

3 YEAR LL.B. (Final)

Direction (Qn. Nos. 1-3): Select the meaning of the idioms and phrases in the sentences.

1. Ram's most trusted friend Shyam turned out to be *a snake in the grass*.
 - A. Cowardly and brutal
 - B. Unreliable person
 - C. Low and mean
 - D. A hidden enemy
2. Mr Gupta, who is one of the trustees of a big charity, is suspected of *feathering his own nest*.
 - A. Being lazy in doing his work
 - B. Being too generous
 - C. Neglecting his job
 - D. Making money unfairly
3. I *smell a rat* when someone wants to sell me a Rs.10,000 phone for Rs.2,000.
 - A. To suspect a trick
 - B. To detect a foul smell
 - C. To behave like a rat
 - D. To trust blindly

Direction (Qn. Nos. 4 – 8): Select the best option from the four alternatives given.

4. They live on a busy road..... a lot of noise from the traffic.
 - A. It must be
 - B. It must have
 - C. There must have
 - D. There must be
5. The more electricity you use,.....
 - A. your bill will be higher
 - B. will be higher your bill
 - C. the higher your bill will be
 - D. higher your bill will be

6. It's two years.....Sophy.
- A. that I don't see
 - B. that I haven't seen
 - C. since I didn't see
 - D. since I last saw
7. Nobody believed Arun at first, but he..... to be right.
- A. worked out
 - B. came out
 - C. found out
 - D. turned out
8. We can't..... making a decision. We have to decide now.
- A. put away
 - B. put over
 - C. put off
 - D. put out

Direction (Qn. Nos. 9 - 12): The five paragraphs given below have all had their constituent sentences jumbled. Read each jumbled passage carefully and then pick the option in which the best sequence is shown.

9. Find the appropriate sequence.
- (i) Of course, modern postal services now are much more sophisticated and faster, relying as they do on motor vehicles and planes for delivery.
 - (ii) Indeed, the ancient Egyptians had a system for sending letters from about 2000 BC, as did the Zhou dynasty in China a thousand years later.
 - (iii) Letters, were, and are, sent by some form of postal service, the history of which goes back a long way.
 - (iv) For centuries, the only form of written correspondence was the letter.

The best sequence is:

- A. (ii), (i), (iii), (iv)
- B. (iv), (i), (iii), (ii)
- C. (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)
- D. (iii), (i), (iv), (ii)

10. Find the appropriate sequence.

- (i) The farmers grow food for the whole country.
- (ii) And therefore it is our duty to improve their lot.
- (iii) Yet these fellows are exploited by the rich.
- (iv) Hence they are the most useful members of the society.

The best sequence is:

- A. (i), (iv), (iii), (ii)
- B. (i), (iv), (ii), (iii)
- C. (ii), (i), (iv), (iii)
- D. (ii), (iv), (i), (iii)

11. Find the appropriate sequence.

- (i) As a result there is horrendous congestion.
- (ii) It was going to be the first in South Asia. The foundation stone was laid in 1972.
- (iii) Calcutta unlike other cities kept its trams. They run down the center of the road.
- (iv) To ease the traffic in the city, underground railway line was decided to be built.

The best sequence is:

- A. (i),(iii), (iv), (ii)
- B. (i),(iv), (ii), (iii)
- C. (iv), (ii), (iii), (i)
- D. (iii), (i), (iv), (ii)

12. Find the appropriate sequence.

- (i) In all social affairs convention prescribes more or less generally accepted rules of behavior.
- (ii) Of course, there is nothing absolute about conventions.
- (iii) They vary from country to country, from age to age.
- (iv) Convention has a necessary part to play in the life of everyone.

The best sequence is:

- A. (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
- B. (i), (iv), (ii), (iii)
- C. (iv), (i), (iii), (ii)
- D. (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)

Direction (Qn. Nos. 13 – 17): Three of the four words given in these questions are spelt wrong. Select the word that is spelt correct.

13. A. Procede
B. Proceed
C. Procede
D. Proced
14. A. Argumant
B. Arguemant
C. Argument
D. Arguemint
15. A. Garanter
B. Garantior
C. Guaranter
D. Guarantior
16. A. Survilance
B. Surveillance
C. Surveilance
D. Surveilliance
17. A. Negligence
B. Neglegence
C. Negligance
D. Neglegense

Direction (Qn. Nos. 18 – 21): Choose the phrase which best completes the conditional statement.

