

# SAMPLE MOCK TEST/CLAT

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

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

Time: 2 hours

Total Marks: 200

<b>Marks Obtained:</b>	<b>Maximum Marks :</b>
	<b>200</b>

## 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 HB Pencil 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. **THERE IS NO NEGATIVE MARKING FOR WRONG ANSWERS.**
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

# CrackCLAT

TUTORIALS

F-1/5, West Patel Nagar, Near LIC Office,  
Circuit House Road, Jodhpur (Rajasthan)  
Tel.0291-2512639, 2511077, 099290-74123  
Website: [www.crackclat.com](http://www.crackclat.com)

**Marks:** Each question carries 1 (one) mark.

## **SECTION – I: ENGLISH**

**Directions (Q. 1 to 20):** Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

### **Passage for Questions 1 to 10**

The most respected public institution in India today is the Supreme Court – respected by the elite and the illiterate alike. But, the view of the unorganized and ill-fed common man is more important: the survival and stability of democracy has depended, and will ultimately depend, upon him. If the court has become increasingly successful, it is because it has handsomely won his confidence. The court has no army to enforce its mandate. It does not hold any purse-string. Its strength lies in the command it has over the hearts and minds of the public. Alexis de Tocqueville aptly describes the power wielded by the judges as “the power of public opinion”. The current Indian context makes this particularly clear.

The common man’s disillusionment with almost all our public institutions and functionaries is nearly complete. The Supreme Court is his last hope. It is of great importance and urgency that the faith earned is retained. It is of great importance and urgency that the faith earned is retained and that all the loopholes in the system of its functioning are plugged.

The challenges before the Supreme Court today are many and multifaceted. No other apex court in the world, not even ours, has faced such enormous challenges before. The mere number of cases before the court is frightening, despite recent reduction. All kudos to it for its efficient functioning and the labours of our judges.

I had the privilege of meeting Lord Denning in London in May 1981 soon after I became a judge of the Bombay High Court. I found him anxious over the increasing load of writ petitions in England. On my curious inquiry, he disclosed the number of the petitions as 89 per year. He knew that, in India, the number was higher, but was shocked when I told him that the number was much below that of the writ petitions our Supreme Court or each of our High Courts is called upon to entertain daily. I still remember how he put down the cup of hot water he was sipping and exclaimed, “How does the system work?” The situations were just not comparable.

No other apex court has had to deal with such a variety of subjects as are dealt with by our Supreme Court. The list of subjects is unending. The question, really, is whether there is any subject under the sun it is not called upon to deal with. In India, law has entered the life of everyone, not only from birth to death but even longer. It has become so complicated that, apart from a vague idea that it is all around us, no one knows or can know it in its fullness with reasonable certainty, particularly because of the plethora of precedents and legislative enactments.

Our legal system, adapted from England, is founded on written rules. This must, ordinarily, mean the reasonable possibility of knowing in advance what the law is. Even the best-trained legal brain today, however, cannot predict with certainty the outcome of a case.

Such a situation should be considered as disturbing from the institutional point of view for an important reason. Predictability and certainty can, of course, never be hundred per cent. But, the percentage of predictability must be much higher and the percentage of uncertainty much lower for the court to claim consistency and credibility for its pronouncements in interpretation of law.

True, no developing society can afford a stagnation of views and attitudes, but there is a difference between stagnation and strangulation. The single biggest fact contributing to the uncertainty is our law of precedence. Justice Jackson of the US Supreme Court has observed that, with the aid of the bare Constitution and the debates in the Senate, judges of an earlier period were more apt to do right things. He

said: "When the Supreme Court moved to Washington in 1800, it was provided with no books, which probably accounts for the high quality of early opinions."

Justice Vaisney has said: "Being a judge is the best career in the world. One is never contradicted, one is never interrupted and one has the last word." Having the "last word" can make anyone potentially arbitrary, even if with justification at times and without it at other times, or consciously and unconsciously at different times. No doubt, someone must judge finally, but finality must rest on reasonably known foundations. History shows that men and institutions have always suffered from absolute discretion which has the tendency to make them arbitrary to the point of ruthlessness.

A reasonable degree of predictability alone can earn the enduring respect of the common man for the rule of law. 'Who will watch the watchman?' Is a big and difficult question to answer". The least incorrect answer can be "self-restraint", as indicated by Chief Justice Stone. Any effort to reduce the degree of judicial uncertainty and unpredictability will certainly be a step forward in making the rule of law real and meaningful.

The increasing reference to, and use of, Article 142 of the Constitution, not pressed into service for decades, and use of the phrase "this order will not operate as a precedent" can be avoided to the extent possible. No doubt, the right of a judge to do justice according to his own view in an individual case is sacrosanct. But, Even more so is the role of the Supreme Court as a law-maker, a guide, and an example-setter.

An increase in the degree of predictability of judgments can liberate the judicial system from the growing number of frivolous and chance-taking litigations that are choking it. As Lord Atkin put it, the rule of law "is like oxygen in the air". People do not realise its existence unless it is withdrawn". In all walks of our public life, such a metaphorical shortage of oxygen is being felt increasingly.

People have started taking law into their own hands because the systems are going beyond the reach of the law-abiding common man. The situation illustrates the truth of Harold Laski's proposition. "When argument loses strength, strength becomes argument." Before strength alone becomes argument, the entire range of our public institutions must act jointly to salvage the system as a whole from the damage inflicted by the increasing loss of popular faith in them.

No judicial reform, no legislation, no administrative exercise can yield the desired result of improving the quality of our public life merely by the theoretical changes of policies and procedures. Ultimately, the solution lies with men and not machinery. Persons in charge must be inspired. And, inspired persons alone should be in charge.

1. According to author, the backbone of democracy in our country is
  - (a) Judiciary
  - (b) Parliament
  - (c) Common man
  - (d) Constitution
  - (e) None of above
2. According to author, the court has increasingly been successful in India because
  - (a) it has won the confidence of common man.
  - (b) common man's disillusionment with almost all our public institutions and functionaries.
  - (c) courts are still free from corruption
  - (d) only A+B
  - (e) All the above
3. According to author, the challenges before Supreme Court are all of the following except.
  - (a) the high number of cases before the court
  - (b) to maintain the people's faith or faith earned from people.
  - (c) to restore the predictability of the supreme court.
  - (d) the reasonability of law should be established.
  - (e) large number of writ petition filed every day.

4. According to author, why is it difficult to predict the outcome of any case?  
(a) Because of a large number of precedents and legislative enactments.  
(b) Because of the uncertainty about the nature of the case.  
(c) Because of complications in our legal system.  
(d) Because of the lack of proper knowledge of law.  
(e) Only A+C
5. According to author, a reasonable degree of predictability and certainty should be restored in our judicial system for all of the reasons except  
(a) to claim the credibility and consistency for its pronouncement in interpretation of law to make the rule of law real and meaningful.  
(b) it alone can ensure the respectability of the common man for the rule of law.  
(c) it can liberate the judicial system from the growing number of frivolous and chance taking litigations that are choking it.  
(d) it will take away reasonability of judges for the credibility of rule of law.  
(e) this will stop the tendency of judges to make or give arbitrary pronouncement in interpretation of law.
6. According to author, the moot question is survival and stability of democracy, for this all of the following steps should be taken except:-  
(a) the rule of law must be restored.  
(b) all our public institution must act jointly to restore the erosion of popular faith in them.  
(c) the improvement in our public life can't be brought about merely by theoretical changes of policies and procedures but by action upon them.  
(d) people should be asked to strictly abide by the rule of law.  
(e) none of the above
7. According to author, final solution for improving the quality of public life rests on  
(a) judicial reforms (b) changes in policies and procedures  
(c) men (d) restoring the prestige of public institution
8. According the author, the 'last word' must rest on  
(a) predictability (b) reasonability (c) discretion of judges  
(d) all the above (e) none of the above
9. The statement "when argument loses strength, strength becomes agreement" is best illustrated in which of the following sentence?  
(a) Strength forces people to abide by law when argument fails to work.  
(b) People take law in their own hand because of loss of faith in the rule of law.  
(c) Strength alone does the justice instead of argument.  
(d) Argument and strength work in tandem.  
(e) None of the above
10. The word 'self-restraint' as used by the Chief Justice Stone refers to  
(a) self-restraint by judges while conducting the business.  
(b) self-restraint by people over filing frivolous cases.  
(c) self-restraint both by people and judges in the matter of taking law in their own hands or, use of law arbitrarily.  
(d) self-restraint by the body which keeps a watch on the conduct of judges.  
(e) none of the above

**Passage for Questions 11 to 20**

Many people who are willing to concede that the railroad must be brought back to life are chiefly thinking of bringing this about on the very terms that have robbed us of a balanced transportation network—that is, by treating speed as the only important factor, forgetting reliability, comfort and safety, and seeking some mechanical dodge for increasing the speed and automation of surface vehicles.

My desk is littered with such technocratic fantasies, hopefully offered as ‘solutions’. They range from old fashioned monorails and jet-propelled hovercraft (now extinct) to a more scientific mode of propulsion at 2, 000 miles an hour, from completely automated highway travel in private cars, to automated vehicles a government department is now toying with for ‘facilitating’ urban traffic. What is the function of transportation? What place does locomotion occupy in the whole spectrum of human needs? Perhaps, the first step in developing an adequate transportation policy would be to clear our minds of technocratic cant. Those who believe that transportation is the chief end of life should be put in orbit at a safe lunar distance from the earth.

The prime purpose of passenger transportation is not to increase the amount of physical movement but to increase the possibilities for human association, cooperation, personal intercourse, and choice.

A balanced transportation system, accordingly, calls for a balance of resources and facilities and opportunities in every other part of the economy. Neither speed nor mass demand offers a criterion of social efficiency. Hence, such limited technocratic proposals as that for high-speed trains between already overcrowded and overextended urban centers would only add to the present lack of functional balance and purposeful organization viewed in terms of human need. Variety of choices, facilities and destinations, not speed alone, is the mark of an organic transportation system. And, incidentally, this is an important factor of safety when any part of the system breaks down. Even confirmed air travelers appreciate the railroad in foul weather.

If we took human needs seriously in recasting the whole transportation system, we should begin with the human body and make the fullest use of pedestrian movement, not only for health but for efficiency in moving large crowds over short distances. The current introduction of malls, free from wheeled traffic, is both a far simpler and far better technical solution than the many costly proposals for introducing moving sidewalks or other rigidly automated modes of locomotion. At every stage we should provide for the right type of locomotion, at the right speed, within the right radius, to meet human needs. Neither maximum speed nor maximum traffic nor maximum distance has by itself any human significance.

With the over-exploitation of the motor car comes an increased demand for engineering equipment, to roll ever wider carpets of concrete over the bulldozed landscape and to endow the petroleum magnates of Texas, Venezuela and Arabia with fabulous capacities for personal luxury and political corruption. Finally, the push of this system, abetted by similar concentration on planes and rockets, is to keep an increasing volume of motorists and tourists in motion, at the highest possible speed, in a sufficiently comatose state not to mind the fact that their distant destination has become the exact counterpart of the very place they have left. The end product everywhere is environmental desolation.

