

CLAT-UG SAMPLE PAPER - 04
ANALYSIS -

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Passage Summary:

1. **Topic:** The passage discusses the success of Asian (especially Indian) students in American colleges and reflects on the “brain drain” problem.
2. **Key Ideas:**
 - Asian students in American colleges outperform both minority and majority (White) students.
 - Many of these students are likely of Indian origin, but they rarely return to India, creating the so-called “brain drain.”
 - Recently, policymakers have reframed this issue as a “brain bank,” suggesting that the expertise of Indians abroad is “deposited” elsewhere, not lost—but primarily benefits the host country (e.g., USA).
 - The author notes that Indians study well abroad because of better facilities, resources, and competition, which may not exist in India.
 - The passage also suggests that India can improve by changing social attitudes—valuing individual talent, encouraging youth, and being generous with appreciation.
3. **Contrast:** The passage contrasts **India** (limited facilities, social pressures) with **the West** (resources, competitive environment), showing why Indian students excel abroad.

Explanation of Answers:

1. **Among the many groups of students in American colleges, Asian students - (b) are most successful academically.**
 - The passage explicitly says Asian students outperform both minority groups and Whites. This shows their academic success.
2. **Talented young Indians studying in America - (d) will not return to pursue their careers in India.**

- “It is unlikely that these talented youngsters will come back to India” directly supports this answer.
3. **‘Brain bank’ idea → (c) is a new way of looking at the role of qualified Indians living abroad.**
- Policymakers are reinterpreting “brain drain” as “brain bank,” a shift in perception, not a literal solution or new problem.
4. **Brain bank limitations → (a) a bank’s services go mainly to those near it.**
- The passage says the skills of Asians “will mainly help the USA.” Like a neighborhood bank, the benefits are local.
5. **Non-resident Indians’ contributions to India → (c) can benefit other Asian countries, as a by-product.**
- The author states the benefits to India or other countries are secondary, incidental, or by-products of their work abroad.
6. **Performance of Indians in the West → (d) is better than what it would have been if they had studied in India.**
- The passage: “The Asians whose accomplishments News Week records would have probably had a very different tale if they had studied in India.”
7. **High competition in America → (a) helps them overcome their lazy habits.**
- “The need to prove themselves... and the competition... must have cured mental and physical laziness.”
8. **Conditions that make the West attractive → (c) can be created if our attitudes and values change.**
- The author says India could replicate some conditions if social attitudes towards youth and individuality change.
9. **Making the situation in India better → (c) to give appreciation and not be tightfisted.**
- The passage suggests encouraging youth and being generous with appreciation: “We might also learn to be less liberal with blame and less tightfisted with appreciation.”

1. **Topic:** Concussions in football and high-impact sports can lead to **chronic traumatic encephalopathy (CTE)**, a severe degenerative brain disorder.

2. **Key Points:**

- Concussions can cause **short-term symptoms** (dizziness, nausea, drowsiness) but **long-term effects** are more dangerous (depression, memory loss, aggression, suicide, homicide).
- Athletes, especially in football, are most affected.
- The **NFL has introduced stricter safety regulations** and concussion assessments.
- **Amateur and youth leagues** remain vulnerable due to lack of proper regulations, education, and awareness.
- **Media and fans** contribute to the problem by glorifying aggressive and dangerous hits.
- Proper tackling techniques and early education are essential to prevent injuries.

Question Explanations:

10. Based on the passage, all of the following statements are true except → (c) NFL officials have done little to address the problem of CTE. ✓

- Wrong statement: The passage mentions NFL **revised safety regulations** and concussion assessments.
- (a), (b), and (d) are supported by the text.

11. Factors contributing to CTE in amateur players: → (d) II and III only ✓

- II: Lack of education about head injury dangers. ✓
- III: Desire to emulate professionals. ✓
- I (inconsistent safety regulations for all levels) is partly mentioned but not explicitly as a cause.

12. Synonym for "LAUDABLE" → (a) Praiseworthy ✓

- "Laudable" means deserving praise.

13. Author's tone in the final paragraph → (d) Insistent ✓

- The author urges media, fans, and players to change behavior—repetitive emphasis shows insistence.

14. Antonym for "EXALTS" → (a) Mitigates ✓

- "Exalts" = glorifies, praises; "mitigates" = reduces, diminishes.

15. In describing the sports media, the author emphasizes its → (d) Danger ✓

- Media's glorification of brutal hits encourages risky behavior in athletes.

16. Sports highlights TV programs are an example of → (c) I and II only ✓

- I: Media glorifies violence. ✓
- II: Amateurs learn to imitate professionals. ✓
- III is not directly stated; approval of professionals is not the focus here.

