapidly developing situation, and legal standards are applied with attention to that context. The underlying principle is that lawful possession permits reasonable protection, not unlimited violence.

71. The land possessor may use force to:
    (a) Remove a trespasser where reasonable and lawful
    (b) Use proportionate measures to end an unlawful intrusion
    (c) Use force to impose a penalty for an earlier entry
    (d) Use any level of force once ownership has been established
72. Force used must be:
    (a) Determined solely by the landowner's subjective sense of anger
    (b) Permitted whenever the property is of substantial value
    (c) Necessary and proportionate
    (d) Limited by necessity and proportionality in the circumstances
73. Serious injury to protect a minor property interest may be:
    (a) Unjustified where less harmful means are available
    (b) May be excessive if a less harmful and reasonable response was available
    (c) Is justified whenever the possessor has legal title
    (d) Must be used before requesting assistance from authorities
74. The law distinguishes prevention from:
    (a) Retaliation after trespass has ended
    (b) The exercise of lawful possession
    (c) Retaliatory action taken after the immediate intrusion has ended
    (d) The use of proportionate steps to prevent an entry
75. Excessive force may result in:
    (a) A transfer of title to the trespasser
    (b) Civil or criminal liability
    (c) Possible civil or criminal consequences for the person using it
    (d) A complete defence to any subsequent claim

Passage V. A consumer contract may contain an unfair term where the term creates a significant imbalance in the parties' rights and obligations to the detriment of the consumer, contrary to the applicable legal standard. The assessment may consider the nature of the product or service, the circumstances in which the term was agreed and the other terms of the contract. A term written in clear language is not necessarily fair merely because the consumer could read it. Conversely, a term that appears one-sided may be justified in context if it reflects a legitimate and proportionate arrangement. Consumer protection rules aim to address the imbalance that can arise when businesses draft standard terms that individual consumers have little opportunity to negotiate.

Consumer agreements are often presented on a take-it-or-leave-it basis, leaving an individual with little opportunity to negotiate. This does not mean that every standard term is unfair; standardisation can reduce transaction costs and make services available at scale. The concern arises when a term allocates risk or power in a way that is excessive, hidden or difficult to justify. For example, a clause may permit a supplier to change essential terms unilaterally while denying the consumer a meaningful remedy.

Transparency is relevant, but a clearly written term may still be substantively unfair. Conversely, a term that appears strict may be reasonable in light of the service and the parties' legitimate interests. An assessment

should consider the agreement as a whole, not isolate a phrase without context. Consumer protection seeks to correct structural imbalance while preserving workable contracts. Clear disclosure, accessible complaint mechanisms and effective enforcement can complement legal review of particular terms.

76. An unfair term may create:
    (a) A significant imbalance detrimental to the consumer
    (b) A material shift in contractual rights and duties against the consumer
    (c) A difference in the parties' commercial experience
    (d) An obligation imposed equally on both contracting parties
77. Which factor may be considered in assessing fairness?
    (a) Whether the consumer negotiated the seller's business model
    (b) Nature of service and circumstances of agreement
    (c) The service involved and the circumstances surrounding acceptance of the term
    (d) Whether the clause appears in the first or last page of the document
78. A clearly written term is:
    (a) Not necessarily fair solely because it is readable
    (b) Fair by definition if its wording is readily understandable
    (c) Potentially unfair despite being expressed in clear language
    (d) Invalid whenever it is included in a standard-form agreement
79. A one-sided term may sometimes be justified if it is:
    (a) Legitimate and proportionate in context
    (b) Supported by a legitimate purpose and proportionate to it
    (c) Concealed in contractual language that consumers are unlikely to notice
    (d) Designed to remove every remedy available to the consumer
80. Consumer protection addresses imbalance where:
    (a) A consumer is given an opportunity to negotiate each clause individually
    (b) The contract is negotiated by parties with identical bargaining power
    (c) Standard terms are drafted with little consumer negotiation
    (d) Standard-form provisions leave consumers with little practical scope to negotiate

Passage VI. Criminal liability ordinarily requires both a prohibited act and the mental element specified for the offence. The required mental state may include intention, knowledge, recklessness or another standard defined by law. The same physical act may attract different legal consequences depending on the accused’s state of mind and the circumstances. However, the prosecution need not prove a particular mental element where the law creates a strict-liability offence, subject to its interpretation. A person’s mental state is often inferred from conduct, surrounding facts and relevant statements, rather than established by direct evidence. The prosecution must prove the elements of the offence to the required standard; suspicion, even strong suspicion, is not itself proof.