If this is the best our technological civilization can do to satisfy genuine human needs and nurture man’s further development, it’s plainly time to close up shop. If indeed we go farther and faster along this route, there is plenty of evidence to show that the shop will close up without our help. Behind our power blackouts, our polluted environments, our transportation breakdown, our nuclear threats, is a failure of mind. Technocratic anesthesia has put us to sleep. Results that were predictable—and predicted—half a century ago without awakening any response still find us unready to cope with them—or even to admit their existence.

11. The author criticises most railroad advocates because their emphasis is primarily on  
(a) monetary costs. (b) speed. (c) traffic flow.

- (d) reliability. (e) pollution.
12. The author states that the purposes of transportation is (are)  
I. to move people from place to place efficiently.  
II. to increase social contact.  
III. to open up opportunities.  
(a) I only (b) II only (c) III only  
(d) I and II only (e) I, II and III
13. A solution advocated by the author for transporting masses of people over short distances involves  
(a) jet-propelled hovercraft. (b) automated vehicles. (c) conveyor belts  
(d) moving sidewalks (e) pedestrian malls.
14. Exercise reliance on the automobile, according to the author, is associated with  
(a) the enrichment of the oil industry (b) monopoly power.  
(c) our transportation breakdown. (d) inefficiency in transportation.  
(e) a policy of comfort and convenience at all costs.
15. It can be inferred that the author would oppose  
(a) a balanced transportation system.  
(b) shopping malls.  
(c) an expansion of the interstate highway system.  
(d) less emphasis on technological solutions.  
(e) sacrificing speed for comfort.
16. The author predicts that if we continue our present transportation policy  
(a) we will succumb to a technocratic dictatorship.  
(b) our society may die.  
(c) we will attain a balanced transportation system.  
(d) rockets and planes will predominate.  
(e) human needs will be surrendered.
17. According to the article, the fulfillment of human needs will require  
(a) far greater use of walking.  
(b) more resources devoted to transportation.  
(c) abandoning the profit system.  
(d) a better legislative policy.  
(e) an automated travel.
18. The author believes that the nation has placed too great an emphasis on all of the following except  
(a) speed (b) traffic flow (c) diversity  
(d) maximizing distance (e) technological needs
19. It may be inferred that the author is a (n)  
(a) highway engineer. (b) historian. (c) railroad industry spokesman.  
(d) lawyer. (e) oil baron.
20. It is stated in the article that safety in transportation is aided by the existence of  
(a) remote air-to-ground control for airplanes. (b) technological sophistication.  
(c) a variety of transport modes. (d) fail-safe systems.  
(e) a combination of surface and sub-surface systems.

**Directions (Q. 21-25):** Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical 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) i.e. 'No Error'. (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any.)

21. The father divided a)/ the property equally b)/ between his son c)/ and daughter d)/. No error. e)
22. I am thinking a)/ you were aware b)/ of the rules and regulations c)/ before joining d)/. No error. e)
23. I knows a very good doctor a)/ in my village b)/ who will be able to c)/ cure your disease d)/ No error. e)
24. I am not scared a)/ to be travelling b)/ in the dark c)/ alone at night d)/ No error. e)
25. The elevator in the building a)/ is under repair, b)/ we regret for c)/ the inconvenience caused d)/ No error. e)

**Directions (Q. 26-30):** Pick out the most effective word from the given words to fill in the blanks to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

26. One has to be very ——— during the monsoons as the road becomes slippery.  
(a) smart (b) cautious (c) presentable  
(d) prepared (e) healthy
27. The judge used his ——— in settling the matter.  
(a) know (b) tactics (c) discretion  
(d) brains (e) bias
28. The reward was shared ——— the members of the cricket team.  
(a) among (b) for (c) to  
(d) against (e) between
29. The captain is very ——— of his cricket team.  
(a) pride (b) good (c) eager  
(d) proud (e) strict
30. The boy was rewarded for his ——— behaviour.  
(a) pleasing (b) best (c) good  
(d) neat (e) correct

**Directions (Q. 31-35):** In each question below four words which are numbered a), b), c), and d) have been printed, of which, one word may be wrongly spelt. The number of that word is the answer. If all the four words are correctly spelt, mark option e) i.e. "All Correct" as the answer.

31. (a) Consenses (b) Methodical (c) Ledger  
(d) Luxury (e) All Correct
32. (a) Courier (b) Compress (c) Accept  
(d) Venture (e) All Correct
33. (a) Essential (b) Priority (c) Abundance  
(d) Happiness (e) All Correct
34. (a) Discretion (b) Expensive (c) Cancelled  
(d) Unsuccessful (e) All Correct

35. (a) Beautiful (b) Obedient (c) Knowledge  
(d) Dimension (e) All Correct

**Directions (Q. 36-40):** In the following questions, the first and the last parts of the sentence are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence is split into four parts named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the parts, arrange them properly and find out which of the five combinations given below is appropriate, and mark it as your answer.

36. 1. India and Pakistan have in the  
(P) that there is no alternative to bilateralism  
(Q) past few months relearned the bitter lesson  
(R) third party leaves them with  
(S) and that their dependence on a  
6. less than half the loaf each.  
(a) QPSR (b) QRSP (c) QPRS (d) QSPR (e) QSRP
37. 1. The social base of all  
(P) of the population has  
(Q) become ideologically communal  
(R) secular parties has been  
(S) eroded and a fairly large section  
6. even if not politically so.  
(a) PQRS (b) SRQP (c) QRPS (d) PRQS (e) RSPQ
38. 1. In the past two months  
(P) under the influence  
(Q) hectic pace on the India-Pakistan  
(R) diplomatic front, obviously  
(S) things have been moving at a  
6. of the United States  
(a) QRPS (b) SQRP (c) PRQS (d) RSPQ (e) QPRS
39. 1. Whether there has been  
(P) natural forests in difficult  
(Q) natural forests look the same  
(R) to tell as plantations and  
(S) a real increase in  
6. through satellite imaging.  
(a) PQRS (b) QRSP (c) RSPQ (d) SPRQ (e) QPRS
40. 1. Women politicians who  
(P) occupy party or government  
(Q) positions on the  
(R) efficiency or dynamism  
(S) strength of their own  
6. are rare in India  
(a) PQRS (b) PRQS (c) PSQR (d) PSRQ (e) PQSR

**SECTION – II: GENERAL KNOWLEDGE / CURRENT AFFAIRS**

41. Name the Indian who was honoured with the Chinese Highest Literary Award in 2011?  
(a) Manu Joseph (c) Sidharta Mukherjee  
(d) Rohinton Mistry (d) B. R. Deepak

42. Which of the following countries tops the list of Industrial Nations?  
(a) USA (b) China (c) Japan (d) Germany
43. The Supreme Court banned the use of controversial pesticide Endosulfan based on the recommendation of an expert committee headed by  
(a) M.S. Swaminathan (b) V.M. Katoch  
(c) Narayan Murthy (d) None of the above
44. Which Country won the Hopman Cup 2011?  
(a) USA (b) China (c) Russia (d) Germany
45. India has become the . . . . .largest investor in UK.  
(a) second (b) third (c) fourth (d) fifth
46. Who is the author of the book 'Last Man in Tower'?  
(a) Aravind Adiga (b) Judith Brown  
(c) Ann Patchet (d) None of the above
47. Antrix Corporation is the commercial wing of  
(a) NASA (b) ISRO (c) BARC (d) None of the above
48. The Government of India in August 2011 signed an agreement for Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income and on Capital (DTAA) with Government of  
(a) Georgia (b) Singapore (c) Italy (d) None of the above
49. Who among the following is the first woman who presented a budget in the history of Pakistan National Assembly?  
(a) Benazir Bhuto (b) Hina rabbani khar (c) Fehmida Mirza (d) None of the above
50. Nabi-Al Arabi, the new Chief of Arab League is the Foreign Minister of  
(a) Saudi Arabia (b) Iran (c) Egypt (d) None of the above
51. Which of the following is made outside the purview of Lokpal Bill, 2011 as approved by the Cabinet on July 28, 2011?  
(a) Prime Minister in office  
(b) Judiciary  
(c) Organizations created for religious purposes and receiving public donations  
(d) All of the above
52. Recep Tayyip Erdogan is re-elected as the President of  
(a) Tunisia (b) Turkey (c) Congo (d) Zimbabwe
53. Who among the following was awarded the International Jurist Award?  
(a) F.S. Nariman (b) Soli Sorabji (c) K.K. Venugopal (d) Vijay Darda
54. What is 'Transitmycin'  
(a) Newly developed drug for HIV (b) Newly devolved drug for Cancer  
(c) New molecule discovered by TRC (d) None of the above
55. Which of the following High Courts Celebrated its 150<sup>th</sup> Birthday in 2011?  
(a) Mumbai (b) Calcutta (c) Madras (d) All of the above

56. Adani Power Project, India's largest private sector thermal power producer in India is situated in  
(a) Rajasthan (b) Gujarat (c) Karnataka (d) None of the above
57. In May 2011, India ratified the UN Convention on  
(a) Death Penalty (b) Terrorism (c) Freedom of Speech (d) Corruption
58. The newly introduced software for vehicle registration by the Ministry of Transport and Highways is  
(a) Vahan (b) Sarathi (c) Yatri (d) None of the above
59. Centre for DNA Finger Printing is located at  
(a) Hyderabad (b) New Delhi (c) Noida (d) None of the above
60. India's first indigenous payment gateway is named as  
(a) India Pay (b) Rupay (c) Rupee (d) None of the above
61. Which of the following Countries banned the use of Burqa in Public places in July 2011?  
(a) Germany (b) Belgium (c) Netherlands (d) None of the above
62. Who among the following won the Common wealth writers prize 2011?  
(a) Philip Roath (b) Aminatta Forna (c) Herta Muller (d) None of the above
63. Operation new dawn is related to  
(a) Afghanistan (b) Iraq (c) Libya (d) Sudan
64. Shadow cabinet originated in  
(a) UK (b) USA (c) Greece (d) Germany
65. Who among the following was awarded the Padma Sri for his contributions on Indian Constitutional Acts in the field of Literature and Education in the year 2011?  
(a) Nick Robinson (b) Granville Austin (c) Glanville Williams (d) None of the above
66. The population of India as per the provisional figures of Census 2011 is  
(a) 1210.19 million (b) 1310.19 million (c) 1410.19 million (d) 1510.19 million
67. Name the Indian-American physician who won the prestigious Pulitzer Prize 2011?  
(a) Rohinton Mistry (b) Vikas Kumar  
(c) Sidhartha Mukharjee (d) None of the above
68. Dominique Strauss-Kahn, who was arrested in connection with a sex scandal was the Chief of  
(a) WHO (b) WTO (c) IMF (d) UNICEF
69. Who was the agriculture Minister of India during Green Revolution, whose 25<sup>th</sup> death anniversary was observed in July 2011?  
(a) Lal Bahadur Sasthri (b) Abdul Kalam Azad  
(c) Babu Jagjivan ram (d) None of the above
70. Who among the following is the youngest in the Forbes list of World's most powerful women 2011?  
(a) Beyonce Knowles (b) Lady Gaga (c) Angelina Jolie (d) None of the above
71. Burj Khalifa is the world's tallest tower opened for the public. In which city this tower is situated?  
(a) Doha (b) Dubai (c) Daman (d) None of the above

