

# MOCK TEST (CLAT)

## CODE-201

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Batch: \_\_\_\_\_

Time: 2 hours

Total Marks: 200

Marks Obtained:	Maximum Marks:  <b>200</b>
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### INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. Before using the Question Booklet and OMR Answer Sheet, check them for any defect like misprint, fudging of printing, missing pages / Questions / Ovals etc. and ask for issue of relevant duplicates.
2. No duplicate Question Booklet, OMR Answer Sheet or Extra Blank Sheets of paper shall be provided except in a situation under Instruction 1 above.
3. Enter your Name and Batch in the space provided above in the Question Booklet and OMR Answer Sheet with **Ball Point Pen Only**.
4. There is **FIVE Sections** (Section I-V) comprising of 200 Objective Questions in the Question Booklet and each question carries **ONE** mark. **The answers to these objective questions are to be entered on the OMR Answer Sheet by fully shading the appropriate ovals with black ball point pen only.** If more than one oval is shaded in answer to a question, that answer shall be deemed to be wrong.
5. Answer all the 200 Hundred Questions.
6. **Each question carries 1 (one) mark. There shall be a system of Negative marking wherein 0.25 mark will be deducted for each of the wrong answers to multiple choice questions.**
7. Specific instructions are given at the beginning of each Section and Parts of each Section. Read them carefully before answering.
8. Possession of all kinds of electronic gadgets in the Exam Hall is strictly prohibited Possession and / or use of any unfair means shall disqualify the candidate and decision of the Centre Superintendent in this regard shall be final.

Signature of Centre Superintendent

# CRACK CLAT

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**Marks:** Each question carries 1 (one) mark. There shall be a system of Negative marking wherein 0.25 mark will be deducted for each of the wrong answers to multiple choice questions.

## **SECTION – I: ENGLISH**

**Directions (Q. 1-10):** Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are given in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

If India has survived as a secular, democratic nation, it is due in large measure to the moral authority exercised by the higher judiciary, which has intervened every so often to assert the country's **core** values. True, the same cannot be said of the lower courts. The sting operation that caught a magistrate issuing bailable warrants against the President and the Chief Justice is **symptomatic** of the degeneration of the justice system at the level of the ordinary citizen. But in shining contrast to this abysmal state of affairs, there is the Supreme Court, which, especially in recently decades, has always gone the extra mile to fulfil its role as the custodian of people's interests. The trust in which the common citizen holds the apex court is, in fact, testified by the **spurt** in 'public interest litigation'. If anything, the court's frequent advocacy on behalf of the citizen has earned it many detractors: Purists raised on a text-book definition of democracy with its classic separation of the executive and the judiciary see this as judicial activism.

However, the short point is: The judiciary cannot both be accused of betraying the people and overdoing its role as their protector. Granted, there are areas where the apex court might appear to have expanded its domain: its stern directions to control pollution in Delhi being in point. And yet, isn't it plain for all to see that the judiciary has actually been forced to step into a role vacated by the executive? Finally, we have only to think of the many times the court has acted to pull the country back from the brink. Ayodhya would have been forcibly settled by now hadn't it been for the court. Again, it is the court's **hawk-like monitoring** of the Gujarat situation that has delivered hope to victims of the communal **carnage**. If the lower court has not played fair by Zahira, it is the higher court that has restored her faith in the justice system.

1. Democracy and secularism in India would have been a part of history by now
  - (a) if the executive had failed to deliver.
  - (b) if the judiciary had not set the house in order at difficult times.
  - (c) if the higher judiciary had not banned other bodies from functioning.
  - (d) if the lower judiciary had delivered on people's expectations.
  - (e) if the executive had not been taken to task
2. What does the increasing number of public interest litigations reflect?
  - (a) People are becoming more educated and aware of their rights.
  - (b) People are becoming more bold to fight for their cause.
  - (c) More ills and problems plague the society these days.
  - (d) People are showing much faith in the higher judiciary.
  - (e) None of these
3. Which of the following is true in the context of the passage?
  - (a) Higher judiciary has proved to be the caretaker of the people
  - (b) Lower judiciary is closer to the people than the higher judiciary
  - (c) Higher judiciary is equally responsible for the degeneration of the justice system
  - (d) Executive has also at certain times intervened in the area of judiciary
  - (e) None of these

4. Which of the following is the opposite in meaning of the word 'core' as used in the passage?  
(a) inner (b) trivial (c) scant (d) strange (e) peripheral
5. Which of the following matches with the meaning of the word 'symptomatic' as used in the passage?  
(a) outcome (b) example (c) indicator (d) countdown (e) reminder
6. According to the author, the judiciary has to intervene in certain matters only when  
(a) there is a chance of social unrest.  
(b) its supremacy is questioned  
(c) the sovereignty of the country faces danger  
(d) other organs of our system fail to deliver in a fair manner  
(e) lower courts indulge in malpractices.
7. What will be the opposite in meaning of the word 'spurt' as used in the passage?  
(a) rapid decline (b) slow downfall  
(c) unintentional (d) unusual (e) broken pace
8. What do you mean by the expression 'hawk-like monitoring' as used in the passage?  
(a) intense hearing (b) very careful observation  
(c) strict judgement (d) sharp focus (e) None of these
9. What is the meaning of the word 'carnage' as used in the passage?  
(a) violence (b) riots (c) hazard (d) fire (e) massacre
10. What do the purists expect from the judiciary?  
(a) It should not step outside its domain and interfere the affairs of other bodies.  
(b) It should give up its habit of responding to earn every public interest litigation.  
(c) It must maintain friendly terms with the executive  
(d) It must remain away from controversies.  
(e) None of these

**Directions (Q. 11-15):** Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is (e). (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any).

11. (a) A city which shall not/ (b) provide safety/ (c) to its citizens/ (d) is a failed one/ (e) No error
12. (a) Even those entrusted/ (b) with the job of/ (c) protecting is sometimes/ (d) the culprits themselves/ (e) No error
13. (a) Allergic diseases have/ (b) become very common/ (c) in most parts of the/ (d) world, also included India/ (e) No error
14. (a) That car is/ (b) the most costliest/ (c) in the luxury car/ (d) segment today/ (e) No error
15. (a) Just as the time taken by/ (b) different routes to reach a/ (c) particular destination varies,/ (d) each path of yoga takes its own time/ (e) No error

**Directions (Q. 16-20):** Select the single word or phrase from (a) to (d) which means most nearly the same as the given idiomatic phrase. If that is not the answer, select item (e).

16. **A person who is interested in antiques**  
 (a) antiquarian (b) scholar (c) historian (d) archaeologist (e) None of these
17. **Having unlimited power**  
 (a) dictator (b) divine (c) omnipotent (d) despot (e) None of these
18. **Habit of talking to oneself**  
 (a) lonesome (b) solitary (c) confined (d) whisper (e) None of these
19. **Incapable of being wounded**  
 (a) robust (b) sturdy (c) cautious (d) invulnerable (e) None of these
20. **Treating a sacred thing with disrespect**  
 (a) unholy (b) sacrilege (c) satanic (d) wicked (e) None of these

**Directions (Q. 21-30):** In each of the following sentences there are two blank spaces. Below each sentence there are five pairs of words denoted by numbers (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e). Find out which pair of words can be filled up in the blanks in the sentence in the same sequence to make it meaningfully complete.