The mental element is not identical across all offences. Intention generally concerns a desired consequence or conduct, while knowledge involves awareness of relevant facts or likely consequences. Recklessness may involve consciously taking an unjustified risk, though its precise definition depends on the applicable law. Some offences impose a different standard, and the statute must be examined before assuming that one mental state is required.

Evidence of the mental element is often indirect. A court may infer it from conduct, surrounding circumstances, statements or the way an event unfolded. Such inference must be careful: the fact that harm occurred does not automatically prove that the accused intended it. Distinguishing act and mental state helps ensure that criminal punishment is imposed according to the offence’s legal requirements. It also explains why similar physical conduct can lead to different outcomes depending on the circumstances and the accused’s state of mind.

81. Criminal liability ordinarily requires:
    (a) A prohibited act and the specified mental element
    (b) A prohibited act together with the mental state required by the offence
    (c) Proof of a harmful outcome regardless of the accused's conduct
    (d) A motive that explains why the accused acted
82. The mental element may include:
    (a) The accused's social position or personal reputation
    (b) Intention or knowledge
    (c) Intention, knowledge or another mental standard recognised by law
    (d) The prosecution's belief that the accused acted improperly
83. In strict liability:
    (a) A particular mental element may not need to be proved
    (b) The prosecution may not have to establish a particular mental element
    (c) The prosecution is relieved of proving the prohibited conduct
    (d) Liability arises without any applicable statutory provision
84. Mental state is often inferred from:
    (a) The accused's financial circumstances and public standing
    (b) Conduct and surrounding circumstances
    (c) Conduct, statements and the surrounding circumstances
    (d) A presumption based solely on the seriousness of the harm
85. The passage states that strong suspicion:
    (a) Is not itself proof
    (b) Can support an investigation but cannot replace proof of the offence
    (c) Is sufficient whenever the alleged conduct appears suspicious
    (d) Establishes the required mental state without further evidence

Logical Reasoning

Passage I. A city has introduced a congestion charge for vehicles entering its central business district during peak hours. The policy's stated purpose is to reduce traffic and encourage commuters to use public transport. Early figures show that the number of cars entering the district has declined, while bus ridership has increased. However, some business owners claim that fewer visitors have reduced sales. The city argues that the change will improve air quality and make streets more reliable for deliveries. Whether the policy succeeds should not be judged by traffic counts alone: it also depends on how commuters adapt, whether public transport can accommodate new passengers and how the economic effects are distributed. A carefully designed evaluation would compare outcomes over time and consider both intended benefits and possible costs.

The initial figures are encouraging, but they do not establish that the charge alone caused the change. Commuters may have altered their routes, travelled at different times or shifted to other modes of transport. The city should examine whether congestion has moved to roads outside the charged zone and whether buses have enough capacity to accommodate increased ridership. A reduction in vehicles entering the centre may not mean that total travel has become easier for everyone.

Equity is another consideration. People with flexible work arrangements or convenient public transport may adapt more easily than workers whose shifts begin before services operate. Revenue from the charge could be used to improve transit, but the distribution of benefits and burdens should be assessed. A careful evaluation would compare traffic, travel times, air quality, public transport use and household impacts over a suitable period. Pilot programmes and transparent reporting can help officials adjust the policy rather than treating the first result as conclusive.

86. The author's main position is that the policy should be judged:
    (a) By comparing the charge's revenue with the cost of enforcement alone
    (b) By considering several outcomes, not traffic counts alone
    (c) By assessing transport, environmental and distributional effects together
    (d) By treating the initial fall in central traffic as conclusive proof
87. Which evidence would most strengthen the policy's stated goal?
    (a) More commuters shift to reliable public transport and air quality improves
    (b) Travel surveys show a sustained shift to public transport alongside improved air quality
    (c) Businesses report fewer customers while bus frequency remains unchanged
    (d) Traffic falls inside the zone but rises by an equivalent amount on surrounding roads
88. Which would most weaken the claim that the charge improves access?
    (a) The city adds bus services and reduces waiting times
    (b) Vehicle entries decline while travel times remain stable
    (c) Public transport becomes overcrowded and commuters cannot reach work reliably
    (d) Overcrowded services leave commuters unable to make reliable journeys
89. The passage assumes that:
    (a) Commuter behaviour and transit capacity affect results
    (b) The availability and capacity of alternative transport influence how people respond
    (c) All commuters have similar work schedules and travel options
    (d) A decline in central traffic necessarily means congestion has fallen city-wide
90. The author's approach is best described as:
    (a) Balanced evaluation
    (b) A conditional assessment that weighs benefits against possible costs
    (c) An endorsement based on the policy's stated intentions
    (d) A rejection based only on complaints from businesses

