

Bull CLAT - 01

Test Booklet No.

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Please read the Instructions for the test carefully

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. **DO NOT OPEN THE SEAL OF THIS BOOKLET. WAIT FOR THE SIGNAL TO START.**
2. **Use only a HB pencil to fill in the Answer Marking Sheet.**
3. This booklet contains **29 pages** including the blank ones. Immediately after the signal to start is given, verify that all pages are printed properly.
4. Keep only the Admit Card, pencil, eraser and sharpener with you. **DO NOT KEEP** with you books, rulers, slide rules, drawing instruments, calculators (including watch calculators), cellular phones, pagers, digital or any other devices or loose paper. These should be left outside the room.
5. Ensure that your personal data has been correctly entered in the **Answer Marking Sheet**

ABOUT THE TEST

6. This test has **5 Sections** with **200 questions** in all.
7. You will be given **Two Hours** to complete the test.
8. Each right question carries 1 marks
9. There is No negative marking.

HOW TO ANSWER

10. Directions for answering questions are given in the test booklet before each group of questions. Read these directions carefully and answer by **darkening** the appropriate ovals.
11. Do your rough work on the **Test booklet** and **NOT on the Answer Marking Sheet**
12. Follow the instructions of the invigilator. **Candidates found violating the instructions will be disqualified.**

AFTER THE TEST

13. At the end of the test remain seated till the invigilator collects your **Answer Marking Sheet** from your seats. Do not leave the hall till the invigilator announces, **“You may leave now”**. The invigilator will make the announcement only after collecting the **Answer Marking Sheet** from every candidate in the room.



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SECTION I: Verbal

DIRECTIONS for questions 1 to 5: Read the passage and answer the question based on it.

Corruption is today a world-wide phenomenon. In our own country some people in high positions have been charged for it. A corrupt person is termed immoral, dishonest and unscrupulous in his dealings.

His disregard for honesty, righteousness and truth results in his alienation from society. He is treated with contempt. But as erosion of values leads to decadence, remedies for the social malaise remain elusive, and so no amount of contempt can eradicate corruption which is a symptom of decadence. Corruption is the most virulent when crises everywhere threaten the very existence of the society and the faith in life is shaken. It has always been there like the leech, but when the system grows weaker and the boat flounders, it gets bolder and drains its victims of the last drops of their blood. Corruption in Indian elections has always been a key issue. As corruption is also closely linked to crime and underworld activities, many laws have been promulgated and stringent rules instituted by the Election Commission. However, with corruption largely being a moral issue at the roots, law enforcing agencies have always found it hard to root out corruption through either enforcement or preventive surveillance. Now that the dates for Indian elections have finally been announced, the Election Commission and its representatives countrywide are keeping a watchful eye on the activities of parties and their candidates. The idea is to prevent unethical practices like bribery, intimidation and also a misuse of office and power. One of the main reasons of corruption in elections today is the lure of power which haunts the politicians so much that they feel no qualms of conscience in adopting any underhand method to come out successful. The Watergate Scandal in the U.S.A. is an eloquent example to testify to the fact how even the top level politicians can stoop to the lowest level in order to maintain themselves in power. Who does not remember how Adolf Hitler rode roughshod over all canons of electoral propriety to capture power? In India also the record of the various political parties is not clean. Corruption thrives in elections because those in the field play on the psychology of the electorate. The voters are swayed by the tall promises of the candidates to whose machinations they fall an easy prey. They are also susceptible to fall an easy prey to the adulations of the politicians due to their illiteracy. Besides, in the representative democracies today and particularly in big countries the constituencies are quite extensive obviating the possibility of corrupt practices being discovered. Anti-corruption laws are honored more in their breach than in their observance. Even the code of conduct to be observed by the parties fighting the elections becomes a dead letter in as much as it is jettisoned out of existence and thrown unscrupulously over board by the unfair politicians whose only aim is to maintain themselves in the saddle.

1. How does corruption flourish in elections?
 1. All the politicians in the country are greedy and this greed further leads them to corruption
 2. A sizable part of the society is corrupt
 3. There is natural connection between elections and corruption
 4. The politicians are the people who misuse the electorate psychologically
2. Why according to the writer do the voters easily believe the clever politicians?
 1. They want to sell their votes because of poverty
 2. They are uneducated and do not understand what the politicians have in their minds
 3. They are coward and surrender to the threats of physical violence
 4. They are totally indifferent to what happens on the political front
3. Why according to the writer, do the corrupt practices indulged in elections go unnoticed?
 1. Because nobody is interested in finding corrupt practices
 2. The personal interests protect those who are involved in corrupt practices
 3. Because provinces are so small and the politicians take the electorate into confidence
 4. Because the provinces are so big that it becomes difficult to discover the corrupt practices

4. What happens to the anti-corruption laws ?
1. Anti-corruption laws do not exist at all
 2. Anti-corruption laws are certainly honored but in a closed way
 3. Anti-corruption laws are honored more in their indifference than in their observance
 4. The Government does not want to enforce anti-corruption laws in the country
5. Why the code of conduct in elections becomes a dead letter?
1. Because it is not observed at all, the clever politicians throw it away for their own benefit
 2. It is observed only in a very closed manner
 3. It is made in such a way that it leaves an escape for the practice of corruption in elections
 4. The governing body made to enforce the code of conduct is defective
6. What can be inferred from the sentence 'To maintain themselves in the saddle' means:
1. To remain in power and enjoy all the facilities given to them
 2. To be ready to leave the office when required
 3. To keep the power in their hands by remaining in office
 4. To befool the poor countryman
7. Which one of the following can be the most suitable title to the above passage?
1. Elections "the play ground of the politicians"
 2. Corruption and politics
 3. Politicians Game of money
 4. Elections and Corruption

DIRECTIONS for questions 8 to 11: In the given sentence words or phrases have been underlined. Identify the part that is grammatically incorrect.

8. He had scarcely gone than his father came back from his office with a bunch of papers.
1. He had
 2. gone than
 3. came back
 4. a bunch of
9. A large bungalow and a sizeable bank balance are his aim in life and he is quite determined in this regard.
1. a sizeable
 2. are his aim in life
 3. is quite determined
 4. in this regard.
10. By all means, he is a famous and a glorious gambler and the whole town knows about it.
1. By all means
 2. a famous and a glorious gambler
 3. the whole
 4. knows about
11. Unless you do not finish your work, you cannot be allowed to leave the office.
1. do not
 2. your work
 3. cannot be allowed
 4. leave the office.

DIRECTIONS for questions 12: The sentence is divided into four parts a, b, c and d. Choose the part that has an error.

12. 1. The Rotary Club applauded
 2. Hari and I
 3. for our work in
 4. helping the handicapped find secure jobs

DIRECTIONS for the question: The question consists of five statements labelled A, B, C, D and E which when logically ordered form a coherent passage. Choose the option that represents the most logical order.

22. A. In a sense, our people are the seeds of our growth and shareholder value.
 B. Parts of the organization will perform to world-class standards, and parts will look like the puny rows of corn in Timisoara.
 C. In farming and in business, there are so many factors you can't control — from drought to floods to the Greek bailout — the key is to focus on those areas that you can control.
 D. We can surround them with resources and nurture them with benefits, but if we don't communicate explicitly with them and decide to align our resources in similar ways, they will make decisions that yield uneven results.
 E. Your ability to execute is definitely one of those.

