



# CLAT 2017

## SECTION I: ENGLISH

**Directions (questions 1–10):** Fill in the blank by choosing the most appropriate option.

- We shall fail \_\_\_\_\_ we are industrious.  
(a) whether (b) unless  
(c) until (d) though
- She stood \_\_\_\_\_ Amit, but could not utter a single word for quite some time.  
(a) before (b) for  
(c) about (d) to
- Kanak is endowed \_\_\_\_\_ many great qualities.  
(a) by (b) with  
(c) in (d) of
- The minister flew \_\_\_\_\_ the flooded areas in a helicopter.  
(a) along (b) over  
(c) in (d) about
- You have played a great role, for \_\_\_\_\_ your help I possible would have landed myself into a problem.  
(a) without (b) although  
(c) despite (d) after
- The doctor advised him to go \_\_\_\_\_ several medical tests.  
(a) about (b) under  
(c) through (d) into
- Would anybody \_\_\_\_\_ a mother have risked her life for the baby?  
(a) but (b) rather  
(c) than (d) however
- The passengers were very happy \_\_\_\_\_ the friendly and warm treatment.  
(a) to (b) from  
(c) about (d) by
- If they want to succeed, they \_\_\_\_\_ have to work very hard.  
(a) should (b) ought  
(c) will (d) must
- Sunita decided to set \_\_\_\_\_ some time every day for prayers.  
(a) up (b) in  
(c) aside (d) on

**Directions (questions 11–15):** Read the given passage carefully and choose the most appropriate option to the questions given below.

The World Trade Organization (WTO) was created in the early 1990s as a component of the Uruguay Round negotiation. However, it could have been negotiated as part of the Tokyo Round of the 1970s, since negotiation was an attempt at a 'constitutional reform' of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Or it could have been put off to the future, as the US government wanted. What factors led to the creation of the WTO in the early 1990s? One factor was the pattern of multilateral bargaining that developed late in the Uruguay Round. Like all complex international agreements, the WTO was a product of a series of trade-offs between principal actors and groups. For the United States, which did not want a new organization, the disputed settlement part of the WTO package achieved its longstanding goal of a more effective and more legal dispute settlement system. For the Europeans, who by the 1990s had come to view GATT dispute settlement

less in political terms add more as a regime of legal obligations, the WTO package was acceptable as a means to discipline the resort to unilateral measures by the United States. Countries like Canada and other middle and smaller trading partners were attracted by the expansion of a rule-based system and by the symbolic value of a trade organization, both of which inherently support the weak against the strong. The developing countries were attracted due to the provisions banning unilateral measures. Finally, and perhaps most important, many countries at the Uruguay Round came to put a higher priority on the export gains than on the import losses that the negotiation would produce, and they came to associate the WTO and a rule-based system with those gains. This reasoning—replicated in many countries—was contained in U. S. Ambassador Kantor's defence of the WTO, and it announced to recognition that international trade and its benefits cannot be enjoyed unless trading nations accept the discipline of a negotiated rule-based environment. A second factor in the creation of the WTO was pressure from lawyers and the legal process. The dispute settlement system of the WTO was seen as a victory of legalists but the matter went deeper than that. The GATT, and the WTO, is contract organizations based on rules, and it is inevitable that an organization creating a further rule will in turn be influenced by legal process. Robert Hudee has written of the 'momentum of legal development', but what is this precisely? Legal development can be defined as promotion of the technical legal values of consistency, clarity (or certainty) and effectiveness; these are values that those responsible for administering any legal system will seek to maximize. As it played out in the WTO, consistency meant integrating under one roof the whole lot of separate agreements signed under GATT auspices; clarity meant removing ambiguities about the powers of contracting parties to make certain decisions or to undertake waivers; and effectiveness meant eliminating exceptions arising out of grandfather-rights and resolving defects in dispute settlement procedures and institutional provisions. Concern for these values is inherent in any rule-based system of co-operation, since without these value rules would be meaningless in the first place, therefore, create their own incentive for fulfilment. The moment of legal development has

occurred in other institutions besides the GATT, most notably in the European Union (EU). Over the past two decades the European Court of Justice (ECJ) has consistently rendered decisions that have expanded incrementally the EU's internal market, in which the doctrine of 'mutual recognition' handed down in *Cassis de Dijon* case in 1979 was a key turning point. The court is now widely recognized as a major player in European integration, even though arguably such a strong role was not originally envisaged in the Treaty of Rome, which initiated the current European Union. One means the Court used to expand integration was the 'teleological method of interpretation', whereby the actions of member states were evaluated against 'the accomplishment of the most elementary goals set forth in the Preamble to the (Rome) treaty. The teleological method represents an effort to keep current policies consistent with slated goals, and it is analogous to the effort in GATT to keep contracting party trade practices consistent with slated rules. In both cases legal concerns and procedures are an independent force for further co-operation.

In the large part the WTO was an exercise in consolidation. In the context of a trade negotiation that created a near-revolutionary expansion of international trade rules, the formation of the WTO was a deeply conservative act needed to ensure that the benefits of the new rules would not be lost. The WTO was all about institutional structure and dispute settlement: these are the concerns of conservatives and not revolutionaries that is why lawyers and legalists took the lead on these issues. The WTO codified the GATT institutional practice that had developed by custom over three decades, and it incorporated a new dispute settlement system that was necessary to keep both old and new rules from becoming a sham. Both the international structure and the dispute settlement system were necessary to preserve and enhance the integrity of the multilateral trade regime that had been built incrementally from the 1940s to the 1990s.

- 11.** In the statement '... it amounted to a recognition that international trade and its benefits cannot be enjoyed unless trading nations accept the discipline of a negotiated rule-based environment', it refers to

- (a) The export gains many countries came to associate with a rule-based system.
- (b) The higher priority on export gains placed by many countries at the Uruguay Round.
- (c) The provision of a rule-based system by the WTO.
- (d) Ambassador Kantor's defence of the WTO.
- 12.** What would be the closest reason why WTO was not formed in 1970s?
- (a) The US government did not like it.
- (b) Important players did not find it in their best interest to do so.
- (c) Lawyers did not work for the dispute settlement system.
- (d) The Tokyo Round negotiations was an attempt at constitutional reform.
- 13.** In the method of interpretation of the European Court of Justice:
- (a) Actions against member states needed to be evaluated against the said community goals.
- (b) Enunciation of the most elementary community goals needed to be emphasized.
- (c) Current policies need to be consistent with stated goals.
- (d) Contracting party trade practices need to be consistent with stated rules.
- 14.** According to the passage, WTO promoted the technical legal values partly through.
- (a) Integrating under one roof the agreements signed under GATT.
- (b) Rules that create their own incentive for fulfilment.
- (c) Ambiguities about the powers of contracting parties to make certain decisions.
- (d) Grandfather-rights exceptions and defects in dispute settlement procedures.
- 15.** The most likely reason for the acceptance of the WTO package by nations was that:
- (a) It has the means to prevent the US from taking unilateral measures.
- (b) Its rule-based system leads to export gains.
- (c) It settles disputes more legally and more effectively.
- (d) They recognized the need for a rule-based environment to protect the benefits of increased trade.
- Directions (questions 16–20):** In each of the following sentences, some part of the sentence or the entire sentence is underlined. Beneath each sentence, you will find four ways of phrasing the underlined part. Choose the most appropriate option given in each of the sentences given below that is the best version than the underlined part of the sentence.
- 16.** Two valence states of uranium, one with a deficit of four electrons and the other one with a deficit of six occurs in nature and contributes to the diversity of uranium's behaviour.
- (a) The other one a deficit of six, occur in Nature and contribute.
- (b) The other with a deficit of six, occurs in Nature and contributes.
- (c) The other with a deficit of six, occur in Nature and contribute.
- (d) One with six occurs in Nature and contributes.
- 17.** Initiative and referendum, is a procedure that allows voters to propose and pass laws as well as to repeal them.
- (a) Allows voters to propose, pass and to repeal laws.
- (b) Will allow laws on be proposed, passed, as well as repealed by voters.
- (c) Allows voters to propose to pass, and repeal laws.
- (d) Will allow voter to propose, pass, as well as to repeal laws.
- 18.** Plausible though it sounds, the weakness of the hypothesis is that it does not incorporate all relevant facts.
- (a) The weakness of the hypothesis which sounds plausible.
- (b) Though the hypothesis sounds plausible, its weakness.
- (c) Even though it sounds plausible, the weakness of the hypothesis.
- (d) Though plausible, the hypothesis' weakness.

19. Many of them chiselled from solid rock centuries ago the mountainous regions are dotted with hundreds of monasteries:
- The mountainous regions are dotted with hundreds of monasteries, many of which are chiselled from solid rock centuries ago.
  - The mountainous regions are dotted with hundreds of monasteries, many of them chiselled from solid rock centuries ago.
  - Hundreds of monasteries, many of them chiselled from solid rock centuries ago, are dotting the mountainous regions.
  - Chiselled from solid rock centuries ago, the mountainous regions are dotted with many hundreds of monasteries.
20. During her lecture, the speaker tried to clarify directional terms, for not everyone in attendance was knowledgeable that winds are designed by the direction from which they come.
- With everyone in attendance not knowing.
  - For everyone in attendance did not know.
  - With everyone attending not knowledgeable.
  - For not everyone attending knew.

**Directions (questions 21–24):** Choose the correct spellings in questions given below.

21. Choose the correct spellings in options given below.
- Accommedation
  - Accommodation
  - Accomadation
  - Accomedation
22. Choose the correct spellings in options given below.
- Ghallows
  - Gallows
  - Ghellows
  - Gellows
23. Choose the correct spellings in options given below.
- Renumeration
  - Remuneration
  - Remunaratation
  - Renumaration
24. Choose the correct spellings in options given below.
- Blashphemy
  - Bleshphemy
  - Blasphamy
  - Blasphemy

**Directions (questions 25–28):** Choose the correct spellings in questions given below.

25. Choose the correct spellings in options given below.
- Hyphothecation
  - Hypathecation
  - Hypothecation
  - Hypthacation
26. Choose the correct spellings in options given below.
- Gratuitous
  - Gratituous
  - Gratetious
  - Gratuitus
27. Choose the correct spellings in options given below.
- Interrogation
  - Interogetion
  - Interogation
  - Interagation
28. Choose the correct spellings in options given below.
- Annulement
  - Anulment
  - Annulment
  - Annulmant

**Directions (questions 29–30):** Choose the correct spellings in questions given below.

29. Choose the correct spellings in options given below.
- Abhayence
  - Abheyance
  - Abeyance
  - Abeyence
30. Choose the correct spellings in options given below.
- Moratarium
  - Moretorium
  - Maratorium
  - Moratorium

**Directions (questions 31–40):** In each of the following sentences four words or phrases are underlined. If there is any mistake with regard to grammar or usage, it is in the underlined part only. Identify the incorrect part.

31. Evidently our product is the most unique in the market.
- C
  - D
  - B
  - A
32. The most difficult job is to bend and then lifting the weight.
- D
  - B
  - A
  - C

33. The hope to go through the book today I have almost read half of it.  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) D (d) C
34. Our boss always asks us to pay full attention to the work at hand.  
 (a) B (b) A  
 (c) D (d) C
35. On listening to the confession of love she blushed until she was purple.  
 (a) A (b) C  
 (c) D (d) B
36. After being finished she last chapter of the book return it to me.  
 (a) C (b) A  
 (c) D (d) B
37. Since I have forgotten all equations I will have to start from the scratch.  
 (a) B (b) A  
 (c) C (d) D
38. He gave me a ticket so that I may visit the book fair.  
 (a) C (b) A  
 (c) B (d) D
39. Five gallons of petrol are not enough to cover the distance.  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) D (d) C
40. The officer asked that the report be submitted immediately.  
 (a) D (b) C  
 (c) A (d) B
- (c) Solar powered space craft  
 (d) Atomic powered submarine
42. Who has been selected for 2016 BC Roy Award?  
 (a) Dr P. Raghu Ram (b) Dr J. Rajendra  
 (c) Dr N. Bhaskaran (d) Dr Jagat Ram
43. The first country to have announced euthanasia of a child is  
 (a) Belgium (b) Denmark  
 (c) Finland (d) Norway
44. The Japanese Prime Minister who offered 'sincere and everlasting condolences' to the people of the United States for killing more than 2400 soldiers in the attack on Pearl harbour was  
 (a) Kakuei Tanaka (b) Shinzo Abe  
 (c) Junichiro Koizumi (d) Hayato Ikeda
45. In terms of steel production in the world during 2015–2016, India stood at  
 (a) Fourth (b) Second  
 (c) Fifth (d) Third
46. According to the Survey Report released by Transparency International during March 2017 on India, the most corrupt are  
 (a) Government officials  
 (b) Business executives  
 (c) Local Councillors  
 (d) Police
47. Among the following who was crowned as 'Miss Supernational' during 2016?  
 (a) Srinidhi Shetty (b) Shilpa Shetty  
 (c) Alia Butt (d) Aishwarya Rai
48. Japan is threatening to drag India to WTO on issues relating to the export of its  
 (a) Electronic goods (b) Tea  
 (c) Small ships (d) Steel
49. COIN, a software programme developed by J. P. Morgan supports  
 (a) Robotic surgery  
 (b) Financial accounting  
 (c) Bit coin  
 (d) Interpreting commercial documents

## SECTION II: GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

**Directions (questions 41–90):** Choose the most appropriate option.

41. Juno is the name of a  
 (a) Hydrogen fuelled submarine  
 (b) Hydrogen fuelled space craft

50. Which of the following country enacted a law during August 2016 providing for the right to register the marriages of Hindus?  
(a) Saudi Arabia (b) Iran  
(c) Afghanistan (d) Pakistan
51. The first elected civilian President in Myanmar is  
(a) Aung San (b) Khin Ayi  
(c) Htin Kyaw (d) Aung San Suu Kyi
52. Among the following professors of Indian origin who has received Knighthood for the work as a co-inventor of next generation DNA Sequencing called Solexa Sequencing?  
(a) P. C. Mahalanobis  
(b) Shankar Balasubramanian  
(c) Mehnad Saha  
(d) Satyendra Nath Bose
53. Which court has stayed the execution of death sentence of Kulbhushan Jadhav in May 2017?  
(a) International Criminal Court  
(b) International Court of Justice  
(c) Supreme Court of India  
(d) Supreme Court of Pakistan
54. The world's longest rail tunnel is about  
(a) 32 km (b) 57 km  
(c) 23 km (d) 47 km
55. The Hubble telescope of NASA is located in  
(a) Iceland (b) Space  
(c) Canada (d) NASA headquarters
56. The first Commercial Court and Commercial Disputes Resolution Centre was inaugurated at  
(a) Ahmedabad, Gujarat  
(b) Raipur, Chhattisgarh  
(c) Mumbai, Maharashtra  
(d) Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh
57. As on 31st January 2016, the highest number of law colleges were present in  
(a) Madhya Pradesh  
(b) Andhra Pradesh  
(c) Uttar Pradesh  
(d) Maharashtra
58. The bowler who has claimed the fastest 250 wickets in Cricket test matches is  
(a) Ravichandran Ashwin  
(b) Dennis Lillee  
(c) Rangana Herath  
(d) Anil Kumble
59. The top destination for domestic tourists in India for the past three consecutive years has been  
(a) Tamil Nadu (b) Orissa  
(c) Rajasthan (d) Kerala
60. Name the President elect of France who is likely to take the oath on 14 May 2017.  
(a) Francois Fillon  
(b) Emmanuel Macron  
(c) Francois Holland  
(d) Marine Le Pen
61. With the development of Terahertz (THz) transmitter, it is expected to be faster than 5G mobile networks by  
(a) Two times (b) Ten times  
(c) Four times (d) Five times
62. India's third largest trading partner during 2016 is  
(a) Dubai (b) Saudi Arabia  
(c) Kuwait (d) UAE
63. The first country in the world to have begun shutting down the entire Frequency Modulation (FM) radio network to be replaced by Digital Audio Broadcasting is  
(a) Norway  
(b) Switzerland  
(c) United States of America  
(d) China
64. The Happiness Index Department or a Wing has been established in the states of  
(a) Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu  
(b) Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh  
(c) Andhra Pradesh and Sikkim  
(d) Madhya Pradesh and Goa

