

# PAHUJA LAW ACADEMY

## NLSAT MOCK TEST - 5

26-April-23

### PASSAGE AND MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTION SET FOR PART A OF NLSAT 2023:

General Instructions: Each set of questions in this section is based on a single passage. Please answer each question

#### 1. General Comprehension Passage

##### PASSAGE

Few phenomena have bewildered human beings more than the behaviour of tiny sub-atomic particles, and the “entanglement” property exhibited by them. Albert Einstein’s description of it being “spooky” remains the most popular characterisation of quantum entanglement to this day. While a commonsensical explanation for the phenomenon continues to elude, scientists have gone ahead and shown that “entangled” particles behaved in a predictable manner that could be calculated using the laws of Quantum Theory. Not just that, scientists have already begun utilising this fascinating property to make technological progress in areas like quantum computing and secure electronic communications. Nobel Prize is a prestigious prize awarded separately in six different fields “to those who, during the preceding year, have conferred the greatest benefit to humankind”. Originally, the prize was awarded in the fields of Physics, Chemistry, Physiology or Medicine, Literature, and Peace. The Peace Prize was characterised as “to the person who has done the most or best to advance fellowship among nations, the abolition or reduction of standing armies, and the establishment and promotion of peace congresses”. Later in 1968, a sixth prize was added in the field of economic sciences. The Prize is officially not a Nobel Prize but it is called as “The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel”. It was established by Sveriges Riksbank (Sweden’s central bank). The prizes have been awarded 603 times, including the Prize in Economic Sciences till February 2021. A total of 962 individuals and 28 organisations have received the award. Some have received the award more than once, which makes it 930 individuals and 25 unique organisations.

This year’s Nobel Prize in Physics has gone to three scientists — Alain Aspect of France, John Clauser of the United States, and Anton Zeilinger of Austria — who designed experiments that were once considered impossible to do, and provided compelling evidence to suggest that entanglement was not just real, but could also be harnessed for solving complex modern-day scientific problems. They were helped immensely by the prior work of the brilliant Irish physicist John Bell, who created the mathematical framework that made it possible to test entanglement. Most scientists believe that Bell deserved this Nobel more than anyone else, but, unfortunately, died too early, in 1990. The story of this year’s Nobel Prize in Physics is a wonderful testament to the remarkable “tenacity” of scientists. Their success is a vindication of the argument that reputations or past achievements count for little in matters of science. [1]No scientist has always been right, and therefore, science does not defer to authority[1]. What must remain sacrosanct, instead, is observed data, in so far as it is collected accurately, and the scientific methodology in all its rigour. Facts, even if they appear to run contrary to intuition, must be respected. This is how science has made progress over the centuries, and continues to do so.

1. Who is *not* the winner of the Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences 2022?
  - (a) Ben S. Bernanke
  - (b) David Card
  - (c) Douglas W. Diamond

- (d) Philip H. Dybvig
2. For what reason, the 2022 Nobel Prize of Economics is awarded?
- (a) for labour economics
  - (b) to combat hunger
  - (c) for alleviating global poverty
  - (d) for research on banks and financial crises
3. The sentence enclosed within [1] in the last second paragraph of the passage above has one or more grammatical errors. Which of the following versions of the sentence would be grammatically correct?
- 1. No scientist has always been right, and therefore, science does not defer to authority.
  - 2. Science does not defer to authority because no scientist has always been right.
  - 3. Because no scientist has always been right, science does not defer to authority.
  - 4. Science does not defer to authority, and this is because no scientist has always been right.
- (a) Only 1
  - (b) 1 and 2
  - (c) 1,2 and 3
  - (d) All of the above
4. Who is *not* the winner of the Nobel Prize 2022 in Physics?
- (a) Alain Aspect
  - (b) John F. Clauser
  - (c) Anton Zeilinger
  - (d) Klaus Hasselmann
5. The term Tenacity has been Refer in above-mentioned passage, which of the following is the correct meaning of this term.
- (a) Persistence
  - (b) Irresolution
  - (c) Expulsion
  - (d) Approval
6. Nobel Prize 2022 in Physics is related to which topic?
- (a) Understanding of complex systems
  - (b) Entangled photons
  - (c) Black hole formation
  - (d) Evolution of the universe
7. What is the significance of the Nobel Prize Award Ceremonies held every year on 10 December?
- (a) It is Alfred Nobel's birthday
  - (b) On this day Alfred Nobel got a patent for dynamite
  - (c) On this day Alfred Nobel passed away
  - (d) It was decided randomly and there is no clarity on this
8. Who has been appointed as India's second Chief of Defence Staff?
- (a) Manoj Mukund Naravane
  - (b) Anil Chauhan
  - (c) Hari Kumar
  - (d) Vivek Ram Chaudhari

## PASSAGE

The International Criminal Court has issued an arrest warrant for Russian President “1” for war crimes because of his alleged involvement in abductions of children from Ukraine. This move has been made under articles 8(2)(a)(vii) and 8(2)(b)(viii) of the Rome Statute, which relate to the direct or indirect transfer of an occupying power’s own civilian population into occupied territory or the deportation or transfer of the population of the occupied territory within or outside its territory. The ICC issued arrest warrants against “1” and Belova because they are allegedly responsible for unlawfully deporting and transferring children from Russian-occupied areas of Ukraine to the Russian Federation. The ICC believes that “1” bears individual criminal responsibility for these crimes and has reasonable grounds to believe that he committed the acts directly, jointly with others, and/or through others under article 25(3)(a) of the Rome Statute. The ICC has also accused “1” of failing to exercise control properly over civilian and military subordinates under his effective authority, committing or allowing the commission of such acts under article 28(b) of the Rome Statute. The International Criminal Court was created two decades ago as a standing body to investigate war crimes, genocide and crimes against humanity under a 1998 treaty known as the Rome Statute. Previously, the United Nations Security Council had established ad hoc tribunals to address atrocities in places such as the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda. The court is based in The Hague, a Dutch city that has long been a center for international law and justice. Many democracies joined the International Criminal Court, including close American allies including Britain. But the United States has long kept its distance, fearing that the court might one day seek to prosecute American officials, and Russia is also not a member. The Biden administration has been engaged in an internal dispute over whether to provide the court with evidence gathered by the U.S. intelligence community about Russian war crimes. Most of the administration favors transferring the evidence, according to people familiar with the internal deliberations, but the Pentagon has balked because it does not want to set a precedent that could pave the way for eventual prosecutions of Americans. The court said in a statement that Putin “is allegedly responsible for the war crime of unlawful deportation of population (children) and that of unlawful transfer of population (children) from occupied areas of Ukraine to the Russian Federation.” It also issued a warrant Friday for the arrest of Maria Alekseyevna Lvova-Belova, the Commissioner for Children’s Rights in the Office of the President of the Russian Federation, on similar allegations. The ICC said that its pre-trial chamber found there were “reasonable grounds to believe that each suspect bears responsibility for the war crime of unlawful deportation of population and that of unlawful transfer of population from occupied areas of Ukraine to the Russian Federation, in prejudice of Ukrainian children.