72. Who won the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for international understanding for the year 2009, which is declared in May 2011?  
(a) Angela Merkel (b) Hamid Karzai (c) Vladimir Putin (d) None of the above
73. Who among the following is the new Lokayukta of Gujarat?  
(a) Justice Shivraj Patel (b) Justice R.A. Mehta  
(c) Justice A.P. Shah (d) None of the above
74. Bina Refinery which is submitted to the Country recently is in  
(a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Andhra Pradesh (c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Himachal Pradesh
75. Which of the following States introduced professional Tax for professionals?  
(a) Bihar (b) Karnataka (c) Kerala (d) None of the above
76. What is 'sahaj'?  
(a) India's new missile (b) New IT Return form  
(c) New Super fast trains (d) None of the above
77. India's first bio-culture park is proposed to be developed in  
(a) Mysore (b) Bhubaneswar (c) Ajmer (d) None of the above
78. The Jananai Shishu Suraksha Yojana was launched by Sonia Gandhi on 1 June, 2011 at?  
(a) Hanle (b) Mewat (c) Raebareli (d) None of the above
79. After a gap of . . . . . years in June 2011, the United States of America has taken India off the human trafficking Watch List for making significant efforts in combating the menace.  
(a) 6 (b) 10 (c) 12 (d) 14
80. Who among the following was the Chairman of the Joint-drafting Committee of Lokpal Bill?  
(a) Pranab Mukherjee (b) Kapil Sibal (c) Anna Hazare (d) Santhosh Hegde
81. The social security agreement between . . . . . and India comes into effect from July 4, 2011  
(a) France (b) UK (c) USA (d) China
82. Dorjee Khandu, who was killed in a Helicopter crash in May 2011 was the Chief Minister of  
(a) Sikkim (b) Arunachal Pradesh (c) Meghalaya (d) Goa
83. Who among the following is the Ex-officio Chairman of Central Wakf Council of India?  
(a) Farooq Abdulla (b) E. Ahmad (c) Salman Kurshid (d) Gulam Nabi Azad
84. Who among the following is appointed as the Chairperson of Central Board of Film Certification?  
(a) Shabana Azmi (b) Jaya Bachan (c) Leela Samson (d) None of the above
85. Mr. Narayan Dutt Tiwari who was directed by Delhi High Court to undergo DNA test in a paternity suit, was the Governor of  
(a) Maharashtra (b) West Bengal (c) Andhra Bengal (d) Punjab
86. Who among the following is appointed as the new Central Information Commissioner of India?  
(a) W. Habibullah (b) H. Y. Qureshi (c) Satyanand Mishra (d) None of the above
87. M. F. Hussain the controversial painter who acquired the Qatar Citizenship died at

- (a) Doha (b) Dubai (c) London (d) None of the above
88. Jyothi Dey (J. Dey) who was shot dead was a Journalist associated with  
(a) Mumbai Mirror (b) Mid Day (c) Tehelka (d) None of the above
89. Name the Nobel Laureate who is the leader of a Political Party called “National League for Democracy”?  
(a) Aung Saan Suu Kyi (b) Liu Xiaobo (c) Mohammed Younis (d) None of the above
90. Who among the following is the author of the book ‘Decision Points’?  
(a) Barak Obama (b) Tony Blair (c) George W. Bush (d) None of the above

### SECTION – III: MATHEMATICS

91. A car covers a distance from town A to town B at the speed of 58 kmph and covers the distance from town B to town A at the speed of 52 kmph. What is the approximate average speed of the car?  
(a) 55 kmph (b) 52 kmph (c) 48 kmph (d) 50 kmph (e) 60 kmph
92. Mr. Phanse invests an amount of Rs 24, 200 at the rate of 4 p.c.p.a. for 6 years to obtain a simple interest. Later he invests the principal amount as well as the amount obtained as simple interest for another 4 years at the same rate of interest. What amount of simple interest will he obtain at the end of the last 4 years?  
(a) Rs 4, 800 (b) Rs 4, 850.32 (c) Rs 4, 801.28  
(d) Rs 4,700 (e) None of these
93. In a sale, perfumes are available at a discount of 25% on the selling price. If a perfume costs Rs 5, 895 in the sale, what is the selling price of the perfume?  
(a) Rs 6, 020 (b) Rs 7, 860 (c) Rs 7, 680  
(d) cannot be determined (e) None of these
94. The cost of 15 digital cameras and 21 handy cameras is Rs 3, 54, 900. What is the cost of 5 digital cameras and 7 handy cameras?  
(a) Rs 1, 25, 500 (b) Rs 1, 18, 300 (c) Rs 2, 15,100  
(d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these
95. The total number of students in a school is 31700. If the ratio of boys to the girls in the school is 743 : 842 respectively, what is the total number of girls in the school?  
(a) 14860 (b) 16480 (c) 15340  
(d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these
96. The sum of five consecutive even numbers A, B, C, D and E is 130. What is the product of A and E?  
(a) 720 (b) 616 (c) 660 (d) 672 (e) None of these
97. If the square of a number is subtracted from 4052 and the difference is multiplied by 15, the answer so obtained is 41340. What is the number?  
(a) 36 (b) 1024 (c) 32 (d) 1296 (e) None of these
98. The population of a town 2 years ago was 2, 45,000. It increased by 12% in the first year and then increased by 15% in the second year. What is the current population of the town?  
(a) 3, 15, 560 (b) 2, 74, 400 (c) 3, 51, 560

- (d) 2, 94, 400 (e) None of these
99. The perimeter of a square is 504 cms. What is the area of the square?  
 (a) 2016 sq. cms. (b) 15876 sq. cms. (c) 15376 sq. cms.  
 (d) 1008 sq. cms. (e) None of these
100. Mrs. Sheela spends 18% of her monthly income for the children's education. She Spends 32% of her monthly income in household expenses and 12% in travelling. She spends 45% of the remaining amount in gambling and manages to save only Rs 9, 405 at the end of the month. What is Mrs. Sheela's monthly income?  
 (a) Rs 36, 000 (b) Rs 50, 000 (c) Rs 45, 000  
 (d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these
101. Tanya obtained 95% marks in Physics, Chemistry and Maths together and she obtained 225 marks in Social Science, English and Hindi together. If the maximum marks one can obtain in each of the subjects is 100, what is Tanya's overall percentage in all the six subjects together?  
 (a) 80 (b) 75 (c) 90 (d) 95 (e) None of these
102. A alone can complete a piece of work in 6 days and B alone can complete the same piece of work in 12 days. In how many days can A and B together complete the same piece of work?  
 (a) 5 days (b) 4 days (c) 3 days (d) 2 days (e) None of these
103. A car covers a distance of 136 kms in 4 hours. What is the speed of the car?  
 (a) 34 kmph (b) 40 kmph (c) 36 kmph (d) 32 kmph (e) None of these
104. Sunita, Vinita and Anita begin to jog around a circular stadium. They complete their revolutions in 36 seconds, 48 seconds and 56 seconds respectively. After how many seconds will they come together at the starting point?  
 (a) 958 (b) 908 (c) 1008 (d) 1018 (e) None of these
105. There are two numbers such that the sum of twice the first number and thrice the second number is 141 and the sum of thrice the first number and twice the second number is 174. Which is the larger number?  
 (a) 52 (b) 36 (c) 48 (d) 24 (e) None of these
106. The minute and the hour hand of a watch meet every 65 minutes. How much does the watch lose or gain time?  
 (a) 25 seconds (b) 27 seconds (c) 27.16 seconds (d) 30 seconds
107. Suresh is half his father's age. After 20 years, his father's age will be one and a half times the Suresh's age. What is his father's age now?  
 (a) 40 (b) 20 (c) 26 (d) 30
108. The jogging track in a sports complex is 726 metres in circumference. Suresh and his wife start from the same point and walk in opposite directions at 4.5 km/hr and 3.75 km/hr respectively. They will meet for the first time in  
 (a) 5.5 min. (b) 6.0 min. (c) 5.28 min. (d) 4.9 min.
109. I forgot the last digit of a 7-digit telephone number. If I randomly dial the final 3 digits after correctly dialing the first four, then what is the chance of dialing the correct number?  
 (a) 1/1001 (b) 1/990 (c) 1/999 (d) 1/1000
110. How many odd numbered pages are there in a book of 1089 pages?  
 (a) 545 (b) 544 (c) 546 (d) 542

**SECTION – IV: LOGICAL REASONING**

**Directions (Q. 111-112):** These questions are based on letter series. In each of these questions, some letters are missing. The missing letters are given in the proper sequence in one of the alternatives below. Find the correct alternative.

111. ab-d-aaba-na-badna-b  
(a) babda (b) badna (c) dbanb (d) andaa
112. -baa-aab-a-a-baa  
(a) ababa (b) baabb (c) aabba (d) bbaab

**Directions (Q.113-116):** In each of these questions, two statements are followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. Assume the given statements to be true, even if they are at variance with commonly known facts. Then choose the correct alternative from among (a),(b),(c) and (d) given below.

- (a) If only conclusion I follows (b) If only conclusion II follows  
(c) If both follow (d) If neither I nor II follow

113. **Statements:**  
All players are smokers.  
Some smokers are wine-addicts.  
**Conclusions:**  
I. All smokers are players.  
II. Some wine-addicts are smokers.

114. **Statements:**  
All women are ministers.  
All ministers are simpletons.  
**Conclusions:**  
I. All women are simpletons  
II. All ministers are simpletons

115. **Statements:**  
All cars are not trains.  
All cars are four-wheeled vehicles.  
**Conclusions:**  
I. All trains are not four-wheeled vehicles.  
II. Some trains are four-wheeled vehicles.

116. **Statements:**  
All jails are guest houses.  
All guest houses are comfortable.  
**Conclusions:**  
I. All jails are comfortable.  
II. No jail is comfortable.

**Directions (Q.117-118):** In each of these questions given below, there is a series with one number missing as shown by question mark. This term is given as one of the alternatives. Mark the correct alternative.