65. Volvo has launched the world's largest bus that can carry up to  
(a) 320 passengers (b) 260 passengers  
(c) 300 passengers (d) 150 passengers
66. Donald Trump is \_\_\_\_\_ President of the United States.  
(a) 43rd (b) 44th  
(c) 46th (d) 45th
67. The 2016 Nobel Peace Prize was won by the President of  
(a) United States of America  
(b) Columbia  
(c) Sri Lanka  
(d) South Africa
68. The World Bank had cut India's GDP growth for 2016–2017 to  
(a) 7% (b) 8.6%  
(c) 8% (d) 7.6%
69. Solar Impulse–2 is  
(a) Solar powered ship  
(b) Solar powered airplane that completed the first around the world  
(c) Hybrid airplane  
(d) Impact of climate change for overall increase of 2° C a year
70. The Union Cabinet has recently approved the setting up of a Permanent Tribunal for resolving  
(a) Complaints from three services  
(b) Inter-state water disputes  
(c) Inter-state boundary disputes  
(d) Election disputes
71. Which country 3D-Printed a home of 37 square metres?  
(a) Spain (b) South Korea  
(c) Russia (d) Taiwan
72. 'World's longest-all women Non-stop flight' from New Delhi to San Francisco covering 14,500 km was operated by  
(a) Air India (b) American Airlines  
(c) Jet Airways (d) United Airlines
73. Which country offered asylum seekers 1200 Euros to leave by withdrawing their application for protection?  
(a) Italy (b) Germany  
(c) Denmark (d) France
74. During 2017, which SAARC country has notified the Right to Information Act?  
(a) Nepal (b) Sri Lanka  
(c) Afghanistan (d) Bhutan
75. Highest number of open prisons in India as on 2015 are in  
(a) Kerala (b) Maharashtra  
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) Rajasthan
76. India's voting rights at the International Monetary Fund increased from 2.3 % to  
(a) 2.5% (b) 2.6%  
(c) 2.8% (d) 2.4%
77. Which of the following individuals was called a 'deceptive actor' by China's foreign ministry during March 2017?  
(a) Dalai Lama (b) Donald Trump  
(c) Narendra Modi (d) Sirisena
78. 'Scorpion kick' is a phrase used in  
(a) Kalari Fight (b) Kung Fu  
(c) Kick Boxing (d) Kabaddi
79. Immediately before Antonio Guterres was appointed the UN Secretary General in October 2016, he was  
(a) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees  
(b) Commissioner General of UNRWA  
(c) The Prime Minister of Portuguese  
(d) United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
80. How many billionaires India has lost since demonetization on 8 November 2016?  
(a) Eleven (b) Eight  
(c) Two (d) Eighteen
81. The world's first artificial intelligence lawyer, a robot, is named as  
(a) Boss (b) Watson  
(c) Ross (d) None of the above

82. Till the end of 2016, the total number of UNESCO's World Heritage Sites in India is  
 (a) 18 (b) 21  
 (c) 42 (d) 35
83. India emerged as \_\_\_\_\_ largest holder of the US Government Securities at the end of 2016.  
 (a) 12th (b) 28th  
 (c) 15th (d) 24th
84. Prithvi Defence Vehicle is  
 (a) The name of a newly developed tank.  
 (b) The name of a single seated aircraft developed by HAL.  
 (c) The name of an amphibious Naval vessel.  
 (d) The name of India's Nuclear Interceptor Missile.
85. Which shoe company in the United States of America has won an IPR dispute against China recently for using their logo?  
 (a) Adidas (b) Reebok  
 (c) Nike (d) New Balance
86. Among the following, who has won maximum number of titles?  
 (a) Gopichand (b) P. V. Sindhu  
 (c) Saina Nehwal (d) Srikant
87. NASA rediscovered India's lunar spacecraft that was lost in the space during the past eight years known as:  
 (a) Mangalayaan – I (b) Chandrayan – II  
 (c) Chandrayan – I (d) Mangalayaan – II
88. Who called the immigration the 'Trojan horse of Terrorism'?  
 (a) Theresa May, Prime Minister of U.K  
 (b) Angela Merkel, Chancellor of Germany  
 (c) Donald Trump, President of the U.S  
 (d) Viktor Orban, Prime Minister of Hungary
89. The first statue of a woman in Parliament Square in England is that of  
 (a) Queen Elizabeth – II  
 (b) Margaret Thatcher  
 (c) Millicent Fawcett  
 (d) Mother Theresa

90. Among the following MLAs who was disqualified by the Governor during January 2017 under Article 192 of the Constitution for undertaking government contracts?  
 (a) P. C. George of Kerala  
 (b) Jayalalithaa of Tamil Nadu  
 (c) Srinivas Prasad of Karnataka  
 (d) Uma Shankar Singh of Bihar

### SECTION III: MATHEMATICS

**Directions (questions 91–110):** Choose the most appropriate option.

91. Keerthi's father gave him some money to buy books. He spent half of the money equally to buy books and entertaining his friends. Whatever amount left with him, he deposited half in his savings account and gave ₹5 to a poor person as charity. Finally, Keerthi was left with ₹20 which he returned to his father. What amount did his father give him initially?  
 (a) ₹120 (b) ₹100  
 (c) ₹200 (d) ₹160
92. Praveen has ₹4662 in the form of 2, 5 and 10 rupee notes. If these notes are in the ratio of 3 : 5 : 8, the number of five rupees notes with him is  
 (a) 250 (b) 336  
 (c) 210 (d) 84
93. A train 'X' leaves station 'A' at 3 p.m. and reaches station 'B' at 4.30 p.m., while another train 'Y' leaves station 'B' at 3.00 p.m. and reaches station 'A' at 4.00 p.m. These two trains cross each other at  
 (a) 3.30 p.m. (b) 3.20 p.m.  
 (c) 3.40 p.m. (d) 3.36 p.m.
94. The difference between simple interest and compound interest at the same rate for rupees 5000 for two years is rupees 98. The rate of interest is  
 (a) 10% (b) 14%  
 (c) 12% (d) 10 ½%

95. Gold and copper are as heavy as water by 19 and 9 times respectively. The ratio in which these two metals be mixed so that the mixture is 17 times as heavy as water is  
 (a) 2 : 3 (b) 3 : 2  
 (c) 4 : 1 (d) 3 : 4
96. There are two urns. One contains two white balls and four red balls; the other contains three white and nine red balls. All balls are of the same shape and size. From each urn, one ball is drawn. What is the probability of getting both the balls of the same colour?  
 (a)  $\frac{1}{24}$  (b)  $\frac{7}{12}$   
 (c)  $\frac{1}{12}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{2}$
97. Two men and seven boys can do a work in 14 days. Three men and eight boys can do the same work in 11 days. Further eight men and six boys can do three times the amount of this work in  
 (a) 21 days (b) 18 days  
 (c) 24 days (d) 30 days
98. A piece of cloth costs rupees 75. If the piece is four meters longer and each meter costs rupees 5 less, the cost remains unchanged. What is the length of the piece?  
 (a) 8 meters (b) 10 meters  
 (c) 12 meters (d) 6 meters
99. A man rows to a place 45 k.ms distant and back in 12 hours. He realizes that he can row 5 km downstream in the same time as 3 km against the stream. The velocity of the stream is:  
 (a) 2 km/hr (b) 1.5 km/hr  
 (c) 1 km/hr (d) 4 km/hr
100. In an office,  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the workers are Men,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the men are married and  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the married men have children. If  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the women are married and  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the married women have children, then the part of workers without children are:  
 (a)  $\frac{17}{36}$  (b)  $\frac{4}{9}$   
 (c)  $\frac{5}{18}$  (d)  $\frac{11}{18}$
101. Taps 'A' and 'B' can fill a tank in  $37\frac{1}{2}$  minutes and 45 minutes respectively. Both taps are opened and after some time tap 'B' is turned off. The tank is filled completely in exactly 30 minutes, if tap 'B' is turned off after  
 (a) 9 minutes (b) 10 minutes  
 (c) 15 minutes (d) 12 minutes
102. A boat travels upstream from A to B and back from B to A in 5 hours. The speed of the boat in still water is 8 km/hour and the speed of the current is 4 km/hour. Then, the distance from A to B is  
 (a) 9 km (b) 10 km  
 (c) 12 km (d) 15 km
103. Age of father 10 years ago was three times the age of his son. After 10 years, father's age is twice that of his son. The ratio of their present ages is  
 (a) 7 : 3 (b) 9 : 5 (c) 7 : 4 (d) 11 : 7
104. A clock was set correct at 12 O' clock. It loses 10 minutes per hour. What will be the angle between the hour and minute hands of the clock after one hour?  
 (a)  $75^\circ$  (b)  $85^\circ$  (c)  $105^\circ$  (d)  $90^\circ$
105. A trader sells rice at a profit of 20% and uses weights which are 10% less than the correct weight. The total gain earned by him is  
 (a)  $33\frac{1}{3}\%$  (b)  $22\frac{2}{9}\%$   
 (c) 30% (d) 35%
106. The average weight of three men 'X', 'Y' and 'Z' is 75 kg. Another man 'A' joins the group and the average weight now becomes 80 kg. If another person 'B' whose weight is 5 kg more than 'A' replaces 'X', then the average weight of 'Y', 'Z', 'A' and 'B' will be 85 kg. What is the weight of 'X'?  
 (a) 80 kg (b) 84 kg  
 (c) 82 kg (d) 78 kg
107. 'A' and 'B' complete a work in 12 days, 'B' and 'C' in 8 days and 'C' and 'A' in 16 days. 'A' left after working for 3 days. In how many days more will 'B' and 'C' finish the remaining work?  
 (a)  $3\frac{5}{6}$  (b)  $3\frac{3}{4}$   
 (c)  $7\frac{3}{4}$  (d)  $4\frac{3}{4}$

- 108.** A vessel contains a mixture of milk and water in the ratio of 5 : 3, respectively. How much of the mixture must be siphoned off and replaced with water, so that the mixture may be half milk and half water?
- (a)  $\frac{1}{3}$                       (b)  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 (c)  $\frac{1}{7}$                       (d)  $\frac{1}{5}$
- 109.** A can do a piece of work in 8 days and B alone can do the same work in 10 days. A and B agreed to do the work together for ₹720. With the help of C, they finished the work in 4 days. How much C is to be paid?
- (a) ₹80                      (b) ₹82  
 (c) ₹72                      (d) ₹70
- 110.** The Banker's discount on a sum of money for 18 months is ₹600 and the true discount on the same sum for 3 years is ₹750/-. The rate percentage is
- (a) 10%                      (b) 20%  
 (c) 12%                      (d) 15%

#### SECTION IV: LEGAL APTITUDE

Question numbers 1–35 consists of legal proposition(s)/ principle(s) (hereinafter referred to as 'principle') and facts. Such principles may or may not be true in the real and legal sense, yet you have to conclusively assume them to be true for the purposes of this section. In other words, in wiring these questions, you must not rely on any principle except the principles those are given herein below for every question. Further, you must not assume any facts other than those stated in the question. The objective of this section is to test your interest towards study of law, research aptitude and problem solving ability, even if the 'most reasonable conclusion' arrived at may be absurd or unacceptable for any other reason. It is not the objective of this section to test your knowledge of law.

Therefore, to were a question, principle is to be applied to the given facts and to choose the most appropriate option.

- 111. Principle:** The concept of natural justice is against bias and for the right to a fair hearing. While the term natural justice is often retained as a general concept and it has largely been replaced and extended by the general 'duty to act fairly'.

**Fact:** 'X', a male employee of a company was dismissed by the employer just on the basis of a complaint by 'Y', a female employee of the company that 'X' was trying to be too friendly with her and often requested her to accompany him to the canteen. Is the dismissal of 'X' valid?

- (a) No, because in the modern times this type of behaviour is common.  
 (b) No, because the employer did not give a chance to 'X' to explain his side, there by violated the principles of natural justice.  
 (c) Yes, moral law is antique and therefore, not applicable in modern times, therefore the termination is valid and no violations of the principles of natural justice occurred.  
 (d) Yes, because men are not supposed to behave improperly with women and hence there is no violation of any principles of law.

- 112. Principle:** Ownership in property consists of right to possess, right to use, right to alienate and right to exclude others. Sale is complete when property gets transferred from the seller to the buyer on sale.

**Facts:** 'A' sold his car to 'B'. After this, 'B' requested 'A' to keep the car in his care on behalf 'B' for one month. 'A' agreed.

- (a) Sale of car is not complete.  
 (b) Sale will be completed when 'B' will take the delivery of the car.  
 (c) Sale of car is complete.  
 (d) Sale will be automatically completed after the expiry of one month.

- 113. Principle:** Every agreement, by which any party is restricted absolutely from enforcing his right in respect of any contract, by the usual legal proceedings in the ordinary Tribunals, is void to that extent. The law also provides that nobody can confer jurisdiction to a civil court by an agreement between parties.

**Facts:** A and B entered into a valid contract for rendering certain service. A clause in the contract was that in case of any dispute arose out of the contract; it shall be referred to for Arbitration only. Is the contract valid?

- (a) Arbitration is also valid dispute settlement machinery recognized by law and hence the entire contract is valid.
- (b) The parties were trying to confer jurisdiction to some authority to decide a dispute and hence the clause would be invalid.
- (c) Arbitrator cannot be termed as an ordinary Tribunal. Hence, the agreement is void and would be unenforceable.
- (d) The contract is valid but the clause regarding Arbitration is void.

**114. Principle:** It is a case of fraud where a party to a contract knows or believes a fact to be true, but conceals it actively from the other party with a view to induce that person to enter into the contract.

**Facts:** While taking a life insurance policy, in reply to questions by the insurance company during the inquiry into his proposal, Zameer deliberately concealed the fact of his medical treatment for a serious ailment, which he had undergone only a few weeks ago.

- (a) The act of Zameer did not amount to fraud, as disclosing the fact would have resulted in exposure of his privacy.
- (b) The act of Zameer amounted to innocent misrepresentation.
- (c) The act of Zameer did not amount to any misrepresentation.
- (d) The concealment of fact by Zameer amounted to fraud.

**115. Principle:** Contract is a written or spoken agreement, with specific terms between two or more persons or entities in which there is a promise to do something in return for a valuable benefit known as consideration. Such an agreement is intended to be enforceable by law. A unilateral contract is one in which there is a promise to pay or give other consideration in return for actual performance.

**Facts:** A Toilet Soap Manufacturing Company in India in order to promote the sale of their product published an advertisement in all the Newspapers on 1 January 2017 that the company has kept a model ignition key of an Audi A3 car.

The advertisement also stated that whoever gets the said key before 31 December 2017 from a soap bar will be gifted with the Audi A3 car. Mr Martin, a foreigner who came to India as a Tourist who was staying in a hotel found a key similar to same car ignition key. Mr Martin brought this matter to the notice of the Hotel Manager. The Manager informed Mr Martin about the Company's advertisement on 1 January 2017. Mr Martin wants to claim the car. Will he succeed?

- (a) No. The Soap Company has not entered into a contract with Mr Martin as he was not in India on 1 January 2017 when the advertisement was published.
- (b) No. Actual intention of the Company was to promote the sale of the soap.
- (c) The Hotel Manager who could legally claim the car as he was the one actually purchased the soap for the use in the Hotel.
- (d) Mr Martin obtained the key before the stipulated date from the soap bar. So he is covered by the offer of the soap company and can claim the car.

**116. Principle:** When a person who has made a promise to another person to do something does not fulfil his promise, the other person becomes entitled to receive, from the person who did not fulfil his promise, compensation in the form of money.

**Facts:** 'X' made a promise to 'Y' to repair his car engine. 'Y' made the payment for repair. After the repair, 'Y' went for a drive in the same car. While driving the car, 'Y' met with an accident due to bursting of a tyre.

- (a) 'Y' will be entitled to receive compensation from 'X' in the form of money.
- (b) 'X' will not be entitled to receive compensation.
- (c) 'X' will be entitled to receive compensation from 'Y' in the form of money.
- (d) 'Y' will not be entitled to receive compensation from 'X'.

**117. Principle:** In criminal law, misappropriation is the intentional, illegal use of the property or funds of another person for one's own use or other unauthorized purpose, particularly by a public

official, a trustee of a trust, an executor or administrator of a dead person's estate or by any person with a responsibility to care for and protect another's assets. Embezzlement is misappropriation when the funds involved have been lawfully entrusted to the embezzler. On the contrary, theft is the illegal taking of another person's property or services without that person's permission or consent with the intent to deprive the rightful owner of it.

**Facts:** A went for swimming at the Municipal Swimming Pool. A handed over all his valuables, including some cash to X, the guard on duty for safe custody, as notified by the Municipality. After swimming for an hour, A came out and searched for X. He found another guard on duty and that guard informed A that X had gone home after completing his shift and did not hand over anything to be given to A. A registered a complaint with the police. X was traced but he told the police that he sold all the valuables and the entire cash was used for drinking liquor. What offence, if any, was/were committed by X?

- (a) X is not guilty of criminal misappropriation as he did not make any personal gain out of those items with him.
- (b) X is liable for criminal misappropriation and embezzlement.
- (c) X is liable for theft as he took A's property without X's permission.
- (d) If at all X is liable, it is for criminal misappropriation only.

**118. Principle:** Under the Employees Compensation Act, 1923, an employer is liable to pay compensation to his workmen for injuries sustained by them by an accident arising out of and in the course of employment.