An international arrest warrant for Russia President raises the prospect of the man whose country invaded Ukraine facing justice, but it complicates efforts to end that war in peace talks. Both justice and peace appear to be only remote possibilities today, and the conflicting relationship between the two is a quandary at the heart of a March 17 decision by the International Criminal Court to seek the Russian leader’s arrest. Judges in The Hague found “reasonable grounds to believe” that Putin and his commissioner for children’s rights were responsible for war crimes, specifically the unlawful deportation and unlawful transfer of children from occupied areas of Ukraine to Russia.

9. Who is the current President of Ukraine?
  - (a) Petro Poroshenko
  - (b) Volodymyr Zelensky
  - (c) Viktor Yanukovich
  - (d) Yulia Tymoshenko
10. In the above mention passage, International Criminal Court has issued an arrest warrant against which of the following, the name has been replaced with “1”?
  - (a) Volodymyr Zelensky
  - (b) Viktor Yanukovich
  - (c) Vladimir Putin
  - (d) Yulia Tymoshenko

11. Consider the following statements regarding war crime:
1. A crime is considered a war crime only when it occurs when two or multiple nations are in conflict.
  2. Whereas genocide can happen even in peacetime or during unilateral aggression of a military towards its citizens.
  3. When war crime is considered, not every civilian death is necessarily illegal.
- Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only
  - (b) 1 and 3 only
  - (c) 2 and 3 only
  - (d) 1, 2 and 3
12. The term Deportation has been Refer in above mentioned passage, Which of the following is the correct meaning of this term?
- (a) Expulsion
  - (b) Approval
  - (c) Convincing
  - (d) Persistence
13. When did the conflict between Russia and Ukraine begin?
- (a) 2014
  - (b) 2015
  - (c) 2016
  - (d) 2017
14. In February 2023, Which operation has been launched by the Government of India to help Turkey in the devastating earthquake in Turkey and Syria?
- (a) Operation Goodwill
  - (b) Operation Rakshak
  - (c) Operation Dost
  - (d) Operation Red Rose
15. 'Plastic waste management programme' is an initiative of which global institution?
- (a) UNICEF
  - (b) UNDP
  - (c) WEF
  - (d) World Bank

#### PASSAGE

While strolling through the aisles of any supermarket in posh Delhi (or any other big city), one comes across trays and baskets full of fresh fruit and vegetables cut up and covered in single-use plastic (soon to end up in a trash can) to ease the buyer's work in cutting up the fruit. When I first saw this, I was astonished. In the little town that I grew up in, such a thing was a rare sight. Actually, it was a non-existent sight. If my mother were to walk through these aisles, she would exclaim with an exasperated face, "Who are these people too lazy to cut their own fruit?" I think, as would I now. While many know about the supposed problem of plastic use in the world, few think of how much our own individual contribution is to this waste. There is cognizance of the fact that higher income countries create more plastic waste than lower income countries do, but we can see this pattern emerging within the diverse settings within a country as well. On an average, a person living in a big city is more likely to use plastic and have a fuller dustbin at the end of the day than a person living in rural areas. Let's think about a day in our lives - the first activity we do is brushing our teeth with a plastic toothbrush. Or maybe the first thing we do is to look into our phones which are made of plastic. Our milk comes in single-use plastic, as does our box of breakfast cereal, our loaf of bread, cheese, butter, and even some brands of ketchup. Just one hour into the day and my trash can has

already started filling up with plastic that's going to lie in a landfill somewhere for many years after I leave the planet. Data from 60 major cities has shown us that as much as 25,940 tonnes of plastic waste is created in India daily. While India's plastic consumption is still a tenth of USA's and less than a third of China's, we would be foolish to believe that our plastic waste will not make a difference. Even after a part of the plastic waste getting recycled, 9,400 tonnes of plastic ends up in oceans, landfills, or gets piled up on land every single day. It is important to bring this to the notice of each individual since the individual is the biggest change-maker. A pivotal difference can be brought about by mindful consumption on the part of the individual. Keeping oneself informed and learning about alternatives was never as easy as it is today in the internet-savvy world that we live in, and it is now more than ever that we need to act together.

16. What does the word cognizance mean?
  - (a) Awareness
  - (b) Darkness
  - (c) Distance
  - (d) Agreement
17. Why does the author say that her mother would be exasperated upon seeing cut-up fruit being sold?
  - (a) Because her mother is a short-tempered woman
  - (b) Because her mother does not like fruit
  - (c) Because to her buying cut fruit is a sign of laziness
  - (d) Her mother had never seen fruit being sold like this earlier
18. Which of these statements can be inferred from the passage?
  - (a) Plastics should be disposed of in landfills
  - (b) Plastic use has made urban people lazy is proportional to income
  - (c) Plastic consumption
  - (d) Single use plastic is less harmful to the environment
19. What can the word exasperated be replaced with in the passage?
  - (a) Angry
  - (b) Depressed
  - (c) Happy
  - (d) Irritated
20. Which of these is true about global plastic consumption?
  - (a) India consumes most, US less than India, China the least among the three.
  - (b) India consumes least, US more than India, China most among the three
  - (c) India consumes least, China more than India, US the most among the three.
  - (d) India consumes most, China less than India, US the least among the three
21. Why does the author say that urban areas consume more plastic than rural areas?
  - (a) People are poor in rural areas and cannot buy so many things
  - (b) Rural population has different consumption and lifestyle patterns
  - (c) Rural areas don't have malls and supermarkets
  - (d) Rural areas consume more plastic than urban areas
22. What according to the author is a solution to reduce India's plastic consumption?
  - (a) Everyone moving to villages as rural lifestyles use less plastic
  - (b) By each individual being conscious of his own plastic consumption
  - (c) Banning plastic from India
  - (d) Moving to a better country

