



## CLAT/ DU LLB MOCK TEST- 1

### INSTRUCTIONS:

1) This test paper contains 120 questions of the

|          |                         |                |
|----------|-------------------------|----------------|
| SUBJECT: | - English               | (24 questions) |
|          | - G.K./ Current Affairs | (30 questions) |
|          | - Legal Aptitude        | (30 questions) |
|          | - Logical Reasoning     | (24 questions) |
|          | - Numeric Aptitude      | (12 questions) |

2) You have 2 Hours to complete the test paper.

3) Directions for answering the question are given before each group of questions. Read all the directions carefully and answer the questions by darkening the appropriable circles on the answer sheet. Each question has only one correct answer.

4) Each question carries 1 Marks. There is a negative marking of 0.25 for every wrong answer.

5) Do you rough work only on the last page of the question paper NOT in answer sheet.

# PAHUJA LAW ACADEMY

## MOCK TEST- 1

### CLAT/ DU LLB' 2024

#### ENGLISH LANGUAGE

##### PASSAGE - 1

**Directions:** Read the following passage and answer the following questions.

At a time when everyone is awaiting an early end to the health and economic crisis caused by the global pandemic, the interests of labourers and workers are once again set to be sacrificed. The revival of business and economic activity after weeks of forced closure is indeed a key objective to be achieved. However, it is amoral and perverse on the part of some States to address this need by granting sweeping exemptions from legal provisions aimed at protecting labourers and employees in factories, industries and other establishments. Madhya Pradesh has embarked on a plan to give a boost to business and industry by allowing units to be operated without many of the requirements of the Factories Act extend to 12 hours, instead of eight, and weekly duty up to 72 hours. Going by Chief Minister Shivraj Singh Chouhan's remarks, it appears the State has used Section 5 of the Act, which permits exemption from its working hours may provisions for three months, in the hope that the Centre would approve such suspension for at least a thousand days. However, this exemption can be given only during a 'public emergency', defined in a limited way as a threat to security due to war or external aggression. Uttar Pradesh has approved an ordinance suspending for three years all labour laws, save a few ones relating to the abolition of child and bonded labour, women employees, construction workers and payment of wages, besides compensation to workmen for accidents while on duty. Reports suggest that several States are following their example in the name of boosting economic activity.

1. Which of the following justification (s) has/have been provided in the passage in support of the decision taken by some state governments?
  - (i) This decision holds the backing of public health emergency act of the Indian Constitution
  - (ii) It was done to tempt the companies looking for a location for their plants
  - (iii) Extreme measures were needed to revive the economy after a long suspension of economic activities
  - (a) Only (i)
  - (b) Only (iii)
  - (c) Both (ii) and (i)
  - (d) Both (i) and (iii)
2. Which of the following statement (if true) can be inferred from the information provided in the passage?
  - (a) Madhya Pradesh has allowed relaxation in factories act for a period of three years
  - (b) not only states but Centre has also permitted the suspension of labour laws for a period of 1000 days
  - (c) trend started by UP and MP has encouraged different states to follow in their footprints
  - (d) the Centre is pursuing a labour reform agenda through consolidated codes for wages, industrial relations and occupational safety

##### PASSAGE - 2

**Directions:** Read the following passage and answer the following questions based on the given passage.

The Bretton Woods international monetary system that came into being after World War II was based on a set of clear rules. The US dollar stood at the system's center, and other countries pegged their currencies to it. The US promised that central banks' dollar holdings would be convertible into gold at a fixed price, and the International Monetary Fund oversaw the system to make sure that everyone followed the rules. Although this was a rules-based

system, there was, almost from the very start, dissatisfaction among scholars about the way it functioned. Numerous conferences were organized to air criticism of the system and to explore ambitious proposals to reform it. Among the proposals that actually were implemented was the creation of a new kind of international money to replace the dollar. In 1969, the IMF introduced its special drawing rights (SDR), an international reserve asset that is now based on a basket of five leading currencies (the US dollar, the euro, pound sterling, Japanese yen, and, since October 2016, Chinese renminbi). But the SDR has never really gained ground as an international reserve currency, and it certainly has never come close to rivaling the dollar. In any case, the Bretton Woods system came crashing down between 1971-1973, when the US ended dollar convertibility. In the new monetary "system" that emerged, formal agreed rules disappeared and raw national power prevailed. For a time, even academic economists seemed to lose all interest in explaining, let alone reforming, the international monetary system. Fortunately, that is no longer the case.

3. Which of the following statements is not true in context of the information given in the passage?
- (i) SDR by International Monetary Funds was developed to use it a reserve currency and replace USD.
  - (ii) After the collapse of Bretton Woods System, a new financial system emerged with most currencies making their place to leading international currencies.
  - (iii) Post World War II, US Dollar emerged as a global currency with most countries fixing the value of their currencies in relation to USD.
- (a) Only (i)  
(b) All are correct  
(c) Only (ii)  
(d) Only (iii)
4. Which of the following is similar to CRITICISM, as highlighted in the passage given above?
- (a) Eulogize  
(b) Panning  
(c) Venerate  
(d) Laudation

### PASSAGE - 3

**Directions:** Read the following passage and answer the following questions based on the given passage.

Although the industrial union organizations that emerged under the banner of the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) in the 1930s and 1940s embraced the principles of non-discrimination and inclusion, the role of women within unions reflected the prevailing gender ideology of the period. Elizabeth Faue's study of the labor movement in Minneapolis argues that women were marginalized by union bureaucratization and by the separation of unions from the community politics from which industrial unionism had emerged. Faue stresses the importance of women's contribution to the development of unions at the community level, contributions that made women's ultimate fate within the city's labor movement all the more piteous: as unions reached the peak of their strength in the 1940s, the community base that had made their success possible and to which women's contributions were so vital became increasingly irrelevant to unions' institutional life.

In her study of CIO industrial unions from the 1930s to the 1970s, Nancy F. Gabin also acknowledges the pervasive male domination in the unions, but maintains that women workers were able to create a political space within some unions to advance their interests as women. Gabin shows that, despite the unions' tendency to marginalize women's issues, working women's demands were a constant undercurrent within the union, and she stresses the links between the unions' women activists and the wave of feminism that emerged in the 1960s.

5. Which of the following words is similar in meaning with "PITEOUS", as highlighted in the above passage?
- (a) qualm  
(b) Subtle  
(c) Poignant  
(d) Voracious

6. As per the information given in above passage, which of the following has been the common ground depicted in studies by Faue and Gabin?
- (a) women interests were not in coordination with the overall interest of the union
  - (b) women played a significant role in the policies of CIO
  - (c) women had a subordinate role in industrial unions
  - (d) both (a) and (b)

#### PASSAGE - 4

**Directions:** Read the following passage and answer the following questions based on the given passage.

Historians have identified two dominant currents in the Russian women's movement of the late tsarist period. "Bourgeois" feminism, so called by its more radical opponents, emphasized "individualist" feminist goals such as access to education, career opportunities, and legal equality. "Socialist" feminists, by contrast, emphasized class, rather than gender, as the principal source of women's inequality and oppression, and socialist revolution, not legal reform, as the only road to emancipation and equality.

However, despite antagonism between bourgeois feminists and socialist feminists, the two movements shared certain underlying beliefs. Both regarded paid labor as the principal means by which women might attain emancipation: participation in the workplace and economic self-sufficiency, they believed, would make women socially useful and therefore deserving of equality with men. Both groups also recognized the enormous difficulties women faced when they combined paid labor with motherhood. In fact, at the First All- Russian Women's Congress in 1908, most participants advocated maternity insurance and paid maternity leave, although the intense hostility between some socialists and bourgeois feminists at the Congress made it difficult for them to recognize these areas of agreement. Finally, socialist feminists and most bourgeois feminists concurred in subordinating women's emancipation to what they considered the more important goal of liberating the entire Russian population from political oppression, economic backwardness, and social injustice.

7. How have the socialists within Russian women's movement differed from the bourgeois movement?
- (a) Russian women must be offered maternity insurance and paid maternity leaves
  - (b) socialists have criticized the bourgeois for overlooking the possible solutions suggested by the Congress for women emancipation
  - (c) Socialists undermine the importance of legal reforms for achievement of final goals.
  - (d) Socialists aim to put an end to the economic backwardness prevailing among women in Russia.
8. What has been the ultimate stance of socialists and bourgeois groups of Russian women's movements?
- (a) women rights must be assigned a superior role in a way that they achieve economic self-sufficiency
  - (b) emancipation of women will ultimately lead to the liberation of Russian population from the tyranny
  - (c) both (a) and (b)
  - (d) the end of subjugation of Russians must take preponderant role over putting an end to the persecution of women
9. Which of the following words is most similar to HOSTILITY, as highlighted in the above passage?
- (a) ardour
  - (b) tenor
  - (c) belligerence
  - (d) knave

#### PASSAGE - 5

**Directions:** Read the given passage and answer the following questions based on the passage. Scientists recently spotted a gold-and-platinum factory in space, the remains of a massive collision of stellar. The precious elements were formed in a "kilonova," or an epic explosion that likely happened when two very dense stars (called neutron stars) slammed into each other. A kilonova is an even stronger type of explosion than the typical supernova that happens when large stars blow up. The kilonova's power comes from colliding superdense neutron stars, where unusual physics reigns. These objects are the remnants of large stars - once many times the mass of our sun neutron

stars are only the size of a city, their mass is about 1.4 times that of our sun. Because they are so that exploded, leaving behind a dense core. Although dense, when these neutron stars collide, their echoes are visible across a large stretch of space.

Now, scientists think they have spotted such a kilonova in previously gathered data \_\_\_\_\_[I] \_\_\_\_\_  
Astronomers spotted a burst of ultrabright gamma-rays in the sky in August 2016, but they didn't understand initially what was going on.