**Facts:** M, the Manager of SRK Industries asked his secretary S to submit a report at the Government Labour Office. 'S' submitted the report as directed. On his way back S met one of his class mates. He then decided to have a cup of tea together on a way side restaurant. Sometime later, 'S' got a message from his office to report back as it was long

time since he left the office. 'S' rushed back on his Motor Cycle. On his way back a Truck which was coming from a side road hit 'S'. He was admitted in a nearby hospital with multiple injuries. He claims compensation under the Employees Compensation Act from his employer.

- (a) The employer is not liable as the truck driver was negligent.
- (b) The employer is liable as S had to rush back to the office, because of the message from the office.
- (c) The employer is liable to pay compensation as the accident took place arising out of and in the course of employment.
- (d) The employer is not liable as he was admitted in a private hospital and not a government hospital.

**119. Principle:** If a party to a contract agrees to it under undue influence of any other party then the party under the undue influence may refuse to perform in accordance with the agreement.

**Facts:** A, a rich youngster became a member of a religious group and soon he was appointed by P the head of the group as his personal secretary. As per the rules of the group, all officials and staff of the group were supposed to stay in the group's official premises itself. Some days later, A was asked by P to execute a Gift deed in favour of P, in which it was mentioned that all immovable properties in his name are being gifted to P. A was unwilling to execute the deed, but he was forcefully restrained by P and his body guards in P's office and made A sign the gift deed. Soon after this A left the group and refused to hand over the property as agreed to in the gift deed. Is A's action valid?

- (a) A executed the deed, under compulsion and undue influence, and was right in withdrawing from the contract.
- (b) It is illegal for religious groups acquire property from its members.
- (c) As the gift deed was executed by A, he cannot refuse.
- (d) As Gift is also a contract, the consent of A was not obtained by P while executing the deed.

**120. Principle:** Penal laws provide that whoever voluntarily has carnal intercourse against the order of nature with any man or woman, shall be punished for rape.

**Facts:** A police officer found a man engaged in carnal intercourse with an animal. The police officer arrested the man and produced him before the Court.

- (a) Court will punish the police officer.
- (b) Court will not punish the man for rape.
- (c) Court will punish the man for rape.
- (d) Court will not punish the police officer.

**121. Principle:** According to law, a person who finds goods belonging to another and takes them into his custody, is subject to the same responsibility as a bailee. Bailee is a person or party to whom goods are delivered for a purpose, such as custody or repair, without transfer of ownership. The finder of the goods legally can sell the goods found by him under certain circumstances including the situation that the owner refuses to pay the lawful charges of the finder.

**Facts:** P, a college student, while coming out of a cricket stadium found a necklace, studded with apparently precious diamonds. P kept it for two days thinking that the owner would notify it in a local newspaper. Since he did not notice any such notification, P published a small classified advertisement in a local newspaper. In two days' time, P was contacted by a film actor claiming that it was her necklace and requested P to return it to her. P told her that she should compensate him for the advertisement charges then only he would return it otherwise he will sell it and make good his expenses. The film star told P that she had advertised in a national newspaper about her lost necklace which was lost somewhere in the cricket stadium. The advertisement was published for three consecutive days incurring a large expenditure for her. Mentioning all this she refuses to pay P and claims the necklace back. Which among the following is the most appropriate answer to this?

- (a) P was requesting the film star for the actual expenditure incurred by him before returning the necklace. This request is legally sustainable.

- (b) The film star was right in refusing P, as she did not offer any reward for anyone who would return the necklace.

- (c) As it was wrong on the part of P to bargain over a property belonging to a celebrity and he should have accepted some gift which might have been given by the film star and returned the necklace instead of threatening her that he would sell it.

- (d) As the film star had notified in the newspaper, P ought to have read it and contacted her instead of publishing another notification. So he cannot claim any compensation.

**122. Principle:** A violation of a legal right of someone, whether results in a legal injury or not, gives rise to an action in tort for compensation. At the same time, an action by someone, which results in some loss or damage to somebody else is not actionable, if there is no violation of a right of that somebody.

**Facts:** AB Coaching Centre was a popular CLAT coaching academy with several good trainers. A lot of aspirants used to attend its coaching classes from all over and was making good profit. This was going on for the past several years. During a session, T, one of the very good and popular trainers of ABCC, had some difference of opinion with the owner of ABCC and left the coaching centre. In August 2016, T started another Entrance Coaching Centre closer to ABCC which resulted in a substantial drop in its students and huge financial loss. The owner of ABCC wants to file a case against T for the loss sustained by ABCC. What do you think is the right legal position?

- (a) T has not violated any of ABCC's legal right though they sustained some financial loss and not legally bound to compensate ABCC.
- (b) T will be liable to compensate the loss to ABCC.
- (c) T started the new coaching centre near ABCC intentionally, and shall be liable to compensate the loss of ABCC.
- (d) 'T' should have consulted ABCC before starting his coaching centre.

**123. Principle:** An offer made by one party when accepted by another makes it a contract.

**Transactions:**

1. P offered to sell his house for ₹20 lakhs to R; R told P that he was interested to buy a house for 15 lakhs only.
2. C was looking for a house for not more than 25 lakhs; P informed C that his house was available for 20 lakhs.
3. K wanted to buy some old furniture; L told K that he would sell his furniture for ₹10,000.
4. R advertised to sell his old car for a price of ₹Three lakhs; S found the advertisement and offered to buy it for ₹2 lakhs 50 thousand; R agrees to sell it to S.

Which among the above is actually a contract?

- (a) Situations 1 and 2 are contracts
- (b) Situation 4 only is a contract
- (c) Situation 3 only is a contract
- (d) Situations 2 and 4 are contracts

**124. Principle:** Every agreement, of which the object or consideration is opposed to public policy, is void. An agreement which has the tendency to injure public interest or public welfare is one against public policy. What constitutes an injury to public interest or public welfare would depend upon the times and the circumstances.

**Facts:** 'A' promises to obtain for 'B' an employment in the public service, and 'B' promises to pay rupees 5,00,000/- to 'A'.

- (a) The agreement is void, as the object and consideration for it is opposed to public policy.
- (b) The agreement is void because rupees 5,00,000/- is excessive.
- (c) The agreement is valid, as it is with consideration for public service.
- (d) The agreement is valid, as it is a contract between two parties with their free consent.

**125. Principle:** According to the law of trade unions in India, no suit or other legal proceeding shall be maintainable in any civil court against any registered trade union or any officer or member thereof in respect of any act done in contemplation or in furtherance of a trade dispute.

**Facts:** Soloman, the Secretary of a registered Trade Union, took a loan from a bank for the higher education of his daughter. Soon after completing the course she was married to an NRI Engineer. Solomon did not repay the loan. The bank demanded the payments from Soloman and warned him that the bank will take suitable legal action against him. Identify the legal position in this regard.

- (a) The bank can file a suit for recovery of the loan amount against Soloman as he took the loan for a personal purpose and in such case no immunity will work.
- (b) The bank can recover the loan amount from the Trade Union as Soloman is the Secretary of the Union.
- (c) The bank cannot initiate any action against Soloman as he is the Secretary of a Registered Trade Union.
- (d) As Soloman did not use the loan amount for his use and hence, no action can be initiated against him.

**126. Principle:** When a person makes such a statement which lowers other person's reputation in the estimation of other persons, is liable for committing defamation.

**Facts:** 'A' writes a letter to 'B' in which he uses abusive language against 'B' and also states that 'B' is a dishonest person. 'A' put the letter in a sealed envelope and delivered it to 'B'.

- (a) 'A' has committed defamation.
- (b) 'A' has committed a moral wrong.
- (c) 'A' has not committed moral wrong.
- (d) 'A' has not committed defamation.

**127. Principle:** Nothing is an offence which is done in the exercise of the right of private defence.

**Facts:** 'A', under the influence of madness, attempts to kill 'B'. 'B' to save his life kills 'A'.

- (a) 'B' has not committed any offence.
- (b) 'B' has committed an offence.
- (c) 'A' has not committed an offence because he was mad.
- (d) 'A' has committed the offence of attempt to murder.

**128. Principle:** An agreement, the terms of which are not certain, or capable of being made certain, is void.

**Facts:** Sunder agreed to take Bhola's penthouse on rent for three years at the rate of rupees 12,00,000/- per annum provided the house was put to thorough repairs and the living rooms were decorated according to contemporary style.

- (a) There is a valid contract because there is an offer from Sunder and acceptance from Bhola.
- (b) There is a valid contract because all the terms of contract are certain and not vague as the rent is fixed by both of them and the term 'present style' only can be interpreted to mean the latest style.
- (c) There is no valid contract because it has vague and uncertain terms, as the term 'present style' may mean one thing to Sunder and another to Bhola.
- (d) It is voidable contract at the option of Bhola.

**129. Principle:** A master shall be liable for the fraudulent acts of his servants committed in the course of employment. However, the master and third parties must exercise reasonable care in this regard.

**Facts:** Rahul was a door to door salesman with United Manufacturing Company (the Company). The Company was manufacturing Water Purifiers. Rahul, along with the company's products, used to carry Water Purifiers manufactured by his cousin in a local Industrial Estate. He used to sell the local product at a lower rate giving the impression to the buyers that he is offering a discount on the company's product. The company management detected the fraudulent activity of Rahul and dismissed him from service. Rahul still continued to carry on with his activity of selling the local product pretending that he was still a salesman of the company. Several customers got cheated in this process. The fraud was noticed by the company when the customers began to complain about the product. The customers demanded the company to compensate their loss.

- (a) The company is liable to the customers who purchased the local product from Rahul only till he remained as a salesman of the company.

- (b) The company is not liable as Rahul was dismissed by the company.

- (c) The company is liable to compensate all the customers as it did not inform the public about Rahul's fraudulent conduct and the subsequent dismissal.

- (d) The liability rests with the local manufacturer as it was a defective product.

**130. Principle:** According to law, a person is deemed to have attained the age of majority when he completes the age of 18 years, except in the case of a person where a guardian of a minor's person or property has been appointed under the Guardi and Wards Act, 1890 or where the superintendence of a minor's property is assumed by a Court of Wards. Indian law expressly forbids a minor from entering into a contract. Hence, any contract entered into by a minor is void-ab-initio regardless of whether the other party was aware of his minority or not. Further, though a minor is not competent to contract, nothing in the Contract Act prevents him from making the other party bound to the minor.

**Facts:** Lal executed a promissory note in favour of Gurudutt, aged 16 years stating that he would pay Gurudutt a sum of ₹2 Lakhs when he attains the age of majority. On attaining the age of 18, Gurudutt demanded the amount from Lal, who refused to pay.

Gurudutt wants to take legal action against Lal. Identify the most appropriate legal position from the following:

- (a) A promissory note duly executed in favour of a minor is not void and can be sued upon by him, because he though incompetent to contract, may yet accept a benefit.
- (b) Gurudutt should not have entered into a contract with Lal when he was a minor.
- (c) Lal was not aware of the fact that Gurudutt was a minor.
- (d) Lal argues that as per the Guardi and Wards Act, 1890, Gurudutt can claim the money only after he attains the age of 21.

**131. Principle:** Section 34 of Indian Penal Code provides that 'When a criminal act is done by several persons in furtherance of the common intention

of all, each of such persons is liable for that act in the same manner as if it were done by him alone'.

**Facts:** Three vagabonds, Sanju, Dilbag and Sushil decided to commit burglary. In the night, Sushil opened the lock and they broke into a rich man's house when the entire family was on a pilgrimage. Sanju had gone to that house earlier in connection with some cleaning job. There was only a servant lady in the house. Hearing some sounds from the master bed room, the servant switched on the lights and went up to the room from where she heard the sound. Noticing that the servant was going to cry for help, Sanju grabbed her and covered her mouth with his hands and dragged her into the nearby room. The other two were collecting whatever they could from the room. When they were ready to go out of the house, they looked for Sanju and found him committing rape on the servant. They all left the house and the servant reported the matter to the police and identified Sanju. Subsequently, all three were arrested in connection with the offences of house breaking, burglary and rape. Identify the legal liability of the three.

- (a) All three are liable for all the offences as there was common intention to commit the crimes.
- (b) Sanju will be liable only for housebreaking and rape as he did not participate in the burglary.
- (c) Only Sanju will be liable for rape as he was the one who actually committed the offence.
- (d) Only Dilbag and Sushil are liable for burglary in looting the house, and all three will be liable for housebreaking and rape as they did not stop Sanju from committing the offence and hence were accomplice to the offence.

**132. Principle:** Assault is causing bodily injury to another person by use of physical force.

**Facts:** Rustum while entering into compartment of a train raised his fist in anger towards a person Sheetal, just in front of him in the row, to get way to enter into the train first, but did not hit him. Rustum has:

- (a) Committed an assault on Sheetal
- (b) Insulted Sheetal
- (c) Not committed an assault on Sheetal
- (d) Rightly showed his anger

**133. Principle:** According to section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, 'Industrial dispute means any dispute or difference between employers and employers or between employers and workmen or between workmen and workmen, which is connected with the employment or non-employment or the terms of employment or with the conditions of labour of any person'.

**Facts:** The employees of DK Enterprises met the management and requested half a day leave to allow them to celebrate a lunar eclipse, which was going to happen two days later. The management refused the request. Does this situation amount to an 'industrial dispute'?

- (a) Yes, because there is some difference of opinion it would be an industrial dispute.
- (b) No, as declaring holidays is a prerogative of the employer. So no industrial dispute.
- (c) No, as Lunar eclipse is unconnected with employment.
- (d) As the difference of opinion between the employees and employer is on declaration of holiday, it amounts to an issue connected with employment or with the terms of employment and hence, an industrial dispute.

**134. Principle:** When a person falsifies something with the intent to deceive another person or entity is forgery and is a criminal act. Changing or adding the signature on a document, deleting it, using or possessing the false writing is also considered forgery. In the case of writing/painting to fall under the definition, the material included must have been fabricated or altered significantly in order to represent something it is actually not.

**Facts:** David made a living traveling from city to city; selling paintings that he claimed were done by great artists. Since the artists' signatures were in place, many people fell for them and purchased the paintings. One of these artists saw three of his alleged paintings in a City gallery containing his name.

He knew these were not his works and he complained to the police. Police traced David and initiated legal proceedings. Is David guilty of any offence?

- (a) David is guilty of forgery as the addition of the signature was with an intention to make people believe that those were the paintings of the great artists.
- (b) There is no point in taking legal action against David as the signature has not done any alteration to the art work.
- (c) Those who buy the art pieces from David ought to have been careful in checking it and ensuring that they were originals before purchasing it.
- (d) David is not guilty of any offence as he was selling the art pieces for his living.

**135. Principle:** The Constitution of India guarantees certain fundamental rights to its citizens. The Constitution also provides that these rights cannot be taken away by state even by a law. For violation of this, the person adversely affected by the law may approach the High Court or the Supreme Court for the issuance of an appropriate writ.

One of these rights includes the freedom to form association that implies the right to join an association or not to join such an association.

**Facts:** Owing to some industrial disturbances created by XATU, one of the several trade unions in AB Chemicals (Pvt) Ltd., the Company issued a circular to all its employees that as far as possible the employees may disassociate with XATU. Navin is an employee of AB Chemicals and the current General Secretary of XATU. Aggrieved by this circular, which affected the fundamental rights of his and other members of the Union, approaches the High Court of the state for a relief. Identify the most reasonable legal proposition.

- (a) The company's circular is illegal and has to be quashed by the Court.
- (b) The prohibition against any imposition of restriction against a fundamental right is not applicable to anybody other than the state and hence Navin will not get any relief from the High Court.

- (c) Circular issued by a company amounts to law in the constitutional sense and hence the High Court can issue a writ as pleaded for by Navin.
- (d) The circular interferes with the freedom guaranteed by the Constitution and hence the High Court can issue an appropriate writ.

**136. Principle:** When a person interferes with peaceful possession of another person without the permission of the person in possession of those premises, commits trespass to land.

**Facts:** 'T' just walked over the land of 'P' to reach his house as it was a short cut. 'P' had displayed a notice that it is not a thoroughfare. 'P' did not cause any damage to the land.

- (a) 'T' has violated privacy of 'P'.
- (b) 'T' has not committed any trespass on the land of 'P'.
- (c) 'T' has committed trespass to land.
- (d) 'T' has created nuisance for 'P'.

**137. Principle:** A contract would be invalid and unlawful, if the contract is for an immoral or illegal purpose.

**Facts:** P was a young and helpless widow, living on the pavement. R, a neighbour gave her a house, registered in her name, on the condition that she should allow R to keep his smuggled goods and drugs in her house. After the registration was done, according to the condition in the contract, R's agents went to keep some packets in her house, she refused. R told her the condition under which the house was given to her. She still refused. Is P justified in her action?

