

# THE DAILY CLAT DRILL

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## ENGLISH LANGUAGE &amp; LOGICAL REASONING

## PASSAGE - I

*(Excerpts with edits for narration and clarity, from **The Indian Express**, September 2, 2025)\**

**Based on an article by Prime Minister Narendra Modi**

Prime Minister Narendra Modi, in his statement during the 25th Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) Summit, expressed his gratitude to the leaders of the host nation and extended his congratulations to Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan on their national days.

Over the last twenty-four years, the SCO has played a vital role in linking the extended Eurasian family through a shared platform for dialogue and cooperation. India, as an active member, has contributed to the organisation's constructive growth and has sought to promote a spirit of collaboration and balance within it.

India's engagement with the SCO rests upon three foundational pillars — Security, Connectivity, and Opportunity.

On the question of security, Modi underlined that peace and stability form the foundation of sustainable development. He observed that terrorism, separatism, and extremism continue to pose grave challenges to this path. According to him, terrorism is the greatest threat to humanity — a challenge that transcends national boundaries, and one against which every responsible nation must stand united.

He further noted the contribution of the SCO's Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure (RATS) in strengthening collective security, including India's leadership in a joint anti-terror operation aimed at countering al-Qaeda and affiliated groups. Modi emphasised that India's experiences with decades of terrorism have scarred countless families, and he referred to the attack in Pahalgam as a recent example of terrorism's inhuman face. The attack, he stated, was not merely an assault on one nation but on the conscience of humanity itself.

The Prime Minister's remarks carried a pointed moral question — whether open support for terrorism by certain states could ever be acceptable to the global community. He asserted that “double standards on terrorism are unacceptable” and called upon all nations to unite in condemning terrorism in every form.

Transitioning to the second pillar, connectivity, Modi underscored that while connectivity promotes economic cooperation, it must always respect national sovereignty and regional integrity. He cautioned that infrastructure and trade projects should not create dependency or endanger the geopolitical balance. India's initiatives such as the Chabahar Port and the International North-South Transport Corridor were cited as examples of constructive and inclusive connectivity that strengthens the region rather than dividing it.

Modi also described cultural and educational exchanges, tourism, and people-to-people contact as softer forms of connectivity essential to deepening trust among member states. India's active efforts to promote these within the SCO framework reflected its emphasis on collaboration grounded in mutual respect.

The third pillar, opportunity, represents India's vision of inclusivity and reform. Under India's presidency in 2023, the SCO witnessed the introduction of new areas of cooperation, such as digital inclusion, start-up innovation, traditional medicine, youth empowerment, and Buddhist heritage dialogue. These initiatives reflected India's belief that true multilateralism must be forward-looking, equitable, and representative of all regions — especially the Global South.

Modi argued that confining the aspirations of developing nations to outdated frameworks amounts to denying justice to future generations. He proposed that the SCO should act as a bridge between regions, civilisations, and generations — one that promotes reform, shared responsibility, and a fairer international order.

He noted that the SCO is adapting to address new challenges, such as organised crime, cyber threats, and terrorism, with the establishment of new centres dedicated to these issues. Such developments, according to Modi, reflect the organisation’s capacity to evolve constructively.

In conclusion, he reaffirmed India’s belief that the SCO can play a guiding role in advancing multilateralism and shaping a more inclusive world order. By combining moral clarity on security with inclusive approaches to connectivity and opportunity, the organisation can serve as a bridge of peace, stability, and equitable growth across Eurasia and the Global South.

### **ENGLISH LANGUAGE SECTION :**

1. The author’s overarching argument in the passage can be most accurately stated as which of the following?

- A. The SCO should function primarily as a security bloc to counterbalance Western alliances.
- B. The SCO’s potential lies in its capacity to institutionalise India’s influence in Central Asia.
- C. The SCO must redefine its goals to focus exclusively on economic growth in Eurasia.
- D. The SCO can serve as a transformative platform for inclusive, equitable, and moral multilateralism connecting the Global South and Eurasia.

2. In the author’s framework, the “three pillars” of India’s SCO engagement — security, connectivity, and opportunity — are presented to illustrate which of the following?