Our photometry of the optical counterpart of GW170817 obtained by the Dark Energy Camera exhibited many of the behaviors expected for a kilonova. The transient was both redder and declined much faster than a typical supernova. The object was initially blue, but quickly transitioned to red within a few days. This indicated that the kilonova models suggesting multiple emission components might offer the correct picture.

10. Why are the superdense neutron stars called as bizarre by the author?
  - (a) The echoes of collision are visible across a large stretch of the space.
  - (b) Mass of these objects is 1.4 times that of sun but size similar to that of a city.
  - (c) These objects are remnant of large stars which had dense core.
  - (d) They are superhot and emit ultrabright gamma rays.
11. Why was the counterpart of GW170817 termed kilonova?
  - (a) The visible bright spot in the space
  - (b) The object rapidly transformed from blue to red
  - (c) The emission gamma rays was similar
  - (d) Both (b) and (c)
12. Which of the following phrases would fit in the blank [I] and from a grammatically and contextually correct sentence?
  - (a) which explains the expansion of water bodies on earth
  - (b) in the specific intervals of times
  - (c) that had stumped observers at the time
  - (d) turns the galaxy in the next hemisphere

### PASSAGE - 6

**Directions:** Read the given passage and answer the following questions based on the passage. The oil market is in ferment once again with a great deal of uncertainty over supplies. On Monday the United States announced that it would not extend beyond May 1 the 180-day waiver it had granted to eight countries, including India, to purchase oil from Iran. This caused the price of Brent crude oil to witness a sudden jump to more than \$75, from last week's close of \$71.97, as traders expected the withdrawal of the waivers to adversely affect the supply of oil in the market. It may, however, be hard to say for sure that the jump in the price of oil this week, and over the last few months, marks a secular rise in the price of the commodity. The entry of U.S. shale producers into the oil market has put a lid on the price of oil as freely competing shale suppliers have been happy to increase their output whenever oil prices rise significantly. Even this week, the oil market has been torn between the news of the end to the waivers granted to oil imports from Iran and competing news of the increased supply of oil pouring into the market from the U.S. Higher oil prices also make it profitable each time for members of OPEC to cheat on their commitments to restrict supply.

If India is to protect its interests in the ever-volatile global oil market, the government will need to take steps to diversify its supplier base and also work towards increasing domestic sources of energy supplies. Opening up the renewable energy sector for more investments will also help avoid over-dependence on oil from the global market to meet the country's ever-increasing energy needs.

13. What has/have been the impacts of surge in oil prices?
  - (a) Elevated inflation and current account deficit.
  - (b) The entering of Iran shale producers into the global market.
  - (c) No restriction over the supply of oil by OPEC members.
  - (d) Both (b) and (c)

14. How has the entry of US shale producers affected?
- (a) Exportation of subsidized oil to the allies of US
  - (b) Increase in the competition leading to better quality oil production
  - (c) Diminution in the prices of the oil impacting the avaricious shale producers
  - (d) OPEC countries restricting the supply of US products into their country
15. What are the various steps mentioned for India to deal with the instabilities of oil market?
- (a) Subsidizing the electric vehicles
  - (b) Use of renewable energy resources
  - (c) To diversify its oil base by developing domestic oil refineries
  - (d) Both (b) and (c)
16. Which of the following sentences express the exact meaning of the phrase 'put lid on' as used in the passage?
- (a) The chef put the lid on the dish and let it boil for about 40 minutes before turning the gas off.
  - (b) The chief executive asked the employees to put a lid on their complaints.
  - (c) We've got to put a lid on our credit-card purchases.
  - (d) Both (b) and (c)

### PASSAGE - 7

**Directions:** Read the passage given below and answer the questions based on the information provided in the passage.

To prevent the spread of coronavirus, countries around the world have ordered lockdown or isolation policies shutting down factories and halting manufacturing of all kinds. This has resulted in a wrecked world economy, but at the same time gave the planet a sigh of relief.

As per a report by Nature, scientists have claimed that there is less seismic noise and vibrations under the Earth's crust. Seismic noise refers to the vibrations produced by everyday human activity and travel that shake the Earth's crust. These vibrations build off one another and end up interfering with the ability of seismologists to detect important events such as tsunamis and earthquakes.

The movement of Earth's crust is not only dependent on natural events like Earthquakes, but also determined by the combined effect of industrial machinery and moving vehicles on the surface of the planet. The seismic noise at times becomes so disruptive that it makes seismic stations useless.

The report highlights that with a substantial drop in the use of all kinds of industrial activities and lesser use of transport around the world, the usual vibrations in Earth's crust have decreased. As per the report, it could help seismologists detect even those small-magnitude earthquakes, which was not possible earlier because of the noise. Seismic stations and seismologists from around the world have been sharing the graphs of Earth's vibrations showing a decline in the frequencies caused by human activities.

17. How does seismic noise hamper the activities conducted by seismologists?
- (a) It acts as barrier in detection of natural events taking place on the Earth.
  - (b) Continued exposure to seismic noise reduces the efficiency of instruments used by seismologists.
  - (c) Seismic noises cause earthquakes of catastrophic magnitudes which is considered as a growing menace to the natural order of life by seismologists.
  - (d) (a) and (b)
18. What are some of the factors responsible for the movement of the Earth's crust?
- (a) Industrial machinery along with the movement of vehicles
  - (b) Natural occurrences such as earthquakes
  - (c) Construction of dams increasing movements in the crust of the earth.
  - (d) (a) and (b)

## PASSAGE - 8

**Directions:** Read the passage given below and answer the questions based on the information provided in the passage.

The convalescent plasma therapy uses antibodies developed within an infected person while he/she is infected with the novel coronavirus. These antibodies are developed in a patient as part of the body's natural immune response to a foreign pathogen or in this case, the novel coronavirus. These antibodies are highly specific to the invading pathogen and so, work to eliminate the novel coronavirus from the patient's body. Once the patient has recovered, they donate their blood so that their antibodies can be used to treat other patients. The donated blood is then checked for the presence of any other disease-causing agents such as Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, HIV etc. If deemed safe, the blood is then taken through a process to extract 'plasma', the liquid part of the blood that contains antibodies. The antibody-rich plasma, once extracted, is then ingested into the body of a patient under treatment. Speaking about the process the plasma therapy involves, John Hopkins University immunologist Arturo Casadevall, who is spearheading a project to use the therapy, has said, "The concept is simple. Patients who recover from an infectious disease often produce antibodies that can protect against later infections with the same microbe. This immunity can be (A) by giving serum to those at risk of infection."

19. What is convalescent plasma therapy?
- (a) Lending of one's immunity to another by the means of antibodies developed in the blood of a recovered patient of a disease.
  - (b) Infusing necessary amounts of vitamins and minerals to allow white blood cells of the body to become more effective than usual
  - (c) Intravenous application of steroidal drugs to enhance the activity of medicines being given reducing recovery time of a patient.
  - (d)(a) and (b)
20. What is the preliminary requirement before extraction of the blood of a recovered person?
- (a) Checking for the presence of any other disease-causing agents
  - (b) Thorough analysis of the blood sample as a means of quality check.
  - (c) Keeping close tabs on the diet of the person who has to donate blood.
  - (d)(a) and (b)
21. Which of the following words can be placed in the blank (A) to render correct meaning to the given sentence.
- (a) Transferred
  - (b) Translucent
  - (c) Reversed
  - (d) Interned

## PASSAGE - 9

**Directions:** Read the following passage and answer the following questions based on the given passage.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Tuesday said that as part of efforts to make India a natural gas-based economy, 10,000 more CNG (compressed natural gas) stations would be opened and several lakh PNG (piped natural gas) household connections given in the coming days. Inaugurating the 450-km Kochi- Kootanad-Mangaluru LNG (liquefied natural gas) pipeline through video conferencing on Tuesday, Mr. Modi said the facility was part of his government's "one nation, one gas grid" policy for integration of regional grids. The government has a concrete plan to move towards a gas-based economy that would be cheaper, convenient and environment-friendly, he said.

The Prime Minister said the government would make substantial investments in coal and gas sectors. The plan was to increase the share of natural gas in the energy sector from the present 6% to 15% by 2030. Mr. Modi said the government had definite plans for the future to make the country energy-sufficient and reduce expenditure on foreign exchange through diversification of energy requirement. Focus was being given on increasing production of ethanol to increase its content in petrol to 20% from the present 5%. The world's largest hybrid energy plant (wind and solar) was coming up in Gujarat. The electric mobility sector too was being encouraged. Through these, alternative, cheap and pollution-free fuel and energy would be made available to people, he said.

22. According to the passage, which of the following could be the motive of by 'one nation, one grid'?
- (a) Government is trying to stress on the local resources to make India import free and self-producer of resources
  - (b) Synchronisation of all regional grids to help in optimal utilization of scarce natural resources
  - (c) It focuses on increasing export of natural resources to increase foreign reserve
  - (d) Integration was planned for exchange of operational surpluses amongst the regions
23. Which of the following words is opposite in meaning with "DIVERSIFICATION", as highlighted in the above passage?
- (a) distraught
  - (b) broaden
  - (c) stiffen
  - (d) alacrity

### PASSAGE - 10

**Directions:** Read the given passage and answer the following questions based on the passage. The deadly fire in an upcoming production facility at the Serum Institute of India (SII), in Pune has sent shock waves because of the key role played by the company in producing the Oxford-AstraZeneca Covishield COVID-19 vaccine. Five workers engaged in construction have perished, and there are indications that expensive equipment has been destroyed. There is understandable concern about the accident at the SII building, which is located away from the Covishield unit, as the company, reputedly the world's biggest vaccine manufacturer, is now an institution of global importance. It is scheduled to deliver several hundred million doses of Covishield to a host of countries, including less affluent nations depending on the COVAX initiative led by WHO to protect their populations and move towards normality. Such a position of indispensability for the Pune facility in the war against the pandemic casts upon India, Maharashtra and SII, the responsibility of ring-fencing vaccine production against all threats, including the one that normally gets low importance in India, which is fire safety. The initial assessment indicates that Thursday's blaze \_\_\_\_\_ [I] \_\_\_\_\_. Trapping and asphyxiating workers. It is welcome that the company has offered a solatium to the families of the victims, who included migrants from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, but the bigger task is to convince the world that critical vaccine supplies are not jeopardised by lax safety protocols.