21. Every religion is based on truth and facts and the \_\_\_\_\_ capacity to \_\_\_\_\_ these two elements.  
 (a) in-built, mobilize (b) possible, uphold  
 (c) inherent, retain (d) total, publicise (e) required, popularize
22. The Republic Day parade is a national \_\_\_\_\_ and people from all walks of life look \_\_\_\_\_ to it.  
 (a) affair, respectively (b) congregation, obliged  
 (c) festival, respectfully (d) reflection, greatly (e) event, forward
23. This move should be seen as a \_\_\_\_\_ of the fact that the middle class provides the nation with the largest \_\_\_\_\_ of meritorious students.  
 (a) recognition, chunk (b) gesture, batch  
 (c) matter, quality (d) approval, number (e) dimension, fleet
24. It is a crude \_\_\_\_\_ by the government to force IIMs to give up administrative independence in \_\_\_\_\_ for financial dependence.  
 (a) order, view (b) attempt, exchange  
 (c) policy, respect (d) manner, opposition (e) ruling, bargaining
25. If foreign money is \_\_\_\_\_ in sectors like agriculture and education, then it can \_\_\_\_\_ huge amounts through exports.  
 (a) utilized, channel (b) granted, streamline  
 (c) engaged, focus (d) invested, generate (e) placed, employ
26. Countless number of crimes are \_\_\_\_\_ each day but few of them catch police \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) committed, attention (b) charged, remedy  
 (c) conducted, raid (d) performed, investigation (e) reported, solution
27. Life has so many \_\_\_\_\_, but politics has \_\_\_\_\_ them all.  
 (a) meanings, seized (b) perspectives, prevailed  
 (c) dimensions, dominated (d) definitions, countered (e) directions, directed
28. The US now stands fully \_\_\_\_\_ for not taking any \_\_\_\_\_ action against Pakistan's role in nuclear proliferation.

- (a) charged, strange (b) perplexed, major  
(c) blamed, restricted (d) concerned, preventive (e) exposed, punitive
29. If the public health system too begins to \_\_\_\_\_ only to those with resources, the poor will \_\_\_\_\_ have to go without medical attention.  
(a) serve, hardly (b) cater, inevitably  
(c) answer, forcibly (d) operate, certainly (e) treat, definitely
30. It is \_\_\_\_\_ that sports is being given a back \_\_\_\_\_ compared to general elections.  
(a) tragic, shift (b) strange, burner  
(c) unrealistic, fire (d) regrettable, seat (e) satanic, drive

**Directions (Q. 31-35):** Choose the correct spelt word in the following:

31. (a) Anxiety (b) Axniety (c) Enxiety (d) Anxieety
32. (a) Proominent (b) Prominent (c) Pramenent (d) Proominent
33. (a) Calasal (b) Colossal (c) Coloosal (d) Calasaal
34. (a) Enormous (b) Anormaus (c) Enoormus (d) Enormus
35. (a) Authority (b) Othority (c) Authrity (d) Authoriity

**Directions (Q. 36-40):** Given below in **bold** are a few foreign language phrases that are commonly used. Choose the correct meaning for each of the phrases.

36. **Mala fide**  
(a) in good faith (b) in bad faith (c) without any faith (d) with full faith
37. **Pro rata**  
(a) at the rate of (b) at quoted rate (c) in proportion (d) beyond all proportion
38. **Vice versa**  
(a) in verse (b) versatile verse (c) in consonance with (d) the other way round
39. **Ab initio**  
(a) from the very beginning (b) high initiative  
(c) thing done later (d) without initiative
40. **Alibi**  
(a) every where (b) else where (c) no where (d) without any excuse

## **SECTION – II: GENERAL KNOWLEDGE**

41. The first woman President of the Indian National Congress was  
(a) Kasturba Gandhi (b) Annie Besant (c) Sarojini Naidu (d) Vijayalakshmi Pandit
42. The approximate dates of the Indus valley Civilisation are  
(a) 1500-1200 B.C. (b) 2000-1500 B.C. (c) 3000-1500 B.C. (d) 1000-700 B.C.
43. Who was known as the author of Ancient Hindu Law?

- (a) Manu (b) Vishwamitra (c) Chanakya (d) None of the above
44. The apex institution in the field of industrial development banking in India is  
(a) IFCI (b) ICICI (c) LIC (d) IDBI
45. Which of the following is the headquarters of the World Bank?  
(a) Hague (b) Washington (c) Paris (d) London
46. Which of the following prints currency notes of the denomination of Rs. 100?  
(a) The Bank Note Press, Dewas (b) The Indian Security Press, Nasik Road  
(c) The Security Printing Press, Hyderabad (d) All of the above
47. Who co-founded Hotmail and then sold the company to Microsoft?  
(a) Shawn Fanning (b) Ada Byron Lovelace (c) Sabeer Bhatia (d) Ray Tomlinson
48. Where was the first oil well struck in the world?  
(a) Kuwait (b) USA (c) Saudi Arabia (d) Australia
49. Study of universe is called  
(a) Hydrography (b) Radiology (c) Cosmology (d) Seismology
50. What metal is a liquid at room temperature?  
(a) Sodium (b) Mercury (c) Zinc (d) Lead
51. The average distance between the earth and the sun is called  
(a) Astronomical unit (b) Light year (c) Phanthom (d) None of the above
52. Name the layer which makes radio communication possible on the earth:  
(a) Ionosphere (b) Stratosphere (c) Troposphere (d) Lithosphere
53. The parties to the dispute regarding the sharing of the Cauvery water are  
(a) Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh (b) Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala  
(c) Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala (d) None of the above
54. The earth is at the least distance from the sun (Perihelion) on  
(a) December 22<sup>nd</sup> (b) January 3<sup>rd</sup> (c) July 4<sup>th</sup> (d) June 21<sup>st</sup>
55. Which river crosses the Equator twice?  
(a) Amazon (b) Congo (c) Nile (d) Orinoco
56. The Himalayan mountain system belongs to which one of the following?  
(a) Fold mountains (b) Volcanic mountains  
(c) Block mountains (d) None of the above
57. Who among the following got the fastest century in Test cricket recently and Shared the world record with Vivian Richards  
(a) Sachin Tendulkar (b) Alastair Cook (c) Misbah-ul-Haq (d) None of the above
58. Who has won the maximum number of medals in the history of the Olympics?  
(a) Michael Phelps (b) Mark Spitz (c) Larissa Latynina (d) Pavo Numi
59. Who is the President of the International Cricket Council (ICC)?  
(a) Zaheer Abbas (b) Sharad Pawar (c) Chirayu Ameen (d) Vijay Mallya