Passage II. A school replaced some traditional examinations with project-based assessment. Teachers reported that students were more engaged and developed stronger research skills. Critics argued that projects could be graded inconsistently and that students with greater access to resources might gain an advantage. The school

responded by introducing common rubrics, providing materials and requiring students to explain their individual contributions. The debate is not simply between examinations and projects. Each method measures some abilities more effectively than others, and each can create incentives that shape how students learn. A sound assessment system should align its methods with learning objectives and include safeguards against unfairness.

Project work can assess skills that a timed examination may not capture, including planning, collaboration, source evaluation and the ability to communicate findings. Yet these advantages depend on how the project is designed. If instructions are vague, students may spend effort guessing what the teacher expects. If group roles are not monitored, some students may do most of the work while others receive the same grade. Access to devices, quiet study space and adult assistance can also differ.

The school's response should therefore combine flexibility with clear standards. Rubrics can explain what is being assessed, and short individual reflections or presentations can help identify each student's contribution. Teachers may provide checkpoints so that problems are noticed before the final submission. Projects need not replace every examination; different forms of assessment can measure different kinds of learning. The relevant question is whether the overall system gives students a fair opportunity to demonstrate understanding and provides dependable evidence of achievement.

91. The passage's main conclusion is that assessment should:
    (a) Give priority to project work regardless of the learning objective
    (b) Align methods with objectives and guard against unfairness
    (c) Choose methods that match intended learning and address unequal opportunities
    (d) Use a single common examination to ensure identical conditions
92. Which change directly addresses inconsistent grading?
    (a) Common rubrics
    (b) A shared marking framework specifying common performance criteria
    (c) An increase in the number of assignments set during the term
    (d) A rule requiring every project to use the same topic
93. Which concern is raised by critics?
    (a) Projects may advantage students with greater resources
    (b) Students with unequal access to resources may not compete on equal terms
    (c) Projects cannot reveal research or communication skills
    (d) Teachers are unable to assess work submitted in groups
94. The passage implies that:
    (a) Different assessment methods measure different abilities
    (b) Assessment design can influence which skills students practise and display
    (c) The most reliable assessment is necessarily the one that takes the least time
    (d) Fairness can be achieved only by eliminating all collaborative work
95. Which evidence would strengthen the school's response?
    (a) A review finds common rubrics reduce grading variation
    (b) A comparison shows that the common criteria produce more consistent marks
    (c) Students submit projects without explaining their individual roles
    (d) The school removes the materials supplied to students

Passage III. A company introduced a four-day workweek without reducing salaries. After six months, employees reported better work-life balance, and the company's output remained broadly stable. Some managers concluded that the shorter week had increased productivity. Yet the trial also included new scheduling software and a reduction in unnecessary meetings. The results therefore cannot establish that fewer workdays alone caused the change. The company plans to compare teams that adopted the new schedule at different times and to track quality, workload and employee turnover. The experience may be promising, but a credible conclusion requires attention to other changes that occurred alongside the policy.

The trial illustrates a familiar problem in evaluating workplace changes: several factors may move together. Employees may become more focused because meetings are reduced, but new software may also remove administrative tasks. The company's output staying stable does not by itself show that each worker became more productive, particularly if demand or the mix of work changed. Employee reports are valuable evidence about well-being, but they should be considered alongside operational measures.

A stronger evaluation would compare similar teams, examine output quality and customer experience, and consider whether the effects persist after the novelty of the arrangement fades. The four-day week may also affect different roles differently. Some jobs require continuous coverage, while others allow work to be reorganised. The policy's success should not be judged solely by a headline productivity figure. It may be worthwhile if it improves well-being without compromising service, but that conclusion requires evidence about both benefits and costs.