1. BCEDA 2. ECADB 3. CEADB 4. CDBEA

23. A. Prising the lid off human assumptions and hidden biases thus requires clever tools.
 B. One of the most widely deployed, known as the implicit-association test, measures how quickly people associate words describing facial characteristics with different types of faces that display those characteristics.
 C. Not only may participants in a study be lying to those running a test, but they may also, fundamentally, be lying to themselves.
 D. Nobody likes to admit an uncomfortable truth about himself, especially when charged issues such as race, sex, age and even supersized waistlines come into play.
 E. That makes the task of the behavioural scientist a difficult one.

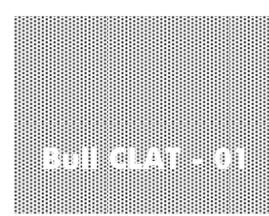
1. BCEDA 2. DEABC 3. DCEAB 4. BEDAC

DIRECTIONS for the question 24-26: Choose the option which can be a suitable one word substitute for the given question.

24. A speech made by someone for the first time
1. maiden 2. Extempore 3. Spontaneous 4. sermon
25. Because of its tendency to _____, most Indian art is _____ Japanese art, where symbols have been minimized and meaning has been conveyed by using the method of the merest suggestion.
1. overdraw, similar to 2. understate, reminiscent of
 3. imitate, superior to 4. sentimentalise, supportive of

DIRECTIONS for the question 26 to 32: Complete the sentence by filling in the appropriate blank/blanks from the options provided.

26. Because of his success as a comedian, directors were reluctant to take him for _____ roles.
1. supporting 2. Leading 3. Dramatic 4. comedic
27. She is the most _____ persons I have ever met, seemingly with an endless reserve of energy.
1. jejune 2. Vivacious 3. Solicitous 4. impudent



28. Rahul talks about being both a nihilist and an atheist during his life, yet he never _____ faith in God.
1. affirms 2. Loses 3. Scorns 4. Avers
29. Part of the confusion in our societies _____ from our pursuit of efficiency and economic growth, in the _____ that these are the necessary ingredients of progress.
1. stems — conviction 2. derives — evaluation
3. withdraws — prevailing 4. extends — planning
30. The problem of housing shortage _____ with the population explosion has also been _____ by this policy.
1. projected — discussed 2. dispensed — acknowledged
3. threatened — manifested 4. compounded — addressed
31. The quality of _____ between individuals and the organization for which they work can be _____ to the benefit of both parties.
1. life — conceptualized 2. interaction — improved
3. service — dumped 4. sophistication — developed
32. Handicrafts constitute an important _____ of the decentralized sector of India's economy and _____ employment to over six million artisans.
1. factors — aims 2. extension — plants
3. segment — provides 4. period — projects

DIRECTIONS for the question 33 to 37 : Write down the meanings of the underlined words as used in the context of the sentence.

33. Natalie is an honest politician par excellence.
1. Average 2. Imperfect 3. Quintessential 4. Offensive
34. When the discussion suddenly drifted from modern fiction to classical mystery, he found himself entering terra incognita.
1. Area of expertise 2. Unknown territory 3. A particular place 4. Difficult to understand
35. Since the arrest of Ajmal Amir Kasab, the vox populi among people was to provide the main accused with death sentence.
1. Individual opinion 2. A statement based on partial facts
3. Majority of population 4. Popular belief
36. The parliament failed to carry out any business for Wednesday as well despite the government's effort to break sine die logjam over FDI.
1. Intermittent 2. Ineffective 3. Prolonged 4. Indefinite

37. The doctor's **pro bono** service towards his patients gave him a sense of gratification that his work on behalf of the hospital could not.

1. Diligent 2. Prudent 3. Free of charge 4. Chargeable

DIRECTIONS for the question 38 to 40 : In each of the following question, out of the given group of wordings, choose one appropriately spelled.

38. 1. Accommodate 2. Accomodate 3. Accomodate 4. Accomodate

39. 1. Compitent 2. Competent 3. Compitend 4. Competant

40. 1. Conceivable 2. Concievable 3. Conceivable 4. conciveble

SECTION II: Quantitative Aptitude

DIRECTIONS for the question: Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

41. A cricketer played 80 innings and scored an average of 99 runs. His score in the last inning was zero run. To have an average of 100 at the end, his score in the last innings should have been
1. 60 runs 2. 80 runs 3. 10 runs 4. 1 run
42. A man spends an average of Rs. 1,694.70 per month for the first 7 months and Rs.1,810.50 per month for the next 5 months. His monthly salary if he saves Rs. 3,084.60 during the whole year is
1. Rs. 1,000 2. Rs. 2,000 3. Rs. 2,400 4. Rs. 3,000
43. A and B undertake to do a piece of work for Rs. 2,200. A alone can do it in 8 days, while B can do it in 6 days. With the help of C, they complete it in 3 days. Find C's share.
1. Rs. 150 2. Rs. 275 3. Rs. 245 4. Rs. 175
44. By selling an article at 80% of its marked price, a trader makes a loss of 10%. What will be the profit percentage if he sells it at 95% of its marked price?
1. 5.9 2. 12.5 3. 6.9 4. 5
45. By selling an umbrella for Rs. 30, a shopkeeper gains 20%. During a clearance sale, the shopkeeper allows a discount of 10% of the marked price. His gain during the sale season is
1. 8 2. 9 3. 7 4. 7.5
46. From a vessel containing 100 ltr. of wine, 10 ltr. are drawn out and an equal amount of water is added. From the mixture, 10 ltr. is again drawn out and same quantity of water is added. What is the final ratio of wine and water?
1. 91 : 9 2. 81 : 19 3. 80 : 20 4. 90 : 10
47. From each of two given numbers, half the smaller number is subtracted. After such subtraction, the larger number is 4 times as large as the smaller number. What is the ratio of the numbers?
1. 4 : 1 2. 4 : 5 3. 5 : 2 4. 1 : 4
48. Men, women and children are employed to do a work in the proportion of 3 : 2 : 1 and their wages per person are in the proportion of 5 : 3 : 2. When 90 men are employed, total daily wages of all amounts to Rs. 10,350. Find the daily wage of a man.
1. Rs. 115 2. Rs. 75 3. Rs. 45 4. Rs. 57.50
49. The population of a town is 3,11,250. The ratio between women and men is 43 : 40. If there are 24% literate among men and 8% literate among women, the total number of literate persons in the town is
1. 56,800 2. 99,600 3. 41,800 4. 48,900

SECTION III: Reasoning

DIRECTIONS for the questions 61 to 62: Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

61. F: 216: : L: ?

1. 1700 2. 1600 3. 1723 4. 1728

62. If $264 * 2 = 6$, $870 * 3 = 11$, then what should $735 * 5$ be?

1. 16 2. 03 3. 05 4. 12

DIRECTIONS for the questions 63 to 64: In the following question, a series is given with some blanks. Check which of the terms given in the options can replace the blanks so that the series becomes a logical one. Then the option which makes that possible will be the answer.

63. b_ ab _ b_ aab _ b

1. abba 2. baaa 3. aabb 4. Abbb

64. __ bcab __ cabc __ abca __ b

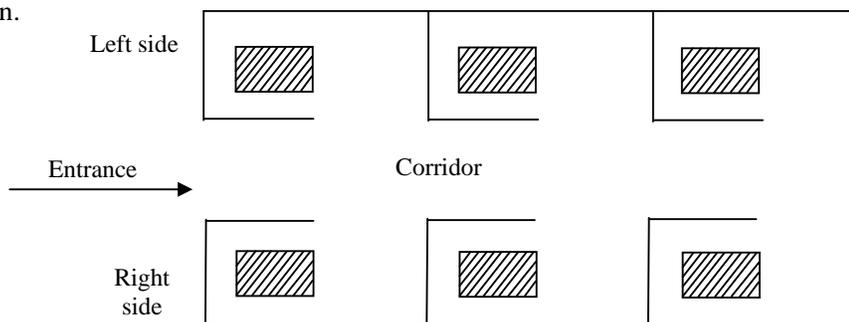
1. aabc 2. bbca 3. abac 4. abca

DIRECTIONS for the questions 65: Solve the following question and mark the most appropriate option.