60. India first took part in the Olympic Games in the year:  
(a) 1920 (b) 1928 (c) 1972 (d) 1974
61. Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched a flagship scheme for empowering BPL women by providing clean cooking fuel on May 1, named.....  
(a) Ujjwala (b) Sarathi (c) Raushni (d) Surya
62. Who is the first independent chairman of ICC?  
(a) Ehsaan Mani (b) S. Manohar (c) Anurag Thakur (d) Sharad Pawar
63. Which city announced Gangetic Dolphin as its own city animal on June 6?  
(a) Patna (b) Bhagalpur (c) Guwahati (d) Allahabad
64. World's longest and deepest rail tunnel inaugurated on June 1, is.....  
(a) Gotthard Rail Tunnel (b) Seikan Tunnel  
(c) Euro Tunnel (d) Lotschberg Base Tunnel
65. Geographical Indication (GI) tag has been awarded in June 2016 to.....  
(a) Nizamabad Black Clay Pottery (b) Mirzapuri Handmade Durries  
(c) Banarasi Sarees (d) Banaras Metal Art
66. A panel, suggested a detailed action plan for 74 PSUs, headed by.....  
(a) Arvind Panagariya (b) Raghuram Rajan (c) Vivek Shreshtha (d) Vineet Agnihotri
67. The country which topped the Global Slavery Index 2016, is.....  
(a) China (b) Uzbekistan (c) India (d) Pakistan
68. How many satellites Isro launched on June 22 through a single rocket – the PSLVC-34?  
(a) 15 (b) 18 (c) 20 (d) 22
69. Who is appointed as the Indian cricket team's head coach for a one year tenure on June 23?  
(a) Ravi Shastri (b) Tom Moody (c) Anil Kumble (d) Stuart Law
70. Who said, "India 'One-eyed' king in land of blinds"?  
(a) World Bank President Jim Yong Kim  
(b) WTO Director-General Roberto Azevedo  
(c) RBI Governor Raghuram G. Rajan  
(d) BRICS Development Bank President K.V. Kamath
71. India's rank in World Press Freedom Index 2016 is –  
(a) 85<sup>th</sup> (b) 94<sup>th</sup> (c) 106<sup>th</sup> (d) 133<sup>rd</sup>
72. In the history of India's election process in which state have elections of two constituencies been cancelled on the ground of use of money to influence voters?  
(a) Bihar (2015) (b) Tamil Nadu (2016)  
(c) West Bengal (2016) (d) Uttar Pradesh (2012)
73. Which of the following is the fastest growing economy of the world in 2016?  
(a) China (b) India (c) Singapore (d) South Korea
74. 'Giving Pledge' is –

- (a) A campaign of Government of India to motivate well-to-do people to give up subsidized LPG cylinder  
 (b) An international drive to arrange financial resources for philanthropy  
 (c) A campaign to save girl child  
 (d) A drive to discard polluting devices and appliances
75. National Green Tribunal (NGT) has banned light and heavy diesel vehicles, which are passed more than 10 years old, in 6 major cities in which State?  
 (a) Maharashtra (b) Goa (c) Tamil Nadu (d) Kerala
76. The world's largest single rooftop solar power plant has been opened in which State of India?  
 (a) Punjab (b) Rajasthan (c) Gujarat (d) Odisha
77. World Health Organisation (WHO) in its urban air quality database released on May, 2016 claimed that Zabol is the world's most polluted city in terms of air quality. Zabol is a city of which country?  
 (a) Nigeria (b) China (c) Iran (d) Russia
78. The Income Tax department has launched .....portal to fast track tax payers grievances.  
 (a) e-Bharat (b) e-Nivaran (c) e-Grievance (d) e-Nisan
79. India's first contactless business credit card has been launched by which financial institution?  
 (a) State Bank of India (b) NABARD  
 (c) ICICI Bank (d) Exim Bank of India
80. Food Safety Standards Authority of India banned which cancer causing chemical compound was added in bread?  
 (a) Potassium bromate (b) Sulphate bromate  
 (c) Potassium glucomate (d) Potassium sulphate
81. AR Rahman has accepted Indian Olympic Association's (IOA) invitation to become the country's goodwill ambassador for the upcoming Rio Olympics. AR Rahman is the fourth goodwill ambassador roped in by IOA after  
 1. Salman Khan 2. Abhinav Bindra  
 3. Amitabh Bachchan 4. Sachin Tendulkar  
**Code**  
 (a) 1, 2 and 4 (b) 2, 3 and 4  
 (c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) 1, 2 and 3
82. Who is the author of the book "Green Signals : Ecology, Growth and Democracy in India"?  
 (a) Jairam Ramesh (b) Parimarjan Sethi  
 (c) AK Antony (d) MS Swaminathan
83. 112, the single emergency number for any emergency throughout India, will be operational from  
 (a) January 1, 2017 (b) January 26, 2017  
 (c) August 15, 2017 (d) December 31, 2017
84. International Olympic Day 2016 was celebrated on  
 (a) June 25 (b) June 23  
 (c) June 20 (d) June 22
85. International Olympic Committee denied wild card entry to which boxer in Rio Olympics?

- (a) George Foreman (b) MC Mary Kom  
(c) Adreen Bronen (d) Danny Garcia
86. Which multinational agency/agencies released the World Investment Report 2016?  
(a) UNCTAD (b) IMF (c) UN (d) UNDP
87. Who was the first Indian women to be nominated for International Olympic Committee?  
(a) Shiela Dixit (b) Nita Ambani  
(c) Anjum Chopra (d) Anju Bobby George
88. Name the Indus valley site, whose study helped researchers to conclude that Indus Valley Civilization is 2500 years older than previously believed.  
(a) Kalibangah (Rajasthan) (b) Lothal (Gujarat)  
(c) Bhirrana (Haryana) (d) Mohanjodaro (Pakistan)
89. Paris Climate Agreement 2016 was signed by 175 countries at  
(a) Geneva (b) Kyoto  
(c) New York (d) Brasilia
90. Which High Court recently ruled in favour of entry of women into temples?  
(a) Karnataka High Court (b) Kerala High Court  
(c) Bombay High Court (d) Delhi High Court

### SECTION – III: MATHEMATICS

91. Akshama invests Rs. 3,888 which is 18% of her monthly income, in mutual funds. What is her annual income?  
(a) Rs. 2,59,200 (b) Rs. 21,600 (c) Rs. 1,29,600  
(d) Rs. 64,800 (e) None of these
92. Mr. Gagan Rathee deposits an amount of Rs. 96,000 to obtain compound interest at the rate of 10 p.c.p.a for 3 years. What total amount will Mr. Gagan Rathee get at the end of 3 years?  
(a) Rs. 1,24,776 (b) Rs. 1,25,776 (c) Rs. 1,26,776  
(d) Rs. 1,27,776 (e) None of these
93. A single person takes 10 minutes to stitch a bag. If from 10.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., 1245 bags are to be stitched, how many persons should be employed on this job?  
(a) 81 (b) 82 (c) 83 (d) 84 (e) None of these
94. In an examination it is required to get 290 of the aggregate marks to pass. A student gets 203 marks and is declared failed by 12% of total marks, what are the maximum aggregate marks a student can get?  
(a) 775 (b) 750 (c) 725 (d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these
95. The cost of 8 diaries and 10 calendars is Rs 3,138. What is the cost of 12 diaries and 15 calendars?  
(a) Rs. 4,707 (b) Rs. 4,606 (c) Rs. 4,505 (d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these
96. The ages of Vaibhav and Jagat are in the ratio of 12 : 7 respectively. After 6 years the ratio of their ages will be 3 : 2. What is the difference in their ages?  
(a) 8 years (b) 12 years (c) 9 years (d) 10 years (e) None of these