- (a) P is not justified as she did not have the right to deny R's request.
- (b) As R was making the contract for illegal activities, P's stand is valid in law.
- (c) R can take back the house by cancelling the transfer deed.
- (d) P is right as she did not like smuggled goods to be kept in her house.

**138. Principle:** When a person falsifies something with the intent to deceive another person or entity is forgery and is a criminal act. Changing or adding

the signature on a document, deleting it, using or possessing the false writing is also considered forgery. In the case of writing to fall under the definition, the material included must have been fabricated or altered significantly in order to represent something it is actually not.

**Facts:** John was a publisher of ancient books and papers. In one of his books on the World Wars, he gave photograph of some letters written by famous historic personalities. A researcher in history noted that in the pictures of some of the letters printed in the book, John had added some words or sentences in his own handwriting to give completeness to the sentences, so that the readers will get a clear picture of the writer's intention. The researcher challenges the originality of those pictures and claims that the book containing the forged letters should be banned. Examine the validity of the researcher's demand.

- The additions in the letters were made by the publisher in his own handwriting would have made material alteration to the original meaning and hence amounted to forgery.
- Allowing forged publications to be circulated among the public is as good as committing fraud on the public, so the publication should be banned.
- As forgery amounts to adding or deleting anything from an original document, the demand of the researcher is valid.
- The additions were made to give clarity to the original document and did not in any sense change the contents of the documents and hence there is no forgery as alleged by the researcher.

**139. Principle:** Whoever takes away with him any minor less than sixteen years of age if a male, or less than eighteen years of age if a female, out of the custody of parents of such minor without the consent of such parents, is said to commit no offence.

**Facts:** 'A', a man, took away a girl below sixteen years to Mumbai without informing the parents of the girl.

- 'A' committed no offence against the parents of the girl.
- 'A' committed no offence against the girl as well as her parents.
- 'A' committed an offence against the girl as well as her parents.
- 'A' committed an offence against the girl.

**140. Principle:** Acceptance of a proposal must be absolute and unqualified.

**Facts:** 'A' made a proposal to sell his motorcycle to 'B' for rupees 25,000/-. 'B' agreed to buy it for rupees 24,000/-. 'A' sold his motorcycle to 'C' for 26,000/- the next day. 'B' sues 'A' for damages.

- 'B' will get damages from 'A'.
- 'B' will get the difference of rupees 1,000/- only.
- 'B' can proceed against 'C'.
- 'B' will not get any damages from 'A'.

**141. Principle:** A person is said to do a thing fraudulently, if he does that thing with intent to defraud, but not otherwise.

**Facts:** 'A' occasionally hands over his ATM card to 'B' to withdraw money for 'A'. On one occasion 'B' without the knowledge of 'A', uses 'A's ATM card to find out the balance in 'A's account, but does not withdraw any money.

- 'B' has not committed the act fraudulently.
- 'B' has committed the act fraudulently.
- 'B' has committed breach of faith.
- 'B' has committed misappropriation.

**142. Principle:** Where one of the parties to a contract was in a position to dominate the decision of the other party, the contract is enforceable only at the option of the party who was in a position to dominate the decision of the other party.

**Facts:** A doctor asked his patient to make a payment of rupees Ten Lakh for treatment of his fever. The patient paid an amount of rupees Five Lakh and promised to pay the remaining amount after the treatment. After treatment the patient recovered from fever. The doctor demanded the remaining amount from the patient. The patient refused to pay.

- (a) The contract is not enforceable without the consent of the patient.
- (b) The contract is not enforceable as doctor was in dominating position.
- (c) The contract is enforceable against the doctor.
- (d) The contract is enforceable against the patient by the doctor.

**143. Principle:** Negligence is actionable in law. In simple terms, negligence is the failure to take proper care over something.

**Facts:** A, a doctor, conducted a hysterectomy sincerely on B and left a small cotton swab inside the abdomen. As a consequence of which B developed some medical problems and had to undergo another surgery. Is A liable?

- (a) A is not liable as he did not foresee any consequences at the time of surgery.
- (b) A is liable for the negligence as he failed to take proper care during the surgery.
- (c) Liability for negligence does not arise here as A performed the operation sincerely
- (d) As only a small swab was left in the abdomen, there was no negligence.

**144. Principle:** When a person consented to an act to be done by another, he cannot claim any damages resulting from doing that act, provided the act done is the same for which consent is given.

**Facts:** 'P' submitted a written consent to a surgeon 'S' for undergoing a surgical operation for removal of appendicitis. The surgeon while doing surgery also removed the gall bladder of 'A':

- (a) 'P' can claim damages from 'S'.
- (b) 'P' is required to pay expenses for surgery for appendicitis but not for gall bladder.
- (c) 'P' cannot claim damages from 'S'.
- (d) 'P' is not bound to pay expenses of the surgery.

**145. Principle:** There are legal provisions to give authority to a person to use necessary force against an assailant or wrong-doer for the purpose of protecting one's own body and property as also another's body and property when immediate aid from the state machinery is not readily available; and in so doing he is not answerable in law for his deeds.

**Facts:** X, a rich man was taking his morning walk. Due to the threat of robbers in the locality, he was carrying his pistol also. From the opposite direction, another person was coming with a ferocious looking dog. All of a sudden, the dog which was on a chain held by the owner started barking at X. The owner of the dog called the dog to be calm. They crossed each other without any problem. But suddenly, the dog started barking again from a distance. X immediately took out his pistol. By seeing the pistol the dog stopped barking and started walking with the owner. However, X shot at the dog which died instantly. The owner of the dog files a complaint against X, which in due course reached the Magistrate Court. X pleads the right of private defence.

- (a) Shooting a fierce dog is not to be brought under the criminal law. So the case should be dismissed.
- (b) There was no imminent danger to X as the dog stopped barking and was walking with the owner. Hence, shooting it amounted to excessive use of the right of private defence and hence liable for killing the dog.
- (c) The right of private defence is available to persons against assailants or wrongdoers only and a dog does not fall in this category.
- (d) As there was no guarantee that the dog would not bark again, shooting it was a precautionary measure and hence within the right available to X under law.

**Directions (questions 36–50):** Legal phrases are followed by four meanings. Choose the most appropriate option:

**146.** *Per incuriam* means

- (a) Mistaken identity
- (b) Mistaken decision
- (c) Supremacy of the constitution
- (d) Supremacy of law

**147.** *Autrefois* convict means

- (a) Formerly convicted
- (b) Failed prosecution
- (c) To be convicted
- (d) Doubtful conviction

- 148.** *Lex loci* means  
 (a) Domestic laws (b) Law of a place  
 (c) Latin regulations (d) Italian laws
- 149.** *Lis pendens* means  
 (a) Pending suit  
 (b) Decided case  
 (c) No legal issues involved  
 (d) Facts of case proved
- 150.** *Faux pas* means  
 (a) Passage of time (b) Tactless mistake  
 (c) Pausing for a while (d) Cheating
- 151.** *Bona vacantia* means  
 (a) Order of the court for eviction  
 (b) Vacant land  
 (c) Goods that have no owner  
 (d) Vacant building
- 152.** *In pari delicto* means  
 (a) Where the lawyer is at fault  
 (b) Where the petitioner is at fault  
 (c) Where the judge is at fault  
 (d) Where both parties to a dispute are equally at fault
- 153.** *Pari passu* means  
 (a) Diverse nature  
 (b) On an unequal status  
 (c) Supremacy of law  
 (d) On equal footing
- 154.** '*Jus Gentium*' means  
 (a) Law of Societies  
 (b) Law among Nations  
 (c) Global justice  
 (d) Global administrative law
- 155.** '*Punctum Temporis*' means  
 (a) Point of time  
 (b) Temporary position  
 (c) Timely assistance  
 (d) Functional authority
- 156.** *Turpis arbiter* means  
 (a) Corrupt prosecutor (b) Inefficient judge  
 (c) Corrupt judge (d) Inefficient lawyer

- 157.** *Caveat venditor* means  
 (a) Buyer beware  
 (b) Seller beware  
 (c) Transporter beware  
 (d) Manufacturer beware
- 158.** *Sine die* means  
 (a) Adjourned without fixing any date for the next meeting.  
 (b) Adjourned for the day and scheduled to meet next day again.  
 (c) Adjourned for the day and meet after one month.  
 (d) Adjourned for the day and meet after one week.
- 159.** *Animus possidendi* means  
 (a) Intention to harm  
 (b) Intent to contract  
 (c) Intention to possess  
 (d) Intention to return
- 160.** *Malus animus* means  
 (a) Good intention (b) Bad intention  
 (c) Animal farm (d) Physical force

## SECTION V: LOGICAL REASONING

**Directions (questions 161–163):** Read the following information carefully and choose the appropriate option in the questions given below.

- A. There is a group of five persons – A, B, C, D and E.  
 B. One of them is a Singer, one is a Dancer, one is a Painter, one is a Teacher and one is a Doctor.  
 C. Three of them—A, C and Doctor—prefer rice to chapatti and two of them – B and the Painter—prefer chapatti to rice.  
 D. The Teacher, D and A are friends to one another but two of these prefer chapatti to rice.  
 E. The Singer is C's brother.
- 161.** Who is a Dancer?  
 (a) D (b) C  
 (c) A (d) E

162. Who is a Teacher?

- (a) B (b) E  
(c) C (d) D

163. Who is a Singer?

- (a) C (b) D  
(c) A (d) B

**Directions (questions 164–166):** Read the following information carefully and choose the most appropriate option in the questions given below

- A. Six flats on a floor in two rows facing north and south are allotted to P, Q, R, S, T and U.  
B. Q gets a north-facing flat and is not next to S.  
C. S and U get diagonally opposite flats.  
D. R, next to U gets a south-facing flat and T gets a north-facing flat.

164. If the flats of T and P are interchanged, who's flat will be next to that of U?

- (a) R (b) Q  
(c) P (d) T

165. Whose flat is between Q and S?

- (a) T (b) R  
(c) U (d) P

166. Which of the following combination gets south-facing flats?

- (a) U, R, P (b) Q, T, S  
(c) U, P, T (d) data inadequate

**Directions (questions 167–168):** Which alternative applies to the following Statement or Assumptions? Choose the most appropriate option.

167. 'Only ignorant people believe in witchcraft' is equivalent to

- (a) All persons who believe in witchcraft are ignorant.  
(b) No ignorant persons are those who do not believe in witchcraft.  
(c) Some ignorant persons are not those who believe in witchcraft.  
(d) There is no link between ignorance and witchcraft.

168. 'There is no man that is not naturally good' is equivalent to the proposition

- (a) Some men are naturally good.  
(b) Some men are not naturally good.  
(c) All men are naturally good.  
(d) No men are good.

**Directions (questions 169–170):** Find the odd one out from the following:

169. Find the odd one out from the following:

- (a) Exact estimate (b) Only choice  
(c) Clearly visible (d) Open secret

170. Find the odd one out from the following:

- (a) Expedition (b) Crusade  
(c) Cruise (d) Campaign

**Directions (questions 171–200):** Choose the most appropriate option for each of the following questions.

171. How many times from 4 pm to 10 pm, the hands of a clock are at right angles?

- (a) 9 (b) 10  
(c) 11 (d) 6

172. \_\_\_\_\_ is a hater of knowledge and learning.

- (a) Misologist (b) Misogynist  
(c) Mystique (d) Moroccan

173. Ravi was showing a photograph to his friend, Gopi. Pointing at a boy in the photograph, Ravi said: 'The boy sitting at the left is the son of the wife of the only son of the grand-mother of my younger brother'.

What is the relation between the boy in the photograph and Ravi?

- (a) First cousins (b) Ravi's brother-in-law  
(c) Brothers (d) Nephew and uncle

174. In a company, 60 % workers are males. If the number of female workers in the company is 800, what is the number of male workers in the company?

- (a) 1200 (b) 1900  
(c) 1400 (d) 1600

175. 'Some of the valuable books are seldom read', means:

- (a) Some of the valuable books are not read.  
(b) All the valuable books are not read.

- (c) Some of the valuable books are read.  
(d) All the valuable books are read.
- 176.** Coding and decoding 9: 72 :: 8 : ?  
(a) 34 (b) 64  
(c) 18 (d) 43
- 177.** A girl introduced a boy as the son of the daughter of the father of her uncle. The boy is girl's  
(a) Uncle (b) Son  
(c) Brother (d) Son-in-law
- 178.** Sunil's school bus is facing north when it reaches his school. After starting from Sunil's house, it turned right twice and then left before reaching the school. What direction the bus was facing when it left the bus stop in front of Sunil's house?  
(a) East (b) South  
(c) North (d) West
- 179.** When Ravi saw Ramesh, he recalled, 'He is the son of the father of my daughter'. Who is Ramesh?  
(a) Uncle (b) Brother-in-law  
(c) Cousin (d) Brother
- 180.** If in a certain code, the word MILITARY is written as 12324567, then in the same code, the word TAIL will be written as  
(a) 2345 (b) 5432  
(c) 3254 (d) 4523
- 181.** Crumb : Bread is as  
(a) Water : Vessel (b) Inch : Unit  
(c) Splinter : Wood (d) Powder : Face
- 182.** A man walks 1 km. towards east and then he turns to south and walks 5 km. Again he turns to East and walks 2 km. After this he turns to north and walks 9 km. Now, how far is he from his starting point?  
(a) 0 km (b) 4 km  
(c) 9 km (d) 5 km
- 183.** John wants to go the university. He starts from his house which is in the east and comes to a crossing. The road to his left ends in a theatre, straight ahead is the hospital. In which direction is the University?  
(a) East (b) West  
(c) South (d) North
- 184.** If 27 March, 2011 was Sunday, what was the day on 27 June 2011?  
(a) Sunday (b) Tuesday  
(c) Monday (d) Saturday
- 185.** Pointing to a girl in the photograph, Ram said, 'Her mother's brother is the only son of my mother's father'. How is the girl's mother related to Ram?  
(a) Sister (b) Mother  
(c) Grandmother (d) Aunt
- 186.** Wave : Crest as \_\_\_\_\_ : Peak.  
(a) Land (b) Water  
(c) River (d) Mountain
- 187.** Vaishnavi prefers Economics to Maths, English to Social science and Political Science to History. If she prefers Maths to History, and Social science to Maths, which is Vaishnavi's least preferred subject?  
(a) History  
(b) Economics  
(c) Maths  
(d) Social science
- 188.** Pointing to a photograph, Prakash said, "She is the daughter of my grandfather's only son". How is Prakash related to the girl in the photograph?  
(a) Brother (b) Uncle  
(c) Father (d) Cousin
- 189.** In a military secret service map, South-East is shown as North, North-East as West and so on. What will West become?  
(a) North-East (b) South-West  
(c) North-West (d) South-East
- 190.** No parrots are black. All crows are black. From the above premises which one of the following conclusions is true?  
(a) No crows are parrots.  
(b) Some parrots are not crows.  
(c) Some crows are not parrots.  
(d) No conclusion can be drawn.

