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T.B.C.: KMIAS-C- TP/ MOCK TEST-2

Test Booklet Series

TEST BOOKLET
GENERAL STUDIES
PAPER – II – CSAT

A

Time Allowed: Two Hours

Maximum Marks: 200

INSTRUCTIONS

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TURN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS, ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
2. **Please note that it is the candidate's responsibility to encode and fill in the Roll Number and Test Booklet Series A, B, C or D carefully and without any omission or discrepancy at the appropriate places in the OMR Answer Sheet. Any omission discrepancy will render the Answer Sheet liable for rejection.**
3. You have to enter your Roll Number on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. **Do NOT** write *anything else* on the Test Booklet.
4. This Test Booklet contains **80** items (Questions). Each item is printed in **English**. Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response with you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.
5. You have to mark all your responses **ONLY** on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See direction in the answers sheet.
6. **All** items carry equal marks.
7. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer sheet the response to various items in the Test booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the answer sheets as per instruction sent to you with your Admission Certificate.
8. After you have completed filling in all responses on the answer sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to Invigilator **only the Answer Sheet**. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.
9. Sheet for rough work is appended in the Test Booklet at the end.
10. **Penalty for wrong answers:**
THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN THE OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION PAPER.
 - (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, **one-third** of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
 - (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that question.
 - (iii) If a question is left blank, i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be **no penalty** for that question.

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Directions for the following 5 (Five) items:

Read the following five passages and answer the items that follow the passages. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

Passage 1

India's silence on vaccine injuries is a governance deficit that cuts to the heart of constitutional accountability. Vaccination is not merely a personal choice but a **social bargain**: the individual accepts a small, quantifiable risk so that the community is protected from a larger one. The medical literature is unambiguous that serious adverse events, while rare, do occur. If the State derives legitimacy from promoting collective welfare through mandated interventions, it must also bear the duty to remedy harm caused by those interventions. The "doctrine of legitimate expectation" supports this, as citizens who comply with state health directives may legitimately expect not to be abandoned if compliance causes injury.

1. On the basis of the passage given above, the following assumptions have been made:

1. The preservation of collective immunity is a state obligation that can justify the externalization of risk onto individual citizens.
2. A robust no-fault compensation framework is essential for maintaining public trust in large-scale healthcare interventions.
3. Tort law, which requires proof of negligence, is a sufficient legal remedy for victims of rare medical side effects.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (b) 2 only

Explanation: Assumption 2 is valid as the text explicitly states that "trust is built... through transparency and accountability" and that compensation systems correlate with higher vaccine uptake. **Assumption 1 is invalid**

because the author argues the *opposite*: that the state **must NOT** externalize the cost of collective immunity onto the individual but should bear the responsibility. **Assumption 3** is invalid as the passage calls tort law "poorly suited" to the problem because proving fault or negligence is nearly impossible for rare medical events

Passage 2

A harassment allegation in Kerala ended in death, fueling public fury. A video posted by a woman on social media accusing a sales executive, Deepak, of harassment led to his suicide. Deepak's death altered the narrative entirely, sparking a bitter debate on public shaming and the destructive power of social media. While some argue that viral videos are necessary when police are slow to act, others ask whether social media influencers should assume the role of arbiters of justice and whether public opinion should be allowed to determine guilt before an investigation.

2. Based on the passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. Digital platforms have created a parallel system of adjudication that can bypass the procedural safeguards of the formal legal system.
2. The rapid shift in public perception following a tragedy indicates that social media narratives are often reactive rather than evidence-based.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer:(c)Both 1 and 2

Explanation:

Why (c) is RIGHT: Statement 1 is a valid assumption because the author's question about influencers acting as "arbiters of justice" assumes that this parallel system exists and is functioning. **Statement 2** is valid because the author describes how the narrative "altered entirely" and turned into a "battleground" following the suicide,

assuming the public's judgment shifted based on the *event* (the death) rather than new *evidence* of the original incident.

Passage 3

The Supreme Court recently intervened against the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) regarding a social science textbook that presented a lopsided perspective on the Indian judiciary. The chapter focused exclusively on corruption and failings while omitting the judiciary's role in safeguarding the Constitution and fundamental rights. The court noted that exposing young students in their formative years to biased, decontextualized narratives engenders permanent misconceptions and bypasses the safeguards of balanced education. Similar trends are seen in history chapters, where balanced accounts of rulers have been replaced by narratives focusing on communal conflict and "history's darker periods". Such agenda-driven pedagogy undermines constitutional values like fraternity, pluralism, and secularism.

3. Which one of the following is the most logical corollary to the passage given above?

(a) Judiciary should have the final authority to write and approve all history and social science textbooks in India.

(b) The inclusion of negative historical facts in a curriculum is inherently contrary to the development of a scientific temperament.

(c) Preserving the pedagogical integrity of the national curriculum is essential to protecting future generations from political propaganda and ensuring constitutional literacy.

(d) National school curriculums should focus exclusively on vocational skills rather than sensitive subjects like history or law.

Answer: (c) Preserving the pedagogical integrity of the national curriculum is essential to protecting future generations from political propaganda and ensuring constitutional literacy.

Explanation: A corollary is a natural consequence. If biased narratives "poison the minds of future generations" and the court must intervene to "preserve our

constitutional values", the logical consequence is that **protecting pedagogical integrity is essential for constitutional literacy**. Option (a) is an extreme expansion of the court's role (the court set up a committee, it didn't claim the role of author); (b) is incorrect as the text critiques the *omission* of positives to create a "lopsided" view, not the mere existence of negatives; and (d) is not suggested by the text.

Passage 4

Wild animals are destroying crops and adding massively to the economic losses of farmers across India. In many regions, this conflict is a consequence of successful wildlife protection that has increased animal numbers, yet this cannot be an excuse to ignore the desperate plight of the poor. A 2026 study in the Western Ghats revealed that 90 per cent of farmers identified wildlife conflict as their primary production risk, with over 50 per cent of crops damaged by wild boars, peafowl, and elephants. While the government has recently included animal-related losses in the national crop insurance scheme (Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana),

historical data shows that only a tiny fraction of affected farmers actually receive commensurate compensation due to complex bureaucratic procedures. Furthermore, some experts argue that a complete ban on hunting has led wildlife to lose their avoidance behavior around humans, further driving crop raids.

4. Which one of the following statements best reflects the most logical and rational inference that can be made from the passage above?

(a) Agricultural viability in India is increasingly threatened by the unintended consequences of successful conservation policies.

(b) The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana is the only effective mechanism to resolve the economic crisis facing Indian farmers.

(c) Reintroducing controlled hunting is a scientifically proven prerequisite for the survival of the agricultural sector.

(d) Most farmers in India are unable to protect their crops because they lack access to modern fencing technologies and drone-based monitoring.

Answer: (a) Agricultural viability in India is increasingly threatened by the unintended consequences of successful conservation policies.

Explanation: The passage explicitly links the "massive economic losses" of farmers to a "consequence of successful wildlife protection". It notes that 90% of farmers in certain regions now view this as their **primary production risk**. Option (b) is too extreme and noted to have "existing flaws"; option (c) is an expert's opinion mentioned in the text but not the primary inference of the whole passage; option (d) describes a technical aspect of the insurance scheme rather than the core logical conclusion.

Passage 5

Ponzi schemes in 2025, such as the 'AI-powered investment' platforms, rely on the careful manufacture of trust rather than complex financial engineering. They exploit a critical vulnerability: the rising appetite for passive income among individuals whose salaries are stretched by EMIs and household expenses. Even educated investors often fail to question how 84% annual returns are possible when regulated institutions cannot offer

comparable yields. These frauds flourish in regulatory gaps where agencies work in silos, allowing schemes to collapse before effective action begins.