65. If the first and second letters in the word 'COMMUNICATIONS' were interchanged, also the third and the fourth letters, the 5th and 6th letters and so on, which letter would be the tenth letter counting from your right?

1. A 2. T 3. N 4. U

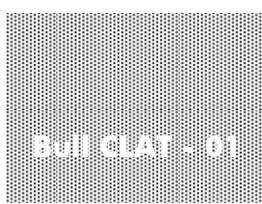
DIRECTIONS for the questions 66 to 69: Solve the following question and mark the most appropriate option.



Answer the questions on the basis of following information.

The plan above shows an office block for six officers, A, B, C, D, E and F.

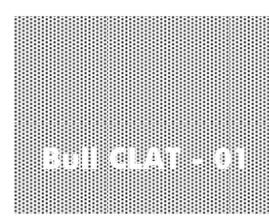
- Both B and occupy offices to the right of the corridor (as one enters the office).
- A occupies an office to the left of the corridor.
- E and F occupy offices on opposite sides of the corridor but their offices do not face each other.
- The offices of C and D face each other.
- E does not have a corner office.
- F's office is further down the corridor than A's but on the same side.



- 66.** Who is/are F's neighbor(s)?
1. A only 2. A and D 3. C only 4. B and C
- 67.** D was heard telling someone to go further down the corridor to the last office on the right. To whose room was he directing that person?
1. A 2. B 3. C 4. F
- 68.** Whose office faces A's office?
1. B 2. C 3. D 4. E
- 69.** If E sits in her office and faces the corridor, whose office is to her left?
1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D

DIRECTIONS for the questions 70 to 73: The question below has either two or three statements followed by two or three conclusions. You have to take the given statements to be true and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements, disregarding the commonly known facts.

- 70.** Statements : All fish are trees. No frog is tree.
 Conclusions : I. No frog is fish.
 II. Some trees are fish.
1. If only conclusion I follows 2. If only conclusion II follows
 3. If both conclusions follow 4. If neither of the two conclusions follows
- 71.** Statements : All fish are traps. No trap is a crack.
 Conclusions : I. No crack is a fish.
 II. No fish is a crack.
1. If only conclusion I follows 2. If only conclusion II follows
 3. If both conclusions follow 4. If neither of the two conclusions follows
- 72.** Statements : All wasps are doors. No door is well.
 Conclusions : I. No wasp is well.
 II. No well is door.
1. If only conclusion I follows 2. If only conclusion II follows
 3. If both conclusions follow 4. If neither of the two conclusions follows
- 73.** Statements : All rocks are poles. No pole is a horse.
 Conclusions : I. Some rocks are horses.
 II. Some horses are poles.
1. If only conclusion I follows 2. If only conclusion II follows
 3. If both conclusions follow 4. If neither of the two conclusions follows



DIRECTIONS for the questions 74: Read the information given below and answer the question that follows.

74. You have three pots of different sizes; the larger pot can contain 8 litres, the mid-size pot can contain 5 litres, and the smaller pot can contain 3 litres. The larger pot contains 8 litres milk, the other two pots are empty. You have to divide the milk into equal halves – 4 litres each, using only these three pots as stated. You can pour/transfer milk from one pot to another pot any number of times (assuming that there is no loss of milk from one pot to another pot during any transfer). What is the minimum number of transfers (x) that you need so as to divide the total milk (i.e. 8 litres) into two equal halves – 4 litres and 4 litres?

1. $4 < x < 6$ 2. $6 < x < 8$ 3. $8 < x < 10$ 4. $5 < x < 7$

DIRECTION for questions 75: Read the information given below and answer the question that follows.

75. Harry and Fred are called Smith and Jones, but you're not sure if it's Harry Smith and Fred Jones, or Harry Jones and Fred Smith. Given that two of the following statements are false, what is Harry's surname?

- I. Harry's surname is Jones.
- II. Harry's surname is Smith
- III. Fred's surname is Smith.

1. I and II are false 2. I and III are false
3. II and III are false 4. Not sufficient information given

DIRECTION for questions 76 to 78: In the question, two or three statements are given. These statements are marked (A) and (B), followed by two conclusions, based on the statements that can logically be drawn from the statements. Even if the statements vary from well known facts, assume them to be true. Choose the best alternative from the answer choices numbered (a), (b), (c) and (d) given below.

76. Statements

- 1. Some spaniels are not good hunters.
- 2. All spaniels are gentle dogs.

Conclusion(s)

- I. Therefore no gentle dogs are good hunters.
- II. Therefore good hunter dogs are not gentle.

Which of the statement(s) is/are conclusion(s)?

1. I only 2. II only 3. Both I and II 4. Neither I nor II

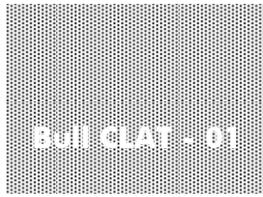
77. Statement(s)

- 1. Some snakes are dangerous animals.
- 2. But all snakes are reptiles.

Conclusion(s)

- I. Therefore some dangerous animals are not reptiles.
- II. Therefore some reptiles are not dangerous animals.

1. I only 2. II only 3. Both I and II 4. Neither I nor II


78. Statements

1. If anything is expensive it is both valuable and rare.
2. Whatever is valuable is desirable and expensive.

Conclusion(s)

- I. Therefore anything rare and expensive is desirable.
- II. Therefore if anything is either valuable or expensive then it must be both valuable and expensive.

Which of the statement(s) is/are conclusion(s) ?

1. I only
2. II only
3. Both I and II
4. Neither I nor II

DIRECTION for questions 79 to 82: What should come in place of question mark (?) in the following number/alphabetic series?

79. A I L , C L P , E O T , ?

1. F R X
2. F R Y
3. G R X
4. G R Y

80. S A K , Q B L , O D M , ?

1. N G M
2. M H J
3. P J H
4. M G N

81. L 2 A , N 4 D , P 7 G , R 11 J , ?

1. S 15 N
2. T 16 M
3. T 8 N
4. S 9 M

82. 7, 8, 11, 12, ?

1. 15
2. 13
3. 16
4. 17

DIRECTION for questions 91 to 92: Read the directions given and answer the question accordingly.

83. Statement: Should government levy tax on agricultural income also?

Arguments

- I. Yes, this is the only way to fill the government coffers.
- II. No, eighty percent of the population lives in rural areas.

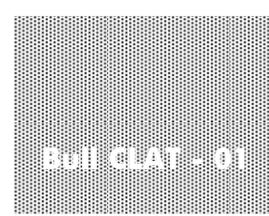
1. If only argument I is strong
2. If only argument II is strong
3. If neither I nor II is strong
4. If both I and II are strong

84. Statement: Should public holidays be declared on the demise of national important national leaders.

Arguments

- I. No, such unscheduled holidays hamper national progress.
- II. Yes, people would like to pay the homage to the departed soul.

1. If only argument I is strong
2. If only argument II is strong
3. If neither I nor II is strong
4. If both I and II are strong



DIRECTION for questions 83: Read the information given below and answer the question that follows.

- (i) Six friends A, B, C, D, E and F are seated in a circle facing each other,
- (ii) A is between D and B and F is between C and E.
- (iii) C is the third to the left of B.