- 191.** If South-East becomes North, North-East becomes West and so on, what will West become?  
 (a) North-West (b) North  
 (c) South-East (d) East
- 192.** If in a code language, 'ABANDON' is written as 'aramoim'; 'BORE' is written as 'rits' and 'BASIL' is written as 'rabut', then what is the original word for the code: 'bituo'?  
 (a) SOMAD (b) SOLID  
 (c) NASIA (d) SOFIA
- 193.** Mare is to Horse as  
 (a) Sow is to Boar  
 (b) Geese is to Duck  
 (c) Pony is to Donkey  
 (d) Deer is to Buck
- 194.** There were twelve dozens of chocolates with a shopkeeper. Ten chocolates were distributed by the shopkeeper to the children of his colony. The shopkeeper then added two more dozens of chocolates in his stock. If the shopkeeper divided the total chocolates equally in two different packets, then how many chocolates were there in each packet?  
 (a) 152 (b) 89  
 (c) 79 (d) 158
- 195.** In the series of alphabets given below, which is the missing alphabet series?  
 AX, DU, GR, \_\_\_\_\_, ML  
 (a) JN (b) JO  
 (c) IK (d) HQ
- 196.** What is meant by 'Alliteration'?  
 (a) Act of literary modification.  
 (b) Acts of an environmentally conscious person.  
 (c) The occurrence of the same letter or sound at the beginning of adjacent or closely connected words.  
 (d) Words which sound alike but have different meanings.
- 197.** Two ladies and two men are playing bridge and seated at north, east, south and west of a table. No lady is facing east. Persons sitting opposite to each other are not of the same sex. One man is facing south. Which direction are the ladies facing to?  
 (a) South and east (b) None of these  
 (c) East and west (d) North and west
- 198.** Identify the statement which cannot be accepted.  
 (a) Odyssey is an ancient epic.  
 (b) Almost one third of the human body is made up of water.  
 (c) The earth revolves around the sun in 366 days.  
 (d) Human race will become extinct sooner or later.
- 199.** The birthday of Ms. Y was celebrated six days before Ms. X, who was born on 4th October 1999. The independence day of that year fell on Sunday. On which day did Ms. Y celebrate her birthday, if it was not a leap year?  
 (a) Sunday (b) Monday  
 (c) Wednesday (d) Tuesday
- 200.** A person who renounces religious or political belief or principle is called  
 (a) Ascetic (b) Apostate  
 (c) Antiquarian (d) Apostle

**ANSWER KEY****English**

1. (b)	7. (a)	13. (a)	19. (b)	25. (c)	31. (c)	37. (d)
2. (a)	8. (c)	14. (a)	20. (d)	26. (a)	32. (d)	38. (a)
3. (b)	9. (c)	15. (d)	21. (b)	27. (a)	33. (c)	39. (b)
4. (b)	10. (c)	16. (b)	22. (b)	28. (c)	34. (c)	40. (b)
5. (a)	11. (a)	17. (a)	23. (b)	29. (c)	35. (c)	
6. (c)	12. (b)	18. (b)	24. (d)	30. (d)	36. (b)	

**General Knowledge**

41. (c)	49. (d)	57. (c)	65. (c)	73. (b)	81. (c)	89. (c)
42. (a)	50. (d)	58. (a)	66. (d)	74. (b)	82. (d)	90. (d)
43. (a)	51. (c)	59. (a)	67. (b)	75. (d)	83. (a)	
44. (b)	52. (b)	60. (b)	68. (a)	76. (b)	84. (d)	
45. (d)	53. (b)	61. (b)	69. (b)	77. (a)	85. (d)	
46. (d)	54. (b)	62. (d)	70. (b)	78. (d)	86. (c)	
47. (a)	55. (b)	63. (a)	71. (c)	79. (a)	87. (c)	
48. (d)	56. (b)	64. (b)	72. (a)	80. (a)	88. (d)	

**Mathematics**

91. (b)	94. (b)	97. (a)	100. (d)	103. (a)	106. (a)	109. (c)
92. (c)	95. (c)	98. (d)	101. (a)	104. (b)	107. (d)	110. (b)
93. (d)	96. (b)	99. (a)	102. (d)	105. (a)	108. (d)	

**Legal Aptitude/Reasoning**

111. (b)	119. (a)	127. (a)	135. (b)	143. (b)	151. (c)	159. (c)
112. (c)	120. (b)	128. (c)	136. (c)	144. (a)	152. (d)	160. (b)
113. (a)	121. (a)	129. (c)	137. (b)	145. (b)	153. (d)	
114. (d)	122. (a)	130. (a)	138. (d)	146. (b)	154. (b)	
115. (d)	123. (b)	131. (c)	139. (b)	147. (a)	155. (a)	
116. (d)	124. (a)	132. (c)	140. (d)	148. (b)	156. (c)	
117. (b)	125. (a)	133. (d)	141. (a)	149. (a)	157. (b)	
118. (c)	126. (d)	134. (a)	142. (d)	150. (b)	158. (a)	

**Logical Reasoning**

161. (a)	167. (a)	173. (c)	179. (b)	185. (d)	191. (c)	197. (d)
162. (c)	168. (c)	174. (a)	180. (d)	186. (d)	192. (b)	198. (b)
163. (c)	169. (c)	175. (a)	181. (c)	187. (a)	193. (a)	199. (d)
164. (a)	170. (c)	176. (b)	182. (d)	188. (a)	194. (c)	200. (b)
165. (a)	171. (c)	177. (c)	183. (d)	189. (d)	195. (b)	
166. (a)	172. (a)	178. (d)	184. (c)	190. (a)	196. (c)	



# CLAT 2016

## SECTION I: ENGLISH

**Directions (questions 1–10):** Fill up the blanks by choosing the most appropriate option:

- I like reading journals \_\_\_\_\_ novels.  
(a) the best (b) more than  
(c) most than (d) the less than
- There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ water in the overhead tank.  
(a) lot of (b) any  
(c) little (d) something
- They always give the available seats to \_\_\_\_\_ comes first.  
(a) whomever (b) whom  
(c) whichever (d) whoever
- A fire broke \_\_\_\_\_ in the neighbourhood.  
(a) off (b) out  
(c) away (d) from
- If you promise \_\_\_\_\_ angry with me, I'll tell you what I broke.  
(a) not to get (b) get out  
(c) not getting (d) not get
- A thief does not \_\_\_\_\_ the door.  
(a) Knock at (b) knock on  
(c) knock to (d) knock
- There is a lot of work \_\_\_\_\_ hand. Let's cancel \_\_\_\_\_ picnic.  
(a) upon, the (b) in, a  
(c) in, the (d) on, a
- It's unfortunate that he died \_\_\_\_\_ cancer.  
(a) by (b) of  
(c) from (d) with
- Professor Ahmed \_\_\_\_\_ teaching us \_\_\_\_\_ August 2012.  
(a) was, for  
(b) had been, since  
(c) has been, since  
(d) has been, for
- The method and practice of teaching is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Paediatrics  
(b) Pedagogy  
(c) Training  
(d) Philately

**Directions (questions 11–15):** Complete the sentences with the correct options:

- Her parents have arrived \_\_\_\_\_ the airport.  
(a) to (b) at  
(c) on (d) in
- They returned home \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi.  
(a) in (b) from  
(c) on (d) with
- I have never come \_\_\_\_\_ any one as rude as him.  
(a) across (b) to  
(c) around (d) at
- I can't bear \_\_\_\_\_ late.  
(a) been (b) be  
(c) to (d) being
- Mani, along with his friends, \_\_\_\_\_ for basketball practice every morning.  
(a) were going (b) are going  
(c) goes (d) go

**Directions (questions 16–20):** Choose the correct spellings in questions given below:

16. Choose the correct spellings.  
 (a) Sacribegous (b) Saereligious  
 (c) Sacriligious (d) Sacrilegiuos
17. Choose the correct spellings.  
 (a) Deceive (b) Deceeve  
 (c) Diecieve (d) Decieve
18. Choose the correct spellings.  
 (a) Collaborate (b) Colaborate  
 (c) Colaborate (d) Collaborrate
19. Choose the correct spellings.  
 (a) Integrity (b) Integerety  
 (c) Intigerity (d) Integerity
20. Choose the correct spellings.  
 (a) Berrister (b) Barrister  
 (c) Barisster (d) Berister

**Directions (questions 21–24):** Choose the most appropriate option for each of the following questions:

21. *Faux pas* means:  
 (a) Expected to happening  
 (b) False  
 (c) Social blunder  
 (d) Fake identity
22. *Ab initio* means:  
 (a) In continuation with  
 (b) From the beginning  
 (c) In defence of a comment  
 (d) In connection with the future
23. *To bury the hatchet* means:  
 (a) To end a feud with an enemy  
 (b) To cremate carcass of an animal  
 (c) To plant grass in the field  
 (d) To hid some treasure
24. *Amicus curiae* means:  
 (a) One of the judges of the court  
 (b) A friend of the court  
 (c) One among the parties to the dispute  
 (d) One among the expert witnesses in a case

**Directions (questions 25–28):** Choose the correct option for each of the following questions:

25. Choose the correct option.  
 (a) Please stop interfering into my romantic life.  
 (b) Please stop interfering in my romantic life.  
 (c) Please stop interfering with my romantic life.  
 (d) Please stop interfering for my romantic life.
26. Choose the correct option.  
 (a) The Titanic did not reach their destination.  
 (b) The Titanic did not reach her destination.  
 (c) The Titanic did not reach his destination.  
 (d) The Titanic did not reach its destination.
27. Choose the correct option.  
 (a) The film star climbed off the car and smiled at the people.  
 (b) The film star come out of the car and smiled at the people.  
 (c) The film star got out of the car and smiled at the people.  
 (d) The film star got off the car and smiled at the people.
28. Choose the correct option.  
 (a) Your grammar is very good, but you need to work on correcting your pronunciation.  
 (b) Your grammar is very good, but you need to work on managing your pronunciation.  
 (c) Your grammar is very good, but you need to work on repairing your pronunciation.  
 (d) Your grammar is very good, but you need to work on modifying your pronunciation.

**Directions (questions 29–30):** Complete the proverb, in the following questions:

29. When \_\_\_\_\_ is bliss, it is \_\_\_\_\_ to be wise.  
 (a) romance, boring  
 (b) ignorance, folly  
 (c) knowledge, better  
 (d) bachelorhood, single
30. \_\_\_\_\_ waters run \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Hot, fast (b) Muddy, slow  
 (c) Stagnant, leisurely (d) Still, deep

**Directions (questions 31–40):** Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions given after the passage:

1. Often, we passionately pursue matters that in the future appear to be contradictory to our real intention or nature; and triumph is followed by remorse or regret. There are numerous examples of such a trend in the annals of history and contemporary life.
2. Alfred Nobel was the son of Immanuel Nobel, an inventor who experimented extensively with explosives. Alfred too carried out research and experiments with a large range of chemicals; he found new methods to blast rocks for the construction of roads and bridges; he was engaged in the development of technology and different weapons; his life revolved around rockets and cannons and gun powder. The ingenuity of the scientist brought him enough wealth to buy the Bofors armament plant in Sweden.
3. Paradoxically, Nobel's life was a busy one yet he was lonely and as he grew older, he began suffering from guilt of having invented the dynamite that was being used for destructive purposes. He set aside a huge part of his wealth to institute Nobel Prizes. Besides honouring men and women for their extraordinary achievements in physics, chemistry, medicine and literature, he wished to honour people who worked for the promotion of peace.
4. It's strange that the very man whose name was closely connected with explosives and inventions that helped in waging wars willed a large part of his earnings for the people who work for the promotion of peace and the benefit of mankind. The Nobel Peace Prize is intended for a person who has accomplished the best work for fraternity among nations, for abolition or reduction of war and for promotion of peace.
5. Another example that comes to one's mind is that of Albert Einstein. In 1939, fearing that the Nazis would win the race to build the world's first atomic bomb, Einstein urged President Franklin D Roosevelt to launch an American programme on nuclear research. The matter was considered and a

project called the Manhattan Project was initiated. The project involved intense nuclear research the construction of the world's first atomic bomb. All this while, Einstein had the impression that the bomb would be used to protect the world from the Nazis. But in 1945, when Hiroshima was bombed to end World War II, Einstein was deeply grieved and he regretted his endorsement of the need for nuclear research.

6. He also stated that had he known that the Germans would be unsuccessful in making the atomic bomb, he would have probably never recommended making one. In 1947, Einstein began working for the cause of disarmament. But, Einstein's name still continues to be linked with the bomb. Man's fluctuating thoughts, changing opinions, varying opportunities keep the mind in a state of flux. Hence, the paradox of life, it's certain that nothing is certain in life.
31. The Manhattan Project was initiated \_\_\_\_\_.
    - (a) in honour of Einstein
    - (b) to protect the Nazis
    - (c) to bomb Hiroshima
    - (d) to carry out nuclear research
  32. Alfred established the Nobel Prizes to \_\_\_\_\_.
    - (a) remind people of his achievements.
    - (b) ease his guilt and promote work for the betterment of mankind.
    - (c) use his wealth for hard working people.
    - (d) honor only those people who are intelligent
  33. In paragraph 4, the word 'accomplished' means \_\_\_\_\_.
    - (a) completed successfully
    - (b) worked hard
    - (c) won awards
    - (d) made an effort to do something
  34. In the fifth paragraph, the word 'endorsement' means:
    - (a) Expressing one's opposition.
    - (b) Expressing one's approval or support.
    - (c) Making a promise to do something.
    - (d) Expressing one's regret.

35. Working with arms and ammunition helped Alfred to amass \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) enemies (b) intelligence  
 (c) wealth (d) popularity
36. Immanuel's interest in dynamites influenced Alfred's inclination for working \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) for humanity  
 (b) with explosives  
 (c) for the Nobel Peace Prize  
 (d) with contradiction
37. One of the paradoxes in Alfred's life was that he was \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) lonely yet rich  
 (b) hard working but a failure  
 (c) intelligent yet lonely  
 (d) occupied yet lonely
38. Einstein had the impression that the Germans would \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) bomb Hiroshima  
 (b) be successful in making the world's first atomic bomb  
 (c) be unsuccessful in making the atomic bomb  
 (d) work for humanity
39. The passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) an argumentative essay  
 (b) an expository essay  
 (c) a process essay  
 (d) a descriptive essay
40. The paradox, 'it's certain that nothing is certain in life', indicates the writer's:  
 (a) Hatred for scientists  
 (b) Analytical mind  
 (c) Scientific mind  
 (d) Persuasive nature
41. The country which cloned a buffalo calf first is:  
 (a) India (b) USA  
 (c) Sweden (d) Denmark
42. Mars is also known as the:  
 (a) Blue planet  
 (b) Brown Planet  
 (c) Red Planet  
 (d) Green Planet
43. In 2015, Prime Minister Mr Narendra Modi launched a new campaign, 'Start-up India, Stand up India'. The campaign is aimed at:  
 (a) Making India Digital  
 (b) Promoting bank financing for start-ups and offer incentives to boost entrepreneurship and job creation.  
 (c) Promoting Swatch Bharat  
 (d) Promoting free education to all children below the age of 14 years and assuring them jobs after obtaining higher education.
44. Who is the author of *Crime & Punishment*?  
 (a) Geoffrey Chaucer  
 (b) Fyodor Dostoevsky  
 (c) Harold Joseph Laski  
 (d) Karl Marx
45. Power to summon the Houses of the Parliament is vested with:  
 (a) Vice President  
 (b) President  
 (c) Prime Minister  
 (d) Speaker and Vice President
46. Which country is the first developed nation to default on debt of IMF?  
 (a) USA (b) UK  
 (c) Japan (d) Greece
47. Which State of India was declared in January 2016 as the 'first organic farming State of India'?  
 (a) Punjab (b) Sikkim  
 (c) Kerala (d) Haryana
48. Punjabi has become the \_\_\_\_\_ most common language in the Parliament of Canada.  
 (a) fourth (b) fifth  
 (c) second (d) third

## SECTION II: GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

**Directions (questions 41–90):** Choose the most appropriate option:

41. India signed the 'Paris Agreement on Climate Change' in April 2016 at:  
 (a) New York (b) Paris  
 (c) New Delhi (d) Geneva

50. Which State has become the first State to introduce compulsory gender education at the graduate level?
- Telangana
  - Kerala
  - Punjab
  - Andhra Pradesh
51. The highest peace time gallantry award Ashok Chakra was awarded posthumously during 2016 to:
- Mohan Nath Goswami
  - Mahendra Singh
  - Jagdish Chand
  - Rajesh Atra
52. The Constitution (One Hundredth Amendment) Act, 2015 was enacted to give effect to:
- The transfer of certain territories by India to Bangladesh and transfer of certain territories from Bangladesh to India.
  - The acquiring of territories by India from Bangladesh.
  - National Judicial Appointment Commission.
  - Transfer of certain territories by India to Bangladesh.
53. The Currency of Thailand is:
- Baht
  - Rupee
  - Ringgit
  - Peseta
54. Parliament of India consists of:
- Council of States
  - House of the People
  - House of the People and Council of States
  - President, House of the People and Council of States
55. The direction to hold floor test to prove majority in the Legislative Assembly of Uttarakhand, to be held on 10 May 2016 has been given on 6 May 2016 by:
- The Supreme Court of India
  - The High Court of Uttarakhand
  - The President of India
  - The Governor of Uttarakhand
56. Which organization has the motto 'Be Prepared'?
- National Disaster Management Authority
  - National Cadet Corps
  - Boys' Scout
  - National Service Scheme
57. Under the Constitution of India, the official language of the Union is:
- English and Hindi
  - English
  - Hindi
  - Hindi in Devanagari Script
58. At the Asian Indoor Athletics Championships held at Doha in February, 2016, who among women won the gold medal in Long Jump?
- Irina Ektova of Khazakhstan
  - Mayookha Johny of India
  - Prajusha of India
  - Olga Rypakova of Khazakhstan
59. The 'Paris Agreement' was adopted in the twenty first session of Conference of Parties in the month of:
- December 2015
  - January 2016
  - November 2015
  - February 2016
60. Who was conferred the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna award during August 2015?
- Dhoni
  - Virat Kohli
  - Saina Nehwal
  - Sania Mirza
61. Who is the President of Sri Lanka?
- Jayavardane
  - K. Sripavan
  - Ranil Wickramasinghe
  - Maithripala Sirisena
62. Who has scored the fastest century in a Test Cricket match?
- AB de Villiers, South Africa
  - Misbah Ul Haq, Pakistan
  - Brendon McCullum, New Zealand
  - Vivian Richards, West Indies