24. Which of the following phrases will fill the blank (1) contextually and grammatically?
- (a) Is a perfect example of bureaucratic malfunctioning
  - (b) was an accident, just like the Bhopal Gas tragedy of 1984, where the accountability is still missing
  - (c) was set by some local miscreants working for rival company and they were bribed to do so
  - (d) may have been triggered by flammable materials set afire by sparks generated during construction work

### G.K/ Current Affairs

#### PASSAGE - 11

Read the following passage and answer the following questions.

The Atal Bhujal Yojana (Atal Jal), India's central sector water conservation scheme, will continue for an additional two years beyond its original 2025 end date, according to a decision made on Friday by the National Level Steering Committee (NLSC). The extension aims to make up for implementation delays due to covid-19 and to further community behaviour change initiatives. Initially launched in 2020, Atal Jal is active across 8,220 water-stressed Gram Panchayats within 80 districts of seven Indian states, including Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh. It has focused on driving community behavioural change towards conservation and smart water management. In addition to conservation efforts, the scheme also encourages innovative irrigation techniques to enhance water efficiency.

Pankaj Kumar, Secretary of the Department of Water Resources, called on the states to map drinking water sources and study their sustainability. The World Bank's Practice Manager lauded Atal Jal for its significant role in promoting water use efficiency and pledged full support for the scheme. The scheme has already seen the



adoption of various successful practices across the participating states, focusing on groundwater recharge and demand-side interventions. Atal Jal also seeks to unite various line departments working on water issues to maximize resource utilization. The scheme plans to bring 450,000 hectares of irrigated area under efficient water techniques like drip irrigation and crop diversification. The project's performances will be measured through pre-set targets, with states performing well eligible for additional funding incentives.

25. Who is the current minister of Jal Shakti?
- (a) Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat
  - (b) Shri Chirag Panchal
  - (c) Shri Ashwani J. P. Singh
  - (d) Shri Uday Choudhary
26. How many administrative blocks are there in all in the Atal Bhujal Yojana?
- (a) 350
  - (b) 235
  - (c) 300
  - (d) 229
27. When was the Atal Bhujal Yojana launched?
- (a) 25th December 2019
  - (b) 1st December 2019
  - (c) 30th November 2019
  - (d) 25th November 2019
28. How much fund was approved for Atal Bhujal Yojana?
- (a) 5500 crores
  - (b) 6000 crores
  - (c) 6200 crores
  - (d) 7200 crores
29. Which of the following states is not a part of the Atal Bhujal Yojana?
- (a) Karnataka
  - (b) Gujarat
  - (c) Orissa
  - (d) Madhya Pradesh

### PASSAGE - 12

Read the following passage and answer the following questions

German Defence Minister Boris Pistorius has presented a comprehensive roadmap for the next-generation submarine being offered to India, emphasizing plans to customize the submarine to meet specific Indian requirements. Germany has proposed a government-to government contract for the submarines, and while it may still be asked to participate in the tender for Project-751, the current offer places Germany in a favorable position against South Korea, which is also vying to supply its submarines.

Under the proposal, state-run Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Limited (MDL) and private-sector dock Larsen & Toubro (L&T) will divide the orders, with MDL handling four submarines and L&T handling two. They will collaborate with German company ThyssenKrupp Marine Systems (TKMS) for local manufacturing of a variant of the U-214 submarine in India.

The estimated cost for this project is over Rs 60,000 crore. Reliable sources have informed idrw that the German government is in the process of sharing a formal proposal with the Indian defence ministry. The proposal will include assurances from Germany on fair pricing, technology transfer, and quality.

One of the key requirements mandated by India is that the submarines be equipped with Air

Independent Propulsion (AIP) technology, which allows the submarines to remain, submerged for extended periods without the need to surface frequently for oxygen replenishment. TKMS has also agreed to transfer technology, provide training, and accommodate Indian made sensors and weapon systems in the customized U-214 submarines.

30. Who is the current chief of the Naval Staff?
- (a) Admiral Arun Prakash
  - (b) Admiral Karambir Singh
  - (c) Admiral R Hari Kumar
  - (d) Admiral Sunil Lanba
31. Identify the first Indian Navy submarine.
- (a) INS Kalvari
  - (b) INS Vikrant
  - (c) INS Arihant
  - (d) INS Arighat
32. Where was the first-of-its-kind Indian Air Force (IAF) Heritage Centre inaugurated?
- (a) Secunderabad
  - (b) Vijayawada
  - (c) Chandigarh
  - (d) Jaipur
33. Which of the following day is known as the Indian Navy Day?
- (a) 4th December
  - (b) 21st October
  - (c) 26th November
  - (d) 15th December
34. Who designed the first submarine in the world?
- (a) Cornelius van Drebel
  - (b) David Bushnell,
  - (c) John Philip Holland
  - (d) Saybrook

### **PASSAGE - 13**

Read the following passage and answer the following questions.

Based on an order from the National Green Tribunal (NGT) on a petition filed by environmentalist and political functionary Bolisetty Satyanarayana, the Kakinada district officials have begun efforts to protect mangroves. The Kakinada collector had filed a report with the NGT on the measures being taken to protect mangroves in and around Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary. The report said some persons had tried to trespass into the land. CCTV cameras were installed to prevent trespassing and encroachment, while security personnel were also provided around-the-clock.

A complaint was lodged against the culprits with police to initiate action for trespassing into the government property. The Kakinada Municipal Corporation has lifted gravel dumped by the culprits, and the site was restored to its original state. Officials put up caution boards at the entrance of the site. A trench was excavated across the approach road at the entrance of the site to prevent entry of vehicles. The corporation has also started mangrove plantation work, initially with 10,000 mangrove plants procured from the Forest Nursery of Coring through district forest officer, Kakinada. The plants were being irrigated with saline water as directed by forest department to protect them.

35. According to the Economic survey 2022-23 released by the Department of Economic affairs, what is the rank of India in terms of the forest gain?
- (a) Second
  - (b) Third
  - (c) Fourth
  - (d) Fifth
36. What is the main function of the NGT?
- (a) It provides effective and expeditious remedy in cases relating to environmental protection.
  - (b) It promotes the cleanliness of the streams and wells.
  - (c) To improve the air pollution.
  - (d) NGT has been created by the executive order of the Government.
37. How many members are present in the National Green Tribunal?
- (a) 10 Judicial members and 10 expert members.
  - (b) 15 Judicial members and 15 expert members
  - (c) 15 Judicial members and 10 expert members
  - (d) 10 Judicial members and 15 expert members
38. Identify the case which is not handled by the NGT.
- (a) Laws made by the states to protect forests and trees
  - (b) The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991
  - (c) The Biological Diversity Act, 2002
  - (d) Prevention and Control of Pollution Act, 1974
39. Identify the incorrect statement as per the NGT.
- (a) It is responsible for the decision of the plying of diesel vehicles of over fifteen years old on the roads of Delhi as illegal.
  - (b) It banned construction activities and solid waste and noise pollution in Sunderban area.
  - (c) The Orissa bench of the NGT banned construction activities and solid waste and noise pollution.
  - (d) It cancelled the clearance of coal blocks in the forests of Hasdeo-Arand situated in Chhattisgarh state.

### **PASSAGE - 14**

Read the following passage and answer the following questions

“Sustainable Green Airports Mission”, a publication on the initiatives taken up by Airports Authority of India (AAI) on sustainability, was launched on World Environment Day by Jyotiraditya Scindia, Union Minister of Civil Aviation. This booklet highlights the various initiatives taken up by AAI on sustainability and becoming carbon neutral, in line with the Panchamrit goals declared by the Prime Minister of India at COP26, said an official statement.

The objective of this booklet is to document and inform all stakeholders about the initiatives being taken by AAI, learn over time, track progress, and seek cooperation in enhancing actions towards efficient and sustainable airport operations and achieving the target of carbon neutrality.

At the launch of the booklet, Jyotiraditya Scindia appreciated the efforts and initiatives taken by the AAI to publish SUGAM which highlights AAI’s commitment towards sustainable development and concern towards climate change.

SUGAM is the first such effort showcasing the sustainability initiatives taken at AAI airports, emphasising renewable energy and energy-efficient measures. It also provides an in-depth analysis of energy performance and emission intensities across Indian airports. AAI has devised a roadmap to shift from fossil fuel-based energy to green power from renewable sources to reduce the carbon footprint. AAI has also planned to optimise energy efficiency and onsite solar capacity, and to adopt other renewable energy options to switch over its operations on 100 percent renewable energy, said authorities.

40. Who among the following is the Director General of Civil Aviation?
- (a) Padam Lal Negi
  - (b) Rubina Ali
  - (c) Sanjeev Kumar
  - (d) Vikram Dev Dutt
41. Who is the Union Minister of Civil Aviation?
- (a) Shri Naveen Patnaik
  - (b) Amit Shah
  - (c) Shri Jyotiraditya Scindia
  - (d) Dr. Virendra Kumar
42. The full form of AVSAR scheme launched by airport authority of India is?
- (a) Airport as Venue for Space Artisans of The Region
  - (b) Airport as Venue for Skilled Artisans of The Region
  - (c) Authority as Venue for Skilled Artisans of The Region
  - (d) Authority as Venue for Space Artisans of The Region
43. How many airports are managed by AAI?
- (a) 137
  - (b) 125
  - (c) 145
  - (d) 147
44. The upcoming project of the construction of Bhiwadi Greenfield International Airport being built in Rajasthan's Alwar district is constructed by?
- (a) Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor Development Corporation
  - (b) Airports Authority of India
  - (c) Both A and B
  - (d) Public entities

### **PASSAGE - 15**

Read the following passage and answer the following questions

The working group meeting is being held in Srinagar, the summer capital of the federally administrated territory, from Monday to Wednesday. This is the biggest international event organised in the region since India scrapped its special status in 2019. Over 60 delegates from G20 member countries are expected to attend the event. China, however, has said it will not attend, citing its firm opposition to holding any kind of G20 meetings in disputed territory.