5. Based on the passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. Economic pressure on household budgets decreases the propensity for rational financial skepticism among the middle class.
2. The current legal framework for banning unregulated deposit schemes is insufficient without active inter-agency coordination.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (c) Both 1 and 2

Explanation:

Why (c) is RIGHT: Statement 1 is valid because the author links "stretched salaries" to being "susceptible" and making "emotional decisions" over

rational ones. **Statement 2** is valid because the author states a "law alone is not enough" and critiques agencies for "working in silos," assuming coordination is the necessary missing component

6. Let X, Y, Z, W be four consecutive integers. Consider the following statements:

1. $X * Y * Z * W$ is always divisible by 24.
2. $X^2 + Y^2 + Z^2 + W^2$ is always even.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2**
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

7. Consider the following statements in respect of the sum $S = x + y + z$, where x, y and z are distinct prime numbers each less than 20, Which unit digits of S are not possible?

- (a) 5
- (b) 4
- (c) 7
- (d) None of these**

$$[2 + 3 + 5 = 10 \rightarrow 0$$

$$7 + 11 + 13 = 31 \rightarrow 1$$

$$11 + 13 + 17 = 41 \rightarrow 1$$

$$2 + 11 + 19 = 32 \rightarrow 2$$

$$5 + 7 + 11 = 23 \rightarrow 3$$

$$2 + 5 + 7 = 4 \rightarrow 4$$

$$3 + 5 + 7 = 15 \rightarrow 5$$

$$2 + 3 + 11 = 16 \rightarrow 6$$

$$3 + 5 + 19 = 27 \rightarrow 7$$

$$2 + 3 + 13 = 18 \rightarrow 8$$

$$3 + 5 + 11 = 19 \rightarrow 9]$$

8. "A man has a certain number of small boxes that he wants to pack into parcels. When he packs the boxes in groups of 3, 4, 5, or 6, he is always left with one extra box. However, when he packs them in groups of 7, no boxes are left over. What is the smallest number of boxes he could have?"

- (a) 106
- (b) 301**
- (c) 309
- (d) 400

$$[301 / 7]$$

9. A number gives remainder 7 when divided by 12 and remainder 5 when divided by 7. Find the smallest such number?

- (a) 84
- (b) 19**
- (c) 35
- (d) 105

10. A series of books was published at 5-year intervals. When the sixth book was published the total of the publication years of all six books was 12,075. In which year was the first book published?

- (a) 2015
- (b) 2010
- (c) 2000**
- (d) 2025

$$[2000+2005+2010+2015+2020+2025=12075]$$

11. A milk seller named Kumaran has a container holding 20 litres of pure milk. To increase the quantity, he decides to remove 4 litres of milk and replace it with water. After mixing well, he repeats the same process once more again removing 4 litres of

the new mixture and adding 4 litres of water. Can you find the ratio of milk to water in the container after these two operations?

- (a) 9 : 7
- (b) 16 : 9**
- (c) 81 : 39
- (d) 49 : 25

12. A and B invested Rs.48,000 and Rs.32,000 respectively. A invests for the whole year. B joins later. If A's share of profit is 3 times B's share, after how many months did B join?

- (a) 3 months
- (b) 4 months
- (c) 6 months**
- (d) 9 months

13. One student gets 20% of marks in an examination and fails by 30 marks. Another student secures 32% of marks and gets 42 marks more than that required to pass. The percentage of marks required to pass in that examination will be

- (a) 22% of marks
- (b) 25% of marks**
- (c) 28% of marks
- (d) 30% of marks

14. Consider the following Statements and Conclusions:

Statements:

- I. Some lions are tigers.
- II. Some tigers are panthers.
- III. All panthers are elephants.

Conclusions:

- I. Some elephants are tigers.
- II. All lions being elephants is a possibility.

Which of the above conclusions is/are drawn from the statements?

- (a) I follow
- (b) II follow
- (c) Both I and II follow**
- (d) Neither I nor II follow

15. The value of a machine depreciates every year by 5%. If the present value of the machine be Rs.100,000, its value after 3 years will be nearly

- (a) ₹95,198
- (b) ₹90,376
- (c) ₹87,556
- (d) ₹85,738**

$[100000 \cdot .95 \cdot .95 \cdot .95 = 85,738]$

Directions for the following 5 (Five) items:

Read the following five passages and answer the items that follow the passages. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

Passage 1

India today faces a mounting burden of obesity, with nearly a quarter of Indians classified as overweight. This has created a lucrative therapeutic marketplace for anti-obesity drugs like semaglutide. Pharmaceutical companies have grown adept at navigating advertising constraints through surrogate campaigns—framed as public awareness—that subtly shape public perception without naming specific drugs. Disquietingly, the interval between a drug's introduction and its inclusion in standard treatment protocols by professional medical bodies appears to be shrinking. Meanwhile, one of the fundamental drivers of the epidemic—the rapid expansion of ultra-processed foods—receives comparatively limited attention. Reclaiming the narrative of health demands that medicines be recognised as adjuncts, and not substitutes, for

foundational interventions such as a nourishing diet and lifestyle modification.

16. On the basis of the passage given above, the following assumptions have been made:

1. The commercial interests of the pharmaceutical industry may influence the speed at which clinical guidelines are updated.
2. Direct consumer advertising is the primary cause of the proliferation of metabolic diseases in urban India.
3. Sustaining durable well-being requires a shift from market-driven dependence toward restorative lifestyle interventions.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (c) 1 and 3 only

Explanation: Assumption 1 is valid as the text notes the "shrinking" interval for

inclusion in guidelines and asks if these are shaped by "**forces influencing markets**". Assumption 3 is valid because the author explicitly advocates restoring "**lifestyle modification to the centre of clinical care**" to counter market-driven dependence. Assumption 2 is invalid because the text states prescription medicines **cannot** be directly advertised; instead, companies use "surrogate advertising". Furthermore, the passage identifies "ultra-processed foods" and "sedentary lifestyles" as the drivers, not advertising itself

Passage 2

The findings of the 'Mind the Gender Gap' report indicate that corporate expansion alone is not delivering improved inclusion outcomes. Between 2022-23 and 2024-25, the total workforce across the sample increased by 13.3 per cent, adding more than one million jobs; however, women accounted for only about 18 per cent of this incremental hiring. This challenges the widely held assumption that economic expansion and corporate growth naturally lead to greater inclusion. Without deliberate

hiring strategies, sustained leadership development, and clear accountability at board levels, workforce expansion alone will not resolve long-standing structural imbalances.

17. On the basis of the passage given above, the following assumptions have been made:

1. Organic market growth is an insufficient driver for achieving gender parity in the corporate workforce.
2. Sectoral variations in female participation are primarily a result of cyclical economic fluctuations rather than institutional biases.
3. Transparency in remuneration and senior-level disclosures is essential for sustaining long-term inclusion reforms.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (c) 1 and 3 only

Explanation: Assumption 1 is valid

because the text explicitly states that corporate growth "naturally" leading to inclusion is a challenged assumption and that expansion alone "will not resolve" imbalances. **Assumption 3** is valid as the report reinforces the "importance of transparency at senior levels" as a prerequisite for "meaningful and sustained reform". **Assumption 2 is invalid** because the author identifies the lack of participation as pointing to "structural gaps, rather than cyclical fluctuations"

Passage 3

A recent visit to China offered a view of what scale can achieve: K-12 schools there average 2,800 students, while an average government school in India has just 150. India has ensured access at the elementary level but has failed to consolidate for quality. Composite and consolidated schools are not about efficiency alone; their core purpose is to create real learning environments with one teacher per class and subject specialists. India should transition towards K-8 integrated schools as the default model. This shift could allow each school to reach the minimum enrollment

threshold required for better facilities and multiple academic pathways that move beyond mere exam preparation.

18. Based on the passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. A higher student-to-school ratio is a necessary condition for the sustainable deployment of specialized teaching staff.
2. The current fragmented school model in India is a result of prioritizing geographic proximity over educational quality.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (c) Both 1 and 2

Explanation:

Why (c) is RIGHT: Statement 1 is valid because the author explicitly links "scale" to the ability to have "specialised subject teachers" and "subject specialists to support every child". Without a

"minimum enrolment threshold," this deployment is implied to be unviable.