96. The passage's central point is that:
    (a) The trial proves that reducing the workweek independently raises output
    (b) Other simultaneous changes make causal conclusions uncertain
    (c) The presence of other workplace changes makes it difficult to isolate the schedule's effect
    (d) The reported improvement in well-being is unrelated to working arrangements
97. Which factor complicates the causal claim?
    (a) New scheduling software and fewer meetings
    (b) The company maintained employees' salaries during the trial
    (c) Scheduling software and meeting reductions were introduced at the same time
    (d) The trial lasted for a period of six months
98. Which evidence would best help test the policy's effect?
    (a) Comparing teams adopting the schedule at different times
    (b) A comparison of teams adopting the arrangement at different points in time
    (c) A survey asking only senior managers whether they support the policy
    (d) A comparison that changes schedules, staffing and workload simultaneously
99. The passage assumes that productivity should be evaluated by:
    (a) Output and other relevant measures such as quality and workload
    (b) The number of working days as the sole measure of performance
    (c) A combination of output, quality, workload and relevant service outcomes
    (d) Employee satisfaction without reference to the work produced
100. The author's attitude is:
    (a) Cautiously interested
    (b) Open to the possibility of benefits while requiring stronger evidence
    (c) Convinced that the policy is the only explanation for stable output
    (d) Dismissive of employee experience as a measure of workplace change

Passage IV. A town is considering replacing some streetlights with lower-energy LED lamps. Supporters say the change will reduce electricity costs and carbon emissions. Residents in a few streets, however, worry that the new lights may be too bright or alter the appearance of the neighbourhood. The council has proposed a pilot programme that measures energy use, visibility and resident feedback before deciding whether to expand the project. A pilot cannot answer every question, but it can reveal practical problems and allow adjustments. The decision should consider both measurable environmental benefits and the experience of people who use the streets at night.

The pilot can help the council test claims before making a city-wide decision. Measurements should include energy use and maintenance costs, but residents' experience also matters. A light that is efficient on paper may create glare if it is poorly directed, while a dimly lit crossing may remain unsafe regardless of the lamp's energy rating. The council can use shielding, spacing and adjustable intensity to respond to different street conditions.

Consultation should be structured so that it does not simply amplify the loudest voices. Residents, pedestrians, cyclists, businesses and people who work at night may experience lighting differently. The council can publish the pilot's criteria in advance and report both positive and negative findings. A phased approach allows modifications and may reduce the risk of committing to a design that performs poorly. The broader objective is not merely to replace equipment, but to balance energy efficiency, safety, environmental impact and neighbourhood character.

101. The council's pilot is intended to:

(a) Assess outcomes before wider implementation

(b) Test practical effects and identify issues before deciding on wider adoption

(c) Secure approval for a city-wide replacement before collecting data

(d) Demonstrate that existing streetlights are necessarily inefficient

102. Which is a concern raised by residents?

(a) The possibility that the new lighting will affect brightness and local character

(b) Brightness and neighbourhood appearance

(c) The risk that LED lamps will increase the use of fossil fuels

(d) The concern that the pilot will eliminate all pedestrian crossings

103. The passage supports the view that decisions should:

(a) Consider environmental measures and resident experience

(b) Give priority to electricity savings because they are objectively measurable

(c) Weigh environmental performance alongside how streets are experienced

(d) Avoid collecting residents' views until the project is complete

104. Which evidence would strengthen the case for expansion?

(a) The pilot shows lower energy use with acceptable visibility and feedback

(b) Measured savings accompany adequate visibility and broadly acceptable public feedback

(c) The council reports savings without assessing lighting conditions

(d) The pilot records increased energy consumption and unresolved glare

105. The pilot is described as useful because it:

(a) It makes a final decision unnecessary in all circumstances

(b) Can reveal problems and allow adjustments

(c) It can expose implementation difficulties while leaving room for refinement

(d) It ensures that every resident will support the chosen design

Passage V. Some employers use automated systems to screen job applications. These systems can process large numbers of applications quickly and may help identify candidates whose experience matches a role. However, a system trained on historical hiring data may reproduce patterns of past discrimination. A candidate may also be rejected because a résumé uses unfamiliar wording, even when the candidate has the required skills. Employers therefore need to evaluate the system's performance, examine outcomes across groups and provide a route for human review. Automation can improve efficiency, but efficiency alone does not establish that a hiring process is fair or accurate.

A screening system may appear neutral because it applies the same computational procedure to every application. Yet its inputs and design choices reflect human decisions. Historical data may contain patterns produced by unequal access to opportunities, and a model can learn proxies for characteristics that employers should not use. Even a system that excludes an explicit protected attribute may rely on correlated information, such as gaps in employment or the institutions an applicant attended.