23. Which of the following is likely to be true about the author?
- (a) Even as a child she was concerned about the use of plastic
  - (b) She is not complacent about the use of plastic by other people
  - (c) She would never buy fruit cut up and sold in plastic
  - (d) She is overplaying the consumption of plastic in urban areas of India

#### PASSAGE

The great sage once had a group of disciples. They were all very bright and eager students and the sage had all the reasons to be proud of them. One day the sage realized that he had imparted enough knowledge to his disciples. Now they were all very learned. There was only one thing the sage had not taught them, and that was the special verse that could bring the dead back to life. The sage knew that such knowledge was too wonderful and could prove to be a dangerous thing in the hands of someone who was not very wise. The sage pondered over this for a long time. But he also knew that if he did not pass on this secret verse, it could die with him. So, at last he called his cleverest disciple aside and said, "I am going to teach you a very special verse. If you chant this you can bring to life a dead person or animal. Use only when you need it to and never misuse or test your powers vainly." He then called all the disciples together and said, "I am sending you all into the forest for forty days. Go together and come back together. Each one of you has to guide one another and do good things." So the disciples started out together into the forest. They were all united. But the Clever disciple who knew the verse wanted to show he was better than the others. As they walked into the forest, they came across a dead tiger on the way. It was huge and looked wickedly fierce even when dead. The clever disciple stopped and said to the others, "Now I am going to show you what our teacher has taught me alone. He has taught me how to bring life back into the dead." The others would not believe him and he said, "I would prove it to you by bringing this tiger back to life." But the other disciples said, "Do not do anything to prove your knowledge vainly. Moreover, if you put life into this tiger, it will only turn on us and kill us all. This will not be a wise thing to do." But the clever disciple had decided to prove himself and prepared to recite the verse. But before he did so, the other disciples scrambled up to the topmost branches of a big tree nearby. The disciple then recited the magical verse. The tiger slowly began to breathe. "It's working," cried the disciple in excitement and joy. The tiger opened its eyes and saw him jumping and shouting in front of him. Roaring loudly, the tiger pounced on the poor disciple and killed him. The other disciples on the tree watched helplessly as the tiger threw down the dead body of the disciple and went away into the forest. After some time the disciples came down, took the body and went to the sage. The sage looked at them and said, "Now you see what can happen if you don't use your learning wisely. Let this be a lesson for you." With that, the sage uttered the magic verse and brought the dead disciple back to life. The sage then taught the verses to all his disciples and sent them into the world to do good. He was sure that after such a lesson, they would be wiser and use their knowledge and learning only for doing good.

24. Why was the sage proud of his disciples?
- (a) Because they were very obedient.
  - (b) Because they were very brilliant.
  - (c) Because they never misused their knowledge.
  - (d) Because they were very friendly with each other. Why did all the disciples except one, climb up to the
25. Highest branches of the tree?
- (a) Because they felt their lives were in danger.
  - (b) Because they did not approve of the behaviour of one of their fellows.
  - (c) Because they did not know the secret verse.
  - (d) Because they wanted to watch the scene of the tiger coming to life, from a distance.
26. Why were the disciples sent to the forest by the sage?
- (a) He did not want to teach them anything more..
  - (b) To teach them the lesson not to use their learning unwisely.

- (c) He wanted them to be eliminated.  
(d) So that the disciple could show them the magic of the secret verse.
27. What is message conveyed in the passage?  
(a) Teachers should impart equal knowledge to all their disciples.  
(b) A teacher must pass on all his knowledge to: others before he dies.  
(c) Knowledge and learning should never be misused.  
(d) None of these.
28. Why did the sage decide to pass on his secret verse to his disciple?  
(a) He did not want the verse to die with him.  
(b) So that the cleverest disciple could take his place.  
(c) So that the cleverest disciple could revive the tiger.  
(d) We wanted to see if the cleverest disciple abided by his instructions.
29. What did the sage say to his disciple while teaching his secret verse?  
(a) Not to use it to prove his superiority.  
(b) Never to misuse the power of the secret verse.  
(c) Not to share it with others.  
(d) Not to practise it on animals.
30. Clever disciple decided to bring the tiger back to life?  
(a) They were quite surprised  
(b) They felt quite happy  
(c) They tried to deter him from doing so  
(d) They remained indifferent
31. Who is referred to as wicked and fierce by the author?  
(a) The sage  
(b) The clever disciple  
(c) All the disciples  
(d) The tiger
32. In the context of the passage, which statement is false?  
(a) The sage brought the clever disciple back to life  
(b) The sage taught the secret verse to all his disciples  
(c) The sage was prejudiced against the clever disciple  
(d) The sage wanted the disciples to use their learning only for doing good
33. Why did the clever disciple recite the verse to the dead tiger?  
(a) So that the tiger may come back to life.  
(b) So that he could test the power of the verse.  
(c) To carry out the instructions of the sage.  
(d) To flaunt the power of the verse to the other disciples.

#### PASSAGE

Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi led India's participation at the 14th BRICS Summit, convened under the Chairship of President Xi Jinping of China on 23-24 June 2022, in a virtual format. President Jair Bolsonaro of Brazil, President Vladimir Putin of Russia, and President Cyril Ramaphosa of South Africa also participated in the Summit on 23 June. The High-level Dialogue on Global Development, non-BRICS engagement segment of the Summit, was held on 24 June. On 23 June, the leaders held discussions including in fields of Counter-Terrorism, Trade, Health, Traditional Medicine, Environment, Science, Technology & Innovation, Agriculture, Technical and Vocational Education &