97. What is the least number to be added to 8008 to make it a perfect square?  
(a) 273 (b) 87 (c) 264 (d) 92 (e) None of these
98. The product of two consecutive odd numbers is 6723. What is the square root of the smaller number?  
(a) 9 (b) 729 (c) 6561 (d) 81 (e) None of these
99. What is 519 times 176?  
(a) 91168 (b) 91344 (c) 91520 (d) 91696 (e) None of these
100. In an annual examination Sumati scores a total of 762 marks out of 925. What is her approximate percentage in the annual examination?  
(a) 74 (b) 90 (c) 78 (d) 86 (e) 82
101. Find the average of the following set of scores:  
456, 328, 489, 453, 511, 328, 222, 205  
(a) 374 (b) 388 (c) 362 (d) 391 (e) None of these
102. 61% of a number is 9028. What is 46% of that number?  
(a) 6660 (b) 6956 (c) 7104 (d) 6808 (e) None of these
103. What would be the compound interest obtained on an amount of Rs. 12,500 at the rate of 12, p.c.p.a. after 2 years?  
(a) Rs. 3,180 (b) Rs. 3,360 (c) Rs. 3,540 (d) Rs. 3,720 (e) None of these
104. If an amount of Rs 1,42,136 is distributed equally amongst 163 persons, how much amount would each person get?  
(a) Rs. 862 (b) Rs. 872 (c) Rs. 882 (d) Rs. 892 (e) None of these
105. The average age of a woman and her daughter is 46 years. The ratio of their ages is 15 : 8 respectively. What will be the respective ratio of their ages after 8 years?  
(a) 8 : 5 (b) 10 : 17 (c) 17 : 10 (d) 5 : 8 (e) None of these
106. If  $(33)^3$  is subtracted from the square of a number, the answer so obtained is 5272. What is the number?  
(a) 223 (b) 193 (c) 213 (d) 203 (e) None of these
107. What would be the simple interest obtained on an amount of Rs. 7,385 at the rate of 10 p.c.p.a. after 8 years?  
(a) Rs. 5,302 (b) Rs. 5,504 (c) Rs. 5,706 (d) Rs. 5,908 (e) None of these
108. What approximate value should come in place of the question mark (?) in the following question?  
 $6783 \div 129 \times (12)^2 - 717 = ?$   
(a) 6455 (b) 6555 (c) 6655 (d) 6755 (e) 6855
109. If  $(150)^2$  is added to the cube of a number, the answer so obtained is 77372. What is the number?  
(a) 32 (b) 34 (c) 36 (d) 38 (e) None of these
110. A bus covers a distance of 1488 km in 24 hours. What is the average speed of the bus?  
(a) 63 kmph (b) 64 kmph (c) 68 kmph (d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these

## SECTION – IV: LOGICAL REASONING

111. How many such pairs of letters are there in the word MEASURE each of which has as many letter's between them in the word as in the English alphabet?  
 (a) None (b) One (c) Two (d) Three (e) More than three
112. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?  
 (a) 39 (b) 63 (c) 78 (d) 37 (e) None of these
113. In a certain code GOLD is written as '5124' and LIVE is written as '2983'. How is VOID written in that code?  
 (a) 8194 (b) 8394 (c) 8154 (d) 8793 (e) None of these
114. How many meaningful English words can be formed with the letters LMAE using each letter only once in each word?  
 (a) None (b) One (c) Two (d) Three (e) More than three
115. How many such digits are there in the number 5132684 each of which is as far away from the beginning of the number as when the digits are arranged in ascending order?  
 (a) None (b) One (c) Two (d) Three (e) More than three
116. If '-' means '÷', '×' means '+', '÷' means '×' and '+' means '-' then  
 $40 \div 20 - 4 + 8 \times 6 = ?$   
 (a) 202 (b) 198 (c) 120 (d) 40 (e) None of these
117. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?  
 (a) Shirt (b) Trouser (c) Jacket (d) Sweater (e) Cloth
118. In a certain code STORMED is written as 'PUTQCDL'. How is CORNERS written in that code?  
 (a) SPDMRQD (b) SPDMDQR (c) SPDORQD  
 (d) DPSMRQD (e) None of these
119. 'MP' is related to 'KN' in the same way as 'DG' is related to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) FI (b) GJ (c) HK (d) BE (e) None of these
120. What should come next in the following letter series?  
 A A B A B C A B C D A B C D E A B C D E F A B C D E F  
 (a) A (b) H (c) G (d) B (e) None of these
121. Among A, B, C, D and E each having different weight, D is heavier than A and C. E is lighter than A. Who is the lightest?  
 (a) E (b) C (c) B (d) Data inadequate (e) None of these
122. If 'blue' is called 'white', 'white' is called 'green', 'green' is called 'red', 'red' is called 'brown', 'brown' is called 'black' and 'black' is called 'yellow', then which of the following represents the colour of human blood?  
 (a) red (b) brown (c) black (d) yellow (e) blue

123. Mohan walked 20 metres towards West, took a right turn and walked 30 metres. Again he took a right turn and walked 20 metres. Towards which direction was he facing?  
 (a) North (b) South (c) East (d) North-East (e) None of these
124. Navin correctly remembers that his mother's birthday is after fourteenth but before twentieth. His sister correctly remembers that their mothers birthday is after eighteenth but before twenty-third. On which date is their mother's birthday?  
 (a) Eighteenth (b) Twentieth  
 (c) Twenty-first (d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these
125. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?  
 (a) Pomegranate (b) Pear (c) Mango (d) Papaya (e) Guava
126. 'Hospital' is related to 'Treatment' in the same way as 'School' is related to  
 (a) Education (b) Student (c) Teacher (d) Classroom (e) Books

**Directions (Q. 127-132):** In each of the questions below are given three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

Give answer (a) if only Conclusion I follows

Give answer (b) if only Conclusion II follows

Give answer (c) if either Conclusion I or II follows

Give answer (d) if neither Conclusion I nor II follows

Give answer (e) if both Conclusions I and II follow.