Statement 2 is valid because the author notes India "succeeded in ensuring access" (proximity) but contrasts this with China's "use of scale to strengthen quality". This assumes that the reason India has so many small schools (150 students avg) is because it focused on *access* at the expense of the *scale* needed for quality.

Passage 4

A story of fire and ice is unfolding across the Indian Himalayas, where forest fires are now climbing to elevations previously thought to be immune. Satellite data shows that fire incidents in high-elevation areas of the western Himalayas have quadrupled over the past decade. This shift reflects a broader climatic trend: the region is warming faster than the rest of India, which alters vegetation patterns and dries the forest floor. Fire-tolerant native species like the Himalayan oak are shrinking, replaced by fire-intolerant invasive pines. This transition from dense, closed-canopy forests to open woodlands not only depletes soil fertility but also triggers

landslides during the monsoon, threatening long-term ecological stability.

19. Which one of the following statements best reflects the crux of the passage?

(a) The quadrupling of forest fires is primarily a result of increased human activity and tourism in the high Himalayas.

(b) Technological interventions in fire suppression are the only way to protect native species from extinction.

(c) Accelerating regional warming is driving a structural and biological transformation of the Himalayan ecosystem.

(d) Invasive pine species are more economically valuable than native oak species in the new climatic regime.

Answer: (c) Explanation: The passage describes a holistic change: fires climbing to new heights, quadrupling in frequency, and changing the **very composition and structure of the forest** (from oak to pine, from canopy to open woodland) due to faster warming. Option (a) ignores the primary climatic

driver; (b) is an extreme "only" statement; and (d) discusses economic value, which is not mentioned in the text.

Passage 5

India's renewable ambitions are rising rapidly, with non-fossil sources now making up half of the installed power capacity. However, a wide gap remains between capacity and actual generation. Karnataka, a renewable pioneer, managed this by re-engineering its consumption patterns to absorb mid-day solar surpluses. By separating agricultural feeders from rural household feeders, the state could supply dedicated daytime power slots for irrigation pumps. Despite this success, challenges remain: surges in renewable generation can cause a "load thrash" on the grid, requiring traditional thermal plants to shut down and restart, which increases their operational wear and tear.

20. Which one of the following is the most logical corollary to the passage given above?

(a) Achieving a total transition to renewable energy requires a move away from state-level planning toward a centralized national grid.

(b) The success of a green energy transition depends as much on the flexibility of consumption and grid management as on increasing generation capacity.

(c) Subsidizing free electricity for rural households is the most effective way to encourage the adoption of solar rooftop panels.

(d) Thermal power plants should be immediately decommissioned to prevent "load thrash" and ensure grid security.

Answer: (b) The success of a green energy transition depends as much on the flexibility of consumption and grid management as on increasing generation capacity.

Explanation: A "corollary" is a natural consequence. The passage highlights that while capacity is high, **generation management** is the real hurdle. Karnataka's success was due to "re-

engineering consumption patterns" (flexibility). The mention of "load thrash" further supports the idea that **grid management** is essential for stability. Option (a) is not discussed; (c) is contradicted by the text, which says free power "removed the financial motivation" for solar; (d) is contradicted by the state's move to secure more coal mines to ensure a "resilient baseload"

21. $27^{27} \cdot 9^{40} \cdot 3^{79}$ is divisible by how many natural numbers less than 10?

(a) 1

(b) 2

(c) 3

(d) More than 3

22. The tens digit is three times the unit's digit. The hundreds digit is equal to the unit's digit plus 2. How many such three-digit numbers are possible?

(a) 1

(b) 2

(c) 3

(d) 4

[200, 331, 462, 593]

23. A natural number N is such that it can be expressed as $N = p + q + r$, where p, q and r are distinct factors of N . How many numbers below 25 have this property?

- (a) 3
- (b) 4**
- (c) 5
- (d) 6

[6,12,18,24]

24. A five-digit number $AB347$ is divisible by 3, and $A + B \leq 4$. How many pairs (A,B) are possible?

- (a) 5**
- (b) 6
- (c) 7
- (d) 8

$[\rightarrow (1,0), (1,3), (2,2), (3,1), (4,0) \rightarrow 5$

Here $(0,1)$ and $(0,4)$ should not be counted, if counted it does not become a 5 digit number.]

25. If $a/b = 2$, $b/c = 3$, $c/d = 4$, $d/e = 3$, $e/f = 2$ and $f/g = 1.5$, what is the value

of $\frac{a+b+c}{e-f+g}$?

- (a) 144**
- (b) 216
- (c) 225
- (d) 120

26. Consider the following series:

2B8, 3E27, 5H125, 7K343, ?

Which one of the following is the missing figure in the series given above?

- (a) 11N1331**
- (b) 11M1331
- (c) 9N729
- (d) 11N2197

[Prime number
+3..
Prime square]

27. Consider the following including the Question and the Statements:

There are 5 members K, L, M, N and O in a family.

Question: What is the relation of L to O ?

Statement-1 : K and L are a married couple.

Statement-2 : M is daughter of K .

Statement-3 : N is the husband of M .

Statement-4 : O is the son of N .

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above Questions and Statements?

- (a) Statement-1, Statement-2 and Statement-3 are sufficient to answer the Question.
- (b) Statement-1, Statement-3 and Statement-4 are sufficient to answer the Question.
- (c) All four statements together are sufficient to answer the Question.
- (d) All four statements are not sufficient to answer the Question.**

Answer: O is the grandson of L. The gender of L is not determined.

28.A construction work is to be completed in 46 days by 117 men at work, 8 hours being the working period per day. After 33 days, it is found that only $\frac{4}{7}$ of the work is completed. If the working time is increased to 9 hours/day, the number of additional men required to complete the work in 46 days period will be

- (a) 72 men
- (b) 81 men**
- (c) 90 men
- (d) 99 men

29.Consider the following gold articles P, Q, R, S and T with different weights :

- P weighs twice as much as Q
- Q weighs four and a half times as much as R
- R weighs half as much as S
- S weighs half as much as T
- T weighs less than P but more than R

Article T will be lighter in weight than which of the following?

- (a) P and S
- (b) P and R
- (c) P and Q**
- (d) Q and R

30.Eight people A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H are sitting in a Chair, facing the North side. The following conditions are true:

1. A is sitting third from the left end.
2. E is sitting second to the right of A.
3. C is sitting at the right end.
4. B is sitting third from right end.
5. F is sitting third to the left of D.
6. G is sitting to the immediate right of H.

Which of the following statements is/are incorrect?

- (a) B is sitting third from the Right end.
- (b) A is sitting exactly between H and E.
- (c) D is sitting to the immediate right of C.**
- (d) E is sitting second to the left of D.

[H, G, A, F, E, B, D and C

D is sitting to the immediate left of C.]

Directions for the following 5 (Five) items:

Read the following five passages and answer the items that follow the passages. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

Passage 1

The Indian IT sector and government agencies are currently evaluating the implications of "Claude Mythos," an unreleased AI model capable of scanning computer systems for undiscovered security vulnerabilities. While a consortium of American firms has received early access to patch foundational software like the Linux kernel and OpenBSD, the global

availability of such "agentic" models poses a significant risk. Experts warn that if these tools are accessible to all, they could target the "tech stacks" of private firms and government systems like Aadhaar and GST, which often run on older codebases. The removal of social and technical friction in bug-hunting may allow inimical actors to exploit flaws that have remained hidden for decades.