- A. India’s attempt to impose its own diplomatic model upon the SCO.
- B. A holistic vision that integrates moral, political, and developmental dimensions of cooperation.
- C. The functional divisions of India’s foreign policy objectives.
- D. The structural limitations within the SCO’s existing charter.

3. The author’s discussion of terrorism reveals that his conception of security is grounded in which of the following assumptions?

- A. True security requires moral consistency and international cooperation beyond military might.
- B. Counterterrorism is effective only when carried out unilaterally by sovereign nations.
- C. Security and morality must remain separate to maintain strategic autonomy.
- D. Terrorism is primarily an internal law-and-order issue, not a global one.

4. What does the author primarily imply by warning that connectivity “must not create dependency or endanger regional balance”?

- A. That infrastructure projects should promote equity rather than reinforce hierarchies of power.
- B. That India’s regional rivals should be prevented from initiating connectivity projects.
- C. That India must withdraw from international trade partnerships to maintain autonomy.
- D. That the SCO should delegate all connectivity decisions to smaller states.

5. Which of the following best describes the tone and rhetorical strategy of the passage?

- A. Defensive and nationalistic, justifying India’s regional leadership.
- B. Visionary and persuasive, merging moral argument with policy discourse.
- C. Analytical and dispassionate, focusing on empirical details of the SCO.
- D. Historical and commemorative, celebrating SCO milestones.

## LOGICAL REASONING SECTION :

6. The author's claim that "double standards on terrorism are unacceptable" most directly depends on which underlying reasoning principle?

- A. Moral norms lose legitimacy when applied selectively by states.
- B. Sovereign states retain the right to define terrorism for themselves.
- C. Political alliances should override moral consistency when dealing with terrorism.
- D. International condemnation of terrorism is effective only if sanctioned by the UN.

7. Which of the following observations, if true, would most strengthen the author's argument regarding inclusive connectivity?

- A. Recent studies show that infrastructure projects built through equitable partnerships increase regional stability and trust.
- B. Evidence indicates that bilateral connectivity initiatives often favour the economically stronger state.
- C. Surveys suggest that global youth are indifferent to issues of sovereignty in connectivity projects.
- D. Statistics reveal that private financing can substitute for regional collaboration in development.

8. Which assumption underlies the author's assertion that the SCO can act as a "bridge" for the Global South?

- A. The Global South seeks an alternative to existing power hierarchies in international politics.
- B. The SCO's success depends solely on India's leadership role.
- C. Regional organisations are inherently more democratic than global institutions.
- D. Economic cooperation automatically produces cultural understanding.

9. If a critic argued that "terrorism can sometimes be justified as a tool of liberation," how would the author most likely respond?

- A. Such reasoning undermines the universality of moral principles and endangers all societies.
- B. Liberation movements and terrorism are distinct categories that should never be confused.
- C. Violence can be legitimised when endorsed by major international organisations.
- D. Political objectives sometimes justify the temporary use of coercive force.

10. Which analogy most closely parallels the reasoning structure of the author's argument?

- A. Using Western educational metrics to evaluate indigenous learning systems misrepresents their goals and outcomes.
- B. Implementing identical environmental laws in all nations ensures fairness and efficiency.
- C. Translating poetry from one language to another preserves its emotional essence perfectly.
- D. Applying uniform taxation systems worldwide would promote equity.

## LEGAL REASONING

### PASSAGE - I

**Disclaimer:** *This passage is adapted from the Information Technology Act, 2000, for academic purposes. Certain aspects have been simplified. Students must rely solely on the principles and reasoning discussed in this passage to answer the following questions.*

The Information Technology Act, 2000 (IT Act) provides India's foundational legal framework for digital communication, e-commerce, and cyber security. It was enacted to ensure that technological growth aligns with the principles of accountability, privacy, and lawful digital conduct.

The Act recognises that digital actions carry legal consequences equivalent to physical acts. It establishes that any online activity causing damage, violating privacy, or spreading obscene or harmful content may invite civil or criminal liability. The principle of "digital accountability" thus extends to every user, institution, and intermediary.