85. Which of the following is the position of A in relation to F?

1. Second to the left 2. Second to the right 3. Fourth to the right 4. Third to the right

DIRECTION for questions 84 to 86: Read the information given below and answer the question that follows.

There are four friends namely Akshay, Bhushan, Chanderjeet and Dhiraj. Each person plays one outdoor game and has one hobby related to fine arts.

- Two persons are interested in cricket while the other two like to play hockey.
- Two of these four persons are painters, one is a singer and the fourth one is a dancer.
- Akshay is neither a painter nor a hockey player.
- Bhushan does not dance.
- The one who likes dancing, plays hockey.
- Bhushan and Dhiraj don't play cricket.

86. Who amongst the following plays cricket and is interested in painting?

1. Akshay 2. Chanderjeet 3. Bhushan 4. Dhiraj

87. Who among the following is a singer?

1. Dhiraj 2. Akshay 3. Chanderjeet 4. Bhushan

88. Which pair shows the correct relationship of the game and fine arts hobby of Dhiraj?

1. Cricket, singing 2. Hockey, dancing 3. Cricket, dancing 4. Cricket, painting

DIRECTION for questions 93 to 95: Answer the question based on the information given in the passage.

The revival in primary markets in India has once again made merchant bankers most sought after class of market intermediaries. Seeing intense capital raising by companies and, several effective investments & acquisition deals; there is a rush among foreign & domestic financial services institutions to commence merchant banking services, an activity which has been fairly dormant over the past 2 years.

89. Which of the following is an inference which can be drawn from the above paragraph?

- 1. Merchant banking is a relatively new concept in India.
- 2. Merchant banking activities in India have been low key during the past few years
- 3. Primary markets in India have stopped attracting foreign investments
- 4. The Govt. of India encourages foreign direct investment.

90. Which of the following is a conclusion which can be drawn from the above paragraph?

- 1. India at present is a preferred destination for foreign direct investment.
- 2. The extent of foreign direct investment in India is highest at present.
- 3. Domestic financial services institutions are not equipped to carry out Merchant banking activities.
- 4. Indian merchant banking units are the best in the world

91. Which of the following is an assumption which is implicit in above paragraph?

1. The capital requirement in the financial market is expected to slow down.
2. Domestic financial companies may refrain from further investment commitments.
3. The need for capital in India's financial markets may grow substantially during the coming years.
4. India is capable of sustaining industrial growth.

DIRECTION for questions 87 to 90: Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.

92. There are six members in a family. 'A' is the father of 'D'. 'E' is the grandfather of 'D'. 'B' is the daughter-in-Law of 'C'. 'F' is the uncle of 'D' and is a bachelor.. What is the relationship of 'C' with 'F'?

1. Sister
2. Mother-in-Law
3. Mother
4. Grandmother

93. In a family there are seven persons, comprising two married couples. 'T' is the only son of 'M' and the grandson of 'K'. 'M' is a widower. 'M' and 'R' are brothers and 'W' is the daughter-in-law of 'J', who is the mother of 'R' and has grandson 'D'. How is 'D' related to 'M'?

1. Cousin
2. Son-in-Law
3. Nephew
4. Brother

94. While going to his office Tejveer meets Rakesh who is related to Tejveer because Tejveer is Deepak's father who is married to Garima. Garima is the daughter of Rakesh. Garima has a daughter named Isha. How is Tejveer related to Isha?

1. Uncle
2. Father-in-law
3. Grandfather
4. Grandmother

95. Pointing to a lady in a photograph, Dev said, "This woman is my sister's father's son-in-law's wife." How is Dev related to the woman?

1. Wife
2. Sister
3. Mother
4. Can't say

DIRECTION for questions 96 to 98: See all the given options and mark the one which is odd.

96. 1. Hair 2. Gall bladder 3. Pancreas 4. Intestine

97. 1. Diamond 2. Gold 3. Clubs 4. Hearts

98. 1. Teacher 2. Consultant 3. Manufacturer 4. Astrologer

DIRECTION for questions 99: A set of four words is given. Three of the words are related in some way, the remaining word is not related to the rest. Pick the word which does not fit in the relation.

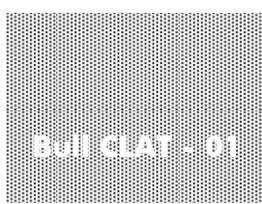
99. 1. Frugal 2. Miser 3. Extravagant 4. Stingy

100. 1. Distress 2. Anguish 3. Agony 4. Ecstasy

SECTION IV: General Awareness

DIRECTIONS for the question 101 to 150: Mark the best option:

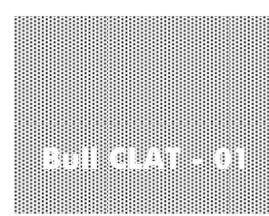
- 101.** The Padmaja Naidu Himalaya Zoological Park was, in November 2014, selected for the prestigious International Award, “The Earth Heroes Award 2014”. Where is the zoo located?
1. Darjeeling 2. New Delhi 3. Shimla 4. None of these
- 102.** Why was “Deborah” in news in November 2104?
1. She received the prestigious Arjuna Award.
2. She won four gold medals at the Track Asia Cup cycling Championship 2014.
3. She refused to accept a medal by an international sports authority.
4. None of these
- 103.** Lahore based author Bilal Tanweer, in November 2014, won the 2014 Shakti Bhatt First Book Prize for his novel
1. The Scatter Here is Too Great 2. Revolution 2020
3. The Scatter Here is Too Less 4. None of these
- 104.** National Education Day was observed on 11 November 2014. It is an annual observance to commemorate the birth anniversary of....., the first education minister of independent India.
1. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad 2. Mahatma Gandhi
3. Jawaharlal Nehru 4. None of these
- 105.** International Day of Older Persons is observed every year on
1. 01 October 2. 03 October 3. 04 October 4. 10 October
- 106.** China’s online retail giant, Alibaba made the record of earning 9.3 billion US dollars in sales in single day on 11 November 2014.
1. Aladin 2. Taobao 3. Alibaba 4. Light in The Box
- 107.** UN Chief, Ban ki-moon, on 30 October 2014, launched a global campaign to end
1. Poverty 2. Illiteracy
3. Female genital mutilation 4. Terrorism
- 108.** Which of the following is NOT a partner country for Vibrant Gujarat Global Investor Summit 2015?
1. USA 2. Singapore 3. Pakistan 4. Japan
- 109.** The Centre, in November 2014, named actor as winner of the Centenary Award for Indian Film Personality of the Year.
1. Amitabh Bachchan 2. Rajinikanth 3. Shah Rukh Khan 4. Salman Khan



- 110.** Which famous personality, fondly remembered as the director of famous TV show “Mahabharata”, died in November 2014?
1. B.R Chopra 2. Yash Chopra 3. Ravi Chopra 4. Karan Johar
- 111.** Union Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), on 11 November 2014, launched the GIS based Decision Support System to bring transparency and reduce delays in forest-related regulatory clearances. What is the full form of GIS?
1. Geographical Information System 2. Geological Information System
3. Geographical Intelligence System 4. None of these
- 112.** Hockey India President,, became a member of the International Hockey Federation (FIH) Executive Board, in November 2014.
1. Narinder Batra 2. Milkha Singh 3. KPS Gill 4. None of these
- 113.** Virat Kohli, on 9 November 2014, became the fastest cricketer to reach the mark of 6000 ODI runs. In this match, India was playing against
1. Australia 2. Sri Lanka 3. Pakistan 4. England
- 114.** Sachin Tendulkar, on 5 November 2014, released his autobiography. What is the name of this book?
1. Winners And Losers 2. Cricket Is Life
3. Lessons From Life 4. Playing It My Way
- 115.** Which of the following, in November 2014, became the first listed Indian company to have 75% shareholding by FIIs?
1. ICICI Bank 2. YES Bank 3. HDFC 4. Kotak Mahindra
- 116.** Rural lender bank NABARD, in November 2014, committed a sum of Rs. 2000 crore for new projects in for 2014-15.
1. Haryana 2. Uttar Pradesh 3. Punjab 4. Gujarat
- 117.** The State that produces largest quantity of rubber is
1. Assam 2. Kerala 3. Karnataka 4. Tamil Nadu
- 118.** India accounts for nearly _____ percent of world population.
1. 6 2. 11 3. 16 4. 21
- 119.** Surajgarh Fort is located in which State?
1. UP 2. Gujarat 3. Rajasthan 4. Haryana
- 120.** The Gayatri Mantra is contained in the
1. Rigveda 2. Mundak Upanishad 3. Dharmashastras 4. Puranas