Passage Summary:

1. Topic: Topophilia – the emotional bond between people and place – and its complexities.

2. Key Points:

- **Yi-Fu Tuan** defined topophilia as the affective connection to places.
- Emotional responses to environments vary by culture, gender, race, history, and sensory factors.
- **Types of topophilic responses:**
 - 1. Aesthetic appreciation** – visual beauty of new or ordinary landscapes.
 - 2. Acquired attachment** – emotional bonds to familiar places, homes, or workplaces.
 - 3. Tactile/olfactory delight** – pleasure in the feel, smell, and atmosphere of a place.
- **Architectural relevance:** Urban planners and architects attempt to design meaningful spaces (new urbanism), but topophilia is **elusive and difficult to design or quantify**.
- **Dark side of place attachment:** Topophobia – fear or dread of places; patriotism and social exclusivism can be forms of negative topophilic connection.

Question Explanations:

17. The word “topophobia” → (a) to represent a feeling of dread towards particular spaces and places.

- The passage explicitly says: “landscapes of fear cast a dark shadow... or topophobia.”

18. Statement consistent with the passage → (c) Patriotism, usually seen as a positive feeling, is presented by the author as a darker form of topophilia.

- The author contrasts positive topophilia with darker forms like patriotism used by elites.
- (a) is wrong because tactile/olfactory is only one form, not the most fundamental.
- (b) is wrong because ties vary greatly, not little.
- (d) is speculative and not stated.

19. Example of “Residents of upscale residential developments” → (b) social exclusivism practised by such residents in order to enforce a sense of racial or class superiority.

- The passage says these residents “maintain their community’s distinct identity... by reinforcing class and racial differences.”

20. Meaning of “Topophilia is difficult to design for and impossible to quantify” → (a) People’s responses to their environment are usually subjective and therefore, cannot be rendered in design.

- Topophilia is deeply personal and variable, so no standard design or measurement can fully capture it.

Passage Summary:

- The author reflects on **the evolution of the internet** from a place of self-expression to a platform inducing alienation and self-consciousness.
- Social media, while promising connection and freedom, **pushes people toward performative behavior**: presenting idealized versions of themselves.
- Online platforms create a **feedback loop** where reward mechanisms (likes, shares, followers) **replace offline rewards** and magnify self-centered behavior.
- The passage critiques how the internet **shapes personal identity and social interaction**.

Question Explanations:

21. Which can be inferred? → B. The internet can be used to cause harm

- The passage says the internet’s potential “lay in the realm of misuse” and describes alienation, self-consciousness, and performative madness.
- Other options are not clearly supported:
 - “Expanded very slowly” – wrong; it expanded at “time-lapse speed.”
 - “The internet is addictive” – implied but not explicitly stated.
 - “Main purpose of social media is to dissuade people from showing off” – opposite; it encourages showing off.

22. Statements that are ‘truisms’, except → Only time can tell what the future holds.

- Truisms are widely accepted, self-evident ideas.
- The other three are presented as common observations about the internet.

23. Which comes closest to “first at a mechanical level... later on as an encoded instinct” → The way we use the internet says a lot about who we are.

- The passage is about how online behavior reflects self-presentation and identity.

24. Which is a metaphor? → All the above

- “Village of the internet,” “feverish, electric, unliveable hell,” and “three-ring circus...” are all metaphorical descriptions.

25. Category of this writing → Non-fiction essay

- It is an analytical reflection, expressing personal insights and cultural critique.

LEGAL REASONING

Passage Summary:

- **Medical negligence** = breach of duty (act or omission) causing injury to a patient.
- **Burden of proof** usually lies on the plaintiff, but in medical negligence, proving fault can be difficult.
- **Res Ipsa Loquitur** (“the thing speaks for itself”) is an **evidentiary rule**:
 - Plaintiff presents circumstantial evidence that implies negligence.

- **Burden of proof shifts to defendant, who must show they were not negligent.**



- It is **not a rule of law**, but a **rule of evidence**, helping the plaintiff in proving negligence.

Question Explanations:

26. Statements I & II → (c) Both Statements I and II are correct

- Statement I: Correct – “Res Ipsa Loquitur” literally means “the thing speaks for itself.”
- Statement II: Correct – The doctrine shifts the burden of proof from plaintiff to defendant.

27. Which cannot be attributed? → (c) The defendant is not under any obligation to the plaintiff in the case of medical negligence.

- Incorrect because **doctors have a duty of care** to patients.
- The other options (a, b, d) are all explicitly stated in the passage.

28. Cho v. Kempler case → (a) Yes

- Facial nerve injury from surgery is **obvious and severe**, implying negligence.
- Circumstantial evidence alone can shift the burden → **Res Ipsa Loquitur applies.**

29. Baby carried away by a cat → (a) Yes, it was because of their negligence that the cat carried away the baby.

- The hospital staff **failed in duty of care**, even though the operation succeeded.
- Negligence is about **overall responsibility for patient safety**, not just the surgery.