63. Who is the Chairperson of NITI Aayog?  
(a) Sushma Swaraj (b) Narendra Modi  
(c) Arun Jaitley (d) Sushmita Mahajan
64. Who is the Chairperson of National Human Rights Commission?  
(a) Justice B. S. Chauhan  
(b) Justice Balakrishnan  
(c) Justice D. K. Jain  
(d) Justice H. L. Dattu
65. Who was the Constitutional Advisor to the Constituent Assembly in framing the Indian Constitution?  
(a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad  
(b) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar  
(c) Sir B. N. Rau  
(d) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
66. In April 2016, The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge visited India. Their names are:  
(a) Prince Robert and Kateler  
(b) Prince Charles and Cathy  
(c) Prince William and Kate Middleton  
(d) Prince Hillery and Victoria
67. In case the President of India wants to resign, he shall address his resignation to the:  
(a) Chief Justice of India  
(b) Vice President  
(c) Chief Election Commissioner  
(d) Prime Minister
68. Name the Indian Gymnast who has become the first female Indian Gymnast to qualify for the Olympics.  
(a) Dipa Karmakar (b) Anjubala  
(c) Bisweshwari Nandi (d) Rupinder Kaur
69. In case of death of both the President and Vice-President of India, who shall act as the President of India?  
(a) Prime Minister  
(b) The Parliament will nominate from among its Members  
(c) Chief Justice of India  
(d) Attorney General of India
70. Who is the Union Finance Minister of India?  
(a) D. V. Sadananda Gowda  
(b) Sushma Swaraj  
(c) Arun Jaitley  
(d) Rajnath Singh
71. Who is the Chairman of National Green Tribunal?  
(a) Justice Balakrishna Reddy  
(b) Justice R. C. Lahoti  
(c) Justice Swatanter Kumar  
(d) Justice Bhandari
72. Which State has the largest number of foreign students in India?  
(a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Maharashtra  
(c) Haryana (d) Karnataka
73. Who lit the torch from the sun's rays reflected in a parabolic mirror during the Olympic flame lighting ceremony for the Rio 2016 Olympic Games at the site of ancient Olympia in Greece on 22 April 2016?  
(a) Katerina Lehou  
(b) Ronaldo  
(c) Katrina Kaif  
(d) Joanie Laurer aka Chyna
74. The Parliament of which country became first Parliament in the world to run entirely on Solar Power?  
(a) UK (b) India  
(c) Pakistan (d) Japan
75. Prime Minister, Mr Narendra Modi, in March, 2016, launched an ambitious programme 'Setu Bharatam'. The programme is aimed at:  
(a) Linking all major cities and towns by rail, air and road by 2019.  
(b) Making all National Highways railway level crossing free by 2019.  
(c) Providing travel concession to senior citizens throughout India.  
(d) Providing travel concession to women and children throughout India.

- 76.** How many Indian Universities/Institutes figure among the top 200 in BRICS rankings?  
 (a) 6 (b) 16  
 (c) 26 (d) 20
- 77.** Which day is celebrated as 'World Consumer Rights Day'?  
 (a) 15th March (b) 5th September  
 (c) 5th June (d) 15th July
- 78.** Who was crowned as the winner of Femina Miss India 2016 and who will represent India at the Miss World pageant?  
 (a) Sushruthi Krishna  
 (b) Pankhuri Gidwani  
 (c) Sushobita Kapoor  
 (d) Priyadarshini Chatterjee
- 79.** \_\_\_\_\_ is the fastest planet to revolve around the Sun.  
 (a) Mercury (b) Mars  
 (c) Jupiter (d) Venus
- 80.** Who has written the book 'Indomitable Spirit'?  
 (a) Dr A. P. J. Abdul Kalam  
 (b) Justice Krishna Iyer  
 (c) Ms Arundhati Roy  
 (d) Shri. Narendra Modi
- 81.** The Rajya Sabha in April, 2016 passed two Bills, which had already been passed by the Lok Sabha earlier, repealing certain outdated/old laws. The Bills intended to repeal  
 (a) 315 laws (b) 1053 laws  
 (c) 153 laws (d) 513 laws
- 82.** 'Beyond the Lines - An Autobiography' is authored by  
 (a) Mr Arun Shourie  
 (b) Mr Kuldip Nayar  
 (c) Justice Krishna Iyer  
 (d) Mr Soli Sorabji
- 83.** The maximum number of 'Smokeless Villages' are found in the state of  
 (a) Punjab (b) Rajasthan  
 (c) Telangana (d) Karnataka
- 84.** In an attempt to curb black money, the Government has made PAN mandatory for all financial transactions exceeding rupees  
 (a) 4 lakhs (b) 3 lakhs  
 (c) 2 lakhs (d) 1 lakhs
- 85.** In which of the following States/Union Territories, the Election Commission has decided to hold election in a single phase on 16 May 2016?  
 (a) Assam, Kerala and Pondicherry.  
 (b) West Bengal, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.  
 (c) Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry.  
 (d) West Bengal, Kerala and Assam.
- 86.** Name the country that has six Deputy Prime Ministers.  
 (a) Nigeria (b) Nicaragua  
 (c) Nepal (d) Maldives
- 87.** Country's first 'visually challenged friendly' railway station is  
 (a) New Delhi (b) Varanasi  
 (c) Tirupati (d) Mysuru
- 88.** The largest diaspora in the world is from  
 (a) Mexico (b) South Africa  
 (c) India (d) China
- 89.** A Japanese maglev, which is the fastest passenger train in the world has broken its own record in 2015. The train reached \_\_\_\_\_ kmph in the test run.  
 (a) 503 (b) 403  
 (c) 603 (d) 453
- 90.** In January 2016, at the first stage, the Union Ministry of Urban Development unveiled the list of \_\_\_\_\_ cities for smart cities mission out of 98 shortlisted cities.  
 (a) 30 (b) 15  
 (c) 20 (d) 25

### SECTION III: MATHEMATICS

**Directions (questions 91–110):** Choose the most appropriate option.

- 91.** The number of 'three-digit numbers' which are multiples of 9 are  
 (a) 98 (b) 101  
 (c) 100 (d) 99

92. The value of a machine depreciates every year at the rate of 10 per cent on its value at the beginning of that year. If the present value of the machine is ₹729, its worth three years ago was  
 (a) ₹947.70 (b) ₹1000  
 (c) ₹750.87 (d) ₹800
93. The angle subtended by the Minor segment of a circle at the centre is \_\_\_\_\_ the angle subtended by the Major segment at the centre of the circle.  
 (a) Greater than (b) Not related to  
 (c) Equal to (d) Lesser than
94. What is the sum of all the natural numbers from 1 to 100?  
 (a) 5000 (b) 5050  
 (c) 6000 (d) 5052
95. A part of monthly hostel charges is fixed and the remaining depends on the number of days one has taken food in the mess. When a student A takes food for 20 days, she has to pay ₹1000 as hostel charges whereas a student B, who takes food for 26 days, pays ₹1180 as hostel charges. Find the fixed charges and the cost of food per day.  
 (a) 300, 30 (b) 400, 40  
 (c) 200, 20 (d) 400, 30
96. A library has an average of 510 visitors on Sundays and 240 on other days. What is the average number of visitors per day in the month of June beginning with a Sunday?  
 (a) 250s (b) 280  
 (c) 285 (d) 276
97. 12 defective pens are accidentally mixed with 132 good ones. It is not possible to just look at a pen and tell whether or not it is defective. One pen is taken out at random from this lot. Determine the probability that the pen taken out is a good one.  
 (a) 7/12 (b) 11/12  
 (c) 10/12 (d) 9/12
98. A man earns ₹20 on the first day and spends ₹15 on the next day. He again earns ₹20 on the third day and spends ₹15 on the fourth day. If he continues to save in this way, how soon will he have ₹60 in hand?  
 (a) On 27th day (b) On 24th day  
 (c) On 12th day (d) On 17th day
99. 60 kg of an alloy X is mixed with 100 kg of an alloy Y. If alloy X has lead and tin in the ratio of 3:2 and alloy Y has tin and copper in the ratio of 1:4, then the amount of tin in the new alloy is  
 (a) 53 kg (b) 80 kg  
 (c) 36 kg (d) 44 kg
100. Two consecutive even positive integers, sum of the squares of which is 1060 are  
 (a) 12 and 14 (b) 22 and 24  
 (c) 20 and 22 (d) 16 and 18
101. The traffic lights at three different signal points change after every 45 seconds, 75 seconds and 90 seconds respectively. If all change simultaneously at 7 : 20 : 15 hours, then they will change again simultaneously at  
 (a) 7 : 27 : 30 hours (b) 7 : 28 : 00 hours  
 (c) 7 : 27 : 50 hours (d) 7 : 27 : 45 hours
102. A circular park, 42 m in diameter, has a path 3.5 m wide running around it on the outside. Find the cost of gravelling the path at ₹4 per m<sup>2</sup>.  
 (a) ₹1672 (b) ₹1652  
 (c) ₹2002 (d) ₹2048
103. A train which is moving at an average speed of 40 kmph, reaches its destination on time. When its average speed reduces to 35 kmph, then it reaches its destination 15 minutes late. The distance travelled by the train is  
 (a) 80 km (b) 40 km  
 (c) 70 km (d) 30 km
104. The mean of 72 items was found to be 6(c). If two of the items were misreported as 27 and 9 instead of 72 and 90 respectively, find the correct mean.  
 (a) 64.75 (b) 64.25  
 (c) 63.25 (d) 65.75
105. A man buys ₹20 shares paying 9% dividend. The man expects to have an interest of 12% on his money. The market value of each share is  
 (a) ₹18 (b) ₹15  
 (c) ₹12 (d) ₹21

- 106.** A patient in a hospital is given soup daily in a cylindrical bowl of diameter 7 cm. If the bowl is filled with soup to a height of 4 cm, how much soup the hospital has to prepare daily to serve 250 patients?
- (a) 40 litres                      (b) 38 litres  
(c) 38.5 litres                      (d) 39.5 litres
- 107.** The angles between the hands of a clock when the time is 4:25 am is
- (a)  $14\frac{1}{2}$  degrees                      (b)  $12\frac{1}{2}$  degrees  
(c)  $17\frac{1}{2}$  degrees                      (d)  $13\frac{1}{2}$  degrees
- 108.** A shop gives 15% discount on the purchase of a TV. If paid for in cash immediately, a further discount of 12% is given. If the marked price is ₹15,000, what is the price of the TV if cash purchase is made?
- (a) ₹12,750                      (b) ₹11,220  
(c) ₹10,950                      (d) ₹11,475
- 109.** If a boy is standing at the top of the tower and another boy is at the ground at some distance from the foot of the tower, then the angle of elevation and depression between the boys when both look at each other will be
- (a) Angle of elevation will be greater  
(b) Cannot be predicted for relation  
(c) Angle of depression will be greater  
(d) Equal
- 110.** If the product of zeroes of the polynomial  $ax^2 - 6x - 6$  is 4, find the value of 'a'.
- (a)  $-3/2$                       (b)  $-1/2$   
(c)  $3/2$                       (d)  $1/2$

#### SECTION IV: LEGAL APTITUDE/REASONING

This section consists of fifty (50) questions. Follow the instructions carefully and choose the most appropriate option:

The question number 111–145 in this section consists of legal proposition(s) (hereinafter referred to as 'principle') and facts. Such principles may or may not be true in the real and legal sense, yet you have to conclusively assume them to be true for the purpose of

this section. In other words, in answering the following question further, you must not assume any facts other than those stated in the question. The objective of this section is to test your interest towards study of law, research aptitude and problem-solving ability, even if the 'most reasonable conclusion' arrived at may be absurd or unacceptable for any other reason.

To answer a question, the given principle is to be applied to the given facts so as to arrive at most reasonable conclusion.

**111. Principle:** Intentional application of force to another person is action able in law.

**Facts:** 'P' and 'D' are unknown to each other. When 'P' is about to sit on a chair, 'D' intentionally pulls it away as a result of which 'P' falls on the floor and is injured.

- (a) 'D' is not liable as 'P' is not seriously injured.  
(b) 'D' is liable as he intentionally caused injury to P.  
(c) 'D' is not liable as such jokes are common in the society.  
(d) 'D' is not liable as the injury is not directly caused.

**112. Principle:**

- I. Wagering agreement is void.
- II. Collateral agreement to wagering contracts is valid.

**Facts:** XYZ Bank lends ₹40,000 to Sabu in order to enable him to award as prize to Randeep who is the winner of horse race. Later Sabu refused to pay the prize stating that horse racing is wagering agreement. Can XYZ Bank recover money from Sabu.

- (a) Yes, it is only a collateral agreement to horse racing and therefore the bank can recover the money from Sabu.  
(b) Horse racing is illegal and therefore XYZ Bank cannot recover anything from Sabu.  
(c) No, as it is as wagering contract.  
(d) Bank can recover money from Sabu so that payment of prize money can be made to Randeep.

- 113. Principle:** Where a person lawfully does anything for another person, or delivers anything to him, not intending to do so or to provide gratuitously, and such other person takes the benefits of that; the latter is bound to compensate the former for something done or thing provided, or to restore, the thing so delivered.
- Facts:** Trader 'A' delivers certain eatables at 'B's house by mistake. 'B' consumed the eatables without asking anything. Which of the following derivations is correct?
- 'B' is bound to pay 'A' for the eatables.
  - 'B' can be made liable to pay for the eatables, only if 'A' establishes as an express contract between 'A' and 'B'.
  - 'B' is not bound to pay 'A' for the eatables.
  - It is the discretion of 'B' to make payment to 'A'.
- 114. Principle:** Consent is a good defence in a civil action for tort but the act should be the same for which consent was given.
- Facts:** 'B' was formally invited by 'A' to his house. 'B' after sitting for some time in drawing room, moved to the bed room of the house. 'A' sued 'B' for trespass.
- 'B' has interfered with privacy of 'A'.
  - 'B' has committed no trespass as he entered the house with 'A's consent.
  - 'B' has offended 'A' by moving to bed room.
  - 'B' has committed trespass as there was no consent of 'A' for entry in the bed room.
- 115. Principle:** Whoever takes away any moveable thing from the land of any person without that person's consent, he is said to have committed theft.
- Facts:** During his visit to the house of 'C', 'A' asked 'B' the son of 'C', to accompany 'A' to the forest. Neither 'A' nor 'B' informed 'C' in this regard. 'B' accompanied 'A' to the forest.
- 'A' has committed theft as soon as he entered the house of 'C'.
  - 'A' has not committed theft.
  - 'A' has committed theft.
  - 'A' has not committed theft till 'B' did not accompany him.
- 116. Principle:** The communication of a proposal is complete when it comes to the knowledge of the person to whom it is made.
- Facts:** 'A' sent a letter making a proposal to 'B' to purchase the house of 'B'.
- The communication of proposal is complete when 'B' reads the letter.
  - The communication of proposal is complete when A sent the letter.
  - The communication of proposal is complete when B's wife received it.
  - The communication of proposal is complete when B's wife handed over the letter to 'B'.
- 117. Principle:** Law does not penalize for wrongs which are of trivial nature.
- Facts:** In the course of a discussion, 'A' threw a file of papers at the table which touched the hands of 'B'.
- 'A' is liable for his act, as the file touched 'B's hand.
  - 'A' is liable for his act, as it assaulted 'B'.
  - 'A' is liable for insulting 'B'.
  - 'A' is not liable for his act, as it was of trivial nature.
- 118. Principle:** Copyright law protects only work. 'Work' means cinematographic film but does not include performance by an actor in a cinematographic film.
- Facts:** Alia Bhatt acted in a movie.
- The acting of Alia Bhatt can be protected under copyright law as professional work.
  - The acting of Alia Bhatt cannot be protected under copyright law.
  - The acting of Alia Bhatt can be protected under copyright law only as an artistic work.
  - The acting of Alia Bhatt can be protected as film producer's work.
- 119. Principle:** Import means bringing some consignment into India from a foreign country.
- Facts:** A consignment from Sri Lanka entered the territorial waters of India. However, this consignment never crossed the Indian custom barrier nor did it enter into the stream of commerce in India.

- (a) The consignment will only be imported into India when it enters into the stream of commerce in India.
- (b) The consignment was not imported into India.
- (c) The consignment was imported into India.
- (d) The consignment will only be imported into India when it crosses the Indian custom barrier.

**120. Principle:** A person is said to have committed assault when an apprehension is caused in the mind of a person that he is about to use physical force against his body.

**Facts:** 'A' abuses 'B' while he was sitting in a moving train, by aggressively shaking his fists when 'B' was standing on the railway platform at a distance.

- (a) 'A' has caused apprehension of assault in the mind of 'B'.
- (b) 'A' has committed assault against 'B'.
- (c) A has not committed assault against 'B'.
- (d) 'A' has caused fear of assault in the mind of 'B'.