- 121.** The Bhimbetka Caves near Bhopal give us a wealth of information regarding
1. Gautam Buddha
 2. Pre-historic times
 3. Vedic culture
 4. Post-vedic culture
- 122.** Which among the following was the real name of Munshi Prem Chand?
1. Raghupati Sahai
 2. Sachidanad Hiranand
 3. Dhanpat Rai
 4. Hori Lal
- 123.** Match the following:
- | Scripture | Subject |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| I. Rig Veda | A. Musical hymns |
| II. Yajur Veda | B. Rituals and ceremonies |
| III. Sama Veda | C. Charms and spells |
| IV. Atharva Veda | D. Hymns and prayers |
1. I -D, II-B, III-A, IV-C
 2. I- C, II -B, III - D, IV- A
 3. I-D, II-A, III-B, IV-C
 4. I-B, II-C III-A, IV-D
- 124.** Who is known as the greatest dramatist in Sanskrit after Kalidasa?
1. Bhavbhuti
 2. Shudraka
 3. Kalhana
 4. Panini
- 125.** The Dilwara Temples are situated in
1. Jaipur
 2. Mt. Abu
 3. Alwar
 4. Udaipur
- 126.** Vasco de Gama arrived at Calicut in
1. 1492
 2. 1510
 3. 1491
 4. 1498
- 127.** Arrange the following in the correct chronological order.
- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. First Round Table Conference | B. Non-Cooperation Movement |
| C. Rowlatt Act | D. Dandi March |
1. C- B- D- A
 2. C- B- A- D
 3. C- D- A- B
 4. B- C- D- A
- 128.** The revenue minister of Maharaja Ranjit Singh was
1. Faqir Azizuddin
 2. Deewan Deena Nath
 3. Sher Bahadur
 4. Hari Singh Nalwa
- 129.** "His theory regarding the formation of stars was rejected outright when made public for the first time. He, however was convinced of its truth and struggled for half a century to prove his point, culminating in worldwide acceptance and a rightly-deserved Nobel Prize for Physics_____". The scientist referred to above is most probably
1. Fred Hoyle
 2. S. Chandershekar
 3. Albert Einstein
 4. Jayant Narlikar
- 130.** The Pritzker Prize and the Agha Khan Prize are given in the field of
1. Architecture
 2. Literature
 3. Sports
 4. Journalism

- 131.** National Girl Child Day is observed on
1. January 14 2. January 24 3. February 2 4. February 8
- 132.** The period of the First Five Year Plan was from
1. 1950 – 51 to 1954 – 55 2. 1951 – 52 to 1955 – 56
 3. 1952 – 53 to 1956 – 57 4. None of these
- 133.** C.I.S. consists of the republics of former
1. Czechoslovakia 2. Indo-China 3. Yugoslavia 4. Soviet Union
- 134.** India is a member of which of the following?
1. Asian Development Bank
 2. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
 3. Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
 4. None of these
- 135.** The chairmanship/presidency of the UN Security Council rotates among the Council of Members
1. Every year 2. Every month 3. Every 3 months 4. Every 6 months
- 136.** “Man is born free, yet everywhere he is in chains”. Who said this?
1. Jean Jacques Rousseau 2. Shakespeare
 3. Wordsworth 4. Lord Tennyson
- 137.** Julian Assange, the founder of WikiLeaks, was arrested in which of the following countries?
1. U.K 2. Sweden 3. U.S.A 4. Denmark
- 138.** With which of the following scams would you associate Vijay Singla and Mahesh Kumar?
1. Coalgate 2. 2G Spectrum 3. Railgate 4. Saradha Chit fund
- 139.** The first test-tube baby in the world was named
1. Barbara McCray 2. Louis Brown 3. Indira 4. McCarthy Donald
- 140.** Who is the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India?
1. Shashi Kant Sharma 2. Montek Singh Ahluwalia
 3. Anand Sharma 4. Ranjan Mathai
- 141.** The Union Cabinet, on 4 November 2014, approved dissolution of Delhi Legislative Assembly. Delhi has been under the President’s rule since
1. February 2014 2. December 2013 3. April 2014 4. May 2014



- 142.** Which one of the following is not included in Article 19 of the Constitution of India, pertaining to the Right to Freedom?
1. Right to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India
 2. Right to form associations or unions
 3. Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions
 4. Right to assemble peaceably and without arms
- 143.** Manohar Gopalkrishna Prabhu Parrikar, on 8 November 2014, resigned as the Chief Minister of
1. Maharashtra
 2. Gujarat
 3. Goa
 4. Kerala
- 144.** Which state of India has the highest number of Lok Sabha seats?
1. UP
 2. West Bengal
 3. Maharashtra
 4. Bihar
- 145.** Which one of the following is not a constitutional body?
1. Union Public Service Commission
 2. Election Commission
 3. NITI Aayog
 4. Finance Commission
- 146.** National Disaster Management Authority has been established by the Government of India under the Ministry of
1. HRD
 2. Urban Development
 3. Home Affairs
 4. Defence
- 147.** What level of noise is considered permissible in human habitats?
1. Upto 50 decibels
 2. Less than 40 decibels
 3. Upto 30 decibels
 4. Less than 20 decibels
- 148.** The most commonly used gas in filling bulbs is Nitrogen. This is widely used for this purpose because
1. It is easily available
 2. It is chemically inactive
 3. It is cheap
 4. None of these
- 149.** If you keep the door of your working refrigerator open, the temperature of your room likely to
1. Go up
 2. Go down
 3. It will depend on room temperature
 4. Cannot say
- 150.** What is the full form of iPod?
1. Portable digital radio
 2. Pocket digital radio
 3. Portable decoder recording
 4. Pocket digital recorder

SECTION V: Legal Aptitude

151. Principle: The occupier of a premise owes a duty of care to all his invitees and visitors.

Facts: Suresh was a owner of a big bungalow with a compound wall. He was constructing a swimming pool in his compound. Since the work was incomplete, he asked his workers to cover it with gunny bags. Next morning, the post-man who came inside to deliver to telegram fell into this unfinished pool. The Post-man field a suit against Suresh claiming compensation.

1. Suresh is not liable because he did not invite the postman to his house
2. Suresh is not liable because it was for the postman to take care of himself
3. Suresh is liable because the postman came into the premises in the course of his duty.
4. Suresh is liable since he covered the pool with a gunny bag and hid it

152. Principle: A minor's agreement is absolutely void.

Facts: Cuckoo aged 16 is a stamp collector. He is particularly anxious to get a rare stamp belonging to Manoj who agrees in writing to sell this to Cuckoo for Rs. 100/- but subsequently refuses to deliver it to Cuckoo though Cuckoo pays Rs. 100/-. Cuckoo now wants to sue Manoj. Will he succeed?