30. Applicability of Res Ipsa Loquitur → (a) Case I

- Case I: Leaving a watch inside a patient is **obvious negligence** → Res Ipsa Loquitur applies.
- Case II: Excess anesthesia did not cause harm → no obvious negligence, so Res Ipsa Loquitur does **not** apply.

Explanation of the Passage on Medical Negligence & Res Ipsa Loquitur

1. What is Medical Negligence?

The passage begins by saying that medical negligence is a common problem in medical practice.

It cites the case *Jacob Mathew v. State of Punjab*, where the court defined negligence as:

- a **breach of duty** that one person owes to another
- this breach can be by an **act** (doing something wrong) or an **omission** (not doing something one should do)
- this duty of care is owed especially by doctors to patients
- if the breach causes **injury**, it amounts to negligence

So medical negligence = a medical practitioner failing in their duty of care toward a patient.

2. Why is proving medical negligence difficult?

In most legal cases, the **plaintiff (injured person)** must prove that the defendant was negligent.

But in medical negligence cases:

- the patient often doesn't know what happened inside the operation theatre,
- the doctor has more knowledge and control,
- evidence is hard for the patient to gather.

Thus, courts recognise the difficulty for patients.

3. Introduction of the Doctrine of *Res Ipsa Loquitur*

To help plaintiffs, the court uses a special doctrine called **Res Ipsa Loquitur** (Latin for “**the thing speaks for itself**”).

What it means:

The plaintiff **does not have to prove** the exact negligent act.

Instead, the plaintiff only needs to show:

- **Certain circumstantial facts**
- That such an accident **would not normally happen without negligence**

Once the plaintiff does this, the **burden of proof shifts to the doctor**.

Now the doctor must prove:

“This accident could have happened even without negligence.”

This is the opposite of normal cases where the plaintiff must prove everything.

Thus, it is a **rule of evidence**, not a rule of law.

4. Importance of *Res Ipsa Loquitur*

- It gives an “upper hand” to the plaintiff
- It protects patients in cases where evidence is under the doctor’s control
- It is an **exception** to the general rule that the plaintiff must prove negligence

Common examples:

- Sponge left inside stomach after surgery
- Wrong limb amputated
- Operation instruments left inside the body

In such cases, negligence “speaks for itself.”

31. Marriage conditioned on money from bride’s parents

Correct answer: (c) A will not succeed since the contract is void, its object being against the law.

Explanation:

A contract where marriage is exchanged for money is:

- **Against public policy,**
- **Immoral,**
- And considered similar to **dowry**, which is unlawful.

So under **Rule A**, the object is unlawful - contract void.

32. Surety demands ₹50,000 deposited in his account

Correct answer: (a) The contract will be void since its effect is to defeat the provisions of the Cr.P.C.

Explanation:

Bail surety must be a genuine assurance to the court.
If A deposits ₹50,000 with B, then B is taking no real risk.
This defeats the purpose of the bail law (CrPC).

Therefore, under **Rule A**, the object defeats the purpose of law → contract is void.

33. Hindu couple contracting that children cannot inherit father's ancestral property

Correct answer: (b) The contract will be void since it is opposed to the personal laws of the parties.

Explanation:

Under Hindu law, ancestral property rights **cannot be taken away by agreement**. The clause violates personal law → opposed to public policy → void under Rule A.

(Children need not be parties; the issue is illegality.)

34. 12 bidders colluding to limit bids at IPL auction

Correct answer: (b) The contract will be void since the object of the contract is to cause a loss to the BCCI.

Explanation:

This is **collusive bidding** / bid rigging, which is:

- Fraudulent,
- Opposed to public policy,
- Intended to cause loss to BCCI.

So under **Rule A**, unlawful object → contract void.

35. Agreement to sell A's "entire share of ancestral property" without survey numbers

Correct answer: (d) The contract is valid since there is clarity about the property being sold.

Explanation:

Under Rule B, an agreement is void only if it is **uncertain and cannot be made certain**.

Here:



- “Entire share of ancestral property” is **certain and identifiable.**

Explanation of the Passage on Section 411 IPC

The passage explains **what counts as an offence** under Section 411 of the Indian Penal Code and clarifies several important conditions through examples.

1. What Section 411 IPC Punishes

A person is guilty under Section 411 if:

1. They **dishonestly receive or retain stolen property,**
2. **Knowing or having reason to believe** that the property is stolen.

They can be punished with imprisonment up to **3 years**, or fine, or both.

2. Mere Possession is NOT Enough

Just having a stolen item **is not a crime.**

You



receive

must

it

dishonestly,

also:



retain

it

dishonestly,

AND

- ✓ know it is stolen or have reason to believe it is stolen.