The Act also introduces the concept of electronic evidence, digital signatures, and intermediary responsibility. A platform that allows public content-sharing is an *intermediary*. Intermediaries enjoy conditional safe harbour—they are not liable for third-party content if they act swiftly to remove illegal material once notified by lawful authority. Failure to comply with takedown obligations revokes this protection.

Furthermore, the Act distinguishes between intentional and negligent digital conduct. Even without malicious intent, a user who recklessly compromises another's data security or privacy may be held liable. On the other hand, lawful ethical hacking for research or authorised testing is protected when carried out in good faith and within permitted boundaries.

The Act criminalises serious offences such as identity theft, unauthorised access, data destruction, cyber terrorism, and digital obscenity. It also mandates data protection, requiring entities to handle personal data responsibly and prevent its misuse.

Overall, the IT Act represents the balance between innovation and regulation—encouraging a free digital environment while ensuring that the Internet remains safe, secure, and respectful of individual rights.

**11.** Riya, a college student, creates a public website hosting AI-generated portraits of celebrities, some of which depict them in inappropriate attire. When criticised, she argues that no real images were used, so no privacy violation occurred. The affected individuals claim their dignity and digital identity have been harmed. The authorities seek to determine liability under principles of digital accountability and privacy protection.

Which of the following most accurately applies the reasoning from the passage?

- A. Riya is protected under freedom of creative expression since no real photo was used.
- B. Only real photographs can constitute privacy violations, not AI-generated likenesses.
- C. Since the images were not monetised, no offence is made out.
- D. Riya's conduct violates the principle of digital accountability and privacy protection.

**12.** An online marketplace platform allows users to post advertisements. Several users begin selling counterfeit gadgets under fake brand names. After receiving a government notice, the platform delays action, claiming technical constraints. The authorities allege that the platform cannot rely on safe harbour protection. Which interpretation aligns best with the passage?

- A. Safe harbour automatically applies unless a court order is issued.
- B. The platform loses safe harbour protection for failure to remove unlawful content promptly.
- C. The platform remains immune because the content was user-generated.
- D. Only the counterfeit sellers are responsible, not the platform.

**13.** A tech intern unintentionally deletes a client's confidential data while debugging software. The deletion was accidental but caused substantial financial loss. The client files a claim alleging negligence. The company argues that since there was no malicious intent, there should be no liability.

According to the principle of intentional and negligent digital conduct in the passage, how should liability be determined?

- A. The intern may still be held liable because negligent digital conduct can attract liability.
- B. Liability arises only if intentional harm or profit motive is shown.
- C. Only the company can be liable, not the individual intern.
- D. Since it was an accident, no liability arises.

**14.** A cybersecurity researcher ethically hacks into a financial firm's server after obtaining written consent from the firm's IT head. He later publishes a report detailing security flaws, naming the company but without disclosing personal data. The company sues him for data breach and reputational harm.

Which conclusion is most consistent with the principles in the passage?

- A. The researcher's actions amount to cyber terrorism because financial systems were affected.
- B. The researcher acted in good faith under lawful ethical hacking protections.
- C. The researcher's publication constitutes unlawful disclosure under privacy provisions.
- D. The company's consent cannot protect the researcher from legal action.

**15.** During a political rally, an online news channel broadcasts manipulated footage suggesting a rival leader made hate remarks. The content spreads rapidly, inciting violence. When confronted, the channel claims it merely reposted material already viral on social media.

Applying the Act's principle of digital accountability, which statement is most accurate?

- A. The channel cannot be liable as it didn't create the content.
- B. Liability lies only with the person who first uploaded the video.
- C. The channel is immune under freedom of the press.
- D. The channel remains liable for negligent dissemination of false and harmful digital material.

**16.** A popular streaming service hosts user-generated comedy videos. One video contains deepfake visuals defaming a private citizen. Despite repeated complaints, the platform takes no action for weeks. When sued, it claims safe harbour protection under the IT Act.

Which reasoning, drawn from the passage, determines the outcome?