18. You would have been happy
 - A. if you win the contest.
 - B. if you will win the contest.
 - C. if you had won the contest.
 - D. if you will have won the contest.
19. If her condition does not improve,
 - A. we will shift her to another clinic.
 - B. we shifted her to another clinic.
 - C. we would have shifted her to another clinic.
 - D. we must be shifting her to another clinic.

20. If they had had enough money,
- A. they will purchase a car in March.
 - B. they purchased a car in March.
 - C. they would have purchased a car in March.
 - D. they should purchase a car in March.
21. I can't accept your proposal,
- A. unless the company gives me the list of benefits.
 - B. if the company is giving me a list of benefits.
 - C. if the list of benefits is here.
 - D. untill the list of benefits are given to me.

Direction (Qn. Nos. 22 – 24): Read the following sentences and complete with missing words.

22. We need to buy _____ for the living room.
- A. a new furniture
 - B. new furnitures
 - C. new furniture
 - D. a few new furnitures
23. Before we decide where to go on vacation, we have to get _____ information about hotel costs.
- A. an
 - B. some
 - C. a few
 - D. one
24. David, can you give me _____ about asking for a promotion at work?
- A. an advice
 - B. some advices
 - C. some advice
 - D. advices

Direction (Qn. No.25): Select the meaning of the idiom and phrase in the sentence.

25. He refused to be *led by the nose*.

- A. To follow like an animal
- B. To be treated as a fool
- C. To follow submissively
- D. To be treated violently.

Direction (Qn. 26 – 30): Read the given passage carefully and attempt the questions that follow:

The government's flip-flop on the issue of banning websites that carry pornographic content highlights both policy confusion and the difficulty involved in having a policy on it. In its zeal to address the concerns of the Supreme Court over the menace of child pornography the government asked Internet service providers to block 857 websites. The order was withdrawn no sooner than it was sought to be enforced. However, sites that show child pornography will remain blocked. The onus may now be on intermediaries to ensure that elements of child pornography are not mixed in general pornographic content. But this process will involve determining the age of those featured. The immediate reaction of some sections of civil society appears to be that any ban on watching pornography encroaches on citizens' right to privacy, and that what they should or should not watch inside their home ought not to be anyone's concern. Also, a cyber ban may be counter-productive as technological means to bypass such restrictions are available. However, is hands off policy on online pornography in consonance with the legal position? While there is no single law that criminalises the gamut of making, distributing, publishing and watching pornographic material, there are enough legal provisions to bring pornographic content under the ambit of criminal law.

Section 292 of the Indian Penal Code makes distribution of obscene material a crime; Section 67 of the Information Technology Act makes it an offence to publish or transmit obscene material in electronic form; and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act makes using children in pornographic acts and storing such material for commercial purposes punishable. There is a law that prohibits indecent representation of women. Therefore, making pornographic films involving children or in a manner that represents women indecently is illegal. Uploading such content on the Internet is an offence too. Yet, it may be argued that it is no crime if adults consent to be videographed during sexual acts and the footage is uploaded from outside the country. In any case, watching such content in the privacy of one's home can be no crime. Enforcing such a body of law is not easy. Even the question of what constitutes pornography may be open to misinterpretation, unless one falls back on known definitions drawn from various legal provisions – something that appeals to the prurient interest, or tends to corrupt or deprave. In the circumstances, the most pragmatic way for a government to deal with it will be to be vigilant against child pornography while moving against other alleged violators only in specific cases. Otherwise, it may be difficult to stem the tide of intrusive enforcement.