31. On the basis of the passage given above, the following assumptions have been made:

1. The proliferation of advanced AI-driven tools will inevitably lead to the obsolescence of human cybersecurity experts.
2. Foundational digital infrastructure is disproportionately vulnerable to AI-enhanced infiltration due to the persistence of legacy code.
3. International cooperation in "Project Glasswing" provides a sufficient guarantee for the security of Indian digital assets.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (b)2 only

Explanation: Assumption 2 is valid because the passage notes that systems like Aadhaar and GST run on "older codebases" which are "exactly the kinds of systems" where AI models can find decades-old vulnerabilities. Assumption 1 is invalid as the text discusses models working *with* developers and researchers. Assumption 3 is invalid; the text notes no Indian firm is a confirmed partner and that security posture "is entirely on them"

Passage 2

Human-wildlife conflict in the forest fringes of Kollam has become a grim annual fixture. Climatologists point out that **ecosystem fragmentation**, driven by escalating heat, leaves wildlife with dwindling resources, forcing them out of natural habitats and into human

settlements. This crisis is exacerbated by the spread of **invasive flora**, such as Senna trees, which colonise the forest floor and wipe out indigenous plant diversity. Because these invasive species are inedible, animals find themselves in a "**green desert**" with no forage, coupled with drying waterbodies. Traditional strategies like solar fencing and trenches often remain ineffective due to a lack of maintenance and animals' ability to bypass them.

32. On the basis of the passage given above, the following assumptions have been made:

1. Atmospheric changes act as a primary catalyst for the disruption of traditional wildlife corridors.
2. Technological interventions for wildlife mitigation are only effective when integrated with biological and maintenance frameworks.
3. The relocation of human families from forest fringes is the most practical solution to the threat posed by invasive plant species.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only

Explanation:

Assumption 1 is valid as the text links conflict to "**escalating heat each year**" and "**climate change**". **Assumption 2** is valid because the author notes strategies fail due to a "**lack of maintenance and scientific integration**". **Assumption 3** is invalid; while the text mentions families are **considering relocation**, it does not assume this is a solution to the **invasive plant species** problem itself, which is described as a driver of animal movement

Passage 3

Periodic Labour Force Survey data indicate a sharp rise in the rural female labour force participation rate (FLFPR) from 24.6% to 41.5% between 2017–18 and 2022–23. While celebratory narratives attribute this to improved

rural amenities or agricultural growth, the data reveals declining labour requirements in agriculture and stagnant real wages. Mechanisation has further displaced human labour across major crops. Consequently, a significant share of the increase is attributable to unpaid family labour, where households mobilise women's work to reduce production costs amidst volatility. This suggests that the rise in participation may reflect an adaptive response to environmental risk and economic uncertainty—essentially a distress-driven coping strategy—rather than a reflection of expanding economic opportunities.

33. Which of the following statements reflects the most logical and rational inference that can be made from the passage above?

- (a) Mechanisation in Indian agriculture has successfully empowered rural women by creating high-value employment opportunities.
- (b) A rise in female labour participation metrics is an insufficient indicator of economic progress without evaluating

the quality and nature of the employment.

(c) Structural transformations in the farm sector have led to a substitution of male outmigration with unpaid female wage labour.

(d) Improving access to basic rural amenities like piped water is the primary driver of the nearly 70% increase in FLFPR since 2017.

Answer: (b) Explanation: The passage explicitly challenges "celebratory narratives" by highlighting that the rise in FLFPR is "largely distress-driven" and reflected in "unpaid family labour" and "stagnant real earnings". Therefore, the **quality and nature of employment** are the critical missing links in the data. Option (a) is contradicted by the text; (c) is partially mentioned but identifies a symptom rather than the primary inference; and (d) is the "celebratory narrative" the author explicitly scrutinises and questions.

Passage 4

The NITI Aayog's Fiscal Health Index (FHI) prioritises five pillars: expenditure quality, revenue mobilisation, fiscal

prudence, public debt size, and debt sustainability. However, by omitting an assessment of the budget size relative to gross state domestic product, the index privileged fiscal restraint over developmental outcomes. This narrow conception of fiscal health risks conflating it with budget compression, rewarding states that maintain low expenditure regardless of whether such restraint comes at the cost of social-sector commitments. Public spending is not merely a fiscal variable; it is an instrument for reducing inequality and driving structural transformation. A policy bias toward consolidation may undermine long-term development in large states facing sharp resource constraints.

34. On the basis of the passage given above, the following assumptions have been made:

1. A government's capacity to maximise welfare is functionally linked to the relative size of its budget.
2. Fiscal consolidation and debt reduction are inherently incompatible with the objective of long-term economic growth.

3. Ranking frameworks based on fiscal restraint for state performance can inadvertently incentivize contractionary strategies.

Which of the above assumptions are valid?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (c) 1 and 3 only

Explanation: Assumption 1 is valid because the text states the omission of budget size relative to GSDP is an indicator of a government's ability to "maximise welfare". Assumption 3 is valid as the passage warns the FHI "risks incentivising contractionary fiscal strategies". Assumption 2 is invalid because the author argues that restraint is not "always the optimal policy," implying it *could* be optimal in some cases, just not to the exclusion of developmental outcomes in a developing country context

Passage 5

The new VB-G RAM G Act, which aims to replace MGNREGA, shifts from a "demand-driven" approach to "normative funding." Advocates argue this ensures a more equitable distribution of expenditure across States, preventing an imbalance in favor of better-governed southern States. However, if there is a genuine employment guarantee, funding *must* be demand-driven. The shift implies that States will not spend beyond the "normative allocations" determined by the Centre. These allocations are likely to become de facto budget caps, defeating the very purpose of a work guarantee that is supposed to respond to the needs of the poor.

35. Based on the passage, the following assumption has been made:

- (a) Better-governed States utilize social welfare funds more effectively than poorer States.
- (b) The transition to normative funding is a fiscal strategy intended to limit the Central government's total financial liability.

(c) Increasing wage rates in poorer States like Bihar is the only way to resolve the rural unemployment crisis.

(d) Digital technology is a neutral tool that always enhances the transparency of social audit processes.

Answer:(b) The transition to normative funding is a fiscal strategy intended to limit the Central government's total financial liability.

Explanation:

• **Why (b) is RIGHT:** The author notes that "the assumption here is that most States will not spend beyond the 'normative allocations' determined by the Centre" and calls these "de facto budget caps". This logic **assumes** the underlying goal of the policy change is fiscal containment (budget caps) rather than just "equitable distribution."

Why others are WRONG: (a) is an observation, not the assumption of the argument. (c) uses the "**only**" trap; the author suggests it as a "better approach" but not the *only* one. (d) is explicitly challenged by the author

Directions for the next two (02) items that follow:

X is an alloy of copper and zinc. Y is an alloy containing 80% of copper, 4% of zinc and 16% of tin. A fused mass of X and Y is found to contain 74% of copper, 16% of zinc and 10% of tin.

36.What is the percentage of copper in X?

- (a) 60%
- (b) 64%**
- (c) 66%
- (d) 70%

37.What is the percentage of zinc in X?

- (a) 40%
- (b) 36%**
- (c) 34%
- (d) 30%

Directions: Read the following information carefully and answer the question given below:

Amongst five friends Bharat, Charu, Evelyn, Anshu and Danny, each bought a computer for a different price. Bharat

paid more than Charu but less than Evelyn. Anshu paid less than only Danny. Bharat bought the computer for Rs.35,000. The one who paid the maximum paid Rs. 53, 000.

38. Who paid the minimum amount for the computer?

- (a) Anshu
- (b) Charu
- (c) Evelyn
- (d) Either Charu or Bharat

39. For a 5-digit number ABCDE with distinct digits, A is 4 times E. B is the smallest prime number. C is the sum of B and E. D is 0. How many such numbers are possible?

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

[42301]

40. A question is given followed by two statements I and II. Consider the question and the statements:

Question: For a standard dice with 6 faces, which face is opposite of 1?

Statement I: Face 1 is adjacent to faces 2, 3 and 4.

Statement II: 2 is opposite 5.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above question and the statements?

- (a) The question can be answered by using one of the statements alone, but cannot be answered using the other statement alone.
- (b) The question can be answered by using either statement alone.
- (c) **The question can be answered by using both the statements together, but cannot be answered using either statement alone.**
- (d) The question cannot be answered even by using both the statements together.