The BBC has emailed India's foreign ministry for its response to China's statement. Both India and Pakistan claim Kashmir in full, but control only parts of it. The nuclear-armed neighbours have already fought two wars and a limited conflict over the region. In April, Pakistan, which is not a G20 member, had criticised India's decision to hold the meetings in Kashmir, calling it an 'irresponsible' move. India, however said, that it was 'natural' to hold G20 events and meetings in 'Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh, which are an integral and inalienable part of the country.

In 2019, the Bharatiya Janata Party-led federal government had divided the Muslim-majority state of Jammu and Kashmir to create two federally administrated territories - Jammu and Kashmir, and Ladakh. Ladakh is a disputed frontier region along the Line of Actual Control (LAC) between India and China, and both countries claim parts of it.

45. The first G20 summit was held in?
- (a) Washington DC
  - (b) India

- (c) China
- (d) Indonesia

46. The G20 summit in the year 2024 will be held in?

- (a) Canada
- (b) Brazil
- (c) Russia
- (d) Indonesia

47. The theme of the G20 summit in the year 2023 is?

- (a) One earth, one family, one future
- (b) Climate change
- (c) Achievement of Universal Health Coverage
- (d) Coordinating global action

48. Which of the following is not a member of G20 summit?

- (a) Chile
- (b) Canada
- (c) Mexico
- (d) India

49. Which of the following is not an objective of the G20 summit?

- (a) Commitment to the principles of “strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth.”
- (b) Formulating international standards for tackling pressing and critical problems
- (c) Establishing and strengthening global architecture
- (d) To unburden the loans

### **PASSAGE - 16**

Read the following passage and answer the following questions

RBI Governor Shaktikanta Das on Monday launched a financial inclusion dashboard named ‘Antardrishti’. As the name suggests, the dashboard will provide the required insight to assess and monitor the progress of financial inclusion by capturing relevant parameters, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) said in a statement.

This facility will also enable to gauge the extent of financial exclusion at granular levels across the country so that such areas can be addressed, it said. Presently, the dashboard is intended for internal use in the RBI, it said, adding it will further facilitate greater financial inclusion through a multi-stakeholder approach.

The Reserve Bank has been promoting financial inclusion through various policy initiatives.

To measure the extent of financial inclusion, it said, the central bank had constructed the Financial Inclusion (FI) Index in 2021, based on three dimensions of financial inclusion -- ‘Access’, ‘Usage’ and ‘Quality’. The FI-Index has been conceptualized as a comprehensive index incorporating details of banking, investments, insurance, postal as well as the pension sector in consultation with the government and respective sectoral regulators. The index captures information on various aspects of financial inclusion in a single value ranging between 0 and 100, where 0 represents complete financial exclusion and 100 indicates full financial inclusion.

50. What is the name of the financial inclusion dashboard launched by the RBI Governor?

- (a) Suraksha
- (b) Antardrishti
- (c) Shristi
- (d) Aankhen

51. Reserve Bank of India has recently taken a significant step by withdrawing the \_\_\_\_\_ bank notes from circulation.
- (a) Rs 200
  - (b) Rs 100
  - (c) Rs 2000
  - (d) Rs 20
52. Who was named by the Central banking, an International Economic Research Journal „the Governor of the Year for 2023“?
- (a) Bimal Jalan
  - (b) Rangarajan
  - (c) Shaktikanta Das
  - (d) Raghuram Rajan
53. When did the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) announce the launch of the „100 days 100 pays“ campaign?
- (a) March 10
  - (b) June 1
  - (c) July 12
  - (d) April 24
54. Who among the following is not the current Deputy Governor of RBI?
- (a) MK Jain
  - (b) T. Rabi Sankar
  - (c) M. Rajeshwar Rao
  - (d) Viral Acharya

## LEGAL APTITUDE

### PASSAGE - 17

Read the passage below and answer the following questions.

Cheating is considered a criminal offence under the Indian Penal Code. It is done to gain profit or advantage from another person by using some deceitful means. The person who deceives another knows for the fact that it would place the other person in an unfair situation. Cheating as an offence can be made punishable under Section 420 of the IPC. Scope of Section 415 Cheating is defined under Section 415 of the Indian Penal Code as whoever fraudulently or dishonestly deceives a person to induce that person to deliver a property to any person or to consent to retain any property.

If a person intentionally induces a person to do or omit to do any act which he would not have done if he was not deceived to do so and the act has caused harm to that person in body, mind, reputation, or property, then the person who fraudulently, dishonestly or intentionally induced the other person is said to cheat. Any dishonest concealment of facts that can deceive a person to do an act that he would not have done otherwise is also cheating within the meaning of this section. Essential Ingredients of Cheating requires · deception of any person. Fraudulently or dishonestly inducing that person to deliver any property to any person or to consent that any person shall retain any property; or · intentionally inducing a person to do or omit to do anything which he would not do or omit if he were not so deceived, and the act or omission causes or is likely to cause damage or harm to that person in body, mind, reputation or property.

Deceit– a tort arising from an untrue or false statement of facts which are made by a person, recklessly or knowingly, with an intention that it shall be acted upon by the other person, who would suffer damages as a result. Fraud – a false or untrue representation of the fact, that is made with the knowledge of its falsity or without the belief in its truth or a reckless statement that may or may not be true, with an intention to induce a person or individual to act independent of it with the result that the person acts on it and suffers damages and harm. In other words, it is a wrong act or criminal deception with an intention to result in financial or personal gain.

55. D went to a moneylender, Z, for the loan. D intentionally pledges the gold article with Z taking the loan. D knows that the article is not made of gold. After a few days, D leaves the village. Decide.
- (a) D has committed the offence of cheating
  - (b) D has committed cheating as well as fraud
  - (c) D has not committed the offence of cheating
  - (d) D has committed an act which is a culpable act an offence of cheating as well as the tort of deceit.
56. Karan is willing to buy a second-hand car in good and running condition. Laddu was advertising the sale of his car. Laddu was claiming that the car was in good condition and the car is open for inspection before purchase. Karan feels that the car is well maintained though externally painted, therefore finalize purchasing it. After a week, Karan finds that the engine of the car was in a very bad condition and require repair. Decide.
- (a) Laddu cannot be held liable for cheating as the car is a second hand one and some minor issues are bound to be there
  - (b) Laddu is liable for the offence of cheating because he should inform about all the latent and patent defects of the car to Karan
  - (c) Laddu did not have the intention to cheat Karan, therefore Laddu cannot be held liable for the offence of cheating
  - (d) Karan must amicably settle with Laddu
57. Danish was traveling from Delhi to Chandigarh, he gets stuck in traffic and was already running late due to which he was unable to purchase the ticket. On the train, a lady in a black coat asked ticket from Danish and fined him for not having a ticket. In Sonipat, the ticket checker arrived and starts checking the ticket. Danish said that he already paid the penalty to the lady ticket checker on the train but there was no lady ticket checker on the train that day. Decide.
- (a) Danish is himself a victim of cheating and therefore should not be made to pay the penalty twice
  - (b) Danish is the victim of criminal conspiracy by the actual ticket checker and the lady ticket checker
  - (c) Danish is the victim of cheating but he must pay the penalty
  - (d) The ticket checker should do his duty vigilantly therefore Danish cannot be held liable for the fault of the ticket checker
58. A wanted to be an Income Tax Officer, he planned one day to pose as an Income Tax officer and his friends as his assistants. A raided the premises of P, Q, and R by presenting himself as an income tax officer and collected all the cash and valuables from there. Decide.
- (a) A has committed the offence of robbery
  - (b) A has committed the offence of dacoity
  - (c) A has committed the offence of cheating
  - (d) A has committed the offence of trespass only
59. X sells his Konjon watch worth 10,000 for 500 rupees because he needs money. Y, the neighbor brought that watch from him. Further, Y realise that it was not a branded watch. He bought only for 100 rupees which X brought from Chor Bazaar. Decide.
- (a) X has committed no offence because he needs money
  - (b) X has committed a criminal breach of trust because he has taken money in excess of price.
  - (c) X has committed a trademark violation because his watch is a copy of a huge brand.
  - (d) X has committed the offence of cheating because he presented it as an original watch but it was a duplicate watch.

### PASSAGE - 18

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions

The Contract should be performed by the promisor himself. However, in certain cases, it can also be performed by his agents or legal representatives. It all depends upon the intention of the parties. Normally a contract can be performed by the following persons.

1. Promisor himself: If from the nature of the contract it appears that it was the intention of the parties that the

promise should be performed by the promisor himself, such promise must be performed by the promisor. This usually applies to contracts involving personal skill, task, or artwork.