- A. Safe harbour applies because the platform is not the original creator.
- B. Safe harbour is conditional and revoked if the intermediary fails to act after lawful notification.
- C. The user, not the intermediary, is solely liable for defamation.
- D. Safe harbour protects intermediaries in all circumstances of user content.

**GENERAL KNOWLEDGE**

**Passage-I**

In November 2024, at the Australia-India Annual Summit held on the sidelines of the G20 meeting, Prime Ministers Narendra Modi and Anthony Albanese officially launched the India-Australia Renewable Energy Partnership (also referred to as the Clean Energy Partnership). This elevated agreement superseded the earlier 2022 Letter of Intent on new and renewable energy technology, creating a more structured and expansive framework for bilateral cooperation in the energy and climate sphere.

At its core, the partnership aims to deepen collaboration across multiple priority areas: solar photovoltaic (PV), solar supply chains, green hydrogen, energy storage, circular economy for renewable energy, two-way investment, capacity building, and other areas of shared interest. The joint declaration underscores that the ministers responsible (India's Ministry of New & Renewable Energy and Australia's climate/energy portfolio) will steer implementation, supported by interdepartmental coordination across sectors such as trade, industry, science, research, and education. A special mechanism called the "1.5 Track Dialogue" will bring together stakeholders from government, industry, and research to explore emergent cooperation areas beyond the initial eight domains.

Under the partnership, practical projects have already been mooted. For example, a joint Rooftop Solar Workforce Development initiative may train India's youth—including a pilot plan to train approximately 2,000 women and young people—as skilled solar technicians over 2025–27, using curriculum consistent with international and Australian occupational standards. India's own ambitious PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana, aiming to deploy 10 million rooftop solar systems, is expected to be a vehicle for bilateral cooperation, leveraging Australia's experience in rooftop deployment.

The partnership also seeks to facilitate two-way investment flows, removing regulatory barriers to giga-scale joint ventures in renewable energy projects and allied industries. Private sector participation is explicitly emphasized in the agreement as crucial to scaling technology commercialization and investment. Governance provisions call for regular ministerial meetings (at least one annually), reporting to the Prime Ministers, and use of existing bilateral institutional architectures (notably the Comprehensive Strategic Partnership) to provide continuity. The declaration is non-legally binding, with provisions for amendment by mutual written consent.

In the broader context, this partnership reinforces India and Australia's alignment in the energy transition and their commitment to the Paris Agreement goals. Through strengthened supply chains, sharing of technological expertise, and capacity building, the two countries envision becoming trusted trading partners in the Indo-Pacific's clean energy future. The 5th India-Australia Energy Dialogue held in October 2025 in New Delhi further reaffirmed their ongoing cooperation and the importance of resilient, diversified, and secure clean energy systems.

**17. With reference to the India–Australia Renewable Energy Partnership (IAREP), consider the following statements:**

1. It was launched during the G20 Summit of 2024.
2. It supersedes the 2022 Letter of Intent on New and Renewable Energy Technology.
3. It is a legally binding bilateral treaty registered under Article 102 of the UN Charter.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 3 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 2 only
- D. 1, 2, and 3

**18. The “1.5 Track Dialogue” under the India–Australia Renewable Energy Partnership primarily seeks to:**

1. Involve private sector and research actors in policy exploration.
2. Operate as a binding decision-making forum.
3. Encourage cooperation beyond the eight initial thematic areas.

Select the correct code:

- A. 1 and 3 only      B. 1 and 2 only      C. 2 and 3 only      D. 1, 2 and 3

**19. Which of the following is *not* a focus area under the India–Australia Renewable Energy Partnership?**

1. Solar photovoltaic (PV) and solar supply chains
2. Green hydrogen and energy storage
3. Advanced nuclear fusion research
4. Circular economy for renewable energy

- A. 1 and 2 only      B. 3 only      C. 2 and 4 only      D. 1, 3 and 4 only

**20. The governance mechanism of the India–Australia Renewable Energy Partnership provides for:**

1. Annual ministerial meetings.
2. Reporting to the respective Prime Ministers.
3. Use of Comprehensive Strategic Partnership framework.
4. Legally enforceable dispute settlement clauses.