127. **Statements:** Some boxes are packets  
 Some packets are tubs  
 All tubs are desks  
**Conclusions:** I. Some desks are packets  
 II. Some desks are boxes
128. **Statements:** All chairs are rooms  
 Some rooms are tyres  
 All tyres are wheels  
**Conclusions:** I. Some wheels are rooms.  
 II. Some rooms are chairs
129. **Statements:** Some peans are tables  
 Some tables are leaves  
 Some leaves are flowers  
**Conclusions:** I. Some flowers are pens  
 II. Some leaves are pens
130. **Statements:** All books are mirrors  
 Some mirrors are hotels  
 Some hotels are buildings  
**Conclusions:** I. Some buildings are mirrors  
 II. No buildings is mirror.
131. **Statements:** Some hammers are needles

All needles are bins  
All bins are hills

- Conclusions:** I. All bins are needles  
II. Some hills are hammers

132. **Statements:** All trees are jungles  
All jungles are rivers  
All rivers are mountains  
**Conclusions:** I. Some mountains are jungles  
II. Some rivers are trees

**Directions (Q. 133-138):** Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

P, Q, R, S, T, V and W are sitting around a circle facing at the centre. Q is third to the right of W and second to the left of R. P is third to the left of T who is not an immediate neighbour of W. S is third to the right of V, who is not an immediate neighbour of T.

133. Who is to the immediate right of S?  
(a) Q (b) P (c) W (d) T (e) None of these
134. Who is second to the left of S?  
(a) P (b) W (c) Q (d) Data inadequate (e) None of these
135. Who is third to the right of T?  
(a) V (b) P (c) W (d) Data inadequate (e) None of these
136. In which of the following pairs is the first person sitting to the immediate left of the second person?  
(a) QS (b) TQ (c) PW (d) TR (e) None of these
137. Who is/are sitting between W and T?  
(a) V Only (b) R Only  
(c) V and R Only (d) V, R and Q Only (e) S and P Only
138. If S and R interchange their positions, who will be third to the right of V?  
(a) Q (b) P (c) T (d) Data inadequate (e) None of these

**Directions (Q. 139-144):** In making decisions about important questions, it is desirable to be able to distinguish between “strong” arguments and “weak” arguments insofar as they relate to the question. “Strong” arguments are those which are both important and directly related to the question. “Weak” arguments are those which are of minor importance and also may not be directly related to the question or may be related to a trivial aspect of the question.

Each question below is followed by two arguments numbered I and II. You have to decide which of the arguments is a “strong” argument and which is a “weak” argument. Give answer

- (a) if only argument I is “strong”.  
(b) if only argument II is “strong”.  
(c) if either I or II is “strong”.  
(d) if neither I nor II is “strong”.  
(e) if both I and II are “strong”.

139. **Statement:** Should domestic private airlines of India be allowed to carry flights abroad?  
**Arguments:**

- I. Yes, it will encourage much-needed competition in the aviation sector.  
II. No, it will hamper national sovereignty.
140. **Statement:** Should dynastic politics be promoted in a democratic system like the one in India?  
**Arguments:**  
I. Yes, one of the dynasties has produced several leaders of extraordinary calibre.  
II. No, it is not good for democracy.
141. **Statement:** Should the persons above sixty years of age be barred from holding any ministerial post?  
**Arguments:**  
I. Yes, persons belonging to this age group become inactive  
II. No, they possess the requisite experience which is essential for efficiency.
142. **Statement:** Should the Indian Railways be privatized?  
**Arguments:**  
I. Yes, it will help reduce the loss and bring efficiency in services.  
II. No, it carries some social responsibilities; in the case of privatization these social responsibilities will be neglected.
143. **Statement:** Should cricket be made our national game?  
**Arguments:**  
I. Yes, it is the most popular game in India  
II. No, it originated in Britain, which ruled over India for centuries.

**Directions (Q. 144-147):** In each question below is given a statement followed by two courses of action numbered I and II. A course of action is a step or administrative decision to be taken for improvement, follow-up or further action in regard to the problem, policy etc on the basis of the information given in the statement. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true. Then decide which of the two given suggested courses of action logically follows for pursuing. Give answer  
(a) if only I follows  
(b) if only II follows  
(c) if either I or II follows  
(d) if neither I nor II follows  
(e) if both I and II follow

144. **Statement:** The US Senate has passed a resolution banning outsourcing of government subcontracts to other countries including India.  
**Courses of action:**  
I. India should criticize the US government for this.  
II. India should not worry since the government sub-contracts are a meagre percentage of the total outsourcing business.
145. **Statement:** Some of the Indian star players have reportedly expressed reservation about touring state 'X' due to security reasons following the terrorists' threats.  
**Courses of action:**  
I. Indian cricket board should send a delegation to state 'X' to assess the situation in the various venues where the matches are to be played.  
II. The tour should be postponed immediately.
146. **Statement:** The concert by Bryan Adams scheduled for Saturday evening is expected to see roads in and around XYZ stadium in city 'X' witnessing heavy traffic between 4 pm and midnight.

**Courses of action:**

- I. For that period commuters should be diverted to other roads.
- II. Considering the large gathering, there should be alternative arrangement of parking the vehicles.

147. **Statement:** A naval warship was seriously damaged when an underwater rocket blew up while participating in a naval exercise.

**Courses of action:**

- I. A board of inquiry should be constituted to look into the matter.
- II. Dummy exercises should replace the existing exercise.

**Directions (Q. 148-150):** Each of the questions below consists of a question and two statements numbered I and II given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read both the statements and give answer

- (a) if the data in statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question
- (b) if the data in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
- (c) if the data either in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question
- (d) if the data in both statement I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.
- (e) if the data in both statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

148. How is Rishu related to Mr Amrendra?

- I. Rishu is the grandson of Amrendra's father
- II. Amrendra has no sisters but has several friends and each of his friends is the only son in his respective family.

149. In which direction was the tourist train XYZ running?

- I. A person P sitting in the train saw that his image fell exactly on his right but the image of his brother Q sitting opposite him falls on his left.
- II. The train was not moving towards South

150. How many matches did India win in a series of ten matches against Australia?

- I. When the fifth match was being played India had won all the previous matches.
- II. Only one of the matches ended in a draw but the result of the matches played before and after the match drawn were in India's favour whereas all the matches played after the seventh match were in India's favour.

## SECTION – V: LEGAL APTITUDE

**Direction:** Each problem consists of a set of PRICIPLE/S and FACTS. Apply the specified PRICIPLE/S to the set of facts and answer the questions.

151. **Principle:** Whoever dishonestly misappropriates or converts to his own use any movable property, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

**Facts:** A finds a diamond ring, not knowing to whom it belongs. He sells it immediately to a jeweller.

- (a) A is guilty of criminal misappropriation.
- (b) A is not guilty of criminal misappropriation.
- (c) A is guilty of cheating.