2. Promisor or his Agent: Where the contract does not involve the personal skill of the promisor, the contract could be performed by the promisor himself or by any competent person employed by him for the purpose,
  3. Legal Representatives: The contracts which do not involve any personal skill or taste, may be performed by his legal representative after the death of the promisor.
  4. Third Person: In some cases, a contract may be performed by a third person provided the promisee accepts the arrangement. According to Section 41 of the Indian Contract Act, once the promisee accepts the performance from a third person, he cannot compel the promisor to perform the contract again.
  5. Performance of Joint Promises: According to section 42 of the Indian Contract Act, when two or more persons have made a joint promise, the joint promisors must fulfill the promise jointly during their lifetime. And if any one of them dies, then his legal representatives and survivors must jointly fulfill the promise. Section 43 of the Indian Contract Act further provides that unless a contrary intention appears from the contract, each joint promisor may compel every other joint promisor to contribute equally to the performance of the promise. If any joint promisor makes a default in such contribution, the remaining joint promisors must bear the loss arising from such default in equal shares.
60. Aman received a box of chocolates from Basant and promised to pay Rupees 5000. Later on, A becomes bankrupt. Chetan who is a friend of Aman pays rupees 1000 to Basant on behalf of Aman. Aman is not aware of such a transaction. In civil court, insolvency proceedings have started against Aman. Meanwhile, Basant has also applied for a recovery of 5000 rupees. Decide.
- (a) Basant is entitled to recover the amount of 5000 from Aman.
  - (b) Basant is entitled to recover the amount of 4000 from Aman.
  - (c) Chetan is entitled to recover the amount of 1000 from Basant.
  - (d) Basant cannot recover any amount from Aman as he has become insolvent.
61. K promises to paint a picture for L on a certain day, at a certain price. K dies before the day of the contract. Decide.
- (a) The contract can be enforced by K's representative
  - (b) The contract can be enforced by L
  - (c) The contract can be enforced either by K's representation or by L
  - (d) The contract cannot be enforced either by K's representative, or L
62. Rohan has agreed to manage the catering services during the marriage of Sohan's son Ramu. On the day of marriage, Rohan felt ill and sent his manager to the management of catering services. Ramu happily gets married to Tina and people appreciated the food and decoration of the event. When Rohan asked Sohan for the remaining amount, he denied it because Rohan himself had not managed so it is a breach. Decide.
- (a) Rohan is not entitled to get the remaining amount due to a breach of contract.
  - (b) Rohan is entitled to sue Sohan for the remaining amount.
  - (c) Rohan is entitled to sue Ramu because it was his marriage.
  - (d) Instead of Rohan, his manager can only sue Sohan for the breach.
63. D agreed to deliver goods to E, on 12 April 2022, on payment of Rs. 20,000. D dies before the decided day. E contacted D's legal representatives but he refused to deliver the said goods. Decide.
- (a) D's legal representative will not be liable to deliver goods because he is not the party to the contract
  - (b) D's legal representative will be liable because he is constructively made a party to the contract
  - (c) The contract is discharged upon the death of D and hence nobody is bound by the contractual obligation
  - (d) The transaction is not covered under the Indian Contract Act
64. A, B, and C jointly take a loan from D amounting to Rs. 30,000. C is compelled to pay the whole of the amount, A is insolvent but his assets are sufficient to pay one-half of his debts. Now, how much amount is C entitled to recover from A and B. Decide.
- (a) C is entitled to receive Rs. 5000 from A's estate and 12,500 from B.
  - (b) C is entitled to receive Rs. 10,000 from A's estate and A by any means and Rs. 10,000 from B



- (c) C is entitled to receive Rs. 20000 from A's estate only
- (d) C is entitled to receive Rs. 20000 from B only as A is insolvent

### PASSAGE - 19

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions

In most cases, the words and Consideration mean the same thing. But in some cases, they may be different. For example, where money is borrowed for the marriage of a minor, the consideration for the contract is the loan and the object is the marriage. An agreement will not be enforceable if its object or consideration is unlawful. According to Section 23 of the Indian Contract Act, the consideration and the object of an agreement are unlawful in the following cases: If it is forbidden by law: If the object or the consideration of an agreement is the doing of an act forbidden by law, the agreement is void. An act or an undertaking is forbidden by law when it is punishable by the criminal law of the country or when it is prohibited by special legislation derived from the legislature. If it defeats the provisions of any law: If it is of such a nature that if permitted, it would defeat the provisions of any law. In other words, if the object or the consideration of an agreement is of such a nature that, though not directly forbidden by law, it would defeat the provisions of the law, the agreement is void

If it is fraudulent: An agreement to defraud others is void. If the Court regards it as immoral or opposed to public policy: An agreement whose object or consideration is immoral or is opposed to the public policy, is Considered void. It is well settled that if several distinct promises are made for the same lawful consideration, and one or more of them be such as the law will not enforce, that will not of itself prevent the rest from being enforceable. The test is whether a distinct consideration that is wholly lawful can be found for the promise called in question.

According to Justice Wiles, the general rule is that, where you cannot sever the illegal from the legal part of a covenant, the contract is altogether void; but where you can sever them, whether the illegal be created by statute or by the common law, you may reject the bad part and retain the good.

65. B and his friends robbed some money and goods and decide to divide their goods and amount equally. B and C took all the amount with them and ran away. D one of the member of their gang has got nothing from the robbery. D wants to take legal action against B and C. Decide.
- (a) D can file suit for the breach of contract against B and C
  - (b) D can file a criminal suit against B and C, for cheating
  - (c) D can file both criminal and civil suits against B and C and get separate reliefs
  - (d) D can't do anything
66. B and his friends committed theft at night in a neighborhood. A filed a police complaint and police arrested B and his friends within seven days. B and his friends offer to return all the goods and pay Rs. 50,000 jointly to compensate A if A promises to withdraw a criminal complaint that he has filed against B for theft. A accepts their offer. Decide.
- (a) The object is unlawful but the consideration is lawful, ultimately the contract is void
  - (b) The object is lawful but the consideration is unlawful, so the contract is valid
  - (c) Both the object and consideration are lawful, so the contract is valid
  - (d) Both object and consideration are unlawful, so the contract is void
67. A is an illiterate farmer, who wants to marry her daughter B, he took a loan amounting to Rs. 2,00,000 at an interest of 33% p.a. from C a money-lender of his village, and signed a bond. One of the terms of a bond is as follows:- If A failed to pay the principal amount along with interest at the end of three years, C can take possession of A's land to sell that land for recovery of the loan amount given by him. Decide.
- (a) The bond is valid because it fulfills all the essential elements of the contract
  - (b) The bond is valid because this is a type of loan contract.
  - (c) The bond is invalid because it is causing injury to A's property
  - (d) The bond is invalid because A is illiterate and his sign has no legal sanctity

68. A wants to marry her minor daughter B for which, he takes a loan amounting to Rs. 1,00,000 at an interest of 12 % p.a. from C a money-lender of his village, and signed a bond. The bond consists of the following information If A failed to pay the principal amount along with interest at the end of three years, C can take possession of A's land, or sell that land for recovery of such amount. Decide?
- (a) The bond is valid because it fulfills all the essential elements of the contract
  - (b) The bond is valid because this is the type of loan contract.
  - (c) The bond is invalid because the object of the contract is illegal
  - (d) The bond is invalid because A is illiterate and his sign has no legal sanctity
69. A agreed to pay 50,000 to B, clerk of the electricity department to decrease the bill amount from Rs. 50,000 to 10,000. B decreased the amount to 11,000 instead of 10,000. A has denied paying Rs 50,000 to B. B wants to recover the amount from A. Decide
- (a) A can recover the amount, on the grounds of breach of contract.
  - (b) A cannot recover the amount, it is an oral contract other than a written Contract.
  - (c) A can recover Rs.50,000 by filing a recovery suit.
  - (d) A cannot recover Rs.50,000 because the object is not lawful.

### PASSAGE - 20

Read the following passage and answer the following questions.

The man and woman involved in the case were married on April 17, 1992. The wife later sought dissolution of the marriage on the grounds of cruelty and desertion, and in 2015, the Nanded court granted the divorce. The husband then filed a plea before a lower court for a grant of permanent alimony from the wife of Rs 15,000 per month. The husband contended that he did not have any source of income while the wife had acquired educational qualifications of MA, BEd and was working at a school.

The lower court, in 2017, ordered the woman to pay "Rs 3,000 per month as maintenance pendent lite from the date of application till disposal of the petition" to the husband. A similar order was passed in 2019, directing the headmaster of the school to "deduct Rs 5,000 from the monthly salary of wife and send the amount to the court" as arrears after she refused to pay her husband. Both orders were challenged by the woman in a writ petition before the bench of Justice Bharati Dangre. Justice Dangre said that the application for interim maintenance filed by the husband under Section 24 of the Hindu Marriage Act of 1955 has been rightly entertained by the Judge and the husband has been held entitled to interim maintenance while the proceedings under Section 25 are pending.

The Aurangabad bench of the Bombay High Court has refused to intervene in the orders passed by the Nanded court directing a school teacher to pay alimony to her ex-husband, who claims to have no means of income. Section 25 of the Act states that the court can order the non-applicant to pay maintenance to the applicant in the form of a lump sum or monthly amount for his or her lifetime. Section 24 deals with maintenance pendente lite and expenses of proceedings.