Difference Between Dishonest Reception and Dishonest Retention

Dishonest Reception

- At the moment the person receives the property, they **already know it is stolen.**

Dishonest Retention

- The person receives it innocently, but **later finds out it is stolen** and still keeps it.

Example:

MAANSAROVAR

- If A gives B a stolen watch, and B does not know it is stolen at the time of receiving - **Not guilty of receiving**
- If B later learns it is stolen but still keeps it - **Guilty of retaining**

Thus, the **timing of knowledge** matters.

3. Simply Keeping Stolen Property is Not Always a Crime

Neither the thief nor the receiver becomes guilty of “retaining stolen property” if they merely **continue possessing it** without dishonest intention or guilty knowledge.

4. When Stolen Goods Are No Longer Considered “Stolen”

If:

- the stolen goods are **restored to the true owner**, and
- the owner **returns them to the thief** for some specific purpose (e.g., selling it),

→ Then the goods **stop being stolen goods**.

So, any person receiving the goods after that cannot be convicted under Section 411—even if they know about the earlier theft.

This is because the **owner’s consent** breaks the chain of theft.

5. Good-faith Purchase Does Not Give Ownership

If someone buys a stolen item **in good faith**, they **do not become the owner**. The original owner still has the right to the property.

6. Acquittal of Thief Does NOT Protect the Receiver

Even if the **thief is acquitted**, the person who bought the stolen item **knowing it was stolen** can still be convicted under Section 411.

Example from the passage:

- A child (age 9) steals a necklace.
- Child is acquitted due to young age.

- The buyer who knew it was stolen is still guilty.

This

shows:

The guilt of the receiver is independent of the guilt of the thief.

7. Example of Four People Accused Together

If A, B, C, D are accused of murder + theft:

- All four acquitted of murder
- A and B acquitted of Section 411
- But C and D convicted of Section 411 because they **had possession of stolen money**

This

means:

Possession of stolen goods with guilty knowledge = Section 411 applies, even if murder is not proved.

8. Important Requirement of Section 411

For Section 411 to apply:
Someone else must have been in possession of the stolen item **before** the accused got it.
This ensures India does not punish a person for possessing his own property.

36. Is Y guilty?

Correct Answer: (b) No

Explanation:

To be guilty under Section 411, a person must:

1. Dishonestly receive or retain stolen property, AND
3. Know or have reason to believe that it is stolen.

Here, Y **believes the property belongs to X**, so he has **no guilty knowledge**.
Therefore, he is **not guilty**.

37. Is Z liable?

Correct Answer: (b) No

Explanation:

The passage clearly says:

MAANSAROVAR

If stolen goods are restored to the owner, and the owner returns them to the thief to sell, **they are no longer stolen goods**, and the third person cannot be convicted even if he knows they were stolen.

Here:

- A (owner) recovered the property
- A returned it to X
- Therefore, the property **stops being “stolen property”**
- **Z cannot be punished**, even though he knew of the theft

So Z is **not guilty**.

38. Is Y guilty even though X was acquitted?

Correct Answer: (a) Yes

Explanation:

The passage explicitly states:

The acquittal of the thief is **not a bar** to convicting the receiver.

Also, an example is given:

- A child thief is acquitted
- The receiver is still guilty

Here Y **knew the jewellery was stolen**, so he is guilty **regardless of X’s acquittal**.

39. Does X acquire ownership of stolen property bought in good faith?

Correct Answer: (b) No

Explanation:

The passage says:

If a person buys in good faith a property which has been stolen, **he does NOT acquire ownership**.

So even though X acted in good faith, the **true owner retains ownership**.

40. Which statement is true?

MAANSAROVAR

Law

Correct Answer: (d) All of the above

Explanation:

All three statements are directly supported by the passage:

- ✓(a) Section 411 requires another person to have possession of the property before the accused → **True**
- ✓ (b) Mere possession is not enough; must be dishonest + knowledge → **True**
- ✓(c) Receiver is punished like the thief → **True**

Thus, **all statements are correct.**

Explanation of the Passage on Vicarious Liability

Vicarious liability = liability of one person for the wrongful act of another because of a special relationship (usually **master–servant**).

Master–Servant

- Servant works **under the control** and directions of the master.
- Master is **liable** for:
 - torts committed **in the course of employment,**
 - or those expressly **authorised.**

Independent Contractor

- Works for payment but is **not under control.**
- Master is **NOT liable** for his torts.