117. 2, 5, 10, 17, 26, 37, ?  
(a) 61 (b) 58 (c) 50 (d) 72
118. 4, 9, 25, ?, 169, 289, 361

- (a) 49                      (b) 64                      (c) 89                      (d) 91
119. Find the number which, when added to itself 13 times, gives 112.  
(a) 9                      (b) 7                      (c) 8                      (d) 91
120. In a row at a bus stop, A is 7<sup>th</sup> from the left and B is 9<sup>th</sup> from the right. Both of them interchange their positions and thus A becomes 11<sup>th</sup> from the left. How many people are there in that row?  
(a) 18                      (b) 19                      (c) 20                      (d) 21
121. Gold is 19 times as heavy as water and copper 9 times. In what ratio these metals be mixed so that the mixture may be 15 times as heavy as water?  
(a) 2 : 3                      (b) 3 : 2                      (c) 1 : 3                      (d) 2 : 1
122. Thirty-six vehicles are parked in a parking lot in a singly row. After the first car, there is one scooter. After the second car, there are two scooters. After the third car, there are three scooters and so on. What will be the number of scooters in the second half of the row?  
(a) 10                      (b) 12                      (c) 15                      (d) 17
123. A, B, C, D, E, F, and G are sitting in a line facing the east. C is immediate right of D. B is at one of the extreme ends and has E as his neighbour. G is between E and F. D is sitting third from the south end. Who are the persons sitting at the extreme ends?  
(a) A and E                      (b) A and B                      (c) F and B                      (d) C and D

**Directions (Q. 124-127):** Read the information given below to answer these questions.

Six persons A, B, C, D, E and F are going by a car to see Agra. In this group, there are three Journalists, a Professor and a Doctor. In the group, there are two married couples. No man in the group is a professor and a doctor. 'F' is a sickman and he lives with his married son 'C'. Among the three journalists, husband of 'D' who looks after his sick father earns more than 'E', who in turn gets more pay than 'B'. Sister of 'E' gets less pay than her husband 'B' but not more than 'A'.

124. Who is the professor in the group?  
(a) A                      (b) B                      (c) C                      (d) Cannot be determined
125. Which of the following is a pair of ladies?  
(a) A, D                      (b) A, C                      (c) A, B                      (d) Cannot be determined
126. Who among the following earns the least?  
(a) A                      (b) B                      (c) C                      (d) D
127. In a certain code language, 'ROAD' is written as 'URDG'. How is 'SWAN' written in that code?  
(a) UXDQ                      (b) VZCQ                      (c) VZCP                      (d) VZDQ

**Directions (Q.128-132):** Each of the following incomplete arguments is followed by four sentences. One of the four alternatives (a), (b), (c), and (d) completes the argument in order to justify the conclusion. Pick that out.

128. India cannot make a rapid progress because India has a problem of population explosion.  
(a) No country with population explosion can make a rapid progress  
(b) Only a country without population explosion can make a rapid progress.  
(c) Some countries with population explosion cannot make a rapid progress  
(d) All countries which have a problem of population explosion can make a rapid progress
129. Man learns through experience as he has initiative by nature.

- (a) Some initiative persons by nature learn through experience  
(b) All who have initiative by nature learn through experience  
(c) None who has initiative by nature learns through experience  
(d) Only few with initiative learn through experience
130. We have now to fight for peace with some courage and determination as we fought against aggression.  
(a) Many are fighting for peace who have fought against aggression  
(b) All those who have fought against aggression should fight for peace  
(c) Some who are fighting for peace have fought against aggression  
(d) None is fighting for peace who have fought for aggression
131. Education has produced a vast population able to read but unable to distinguish what is worth reading.  
(a) Many educated people cannot distinguish worth reading materials  
(b) All educated people can distinguish worth reading materials  
(c) As much as educated people are there, it is easy to distinguish worth reading materials  
(d) All those who are educated cannot distinguish the materials worth reading
132. Whom the God loves die young.  
(a) Some who are loved by the God die young  
(b) All those who love the God die young  
(c) Many die young who are loved by the God  
(d) Few die young who are in love with the God
133. Social roles may either conflict or cooperate within any given person, depending upon the circumstances. They conflict when the behavior patterns demanded by one role cannot be performed while performing the second role. Thus, one cannot easily be a saintly rake or a feminine brute, but given an understanding husband, a woman can be loving wife and a loving mother with no conflict between the roles. Which of the following methods is used by the author to make his or her point?  
(a) Applying an individual attribute to a whole  
(b) Implying contradictions without actually citing them  
(c) Relying on common-sense notions of social roles  
(d) Presenting specific examples to clarify a generality  
(e) Using paradox to highlight an implicit contradiction
134. 'So you want me to proscribe Ceecee..'. The most suitable inference about Ceecee can be  
(a) A book written by a senior politician, who was expelled recently from the party, revealing the unpalatable secrets about the functioning of the government.  
(b) A newly published book from the most respected management expert worldwide.  
(c) A specific medicine requested by a patient; here the request is made to a family doctor, who is also a close friend of the patient.  
(d) A leader who needs moral support from friends.  
(e) A student who asks for a specific instruction from her teacher.
135. While no one made any ——— the financial scandal while he was in the room, there was a felling of awe to the ——— created by the broker that had snared many unsuspecting investors under the ——— that everyone would end up rich and the fact that he had been celebrating his ——— of the legal authorities by attending parties.  
The option that best fills the blanks in the above paragraph would be  
(a) delusion, elusion, allusion, illusion (b) elusion, illusion, allusion, delusion  
(c) allusion, delusion, illusion, elusion (d) illusion, allusion, delusion, elusion  
(e) allusion, illusion, delusion, elusion

136. Widespread use of lectures in class-room in business schools lead to severe negative consequences. The first consequence is theoretically knowledgeable graduates who cannot apply theory to solve real world problems. The more serious consequence is that lectures encourage a feeling of total omniscience among them which persists for quite some time after graduating. This feeling prevents them from learning from their subordinates and colleagues. Which of the following can best help to reduce these negative consequences among the students in a business school?
- (a) Use illustrations of real life problems in classrooms.
  - (b) Send the students to find business problems so that it can be discussed in classrooms.
  - (c) Business education to be given to students, who have work experience.
  - (d) Modify the pedagogy to have knowledge of theory and application in parallel.
  - (e) Removing theoretical inputs from curriculum altogether; only practical problems to be discussed in classrooms.
137. “Indigestion ? Acidity? Unable to sleep?... Don’t spent the night tossing and turning! Take Magix for a sound, restful sleep... you’ll soon fall asleep and wake up refreshed and energized. Remember... Magix when you are suffering from acidity and need that sleep!” All of the following are claims of magix except
- (a) A good night’s sleep
  - (b) Added energy
  - (c) A cure to indigestion
  - (d) Quickly falling asleep
  - (e) A restful slumber
138. Filmmakers tend to highlight their emotional points with visuals, rather than dialogue. Words tend to be the tools of playwrights. Images are the stuff that films are made of. Nevertheless, many successful films have been made from stage plays and contain little else than one location or one stage set. The option most opposite to the idea in the paragraph
- (a) Films are not necessarily a filmmaker’s medium.
  - (b) Films are not limited to any one particular style.
  - (c) Films are solely built upon visual and eye-catching scenes.
  - (d) Films are better made by playwrights and novelists.
  - (e) Films perhaps are better understood by literary critics.
139. In the song sung on Independence day, Ram’s voice was..... The options that best fills the blanks in the above sentence would be
- (a) high pitched
  - (b) pitched high
  - (c) possessing of high pitch
  - (d) characterized by pitch
  - (e) of higher pitch
140. The increase in the number of reality shows on television channels bolsters the contention that channels owners are more interested in boosting their revenues by pandering to voyeuristic tendencies of viewers
- (a) reality shows on television channels are a recent phenomenon.
  - (b) everything that a channel broadcasts should be educational.
  - (c) reality shows on television appeal to the basic instincts of viewers.
  - (d) reality shows make more money than other types of programs.
  - (e) the channel owners can influence what is watched by the viewers.

**Direction (141—142):** Questions are based on the passage given below.

According to recent reports, CEOs of large organizations are paid more than CEOs of small organizations. It does not seem fair that just because a CEO is heading a big organization s/he should be paid more. CEO’s salary should be related to performance, especially growth in terms of sales and profits. Of course, big organizations are more complex than the small, but all CEOs require significant amount of energy and time in managing organizations. There is no proof that CEOs of big organizations are more stressed than CEOs of small organizations. All CEOs should be paid according to their performance.

141. A person seeking to refute the argument might argue that

- (a) CEOs should be paid equally.
  - (b) Managing big organization is more challenging than small.
  - (c) If CEOs of small companies perform well, the company would become big and so would be CEOs salary.
  - (d) CEOs who travel more should be paid more.
  - (e) Highly qualified CEOs should be paid more because they have acquired difficult education.
142. Which of the following, if true, would strengthen the speaker's argument?
- (a) CEOs of small organizations come from good educational background.
  - (b) CEOs of big organizations are very difficult to hire
  - (c) A few big family businesses have CEOs from within the family.
  - (d) CEOs in big organization take much longer to reach top, as compared to their counterparts in small organizations.
  - (e) Big organizations contribute more towards moral development of society.

**Direction (143—144):** Questions are based on the passage given below.

Hindi ought to be the official language of India. There is no reason for the government to spend money printing documents in different languages, just to cater to people who cannot read/write Hindi. The government has better ways to spend tax payers' money. People across India should read/write Hindi or learn it at the earliest.

143. Which of the following, if true, would weaken the speaker's argument the most?
- (a) The government currently translates official documents into more than eighteen languages.
  - (b) Hindi is the most difficult language in the world to speak.
  - (c) Most people who travel across India learn Hindi within five years.
  - (d) Making Hindi the official language is a politically unpopular idea.
  - (e) People who are multilingual usually pay maximum taxes.
144. United Nations members contribute funds, proportionate to their population, for facilitating smooth functioning of the UN. By 2010, India, being the most populous nation on the planet, would contribute the maximum amount to the UN. Therefore, official language of United Nations should be changed to Hindi.
- Which of the following is true?*
- (a) The point above contradicts the speaker's argument.
  - (b) The point above is similar to speaker's argument.
  - (c) The point above concludes speaker's argument.
  - (d) The point above extends the speaker's argument.
  - (e) The point above strengthens the speaker's argument.

**Direction (145—146):** Questions are based on the passage given below.

The Bistupur Sakchi corner needs a speed breaker. Loyola school children cross this intersection, on their way to the school, and many a times do not check out for traffic. I get to read regular reports of cars and other vehicles hitting children. I know that speed-breakers are irritating for drivers, and I know that children cannot be protected from every danger, but this is one of the worst intersections in town. There needs to be a speed-breaker so that vehicles have to slow down and the children be made safer.

145. Which of the following arguments is used in the above passage?
- (a) Emotive—referring to the safety of children to get people interested
  - (b) Analogy—comparing the intersection to something dangerous
  - (c) Statistical analysis—nothing the number of children hit by vehicles
  - (d) Personalization—telling the story of one child's near accident at the intersection
  - (e) Attack—pointing out people who are against speed-breakers as being uncaring about children.
146. According to a recent research conducted by the district road planning department, ten percent students come with parents in cars, twenty percent students use auto-rickshaws, twenty percent

students use taxis, forty percent students use the school buses and ten percent students live in the hostel inside the school.