70. D get married to F. F was an interior designer before the marriage and D is a senior clerk at KBI Bank and owns agricultural land in his village. F has to leave her profession due to family responsibilities and started living as a housewife. After 2 years of marriage, F came to know that D, her husband was in a relationship with another woman before the marriage, F filed a suit for divorce and alimony. Decide.
- Statement 1: The court can provide the decree of divorce to D on the grounds of adultery and suppressing the material facts.
- Statement 2: The court cannot provide alimony to F but can allow reimbursement of legal expenses only.
- (a) Statement 1 is correct and Statement 2 is the correct explanation of 1.
  - (b) Statements 1 and 2 both are correct but 2 is not the correct explanation of 1
  - (c) Statement 1 is correct but statement 2 is incorrect.
  - (d) Statement 1 and statement 2 both are incorrect

71. Choose the incorrect statement.
- (a) Alimony is right, available under sections 24 and 25 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
  - (b) Alimony can be a lump sum amount or paid on an installment basis.
  - (c) Alimony is available for wives only.
  - (d) The amount of alimony depends upon the discretion of the court.
72. Sanjay married Shalini. Sanjay owns a restaurant. During the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, Sanjay suffered losses in his restaurant business and his financial position started deteriorating. Shalini doubted that there was another woman in his life of Sanjay, and due to her, he is spending mindlessly. Due to this, the couple used to quarrel daily. Sanjay filed a petition of divorce against Shalini. Decide.
- (a) Shalini can ask for permanent maintenance and a separate residence
  - (b) Shalini can ask for interim maintenance till the Court finalize the divorce decree
  - (c) Shalini can ask for pendent lite expenses while living with Sanjay under the same roof
  - (d) All the remedies (a), (b), and (c) available to Shalini
73. Choose the correct option:
- Statement 1: In some cases, husbands are also entitled to alimony and they can also claim maintenance under Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act.
- Statement 2: According to section 25 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, the court can grant permanent alimony either in a lump-sum amount or on a periodical basis. It depends upon the facts and circumstances of each case.
- (a) Explanation 1 is correct but statement 2 is incorrect.
  - (b) Explanation 2 is correct but statement 1 is incorrect.
  - (c) Both 1 and 2 are correct.
  - (d) None of the statements is correct.
74. Decide the correct statement.
- (a) Section 24 of the Hindu Marriage Act provides for pendent lite maintenance but it is only granted in case of divorce petitions and annulment of marriage.
  - (b) Section 25 of the Hindu Marriage Act deals with interim alimony.
  - (c) The court cannot grant childcare alimony to the wife if the wife is a minor.
  - (d) Section 24 and Section 25 are gender-neutral.

### **PASSAGE - 21**

Read the passage and answer the following conditions

Some agreements are just harmful to society. They are against public policy. Some such agreements are Agreements in restraint of marriage, trade, or legal proceedings. These agreements are expressly declared to be void in the Indian Contract Act in Sections 26, 27, and 28 respectively. According to section 26 of the Indian Contract Act, all agreements in restraint of marriage except that of a minor are void. Romans were the first to delegitimize agreements that were in restraint of marriage. The basis of making agreements in restraint of marriage void is that marriage is a sacrament and nothing should interfere with the institution of marriage, not even contracts. The idea behind this provision is to not snatch away the personal right of every individual to marry someone of their own choice. It is important to note here that according to the section, agreements in restraint of marriage of a minor are not void.

Agreement in restraint of trade is void under Section 27 of the Act. That is, any agreement that debars one person from starting or continuing his trade or profession, in return for some consideration is void. Therefore, any agreement stopping a person from trading in the manner he likes or wherever he likes, on an agreement with another party, in which the other party benefits from him stopping his trade or profession, will be called an agreement in restraint of trade. Apart from two exceptions, which we will discuss below, all agreements in restraint of trade are void. The two exceptions lie in the Sale of Goodwill and Partnership Act.

The background for delegitimizing an agreement in restraint of trade lies in the history of conflict between free markets and the freedom of contracts. Ensuring freedom to the contract would mean legitimizing agreements in

restraint of trade, which would result in parties agreeing to curb competition. Under the common law, the current position is derived from the case of Nordenfolt v Maxim Nordenfolt Guns and Ammunition Co Ltd. Any agreement between the two parties that debars either or both of them from going to a court of law in case of non-compliance with the contract is a void agreement. Section 28 of the Indian Contract Act says that any agreement that restricts an aggrieved party from enforcing his rights to approach a relevant court or tribunal in case of a breach of contract or limits the time within which he may do so, is a void agreement. It further says any agreement that extinguishes the rights of any party or discharges either of the parties from liability is a void agreement.

75. Rahul agreed to pay the amount of Rs. 50,000 if Nikita would not marry Ankur, in case she gets married to Ankur then the marriage will become void. Nikita agreed and received such an amount from Rahul. One month later, Nikita married Ankur. Rahul sued Nikita for the breach of contract. Decide.
- (a) Rahul can recover Rs 50,000 for the breach of the contract
  - (b) Nikita's marriage would be void as per the agreement.
  - (c) When Nikita returns the amount to Rahul then her marriage becomes valid
  - (d) Rahul can't recover an amount from Nikita and his marriage is also valid.
76. B and C both are co-widows of A. B and C both mutually agreed that if any one of them remarried then in such case she would forfeit her share in the deceased husband's property. Decide.
- (a) The agreement is restrained to legal proceedings since void
  - (b) The agreement is opposed to public policy since void.
  - (c) The agreement is valid
  - (d) The agreement is not valid due to a lack of consideration
77. Vishal opened a law entrance exam coaching institute in Hauz Khas. A person Sandesh is planning to open coaching in the same locality. Due to the fear of competition, Vishal offers Sandesh not to open the coaching center in that area for the next 2 years in consideration of Rs. 10,000 per month. Sandesh agreed and started receiving such an amount every month from Vishal. Vishal has stopped making payments after one year. Sandesh wants to sue Vishal for non-payment of the amount. Decide.
- (a) Sandesh can sue for non-payment of the amount.
  - (b) Vishal would be held liable for breach of contract
  - (c) Sandesh cannot recover an amount from Vishal, the agreement is void
  - (d) Sandesh has to file the criminal suit
78. Pari and Lacy are two similar snack manufacturing companies in the locality of Yamuna Nagar. The owner of both factories came into a partnership agreement that only one factory would manufacture at a time alternatively, and profit would be shared equally. Decide the validity of the agreement.
- (a) The agreement is restrained to business or trade, it is void
  - (b) The agreement is covered under the partnership act, not under Contract Act
  - (c) The agreement is prohibited under the competition act
  - (d) The agreement is valid
79. A has insured B's bike for the amount of Rs 10000 in case of an accident, the compensation claim must be filed within 6 months from the date of the accident. After 6 months insurance company shall not be liable to compensate for any loss. Decide.
- (a) The agreement is void it is a restraint to the legal proceedings.
  - (b) The agreement is not covered under section 28 of the Indian Contract Act.
  - (c) The agreement is valid.
  - (d) The agreement is voidable at the option of the aggrieved party.

### **PASSAGE - 22**

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.

An assault is an attempt or a threat to do corporal hurt to another, coupled with an apparent present ability and intention to do the act. Actual contact isn't necessary for an assault, though it's during a battery. But it's not every

threat when there's no actual personal violence that constitutes an assault; there must, in altogether cases, be the means of carrying the threat into effect.

Any gesture calculated to excite within the party threatened an inexpensive apprehension that the party threatening intends immediately to supply violence, or, within the language of the Indian Penal Code is „about to use criminal force“ to the person threatened, constitute, if including a gifted ability to hold such intention in execution, an assault in law. The intention as well as the act makes an assault. Therefore, if one strikes another upon the hand, arm, or breast in discourse, it is no assault, there being no intention to assault; but if one, intending to assault, strikes at another and misses him, this is often an assault; so if he holds up his hand against another during a threatening manner, and says nothing, it is an assault.

A Battery is the intentional and direct application of any physical force to the person of another. It is the actual striking of another person, or touching him in a rude, angry, revengeful, or insolent manner. A battery includes an assault which is briefly stated as an overt act evidencing an instantaneous intention to commit A battery. It is mainly distinguishable from an assault within the incontrovertible fact that physical contact is important to accomplish it. It cannot mean merely an injury inflicted by an instrument held within the hand, but it includes all cases where a celebration is struck by any missile thrown by another. False imprisonment may be a total restraint of the freedom of an individual, for, however, a short time, without a lawful excuse. The word “false” means wrong or erroneous. It is a tort of strict liability and therefore the plaintiff has to not prove fault on the part of the defendant.

To constitute these wrongs two things are necessary:

- (1) The total restraint of the liberty of the person: The detention of the person may be either actual or physical and constructive, i.e., by mere show of authority.
- (2) The detention must be unlawful. The period that the detention continues is immaterial. But it must not be lawful. If one compels another to stay in a given place against his will, he imprisons that other just as much as if he locked him up in a room; compelling a person to travel during a given direction against his will may amount to imprisonment.

80. A and B joined CLAT coaching. One day when A was about to sit on the chair, B removes the chair due to which A fell on the ground. Children around started laughing and A felt lot of embarrassment. Decide.

- (a) B is held liable for assault
- (b) B is held liable for battery
- (c) B is held liable for an attempt to murder
- (d) B cannot be held liable as it was just a healthy prank

81. A and B start quarreling on the road for some amount of money. B points his empty pistol at A. Whether B is liable for any offense? Decide.

- (a) B is held liable for Assault
- (b) B is held liable for battery
- (c) B is held liable for defamation
- (d) B had just done a joke with A

82. Amair always teases Vedant while playing in the park. One day Vedant comes to the park with his dog and unleashes his dog towards Amair. The dog starts barking at Aamir but the dog has not even touched Amair.

Statement 1: The act of Vedant is an assault.

Statement 2: The act of Vedant becomes battery only when the dog causes injuries to Amair.

Decide which statement is correct.

- (a) Statement 1 is correct only
- (b) Statement 2 is correct only
- (c) Both statements are correct
- (d) None of the statements is correct.