Training, and also key issues in the global context, including the reform of the multilateral system, COVID-19 pandemic, global economic recovery, amongst others. Prime Minister called for strengthening of the BRICS Identity and proposed establishment of Online Database for BRICS documents, BRICS Railways Research Network, and strengthening cooperation between MSMEs. India will be organizing BRICS Startup event this year to strengthen connection between Start-ups in BRICS countries. Prime Minister also noted that as BRICS members we should understand security concerns of each other and provide mutual support in designation of terrorists and this sensitive issue should not be politicized. At the conclusion of the Summit, BRICS Leaders adopted the 'Beijing Declaration'. On 24 June, Prime Minister highlighted India's development partnership with Africa, Central Asia, Southeast Asia, and from Pacific to Caribbean; India's focus on a free, open, inclusive, and rules-based maritime space; respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity of all nations from the Indian Ocean Region to Pacific Ocean; and reform of multilateral system as large parts of Asia and all of Africa and Latin America have no voice in global decision-making. Prime Minister noted the importance of circular economy and invited citizens of participating countries to join Lifestyle for Environment (LIFE) campaign. The participating guest countries were Algeria, Argentina, Cambodia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Indonesia, Iran, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Senegal, Thailand and Uzbekistan. Earlier, in the keynote speech delivered at the Opening Ceremony of BRICS Business Forum on 22 June, Prime Minister appreciated BRICS Business Council and BRICS Women Business Alliance which continued their work despite COVID-19 Pandemic. Prime Minister also suggested the BRICS business community to further cooperate in field of technology-based solutions for social and economic challenges, Startups, and MSMEs.

34. Which of the following country will host BRICS Summit 2022?
- India
  - Pakistan
  - Russia
  - China
35. The 'Fortaleza Declaration' recently in the news, is related to the affairs of:
- ASEAN
  - BRICS
  - OECD
  - WTO
36. With reference to a grouping of countries known as BRICS, consider the following statements:
- The First Summit of BRICS was held in Rio de Janeiro in 2009.
  - South Africa was the last to join the BRICS grouping.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
  - 2 only
  - Both 1 and 2
  - Neither 1 nor 2
37. Which of the following Country has joined the BRICS New Development Bank Recently?
- India
  - South Africa
  - Egypt
  - Sri Lanka
38. Which city is the host of the 15th BRICS summit 2023?
- New Delhi
  - Durban
  - Beijing
  - Moscow



39. BIND Scheme, which was seen in the news, is associated with which Ministry?
- (a) Ministry of Defence
  - (b) Ministry of MSME
  - (c) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
  - (d) Ministry of Power
40. Dina Boluarte was recently selected as the first female President of which country?
- (a) France
  - (b) Peru
  - (c) Brazil
  - (d) Australia

#### PASSAGE

In each of the questions below, you are provided a statement, and two assumptions, numbered I and II. Read each statement, and determine which assumption or assumptions are implicit in the statement

41. Statement: At present, some people believe that the best chance at fighting coronavirus is the medication "Hydroxychloroquine" or "HCQ" which is speculated to prevent or treat coronavirus symptoms.
- Assumption I: There is no proven medication or home remedy that can cure coronavirus.
- Assumption II: Malaria drugs like chloroquine and hydroxychloroquine are the synthetic form of quinine.
- (a) Only I is implicit.
  - (b) Only II is implicit.
  - (c) Both, I and II are implicit
  - (d) Neither 'I' nor II is implicit
42. Statement: Joy fills the air along with white smoke billowing from the chimney of the Vatican Church, as the chants of "Habeus Papam!" or "We have a new Pope!" fill the air. Assumption I: The world is waiting for a new Pope.
- Assumption II: If the smoke is white, there is a new Pope.
- (a) Only I is implicit
  - (b) Only 'II' is implicit.
  - (c) Both, 'I' and 'II' are implicit.
  - (d) Neither 'I' nor 'II' is implicit
43. Statement: Michelle Obama proved she is a fighter by becoming the first woman of colour to become the first Lady of the United States.
- Assumption I: Michelle Obama faced many struggles in her life.
- Assumption II: Michelle Obama became the First Lady only because she was of colour.
- (a) Only I is implicit
  - (b) Only 'II' is implicit.
  - (c) Both, 'I' and 'II' are implicit.
  - (d) Neither 'I' nor 'II' is implicit.

#### PASSAGE

Some readers wondered whether my reading of the crisis in the news media is about journalism or about the news industry. Though the fortunes of the news industry have a bearing on journalism, there is, indeed, a difference between looking at issues that govern journalism and the factors that contribute to the financial stress of the media industry. Over the last few years, I have been discussing the impact of digitalisation on journalism. The pandemic has accelerated the process of digital

transformation of the news media. Therefore, these issues need close scrutiny. One of the defining elements of analog journalism was the way two crucial functions of journalism-bearing witness and making sense-complemented each other and helped people make informed choices. When I talk about the strength of analog, I am neither romanticising the past nor am I a Luddite. Most importantly, I do not believe in nostalgia. Many scholars have established "how rose-coloured glasses always leads to an unfair distortion-looking back on the best of the past while comparing it to the worst of the present." Hence, when I talk about the digital information news environment, I am talking about how there needs to be a conducive atmosphere for credible information to resonate with the people. Literature on misinformation, disinformation and mal- information reveals a new distinction in the minds of the citizens. Editors and journalists have to contend with a new breed of sceptics. These are the people who trust social media forwards more than evidence-based, data- driven journalism. Their confirmation bias flows from encrypted social media platforms that are full of conspiracy theories.

44. Which of the following conveys the main idea expressed in the passage?
- (a) Those who subscribe to newspapers are sceptics.
  - (b) Those who subscribe to newspapers and news channels often contribute to distortion of the truth.
  - (c) Social media journalism distorts the truth.
  - (d) All of the above.
45. In this line, "Hence, when I talk about the digital information news environment, I am talking about how there needs to be a conducive atmosphere for credible information to resonate with the people" the author assumes that:
- (a) The digital news is neither evidence based nor data driven.
  - (b) The digital journalism does not help people in making informed choices.
  - (c) Both (a) and (b).
  - (d) The impact of digital journalism has created an informed platform of journalism.
46. Which of the following strengthens the author's argument?
- (a) Conspiracy theories have become an alternative truth.
  - (b) The pandemic is the only reason behind the dependence of people on social media journalism.
  - (c) The news industry is witnessing a tremendous change.
  - (d) None of the above.
47. What does the author indicate when he quotes that "Rose coloured glasses always lead to unfair distortion"!
- (a) Digital journalism is twisted.
  - (b) Author means to say that he does not have any disproportionate bias for analog journalism.
  - (c) Rosy pictures of every news item cannot be created.
  - (d) All of the above.
48. The author has severely targeted and criticised which one of the following factors of digital journalism?
- (a) Social outreach
  - (b) Credibility of information
  - (c) Lack of information
  - (d) None of these