*Which of the following is true about the above paragraph?*

- (a) It extends speaker's argument using analogy.
- (b) It contradicts the speaker's argument using statistical data.
- (c) It extends the speaker's argument using statistical data.
- (d) It is similar to speaker's argument.
- (e) It concludes speaker's argument by using personalization.

**Direction (147—148):** Questions are based on the passage given below.

History, if viewed as a repository not merely of anecdotes or chronology, could produce a decisive transformation in the image of science by which we are now possessed. That image has previously been drawn, even by scientists themselves, mainly from the study of finished scientific achievements as these are recorded in the classics and, more recently, in the textbooks from which each new scientific generation learns to practice its trade.

147. Which of the following best summarizes the above paragraph?
- (a) Scientific achievements are recorded in classics and text books.
  - (b) Different ways of looking at history can produce altogether different knowledge.
  - (c) History of science can be inferred from finished scientific achievement
  - (d) Text books may be biased.
  - (e) All of above.
148. Which of the following statements is the author most likely to agree with?
- (a) History of science presents a scientific way of looking at scientific development and thus contributes to progress in science.
  - (b) History of science should contain only the chronology of the scientific achievements.
  - (c) More number of scientific theories results in more number of publications which benefits publishers.
  - (d) History of science should purposely present different images of science of people.
  - (e) History of science can present multiple interpretations to the people regarding the process of scientific developments.

**Direction (149-150):** Questions are based on the passage given below.

The principal evil in today's society is selfishness. Everywhere we see people, who are concerned only with themselves. Personal advancement is the only motivating force in the world today. This does not mean that individuals are not willing to help one another; on the contrary.....But, these are only short-term occurrences, which ultimately serve our long-term goal of personal gain.

149. To fill in the blank in the above passage, select one of the options from the below mentioned options.
- (a) we are always trying to undermine others endeavours.
  - (b) my uncle Jeremy used to help me with my homework.
  - (c) no one can be trusted, not even close friends.
  - (d) there are many occasions when we graciously offer our assistance.
150. Which among the following options would most strongly contradict the author's attitude towards society?
- (a) The greatest strength of society is altruism
  - (b) The forces of good will ultimately triumph over evil.
  - (c) Our short term actions may ostensibly contradict our long term goals.
  - (d) We must all learn the art of selfishness.

## SECTION – V: LEGAL APTITUDE

**Direction:** In answering the following questions, you should **not** rely on any rule(s)/principle(s) except the rule(s)/ principle(s) that are supplied for every problem. Further, you should not assume any fact other than those stated in the problem. The aim is to test your ability to properly apply a rule to a given set of facts, even when the result is absurd or unacceptable for any other reason. It is **not** the aim to test any knowledge of law you may already possess.

### Instruction (Q. 151-170):

This section consists of five problems (with 20 questions) in total. Each problem consists of a set of rules and facts. Apply the specified rules to the set of facts and answer the questions.

### Problem 1 (For questions 151 to 155)

#### **Rules**

- A. **“Volunt non fit injuria”**- When a person consents to the infliction of some harm upon himself, he has no remedy for that in tort. No man can enforce a right which he has voluntarily waived or abandoned.
- B. **“The consent must be free”** – for the defence to be available, it is necessary to show that the plaintiff’s consent to the act done by the defendant was free.
- C. **Mere knowledge does not imply assent**-for the application of this maxim two points have to be proved
  - The plaintiff knew the risk is there
  - He knowing the same, agreed to suffer the harm
- D. **Rescue cases** form an exception to the application of the doctrine of *volenti non fit injuria*

**Facts:** Due to employer’s negligence, a well was filled with poisonous fumes of a petrol driven pump and two of his workers were overcome by fumes. Dr. X, the plaintiff was called but he was told not to enter the well in the view of the risk involved. In spite of that X preferred to go into the well with a view to making an attempt to help the two workmen inside the well. In the process the doctor was himself overcome by fumes and died. The workmen in the well were already dead.

151. Dr. X’s widow sued the workmen’s employers to claim compensation for her husband’s death. Decide whether she can claim compensation.
  - (a) The defendants can take the defence of *volunt non fit injuria* as the doctor knew the risk and he agreed to take the same
  - (b) The act of the plaintiff falls under the exception of rescue as it was the natural and probable consequence of defendant’s wrongful act.
  - (c) It’s a doctor’s duty to save his patients and thus acted out of his moral duty.
  - (d) His mere knowledge of the risk did not imply his assent to take the risk involved and thus the defendant will be held liable
152. If the plaintiff already knew that the workmen were dead and then he still went inside the well. Can the plaintiff’s widow claim still stand
  - (a) Yes, because he took the risk to rescue the bodies that were in there and get them out and thus the principle of *volunt non fit injuria* is applicable
  - (b) No, because he knew the risk involved and agreed to suffer the same when he very well knew that workmen were already dead and thus the defence rescue will not be applicable
  - (c) The plaintiff’s should have called the police as two people had died and it was a police case
  - (d) Yes, because he did know the risk but he did not assent to the risk
153. Had the doctor been forced into the well can his widow then claim compensation
  - (a) No, because he was aware of the risk involved and then he had to assent to it

- (b) Yes, because mere knowledge of the risk does not imply his assent  
(c) Yes, because there should be a free consent to take the risk involved which is not there in this case.  
(d) No, He could have escaped, which he didn't which shows he volunteered for it and could have informed the police.
154. Dr. X was walking home one day when this accident happened on his way but he wasn't called to the site but he voluntarily had come to rescue. Can his widow still claim compensation  
(a) No, because he was not invited to the site and he took the risk himself and the defendants had no role in it  
(b) No, because he did it out of his own free will and was not coerced to take the risk  
(c) Yes, because he is a doctor and saving patients is his moral duty  
(d) Yes, because it was an act of rescue and which falls as an exception to the rule of *voluntati non fit injuria*.
155. The plaintiff was himself a contractual doctor and he was suppose to take such risk as part of his job as per the agreement between the defendant and the plaintiff. Can his wife claim the compensation now.  
(a) No, because the agreement entered into by him obliged him to undertake such an act as part of his contractual duty.  
(b) Yes, because though he was aware of the risk involved but his consent to perform such an act was not out his free volition but under contractual duty.  
(c) Yes, The agreement is voidable because its has an element of coercion.  
(d) Yes, because the act was an act of rescue which is a defence for *voluntati non fit injuria*.

**Problem 2 (For questions 156 to 160)****Rules**

- A. To constitute the tort of nuisance, the following essentials are required to be proved
- Unreasonable interference
  - Interference is with the use of enjoyment of land
  - Damage
- B. An act which is otherwise reasonable does not become unreasonable and actionable when the damage, even though substantial, is solely caused due to sensitiveness of the plaintiff
- C. A nuisance is generally a continuing wrong an isolated act cannot be called nuisance
- D. If an act which is otherwise lawful, it does not become unlawful merely because the same has been done with evil motive.
- E. Use of reasonable care and plaintiff subjecting himself to prevent nuisance is no defence

**Facts:** Mr X, the plaintiff had filed a suit against Mr Y the defendant to restrain him from installing and running a flour mill in their premises, which would disturb the plaintiff's peace on account of rattling noises.

156. Will the defendant be liable for the tort of nuisance and can the plaintiff claim damages for such nuisance.  
(a) Yes, because his acts are causing unreasonable interference with the use of enjoyment of land  
(b) No, because the plaintiff is sensitive and would fall under the exception to nuisance  
(c) No. The plaintiff is exercising his legal right to carry on any business on his premises and therefore the plaintiff cannot object  
(d) Yes the because the plaintiff's right to noise free environment derived from right to life under Art 21 is getting infringed.
157. The defendants have taken proper care that the noise does not escape his premises but still despite his efforts it still causes nuisance to the plaintiff.

- (a) Yes, because his acts are causing unreasonable interference with the use of enjoyment of land and use of reasonable care is no defence
- (b) No, because he has taken adequate measures not to cause nuisance and now he cannot be held liable
- (c) Yes, because such flour mills should not be located in residential areas.
- (d) No, because it is only the plaintiff who has a problem and no one else has complained.
158. Instead of the flour mill the defendant use to take music lessons which the plaintiff contended was nuisance. Decide
- (a) Yes, because his acts are causing unreasonable interference with the use of enjoyment of land
- (b) No, because the act of the defendant cannot be called unreasonable because such activities do exist in residential areas.
- (c) No, the plaintiff is sensitive and thus the defendant can plead the same defence.
- (d) Yes, because the defendant was negligent because he did not take reasonable care to prevent such noises to escape.
159. The defendants flour mill had existed before the plaintiff came to stay there In that locality. Can the plaintiff still sue the defendants for nuisance.
- (a) No, because the plaintiff's have subjected themselves to such a nuisance and cannot complain.
- (b) Yes, because plaintiff coming to the place of nuisance is no defence
- (c) No, because no one in the locality had ever complained before therefore plaintiff can also not complain
- (d) No, the plaintiff should have taken reasonable care that such rattling noises should not disturb him as he came to the place of nuisance.
160. Instead of the defendants flour mill there was a church where on Sundays the bell was rung and which caused annoyance to the plaintiff. Can the plaintiff in the present case claim damages for nuisance.
- (a) Yes, because ringing of bell is an unreasonable interference
- (b) No, because he has the option to change his locality if he has so many problems
- (c) No, because it was in public good and the plaintiff cannot be relief
- (d) No, because the plaintiff was the only one suffered and such a noise did not cause annoyance to any ordinary person.

### **Problem 3 (For questions 161 to 162)**

#### **Rule**

- A. The right to marry is a component of the right to life under art. 21 of the Constitution of India which says, "No person shall be deprived of his life and personal liberty except according to procedure established by law.
- B. Men and Women of adult age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family.
- C. Marriage shall be entered into only with free and full consent of the intending spouses.
- D. The family is natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the state.

**Facts:** There were violent reaction following an inter caste marriage between two adults X and Y. There were complaints filed against the husband and his family.

161. Can the marriage between the X and Y be annulled?
- (a) Yes, because parental consent has not been taken and such inter caste marriages are not allowed.
- (b) Yes, because the boy had mislead the girl into marrying him

- (c) No, because it's a marriage two adults with free consent and thus they have a protection under Art. 21 of the constitution
- (d) No, because its marriage is a sacred union and its should not be broken.
162. X and Y are seeking for protection of their lives by the state. Whether it is the duty of the state to protect them from such a threat?
- (a) Yes, because it's a fundamental right guaranteed under Art 21 of the constitution and thus the state is obliged to protect
- (b) No, it's their private affair and the state should not interfere and burden itself.
- (c) No, It's the parents duty to take care of their children and not state's duty
- (d) No, everyone should take care of himself and should not bother the state.