Explanation of the Passage: Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act

The passage explains:

Why the DMR Act was enacted

Many advertisements falsely promise miracle cures for



- sexual problems
- height increase
- venereal diseases
- neurological disorders
- other conditions

These false ads cause:

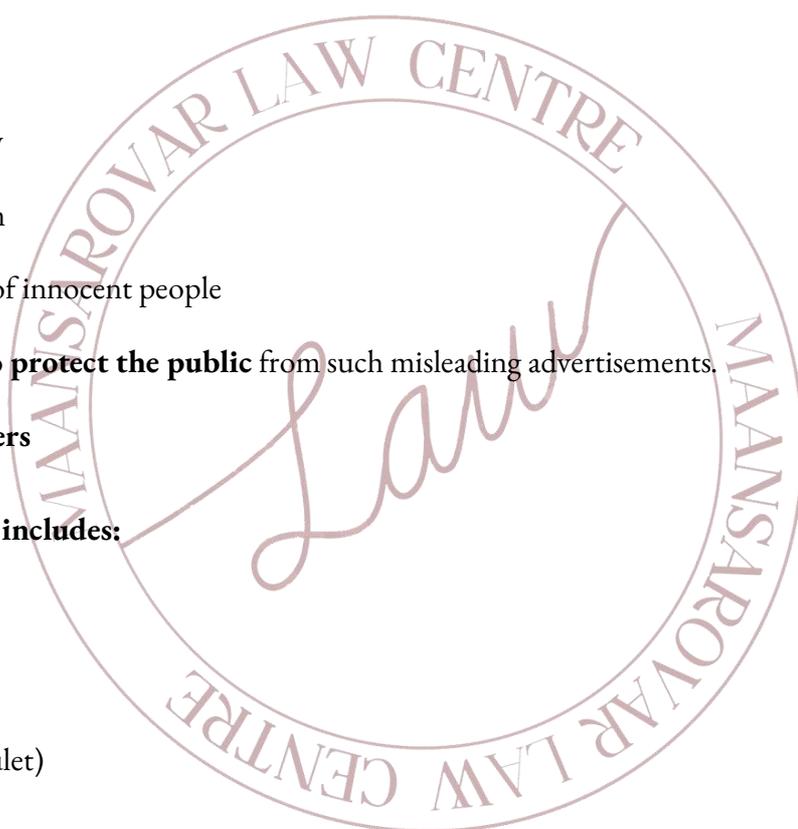
- loss of money
- physical harm
- exploitation of innocent people

Thus, the Act aims to **protect the public** from such misleading advertisements.

What the Act Covers

✓“Magic Remedy” includes:

- talisman
- mantra
- kavacha (amulet)
- charms
claiming to cure or diagnose diseases miraculously.



Important Sections Mentioned

Section 3

Prohibits:

- publishing advertisements that promote drugs for diagnosis, cure, or treatment of diseases listed in the Schedule
- advertisements that encourage the use of drugs for specific cures



Section 4

Prohibits:

- false claims about drugs
- misleading, exaggerated, or deceptive ads

Punishment

- First offence → Up to 2 years imprisonment + up to ₹2000 fine
- Subsequent offence → 6 months to 5 years + fine ₹10,000 up to ₹1,00,000

46. Objective of the DMR Act

Correct answer: (c) Both (a) and (b)

The passage clearly states both objectives:

- control drug advertisements
- prohibit magic remedy advertisements

47. False height-increase surgery advertisement

Correct answer: (a) Yes, because the advertisement is in violation of the DMR Act.

Reason:

The ad makes a **false medical claim**, prohibited by **Sections 3 and 4**. The harm caused is relevant, but the legal violation is due to the **misleading advertisement**.

48. Shopkeeper promoting miracle cures for serious diseases

Correct answer: (c) Both (a) and (b)

Reason:

- He promotes drugs claiming **full cure for serious diseases** → violates **Section 3**
- Claims are **false/misleading** → violates **Section 4**

So both sections are violated.

49. MP advertising cow urine as a cancer cure

MAANSAROVAR

Correct answer: (b) Ms. Verma and the company are in contravention to the DMR Act.

✓Reason:

- Cancer is listed in the Schedule.
- Claiming cow urine **cures cancer** is a **false medical claim**.
- Advertisements using personal testimony to promote unproven cures violate Sections **3 and 4**.

50. What can be attributed to the passage?

Correct answer: (d) All of the above

All statements (a), (b), (c) are directly mentioned:

- Section 3 → prohibits advertisements of listed diseases
- Section 4 → forbids misleading ads
- Contravention → punishable

Explanation of the Passage

The passage discusses:

1. Supreme Court's concern

The Supreme Court criticized the Assam government for delaying deportation of migrants and for not following its earlier orders.

2. India's legal position on refugees

- India has **no domestic refugee law**.
- India is **not a signatory** to:
 - 1951 Refugee Convention
 - 1967 Protocol

Therefore, the government argued that:

- Courts cannot enforce refugee protections.

- Non-refoulement does not apply to India.

But this argument is incorrect.



3. International Law & Non-Refoulement

Even though India is not a party to the Refugee Convention:

- **Non-refoulement** is part of **customary international law**.
- Customary international law binds **all states**, even non-signatories.
- It is also considered **jus cogens** - a peremptory norm from which **no derogation is allowed**.