#### PASSAGE

Oscar Wilde once remarked, "Most people are other people. Their thoughts are someone else's opinions, their lives a mimicry, their passions a quotation." As he so wryly observed, the vast majority of us are not who we have been pretending to be, and the lives we've been living until now are molded according to rules and values that are not our own. Most of humanity is stuck in someone else's

discarded chewing gum and, is yet to break free. Unless you have been brave enough to forsake this trap. here is your likely portrait: your religious convictions are those of your parents or community and your political allegiances conform to the party system that society offers. hold societies together. They make you who you are, you might argue True, but only if you are content with admiring the wrapping and never looking inside the box. If you dared to look, you'd discover how these basic thoughts originate in a fundamental belief formed during the first years of your life. Children usually bend their perceptions and interpretations of reality to match those who care for them. They find ways to please in order to receive attention. As they grow up, the issues may change, but the initial patterns of conformity remain engrained in them. The price for surrendering to consensus is steep. It is nothing less than the loss of individuality. You disengage from the grandness of creation and implode into the holographic illusions humans have come to call reality. You become one of Oscar Wilde's other people thinking someone else's opinions and assuming they are your own. This condition is virtually universal. It is also the underlying cause of the world as we know it. People cling so tightly to their personal and social identities that they are blinded to anything that does not validate them. The way out is easier than anyone might imagine. However, very few summon the courage, for it requires them to, leave the comfort of their own world and walk alone, unaided by the crutch of dogma. Most people would rather get caught up in the business of earning a living, raising a family or helping their community, than deal with the unsettling immensity of all that. Yet it seems that all humans are meant to take this epic journey of discovery at some point in their series of lives on this planet.

49. Which of these is not true in the context of the passage?
- (a) We speak in other people's voices, most of the time.
  - (b) People are genuine in expressing their feelings.
  - (c) We generally imitate others in everything.
  - (d) People are happy to take on other's roles.
50. In the context of the passage, 'wryly' means:
- (a) Disapprovingly
  - (b) Unwillingly
  - (c) Repulsively
  - (d) Hesitatingly
51. In the context of the passage, how can humanity get stuck in someone else's discarded chewing gum?
- (a) By giving preference to others' views over one's own views
  - (b) By choosing a product which is sponsored by some great personality
  - (c) By using discarded things
  - (d) By appreciating others' ideas
52. What does the expression lives a mimicry, passions a quotation' mean?
- (a) Lives a parody, feelings a repetition
  - (b) Lives a duplication, feelings a recitation
  - (c) Lives an imitation, feelings a borrowing
  - (d) Lives a sham, feelings a deception
53. Unless you have been brave enough to forsake this-trap' implies that one has to be
- (a) Quite serious to give up the old values.
  - (b) Daring enough to break free from the stranglehold for others' views.
  - (c) Very pretentious to discard one's convictions.
  - (d) Coaxed to come out of the clutches of tradition.
54. To which of the following does the picture presented in the passage, not conform?
- (a) Profess borrowed conviction.
  - (b) Cast themselves according to their own ways.
  - (c) Adopt a dogmatic approach towards life.

- (d) Subscribe to others' views.
55. The writer of this passage envisages a world where people will
- (a) Have the courage to chart their independent course of action.
  - (b) Take pride in an unquestioned loyalty to old values
  - (c) Desire to make these choices which hold the societies together.
  - (d) Profess implicit allegiance to social institutions.
56. In spite of the dismal scenario depicted in the passage, the writer talks of this epic journey of discovery. This discovery pertains to the
- (a) Quest for excellence.
  - (b) Search for reality.
  - (c) Longing for immortality.
  - (d) Yearning for utopia.
57. The expression holographic illusions' means:
- (a) Self created phantasm
  - (b) Artificial images
  - (c) Sense of bewilderment
  - (d) Shady dealings
58. In the context of the passage, children adjust ideas of reality, so that they their
- (a) may not be considered arrogant.
  - (b) can use them to their advantage.
  - (c) are in conformity with their beloved ones.
  - (d) can modify them according to the need of the situation.

#### PASSAGE

Raja Ram Mohan Roy is considered the pioneer of modern Indian Renaissance for the remarkable reforms he brought about in the 18th century India. Among his efforts, the abolition of the Sati-pratha a practice in which the widow was compelled to sacrifice herself on the funeral pyre of her husband was prominent. His efforts were also instrumental in eradicating the Purdah system and child marriage. In 1828, Ram Mohan Roy formed the Brahmo Samaj, a group of people, who had no faith in idol-worship and were against the caste restriction. Raja Ram Mohan Roy's father was a wealthy Brahmin and strictly performed the duties set by the religion. Ram Mohan himself was also devoted to Lord Vishnu and in his 14th year, he wanted to become a monk but his mother, Tarini Devi objected to his desire. Ram Mohan viewed education as a medium to implement the social reforms. So, in 1815, Ram Mohan came to Calcutta and the very next year, started an English College by putting in his own savings. He was well aware that the students should learn the English language and scientific subjects and that's why he criticized the government's policy of opening only Sanskrit schools. According to him, Indians would lag behind if they do not get to study modern subjects like Mathematics, Geography and Latin. The government accepted this idea of Ram Mohan and also implemented it but not before his death. Ram Mohan was also the first to give importance to the development of mother tongue. His Gaudiya Byakaran in Bengal is the best of his prose works. Rabindranath Tagore and Bankim Chandra also followed in the footsteps of Ram Mohan Roy. Ram Mohan Roy was a staunch supporter of free speech and expression and fought for the rights of vernacular press. He also brought out a newspaper in Persian called Miratal-Akhbar (the Mirror of News) and a Bengali weekly called Sambad Kaumudi, (the Moon of Intelligence). In those days, items of news and articles had to be approved by the government before being published, Ram Mohan protested against this control by arguing that newspapers should be free and that the truth should not be suppressed simply because the government did not like it.