152. **Principle:** The occupier of a premises owes a duty of care to all his invitees and visitors.  
**Facts:** Syam was running a dairy farm in his house. People used a part of his farm as shortcut to get to a nearby railway station. Syam who did not approve of this, put up a notice that "Trespassers will be prosecuted". One day Mohan who was using this short cut was attacked by a bull belonging to the farm. Mohan filed a suit against him.  
(a) Syam is not liable in view of the clear notice against trespassers.  
(b) Syam is liable for having kept a bull on his farm  
(c) Syam is liable because in fact he allowed the people to use his premises.  
(d) Syam is not liable to the people other than customers.
153. **Principle:** A confession made in the court should be free and voluntary. A confession made under pressure, is a weak type of evidence.  
**Facts:** Rahul and Amit are good student. They are room partners. Amit becomes friendly with Sumit who is a drug addict. Amit also starts consuming drugs. One day Amit does not have money to buy drugs. He steals an imported watch of Rahul. Rahul complains to the police. Amit is arrested. In the lock up, the police tell Amit that if he confesses he may be released. Amit confesses in the court.  
(a) Amit is likely to be punished, because he confessed in the court and told the truth.  
(b) Amit cannot be punished, because he confessed under the influence of the police.  
(c) Amit cannot be punished, because no one had seen him stealing Rahul's watch.  
(d) None of the above
154. **Principle:** An agreement, to which the consent of the seller is freely given is not void merely because the price is inadequate.  
**Facts:** Arjun agrees to sell a horse worth Rs. 1,00,000, for Rs. 10 to Amar.  
**Decision:** Is the agreement void?  
(a) Yes, because the price is inadequate.  
(b) No, if Arjun's consent to the agreement was freely given  
(c) Yes, if Arjun's consent was not freely given  
(d) Both (b) and (c)
155. **Principle:** Manufacturer is liable, for the latent defects in the goods manufactured by him.  
**Facts:** A company sold certain shoes made of a special sole for the Police department. Later they find some other materials inside, which are not discoverable in the ordinary inspection. In this case  
(a) Buyer is not entitled to the price or damages because, the goods are used.  
(b) Buyer is entitled to the price and damages.  
(c) Buyer is entitled to the price only
156. **Principle:** A partner has implied authority to raise a loan on behalf of the partnership business, if it is necessary in the usual course of business.  
**Facts:** A, B and C are partners in a firm of Chartered Accountants. They had agreed that none of them would contract a loan in the name of the firm, without the consent of all the partners. Nevertheless, A took a loan from a Bank in the name of the firm and spent the money for his personal purposes. The Bank demanded the repayment from the partnership firm.  
(a) The partnership firm is not liable, because the partner had unanimously agreed that none of them would raise a loan in the name of the firm.  
(b) The partnership firm is not liable, because raising a loan is not in the usual course of business in this case.  
(c) The partnership firm is liable because A had acted as a partner while raising the loan.
157. **Principle:** Preparation is not an offence except the preparation of some special offences.

- Facts:** Rameshwar keeps poisoned halwa in his house, wishing to kill Binoy whom he invited to a party and to whom he wishes to give it. Unknown to Rameshwar, his only son takes the halwa and dies. In this case
- (a) Rameshwar is liable for the murder
  - (b) He is not liable for murder since it is a preparation alone.
  - (c) He is liable for culpable homicide
158. **Principle:** In certain cases the same incident may give rise to liability both in Contract and Tort.
- Facts:** An eye surgeon was called in by a husband to treat his wife. The surgery was not successful and she lost the sight of one eye. Here
- (a) The husband can claim damages for the negligence of doctor
  - (b) The wife can claim damages for the negligence of doctor.
  - (c) The husband can claim damages for breach of contract.
  - (d) Both (b) and (c)
159. **Principle:** A person can be arrested without warrant for committing a cognizable offence.
- Facts:** A requisition is received by the sub-inspector of a police station from another police station to arrest Suman in connection with the commission of a non-cognizable offence. Suman has accordingly been arrested in compliance with the requisition. Advise him.
- (a) The arrest is invalid as the requisition was treated as a warrant.
  - (b) The arrest is not valid as it was done without a warrant.
  - (c) The arrest is valid as Suman did not object to it.
160. **Principle:** To be held guilty of an offence, one should have done the act that causes the intended result.
- Facts:** A with the intention to murder B stabs him repeatedly with knife. B is taken to hospital and is found out of danger. Thereafter, due to the negligence of the doctor, B's wounds are infected and he requires surgical intervention. During the time of operation requiring to remove his injured infected leg, B died on account of administration of general anaesthesia.
- (a) A is guilty of murder of B
  - (b) A is not guilty of murder of B but may be guilty of attempt to murder
  - (c) A is not guilty of murder of B but may be guilty of causing hurt.
161. **Principle:** Every member of unlawful assembly are guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object.
- Facts:** A, along with eight others went to a nearby village to beat some of his enemies. In this fight A was injured. The members of the opposite party ran away. Thereafter A's friends followed the opponents and killed one of them.
- (a) A and his companions are liable to be punished for the murder.
  - (b) Only A is liable, others are liable for minor offences only.
  - (c) No one is liable since they exercised the private defence.
162. **Principle:** Theft is the dishonest moving of property with the intention of taking it out for the person's possession without his consent.
- Facts:** A gives his woollen coat to a dry cleaner along with his wife's sarees for the purpose of dry cleaning. He is told to collect the clothes after two days. When he comes after two days, he finds that he does not have enough money to pay to the dry cleaner. But since due to the winter, he needs the coat desperately, he surreptitiously places the coat near his other goods so that he can quietly take it without the knowledge of the dry cleaner.
- (a) A is guilty of theft
  - (b) A is not guilty of theft
  - (c) A is not guilty of theft but has to pay compensation to the dry cleaner.

163. **Principle:** The mere fact of marriage does not make the wife an agent in law of her husband  
**Facts:** Ganesh was the manager of a hotel, where his wife working as the manageress. They lived together in the same hotel, but had no domestic establishment of their own. The wife incurred with a tradesman a debt for clothes, payment of which was demanded from the husband. Decide  
(a) Ganesh is liable since there is an implied authority for wife  
(b) Ganesh is not liable since there is no domestic relationship  
(c) Ganesh is liable since he is duty bound to maintain his wife.
164. **Principle:** The first and foremost duty of every agent is to carry out the mandate of his principal.  
**Facts:** A commission agent purchased goods for his principal and stored them in a godown pending their dispatch. The agent was under instruction to insure them. He actually charged the premium, but failed to insure the goods. The goods were lost in an explosion.  
(a) Master is liable for every act of agent.  
(b) Agent is not liable since he is a commission agent only  
(c) Agent is liable to compensate the principal.
165. **Principle:** If any person having sufficient means, neglects or refuses to, maintain his wife who is unable to maintain herself, she can claim maintenance from her husband by filing an application before the Judicial Magistrate.  
**Facts:** Ms. Poonam Saxena is married to Mr. Rajesh Khanna for the last two years. Ms. Poonam is working as a Lecturer and gets a salary of Rs. 20,000/- per month. Mr. Rajesh Khanna is an Industrialist and earns about Rs. 1.5 lakhs per month. Because of some misunderstanding between the two, Ms. Poonam Saxena is living separately in a rented house.  
(a) Ms. Poonam Saxena can claim maintenance from her husband as he is earning lot more than her.  
(b) Ms. Poonam Saxena cannot claim maintenance from Mr. Rajesh Khanna  
(c) Mr. Rajesh Khanna has a duty to pay maintenance to his wife in the given circumstances.  
(d) Marriage is sacred and they should sort out their misunderstandings.
166. **Principle:** The right to information is subject to reasonable restriction by the state or its authorities.  
**Facts:** A wants to know the total amount spent on the renovation of his hall of residence in JNU, Delhi. The Proctor refuses his request in general interest and puts a reasonable restriction. A, therefore approaches the court.  
(a) The Proctor cannot refuse to give information  
(b) The refusal by the Proctor is unreasonable and likely to be quashed by the court.  
(c) The university authority is competent to decide the reasonableness of a request. The court should not intervene.  
(d) None of the above
167. **Principle:** No person shall kill any wild animal in a forest area except he can kill or wound it in good faith to protect oneself or any other person.  
**Facts:** Kalman Khan and Kaif Ali entered a forest for hunting. They killed two rabbits but were caught by the forest guards. They argued before the magistrate that the rabbits attacked them with their sharp horns and they killed them to protect themselves. Both have a valid permit to enter the forest. Is the defence valid?  
(a) Both are criminally liable as rabbits do not have horns.  
(b) Both may validly claim the defence  
(c) They cannot be punished as they entered the forest with valid permit  
(d) They should be given benefit of doubt.