4. Human Rights Treaties India has signed

India is a party to:

- **ICCPR**
- **CAT (Convention Against Torture)**

These treaties:

- Protect individuals from torture or persecution
- Support the principle of **non-refoulement**

5. Indian courts' approach

Indian courts have:

- Recognized **non-refoulement** under **Article 21 (Right to Life)** of the Constitution.
- Protected refugees through judicial interpretation even in the absence of a law.

Now the Questions & Answers

51. What can be attributed to the above passage?

Correct answer: (a) **According to the government, Indian courts cannot enforce fundamental rights of foreign**



Why?

- (a) It is stated. The government only argued that courts can enforce rights of *citizens*, but the passage does not confirm this as correct.
- (b) is incorrect. Fundamental rights of foreigners **do not depend** on being a party to Refugee Convention.
- (c) also incorrect — enforcement of fundamental rights **does not depend** on having a refugee law.

So **none** accurately reflect the passage.

52. X is a criminal fleeing torture in Bangladesh. What is correct?

Correct answer: (c) He can get protection under the principle of non-refoulement.

Why?

- Even a **criminal** cannot be sent back to face torture.
- Article 21 protects **all persons**, not only citizens.
- Non-refoulement prohibits returning someone to a place where they face **harm or torture**.

Other options are wrong:

- (a) Article 21 applies to ALL persons.
- (b) Citizenship Amendment Act does not automatically make all Hindus from Bangladesh Indian.
- (d) Not true.

53. Which statement matches the passage?

Correct answer: (b) There is no specific law... India has to rely on international norms.

Why?

The passage clearly states:

- India has **no domestic refugee law**.
- India relies on **international customary law** and **general human rights norms**.

Option (a) is false because there are **no domestic acts/laws** on refugee deportation.

54. NGO files a case regarding poor treatment of refugees. Can SC hear the case?

Correct

(b) The Supreme Court can hear the matter, we are party to other conventions affirming non-refoulement.

answer:



Why?

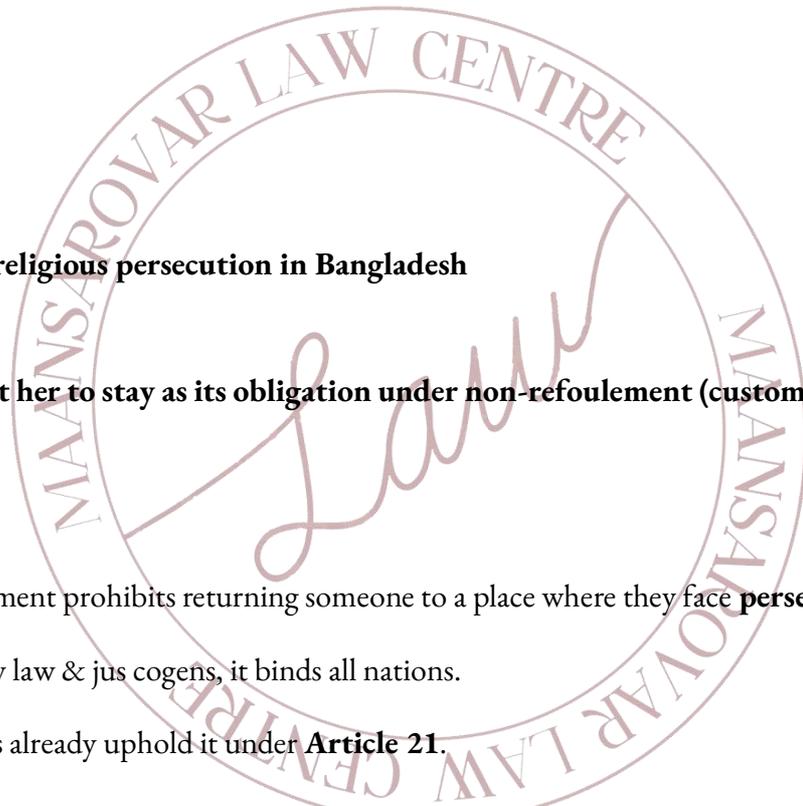
- SC protects **Article 21**, which applies to refugees.
- India is bound by **ICCPR** and **CAT**, which support non-refoulement.
- Courts have previously protected refugees through **Article 21**.

55. Writer fleeing religious persecution in Bangladesh

Correct

(a) India will permit her to stay as its obligation under non-refoulement (customary international law).

answer:



Why?

- Non-refoulement prohibits returning someone to a place where they face **persecution**.
- As customary law & jus cogens, it binds all nations.
- Indian courts already uphold it under **Article 21**.

LOGICAL REASONING

ISSUE OF THE PASSAGE

The passage examines the ethical conflict between protecting public health and preserving individual freedoms during pandemics.