59. Raja Ram Mohan Roy is known for his
- (a) economic reforms
  - (b) political reforms
  - (c) literary reforms
  - (d) social reforms.
60. When he was a teenager, Raja Ram Mohan Roy expressed his desire to become a
- (a) journalist.
  - (b) teacher.
  - (c) monk.
  - (d) businessman.
61. Raja Ram Mohan Roy believed lag behind if they
- (a) forgot their cultural roots.
  - (b) did not learn traditional skills.
  - (c) gave up study of Sanskrit.
  - (d) did not study modern subjects.
62. Raja Ram Mohan Roy strongly supported
- (a) rituals and observances.
  - (b) physical education.
  - (c) freedom of speech expression.
  - (d) moral education.
63. The word 'eliminating' most nearly means:
- (a) Banishing
  - (b) Eradicating
  - (c) Banning
  - (d) Dismissing
64. The word which is opposite in meaning to 'encouraged' is:
- (a) Misled
  - (b) Crushed
  - (c) Disheartened
  - (d) Suppressed
65. Which part of speech is the underlined word in the sentence given below?  
"He was a staunch supporter of free speech and expression".
- (a) Adjective
  - (b) Conjunction
  - (c) Noun
  - (d) Adverb
66. "Raja Ram Mohan Roy viewed education ..." The 'voice' in the above sentence has been correctly changed in
- (a) Education was viewed
  - (b) Education is viewed
  - (c) Education has been viewed
  - (d) Education had been viewed

#### PASSAGE

Radio is a powerful medium for celebrating humanity in all its diversity and constitutes a platform for democratic discourse. At the global level, radio remains the most widely consumed medium. This unique ability to reach out the widest audience means radio can shape a society's experience of

diversity, stand as an arena for all voices to speak out, be represented and heard. Radio stations should serve diverse communities, offering a wide variety of programs, viewpoints and content, and reflect the diversity of audiences in their organizations and operations. Radio continues to be one of the most trusted and used media in the world, according to different international reports. The theme for the 12th edition of the World Radio Day, to be celebrated on “1” February 2023, is “2”. War, as an antonym to peace, signifies an armed conflict between countries or groups within a country, but may also translate into a conflict of media narratives. The narrative can increase tensions or maintain conditions for peace in a given context - for instance weigh in on the rough or smooth conduct of elections, the rejection or integration of returnees, the rise or tempering of nationalistic fervour, etc. In reporting and informing the general public, radio stations shape public opinion and frame a narrative that can influence domestic and international situations and decision-making processes. Radio can indeed fuel conflict but in reality, professional radio moderates conflict and/or tensions, preventing their escalation or bringing about reconciliation and reconstruction talks. In contexts of distant or immediate tension, relevant programmes and independent news reporting provide the foundation for sustainable democracy and good governance by gathering evidence about what is happening, informing citizens about it in impartial and fact-based terms, explaining what is at stake and brokering dialogue among different groups in society. “... since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed.” That is the reason why support to independent radio has to be viewed as an integral part of peace and stability. On World Radio Day 2023, UNESCO highlights independent radio as a pillar for conflict prevention and peace building.

67. What is the purpose of World Radio Day?
- (a) To promote the importance of radio as a medium of communication and information
  - (b) To celebrate the achievements of radio broadcasters around the world
  - (c) To raise funds for community radio stations
  - (d) To promote digital radio technology
68. In the above mention passage, When is World Radio Day observed, the Date has been replaced with “1”?
- (a) 13th February
  - (b) 14th February
  - (c) 15th February
  - (d) 16th February
69. Who celebrates World Radio Day?
- (a) UNESCO
  - (b) UNICEF
  - (c) WHO
  - (d) UNDP
70. What is the theme of World Radio Day 2023, In the above mention passage, the theme has been replaced with “2”?
- (a) New World, New Radio
  - (b) "Radio and Peace"
  - (c) Radio in Times of Emergency and Disaster
  - (d) Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Radio
71. In the above mention passage the Term UNESCO is mentioned, What does UNESCO stand for?
- (a) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
  - (b) United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization
  - (c) United Nations Educational, Social and Council Organization
  - (d) United Nations Educational, Scientific Organization

## PASSAGE

I think it is wrong to equate religion with nationality. A nation has many more attributes than a religion has. The fact of worshipping the same place, or believing in the same religious tenets, does not by itself go to create a sense of nationhood... Religion should never be allowed to intrude into public affairs. Public affairs are by definition affairs in which the public as a whole are interested". "Patriotism should always be territorial and not communal or religious. One loves one's country, one loves one's motherland, and that is the essence of patriotism. One may love one's religion, but that cannot override the love that one has for the land of one's birth." "I have always taken the view that the partition was a tragedy and a calamity, and I also hold the view that it was unavoidable. Partition has solved no problems; on the contrary, it has created more problems and very serious ones too. I remember once asking Jinnah, "You are fighting for Pakistan mainly in the interest of the Muslim majority States. But what happens to the Muslims in the States particularly like Uttar Pradesh, where they are in small minority?" I will never forget the answer he gave me. He looked at me for a while and said: They will look after themselves. I am not interested in their fate". "Of course, we on our side also made many mistakes. I do not know whether we were in a hurry to take power, or whether we were genuinely convinced that it was impossible to work with the Muslim League in governing a free country. I do not think Jinnah really expected that the Congress would ever concede Pakistan. To him it was more of a bargaining counter, and if we had bargained properly, he would have given up the idea of Pakistan and accepted a United India". "At least as far as Punjab was concerned, it could be said that we presented the province to him on a platter because of our wrong policy. We also did not play our cards well in the NWFP. There too Jinnah had a formidable opponent in Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, better known as the Frontier Gandhi. There was also a press interview that Jawaharlal Nehru gave after Jinnah had practically agreed to the proposal of the parliamentary delegation. In the interview Jawaharlal suggested that the proposals were not binding and conclusive. After that interview Jinnah backed out of his agreement and we missed the last chance of settlement" "I also think that the alliance between Mahatma Gandhi and the Khilafatists considerably accentuated the communal m: religious aspects of Indian public life. Gandhiji was essentially a religious man, and it is very natural that he should feel that he could bring about unity on the basis of religion. As I have already stated, as soon as Khilafat case disappeared from the picture, the Khilafatists went back to their original fanatical and religious outlook in life. It also resulted a great setback both for Jinnah and men hike and for the Muslim League, which was working on secular lines."