41. How many integers less than 91 leave a remainder when divided by 91 that is co-prime to 91?

- (a) 91
- (b) 48
- (c) 60
- (d) 72**

[Answer : 72]

42. Which one of the following is the average of all prime numbers between 21 and 55?

- (a) 35.85
- (b) 36.71
- (c) 38**
- (d) 39

[$23+29+31+37+41+43+47+53 = 304/8 = 38$]

43. A shop owner offers the following discount options on an article to a customer:

1. Successive discounts of 15% and 5%, then add VAT of 8%.
2. Successive discounts of 5% and 15%, then add VAT of 8%.

3. Add VAT of 8% first, then successive discounts of 15% and 5%.

Which one of the following is correct?

- (a) 1 only is the best option for the customer.
- (b) 2 only is the best option for the customer.
- (c) 3 only is the best option for the customer.
- (d) All the options are equally good for the customer.**

44. Ravi is walking in a park, starting by facing south. He first turns right and walks 20 meters, then turns right again and walks 10 meters. After that, he turns left and walks 10 meters, followed by a right turn and a 20-meter walk. Finally, he turns right once more and walks 60 meters. After completing all these movements, in which direction is Ravi from his starting point?

- (a) North-East**
- (b) South-East
- (c) North -West
- (d) south-West

45. A metal wire is shaped into a circular ring of radius 28 cm and used as a decorative frame. Later, the same wire is reshaped to make a square photo frame, without cutting or stretching the wire. What will be the area of the square photo frame formed?

- (a) 3080 cm²
- (b) 1232 cm²
- (c) 1936 cm²**
- (d) 2462 cm²

46. Consider the following students in an examination:

1. A scored more than B
2. C scored as much as D
3. E scored less than F
4. B scored more than C
5. F scored less than D

Who scored the lowest?

- (a) E**
- (b) C
- (c) D
- (d) F

[E < F < D = C < B < A]

47. Consider the following :

Value-I: The area of a square with a perimeter of 24 cm.

Value-II: The area of a rectangle with a perimeter of 24 cm and a breadth of 4 cm.

Which one of the following is correct?

- (a) Value-I < Value-II
- (b) Value-I > Value-II**
- (c) Value-I = Value-II
- (d) Value-I = 1.5 x Value-II

48. What is X in the sequence: 12, 15, 21, 24, 30, 33, X?

- (a) 36
- (b) 39**
- (c) 42
- (d) 45

[Each term is the previous term plus the sum of its own digits]

Directions for the following 5 (Five) items:

Read the following five passages and answer the items that follow the passages. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

Passage 1

Recent judicial practices incorporating digitally mediated bail conditions reflect a shift in how liberty is structured. In cases like *Dilraj v State of Rajasthan (2026)*, courts have prohibited smartphone usage and mandated location sharing and full disclosure of digital footprints. These developments suggest that release is no longer defined solely by freedom from physical custody but by compliance with technologically structured supervision. While intended to reduce absconding risks and prison pressure, such conditions create significant friction with the right to privacy under Article 21. By restricting digital autonomy in a society where essential services are mediated through apps, the state effectively punishes the "risk" rather than the act, blurring the distinction between pre-trial

adjudication and post-conviction correction.

49. Which one of the following statements best reflects the crux of the passage?

(a) Digital surveillance is an efficient mechanism for de-congesting Indian prisons.

(b) The right to privacy is absolute and cannot be overridden by any procedural goals of the criminal justice system.

(c) Technologically mediated bail conditions are transforming the nature of liberty into a form of continuous, non-custodial punishment.

(d) The BNSS 2023 provides a clear statutory framework for the mandatory sharing of live locations by undertrials.

Answer: (c) Technologically mediated bail conditions are transforming the nature of liberty into a form of continuous, non-custodial punishment.

Explanation: The passage centers on how release is being "re-defined" through "surveillance-oriented conditions" that reshape freedom without altering the formal doctrine of

release. It explicitly mentions the **blurring of lines between bail and punishment**. Option (a) is a policy goal mentioned but not the core argument; (b) is incorrect as the text notes privacy must meet a "test of proportionality"; (d) is contradicted by the text stating there is a "statutory vacuum" regarding such conditions.

Passage 2

The American university model, shaped by globalisation, prioritises choice-based education and market imperatives. However, the commodification of higher education has produced a "perform-or-perish" entrepreneurial governance that treats education as a market commodity. In the West, this has led to a "diploma divide," where credentialism—the belief that good jobs require higher credentials—erodes the social esteem of those who have not attended college. As degree production outpaces professional vacancies, educational inflation follows. Reorienting the university based on neo-Humboldtian principles, which prioritise academic freedom and research-based teaching over narrow skill acquisition,

could restore the university's role in cultivating critical inquiry.

50. Which one of the following is the most logical and rational corollary to the passage?

(a) Higher education should be entirely privatised to ensure it remains responsive to the shifting demands of the global labour market.

(b) Vocational training and technological expertise are more essential to human development than the cultivation of independent thought.

(c) Sustaining the social relevance of higher education requires delinking academic degrees from employment outcomes to counter credential inflation.

(d) Public investment in research should be restricted to sectors that demonstrate immediate marketable results.

Answer: (c) Sustaining the social relevance of higher education requires delinking academic degrees from employment outcomes to counter credential inflation.

Explanation: The passage suggests that the "expectation that a university degree must guarantee lucrative placement is

the main cause of credential inflation". It explicitly recommends "delinking degrees from employment outcomes" as a "targeted reform" to restore purposeful inquiry. Option (a) is contradicted by the author's cautionary perspective on commercialisation; (b) is contrary to the Humboldtian principles championed in the conclusion; (d) is rejected by the call for "sustained public investment" in areas not driven by "market-based considerations".

Passage 3

Britain's chancellor, Rachel Reeves, has announced a new diplomatic push for "closer alignment" with the European Union. She argues that the era of a globetrotting post-Brexit Britain that could do without Europe is over, as the hit to GDP may be as high as 8%. Britain now risks being "stranded between powerful trading blocs" and must decide where its national interest lies. The government aims for alignment with EU law to be the norm rather than the exception, particularly in energy and agricultural products. While trade deals beyond Europe were once promised as the glittering prize of Brexit, combined

they make less impact on growth than a single planned agricultural deal with the EU.

51. Which one of the following statements best reflects the crux of the passage?

(a) Britain's economic recovery is entirely dependent on joining the Eurozone and adopting the Euro.

(b) The pursuit of global trade autonomy is being superseded by a pragmatic return to regional economic integration to mitigate post-Brexit losses.

(c) The European Union is demanding that Britain adopt all its laws before any agricultural trade deals can be signed.

(d) Britain's refusal to participate in the Iran war is the primary driver for its new alignment with the European Union.

Answer: (b) The pursuit of global trade autonomy is being superseded by a pragmatic return to regional economic integration to mitigate post-Brexit losses.

Explanation: The "crux" is the core message. The passage describes "torching a decade of post-Brexit orthodoxies" in favor of "closer

alignment" because the cost of being outside the bloc has become "intolerable". This is a **pragmatic return to regional integration**. Option (a) is an extreme not mentioned; option (c) is a negotiation detail not stated as a current fact; and option (d) is a specific contributing factor ("Britain has opted for Europe over America... in refusing to take part in the war") but not the central economic message.

Passage 4

The sudden decline in the value of the rupee has shaken markets despite strong growth and low inflation. While India's exchange rate is market-determined, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) intervenes not to peg the value, but to moderate the fall and minimize the cost of sudden shocks. However, the current situation adds a new element—non-economic pressures. The fall is largely driven by capital outflows sparked by fears of 50% tariffs on Indian exports by the U.S. Trade negotiators must reach an early understanding with Washington, as the RBI can only smoothen the slide; it cannot prevent it entirely when driven by such external geopolitical variables.

52. Based on the passage, which of the following is a valid assumption?

1. The efficacy of traditional monetary intervention is limited when currency depreciation is driven by external trade policy shifts.
2. Market-determined exchange rate regimes are structurally incapable of handling non-economic pressures without state-level diplomatic intervention.