It argues that while governments may restrict liberties to safeguard the population, these measures must be grounded in scientific need, applied fairly, and implemented with transparency. Otherwise, they risk eroding public trust and worsening social inequalities. The passage highlights the ethical principle of reciprocity—if citizens sacrifice freedoms, the government must support them in return.

56. (c) Balancing individual liberty with collective public health responsibilities

The passage repeatedly contrasts personal freedoms with the state's duty to protect public welfare. This tension is the central ethical dilemma the author discusses.



57.

The passage explicitly states that public health ethics includes the **principle of reciprocity**, meaning the government must support people who sacrifice freedoms for the community's benefit.

58. (c) **Applying restrictions unequally to different communities**

The passage warns that policies disproportionately affecting marginalized groups increase injustice and weaken ethical legitimacy. Unequal application of rules violates fairness.

59. (c) **Transparency and accountability are necessary for public trust**

The criticism of politically motivated decisions assumes that without transparency and accountability, trust erodes. The passage directly connects lack of openness with declining public trust.

60. (c) **Decline in public trust and compliance**

If the government imposes mandates without clear scientific data, people may doubt the policy's legitimacy. The passage emphasizes that trust depends on transparent explanation.

61. (b) **Minimizing rights infringements while achieving public health goals**

The principle of **proportionality** means taking the least restrictive measures necessary to achieve the target. This matches option (b).

62. (c) **Structural inequality is amplified by superficially neutral policies**

The passage highlights that marginalized groups may suffer more under the same rules, showing how equality on paper can worsen inequality in reality.

63. (a) **Students who already score well are more likely to join group study**

This introduces **reverse causality**: higher scores may cause students to choose group study, not the other way around. This weakens the coaching institute's claim that group study *guarantees* high marks.

64. **Correct answer: (b) Some artists may be introverts.**

Explanation:

- All artists —creative
- Some creative people —introverts

This means there is *possible overlap* between artists and introverts. It **does not guarantee** that any artist is an introvert, but it **allows** the possibility.

- (a) All introverts are artists — not supported

- (c) No artist is an introvert — opposite of what is possible
- (d) All creative people are artists — not stated

Thus the only logically valid conclusion is **(b)**.

65. Correct answer: (b) One of their clients was convicted despite hiring them.

Explanation:

The firm claims: **“Our lawyers never lose a case.”**
To refute, you need **evidence of at least one loss**.

Option (b) directly contradicts the claim, proving they lost.

66. Correct answer: (c) Normative reasoning

Explanation:

The statement tells what people **should** do (“Every citizen should vote”).
This is not a factual or causal claim. It expresses a **value judgment** or **moral obligation**.

That is normative reasoning.

67. Correct answer: (a) Many people began carpooling instead of using buses.

Explanation:

Bus fares went up → fewer passengers → revenue decreased.
This shows **elastic demand**.

Option (a) explains why people shifted away from buses, reducing ridership and revenue.

Other options do not directly explain immediate revenue loss after a fare hike.

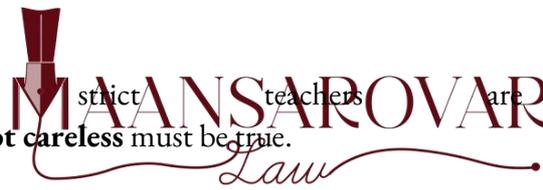
68. Correct answer: (b) Some strict people are not careless.

Explanation:

Given:

- No teachers are careless.
- Some teachers are strict.

Therefore, those strict teachers are not careless.
So some strict people are not careless must be true.



69. Correct answer: (a) Many unemployed people lack necessary skills.

Explanation:

The leader blames foreign companies for job loss.
To weaken the argument, we need an **alternative cause** of unemployment.

Option (a) provides that alternative: lack of skills.

70. Correct answer: (b) People will switch to paper bags after a plastic ban.

Explanation:

The argument says:
Plastic ban → people use more paper bags → more trees cut → environmental harm.

The conclusion depends on the assumption that **people actually switch to paper bags**.

If they don't switch, the argument collapses.