26. What is the author's central argument in this passage?
- A. That the citizenry are reacting in a manner non consonant with the legality of bans on pornography
 - B. The issue is more about banning child pornography than pornography itself
 - C. Through the passage, the author seeks to examine if a hands-off policy towards the issue is consonant with its legality
 - D. Trouble comes in the form of enforcement mechanisms
27. What are the problems with the government's way of imposing the porn ban?
- A. There is both a policy confusion and a difficulty in having a policy on it
 - B. The legality is disputed
 - C. Enforcement is problematic
 - D. There is a law prohibiting indecent representation of women
28. Why does the author opine that a cyber-ban might be counter-productive?
- A. As it is more efficacious to ban the making of pornographic content
 - B. As there are technological means of bypassing a cyber-ban on websites that host pornographic content
 - C. There ought to be a law that criminalises making, distributing, publishing and watching pornographic material
 - D. Can't say
29. What is the objective behind enlisting the provisions of the Indian Penal Code and the Information Technology Act?
- A. To show that there are enough legal provisions that can be used to bring pornographic content under the ambit of the law.
 - B. So that the government can move against alleged violators in specific cases
 - C. To show the different ways in which this can be an offence
 - D. None of the above
30. What does the word prurient mean, in the passage?
- A. Unreasonable
 - B. Enormous
 - C. Innocent
 - D. Having an excessive interest in sexual matters

Direction (Qn. 31 – 40) Read the given passage carefully and attempt the questions that follow:

Good manners is the art of making those people easy with whom we converse. Whoever makes the fewest persons uneasy is the best bred in the company. As the best law is founded upon reason, so are the best manners. And as some lawyers have introduced unreasonable things into common law, so likewise many teachers have introduced absurd things into common good manners.

One principal point of this art is to suit our behaviour to the three several degrees of men; our superiors, our equals, and those below us. For instance, to press either of the two former to eat or drink is a breach of manners; but a farmer or a tradesman must be thus treated, or else it will be difficult to persuade them that they are welcome.

Pride, ill nature, and want of sense, are the three great sources of ill manners; without some one of these defects, no man will behave himself ill for want of experience; or of what, in the language of fools, is called knowing the world. I defy anyone to assign an incident wherein reason will not direct us what we are to say or do in company, if we are not misled by pride or ill nature.

Therefore I insist that good sense is the principal foundation of good manners; but because the former is a gift which very few among mankind are possessed of, therefore all the civilized nations of the world have agreed upon fixing some rules for common behaviour, best suited to their general customs, or fancies, as a kind of artificial good sense, to supply the defects of reason. Without which the gentlemanly part of dunces would be perpetually at cuffs, as they seldom fail when they happen to be drunk, or engaged in squabbles about women or play. And, God be thanked, there hardly happens a duel in a year, which may not be imputed to one of those three motives. Upon which account, I should be exceedingly sorry to find the legislature make any new laws against the practice of duelling; because the methods are easy and many for a wise man to avoid a quarrel with honour, or engage in it with innocence. And I can discover no political evil in suffering bullies, sharpers, and rakes, to rid the world of each other by a method of their own; where the law hath not been able to find an expedient.

As the common forms of good manners were intended for regulating the conduct of those who have weak understandings; so they have been corrupted by the persons for whose use they were contrived. For these people have fallen into a needless and endless way of multiplying ceremonies, which have been extremely troublesome to those who practise them, and insupportable to everybody else: insomuch that wise men are often more uneasy at the over civility of these refiners, than they could possibly be in the conversations of peasants or mechanics.

31. According to the passage, which two classes of people should not be pressed to eat or drink?
- A. Superiors and Inferiors
 - B. Superiors and Equals
 - C. Friends and Inferiors
 - D. Equals and Inferiors

32. According to the passage, what are the three great sources of ill manners?
- A. Pride, ill nature and want of sense
 - B. Ill nature, want of sense and want of experience
 - C. Pride, want of sense and want of experience
 - D. Pride, prejudice and ill manners
33. According to the passage, what quality is a gift possessed by only a few?
- A. Good manners
 - B. Good will
 - C. Good sense
 - D. Good breeding
34. What adjective would the author of the passage use to describe the manners that tend to strip a man of his good common sense?
- A. Clumsy
 - B. Distorted
 - C. Shameful
 - D. Frivolous
35. Which word would best describe the tone used by the author in the above passage?
- A. Satirical
 - B. Honest and frank
 - C. Paradoxical
 - D. Cynical
36. Which of the following words from the passage would mean the same as “scammer”?
- A. Rakes
 - B. Sharpers
 - C. Expedient
 - D. Dunces
37. Which of the following option best fits the meaning of the word “dunce”?
- A. Dullard
 - B. Cad
 - C. Scallywag
 - D. Blunderbuss