83. K is planning a party for New Year's Eve. L the brother of K, envies his brother and locks him in his room from the inside. When both the brothers were inside and L throws the key outside the room by the window. Both the brothers got locked inside. K failed to attend the party. Decide.
- (a) The L is liable for false imprisonment
  - (b) L is not liable for false imprisonment because L was also inside the room.
  - (c) This is not an act of false imprisonment because K is inside his room
  - (d) This is an act of battery
84. Simran hires a taxi to Chandigarh from Ambala. Before approaching Chandigarh, the taxi driver increased the speed of the car and made a turn towards Shimla, and stopped on some outskirts of Shimla. Decide.
- (a) The act of a taxi driver is an assault
  - (b) The act of a taxi driver is a battery
  - (c) The act of a taxi driver is false imprisonment
  - (d) The act of taxi driver is kidnapping

## LOGICAL REASONING

### PASSAGE - 23

There is much talk of the negative impacts like global warming, pollution and extinction of some species caused by human activity. There is another systemic collapse to be added to this list. Researchers are just beginning to realize that the consequences of the digital revolution for humans are no less than that of climate change. The digital revolution can be compared with the building of railroads and interstate highways in the revolution it brought about. All these new technologies made it possible for people to connect much more easily. The digital revolution has made it possible to share one's views with anyone, anywhere and at any time. One is able to reach large audiences instantly: The information ecosystem is a product of recent times and has grown swiftly, and has the potential to spread harm all across humanity even faster than its rate of growth. This is visible in the viral spread of misinformation, deliberately falsified news, and in the simple lack of any responsibility and verifiability. The intentional corruption of the information ecosystem on which modern civilization depends has consequences beyond imagination. It is now possible for anyone to be a propagandist or a hatemonger. Intentional misinformation even affects the results of supposedly democratic elections. Another problem is the dependence on advertisers for revenue, which leads to a bias in news dissemination. Some news organizations ask for donations from their readers so they can afford to not ask advertisers to subsidise them. Just as ethical corporate fund projects for reducing the negative impact on the ecosystem, they might think of putting aside a budget to fund an ethical information ecosystem

85. Which of the following could be an example of lack of any responsibility and verifiability, as described by the author?
- (a) Reema to forwarded to Ajit a video from Keshav showing him cooking tandoori chicken.
  - (b) Subhash being unable to reach the minister, stated in the article that confirmation of the scheme was awaited.
  - (c) Rajesh forwarded to Hemant's friends a video he came across on the net of a boy who looked like Hemant, shoplifting
  - (d) Meher blocked her friend who sent her videos about a particular politician.
86. Which of the following is the author of the passage above least likely to agree with?
- (a) People take all broadcasts with a pinch of salt.
  - (b) It is easy for any rational person to distinguish between the truth and falsehood.
  - (c) The administration is ever vigilant about the spread of hate messages.
  - (d) It is not possible to fool people all the time.

87. Which of the following is the author of the passage above most likely to agree with?
- (a) Unethical use of the information ecosystem is harming only the urban people as rural people do not have any need for information.
  - (b) People have the choice to not access information, so the sender is not to be blamed.
  - (c) Humans will not intentionally mislead another.
  - (d) Those who are proved to have uploaded false information should be punished.
88. The author describes creative solutions for a more ethical information ecosystem; which of the following is such a solution?
- (a) A website asks for donations for flood relief.
  - (b) Newspapers should hire staff from amongst their readers.
  - (c) The staff of TV channel put in two hours of unpaid work per week to research the truth about racial violence.
  - (d) A website organizes an essay contest on the topic 'child abuse'.
89. Which of the following is an example of unethical use of the information ecosystem, as described in the passage above?
- (a) Many coaching institutes offered free online classes during the lockdown.
  - (b) A reporter based his report on mob violence on facts as narrated by four of his friends from that locality
  - (c) People were asked to fill out a form giving some details about their preferences and based on a random draw, one participant would get a gift from the organizers, Jhakajhak soap company.
  - (d) Jagatbandhu Industries put in an ad in the paper stating that they were the manufacturers of the strongest iron rods in the country.

#### **PASSAGE - 24**

All over Japan, including in Tokyo, the cherry tree break in to fat pink and white cherry blossoms in the months of March and April, heralding the arrival of spring. Japanese people flock in millions to spend an hour or two eating and drinking under the sakura trees. This is a tradition so old that it finds place in a tenth-century work "The Tale of Genji" which is believed by some to be the world's first novel. This year however, people flocking together posed a grave danger of the spreading the coronavirus rapidly. Japanese authorities advised the people to avoid public gatherings but this advice went unheeded. A three-day weekend just at the time of the blossoms and the wonderful weather was too much to resist, and this year, as in the past, the blossoming of the cherry tree was celebrated.

In the beginning of February, Japan had the largest number of covid infections-after China-but the spread seems to have been controlled since then, and in the beginning of March was much less than in countries like Britain or Italy. The reason for this is not determined The Japanese government did not resort to any draconian measures. The most they did was close down schools. One possible reason could be that the Japanese are naturally inclined to believe in public hygiene. In fact, when it first became known that the virus is so infectious, the Japanese shed their natural reserve and there are reports of panic buying and street fighting over hand- sanitisers and surgical facemasks. Another possible reason for the low spread could be the Japanese way of greeting with bows and not handshakes. This reduces contact and limits the spread of the virus.

90. Which of the following forms one of the premises for the author's argument that Japan was able to control the spread of Coronavirus because of the lofty standards of public hygiene practiced by the Japanese?
- (a) The Japanese followed the directive of the government to not attend gatherings to eat and drink publicly.
  - (b) The Japanese did not flock to cherry blossom parties this year because being in a crowded public place could compromise hygiene standards
  - (c) When the Japanese people first heard about the disease they abandoned self-control and fought with each other to buy sanitisers and masks.
  - (d) Being very particular about public hygiene, the Japanese only flock together in spring when the weather is bright.

91. Which of the following is most likely to be true had the Japanese not been culturally conditioned to greet each other with bows?
- (a) The Japanese would have greeted each other with handshakes.
  - (b) Japan may have had a wider spread of Coronavirus.
  - (c) The Japanese would have bought even more sanitisers than they did because they would have had to wash hands more frequently.
  - (d) The government would not have been able to duck the draconian measures taken in other countries.
92. Which of the following can we infer from the passage above?
- (a) The Japanese frown upon the practice of shaking hands to greet people.
  - (b) The Japanese government is usually hesitant about imposing draconian measures as taken in China and other countries.
  - (c) The Japanese people are extremely selfish and are prone to brawls in the street over items that might be in shortage.
  - (d) Though the Japanese have a lofty sense of public hygiene, they cannot resist the combination of falling sakura petals and bright sunshine and flock in millions to witness this
93. Which of the following solutions, if employed by the Japanese government, would have been most effective in preventing the panic buying caused by the first reports regarding Coronavirus?
- (a) Not informing the public about the effectiveness of hand sanitisers in fighting the
  - (b) Ensuring a sufficient supply of sanitisers and masks, combined with a cap on the disease number of each item that could be purchased per person.
  - (c) Imposing a curfew on the streets so public gatherings could be prevented, and thus public brawls.
  - (d) Informing people that since the happy days of the cherry blossom blossoming were barely a month away, they should not fight in the streets
94. Which of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
- (a) The Japanese have not only effectively managed to limit the spread of the Coronavirus but also to hold on to the enthusiasm to celebrate the flowering of the cherry blossom.
  - (b) This year too saw the Japanese flocking to parks to eat and drink under the falling sakura petals in a ritual they have followed since the tenth century.
  - (c) There were brawls in the streets of Japan and panic buying when the news regarding the Coronavirus first became known but the Japanese controlled the spread of the disease very effectively.
  - (d) Bowing to people instead of shaking hands or hugging is a much more hygienic method of greeting, and is effective in limiting the spread of infectious diseases

### **PASSAGE - 25**

Philosophers, politicians and astronomers have been vocal in their warnings that we humans must cherish this planet that we live on. Our world is but a pale blue dot in the vastness of the universe but as Carl Sagan has put it, all things valued by humans exist here and only here and it is our responsibility to preserve and cherish this pale blue dot. The insignificance of our planet in relation to the universe, should make us realize the absurdity and futility of drawing national boundaries and dividing people into nations. Mankind should live as one and be responsible for looking after each other, and cherishing our common home. It is the only home that we know. This will probably always remain true in spite of the fact that astronomers are discovering new planets even outside our solar system, and if we destroy this planet, we shall have nowhere to go, nowhere to live. We exist on this dot as complicated yet ephemeral compounds of carbon and water, which after a short stint at 'life' break down into the constituent elements. However, neither this ephemeral nature of life nor even the minuteness of our planet means that we should stop caring about either ourselves or the planet. In fact, the philosopher Russell has said that man needs to come face to face with the reality of the insignificance of his existence. He needs to shed the illusion that the world has been created for his sake, that he is the centre of existence and that a powerful yet benevolent creator watches over his every move and protects him. Russel says in his book 'Dreams and Facts' that a man who does not dare to accept his own littleness can never achieve the full extent of that of which he is capable.



95. Why does Sagan say that it is our responsibility to preserve and cherish the pale blue dot?
- (a) Because it needs to be taken care of as it is so small.
  - (b) Because the other planets now being discovered may be more powerful.
  - (c) Because all that man holds valuable exists on it alone.
  - (d) Because our powerful creator has given us this responsibility.
96. Which of the following is not an example of the important responsibility that applies to man?
- (a) Being kind to other human beings.
  - (b) Discovering other planets outside our solar system.
  - (c) Taking care of the only home we have known.
  - (d) Not wrecking the pale blue dot.
97. Which of the following is similar to the reason that Russel gave for his claim that man must accept that he is little?
- (a) Unless humans face up to how much destruction they are causing to our planet, they will not change their destructive habits.
  - (b) The nuclear bomb made humans realize the power of the miniscule neutron.
  - (c) Unless Shantanu realizes that he faces tough competition, he will not put in his best effort.
  - (d) Though much taller than his wife, Tim realized that he must admit that he was no match for her.
98. Which of the following can be inferred from the author's statement, 'This will probably always remain true in spite of the fact that astronomers are discovering new planets even outside our solar system'.
- (a) The planets being discovered might provide a new home for us.
  - (b) The author agrees with Al Gore about not dividing man into nationalities.
  - (c) No planet other than the Earth had been discovered within the solar system when this passage was written.
  - (d) The planets outside our solar system may not be inhabitable by man.
99. Who amongst the following is a responsible person if being responsible means being kind to fellow human beings and caring for planet Earth?
- (a) Dinesh who supplements his pocket money by watering his neighbour's garden.
  - (b) Offers Shireen who to water her neighbour's garden while she is in hospital.
  - (c) Rukmini who drives her disabled neighbour to the doctor's every Saturday even though her car is very old and has a defective exhaust.
  - (d) Shalini who took her own old clothes for re-cycling bit not her neighbour's as she did not belong to her community.