- A. 1, 2 and 4 only      B. 1 and 4 only      C. 2 and 3 only      D. 1, 2 and 3 only

**21. Which of the following best explains India’s strategic interest in engaging Australia through clean energy collaboration?**

1. Diversifying supply chains away from China.
2. Securing critical minerals for energy transition.
3. Expanding access to clean-tech investment and expertise.
4. Counter-balancing OPEC energy dependence.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- A. 1, 2 and 3 only      B. 1, 3 and 4 only      C. 2 and 4 only      D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

**22. Consider the following statements regarding the Australia-India Critical Minerals Investment Partnership (2023):**

1. It aims to strengthen supply chains for lithium and cobalt.
2. It is co-chaired by India’s Ministry of Mines and Australia’s Department of Industry, Science and Resources.
3. The initiative is entirely independent of clean energy cooperation frameworks.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 3 only      B. 2 and 3 only      C. 1 and 2 only      D. 1, 2 and 3

**23. The India–Australia collaboration on clean energy indirectly supports the goals of which of the following international groupings?**

1. Quad (Quadrilateral Security Dialogue)
2. International Solar Alliance (ISA)
3. Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF)
4. BRICS Clean Energy Forum

Select the correct code:

- A. 1, 2 and 3 only**      **B. 2 and 4 only**      **C. 1 and 4 only**      **D. 1, 2, 3 and 4**

**24. In the context of clean energy trade between India and Australia, which of the following pairs is correctly matched?**

Resource	Primary Significance
1. Lithium	Used in battery storage systems
2. Rare Earth Elements	Used in permanent magnets for wind turbines
3. Coking Coal	Used for solar panel manufacturing

- A. 1 and 3 only**      **B. 1 and 2 only**      **C. 2 and 3 only**      **D. 1, 2 and 3**

**25. Consider the following about the Australia-India Indo-Pacific Oceans Initiative (IPOI):**

1. Its Energy Security Pillar aligns with clean energy transition cooperation.
2. It was launched by Australia in 2019 and joined by India in 2020.
3. The initiative includes themes like maritime ecology, connectivity, and disaster risk reduction.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 2 and 3 only**      **B. 1 and 3 only**      **C. 1 and 2 only**      **D. 1, 2 and 3**

**26. Which of the following best reflects the broader geopolitical significance of the India–Australia Clean Energy Partnership?**

1. It helps both nations assert leadership in the Indo-Pacific’s green supply chains.
2. It counterbalances China’s dominance in solar and battery manufacturing.
3. It aims at creating an Indo-Pacific Clean Energy Corridor.
4. It mandates both countries to align domestic carbon taxes.

Select the correct code:

- A. 1, 2 and 3 only**      **B. 2 and 4 only**      **C. 1 and 3 only**      **D. 1, 2, 3 and 4**

### Passage-II

In September 2023, at the G20 Leaders’ Summit in New Delhi, the governments of India, the United States, United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, France, Germany, Italy and the European Union signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for the India–Middle East–Europe Economic Corridor (IMEC). The project aims to integrate Asia, the Arabian Gulf, and Europe via a multimodal network of rail, maritime, energy, and digital infrastructure.

IMEC is envisioned in two major axes: an “east corridor” that links India to the Gulf states, and a “northern corridor” from the Gulf through the Arabian Peninsula into Jordan, Israel, and Europe, combining rail, shipping, ports, pipelines, and cables. The project is often described as a strategic alternative or complement to China’s Belt and Road Initiative, aiming to diversify global infrastructure architecture and supply-chain routes.

Geographically, the corridor is proposed to pass through the UAE, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Israel, and link to southern European hubs such as Greece, Italy, or through Mediterranean ports like Haifa, Piraeus, and Trieste. Its proponents envision integration of energy networks — including green hydrogen pipelines and electricity cables — and high-speed data links to support digital connectivity.