**Problem 4 (For questions 163 to 167)****Rules**

- A. **Fundamental Right of right against arrest:** No person who is arrested shall be detained in custody without being informed, as soon as may be, of the ground for such arrest
- B. Such person arrested shall not be denied the right to consult a legal practitioner of his choice
- C. Such person who is arrested shall be produced before the nearest magistrate within a period of twenty four hours excluding the time necessary for the journey
- D. No such person can be detained in the custody beyond the above said period without the authority of a magistrate.

**Facts:** Mr A was arrested one day while he was going for work and after being told that he was being arrested and was taken under the police custody. Decide the matter under the following circumstances

163. Mr A was informed about the charges that were alleged against him after a week he was detained. Is his fundamental right of Protection against arrest been violated
- (a) No, because he was made aware of the charges levied against him
- (b) Yes, because every citizen has a right to be protected by the state and cannot act in an arbitrary manner
- (c) No, because police will not arrest anyone without a reason
- (d) Yes, because its his fundamental right that he should be made aware of the charges against him as soon as he was arrested
164. The Police provided Mr A with a lawyer to consult his matters though he resisted and wanted to consult a lawyer of his choice but he was not allowed. Decide
- (a) Yes, because he has the freedom to consult a lawyer of his own choice and his right cannot be curtailed
- (b) Yes, because the lawyer provided by the police will not help him
- (c) No, because a lawyer has been provided to consult and he can exercise his right to consult a lawyer
- (d) Yes, because he wasn't given a chance to tell his choice.
165. Mr. A was could not be produced before magistrate within 24 hrs of his arrest as the magistrate was out of station. Decide whether his right has been violated
- (a) No, because it not the fault on the part of the police.
- (b) Yes, his right has been violated because he should have been produced before a magistrate within 24 hrs.
- (c) No, because he will have to wait till the magistrate comes back and cannot be released before that.
- (d) Yes, because he could have been taken to some other magistrate and should not have waited till the time the nearest magistrate comes back.

166. Mr. A was arrested and as soon as he was brought into the custody the magistrate had come to the spot in his authority and thereby he remanded him to jail. Decide whether his right has been violated
- (a) Yes, he should have been taken to the magistrate's court.
  - (b) No, because he was produced within 24 hours of his arrest
  - (c) No, because he should have been given some more time before being taken to the magistrate
  - (d) No, because it is not allowed that the magistrate should come to the spot the person arrested should always be taken.

**Rule E:** No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to a procedure established by law

**Facts:** Procedure followed in the case of arrest are the same as mention in rules 1 to 4. Mr A was arrested and after being informed that he was being was arrested the police officer instead of taking him to the magistrate took him to the Collector of the district who remanded him to jail.

167. Decide whether his right has been violated
- (a) No, the collector is the highest authority in the district he has the power to remand him.
  - (b) Yes, because he wasn't allowed to consult his lawyer before being produced to the collector.
  - (c) No, because the procedure established by law has been violated.
  - (d) No, because he was produced before the authority within 24 hours.

**Problem 5 (For questions 168 to 170)**

**Rules**

- A. For the creation of a valid contract, it is a required to be made with free consent of the parties.
- B. Coercion is the committing or threatening to commit any at forbidden by the IPC.
- C. Detaining or threatening to detain the property unlawfully may amount to coercion.
- D. Coercion may be directed against or may proceed from a person who is not party to the contract
- E. If the consent is obtained by employing coercion, the contract will be voidable at the option of the party whose consent has been so obtained.

**Facts:** If outgoing agent was asked by the principal company to handover the documents related to the accounts of the company to the new agent replacing him. The outgoing agent was asked by the company to hand over the documents but he refused to hand over until the company entered into an agreement to discharge him from all his liabilities. Decide

168. Whether the agreement can be rendered voidable at the option of the company on the ground of coercion.
- (a) No, the agreement is void ab initio
  - (b) Yes, the agent has exercised coercion on the principal company
  - (c) No. he could have refused and could have managed without him also
  - (d) Yes, because it's an unlawful contract.
169. The agent's friend Mr X on hearing that his friend was being discharged from his services threatened the principal company to enter into an agreement with his friend to reinstate him service or else he will kidnap his son, though the agent was not aware of it. Can the contract be rendered voidable
- (a) No, it no fault of the agent therefore the contract with him should not be made voidable
  - (b) No, because Mr X was not party to the agreement
  - (c) Yes, because the agreement has not been entered into by free consent
  - (d) Mr. X should have informed the police
170. Even though the agreement was entered into by coercion the company did not render the agreement voidable. Can the company do this?

- (a) No, the agreement is void
- (b) No, coercion has been exercised and therefore the company should render the agreement voidable
- (c) Yes, because the company has the option of not rendering the agreement voidable and continuing with the agreement
- (d) Yes, because the sanctity of the contractual relation should be protected.

**Direction: (Q.171-Q.200):** In this section every question is appended with facts and principles, and multiple-choice answers. You are required to read the facts carefully, then read the principles, apply the principles to the given facts and make a select one the option which is the most appropriate answer from the given choices.

171. **Principle:** Every person has a right to defend property in his possession by reasonable means.  
**Facts:** The Muslim Community in a village hold a property in which they run a school for Muslim children. This property is being administered by a board. Recently certain members of the Hindu Community have staked claim over the site citing archaeological evidence that the site contains the ruins of a famous Hindu temple. The government fearing communal tension takes over the administration of the site until the matter can be resolved in the court. They cordon off the area and deploy forces around the site allowing neither Hindus nor Muslims near that area. Certain Hindu leaders however make inflammatory speeches and a Hindu mob advances towards the site to tear down the school. The members of the Muslim community however intercept them and in the skirmish a few people from both the communities die. The Hindu community leaders are convicted but the leaders of the Muslim community claim that they had a right to defend their property. Can they claim this right?
- (a) The Muslim Community own the site and the school on it; so they had a right to defend the property.
  - (b) The Hindus own the land in reality as shown by archaeological evidence hence the Muslims had no right to defend the site.
  - (c) The Muslim community was not in possession of the site when the skirmish occurred hence they cannot claim this right.
172. **Principle:** Nobody can claim for a wrong to which he/she has voluntarily consented to.  
**Facts:** Raghu asks his servant to climb the coconut tree and get some coconuts. His servant is reluctant at first but Raghu explains that it is quite safe and orders him to climb the tree. His servant climbs up but the bark is quite slippery owing to the rain. He falls down and injures himself. Can he claim against Raghu?
- (a) He can't claim against Raghu because he is Raghu's servant.
  - (b) He can claim against Raghu because he climbed the coconut tree against his choice.
  - (c) He can't claim against Raghu because he consented to climbing the tree.
173. **Principle:** The duty of care owed to the plaintiff is directly proportional to the risk involved.  
**Facts:** There was heavy rain and the defendant's factory got flooded. The water was drained but a layer of oil remained on the floor. The defendant spread sawdust on the floor but some patches remained uncovered. The defendant put up a warning board regarding the slippery floor. One of the visitors from another factory who came there on business, slipped and fell down. He wants to sue the factory owner claiming that they breached the duty of care they owed him. Was the defendant negligent?
- (a) The defendant should have closed the factory until the slippery floor could be dealt with.
  - (b) Considering the risk involved the defendant had taken sufficient care.
  - (c) The defendant does not owe a duty of care to someone who does not belong to his factory.
174. **Principle:** Sometimes the enforcement of a contract is dependent upon the occurrence of a future event.  
**Facts:** Bakshi is an author who enters into a contract with the government for writing a book on tribals. This book was supposed to be used as a guide for the government's Tribal Rehabilitation

- Programme. Bakshi is paid an advance of Rs. 5000. But when Bakshi finishes the book; the government refuses to pay him the rest of the amount; instead they ask him to pay back the advance amount citing the fact that the use of the book was contingent upon the Rehabilitation Programme which had been shelved. Can the government do so?
- (a) The government can refuse to enforce the contract given the programme was no longer on.  
(b) The government entered into the contract with Bakshi for the book and how it was to be used is not Bakshi's concern.  
(c) The government can refuse to pay the rest of the amount but cannot demand the advance amount back.
175. **Principle:** Defamation is the publication of a statement about the plaintiff which tends to lower his reputation in the minds of right thinking members of the society.  
**Facts:** A newspaper publishes a defamatory article about a politician. The newspaper has a very small circulation and not many in the politician's constituency read the article. The politician sues for damages. Can he do so?  
(a) He can't because his reputation has not been brought down.  
(b) He can because at least a few people saw the article.  
(c) He can't because no one believed the article.
176. **Principle:** A plaintiff is liable for only those damages that he can reasonably foresee.  
**Facts:** The defendant was supposed to supply some sweaters to the plaintiff but owing to the defendant's negligence the delivery got delayed by a day. The plaintiff had entered into a contract with a third party for supply of sweaters and these were to be shipped on the appointed day. The sweaters could not be shipped and apart from that the plaintiff also lost a big contract with the third party. They sue the defendants for the entire amount of the contract. Can they recover?  
(a) They can't because the defendants were not aware of such a contract.  
(b) They can because the defendants could have foreseen that delays would result in contractual loss with a third party.  
(c) They cannot because they are not concerned with a contract that the plaintiffs might have entered with a third party.
177. **Principle:** If a person uses reasonable force to protect one's body or property, he will not be liable for the harm caused for that.  
**Facts:** Raju, a landowner, had failed in protecting his crops from wild animals despite using a variety of means. He therefore laid live electric wires on his land, and passed a strong current through them at night in order to guard his crops from wild animals. Mika, another landowner was passing through Raju's land at night in order to reach his own land. He got a shock from the electric wires and suffered injuries. Raju had put up a sign board which mentioned 'Danger: 440 volt' and had made sure that the electric wiring was restricted to his own land. Can Raju be held liable?  
(a) Raju cannot be held liable because he is free to do whatever he wants on his own land  
(b) Raju is not liable because he has a right to protect his property, and further Mika is a trespasser.  
(c) Raju is liable because he had not given any warning visible at night and the force used to protect his property was unreasonable.  
(d) Raju had taken sufficient precaution by putting the danger notice hence he is not liable.
178. **Principle:** A contract is an agreement to do something in exchange for something done for you.  
**Facts:** Mimi's pet dog Jimmy is lost and Mimi puts an ad in the newspaper that whoever finds Jimmy is entitled to a reward of Rs 6000. Jimmy has wandered into the forest area outside the city and one day while going finishing, Ronnie finds Jimmy. He notices an address tag on Jimmy's collar and takes him home. Later Ronnie finds out about the reward and seems to claim it. Mimi refuses and Ronnie sues for breach of contract. Decide.  
(a) Ronnie will not succeed since he found Jimmy accidentally  
(b) Ronnie will succeed since Mimi had committed to reward the finder of Jimmy Rs 6000.  
(c) Ronnie will not succeed as he did not find Jimmy in response to the ad.