Select the correct answer:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (c) Both 1 and 2

Explanation:

Why (c) is RIGHT: Statement 1 is a valid assumption because the author argues that the RBI can only "smoothen the fall" but cannot prevent it, concluding that the "solution... lies in diplomacy". This assumes that monetary tools (like RBI intervention) are not the primary solution for geopolitically driven falls. **Statement 2** is valid because the

author's entire thesis—that negotiators must reach an "early understanding" to stop the outflows—rests on the premise that the market/RBI system alone cannot resolve these "non-economic pressures"

Passage 5

Anthropic recently announced 'Mythos', an AI model capable of finding "hundreds" of severe security vulnerabilities in decades-old software that humans have missed. Anthropic has opted not to release Mythos widely, instead forming 'Project Glasswing' with a select consortium of tech giants to patch foundational systems. The logic is that while Mythos is the first to identify these vulnerabilities, other models with similar capabilities will eventually appear. By granting early access to developers of foundational systems, Anthropic aims to provide a "head start" in plugging security gaps before attackers gain access to Mythos-class models.

53. On the basis of the passage given above, the following assumptions have been made:

1. The proliferation of advanced AI models with bug-hunting capabilities is an inevitable technological trajectory.
2. Defensive cybersecurity strategies must prioritize the protection of foundational digital infrastructure over individual user software.
3. Private AI companies possess a moral obligation to restrict public access to potentially "agentic" software tools.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (b) 1 and 2 only

Explanation: Assumption 1 is valid because the text explicitly states it is "likely that other models with these capabilities will appear eventually". Assumption 2 is valid because Project Glasswing focuses on the "backbone of several other companies" (foundational

systems) to get a "head start". Assumption 3 is invalid; while Anthropic is restricting access, the passage frames this as a "transitional" and "defensive" strategy rather than an underlying assumption of "moral obligation" for all agentic tools

54. Each of four siblings (Anita, Tony, Maria and Jose) is given 5000 to invest in the stock market. Each chooses a different stock. One chooses a utility stock, another automotive stock, another a technology stock, and the other an oil stock.

1. Anita and the owner of the utility stock purchased their shares through an online brokerage, whereas Tony and the owner of the automotive stock did not.

2. The gain in value of Maria's stock is twice the gain in value of the automotive stock.

3. The technology stock is traded on NASDAQ, whereas the stock that Tony bought is traded on the New York Stock Exchange.

From the above clues, match the name of the sibling and stock bought.

(a) Maria: the utility stock; Jose: the automotive stock; Anita: the technology stock; Tony: the oil stock

(b) Maria: the utility stock; Anita: the automotive stock; Jose: the technology stock; Tony: the oil stock

(c) Maria: the utility stock; Tony: the automotive stock; Anita: the technology stock; Jose: the oil stock

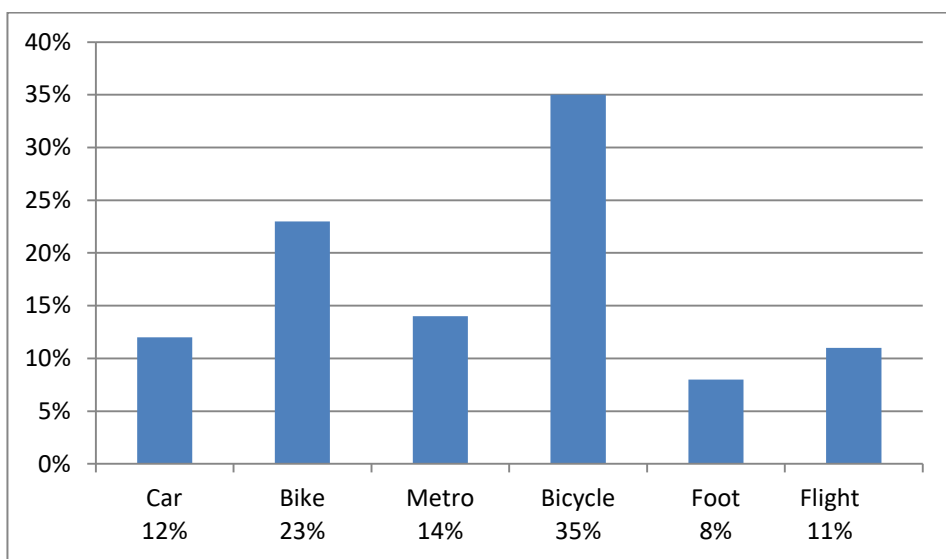
(d) Jose: the utility stock; Maria: the automotive stock; Anita: the technology stock; Tony: the oil stock

Explanation:

	utility stock	automotive stock	technology stock	oil stock
Anita	x	x	yes	x
Tony	x	x	x	yes
Maria	yes	x	x	x
Jose	x	Yes	x	x

Direction for the following Two (2) items as follows

The following chart shows the percentage distribution of different modes of transport in India. Total number of people = 32500; Study the chart carefully and answer the question that follows



55. The number of people who use cars and Metro as modes of transportation is what percent of the total number of people?

- (a) 34%
- (b) **26%**
- (c) 43%
- (d) 25%

[12+14=26]

56. How many people use bikes, foot and flight as a mode of transport?

- (a) 12657
- (b) **12675**
- (c) 13675
- (d) 15000

[39*325= 12675]

57. The number of zeros at the end of $(2^{100} - 2^{99} - 2^{98}) \times (5^{50} - 5^{49} - 5^{48})$

- (a) 98
- (b) 100
- (c) **48**
- (d) None of these

58. If n is a natural number, then what is the number of distinct remainders possible for $2^n + 4^n$ when divided by 7?

- (a) **Two**
- (b) Three
- (c) Four
- (d) Five

[Possible remainders are 6 and 2]

59. In an AP, the ratio of the sum of the first p terms to the sum of the first q terms is $p^2 : q^2$. Which one of the following is correct?

- (a) The first term is equal to the common difference
- (b) The first term is equal to twice the common difference
- (c) **The common difference is equal to twice the first term**
- (d) The first term is equal to square of the common difference

60. In a class of 50 students, 20 students play cricket, 15 students play football and 10 students play both cricket and football. How many students play neither cricket nor football?

- (a) 5
- (b) 10
- (c) 20
- (d) 25

61. In a certain code language '123' means 'bright little boy', '145' means 'tall big boy' and '637' means 'beautiful little flower'. Which one of the following digits in that language imply 'bright'?

- (a) 2
- (b) 3
- (c) 4
- (d) 6

62. Taps X and Y fill at 20 L/min and 12 L/min respectively.

Consider the following statements:

Statement 1: Drain Z drains at 8 L/min.

Statement 2: All three opened together to fill the tank in 10 minutes.

Statement 3: Drain Z alone empties the full tank in 50 minutes.

Which statements are sufficient to determine the tank capacity?

- (a) S2 only
- (b) S1, S2 and S3 are necessary
- (c) Any two out of S1, S2 and S3 are sufficient
- (d) None of the above

63. Ramesh needs to go to the local market to buy some groceries. The market is 12 km from his home. He leaves home at 8:00 AM. For the first part of his journey, he walks at a leisurely pace of 3 km/h for 2 hours. He then takes a short rest of 30 minutes under a tree to refresh himself. After resting, he walks at a faster pace of 4 km/h for the remaining distance. At what time will Ramesh reach the market?

- (a) 12:00 PM
- (b) 2:00 PM
- (c) 11:30 AM
- (d) 1:00 PM

Directions for the following 5 (Five) items:

Read the following five passages and answer the items that follow the passages. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

Passage 1

Social contract theory suggests that individuals sacrifice certain personal liberties to gain the benefits of living in an ordered society. While John Locke prioritized natural rights, he acknowledged that liberty ends where another person's rights begin, and the state can intervene to prevent harm. In the context of a pandemic, refusing vaccination is not merely an expression of freedom but an act of moral negligence, as the risk is externalized onto the vulnerable. Because an unvaccinated carrier poses a direct threat to the natural right to life of others, mandated vaccination becomes a **justifiable defense of social order** and individual lives.