The corridor is expected to significantly lower transit time and cost for goods moving between India and Europe, bypassing chokepoints such as the Suez Canal, and helping circumvent disruptions from regional conflicts or maritime blockades. According to estimates, the rail segment under IMEC might carry ~46 trains daily, translating to ~1.5 million TEUs (Twenty-foot Equivalent Units) annually, with room for scaling to 3 million TEUs via double-stack rail and expanded port integration.

Economically, some observers estimate that IMEC could boost India's GDP by up to ~1.5 % annually by 2030, further increase trade volumes with Gulf countries by 40 %, and generate millions of direct and indirect jobs in logistics, infrastructure, and allied sectors. However, such optimistic forecasts are tempered by challenges: geopolitical instability (especially conflicts in the Middle East), regulatory obstacles, overlapping territorial claims, and competition from alternative corridors or regional rival proposals.

In the diplomatic domain, IMEC has drawn both enthusiasm and caution. Some European nations—France, Italy, Greece—are vying for the European terminal of the corridor, promoting ports like Trieste, Marseille, or Piraeus. Simultaneously, Turkey has voiced reservations, arguing alternative corridor projects or exclusion from IMEC diminish its transit role in Eurasia. Despite these headwinds, India and its partners continue feasibility studies and diplomatic outreach, viewing IMEC as a potentially transformative axis of intercontinental connectivity in the 21st century.

**27. Which of the following statements are correct about the signatories of the IMEC Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)?**

1. The European Union is a signatory.
2. The United States is a signatory.
3. Japan is a signatory.
4. Saudi Arabia is a signatory.

**A.** 1, 2 and 4 only      **B.** 1 and 3 only      **C.** 2, 3 and 4 only      **D.** 1, 2, 3 and 4

**28. Which of the following infrastructure elements are explicitly intended to be integrated into the IMEC network (as per the MoU and research)?**

1. Ship-to-rail transit (multimodal link)
2. Cable for electricity and digital connectivity
3. Pipeline for clean hydrogen export
4. High-speed passenger rail linking all capitals

**A.** 1, 2 and 3 only      **B.** 1 and 4 only      **C.** 2 and 4 only      **D.** 1, 2, 3 and 4

**29. According to research reports supporting IMEC feasibility, which of the following are projected (or estimated) figures?**

1. Daily rail throughput: 46 trains
2. Annual capacity in TEUs: ~1.5 million (expandable to ~3 million)
3. Trade transit time reduction: ~40%
4. Guaranteed GDP growth increase of 5% annually for India

**A.** 1, 2 and 3 only      **B.** 1, 3 and 4 only      **C.** 2 and 4 only      **D.** 1, 2, 3 and 4

30. Which of the following best captures the *geopolitical rationale* for IMEC, beyond mere connectivity?

1. To provide an alternative to China's Belt & Road Initiative (BRI)
2. To reduce dependency on the Suez Canal route
3. To bypass nations that resist participation (e.g. Turkey)
4. To establish a binding trade union among member states

A. 1, 2 and 3 only      B. 1 and 4 only      C. 2 and 3 only      D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

31. Which of the following statements correctly distinguishes IMEC from BRI (Belt & Road Initiative)?

1. IMEC is based on a non-binding MoU rather than binding treaties.
2. IMEC includes an electric & digital infrastructure component from the start.
3. BRI projects are always publicly funded; IMEC is only privately funded.
4. IMEC was initiated during a G20 summit; BRI was launched unilaterally by China.

A. 1, 2 and 4 only      B. 1 and 2 only      C. 2, 3 and 4 only      D. 1, 3 and 4 only

32. Which of the following outcomes is least likely based on current constraints and critiques of IMEC?

1. IMEC fully bypasses the Suez Canal and becomes dominant in 3 years
2. Turkey objects and pursues rival corridor proposals
3. Regulatory and geopolitical hurdles delay parts of the corridor
4. Energy & digital connectivity components become integral parts

A. 1 only      B. 2 and 3 only      C. 3 only      D. 2, 3 and 4 only

33. Which of the following statements about objections or reactions to IMEC are accurate?

1. Turkey has openly criticized being bypassed by IMEC.
2. Some European countries compete to host the corridor's European terminal.
3. Egypt has no stake in IMEC given its dependence on the Suez Canal.
4. The MoU explicitly commits all signatory nations to not oppose the corridor politically.