**121. Principle:** Sale of liquor is illegal. All agreements relating to prohibited items do not exist in the eyes of law.

**Facts:** 'A' entered into an agreement with 'B' for the sale of liquor. 'A' failed to supply the agreed quantity of liquor to 'B'.

- (a) 'B' can bring a legal action against 'B'.
- (b) 'A' can bring a legal action against 'B'.
- (c) 'B' cannot bring any legal action against 'A'.
- (d) 'A' and 'B' can initiate appropriate legal proceeding against each other.

**122. Principle:** Nothing is an offence which is done by a child under twelve years of age, who has not attained sufficient maturity of understanding to judge the nature and consequences of his conduct on that occasion.

**Facts:** Himesh, 11 years old boy, picks up a gold ring worth ₹5000/- lying on a table in his friend's house and immediately sells it for ₹2000/- and misappropriates the money.

- (a) Himesh would not be protected under the principle stated above because, irrespective of the age, stealing is an offence.
- (b) Himesh would be protected under the principle stated above because he is below 12 years of age.
- (c) Himesh would be protected under the principle stated above because his acts show that he was not sufficiently mature to understand the nature and consequences of his conduct.
- (d) Himesh would not be protected under the principle stated above because his acts show that he was sufficiently mature to understand the nature and consequences of his conduct.

**123. Principle:** One who dishonestly misappropriates or converts to his own use or sells any movable property belonging to another, is guilty of the offence of misappropriation.

**Facts:** 'A' takes property belonging to 'Z' out of Z's possession, in good faith, believing when he takes it, that the property belongs to himself. Subsequently, 'A', on discovering his mistake, without disclosing the actual facts, dishonestly sells the property to a stranger.

- (a) 'A' may be guilty of theft but not for misappropriation.
- (b) 'A' is guilty of an offence of misappropriation.
- (c) 'A' is not guilty because when he took the property, he believed in good faith that it belonged to him.
- (d) 'A' is not guilty as the property can be recovered from the stranger.

**124. Principle:** Letters or words not describing quality of things can be registered as a trade mark.

**Facts:** Ram made an application for registration of alphabet 'B' written in a fancy style as trade mark to be applied on packets and cartons of shoes manufactured by him.

- (a) The alphabet 'B' can be registered as trade mark because it describes the quality of things.

- (b) The alphabet 'B' cannot be registered as trade mark because it is an English letter.
- (c) The alphabet 'B' can be registered as trade mark.
- (d) The alphabet 'B' cannot be registered as trade mark because it belongs to humanity.
- 125. Principle:** Defamation is the publication of a statement which tends to lower reputation of a person in the estimation of other members of the society generally.
- Facts:** 'A' writes a highly offensive and derogatory letter about 'B', and sends it directly to 'B' in a sealed cover.
- (a) 'A' is liable to 'B' for defamation, as the letter is highly offensive and derogatory and is directly sent to 'B'.
- (b) 'A' is not liable to 'B' for defamation, since there is no publication to any other person in whose estimation the reputation of 'B' could be brought down.
- (c) 'A' is liable to 'B' for defamation, as the letter is highly offensive and derogatory.
- (d) 'A' is liable to 'B' for defamation, as it has hurt his (B's) self-esteem.
- 126. Principle:** Existence of all the alleged facts is relevant, whether they occurred at the same time and place or at different times and places.
- Facts:** 'A', a citizen of England, is accused of committing murder of 'B' in India by taking part in a conspiracy hatched in England.
- (a) Only the fact that 'A' citizen of England is accused of committing murder of 'B' in India is relevant.
- (b) 'A' citizen of England cannot be tried in India.
- (c) Only the fact that 'A' is accused of conspiracy hatched in England is relevant.
- (d) The facts that 'A' citizen of England is accused of commission of murder in India and of conspiracy hatched in England are relevant facts.
- 127. Principle:** An agreement without free consent can be enforced only at the option of the party whose consent was not free.
- Facts:** A obtains the consent of 'B' to enter into an agreement by putting a gun on the head of B's girlfriend.
- (a) 'B' can enforce the agreement.
- (b) 'B' cannot enforce the agreement.
- (c) Neither 'A' nor 'B' can enforce the agreement.
- (d) 'A' can enforce the agreement.
- 128. Principle:** Acceptance of proposal must be the exact mirror image of the proposal.
- Facts:** 'A' made a proposal to 'B' to sell a chair for ₹500. 'B' expressed his desire to buy the said chair for ₹400.
- (a) It is not clear whether A made a proposal to 'B'.
- (b) 'B' has accepted the proposal of 'A'.
- (c) 'B' has not accepted the proposal of 'A'.
- (d) It is not clear whether 'B' has accepted the proposal of 'A' or not.
- 129. Principle:** Mere silence as to facts likely to affect the decision of a person to enter into a contract is not fraud.
- Facts:** 'A' sells to 'B' (A's daughter who is minor) a horse which 'A' knows to be unsound. 'A' says nothing to 'B' about the unsoundness of the horse.
- (a) 'B' can take plea of fraud because she is minor.
- (b) There cannot be a contract between a father and daughter.
- (c) 'A' has not committed fraud.
- (d) 'A' has committed fraud.
- 130. Principle:** A person, who is usually of unsound mind, but occasionally normal, may make a contract when he is not of unsound mind.
- Facts:** 'A' generally remains in the state of unsound mind and rarely becomes capable of understanding the things.
- (a) 'A' can make a contract when normal.
- (b) 'A' can make a contract only for his own benefit.
- (c) 'A' can never make a contract.
- (d) 'A' can make a contract at any time whenever he pleases.

**131. Principle:** In case where there is an infringement of legal right even without any actual loss or damage, the person whose right is infringed has a cause of action.

**Facts:** 'P' was wrongfully prevented by the Returning officer from exercising his vote in an assembly election. Still he ('P') brought an action claiming damages. Which of the following derivations is correct?

- (a) 'P' would succeed in his action, as it is mandatory to cast vote.
- (b) 'P' would succeed in his action, as he was wrongfully prevented from exercising his legal right of voting in that election.
- (c) 'P' would not succeed in his action, as he did not suffer any loss in that election.
- (d) 'P' would not succeed in his action, as the candidate for whom he wanted to give his vote won the election.

**132. Principle:** There are certain acts which, though harmful, are not wrongful in law; therefore, do not give legal right to bring action in law, to the person who suffers from such acts.

**Facts:** 'Prakash' has a rice mill. His neighbour, Shanti, sets up another rice mill and offers a tough competition to Prakash. As a consequence, Prakash's profits fall down. He brings a suit against Shanti for damages.

- (a) Prakash can succeed in his claim as it is a case of actual damages.
- (b) Prakash cannot succeed in his claim for damages, as it is a case of damage without infringement of any legal right.
- (c) Prakash may succeed in his claim for damages, as it is a case of loss to his business.
- (d) Prakash can succeed in his claim for damages, as it is a case of damage as a result of infringement of his legal right.

**133. Principle:** A condition to a contract can also be complied with after the happening of the event to which such a condition is attached.

**Facts:** 'A' promises to pay ₹5000 to 'B' on the condition that he shall marry with the consent of

'C', 'D' and 'E'. 'B' marries without the consent of 'C', 'D' and 'E', but obtains their consent after the marriage.

- (a) 'B's marriage is not valid.
- (b) 'B' has not fulfilled the condition.
- (c) The condition is illegal
- (d) 'B' has fulfilled the condition.

**134. Principle:** Killing is not murder if the offender, whilst deprived of the power of self-control by intense and sudden provocation, causes the death of the person who gave the provocation.

**Facts:** 'A', a man found his girlfriend sleeping, in her own bed room, with another man named 'B'. 'A' did not do anything but went to his home, picked a gun and cartridges, returned to the girlfriend's bed room with loaded gun but found the place empty. After fifteen days he saw his girlfriend dining in a restaurant. Without waiting for even a second, 'A' fired five bullets at his girlfriend who died on the spot.

- (a) 'A' could have killed 'B' instead of his girlfriend.
- (b) 'A' could have killed both 'B' and his girlfriend.
- (c) 'A' did not kill his girlfriend under intense and sudden provocation.
- (d) 'A' killed his girlfriend under intense and sudden provocation.

**135. Principle:** Whoever by words or writing conveys to others any imputation concerning any person's reputation is said to defame that person.

**Facts:** During a marriage ceremony, 'A' circulated a pamphlet saying that 'S', sister of the bride, is a thief, she has stolen the shoes of the bridegroom.

- (a) 'A' has defamed the bridegroom.
- (b) 'A' defamed the bride.
- (c) 'A' has defamed 'S'.
- (d) 'A' did not defame 'S' as he never intended it.

**136. Principle:** Causing of an effect partly by an act and partly by an omission is an offence.

**Facts:** 'A' confined her daughter 'D' in a room. 'A' also did not provide any food to her daughter 'D'. Consequently, 'D' died of starvation.

- (a) 'A' committed the offence of confining 'D'.
- (b) 'A' committed the offence of causing death of 'D'.
- (c) 'A' committed no offence.
- (d) 'A' committed the offence of not providing food to 'D'.

**137. Principle:** Whoever does not arrest the killer and report the matter to the concerned authorities commits an offence.

**Facts:** 'A', a woman, sees 'B', another woman, killing a third woman 'C'. 'A' neither attempted to arrest 'B' nor informed the concerned authorities.

- (a) 'A' has not committed an offence.
- (b) 'A' has committed an offence.
- (c) 'B' has not committed an offence.
- (d) 'B' has committed an offence.

**138. Principle:** False imprisonment is a tort (wrong) which means the total restraint of a person's liberty without lawful justification.

**Facts:** A part of a public road had been closed for spectators of a boat race. 'P' wanted to enter but he was prevented by 'D' and other policemen because he had not paid the admission fee. 'P' was able to enter the enclosure by other means but was unable to go where he wanted to go. The policemen refused access to where he wanted to go but allowed him to remain where he was or to go back. 'P' remained within the enclosure and refused to leave. Subsequently, 'P' sued 'D' for false imprisonment.

- (a) It was a case of false imprisonment, but 'D' could not be made liable for it.
- (b) 'D' could not be made liable for false imprisonment as he has not touched him.
- (c) 'D' could be made liable for false imprisonment, as he did restrict P's movements.
- (d) 'D' could not be made liable for false imprisonment, as he did not totally restrict P's movements.

**139. Principle:** An independent contractor is one who is employed to do some work of his employer. He is engaged under a contract for services. He undertakes to produce a given result, and in the actual execution of the work, he is not under the direct control or following directions of his employer.

He may use his own discretion in execution of the work assigned.

In general, an employer is not liable for the torts (wrongful acts) of his independent contractor. But, the employer may be held liable if he directs him to do some careless acts.

**Facts:** Ramesh hired a taxi-cab to go to Delhi Airport. As he started late from his home, he kept on urging the taxi-driver to drive at a high speed and driver followed the directions and ultimately due to high speed an accident took place causing injuries to a person.

- (a) Ramesh would be held liable for damages as he exercised the control by giving directions to the driver.
- (b) Ramesh would not be held liable for damages because the driver was an independent contractor and not his servant.
- (c) Ramesh would not be held liable for damages because Ramesh did not know the consequences of such rash driving.
- (d) Ramesh would not be liable as car was not owned by him.

**140. Principle:** Nothing is an offence, which is done by accident or misfortune, and without any criminal intention or knowledge in the doing of a lawful act in a lawful manner by lawful means and with proper care and caution.

**Facts:** 'A' takes up a gun, not knowing whether it is loaded or not, points it playfully at 'B' and pulls the trigger. Consequently, 'B' falls dead.

- (a) 'B's death is not accidental, as there was want of proper care and caution on the part of 'A'.
- (b) 'B's death is accidental, as 'A' had no intention to kill 'B'.
- (c) 'B's death is accidental, as 'A' was just pointing the gun playfully at 'B'.
- (d) 'B's death is accidental, as 'A' did not have the knowledge that the gun is loaded.

**141. Principle:** An agreement may be entered into orally or in writing, or by conduct.

**Facts:** 'A' went to the shop of 'B' and picked a toothbrush and gave a cheque of Rupees twenty to 'B' and left the shop.

- (a) Payment of toothbrush cannot be made through a cheque.
- (b) 'A' did not enter into an agreement with 'B'.
- (c) 'A' should have carried a currency note of Rupees twenty to make the payment.
- (d) There was an agreement between 'A' and 'B'.

**142. Principle:** Law never enforces an impossible promise.

**Facts:** 'A' made a promise to 'B' to discover treasure by magic.

- (a) Law will not enforce the promise.
- (b) Law will enforce the promise.
- (c) Law will enforce the promise only at the option of 'A'.
- (d) Law will enforce the promise only at the option of 'B'.

**143. Principle:** Consent is a good defence for civil action in tort. But consent must include both knowledge of risk and assumption of risk, i.e., readiness to bear harm.

**Facts:** A lady passenger was aware that the driver of the cab, in which she opted to travel, was little intoxicated. The cab met with an accident and lady got injured.

- (a) Driver can take the plea that he was lightly intoxicated.
- (b) Lady is not entitled to claim compensation as she had knowledge of the risk.
- (c) Lady is entitled to claim compensation as she only knew about risk and there was no assumption of risk.
- (d) Lady can refuse to pay the fare as she had suffered injuries.

**144. Principles:**

- I. A person is said to abet the doing of a thing when he instigates any other person to do that thing.
- II. Mere acquiescence, however, does not amount to instigation.

**Facts:** 'A' says to 'B': "I am going to kill 'C'." And, 'B' replies: "Do as you wish and take the consequences"; where after 'A' kills 'C'.

- (a) 'B' has not abetted 'A' to kill 'C'.
- (b) 'B' has abetted 'A' by conspiracy.
- (c) 'B' abetted 'A' to kill 'C'.
- (d) 'B' is jointly liable with 'A' for killing 'C'.

**145. Principles:**

- I. A servant is one who is employed to do some work for his employer (master). He is engaged under a contract of service. He works directly under the control and directions of his master.
- II. In general, the master is vicariously liable for those torts (wrongful acts) of his servant which are done by the servant in the course of his employment.

**Facts:** 'M' appointed 'D' exclusively for the purpose of driving his tourist vehicle. 'M' also appointed 'C' exclusively for the purpose of performing the work of a conductor for the tourist vehicle. During one trip, at the end of the journey, 'C', while 'D' was not on the driver's seat, and apparently for the purpose of turning the vehicle in the right direction for the next journey, drove it through the street at high speed, and negligently injured 'P'.

- (a) 'M' could be made liable for the act of 'C', as his (C's) act of driving the vehicle was within his scope of employment.
- (b) 'M' is not liable as he was not present at the time of accident.
- (c) 'M' could not be made liable for the act of 'C', as his (C's) act of driving the vehicle was not in the course of his employment.
- (d) 'M' could be made liable for the act of 'C', as 'C' was employed under a contract of service.

**Direction for questions 146–160:** Choose the most appropriate option:

**146.** 'Alibi' means a plea by an accused person that he

- (a) Was facing trial.
- (b) Was present elsewhere.
- (c) Underwent preventive detention.
- (d) Remained in judicial custody.