64. On the basis of the passage given above, the following assumptions have been made:

1. The preservation of collective life is a fundamental obligation that can supersede individual bodily autonomy during a crisis.
2. Political authority is derived from a consensus that prioritizes the "general will" over the "law of nature" in all circumstances.
3. Behavioral choices that endanger the safety of others constitute a breach of the implicit agreement between a citizen and the state.

Which of the above assumptions are valid?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (c) 1 and 3 only

Explanation: Assumption 1 is valid as the text argues that protecting the vulnerable outweighs individual reluctance and that mandated vaccination is a defense of lives.

Assumption 3 is valid because the passage states that enjoying society's benefits while refusing duties (like vaccination) that protect others is "**morally negligent**" and "**violates the social contract**". Assumption 2 is invalid because the text notes that Locke and Rousseau *disagree* on the scope of the contract, and Locke still values the law of nature; thus, it is not an assumption that one *always* prioritizes the general will.

Passage 2

Many pundits argue that China seeks global hegemony to displace the United States as the central power. However, a more convincing explanation is that China seeks "**global preeminence**": a position as a "first among equals" where its interests take precedence without requiring it to assume the full responsibilities of leadership borne by the United States since World War II. China benefits from many existing rules and shows little interest in the duties of a hegemon. It complains about the U.S. dollar but proposes an international currency rather than replacing it with the renminbi. It builds a blue-water fleet but does not want the responsibility of

policing global shipping lanes. What Beijing seeks is **status and authority without responsibility**: the assurance that its voice is heard first, without bearing costs that do not align with narrowly defined national interests.

65. Which of the following statements best reflects the most logical and rational inference that can be made from the passage above?

(a) China's ultimate goal is to completely dismantle the existing international financial system to establish a unipolar world.

(b) China's global strategy is characterized by a desire for geopolitical leverage and veto power over international norms rather than a commitment to provide global public goods.

(c) The expansion of the Chinese navy is solely intended to replace the U.S. Navy as the primary guarantor of global maritime security.

(d) China is a status-quo power that is primarily concerned with domestic stability and has no interest in expanding its influence beyond East Asia.

Answer: (b) China's global strategy is characterized by a desire for geopolitical leverage and veto power over international norms rather than a commitment to provide global public goods.

Explanation: The passage states that China seeks "status and authority without responsibility" and wants the power to "revise or veto rules" that conflict with its interests, while showing "little interest in assuming the duties of a hegemon". Option (a) is too extreme; option (c) is contradicted by the text stating China does "not want to take on the responsibility of policing global shipping lanes"; and option (d) is contradicted by the text mentioning China's projected power across "every region of the world"

Passage 3

The India-EU Free Trade Agreement (FTA) recognizes that India is years away from building cutting-edge logic fabrication facilities, such as those manufacturing 2-3 nm chips. Consequently, the deal pivots to "advanced packaging" or "heterogeneous integration." This involves stacking different types of chips—logic, memory,

and sensors—into a single package. This is critical for AI accelerators, which often depend more on how memory is packaged next to the processor than on raw transistor size. By targeting this value-added segment, the EU and India aim to capture a vital part of the supply chain that is significantly less capital-intensive than logic fabrication.

66. Based on the passage, the following assumption has been made:

1. Strategic autonomy in high-technology sectors can be achieved by prioritizing specialized segments of the value chain over base-level manufacturing.
2. The current global technological race in Artificial Intelligence is increasingly dependent on integration architecture rather than mere miniaturization of transistors.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer:(c)Both 1 and 2

Explanation:

Why (c) is RIGHT: Statement 1 is a valid assumption because the author frames the move to "advanced packaging" as a strategic "pivot" to capture the "value-added segment" because base fabrication (2-3 nm) is out of reach. **Statement 2** is valid because the passage explicitly states that AI accelerators "bank more on how memory is packaged... instead of only the raw transistor size". This premise is what makes the India-EU strategy logical.

Passage 4

Despite a high-level freeze in political engagements between New Delhi and Washington in late 2025, technology ties remained curiously immune. Representatives from almost every U.S. technology giant attended the **India AI Impact Summit** in February 2026. U.S. tech titans see India as a top location to set up data centers, sell chips, and tap into the growing market for frontier models. What has mobilized these investments is the confidence that India will remain **largely China-free** in its AI build-out. However, Indian

conglomerates and startups appear comfortable using parts of the U.S. "stack" only as long as they can exercise **optionality**. For tasks specific to the local market, "sovereign" and smaller models developed by Indian firms are already giving global LLMs a run for their money.

67.Which one of the following statements best reflects the crux of the passage?

- (a) The India-U.S. relationship is solely dependent on the personal friendship between their political leaders.
- (b) India's AI ecosystem is characterized by a strategic balance between leveraging global technology stacks and developing indigenous, sovereign capabilities.
- (c) U.S. technology firms are withdrawing from India due to the rise of highly competitive local startups.
- (d) The "Pax Silica" initiative is intended to force India to use only American-made hardware and software.

Answer: (b)India's AI ecosystem is characterized by a strategic balance between leveraging global technology

stacks and developing indigenous, sovereign capabilities.

Explanation: The passage describes how India is a "vital part of the U.S. AI ecosystem" while Indian players insist on "optionality" and develop "sovereign" models. This highlights the **strategic balance** of the partnership. Option (a) is contradicted by the fact that ties remained strong during a political freeze; option (c) is the opposite of what is happening; and option (d) uses the extreme "only," whereas the text suggests a "consensus" and "room to maneuver"

Passage 5

Boethius, writing from prison, argued that neither happiness nor misery operates according to a strict blueprint; rather, they are formed by one's own experience and are **interdependent**. He observed that nothing is miserable except when you think it so, and conversely, all luck is good luck to the man who bears it with **equanimity**. Similarly, Kierkegaard advocated for a contentment that arises from within rather than from external influences whose essential nature is **transient**. He

perceived fleeting satisfactions as reasons for eventual dissatisfaction and advised focusing on eternal things like intellect and truth. This suggests that the reason we are not happy is not a lack of chasing, but a **mistaken conception of what happiness is**.

68. On the basis of the passage given above, the following assumptions have been made:

1. Subjective perception is a more significant determinant of human suffering than objective external circumstances.
2. The pursuit of transient pleasures is a primary barrier to achieving a state of permanent contentment.
3. Silence and solitude are mandatory prerequisites for the development of human intellect.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (b)1 and 2 only

Explanation: Assumption 1 is valid as the text states "nothing is miserable except when you think it so".

Assumption 2 is valid because the author notes that relying on external fortune is "asking for trouble" and that fleeting satisfactions lead to dissatisfaction. Assumption 3 is invalid; while the text mentions Kierkegaard's view that silence and solitude *can help* reach contentment, it does not assume they are "mandatory prerequisites" for intellect itself

69. Which date of July 2078 among the following is Friday?

- (a) 20
- (b) 21
- (c) 22**
- (d) 23

70. At what time between 5 PM and 6 PM will the hands be at right angles? (Mark the closest possible answer)

- (a) 5:40 PM
- (b) 5:10 PM**
- (c) 5:45 PM
- (d) 5:05 PM

[5:10 10/11 Min
5:43 7/11 Min]

71. If the number of selections of r as well as (n+r) things from 5n different things are equal, then what is the value of r?

- (a) n
- (b) 2n**
- (c) 3n
- (d) 4n

$$[{}^{5n}C_r = {}^{5n}C_{n+r}]$$

Key Property of Combinations

$${}^N C_a = {}^N C_b$$

if either $a=b$ or $a+b=N$

$$r+(n+r)=5n$$

$$2r+n=5n$$

$$2r + n = 5n$$

$$2r=4n$$

$$r=2n]$$

72. In a sports meet, 8 teams play each other exactly once. How many total matches are played?

- (a) 14
- (b) 28**
- (c) 56
- (d) 65

73. All possible groups of 3 distinct numbers from among A, B, C, D and E are formed. If the aggregate of sums of numbers of each group is 120, then what is the arithmetic mean of A, B, C, D and E?