A. 1 and 2 only      B. 1, 2 and 3 only      C. 2 and 4 only      D. 1, 3 and 4 only

34. Which of the following medium-term implications of IMEC are plausible (not directly stated in the MoU)?

1. Strengthened India-Europe trade links bypassing chokepoints
2. Increased strategic importance of Israel or Jordan as transit nodes
3. Diminished influence of countries excluded (e.g. Turkey)
4. Uniform tariff regime along the corridor

A. 1, 2 and 3 only      B. 1 and 4 only      C. 2 and 4 only      D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

35. Which of the following would be essential for IMEC's operational success (though not spelled out in the MoU)?

1. Harmonised customs, transit and trade rules across all transit countries
2. Stable political and security environment across route
3. Adequate and predictable financing from both public and private sources
4. A single parliamentary union governing corridor law

A. 1, 2 and 3 only

B. 1 and 4 only

C. 2, 3 and 4 only

D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

36. Which of the following statements draws on updated research and is most credible (though not explicitly in the MoU)?

1. A financing shortfall of ~\$5 billion is projected for minimal operational build-out.
2. The corridor could generate export increases for India in the range of 5–8%.
3. The corridor route length could be about 4,800 km.
4. Turkey will eventually join IMEC as a partner.

A. 1 and 2 only

B. 1, 2 and 3 only

C. 2 and 4 only

D. 1, 3 and 4 only

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**Quantitative Technique**

**Direction : (37 - 41) Study the given information and answer the following question:**

There are total 800 students in a class; respective ratio of boys and girls among them is 9:7. Each student likes one among the four fruits viz. Mango, Litchi, Guava and Banana. 20% of the total number of boys likes Banana.

30% of total number of girls likes Mango. Respective ratio of number of boys who like Banana and number of boys who like Litchi is 3:4. 40% of the total number of students likes Mango. Respective ratio of number of boys and number of girls who like Guava is 1:3. 20% of the total number of girls likes Litchi.

37. Find the respective ratio of number of boys who like Litchi and number of girls who like Guava.

- (A) 7:4                      (B) 8:5                      (C) 6:5                      (D) 4:3

38. Find the difference between total number of students who like Mango and total number of students who like Litchi.

- (A) 130                      (B) 210                      (C) 150                      (D) 220

39. Number of girls who like Mango is what percent more than the number of girls who like Banana?

- (A) 8%                      (B) 7%                      (C) 5%                      (D) 9%

40. Find the average of the number of boys who like Mango and number of boys who like Guava.

- (A) 100                      (B) 120                      (C) 90                      (D) 110

41. Find the sum of total number of students who like Guava and total number of students who like Banana.

- (A) 260                      (B) 250                      (C) 290                      (D) 240

**Direction : (42 - 46) Study the following table carefully and answer the question given below it .**

Marks obtained by six students in five different subjects in annual examination :

Students name	Maths ( 100)	Physics ( 75)	Chemistry (75)	English ( 150)	Biology (50)
A	96	55	42	105	40
B	85	60	51	90	36
C	90	72	63	75	44
D	82	69	57	78	35
E	78	70	66	120	48
F	62	54	45	76	34

42. Marks obtained by C in physics are what % of the average marks obtain in English by all student? (APPROX)

- (A) 75%                      (B) 78%                      (C) 80%                      (D) 84%



43. How many students obtained more marks than average marks obtained in physics by all the student?

- (A) 2                      (B) 4                      (C) 5                      (D) 3

44. Marks obtained by F in physics and English together are what % of the total marks obtained by D in all subject?

( approx.)

- (A) 34%                      (B) 40%                      (C) 36%                      (D) 44%

45. How much % marks got by D in that examination?

- (A) 75%                      (B) 87%                      (C) 67.75%                      (D) 71.33%

46. Find out the ratio of % marks got by A in physics and % marks got by E in English?

- (A) 11:12                      (B) 9:7                      (C) 6:7                      (D) 8:7

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