- (d) Ronnie will succeed since Jimmy has failed on his promise.
179. **Principle:** When the parties to an agreement agree on the same thing in the same sense, a legally binding agreement is said to have taken place between them.  
**Facts:** Zaverilal's antique shop was a well-known shop of the locality. Taradevi, a socialite of the locality, went to the shop and she was attracted by an earthen jar on the display. Zaverilal explained to her that the jar belonged to Hoysala period and despite its earthen composition, it was very strong and almost unbreakable. Taradevi replied to him that she was so captivated by the jar that it was immaterial to her as to which period it belonged. She bought the jar and come home. She placed the jar in a prominent place in her drawing room. One of her friends, an art critique, who happened to visit her, told her that the jar was not at all an antique but Taradevi did not bother about it. One day it accidentally fell down and broke into pieces. Taradevi took the matter to Zaverilal that his both statements were wrong and therefore he should pay damages to her.  
(a) Zaverilal must compensate her, since both his statements concerning the jar were wrong.  
(b) Zaverilal need not compensate, since Taradevi was not concerned with its antique value at all.  
(c) Zaverilal must compensate, because he carelessly made the statements.
180. **Principle:** Master is liable for the acts of his servant in the course of employment.  
**Facts:** Raj is Simran's driver. One day while driving his mistress to work, Raj notices another car trying to overtake his car. Simran asks him to drive faster. Refusing to allow the other car to get ahead, Raj increases his speed and attempts to overtake the car. In the process he loses control of his car and knocks down an old lady walking on the pavement. The old lady sues Simran. Is Simran liable?  
(a) Simran is not liable since Raj was acting in his personal capacity.  
(b) Simran is not liable since Raj was acting outside the course of employment.  
(c) Simran is liable since Raj was acting in the course of employment.  
(d) Simran is liable since Raj was doing his authorized act in a wrongful manner.
181. **Principle:** A principle is liable for the acts of his authorized agent on duty.  
**Facts:** A, driver of Mr. Mehra, a leading industrialist, dropped Mr. Mehra to his house and was driving back to the factory to pick up something when a person, B driving a scooter, accidentally hit A's car. A got out and beat up B. B wants to claim compensation from Mr. Mehra. Decide.  
(a) Mr. Mehra is not liable as his driver was only authorized to drive the car on duty. No beat up people. It was not part of his duty and therefore, the driver was acting under his own free will.  
(b) Mr. Mehra is liable as the driver is his agent and since the agent does what the principal is supposed to do. Mr. Mehra should compensate B for his driver's acts.  
(c) Since it was B's fault; he cannot claim anything.  
(d) Only A is liable to compensate B.
182. **Principle I:** Intention is the main factor in determining the accused as a criminal.  
**Principle II:** Rape committed by more than one person on the same person is called gang rape.  
**Facts:** Aruna was the only daughter of Tribuvan. There have been long standing quarrels between Tribuvan and Romesh. One day the quarrel became physical and Tribuvan went to the extent of abusing and beating Romesh's wife Rani. In order to seek revenge, Romesh kidnapped Aruna and took her to his home where he tried to rape her. During this attempt, Rani came to the room and seeing her, Aruna shouted for help. Rani came nearer and slapped Aruna and increased the TV volume in order that the shouts cannot be heard outside. Aruna latter files a case against both Rani and Romesh.  
(a) Romesh alone is guilty for raping Aruna.  
(b) Romesh and Rani are both guilty of gang rape.  
(c) Rani is guilty of committing rape.  
(d) None of the above.

183. **Principle:** Accident means an unexpected injury and if the same could not have been foreseen and avoided. In spite of reasonable care on part of the defendant, it is an inevitable accident. Inevitable accident is one of the defences under tort law.  
**Facts:** The plaintiff and defendant who are members of a shooting party, went for pheasant shooting. The defendant fired at a pheasant but the shot from his gun glanced off an oak tree and injured the plaintiff.  
(a) Injury was accidental and hence defendant was not liable  
(b) The defendant was negligent in his shooting and hence he is liable.  
(c) As he was dealing with a potentially dangerous weapon, the defendant should have been extra careful and hence, he is liable.
184. **Principle:** If any person intentionally contaminates any source of public water in such a way that it becomes non-consumable, he shall be punished.  
**Facts:** Ravinder owns a chemical factory in Delhi. During the process of making chemical, the factory drains out a lot of sewage. In course of time, the chemicals contained in the sewage contaminated the source of underground water.  
(a) Ravinder has committed the offence because such contamination is due to the working of his employees.  
(b) Ravinder has committed the offence because his factory is liable for contaminating the ground water, and he owns the factory.  
(c) Ravinder has not committed an offence.  
(d) None of the above
185. **Principle:** When the plaintiff by his own want of care contributes to the injury caused by the conduct of the defendant, he cannot claim damages.  
**Facts:** An old man was crossing the road with his grandson, a child of 4, when startled by the sudden approach of an omnibus, released the child's hand and dashed to safety. The child was knocked over and injured by the omnibus. An action is brought against the owners of the omnibus for rash and negligent driving.  
(a) The action will not succeed as the old man was careless in crossing the road.  
(b) The action will not succeed as the old man has contributed to the injury by releasing the child's hand.  
(c) The action will succeed as the driver of the omnibus was driving negligently.
186. **Principle:** One cannot take advantage of the right of private defence.  
**Facts:** A man after eating at a restaurant, ran away from the place without making the payment. He was chased by the restaurant employees, and got into a scuffle, in which he assaulted one of the employees. He pleaded right of private defence when charged with battery and use of criminal force.  
(a) He is guilty as he has exceeded the right of private defence.  
(b) He is guilty because he cannot take advantage of his own misdeed.  
(c) He is not guilty as there is reasonable apprehension of force against his person.
187. **Principle:** Performance of the contract depends upon the existence of the subject matter of contract. If the subject matter is destroyed, the party is relieved of the obligation to perform the contract.  
**Facts:** Lata, a singer, was signed by Virgin Records Ltd. to sing at their inauguration ceremony on the 15<sup>th</sup> of May. She was out partying on the 13<sup>th</sup> of May with her friends and caught a throat infection. She could not recover by the date of the inauguration and could not sing. Virgin Records Ltd. goes to court to sue Lata for damages.  
(a) Virgin Records Ltd. can successfully sue for damages as Lata failed to perform the contract.  
(b) Virgin Records Ltd. can successfully sue for damages as Lata should have taken care of her throat as she knew she had to sing in two days.  
(c) Virgin Records Ltd. can sue because the company had to suffer a loss because the tickets for the show have been sold.

- (d) Virgin Records Ltd. cannot claim damages as it was impossible for Lata to sing that day.
188. **Principle:** There should be an intention to enter into a legal agreement for a contract to come into existence.  
**Facts:** Bibhav tells Abhimanyu that he would pay him Rs. 500 if Abhimanyu quit smoking. Abhimanyu quits after a month and asks Bibhav for the money. Bibhav bursts out laughing. Abhimanyu is very angry and wants the money. He comes to court claiming that there was a contract as he accepted the offer to quit smoking for Rs. 500.  
(a) Bibhav was only joking and Abhimanyu took it seriously.  
(b) It is too trivial a matter for the court to look into.  
(c) Bibhav and Abhimanyu are friends and never intended to get into any legal relationship and therefore, the promise cannot be enforced in a court of law.  
(d) There is a valid contract and the same will be enforced. Abhimanyu is entitled to receive Rs. 500 from Bibhav.
189. **Principle:** Negligence is the failure to act in accordance with what a reasonably competent man would have done.  
**Facts:** Krishna went to Himalaya Hospitals to undergo electro-convulsive therapy treatment for a certain medical condition that he had. Due to an unforeseen violent reaction of the body to the therapy, Krishna broke his pelvis. He now brings a suit against Himalaya Hospitals for negligence for not taking sufficient precautions against this. Decide.  
(a) Himalaya hospitals is liable for not binding Krishna to the operating table while conducting the therapy.  
(b) Himalaya hospitals is not liable since the injury was unforeseen and all reasonable precautions were taken.  
(c) Himalaya hospitals should have notified Krishna of the risks and thus they are liable.  
(d) Himalaya hospitals is not liable since the injury is unconnected with the surgery.
190. **Principle:** Implied authority of the agent can be inferred if the circumstances prevalent necessitated the actions of the agent.  
**Facts:** Ajar was the manager of Halls Hotel. He was told by the directors not to buy any goods on credit. On one occasion the Hotel had completely run out of its supply of cigars, and there was a lack of available funds. Thus Ajar went ahead and bought the cigars on credit. Later, the directors refused to pay the suppliers claiming that Ajar was instructed not to buy on credit and hence there was no liability on them to pay. The suppliers file a suit.  
(a) Ajar had the requisite authority to enter into contract on behalf of the directors since it was in the course of business of the hotel.  
(b) Ajar should have checked with the directors first and thus the directors cannot be held liable.  
(c) The Suppliers should not have supplied the goods directly to Ajar but to the directors and hence they cannot hold the directors liable.  
(d) Ajar is personally liable since he disobeyed a direct order from his principals.
191. **FACTS:** Mr. 'A' in search of job met a quarry owner and requested him to provide any job for the time being. The quarry owner allowed him to work as a labourer and to carry stone boulders from one place to another in the quarry. Unaware of working condition and environment Mr. 'A' tried to remove a huge stone having live dynamite inside, which blew up fracturing the leg of Mr. 'A'. Mr. 'A' filed suit against the quarry owner. Whether 'A' would succeed?  
**PCINCIPLE:** In any suit for damages, the workman shall not be deemed to have undertaken any risk attaching to the employment unless the employer proves that the risk was fully explained to and understood by the workman and that the workman voluntarily undertook the same.  
(a) No, he undertook the risk of employment.  
(b) No, he was aware of the dangers involved in the job.  
(c) Yes, he was never explained the hazards of the given job.  
(d) None of the above.