### **PASSAGE - 26**

Since we have been in lockdown, technology has been our savior. We have been attending school, managing office work, chatting with friends-all on video calls. Even senior citizens are connecting to their grandchildren via video chats. However, many report that these calls are extremely tiring. Why should listening to a lecture on video or attending a corporate meeting in the form of a conference call be more tiring than when done face to face? Experts in the field suggest that this may be because one needs to focus more in a video call than in a face to face chat. We automatically and instinctively read facial expressions, analyze the tone and pitch of the voice, and body language when face to face but when online these need conscious attention.

This consumes a lot of energy. In a face to face conversation, pauses are natural but one feels pressurized to keep talking continuously when online. A pause also makes one anxious that there is some problem with the technology. Even when chatting online with friends one is not relaxed. Even short delays makes a person feel that the person on the other side is inattentive or unfriendly. Being on camera also makes one feel that one is being watched. There is also an apprehension that the other person or the service provider is recording the conversation, and this is a source of uneasiness as one would have to be on guard about each spoken word.

100. What is the author's main point in the passage above?
- (a) When on a video call, people are conscious of being watched and feel pressurized to talk without pauses.
  - (b) Working and socializing via video calling during lockdown is causing anxiety and exhaustion.
  - (c) Working or socializing via video calling is not efficient.
  - (d) Without video calling working and socializing would have been difficult during lockdown but there would have been less stress.
101. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's argument in the passage above?
- (a) Anxiety about job security being experienced by people is the reason for stress and exhaustion, not video calling.
  - (b) Without video calling technology, no work would have been done during lockdown.
  - (c) Video calling, whether conferences calls or private chats, has made work and social life easy for corporate workers with colleagues, clients and also friends all over the world.
  - (d) Not all people have computers or are computer literate, so not everybody has been able to work and socialize.
102. Which of the following can be inferred from the author's arguments in the passage above?
- (a) People learnt how to use video calling facilities after the lockdown,
  - (b) People are anxious and exhausted when faced with new technology.
  - (c) Before the lockdown, no work was done via video calling.
  - (d) People of all ages from school children to senior citizens know how to communicate on video calls.
103. If the author's arguments in the passage above are true, which of the following is also likely to be true?
- (a) Most people are not really comfortable communicating on video calling.
  - (b) Children are quicker than senior citizens to learn how to use technology.
  - (c) The author is not comfortable with video calling.
  - (d) One cannot read body language while on a video call.
104. Which of the following if true, could be a reason why "technology has been our savior" despite the limitations identified by the author in the passage above?
- (a) Anything new seems difficult at first.
  - (b) Even though there are difficulties in using video technology, people have learnt to use it.
  - (c) People would have totally disconnected, unproductive and depressed during the lockdown.
  - (d) Technological advances are the only way forward.

### **PASSAGE - 27**

Who are the Sindhi people? The people of the basin of the river Sindh or Sindhu, the name for the Indus River in ancient Sanskrit. Today Sindh lies in present day Pakistan. Sindhu became Hindu in Persian through the Iranian switch of sound from s to h. Thus, the term 'Hindustan' is 'the land beyond the Indus' Quite a few Sindhi names have the sound 'ani' at the end, but the reverse is not always true. And it is not true that all Sindhis are traders. There are famous Sindhi politicians, doctors and engineers in India and in Pakistan, in India there was Acharya JB Kriplani, the politician. In Pakistan, an esteemed Sindhi is the Magsaysay Award-winning renal transplant surgeon Syed Adibul Hasan Rizvi, who is the founder of the Sindh Institute of Urology and Transplantation, with branches spread all over Pakistan. The most famous child of Sindh of all time, however, is a girl. She has no name, her date of birth is not known, neither is her religion. But her nationality is. She is Indian! She is a bronze statuette of a girl hardly 10.5 cms tall and is described as the Dancing Girl of Mohenjodaro. She was discovered by the British archaeologist, Ernest Mackay, in Mohenjo-daro, Sind, in 1926, and is nearly 5,000 year old. She is known by a number though, in the museum where she is housed, the Indian National Museum Sindh is now a province in Pakistan. Today, India's Constitution cannot have Sindh in its First Schedule that lists our states, and the language Sindhi has been placed in the Eighth Schedule that lists the languages of India through an amendment- the Constitution (Twenty-first Amendment) Act of 1967. So what does being Sindhi in India mean? To be Sindhi is not to identify with a state in the present. Rather it is about having been descended from one of the greatest civilizations

humanity has known, the Indus Valley Civilization cradled in the basin of that river. Rabindranath Tagore's great song from which has emerged our amazing national anthem lists regions, including the Ferritory of Sindh. People have raised objections about India's national anthem including in its regions Sindh, which is no longer in India. Maps have to be literal, not hearts. The Sindh in our anthem, post-Partition, is not a province but a memory of one.

105. Based on the passage above, which of the following is the author most likely to disagree with?
- (a) The petition that the name Hindustan should be changed to Sindhustan as it is a derivative of Sindhu.
  - (b) Rabindranath Tagore should not have put Sindh in the national anthem.
  - (c) Since the Dancing Girl of Mohenjodaro was discovered in an area which is Pakistani, she should be displayed in the Pakistan national museum.
  - (d) Sindhi is a language of Pakistan more than that of India because Sindh is in Pakistan.
106. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's defence of including Sindh in our national anthem?
- (a) Pakistan mentions Kashmir in its national anthem
  - (b) If Sindh is mentioned, so must Bangladesh be.
  - (c) There are very few Sindhis in India now.
  - (d) Either all states should be mentioned, or none.
107. Which of the following most accurately represents the author's main point in the passage above?
- (a) Indian Sindhis are proud of their country but are more proud of their ancestry,
  - (b) The inclusion of Sindh in the Indian national is proof of India's tribute to a land that gave her name, Hindustan,
  - (c) Sindhis belong to both India and Pakistan.
  - (d) Though Sindh is now part of Pakistan, it is part of Indian heritage and its memory is cherished.
108. Which of the following can be inferred from the author's arguments in the passage?
- (a) Rabindranath mentions only his favourite states in the national anthem.
  - (b) At the time of partition, though Sindh was mentioned in the national anthem, Sindhi was not listed as an Indian language in the Indian Constitution.
  - (c) Indian Sindhis long to go back to Sindh, their ancestral
  - (d) India would like to have Sindh as one of its states

## NUMERIC APTITUDE

**Direction: (109-113):** Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

In a school having 1600 students, boys and girls are in the ratio 9:15. The students read History, Geography or both the subjects. 22% of the girls read only Geography. 12% of the boys read only History. 24% of the total students read only History and the number of boys reading both the subjects is six times the number of boys reading only History

109. The number of girls reading only Geography is approximately what percent of the total number of students reading only History?
- (a) 63%
  - (b) 61%
  - (c) 57%
  - (d) 53%
110. What is the difference between the number of girls reading both subjects and the number of girls reading only History?
- (a) 182
  - (b) 164

- (c) 142
- (d) 156

111. How many boys read geography?

- (a) 432
- (b) 528
- (c) 36
- (d) None of these

112. What is the ratio between the number of students read Geography and the number of boys read History?

- (a) 152:63
- (b) 157:69
- (c) 5:2
- (d) None of these

113. What is the total numbers of girls reading only history?

- (a) 310
- (b) 315
- (c) 316
- (d) 312

**Direction: (114-118):** Study the information carefully to answer the following questions.

A kindergarten consists of 7500 students. The Ratio of boys to girls is 3:2 respectively. All the students are involved in five different games viz. Hockey, Cricket, Tennis, Football and volleyball. 28 percent of girls are in Hockey. 16 percent of the boys are in tennis. One fifth of the boys are in volleyball. The ratio of girls to boys in Tennis is 2:3 respectively. 25 percent of the total number of the students is in cricket. Girls in volleyball are 60 percent of the boys are in the same game. 22% of the girls are in football. The remaining girls are in cricket. 18 percent of the boys are in Hockey and remaining in football.

114. Number of boys in Hockey from what percent of the number of girls in the same game? (rounded off the two digits after decimal)

- (a) 96.43
- (b) 113.70
- (c) 90.36
- (d) 117.43

115. What is the number of girls in cricket and Hockey?

- (a) 1380
- (b) 1220
- (c) 1320
- (d) 1200

116. Number of boys in cricket forms what percent of total number of students in the schools?

- (a) 16.8%
- (b) 9.75%
- (c) 12.25%
- (d) 18.6

117. What is the total no. of boys in tennis and volleyball together?

- (a) 1380
- (b) 1620
- (c) 1400
- (d) 1520

118. What is the number of boys in football?
- (a) 800
  - (b) 570
  - (c) 640
  - (d) 675

**Direction:** Players are selected for Judo based on their body weights from the following 10 weight groups:

- 1. (48 kg - 52 kg) 6. (68 kg - 72 kg)
- 2. (52 kg - 56 kg) 7. (72 kg - 76 kg)
- 3. (56 kg - 60 kg) 8. (76 kg - 80 kg)
- 4. (60 kg - 64 kg) 9. (80 kg - 84 kg)
- 5. (64 kg - 68 kg) 10. (84 kg - 88 kg)

The average weight of the players after selecting one player from each group is 68 kg. If one of the players (named S) leaves the team, their average weight comes down to 66.5 kg.

119. Player S is from the weight group:

- (a) 1
- (b) 9
- (c) 5
- (d) 10

120. If S leaves the group and two new players join the group, their average weight increases to 68 kg. These players can NOT be from groups:

- (a) 1 and 3
- (b) Both from group 7
- (c) 4 and 10
- (d) 5 and 9