- (a) 4
- (b) 5
- (c) 10
- (d) 20

[Set of 3 group from 5 is ${}^5C_3 = 10$

A is appear 6 times in these group ($4C_2 = 6$)

Hence the aggregate of all sums is 120:

$$= 6 (A+B+C+D+E) = 120$$

$$A+B+C+D+E = 20$$

$$\text{Arithmetic mean} = 20/5 = 4]$$

74. Consider the following :

Value-I: Minimum possible value of the product x and y , where x and y are positive integers, $x + y = 16$.

Value-II: Minimum possible value of the product x and y , where x and y are positive integers, $x + y = 11$.

Which one of the following is correct?

- (a) Value-I > Value-II
- (b) Value-I < Value-II
- (c) Value-I = Value-II
- (d) Cannot be determined due to insufficient data

$$[V1 = 8 * 8 = 64$$

$$V2 = 10 * 1 = 10]$$

75. What is X in the sequence: C3, F6, J10, O15, X?

- (a) T20
- (b) U21
- (c) V22
- (d) U23

Directions for the following 5 (Five) items:

Read the following five passages and answer the items that follow the passages. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

Passage 1

For Indian deep-tech start-ups, the patenting process is often a battle rather than a support system. Existing patent

frameworks, such as Section 3(k) of the Indian Patent Act, which prohibits patenting software, were originally designed for physical inventions and have not evolved with AI-driven technological change. This policy hurdle is compounded by a severe shortage of examiners—India has only about 500 examiners against thousands of pending cases—leading to prolonged backlogs. Many start-ups, viewing patents as cost centers rather than value creators, shy away from filing. Yet, to compete globally and attract capital, securing intellectual property (IP) is a necessity, as investors increasingly demand strong patent portfolios before committing funds.

76. On the basis of the passage given above, the following assumptions have been made:

1. A robust IP framework is a prerequisite for a nation's transition into a global leader in cutting-edge technologies.
2. The legislative intent behind Section 3(k) was to specifically hinder the growth of the domestic software industry.

3. Administrative capacity in regulatory bodies is as critical to innovation as the technical capability of the start-ups themselves.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (c) 1 and 3 only

Explanation: Assumption 1 is valid as the text links global competitiveness and capital backing to "strong patent portfolios". Assumption 3 is valid because the passage identifies the "shortage of examiners" (administrative capacity) as a primary reason the patenting process is a "battle" that discourages innovation. Assumption 2 is invalid; the text states the law was "originally designed for physical inventions" and simply hasn't "evolved," rather than suggesting a malicious intent to hinder software

Passage 2

The Mpemba effect—the quirk where hot water freezes faster than cold water—has been identified in the quantum realm, such as single ions suspended with lasers. A new theoretical framework explains that a system pushed farther from equilibrium can find a quicker path back to a steady state. This framework uses quantum information theory to describe how systems evolve based on how they consume specific resources, such as temperature fluctuations.

77. On the basis of the passage given above, the following assumptions have been made:

1. The physical laws governing thermodynamic transitions in classical systems are fundamentally different from those in the quantum realm.
2. A system's rate of return to a steady state is not solely dependent on its initial proximity to that state.
3. Manipulating magnetic asymmetries can potentially accelerate the transition of a quantum system to a target state.

Which of the above assumptions are valid?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only

Explanation: **Assumption 2** is valid because the passage states that systems pushed *farther* from equilibrium (like hot water) can reach a steady state *faster* than those closer to it. **Assumption 3** is valid as the text mentions "magnetic asymmetries" as a resource used to reach a target state faster. Assumption 1 is invalid because the text states that these effects, once thought different, are "actually sort of the same thing" under a common framework

Passage 3

In a fragmenting world, the post-American order might shatter into several regional spheres of influence. The United States could seek strategic insulation by focusing on a **hemispheric empire**—a "Donroe Doctrine"—while

pushing Eurasian allies to take charge of their own defense. In this scenario, global order breaks upon the rocks of power politics as regional masters pressure or topple disobedient clients and rewire flows of trade. However, a world strictly divided into spheres would be a **bruising comedown** for a superpower. If the United States is squeezed out of East Asia's dynamic economies and crucial trade routes, it will surely struggle to compete with China. Global leverage, the author concludes, comes only from **global engagement**.

78. Which one of the following is the most logical corollary to the passage?

(a) A policy of isolationism within the Western Hemisphere will naturally lead to an era of unprecedented global peace.

(b) The abandonment of overseas alliances by a superpower may result in a loss of economic competitiveness that outweighs the savings from reduced military spending.

(c) Regional spheres of influence are the most effective way to protect international law from being undermined by autocracies.

(d) China and Russia will only respect territorial integrity if the United States adopts a predatory approach to its own neighbors.

Answer: (b) The abandonment of overseas alliances by a superpower may result in a loss of economic competitiveness that outweighs the savings from reduced military spending.

Explanation: The passage argues that a spheres-of-influence model is a "bruising comedown" and that losing access to East Asian markets means the U.S. "will surely struggle to compete with China". This supports the **corollary** that isolationism has high **economic costs**. Option (a) is contradicted by the mention of "constant conflict" in such a world; option (c) is contradicted by the statement that "international law disintegrates" in a spheres-based world; and option (d) is an illogical reversal of the text's warning about "rapacious revisionists"

Passage 4

To say that Small Modular Reactors (SMRs) remain a technology of promise rather than proof globally is to state the obvious. Yet India has committed ₹20,000 crore under its Nuclear Energy Mission to develop them. The roadmap includes the development of indigenous designs, including the 220 MWe Bharat Small Modular Reactor, with the broader objective of integrating nuclear power into ambitious programmes such as the national hydrogen mission. SMRs are designed and manufactured in a factory in modular form, allowing for on-site assembly. However, despite all the positives, the global record for SMRs is mixed. Unless a large number of units, potentially dozens or even hundreds, are produced, the cost per unit of electricity may remain elevated. Consequently, critics raise doubts about SMRs' potential for economic viability compared to the astonishing growth rate of renewable energy.

79. Which of the following statements best reflects the most logical and rational inference that can be made from the passage above?

(a) India's transition to a green economy is entirely dependent on the immediate deployment of the Bharat Small Modular Reactor.

(b) Small Modular Reactors are a more cost-effective alternative to wind and solar installations in the current energy market.

(c) The lack of proof for SMR technology globally makes India's ₹20,000 crore investment a definitive "technological detour."

(d) The economic feasibility of India's nuclear energy expansion is contingent upon achieving economies of scale through mass production of modular units.

Answer: (d) The economic feasibility of India's nuclear energy expansion is contingent upon achieving economies of scale through mass production of modular units.

Explanation: The passage explicitly states that "unless a large number of units... are produced, the cost per unit of

electricity may remain elevated". This directly supports the inference that **mass production (economies of scale) is necessary for economic feasibility**. Option (a) is too extreme; option (c) is contradicted by the text stating renewables are developed "at a lower cost"; option (b) ignores the "strategic breakthrough" potential mentioned as an alternative.

Passage 5

President Droupadi Murmu, in her address to Parliament, noted that through the policies of Thomas Macaulay in the 19th century, a sense of inferiority was instilled among the people of India during the colonial period. She stated that for the first time since Independence, the government has shown the courage to "strike a blow on this". Social justice, in this context, means ensuring every citizen exercises full rights without discrimination and moving toward a "Viksit Bharat" by accelerating the "reform express".

80. Based on the passage, which of the following assumption has been made:

1. Educational and administrative policies can exert a lasting influence on the collective psychological state of a nation.
2. The achievement of developed-nation status (Viksit Bharat) is contingent upon the systematic removal of colonial-era cultural legacies.

Select the correct answer:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer:(c)Both 1 and 2

Explanation:

Why (c) is RIGHT: Statement 1 is a valid assumption as the President's claim that Macaulay's policies "instilled a sense of inferiority" assumes that policy can shape national psychology. **Statement 2** is valid because the President links the "courage to strike a blow" on this colonial sense of inferiority directly to the movement toward a "developed India by 2047", assuming the former is a necessary step for the latter.

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