1. Cuckoo cannot succeed as as agreement is void.
2. Cuckoo cannot succeed as Manoj is an adult and cannot be liable
3. Cuckoo can succeed as he has paid Rs. 100 for the stamp.
4. Cuckoo can succeed as Manoj agreed in writing to sell the stamp.

153. Principle: Marriage of minors under the Hindu Marriage Act 1955, is not null and Void.

Facts: A petition is field by a wife claiming maintenance from her husband in 1989. The husband opposed the claim on the ground that at the time of marriage, the wife was five years of age and he himself was 10 years and that their marriage was illegal. Will the wife succeed?

1. The wife will succeed as the marriage was valid.
2. The wife will succeed because both of them were minors
3. The wife will not succeed because the marriage was illegal.
4. The wife will not succeed since more than 10 years of marriage is over.

154. Principle: A Promissory Note is an instrument in writing signed by the maker to pay a certain sum of money only to or \o the order of a certain person.

Facts: X promises to pay Y a sum of Rs. 5,000/- through E-mail. Later, X refuses to pay. Can Y sue him?

1. Y can sue him as X made a promise to pay him Rs. 5,000/-
2. Y cannot sue X as this is not a promissory note
3. Y cannot sue X since emails are instantly delivered.
4. Y can sue X as this is a promissory note

155. Principle: A contract is an agreement enforceable by law.

Facts: X invited Y to her house for dinner. Y accepted the invitation but later did not go. On Y's failure to attend, X filed a suit against Y for the price of non-consumed food. Can this agreement be enforced by law?

1. This agreement cannot be enforced as it is just a social agreement
2. This agreement can be enforced as X can recover the price of non-consumed food.
3. This agreement cannot be enforced as Y did not accept the invitation in writing.
4. This agreement can be enforced since once accepted Y should have turned up for dinner.

156. Principle: An unfair trade practice includes a trade practice which for the purpose of sale, falsely represents that the goods are of a particular standard, quality or grade.

Fact: P & Co. issues an advertisement that their toothpaste is 102% better than the toothpaste of C & Co, even though they know that they have cooked up this data and have not done any analysis in the labs. Is this an unfair trade practice?

1. No, this is not an unfair trade practice as this is a normal practice in trade
2. No, because the facts in this advertisement are correct
3. Yes, because the facts relating to the product are not correct.
4. Yes, because there is a ban against tooth paste advertising

157. Principle: A principal is liable for the wrongful acts of his agents, committed in the course of the agency.

Facts: Lakshmi was a housewife who opened an account with the Maharashtra Bank, where she agreed to deposit Rs. 300/- every month in the Bank, Krishna, an agent of the Bank used to come every month, to collect the amount and deposit in the Bank. The Bank used to give a small commission to Krishna for the money deposited. It was discovered one day that Krishna had not deposited the amount for more than three months and had disappeared with the money. Lakshmi filed a suit against Maharashtra Bank.

1. Maharashtra Bank would not be liable because Krishna was not its employee
2. Maharashtra Bank would be liable because Krishna was paid commission by the bank for doing work on its behalf.
3. Maharashtra Bank would not be liable as it was Lakshmi's responsibility to check her passbook regularly.
4. The Bank is liable since Krishna was under their employment and drew a salary.

158. Principle: An incorporated company under the Companies Act has a separate legal entity and corporate liability.

Facts: Certain persons transferred a tea estate to an incorporated company and claimed exemptions from "ad valorem" stamp duty on transfer of property on the ground that they themselves were shareholders in the company

1. The shareholders are liable to pay as the company is a separate legal person
2. The shareholders are not liable to pay it is a transfer from them in one name to themselves under another name.
3. The shareholders are liable because everybody has to pay duty on a transfer or conveyance.
4. The shareholders are not liable since property has already been transferred.

159. Principle: Ignorance of law is no excuse.

Facts: A fails to file his income tax returns for five years. The Income Tax department issues to him notice to show cause as to why proceedings should not be initiated against him for the recovery of the income tax due from him with penalty and interest. Advise A.

1. A may request the department to waive the interest and penalty as he was not aware.
2. A must pay the tax dues as ignorance cannot be pleaded as a ground of defence.
3. A may request the Court to excuse him as his advocate had told him that he is not liable to pay taxes.
4. A may request the Court to excuse him as his accountant had told him that he is not liable to pay taxes.

160. Principle: The obligation to maintain parents who are unable to maintain themselves which was moral upto 1973 has now been made legal.

Facts: After her marriage Dr. Vijaya continued her medical practice but she no longer maintained her old parents who were sick and bedridden and had no other means. They sued their daughter for maintenance.

1. They will not succeed as Dr. Vijaya is now married.
2. They will not succeed because Dr. Vijaya's responsibility is now towards her husband and his parents.
3. They will succeed because a daughter after her marriage does not cease to be the daughter of her father or mother.
4. Dr. Vijaya is exempted under law from maintaining her parents

161. Principle: A person who does any act, which causes any common injury, danger or annoyance, to the public or to the people in general who dwell, or occupy property in the vicinity, is guilty of a public nuisance.

Facts: Menon, Bannerji and Khosla among ten others are owners of buildings in a residential area in Surat, containing a large number of rooms and had derived a considerable income by renting them. A cotton mill was erected by Karsanbhai Patel in the vicinity of the residential area; in violation of laws in this regard; after the occupation by the aforementioned gentlemen of their buildings. Owing to the noise and smoke of the mill, certain rooms in the buildings remained unoccupied.

1. Patel is guilty of public nuisance.
2. Patel is not guilty of public nuisance but guilty of illegal construction.
3. Patel should pay the rent for the unoccupied rooms to Menon, Bannerji, Khosla and others.
4. Patel should be made to close his mill.

162. Principle: Anyone who uses or authorises the use of one's property so as to injuriously affect an owner or occupier of property by physically injuring his property or affecting its enjoyment by interfering materially with his health, comfort or convenience is guilty of private nuisance.

Facts: Karan and Dev own adjoining plots of land in a residential layout in Solan. Karan got a mansion constructed on his plot of land for personal use and started living in that mansion. After a few months, Dev leased his plot of land to Hasan, a dealer in marble and granite for carrying out cutting of stones, storing and polishing of slabs of stones. This activity resulted in a great amount of dust which settled on Karan's home and garden and noise which caused great inconvenience to Karan and his family members, during the day.

1. Hasan is guilty of private nuisance but not Dev.
2. Only Dev is guilty of private nuisance but not Hasan.
3. Both Hasan and Dev are guilty of private nuisance.
4. Neither Hasan nor Dev is guilty of private nuisance.

163. Principle: Whoever gives a false account or idea to another, knowing it to be untrue and intending to induce the other to act on the faith of it thereby causing the latter to act on it commits fraud.

Facts: Dhiraj Jain is a stock-broker. One of his clients is Raghavendra Katiyar, a diamond merchant. Sudarshan, a close friend of Dhiraj set up a textile company which invited public to subscribe to its bonds (an instrument of raising money whereby a company borrows money and promises to repay the amount at some fixed interest) offering an interest rate of 10% per annum. Dhiraj knew that investing in the company was a risky proposition as the company might default. However, he advised Raghavendra to invest in the bonds of this company saying that this involved almost no risk. Raghavendra decided to wait for some time to decide whether to invest or not. After a few days, he met Sudarshan and he was impressed with the plans of his company and managerial experience of Sudarshan. He invested Rupees fifty thousand in the bonds. At the time of maturity of bonds, Sudarshan's company defaulted.