192. **FACTS:** Ashok a news paper publisher publishes advertisements sponsored by individuals and societies. He published in his news paper an advertisement showing caricature of a bare woman and a plant coming out of her womb and a punch line reading “keep the earth green and be greeted by the earth”. The sponsor of this advertisement is a society working for protection of environment.
- Whether Ashok has committed any offence?
- PRINCIPLE1:** No person shall publish or cause to be published, or arrange or take part in the publication or exhibition of, any advertisements which contains indecent representation of women in any form.
- PRINCIPLE 2:** Any person who contravenes the provisions of Principle 1 shall commit an offence punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, and with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees.
- (a) Yes, Ashok has committed an offence.  
(b) No, Ashok has not committed any offence.  
(c) Ashok has not committed any offence but offence is committed by the sponsoring society.  
(d) Society has not committed any offence but Ashok definitely has committed the offence.
193. **LEGAL PRINCIPLE:** Whoever, intending to take dishonestly any movable property out of the possession of any person without that person’s consent, moves that property in, is said to commit theft. Whoever commits theft, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.
- FACTUAL SITUATION:** Raju sees a cell phone belonging to Ram lying on the table in Ram’s house. Raju hides the cell phone in Ram’s house in such a place where Ram could not find it ever, due to the fear of immediate search and detection. Raju did this with the intention of taking away the cell phone from the hidden place when Ram forgets about and then sell it away.
- QUESTION: Is Raju guilty of theft?
- (a) Yes  
(b) No, because he merely played a prank on his friend.  
(c) Yes, because Raju did not inform Ram about the place where he had hidden the cell phone.  
(d) Yes, because Raju intended to take the immovable property from Ram’s possession and with this intention he moved the property.
194. **LEGAL PRINCIPLE:** A minor is not competent to enter into a contract and the law will assume that the contract never happened and everything is returned to where it was.
- FACTUAL SITUATION:** X a minor misrepresents his age to enter into a contract with Y a seller of bicycles, to purchase the bicycle. After the bicycle is delivered to the minor, he refuses to pay the sale price for the same, contending the non-existence of a legally binding contract.
- QUESTION: Is the contract entered by X a valid contract?
- (a) The contract is valid because in this case, the minor has knowingly misrepresented his age in order to enter into the contract.  
(b) The contract is not valid because the buyer is a minor and the seller will get nothing.  
(c) The contract is not valid because the buyer is not competent to contract, but the minor buyer may be directed by the Court to return the bicycle.  
(d) The contract is not valid but the seller can file a suit against X’s parents.
195. **PRINCIPLE:** When a criminal act is done by several persons, in furtherance of the common intention of all, each of such persons is liable for that act in the same manner as if it were done by him alone.
- FACTS:** A, B, C and D went armed to commit a robbery at a post-office. The Postmaster was counting money at the table. A was watching the gate, C was with the vehicle. B and D entered into the post office and asked the post master to hand over the money. On refusal they had a quarrel and B shot the post master and he died. B and D got away in their vehicle without taking the money. A was caught while B, C and D managed to escape. A was sentenced to

- death by the sessions court, which was affirmed by the High Court. Now appeal is before the Supreme Court. What would you submit before the court as a friend of the court?
- (a) A cannot be held liable for murder because he was only standing and he did not fire. Therefore the sessions court and High Court were wrong.
- (b) A can be held liable only for conspiracy.
- (c) A will be responsible in the same manner as B and other members of the team because they were acting in furtherance of common intention of all.
- (d) None of the above.
196. **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:** Mr. Ranjan, who owned 48 kanals 11 marlas of agricultural land in his village Patia, Bhubaneswar, entered into a contract with Mr. B.D. Raut for sale of that land at the rate of Rs. 24,000 per acre on 20<sup>th</sup> May, 2008. At the time of the execution of the agreement, an amount of Rs. 75,000 was paid to Mr. Ranjan as earnest money. Mr. Ranjan did not execute the sale deed in favour of the B. D. Raut in terms of the agreement, although Mr. Raut was ready and willing to perform his part. District Judge in case of specific performance filed by Mr. Raut, was of the opinion that both the parties of the dispute suffered from a mistake of fact as to the area of the land which was proposed to be sold and also the price whether it was to be paid at the rate of per 'Bigha' or per 'Kanal'. What according to you should be the judgment of the court?
- (a) Mr. Ranjan should be held liable for the breach of contract.
- (b) Suit for specific performance filed by Mr. Raut must succeed.
- (c) It was a case of mistake of fact because the area of land was as much essential to the agreement as the price which, incidentally, was to be calculated on the basis of the area and hence the agreement is void.
- (d) None of the above.
197. **PRINCIPLE:** Nothing is an offence which is done by a person who, at the time of doing it, is, by reason of intoxication, incapable of knowing the nature of the act, or that he is doing what is either wrong, or contrary to law: provided that the thing which intoxicated him was administered to him without his knowledge or against his will.
- FACTS:** Mr. Rathinam Mohanty, having voluntarily consumed LSD, had the illusion of descending to the centre of the earth and being attacked by snakes. In his attempt to fight off these reptiles Rathinam struck his girlfriend Ms. Sukanti (also a drug addict on LSD "trip") Two blows on the head causing injuries to her brain and crammed some eight inches of bedsheet into her mouth causing her to die of asphyxia. He claimed to have had no knowledge of what he was doing and no intention to harm her. Choose the appropriate answer:
- (a) He should be punished for the unlawful act of Manslaughter because he voluntarily consumed the LSD.
- (b) He should not be held guilty of any offence because he had no knowledge of what he was doing and no intention to harm her.
- (c) He should be held responsible for the manslaughter because for the purpose of criminal responsibility there is no reason to distinguish between the effect of drugs voluntarily taken and drunkenness voluntarily induced.
- (d) None of above.
198. **PRINCIPLE:** Nothing is an offence which is done by a child above seven years of age and under twelve, who has not attained sufficient maturity of understanding to judge the nature and consequences of his conduct.
- FACTS:** Ulla aged 11 years, was getting palm fruits plucked from a tree standing on his land. Another boy named Khallia had been engaged to cut the fruits. Ulla was gathering the fruits from the ground and carrying them to his cow-shed in a basket and he was being assisted in this work by two other boys, Bhagawan and Prahlad, It is said that Khallia got down from the tree after cutting down all the fruits from it and was eating a fruit that had fallen on the ground. At that time another boy, Ranka, arrived at the spot, accompanied by another friend named

- Nakula. Ranka picked up a fruit from the ground whereupon Ulla protested and demanded its price. Ranka thereafter threw the fruit and is said to have remarked that he would cut him to pieces if ever he went to the Tope for plucking palm-fruits. At this Ulla got excited and told the deceased that he would not allow him to do so, as he himself would cut Ranka to bits then and there. Ulla, true to his word, struck Ranka with a kathi on the left side of his chest, just below the collar bone. Ranka fell down and died on the spot.
- (a) Ulla cannot be held liable for the death of Ranka as it was an accident  
(b) Ulla cannot be held responsible because he has not attained the sufficient maturity of understanding.  
(c) Ulla will be held responsible because he has attained the sufficient maturity of understanding.  
(d) None of the above.
199. **PRINCIPLE:** Nothing is an offence merely by reason of its being done with the knowledge that it is likely to cause harm, if it be done without any criminal intention to cause harm, and in good faith for the purpose of preventing or avoiding other harm to person or property.  
**FACTS:** Mr. Sharman, the captain of a steam vessel, suddenly and without any fault or negligence on his part, finds himself in such a position that, before he can stop his vessel, he must inevitably run down a boat B, with twenty or thirty passengers on board, unless he changes the course of his vessel, and that, by changing his course, he must incur risk of running down a boat C with only two passengers on board, which he may possibly clear. Here, if Sharman alters his course without any intention to run down the boat C and in good faith for the purpose of avoiding the danger to the passengers in the boat B, he is not guilty of an offence, though he may run down the boat C by doing an act which he knew was likely to cause that effect, if it be found as a matter of fact that the danger which he intended to avoid was such as to excuse him in incurring the risk of running down C.
- (a) Sharman has committed no offence because this was done out of necessity  
(b) Sharman can be held responsible for the act of criminal negligence  
(c) Sharman can be held responsible for culpable homicide  
(d) This is a clear case of accident so Sharman cannot be held responsible
200. **PRINCIPLE:** Nothing is an offence which is done by a person who, at the time of doing it, by reason of unsoundness of mind, is incapable of knowing the nature of the act, or that he is doing what is either wrong or contrary to law.  
**FACTS:** This was a case where Rahim, according to his version, in his dream was commanded by someone in paradise to sacrifice his five year old son. On the next morning he took his son, to a nearby mosque and killed him by thrusting a knife in his throat. Then he went straight to his uncle, but finding a village chowkidar nearby, took the uncle to a tank at some distance, and then narrated the whole story to him. He was prosecuted.
- (a) He is guilty of committing murder.  
(b) He is guilty of committing culpable homicide  
(c) He has not committed any offence because he was not knowing the nature of his act, or that he is doing what is either wrong or contrary to law  
(d) He cannot take the defence of insanity because he knew this fact that he has committed some wrong and this was reason he did not tell the incident to his uncle when he was talking to chowkidar.

Answer key Sample Mock Test/CLAT

Q.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Ans.	C	D	D	A	D	D	C	A	B	A
Q.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
Ans.	B	D	E	A	C	B	A	C	B	C
Q.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
Ans.	E	A	A	B	E	B	C	A	D	C
Q.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.
Ans.	A	E	E	D	C	A	E	B	D	E
Q.	41.	42.	43.	44.	45.	46.	47.	48.	49.	50.
Ans.	D	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	C
Q.	51.	52.	53.	54.	55.	56.	57.	58.	59.	60.
Ans.	D	B	D	C	D	B	D	A	A	B
Q.	61.	62.	63.	64.	65.	66.	67.	68.	69.	70.
Ans.	B	B	B	A	B	A	C	C	C	B
Q.	71.	72.	73.	74.	75.	76.	77.	78.	79.	80.
Ans.	B	A	B	C	A	B	B	B	A	A
Q.	81.	82.	83.	84.	85.	86.	87.	88.	89.	90.
Ans.	A	B	C	C	C	C	C	B	A	C
Q.	91.	92.	93.	94.	95.	96.	97.	98.	99.	100.
Ans.	A	C	B	B	E	C	A	A	B	C
Q.	101.	102.	103.	104.	105.	106.	107.	108.	109.	110.
Ans.	E	B	A	C	C	A	A	C	D	A
Q.	111.	112.	113.	114.	115.	116.	117.	118.	119.	120.
Ans.	D	A	B	C	B	A	C	A	C	B
Q.	121.	122.	123.	124.	125.	126.	127.	128.	129.	130.
Ans.	B	C	B	D	A	D	D	A	B	B
Q.	131.	132.	133.	134.	135.	136.	137.	138.	139.	140.
Ans.	A	A	D	A	E	D	C	C	A	C
Q.	141.	142.	143.	144.	145.	146.	147.	148.	149.	150.
Ans.	B	D	A	D	A	B	B	D	D	A
Q.	151.	152.	153.	154.	155.	156.	157.	158.	159.	160.
Ans.	B	B	C	D	B	A	A	B	B	D
Q.	161.	162.	163.	164.	165.	166.	167.	168.	169.	170.
Ans.	C	A	D	A	B	B	C	B	C	C
Q.	171.	172.	173.	174.	175.	176.	177.	178.	179.	180.
Ans.	C	B	B	B	B	A	C	B	B	D
Q.	181.	182.	183.	184.	185.	186.	187.	188.	189.	190.
Ans.	A	A	A	B	C	B	D	B	C	A
Q.	191.	192.	193.	194.	195.	196.	197.	198.	199.	200.
Ans.	C	A	D	C	C	C	A	B	D	C