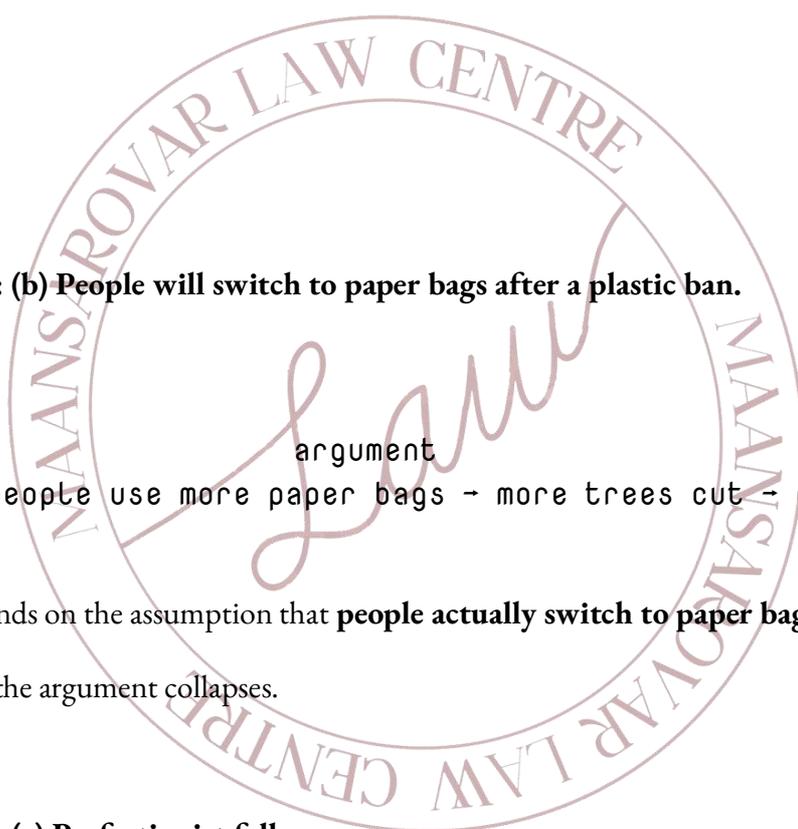
Thus **(b)** is necessary.

71. Correct answer: (c) Perfectionist fallacy

Explanation:

The speaker argues that **unless nuclear plants are 100% safe**, they should not be used at all.
This is the **perfectionist fallacy**, which rejects a reasonable solution because it is not perfect.

- It is not a false analogy → no comparison is made.
- It is not a slippery slope → no chain reaction is argued.
- It is not circular reasoning → the conclusion is not simply restating the premise.



Thus (c) is correct.

72. Correct answer: (a) Students use phones to cheat during exams.

Explanation:

The principal argues:

Phones distract students → reduce learning → should be banned.

To strengthen this argument, we need evidence showing phones cause **serious academic harm**.

- (a) Cheating directly affects academic integrity and strongly supports banning phones.
- (b) Contacting parents → does not relate to distraction or learning.
- (c) Other colleges allowing phones → irrelevant.
- (d) Teachers using phones → weakens, not strengthens.

Thus (a) best strengthens the argument.

Issue of the Passage

The passage examines the **central dilemma of regulating social media**: how to protect society from misinformation, harmful content, and threats to public safety **without undermining freedom of speech and democratic rights**. It highlights the competing concerns of governments, critics, and technology companies, and argues that the challenge lies in finding a **balanced regulatory model—such as co-regulation with independent oversight—that prevents abuse of power while ensuring platforms remain accountable**.

73. Correct answer: (c) A middle-ground involving oversight and preservation of rights is desirable.

Explanation:

The author discusses the tension between regulation and free speech, and then highlights **co-regulation** with independent oversight as a balanced solution that ensures rights while preventing harm. This aligns with a **middle-ground approach**.

74. Correct answer: (c) Independent oversight bodies can remain free from political and corporate influence.

Explanation:

Co-regulation only works if oversight bodies are **neutral and independent**. Without independence, the system would simply replicate government or corporate bias. Thus this assumption is necessary.

75. Correct answer: (d) It would reinforce concerns about government overreach.

Explanation:

The passage mentions critics fear that regulation may suppress dissent or minority views. If research shows this actually happens, it **confirms and strengthens those concerns**, not undermines them.

76. Correct answer: (c) Instances of harmful content persist despite policy changes.

Explanation:

The companies claim they can self-regulate through policy updates. If harmful content still remains, it shows self-regulation is **ineffective**, weakening this claim.

77. Correct answer: (b) Governments must balance their regulatory objectives with the need to protect civil liberties.

Explanation:

The passage emphasizes balancing:

- stopping harmful content
- while preserving freedom of expression

The author does **not** support unlimited government control or complete inaction.

78. Correct answer: (c) A third-party arbitrator resolving disputes between two parties.

Explanation:

Co-regulation involves an **independent oversight body** working with both government and platforms. This resembles a **neutral third-party arbitrator**.

79. Correct answer: (c) It would compromise the balance and risk political bias.

Explanation:

The co-regulatory model requires independent oversight. Government-appointed monitors would undermine independence and introduce political influence.



80. Correct answer: (b) Evidence that multi-stakeholder models improve decision-making in complex systems.

Explanation:

Co-regulation is a **multi-stakeholder** approach involving government, platforms, and independent bodies.

Evidence that such systems work well would strongly support adopting co-regulation.