1. Dhiraj has committed fraud.
2. Dhiraj as well as Sudarshan has committed fraud.
3. Dhiraj has not committed fraud.
4. Raghavendra was negligent in deciding on investing in Sudarshan's company.

164. Principle: Whoever sells or offers for sale, as food or drink, any article which is in a state unfit for food or drink, knowing or having reason to believe that the same is noxious as food or drink, shall be punished.

Facts: Nizam runs a bakery, dairy and confectionery shop. He purchases milk from a dairy run by a co-operative society. Unknown to Nizam, milk is diluted with water from a tank containing filtered water situated in the premises of the dairy before being packed. On inspection by the concerned official; milk offered for sale by Nizam was found to contain water to the extent of 15% by volume.

1. Nizam had reason to believe that the dairy was diluting milk with water. Hence he is guilty.
2. Nizam is guilty of negligence.
3. Nizam is not guilty.
4. The dairy as well as Nizam is guilty.

165. Principle: Corrupting or fouling the water of any public spring or reservoir with an intention to do so or with the knowledge or reason to believe that such corruption or foulness may occur; so as to render it less fit for the purpose for which it is ordinarily used, is an offence.

Facts: A sizeable chunk of the population of Jagdishpur, an obscure village; relies on a vast pond connected to a rain-fed river for domestic use other than drinking. A dyeing unit owned by the famous Bhilwara Spinning and Weaving Ltd. situated near the pond uses water from the pond and the effluents are treated in a small effluent treatment plant within the dyeing unit before being released into the pond. The pipe diverting the effluents to the treatment plant developed small cracks due to corrosion but these cracks were closed temporarily with certain adhesive which was expected to hold the cracks for three weeks as per the engineer and the management of the unit intended to replace the pipe within a fortnight. However, on the fourteenth day; the pipe started leaking and within a day the colour of the water of the pond changed to yellow and developed a pungent odour. The management of the unit was sought to be charged for the offence.

1. The management of the unit cannot be charged for the offence.
2. The management of the unit is not guilty.
3. The management is guilty for not replacing the pipe well in time.

4. The management was negligent in ensuring regular checks and this resulted in the corruption of the water of the pond. Hence, the management is guilty

- 166. Principle:** False imprisonment is a total restraint of the liberty of a person, for, however, short a time, without lawful excuse.

Facts: Half of the width of a part of a flyover connecting the industrial area road to the highway was designated as 'no entry spot' and enclosed with barricades in order to erect a hoarding and repair lights. Due to this, vehicles had to pass through the other half of the flyover which increased the time taken to travel between the industrial area road and the highway by twenty minutes. The driver of an ambulance carrying a victim of minor burns parked the vehicle in front of the barricaded area and sought permission to enter the enclosed area so that he could avoid the delay in driving through the other half of the road but he was denied permission to do so. However he insisted upon driving through the enclosed area and made an attempt to push the barricades away. He was pulled back and two constables were stationed to prevent him from entering the enclosed area and he was told to use the other half of the road. He refused to do so and remained where he was for another five minutes.

1. The driver's attempt to push the barricades away was justifiable.
2. The driver was subjected to false imprisonment for five minutes.
3. Since the ambulance was carrying a victim of minor burns there was no lawful excuse for subjecting the driver to false imprisonment.
4. The driver was not subjected to false imprisonment.

- 167. Principle:** A person who disturbs a public meeting may be lawfully removed. Here the force used should not be more than what is necessary. Such an act (provided both conditions are met); is said to be done for preservation of public peace.

Facts: 'Rights first' a NGO sought to establish an office in Lucknow and had obtained the necessary clearances for the same. A week before the inauguration of the new office in Lucknow, the head of the NGO had severely criticised the state government. The NGO invited few professors, human rights experts, lawyers and social workers to attend a conference with the head of the NGO on the day of inauguration of the new office. The conference had barely begun when a group of about fifty members of the ruling party gathered outside the chamber in which the conference was being held. On being stopped from entering; the leader of the group told the policemen guarding the meeting site that they were unarmed and wanted to observe the proceedings of the meeting. The police officer in-charge of security denied permission to do so. At this, the group sought to force its way into the chamber forcing the police officer to order firing (with rubber bullets) at the crowd. The leader of the group among others suffered from multiple bruises and one of the members sustained a blow on his eye that caused permanent damage to his cornea.

1. Policemen's act was for preservation of public peace.
2. The force used by the policemen was more than necessary.
3. This act can't be said to be done for preservation of public peace.
4. The group is guilty of trespass.

- 168. Principle:** Anyone who makes an unauthorised entry upon the land of another is guilty of trespass to land.

Facts: Rajesh is a wildlife scientist doing research on Wild Boar. His work involves visiting swamps and marshes. While returning to his camp outside a forest from one such visit to a marshy patch of land situated at the southern end of the forest, one of the tyres of Rajesh's jeep was stuck in a quagmire and the only way he could get out of it was to steer out of the path onto

a grassland on the right. He did the same and when the path appeared dry he steered the jeep onto the path again. This grassland was the property of a private company called New India Plantations Ltd.

1. Rajesh is guilty of trespass.
2. Rajesh did not intend to enter upon anyone else's land so he is not guilty.
3. Rajesh is not guilty because he is a wildlife scientist.
4. Rajesh is guilty because he damaged the grassland by driving his jeep onto it.

169. Principle: Whoever dishonestly makes, signs, seals or executes a document or part of a document, with intent to cause damage or injury, to the public or to any person, or to support any claim or title, or to cause any person to part with property or to enter into any express or implied contract commits forgery.

Facts: Praveen, a CRM consultant living in Noida, wanted to subscribe to a life-insurance policy with his younger brother Praneeth as the nominee. As per the requirements of the process of documentation, the signature of his brother was required. However his brother, a Lieutenant in the Indian Navy who was posted at Vishakhapatnam, expressed his inability to come to Noida but expressed his willingness to be a nominee to the policy. So, Praveen signed in lieu of his brother. This was discovered by the concerned employee of the life insurance company who informed the police who seek to prosecute Praveen for committing forgery.

1. Praveen is not guilty of committing forgery.
2. Praveen is guilty of committing forgery because he intended to deceive the life Insurance company.
3. Praveen is guilty of forgery because he did not take the consent of Praneeth before signing on the paper.
4. Praveen should have sent the papers by post or courier to Praneeth.

170. Principle: Whoever, having a husband or wife living, marries again during the life of such husband or wife, shall be guilty of committing bigamy. Marriage of a man and a woman when anyone of them is below 21 years of age; is void.

Facts: Amir and Reena were second year B.Com. Students aged 22 years and 20 years respectively when they eloped and forthwith got married. Both lived together for five years and then differences began to arise between them which culminated in Amir and Reena moving into separate houses. After a year or so, Amir married his colleague Rehaana and Reena married her colleague Aditya.

1. Amir is guilty of bigamy but Reena is not.
2. Neither Reena nor Amir is guilty of bigamy.
3. Reena is guilty of bigamy but Amir is not.
4. Both Reena and Amir are guilty of bigamy.

171. Principle: Nothing is an offence by reason that it causes, or that it is intended to cause, or that it is known to be likely to cause, any harm, if that harm is so slight that no person of ordinary sense and temper would complain of such harm.

Facts: Robert is the owner of a house in Lucknow. Yusuf, an Urdu poet is a tenant of a part of the first floor in that house. One day, on finding certain antique flower pots kept in the balcony attached to the first floor missing, Robert went to talk to Yusuf who seemed unconcerned about this. This infuriated Robert and he accused Yusuf of being a thief. This was followed by a heated exchange of abusive words between the two. Yusuf was very annoyed at the accusation and threw at Robert a 'file' of papers. It hit the elbow of Robert causing a scratch about three inches long. The affected part took about two days to heal.