Employers should therefore examine how the system performs across different groups, explain what information is considered and provide a route for candidates to seek review. Human oversight is meaningful only if reviewers can question the system rather than automatically accepting its ranking. Vendors should disclose enough about the tool for responsible assessment, while protecting legitimate confidential information.

Automation may improve speed, but speed is not the same as fairness. A hiring process should be evaluated by the quality and equity of its decisions, not merely by the number of applications it can process.

106. The passage's main argument is that automated screening:
    (a) Should be assessed for fairness and accuracy as well as efficiency
    (b) Be judged on decision quality and fairness as well as processing speed
    (c) Be adopted without review whenever it reduces recruitment costs
    (d) Be prohibited because automated tools cannot compare qualifications

107. A system may reproduce discrimination because it:
    (a) It may learn patterns embedded in earlier recruitment decisions
    (b) Learns from historical hiring patterns
    (c) It is programmed to select applicants without examining their qualifications
    (d) It uses the same procedure for every application

108. Which safeguard is suggested?
    (a) Review outcomes across groups and allow human review
    (b) Test outcomes for disparate effects and permit meaningful human reconsideration
    (c) Remove experience and qualification requirements from the selection process
    (d) Allow the software provider to make final decisions without employer oversight

109. The passage assumes that:
    (a) A fast process necessarily produces more accurate hiring decisions
    (b) Efficiency does not by itself prove fairness
    (c) A system's efficiency is insufficient evidence that its decisions are equitable
    (d) Human reviewers are incapable of identifying errors in automated rankings

110. Which would most weaken the concern about biased screening?
    (a) A rigorous audit finds consistent accuracy and fair outcomes across groups
    (b) An independent assessment finds comparable accuracy and equitable outcomes across relevant groups
    (c) The employer continues to rely on historic data without testing its effects
    (d) Candidates are denied any opportunity to question an automated rejection

Quantitative Aptitude

PASSAGE I. A cooperative surveyed the daily earnings of workers in four districts. In District A, 120 workers earned an average of ₹450 each per day. In District B, 150 workers earned an average of ₹400. In District C, 100 workers earned an average of ₹520, while in District D, 80 workers earned an average of ₹480. In each district, the survey separately recorded men and women. In District A, 70 men earned ₹500 per day and the remaining workers were women earning ₹380. In District B, 90 men earned ₹440 and the remaining workers were women earning ₹340. In District C, 60 men earned ₹600 and the remaining workers were women earning ₹400. In District D, 50 men earned ₹520 and the remaining workers were women earning ₹410.

111. In which district is the difference between men's and women's daily wages the greatest?

(a) District A, because its wage gap is larger than the gap in District B

(b) District B, because its workers have the highest combined average wage

(c) District C

(d) District D, because its men's wage is higher than its women's wage

112. What is the total daily wage paid to women workers in District A?

(a) ₹19,000

(b) ₹18,500

(c) ₹19,200

(d) ₹20,500

113. How much do all workers in District B earn in total per day?

(a) ₹60,000

(b) ₹58,000

(c) ₹62,000

(d) ₹66,000

114. What is the ratio of men to women workers in District C?

(a) 3:2

(b) 2:1

(c) 3:4

(d) 5:3

115. If women's daily wage in District D rises by 10%, the new wage is:

(a) ₹440

(b) ₹451

(c) ₹445

(d) ₹462

PASSAGE II. A family has a monthly income of ₹60,000 and allocates 25% to food, 18% to rent, 12% to education, 10% to transport, 8% to healthcare and 7% to other expenses. The remainder is saved. In the following month, the family's income increases by 5%. Its food expenditure increases by 10%, rent remains unchanged in rupee terms, education expenditure increases by 8%, transport expenditure decreases by 5%, healthcare remains unchanged and other expenses increase by ₹500. The family saves whatever remains after these expenses. Assume all percentages in the first month are calculated from the original income.

116. How much does the family save in the first month?

(a) ₹12,000

(b) ₹10,800

(c) ₹14,400

(d) ₹15,000

117. What is the original monthly expenditure on rent?
(a) ₹9,000
(b) ₹10,800
(c) ₹11,400
(d) ₹12,600
118. What is the family’s income in the second month?
(a) ₹62,500
(b) ₹64,000
(c) ₹63,000
(d) ₹65,000
119. What is the new monthly food expenditure?
(a) ₹16,000
(b) ₹16,500
(c) ₹16,200
(d) ₹17,500
120. How much does the family save in the second month?
(a) ₹12,474
(b) ₹12,224
(c) ₹12,500
(d) ₹13,000

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

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

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