168. **Principle:** A partnership is a conscious association between two or more persons in pursuance of a contract or agreement specifying the same.  
**Facts:** Baba was an employee of Chandu who ran a courier service. Baba was given a share of the profits as his salary. Later, Baba claims that since he receives a share of the profits he is a partner of the business. Decide
- (a) Baba is a partner of the business since only partners can get a share of the profits.
  - (b) Baba is a partner of the business since there would have been a contract signifying his association with the business
  - (c) Baba is not a partner since there was no contract specifying him to be a partner, and mode of salary is not enough to establish partnership.
  - (d) Baba is not a partner since he is not sharing any losses of the company.
169. **Principle:** No child can be employed in mines or in places of hazardous employment  
**Explanation:** Child for the purpose of this principle means a person below 14 years of age  
**Facts:** Raju 12 years old is employed in a mechanical workshop which involves some soldering and welding work. Raju is never allowed to do the welding or soldering work. Is there any violation of a fundamental right here?
- (a) Yes Raju's fundamental rights are violated
  - (b) No Raju's fundamental rights are not violated
  - (c) It depends on whether Raju is never allowed to do any other hazardous work also
  - (d) None of the above
170. **Principle:** Trespass is the interference with the possession of land without any lawful justification.  
**Facts:** Peat is the owner of a large piece of property. He leases out a part of it to Graham. Peat thereafter often camps on the property leased out to Graham without Graham's permission. Graham sues Peat for trespass.
- (a) Graham is only the tenant and has no authority to sue Peat
  - (b) Peat being the owner has primacy over the use of that land
  - (c) When Peat camps upon what is his own land, he becomes the possessor of the property and at that time Graham is the trespasser.
  - (d) Graham can sue Peat because though Peat is the owner, Graham is in lawful possession of the property.
171. **Principle:** Nothing is an offence which is done in the exercise of the right of private defence  
**Facts:** Karuna is in a heated argument with Jaya. Karuna, who is an old and feeble man who uses a wheelchair, tries to slap Jaya. Jaya picks up a gun and shoots Karuna. Jaya is arrested.
- (a) Jaya has rightly exercised the right to private defence
  - (b) Jaya has exceeded her limits in attacking such a senior person. Karuna being an elderly person can slap Jaya
  - (c) Karuna shouldn't have started it in the first place
  - (d) Jaya's response is out of proportion with the act she was threatened of
172. **Principle:** Only states may be parties to the International Criminal Court.  
**Explanation:** ICC has jurisdiction over everyone. But only member countries have an obligation to cooperate with ICC  
**Facts:** India is not a member of International Criminal Court. Dusht Buddhi is a notorious politician in India who has presided over the genocide of a lot of people. The ICC has charged him of such a heinous crime.  
What can ICC do?
- (a) ICC can get India to arrest and extradite him

- (b) ICC should wait for him to travel to a country which is a member and then get that country to arrest him
- (c) ICC should send its enforcers to arrest him
- (d) None of the above
173. **Principle:** Whoever drives any vehicle, or rides, on any public way in a manner so rash or negligent as to endanger human life, or to be likely to cause hurt or injury to any other person, shall be punished.  
**Facts:** A tractor driver was driving the tractor at a very reasonable speed on a bumpy road. A man, who was sitting on the tractor in a careless manner, was unmindful of the bumps and jolts when suddenly he lost control and fell down. Can the tractor driver be held responsible?  
 (a) The tractor driver is liable since he should have taken proper precaution to ensure safety of everyone aboard  
 (b) Tractor driver is liable since he should have driven more slowly and carefully in the bumpy regions of the road.  
 (c) The tractor driver is not liable as he has not acted in as such a rash and negligent manner while driving.  
 (d) None of the above stated statements are correct.
174. **Principle:** Every person has a right to defend his property, person or possession against an unlawful harm.  
**Facts:** X was passing by Y's house when Y's dog ran out and bit X's gaiter. X raised the gun and the dog started retreating. X shot the dog as he was running away. Y filed a suit claiming damages. Decide.  
 Whether X is entitled to validly take the ground of private defence?  
 (a) Yes, as X feared his life from the dog that bit his gaiter.  
 (b) No, as there was no exercise of private defence in this case  
 (c) No, as the force used by X in private defence was grossly disproportionate.  
 (d) Yes, as there is no requirement to use proportionate force against animals.
175. **Principle:** No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence twice.  
**Facts:** Bachcha Singh is a student leader in Allahabad Central University. He assaulted the Proctor of the University while leading a student protest. The Proctor suffered a grievous hurt and a criminal case was filed against Bachcha Singh. He was arrested by police and prosecuted for the offence of causing grievous hurt. He was punished for grievous hurt by the court for 2 years of imprisonment. After two years in prison, he seeks re-admission in the University. The University wants to expel him permanently.  
 (a) The University cannot punish him again  
 (b) The University can validly expel him permanently.  
 (c) Bachcha Singh can sue the University if he is expelled  
 (d) None of the above
176. **Principle:** Whoever causes the death of any person by doing any rash or negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years or with fine or with both.  
**Facts:** The residents of the adjoining slums were persistently using the park for defecation. On the order of the chairman of the DDA, the park was fenced and electric current was run on the wires on the top.  
 A trespassing slum dweller touched a live wire and was electrocuted. Can the chairman be held liable for an offence of causing death by negligence?  
 (a) No, because getting a public park electrically wired is no rash act  
 (b) Administrative actions are immune to any liability  
 (c) Yes, because getting a public park electrically wired is a rash and negligent act