72. Patriotism should always be territorial and not communal or
- (a) religious
  - (b) secular
  - (c) democratic
  - (d) tragic.
73. Essence of Patriotism is
- (a) Concern for one's religion
  - (b) One's love for one's country and motherland
  - (c) One's love for the laws of the country
  - (d) Worshipping a place.
74. According to the author, religion should NOT be allowed
- (a) To intrude the public affairs
  - (b) To divide the country
  - (c) To interfere into the calamities
  - (d) To intrude patriotism.
75. What is the main idea expressed by the author M.C. Chagla regarding religion?
- (a) Patriotism should be based on religion
  - (b) Religion and nationality are different: one loves the country more than one's religion
  - (c) Unity can be brought about on the basis of religion

- (d) Religion should intrude in our public life.

## **LEGAL APTITUDE/ REASONING QUESTION AND CURRENT AFFAIRS ESSAY TOPICS FOR PART B OF THE NLSAT 2023**

General Instructions: Respond to each of the questions in this section in 150 (One hundred and fifty) words or less. Your responses must be based on the information supplied in the question. No prior knowledge of the law is expected. Responses will be evaluated on the strength of reasoning, cogency of arguments, and ability to set out a clear conclusion supported by reasons and arguments.

### **1. Legal Aptitude/ Reasoning Question:**

Question: 01

The doctrine of necessity states that if an act is done and it causes harm but it is done in good faith in order to prevent harm, the person who does such an act is not liable. ABD lives in an area which is prone to flooding during the monsoons. The people in his area including ABD have taken adequate precautions to avoid flooding. Despite that, there is an unprecedented amount of rainfall, and ABD is forced to put up barricades to stop the water from entering his land. He knew the water would enter MSD's, his neighbour, property and damage great parts of it, including flooding his house where MSD lived with his entire family including his elderly parents who were restricted to the bed and wheelchair, but ABD chose to run the risk anyway. The same does happen. Do you think ABD can successfully claim the defence of necessity?

Question: 02

The wrong of defamation is committed either by way of writing, or its equivalent or by way of speech. The defamatory statement should be published so that a third party knows about it. A defamatory statement is a statement which lowers a person's reputation in the eyes of the right-minded people of the society. Priya wrote a letter to her friend Anvita in Spanish in which she called her a woman of bad character. Priya did not know that Anvita did not know Spanish. Anvita went to one of her friends who knew the language and asked her to translate it for her. When she came to know about the contents of the letter, she felt very humiliated and filed a case against Priya for defamation. Decide.

Question: 03

Whoever finds an unattended object. This does not affect the property owner's right to the ownership of the property on which the object is found. The right to ownership of a property does not include the right to ownership of unattended objects on that property. Elizabeth is the CEO of a global management services company in Chennai and is on her way to Ranchi to deliver the convocation address at India's leading business school on the outskirts of Ranchi. Flying business class on Dolphin Airlines, she is entitled to use the lounge owned by the airline in Chennai airport while waiting for her flight. She finds a diamond earring on the floor of the lounge and gives it to the staff of Dolphin Airlines expressly stating that in the event of nobody claiming the earring within six months, she would claim it back. The airline sells the earring after eight months and Elizabeth files a case to recover the value of the earring from the airline when she is informed about its sale. Decide.

Question: 04

In the law of torts, if any person commits any wrongful act which causes injury to another person, he is held liable and has to pay damages or provide some other remedy which the Court determines to the victim of such an act. But in some cases even if a person suffers some loss because of the act of another person, he cannot claim damages from that person because of the operation of defences of tort. One such defence available to a defendant is the defence of 'volenti non-fit injuria' in which the plaintiff is not entitled to damages because he consents to the act which has caused injury to him. In torts, there is a duty on every person to do acts with reasonable care in order to avoid any harm which may occur due to their failure of taking such care. This is general, but there are certain exceptions which are allowed in these cases called defences to tort. Under these defences, a defendant can escape



liability, and *volenti non fit injuria* is also one such defence which is available for the defendant. For the application of this defence, there are some essential elements or conditions which must be fulfilled to prevent liability. The plaintiff has the knowledge of the risk and that the plaintiff with this knowledge has voluntarily agreed to suffer the harm. Thus, whenever the plaintiff is aware of the possibility of harm which is likely to be caused by an act and when he still accepts to do that act and therefore agrees to suffer the injury, a defendant is relieved of his liability. But only having knowledge about the risk is not enough for the application of this defence, it is known as '*scienti non fit injuria*', which means that mere knowledge does not mean consent to the risk. Thus, having knowledge is only a partial fulfilment of the conditions for the application of *volenti non fit injuria*. Diya, having a heart problem, goes to Akash, a surgeon, and is told that she must undergo a surgery, to which she agrees. During the surgery, Akash removes one kidney of Diya without her knowledge. Decide

Question: 05

An occupier or owner of land owes a duty to warn a suspected trespasser of deadly conditions on the land which would be hidden to a trespasser, but of which the property owner is aware. Shiva, the owner of a Fire Cracker Factory owned a large plot of land, which he used for testing his crackers. One day while he was about to set fire to some special crackers, he noticed some children wandering on his land. Shiva did not pay any attention to the children as according to him they were trespassers. He set fire to the test crackers. One of the crackers which was supposed to ignite a series of crackers up in the sky at a height of 100 metres, did not burst in the sky. Instead, it fell to the ground and exploded, injuring one of the children. In a suit for compensation initiated by the parents of the injured child, how would you decide?

Question: 06

A misrepresentation arises when a person makes a false statement of fact to another which induces the other party to enter into a contract, resulting in loss to that other party. When consent to an agreement is caused by misrepresentation, the agreement is a contract voidable at the option of the party whose consent was so caused. It was Kritika's mother's 50<sup>th</sup> birthday on 9<sup>th</sup> February 2021. Kritika decided to organise a lavish celebration to celebrate the event. Kritika's mother used to play the piano before her marriage. However, after Kritika was born, she was unable to take out any time to pursue her interest in playing the instrument. Kritika learnt about this from her maternal grandmother a few days before her mother's birthday. She decided to give her mother a piano on her 50<sup>th</sup> birthday. She visited Himanshu's piano store for this purpose. Himanshu showed Kritika all the pianos available at his store and explained the features of each model. Kritika had no prior knowledge of pianos and hence relied upon Himanshu's opinion. She saw a vintage piano and was immediately drawn to it. Being a shrewd businessman, Himanshu saw an opportunity to sell the piano and said "They don't make them like this anymore. It's got a fine tone and it's really cheap at 50,000". Kritika purchased the piano and gifted the same to her mother. However, when her mother started playing it, she immediately realized that the piano was of an inferior quality and that the tone was not proper. Kritika and her mother approached Himanshu and asked him to either replace the piano or refund the money. Himanshu refused to do either. What would be the strongest argument that Himanshu could make?