1. Robert is guilty of defaming Yusuf so he can't complain of the harm caused to him.

2. The harm caused to Robert was so slight that no person of ordinary sense and temper would complain of such harm.
3. Yusuf is guilty of hurting Robert.
4. Yusuf should be asked to bear the expense of treatment.

172. Principle: Where both the parties to an agreement are under a mistake as to a matter of fact essential to the agreement, the agreement is void.

Facts: Chaitanya agrees to sell to Abhishek; a specific cargo of gems supposed to be on its way from Dubai to Mumbai. It was later discovered that, before the day of agreement, the ship conveying the cargo had been cast away, and the cargo was lost. Neither party was aware of these facts. Abhishek seeks compensation from Chaitanya for breach of contract.

1. The agreement between Chaitanya and Abhishek is not void.
2. Chaitanya and the shipping company are equally liable to compensate Abhishek.
3. Chaitanya should supply Abhishek with an equal amount of gems from some other source.

173. Principle: An agreement intending to absolutely oust the jurisdiction of courts is illegal and void on grounds of public policy.

Facts: Cartwright Ltd. (CWL), a company in the business of manufacturing readymade-garments, purchases most of the fabric needed by it from Kewal Chand & Company (KC). In view of the increased frequency of transactions between them and the possibility of litigation in the future, CWL and KC entered into an agreement as per which before instituting a suit, the party wishing to do so shall inform the other party at least a month in advance and both parties shall then engage a conciliator to settle the matter out of court and only if both parties are not able to reach an agreeable solution within a year, the party wishing to institute a suit can proceed with the suit.

1. The agreement is illegal and void.
2. The agreement entails delay in proceedings in court.
3. The agreement is neither illegal nor void.
4. None of the above.

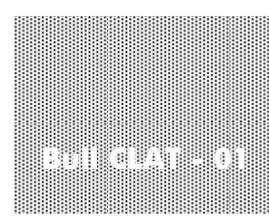
174. Principle: An agreement to do an act impossible in itself is void.

Facts: Rajdeep, a shipping magnate and wildlife enthusiast entered into an agreement with Karan as per which the latter was to be paid Rupees five lacs in addition to expenses incurred by him if he caught a live anaconda in the Gir Forest area of India within a period of one year from the date of agreement. It is common knowledge that anaconda is endemic to South America.

1. The agreement is valid. Both will have to honour their commitments.
2. The agreement is void.
3. Agreement to catch a wild animal is illegal and hence punishable.
4. Such an attempt can prove to be very dangerous.

175. Principle: Whoever with intent to cause, or knowing that he is likely to cause, wrongful loss or damage to the public or any person, causes the destruction of any property, or any such change in any property or in the situation thereof as destroys or diminishes its value or utility, or affects it injuriously, commits mischief.

Facts: Vinay and a group of people who were protesting against acquisition of land for construction of a flyover approached the construction site and pushed a tractor belonging to the construction company which was being used to shift bricks and other material from one place to



another into a deep trench which was being dug for purposes of construction as a result of this; the tractor had to be taken out of the trench using a crane and this process took almost five hours. The tractor's bonnet and headlight was damaged.

1. Vinay and others are not guilty of mischief.
2. Vinay and others are guilty of causing inconvenience to construction company.
3. Vinay and others are guilty of mischief.
4. Vinay and others are guilty of mischief as well as rioting.

176. The Legal Power or position of the President of India is

1. the same as in the English constitution
2. like the president of America
3. like the administrator of Sikkim
4. like that of chief justice of Supreme Court

177. Financial emergency can be declared under

1. Art 352
2. Art 356
3. Art 360
4. All the above

178. The high Courts have the authority to issue the writs under art

1. 32
2. 226
3. 32 and 226
4. 21

179. Art 35 guarantee freedom of religion but it is subject to

1. public order, morality, health and other fundamental rights
2. public order, morality and health
3. sovereignty and integrity of India
4. public order, morality and secularism

180. By which amendment act art 19(1) (f) was omitted

1. 42nd
2. 44th
3. 43rd
4. 52nd

181. Which of the following is specific provision relating with the amendment of Indian Constitution?

1. Article 268
2. Article 368
3. Article 356
4. Article 376

182. The concept of Directive Principles of State Policy is borrowed from

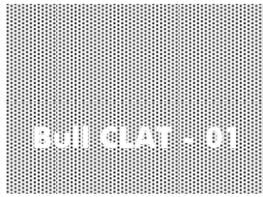
1. German Constitution
2. Ireland Constitution
3. British Constitution
4. USA constitution

183. Art 14 guarantees equality before law and equal protection of law to

1. All persons living within the territory of India
2. All Indian Citizens living in India
3. All persons domiciled in India
4. All persons natural as well as artificial

184. The term equality before law has been borrowed from

1. USA Constitution
2. British constitution
3. Ireland Constitution
4. Canada Constitution



- 185.** Which one of the following is not a fundamental right in India?
1. Right to WORK
 2. Right to Freedom of Religion
 3. Right to Education
 4. Abolition of Untouchability
- 186.** Freedoms under art. 19 are
1. Absolute without any restriction
 2. subject to reasonable restriction
 3. Inalienable
 4. Both a) and c)
- 187.** The doctrine 'double jeopardy' in art 20(2) means
1. No one can be tried and punished for the same offence more than once
 2. One can be tried several times for the same offence
 3. Punishment once awarded it cannot be enhanced
 4. One can be tried more than once but punished only once
- 188.** Right to Education has been added to the fundamental rights of India in
1. 44th amendment
 2. 42nd amendment
 3. 86th amendment
 4. 52nd amendment
- 189.** Which one of the following fundamental rights was described by Dr. B.R Ambedkar as 'the heart and soul of the constitution'?
1. Art 21
 2. Art 32
 3. Art 19
 4. Art 14
- 190.** India borrowed the idea of incorporating Fundamental Rights in the Constitution from
1. Constitution of France
 2. Constitution of USA
 3. Constitution of Britain
 4. Charter of Human Rights
- 191.** Fundamental Duties were inserted in the constitution by
1. 42nd amendment
 2. 44th amendment
 3. 47th amendment
 4. 52nd amendment
- 192.** The President of India is elected
1. by way of people representation
 2. by an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both the Houses of Parliament and by the representatives of central and state Legislature
 3. directly by the people
 4. the Prime minister appoints him
- 193.** MOOT-means
1. debatable
 2. not able to express
 3. not worth discussing
 4. Uncaring
- 194.** SEDITIOUS means.
1. Impure
 2. Rebellious
 3. Inactive
 4. Arrogant
- 195.** QUID PRO QUO means,
1. Evidence
 2. Retaliation
 3. Favourable option
 4. Something in return

196. BEQUEATH means.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|------------|----------|
| 1. To hand down | 2. Bestow | 3. Silence | 4. Bless |
|-----------------|-----------|------------|----------|

197. COUNSEL means:

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. Guide | 2. Decide | 3. Admonish | 4. Induce |
|----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|

198. EXEMPT relates to:

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|------------------|
| 1. Respite | 2. Excuse | 3. Execrate | 4. Excommunicate |
|------------|-----------|-------------|------------------|

199. LEGATEE means:

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|----------|-------------|
| 1. Legitimate | 2. Successor | 3. Judge | 4. Ancestor |
|---------------|--------------|----------|-------------|

200. AMNESTY means:

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|---------------|------------|
| 1. Reprieve | 2. Denial | 3. Intimation | 4. Assayed |
|-------------|-----------|---------------|------------|