(d) None of the above

177. **Principle:** Acts done by children below 12 years of age are not offences, if they are not mature enough to understand the nature and consequences of the acts.  
**Facts:** Sahil, a child of 10 years of age, find a gold coin in his uncle's home. He gives the coin to his sister Rachna, who is 8 year old. The uncle reports the matter to the police. The police conduct a search. During the investigation the police finds the coin kept in the toys of Rachna. Rachna tells police that Sahil had given coin to her.  
(a) Sahil is guilty of theft  
(b) Rachna is guilty of theft  
(c) Both Sahil and Rachna are guilty of theft  
(d) No one is guilty of theft
178. **Principle:** An employer is responsible for any accident or loss caused to his employees, during the course of employment.  
**Facts:** Ajay runs the 'Indian Circus.' The circus has an interesting night show. Two motor cyclists, Ramesh and Suresh, rotate their motorcycles inside a big iron globe in complete darkness. And the audience, especially, the children gives a big clap. One day, it so happens that during one night show, an accident occurs inside the globe. Ramesh and Suresh collide with each other and Ramesh loses both his legs. His parents claim compensation from Ajay, the proprietor of the circus.  
(a) Ajay is not liable to pay any compensation because he cannot be held responsible for the accident  
(b) Ajay is liable to pay compensation because he is the employer and the accident occurred during the course of employment  
(c) Ajay is not liable to pay compensation, but he can pay some amount to Ramesh if he has sympathy for him  
(d) None of the above
179. **Principle:** For the purpose of exercising right of private defence physical or mental capacity of attacker is no bar.  
**Facts:** Ashok in his madness attempts to kill Rahul. Rahul in order to save himself hits Ashok with iron rod.  
(a) Both Ashok and Rahul are guilty of no offence  
(b) Rahul has right of private defence though Ashok is mad  
(c) Rahul has no right of private defence since Ashok is mad  
(d) Rahul is guilty of inflicting grievous injury on Ahok
180. **Principle:** A minor is not competent to contract.  
**Facts:** A minor mortgaged his house and received advance. The mortgagee files a suit against the minor to recover the money advanced by him. The minor mortgagor takes the plea that the suit is not maintainable as there was no valid contract.  
(a) The minor is liable to return the money received by him as advance  
(b) An agreement with minor is absolutely void  
(c) It is voidable at the option of the parties  
(d) None of the above
181. **Principle:** Agreements, the meaning of which is not certain or capable of being made certain are void  
**Facts:** A agrees to sell to B 'a hundred tons of oil' there is nothing whatever to show what kind of oil was intended.  
(a) The agreement is valid  
(b) The agreement is void for uncertainty

- (c) The agreement is voidable for uncertainty  
(d) The agreement is enforceable
182. **Principle:** Nothing is an offence which is done by a person who is or who by reason of a mistake of fact and not by reason of a mistake of law in good faith believes himself to be bound by law to do it.  
**Facts:** A, an officer of a court of justice being ordered by that court to arrest Y and after due enquiry believing Z to be Y arrests Z.  
(a) A has committed offence  
(b) A has not committed offence  
(c) A has committed offence of wrongful confinement  
(d) A has committed wrongful restraint
183. **Principle:** Whoever intentionally puts any person in fear of any injury to that person or to any other and thereby dishonestly induces the person, so put in fear to deliver to any person any property or valuable security or anything signed or sealed which may be converted into a valuable security commits 'extortion'.  
**Facts:** A threatens to publish a defamatory libel concerning Z unless Z gives him money. He thus induces Z to give him money.  
(a) A has committed defamation  
(b) A has committed robbery  
(c) A has committed extortion  
(d) A has not committed any offence
184. **Principle:** The burden of proving any fact necessary to be proved in order to enable any person to give evidence of any other fact is on the person who wishes to give such evidence.  
**Facts:** A wishes to prove a dying declaration by B.  
(a) A must prove B's death  
(b) A must not prove B's death  
(c) A can prove dying declaration without proving of B's death  
(d) None of the above
185. **Principle:** When language used in a document is plain in itself and when it applies accurately to existing facts evidence may not be given to show that it was not meant to apply such facts.  
**Facts:** A sell to B by deed 'my estate at Rampur containing 100 bighas'. A has an estate at Rampur containing 100 bighas.  
(a) Evidence may be given of the fact that the estate meant to be sold was situated  
(b) Evidence may not be given of the fact that the estate meant to be sold was one situated at a different place and of a different size  
(c) Both (a) and (b) are correct  
(d) Both (a) and (b) are incorrect

**Directions (Q. 186-190):** Each of the next 5 questions consists of two statements, one labelled as 'Assertion' (A) and other as 'Reason' (R). You are to examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A  
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A  
(c) A is true, but R is false  
(d) A is false, but R is true

186. **Assertion (A)** It is the legal and constitutional duty of state to provide legal aid to the poor  
**Reason (R)** No one shall be denied justice by reason of his poverty

187. **Assertion (A)** The parties to contract must be competent to contract otherwise it will be void  
**Reason (R)** All wagering agreements are void
188. **Assertion (A)** A wooden chair while being used by a guest caused injury to him due to defective make. The guest is entitled to claim damages from the maker.  
**Reason (R)** A manufacturer owes a duty of care to the ultimate user.
189. **Assertion (A)** A person who moves to the place of nuisance can complain of nuisance.  
**Reason (R)** Coming to the place of nuisance is a good defence.
190. **Assertion (A)** The Supreme Court of India is bound by its own judgements.  
**Reason (R)** The highest court binds all subordinate courts.
191. The first Law Officer of the India is:  
(a) Chief Justice of India (b) Attorney General for India  
(c) Chairman of Law Commission (d) None of the above
192. The Presidential address is prepared by  
(a) Prime Minister and his Cabinet (b) Special Secretary to President  
(c) Minister of parliamentary Affairs (d) Information and Broad Casting Minister
193. Ambedkar described this Article as the "heart and soul of the Constitution".  
(a) Article 32 (b) Article 21 (c) Article 19 (d) None of the above
194. January 26 was selected as the date of the inauguration of the Constitution because  
(a) the Congress had observed it as the Independence Day in 1930  
(b) it was considered to be an auspicious day  
(c) on that day Quit India Movement was started in 1942  
(d) None of the above
195. The power to impose reasonable restrictions on the Fundamental Rights of Indian Citizens vests with:  
(a) Parliament (b) President (c) Supreme Court (d) High Court
196. Who has the authority to call a joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament?  
(a) Prime Minister (b) President  
(c) Member of Lok Sabha (d) Member of Rajya Sabha
197. Which state is provided with special position in the Article 370?  
(a) Sikkim (b) Nagaland (c) Assam (d) Jammu and Kashmir
198. Which one of the following is an illegal act?  
(a) Not obeying Parents.  
(b) Taking bribe without forcing the bribe giver  
(c) Students collecting donations for sports festival  
(d) Parents shouting at their children
199. Which one of the following marriage is child marriage in India?  
(a) Between a Boy aged 22 years & a Girl 19 years  
(b) Between a Girl aged 18 years & a Boy 21 years  
(c) Between a Girl aged 18 years & a Boy 20 years  
(d) Between a Boy aged 21 years & a Girl 21 years