Question: 07

Fraud includes the suggestion, as a fact, of that which is not true, by one who does not believe it to be true or the active concealment of a fact by one having knowledge or belief of the fact, with intent to deceive another party or her agent to enter into the contract. Wind-on Ltd. is a leading manufacturer of wind turbines to harness wind energy to produce electricity. It is based out of Nagaland in India and has been manufacturing wind turbines since the early 1990s with national and international fame. Z Infrastructures Ltd. is a leading infrastructure firm with a proven track record in building energy installations and highways across India. Z Infrastructures wanted to expand its portfolio and operate a wind energy park to supply clean electricity. Representatives from Wind-on and Z Infrastructures carried out extensive negotiations, advised by leading law firms and commercial advisory firms on both sides, for the latter to establish a wind park in Odisha. Z Infrastructure wanted Wind-on to

guarantee that the turbines will generate 54 lakhs Kwh of energy per turbine annually. Wind-on's stated position was that generation of energy is dependent on availability of wind and they could not guarantee it. However, they provided an "estimate" in the contract for supply of turbines that the turbines will be able to generate around 50 lakhs Kwh per turbine annually. The turbines were supplied by Wind-on and operated by Z Infrastructure in Odisha for over 2 years. During this period, Z Infrastructure found that the average energy generation of each turbine came to around 35 lakhs Kwh annually. They were frustrated as the actual generation of each turbine was significantly lower than the generation estimate provided by Wind-on. They reached out to Lal & Co., a leading dispute resolution law firm to understand if they could initiate action against Wind-on for fraudulently representing the generation estimate of each turbine.

Question: 08

Both parties to a contract are discharged from their respective outstanding obligations in situations where a supervening event significantly changes the nature of contractual rights and/or obligations from what the parties could have reasonably contemplated at the time of executing the contract. The supervening event must not be a result of default by either party, nor should the contract make a provision for it. In the city of Vortoria which is highly susceptible to public health crises, S (a supplier of raw food products) entered into a contract with H (a restaurant owner) for 2 years, whereby S would supply certain raw products to H at pre-determined prices. Their agreement also provided that "In case of interruption of operations of H on account of epidemics, pandemics or any other public health crisis, the contract will be suspended. until the crisis is declared to be over by the government and thereafter pending contractual obligations shall resume." Three months were left on the contract when there was a highly contagious virus outbreak in the city, which caused restaurant owners (including H) to suspend operations. Once the outbreak was declared to be over six months later, H refused to purchase raw materials from S arguing that he was discharged from obligations under the contract.

Question: 09

1. Private nuisance is a continuous, unlawful and indirect interference with the use or enjoyment of land, or of some right over or in connection with it.
2. The person who for his own purposes brings on his lands and collects and keeps there anything likely to do mischief if it escapes, must keep it at his peril, and, if he does not do so, is prima facie answerable for all the damage
3. A person is liable if he can reasonably foresee that his acts would likely to injure his neighbour which is the natural consequence of its escape. that his acts would likely to injure his neighbour.
4. The foreseeability of the type of damage is a pre-requisite of liability in actions of nuisance.

During 2011, a European Directive was issued requiring nations of the European Community to establish standards on the presence of Perchloroethene (PCE) in water, which the Kingsland did in 2013. Alfa Water Co. purchased a borehole in 2007 to extract water to supply to the public in Kingsland. In 2014, it tested the water to ensure that it met minimum standards for human consumption and discovered that it was contaminated with an organ chlorine solvent (PCE). On investigation, it emerged that the solvent seeped into the soil through the building floor of the Light & Soft Leather Tannery, about 3 miles from the borehole that eventually contaminated the Alfa's borehole. Since the tannery opened in 1910, until 2007, the solvent it used had been delivered in 40-gallon drums which were transported by fork lift truck and then tipped into a sump. Since 2007, solvents had been delivered in bulk and stored in tanks. It was then piped to the tanning machinery. There was no evidence of any spills from the tanks or pipes, and it was concluded that the water had been contaminated by frequent spills under the earlier system. Alfa Water brought a claim against the Tannery on the grounds of nuisance. Whether the Tannery owners are liable?

Question: 10

The Supreme Court of India once ruled that "No tenant of immovable property shall, during the continuance of the tenancy, be permitted to deny that the landlord of such tenant had, at the beginning of the tenancy, a title to such immovable property". Vanshika rented a flat from Prerna for 3 years. She signed a rent agreement and regularly paid the monthly rent to Prerna for 6 months. In the six

month, Abhinav approached Vanshika and told her that he is the real owner of the property and that Prerna is defrauding Vanshika as well as Abhinav. Abhinav showed Vanshika the original property papers which showed him to be the real owner. Satisfied that the papers were genuine and that Abhinav is the actual owner, Vanshika stopped paying the rent to Prerna and started paying the rent to Abhinav. Prerna filed a suit against Vanshika for the recovery of rent arrears. Vanshika took the defence that Prerna was never the real owner of the flat and that she will pay the rent to the real owner i.e. Abhinav. Vanshika should pay the rent to Prerna or Abhinav. Decide.

## **2. Current Affairs Essay Topics:**

**General Instructions:** Write an essay on a single topic in 500 words or less

1. "Indian judicial system lacks inclusiveness and is mostly dominated by men". In the light of this statement, discuss the issues related to women representation in judiciary and suggest measures to ensure inclusiveness of women in Judicial system [15 Marks]

OR

2. Sophie offers to sell her car to Jack for Rupee 10,000. Jack accepts the offer and pays Sophie Rupee 1,000 as a deposit to hold the car until he can arrange for the full payment. However, Jack later changes his mind and decides he does not want to buy the car. Sophie refuses to return Jack's deposit and insists that he complete the purchase. Do you think that this act of Sophie may be ground of legal course by jack? [15 Marks]

OR

3. If a customer in an Indian grocery store slips and falls on a wet floor, and it is revealed that the store had received multiple complaints about the slippery floor but failed to take adequate measures, what action can you take on legal course. Discuss? [15 Marks]