**147.** Under the Constitution of India restriction on freedom of religion cannot be placed on the ground of

- (a) Public order      (b) Social justice  
(c) Morality          (d) Health
- 148.** If an authority is holding information about another in a 'fiduciary capacity', the information under the Right to Information Act, 2005 may not be obtainable. 'Fiduciary relationship' is based on  
(a) Authority          (b) Law  
(c) Trust                (d) Contract
- 149.** Which one of the following is not a Directive Principle of State Policy under Part IV of the Constitution of India?  
(a) Promotion of adult education.  
(b) Promotion of international peace and security.  
(c) Organisation of village panchayats.  
(d) Provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief.
- 150.** '*audi alteram partem*' means  
(a) Not connected to facts.  
(b) Giving opportunity of hearing of the other side.  
(c) Following the substantive law.  
(d) A transferee cannot retransfer.
- 151.** Which among the following was described by Dr B. R. Ambedkar as the 'heart and soul of the Constitution of India'?  
(a) Right to constitutional remedies  
(b) Right to equality  
(c) Freedom of Religion  
(d) Right to move throughout the territory of India
- 152.** *obiter dicta* means  
(a) Direction by a judge.  
(b) Basis of judicial decision.  
(c) Judgment of a court in the case before it.  
(d) An opinion given by the court not necessary for the decision.
- 153.** Under the Constitution of India 'Right to Pollution Free Environment' has emerged as a fundamental right from the right to  
(a) Life and personal liberty under Article 21  
(b) Freedom of movement under Article 19  
(c) Conserve culture under Article 29  
(d) Equality under Article 14
- 154.** *persona non-grata* means  
(a) Non-person  
(b) An unacceptable person  
(c) Non-performance of promise  
(d) Ungrateful person
- 155.** The object of which one of the following writs is to prevent a person to hold public office which he is not legally entitled to hold?  
(a) Quo warranto      (b) Mandamus  
(c) Prohibition        (d) Certiorari
- 156.** Which among the following does not belong to the 'right to freedom of religion'?  
(a) Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion.  
(b) Freedom from attending religious instruction or religious worship in certain educational institutions.  
(c) Freedom from payment of taxes for promotion of any particular religion.  
(d) Freedom of speech and expression.
- 157.** *lis pendens* means  
(a) A pending suit  
(b) On the basis of evidence  
(c) Awaited information  
(d) Decision awaited
- 158.** Which Indian state has prescribed minimum educational qualification for candidates contesting panchayat polls?  
(a) Gujarat            (b) Kerala  
(c) Punjab             (d) Haryana
- 159.** As per law the minimum age for the marriage of a boy and a girl in India is  
(a) 21 years in both cases  
(b) 18 years and 21 years respectively  
(c) 21 years and 18 years respectively  
(d) 18 years in both cases
- 160.** The Supreme Court of India has struck down the Constitution (Ninety-ninth Amendment) Act, 2014 as unconstitutional. It is related to  
(a) National Judicial Appointment Commission  
(b) Religious Rights  
(c) Land Exchange between India and Bangladesh  
(d) Jallikattu (Bull Fighting)

**SECTION V: LOGICAL REASONING**

**Directions (questions 161–163):** Read the following information carefully and choose the most appropriate option:

A and B are good in driving bus and car. C and A are good in driving car and scooter. C and D are good in driving scooter and tractor. E and C are good in driving scooter and auto rickshaw. D and B are good in driving bus and tractor.

**161.** Who is good in driving scooter, tractor and auto rickshaw but not good in driving car?

- (a) A                      (b) E  
(c) D                      (d) C

**162.** Who is good in driving scooter, tractor and bus?

- (a) C                      (b) D  
(c) B                      (d) A

**163.** Who is good in driving tractor, scooter, car and auto rickshaw but not bus?

- (a) C                      (b) D  
(c) B                      (d) A

**Directions (questions 164–166):** Read the following information carefully and choose the most appropriate option:

In each question, there is a statement and two assumptions numbered as I and II. Read the statement and find which of the given assumptions is implicit:

- (A) If assumption I is implicit.  
(B) If assumption II is implicit.  
(C) If neither assumption I nor Assumption II is implicit.  
(D) If both Assumption I and Assumption II are implicit.

**164. Statement:** The next meeting of the executive board of a company will be held after six months.

**Assumptions:**

- I. Existing executive board will be dissolved before six months.  
II. The company will remain in function after six months.  
(a) Neither assumption I nor Assumption II is implicit.  
(b) Assumption II is implicit.

(c) Both Assumption I and Assumption II are implicit.

(d) Assumption I is implicit.

**165. Statement:** In the State of Zuminisia, people prefer to travel by X airline instead of Y airline, as X airline has advanced German security system and 99% on time operations.

**Assumptions:**

I. Airline X with advanced German security system and record on time operation is perceived better than airline Y.

II. Had advanced German security system and on time performance record of Y airline been implemented, it would have been preferred over airline X.

(a) Assumption I is implicit.

(b) Neither assumption I nor Assumption II is implicit.

(c) Assumption II is implicit.

(d) Both Assumption I and Assumption II are implicit.

**166. Statement:** To attend a convocation ceremony scheduled to be held on Thursday at GM University, Chennai, Mr X left for Chennai on Tuesday by train.

**Assumptions:**

I. Mr X may reach home on Saturday

II. Mr X may reach the University on Wednesday

(a) Assumption I is implicit.

(b) Assumption II is implicit.

(c) Both Assumption I and Assumption II are implicit.

(d) Neither assumption I nor Assumption II is implicit.

**Directions (questions 167–168):** Read the following information carefully and choose the most appropriate option:

In a joint family, A, B, C, D, E, and F are the members. B is the son of C. A and C are husband and wife. C is not the mother of B. E is the brother of C. D is the daughter of A and F is the brother of B.

167. Which of the following is a pair of females in the family?

- (a) AE (b) AD  
(c) DF (d) BD

168. Who is the mother of B?

- (a) D (b) F  
(c) A (d) E

**Directions (questions 169–170):** Read the following information carefully and choose the most appropriate option:

In each of the questions, two statements are numbered as I and II. There may be a cause and effect relationship between the two statements. The statements may be the effect of the same cause or an independent cause. The statements may be independent causes without having any relationship.

Read both the statements and mark your answer as:

- (A) If statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect.  
(B) If statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect.  
(C) If both statements I and II are independent causes.  
(D) If both statements I and II are effects of independent causes.

169. **Statement I:** In last two years, there is a considerable reduction in cancellation of flights due to fog in North India.

**Statement II:** In last two years, there is a considerable improvement in passenger amenities on all airports of North India.

- (a) Both statements I and II are effects of independent causes.  
(b) Statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect.  
(c) Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect.  
(d) Both statements I and II are independent causes.

170. **Statement I:** The Government, by legislation has decided to make all public information available to general public.

**Statement II:** Before passing of legislation, general public did not have access to public information.

- (a) Both statements I and II are independent causes.  
(b) Statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect.  
(c) Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect.  
(d) Both statements I and II are effects of independent causes.

**Directions (questions 171–200):** Choose the most appropriate option:

171. Identify the statement which cannot be false.

- (a) Democracy is the best form of government.  
(b) Water evaporates at 100° C.  
(c) All radii of any given circle are of equal length.  
(d) Myopia is a congenital disorder.

172. An old woman decided to divide her gold among her daughter and daughters-in-law. She first kept exactly half of the gold for her daughter. Then she divided the rest of her gold among her daughters-in-law. The eldest one got 26 grams more than the youngest daughter-in-law. The middle one got twice as the youngest one. If the eldest daughter-in-law got 66 grams of gold, how much was received by the daughter?

- (a) 198 grams (b) 172 grams  
(c) 186 grams (d) 194 grams

173. Find the odd one out from the following group. WINDSHIELD, SPARK PLUG, CLUTCH PEDAL, CAR, ENGINE

- (a) Car (b) Engine  
(c) Windshield (d) Spark Plug

174. Four statements are given below. Group two of them in such a way that one is logically incorrect and the other is verifiable as a matter of fact

- a. The Sun does not rise in the East.  
b. A straight line is the shortest distance between any two points.  
c. Every circle has a centre.  
d. The maximum duration of a total solar eclipse is about 7.5 minutes.

- (a) [a, c]                      (b) [c, d]  
(c) [a, d]                      (d) [a, b]
- 175.** This question consists of a related pair of words, followed by four pairs of words. Choose the pair that best represents a similar relationship as the one expressed in the given pair of words:  
SANDERLING : BIRD  
(a) Mastiff: Dog  
(b) Cat : Mare  
(c) Frog : Toad  
(d) Water : Fish
- 176.** From among the given options, identify the statement which means the same as the statement 'The dual nature of light is an enigma'.  
(a) Two contradictory descriptions of light presuppose a third description.  
(b) Light has distinct properties which makes it unique.  
(c) Light is mysterious.  
(d) The nature of light is an enigma.
- 177.** Which word in the following group does not belong to the others?  
PROSPER, EXCITE, THRIVE, FLOURISH  
(a) Prosper                      (b) Excite  
(c) Flourish                      (d) Thrive
- 178.** Examine the following numbers and identify the next number:  
45; 43; 40; 36; 31; 25; ....  
(a) 23                              (b) 29  
(c) 17                              (d) 18
- 179.** If it is true that 'All humans are imperfect', then which one of the following is necessarily true?  
(a) No humans are imperfect.  
(b) Some humans are not imperfect.  
(c) Every human is imperfect.  
(d) All imperfect beings are humans.
- 180.** If it is false that 'Men always pray to God', then which one of the following statements is true?  
(a) Men seldom pray to God.  
(b) Men always pray to God.  
(c) Some men pray to God.  
(d) All men pray to God.
- 181.** Geeta is twice the present age of Seema. If age of Seema is 20 years now, how many years ago Geeta was three times Seema's age?  
(a) 10                              (b) 8  
(c) 12                              (d) 9
- 182.** In certain code MAIL is written as ZNVY then how will FILM be written in that code?  
(a) SVYZ                          (b) MLIF  
(c) NORV                          (d) XLMP
- 183.** You are given a 60 inch long ribbon and you are instructed to cut 60 one-inch long strips out of this ribbon. The time taken to cut one strip is one second. So how long will it take to cut 60 strips?  
(a) 1 minute                      (b) 1 minute and 1 second  
(c) 30 seconds                      (d) 59 seconds
- 184.** If it is true that 'Religious fundamentalism is dangerous to the society', then which one of the following statements can also be true?  
(a) Disrespect for other religions is dangerous to the society.  
(b) Religious pluralism is dangerous to the society.  
(c) Religion without reason is dangerous to the society.  
(d) Belief in any religion is dangerous to the society.
- 185.** If it is true that 'Good governance implies law and order in society' then identify the statement which has to be accepted along with the given statement?  
(a) An able government very effectively uses laws to promote peace.  
(b) A healthy society is governed by maximum number of laws.  
(c) A strong government uses force to impose laws.  
(d) Law is indispensable for the society.
- 186.** If it is false that 'There is at least one octogenarian in the room', then which one of the following is probable?  
(a) No one in the room is an octogenarian.  
(b) All those who are in the room are octogenarians.  
(c) One person in the room is not an octogenarian.  
(d) Some people in the room are not octogenarians.

- 187.** A, B, C and D have got some money with them. If A gives 8 rupees to B, B will have as much as C has and A will have 3 rupees less than what C has. Also, if A takes 6 rupees from C, A will have twice as much money as D. If B and D together have 50 rupees, how much money does A and B have respectively?  
 (a) 29, 32 (b) 27, 40  
 (c) 32, 29 (d) 40, 27
- 188.** Who among the following is the odd one in the following group of persons?  
 Chief Justice of India, Attorney General of India, Solicitor General, Advocate General  
 (a) Chief Justice of India  
 (b) Advocate General  
 (c) Solicitor General  
 (d) Attorney General of India
- 189.** In a bag, there are some diamonds. In another bag, there are one fourth the number more than the number of diamonds in the first bag. If the difference in the number of diamonds in the first and second bag is 3, how many diamonds are there in the first bag?  
 (a) 10 (b) 16  
 (c) 12 (d) 8
- 190.** Mr X, the President of a club arrived in a meeting at 10 minutes to 1230 hrs. Mr X came earlier by 20 minutes than the other participating members in the meeting, who arrived late by 30 minutes. At what time was the meeting scheduled?  
 Ans.  
 (a) 1210 hours (b) 1220 hours  
 (c) 1240 hours (d) 1250 hours
- 191.** In a class, student X has 8th position from the top and 84th from the bottom. How many students are there in the class?  
 (a) 96 (b) 98  
 (c) 91 (d) 88
- 192.** There is some relationship between the figures given in the series. Find out the missing one from the alternatives given below.  

- (a)  (b)   
 (c)  (d) 
- 193.** If Oceans are Deserts, then Waves are  
 (a) Powerful (b) Ripples  
 (c) Sand Dunes (d) Water
- 194.** Assume that the premises, 'No innocent person should be punished' and 'Socrates is innocent' are true. Then which one of the following options is necessarily true?  
 (a) Socrates may not be punished.  
 (b) Socrates is not punished.  
 (c) It is not proper to punish Socrates.  
 (d) Socrates should not be punished.
- 195.** A 2100-member team consisting of team leaders and athletes is attending a National Athletic Meet. For every 20 Athletes, there is one Team Leader. How many team leaders would be there in the team?  
 (a) 100 (b) 105  
 (c) 110 (d) 95
- 196.** Choose the pair of words from the options that best represents a similar relationship as the one expressed in the following pair of words.  
 WAITER: RESTAURANT  
 (a) Driver : Car (b) Teacher : School  
 (c) Author : Book (d) Actor : Acting
- 197.** Examine the series and identify the missing number:  
 46, 44, 40, 38, 34, ...  
 (a) 26 (b) 32  
 (c) 28 (d) 30
- 198.** Identify the argument which cannot be accepted  
 (a) All unmarried women are spinsters. Therefore, all spinsters are women.  
 (b) All wives are married. Therefore, all married people are wives.  
 (c) All equilateral triangles are equiangular. Therefore, all equiangular triangles are equilateral.  
 (d) All rainy days are wet days. Therefore, all wet days are rainy days.

199. Identify the statement which cannot be true.
- Snow is white.
  - All bachelors are faithful to their wives.
  - Blackbody radiation is a physical phenomenon.
  - Every natural number has a successor.

200. If it is false that 'Animals are seldom aggressive', then which one of the following statements conveys the same meaning?
- All animals are always aggressive.
  - All animals are aggressive.
  - At least one animal is aggressive.
  - Sometimes animals are aggressive.

### ANSWER KEY

#### English

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|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 7. (c)  | 13. (a) | 19. (a) | 25. (b) | 31. (d) | 37. (d) |
| 2. (b) | 8. (b)  | 14. (d) | 20. (b) | 26. (b) | 32. (b) | 38. (b) |
| 3. (d) | 9. (c)  | 15. (c) | 21. (c) | 27. (c) | 33. (a) | 39. (d) |
| 4. (b) | 10. (b) | 16. (c) | 22. (b) | 28. (a) | 34. (b) | 40. (b) |
| 5. (a) | 11. (b) | 17. (a) | 23. (a) | 29. (b) | 35. (c) |         |
| 6. (a) | 12. (a) | 18. (c) | 24. (b) | 30. (d) | 36. (b) |         |

#### General Knowledge

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 41. (a) | 49. (d) | 57. (d) | 65. (c) | 73. (a) | 81. (b) | 89. (c) |
| 42. (a) | 50. (a) | 58. (b) | 66. (c) | 74. (c) | 82. (b) | 90. (c) |
| 43. (c) | 51. (a) | 59. (a) | 67. (b) | 75. (b) | 83. (d) |         |
| 44. (b) | 52. (a) | 60. (d) | 68. (a) | 76. (b) | 84. (c) |         |
| 45. (b) | 53. (a) | 61. (d) | 69. (c) | 77. (a) | 85. (c) |         |
| 46. (b) | 54. (d) | 62. (c) | 70. (c) | 78. (d) | 86. (c) |         |
| 47. (d) | 55. (a) | 63. (b) | 71. (c) | 79. (a) | 87. (d) |         |
| 48. (b) | 56. (c) | 64. (d) | 72. (d) | 80. (a) | 88. (c) |         |

#### Mathematics

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|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 91. (c) | 94. (b) | 97. (b) | 100. (b) | 103. (c) | 106. (c) | 109. (d) |
| 92. (b) | 95. (d) | 98. (d) | 101. (d) | 104. (a) | 107. (c) | 110. (a) |
| 93. (d) | 96. (c) | 99. (d) | 102. (c) | 105. (b) | 108. (b) |          |

#### Legal Aptitude/Reasoning

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|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 111. (b) | 119. (c) | 127. (a) | 135. (c) | 143. (c) | 151. (a) | 159. (c) |
| 112. (a) | 120. (c) | 128. (c) | 136. (b) | 144. (c) | 152. (d) | 160. (a) |
| 113. (a) | 121. (c) | 129. (c) | 137. (b) | 145. (c) | 153. (a) |          |
| 114. (d) | 122. (d) | 130. (a) | 138. (d) | 146. (b) | 154. (b) |          |
| 115. (b) | 123. (b) | 131. (b) | 139. (a) | 147. (b) | 155. (a) |          |
| 116. (a) | 124. (c) | 132. (b) | 140. (a) | 148. (c) | 156. (d) |          |
| 117. (d) | 125. (b) | 133. (d) | 141. (d) | 149. (a) | 157. (a) |          |
| 118. (b) | 126. (d) | 134. (c) | 142. (a) | 150. (b) | 158. (d) |          |

#### Logical Reasoning

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|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 161. (b) | 167. (b) | 173. (a) | 179. (c) | 185. (a) | 191. (c) | 197. (b) |
| 162. (b) | 168. (c) | 174. (c) | 180. (a) | 186. (a) | 192. (d) | 198. (b) |
| 163. (a) | 169. (a) | 175. (a) | 181. (a) | 187. (d) | 193. (c) | 199. (b) |
| 164. (b) | 170. (c) | 176. (d) | 182. (a) | 188. (a) | 194. (d) | 200. (d) |
| 165. (a) | 171. (c) | 177. (b) | 183. (d) | 189. (c) | 195. (a) |          |
| 166. (b) | 172. (c) | 178. (d) | 184. (a) | 190. (a) | 196. (b) |          |