38. Which of the following would be an apt title for the above passage?
- A. Importance of good breeding
 - B. A treatise on good manners
 - C. The common forms of good manners
 - D. Principle foundations of good manners
39. Which of the following words would mean “deliberately created rather than arising naturally or spontaneously”?
- A. Strained
 - B. Fixing
 - C. Feigned
 - D. Contrived
40. Which of the following words from the passage means the opposite of “Absolve”?
- A. Fixing
 - B. Squabbles
 - C. Impute
 - D. Breach

Direction (Qn. 41 – 50): Read the given passage carefully and attempt the questions that follow:

Chess is called the game of kings. It has been around for a long time. People have been playing it for over 500 years. Chess is based on an even older game from India. The chess we play today is from Europe.

Chess is a two-player game. One player uses the white pieces. The other uses the black pieces. Each piece moves in a special way. One piece is called the king. Each player has one. The players take turns moving their pieces. If a player lands on a piece, he or she takes it. The game ends when a player loses his or her king. There are a few more rules, but those are the basics.

Some people think that chess is more than a game. They think that it makes the mind stronger. Good chess players use their brains. They take their time. They think about what will happen next. These skills are useful in life and in chess. Chess is kind of like a work out for the mind.

You don't always have lots of time to think when playing chess. There is a type of chess with short time limits. It's called blitz chess. In blitz chess, each player gets ten minutes to use for the whole game. Your clock runs during your turn. You hit the time clock after your move. This stops your clock. It also starts the other player's clock. If you run out of time, you lose. Games of blitz chess are fast-paced.

Chess is not just for people. Computers have been playing chess since the 1970s. At first they did not play well. They made mistakes. As time went on they grew stronger. In 1997, a computer beat the best player in the world for the first time. It was a computer called Deep Blue. Deep Blue was big. It took up a whole room. By 2006 a cell phone could beat the best players in the world. Chess sure has come a long way. Don't you think so?

41. What is the author's purpose in writing the second paragraph?
 - A. To explain the rules of chess
 - B. To compare different types of games
 - C. To talk about game pieces
 - D. To persuade people to play chess

42. Which is not a reason that chess is a good workout for the mind according to the text?
 - A. Good chess players think about what will happen next.
 - B. Good chess players take a lot of risks.
 - C. Good chess players take their time.
 - D. Good chess players use their brains.

43. How long have people been playing chess?
- A. Over 100 years
 - B. Over 1000 years
 - C. Over 500 years
 - D. Over 5000 years
44. Where did the game that chess is based on come from?
- A. Europe
 - B. America
 - C. India
 - D. All of these
45. Which best describes the main idea in the fourth paragraph?
- A. This paragraph argues that players should think less.
 - B. This paragraph explains how blitz chess is played.
 - C. This paragraph explains time clocks work.
 - D. This paragraph describes many different ways to play chess.
46. How does a game of chess end according to the text?
- A. One player takes all of the other player's pieces.
 - B. One player makes it to the end of the board.
 - C. One player becomes king.
 - D. One player loses his or her king.
47. Which happened first?
- A. Computers did not play chess well.
 - B. Cell phones got good at playing chess.
 - C. Deep Blue won an important game.
 - D. Deep Blue took up a whole room.
48. How is blitz chess different from regular chess?
- A. Each player has two kings.
 - B. Players are blindfolded.
 - C. Players only have ten minutes to play.
 - D. Players start from a random position.

49. If it's your turn in blitz chess, what happens when you hit the clock?
- A. Both your clock and the other person's clock keep running.
 - B. The other person's clock stops running and yours starts.
 - C. Both clocks stop running.
 - D. Your clock stops running and the other person's clock begins.
50. When did a computer first beat a strong human player in chess?
- A. 2006
 - B. 1997
 - C. 1970
 - D. 1976

Direction (Qn. Nos. 51 – 75): From the four answers, select the most appropriate answer.

51. Which city has been declared cleanest city in Swachh Sarvekshan survey 2016?
- A. Mysuru
 - B. Chandigarh
 - C. Tiruchirapalli
 - D. Dhanbad
52. Which subsidiary of Tata Teleservices has tied up with IRCTC for easy payment?
- A. nCruise
 - B. kOnline
 - C. mRUPEE
 - D. SmartD
53. India's largest coal washery will be set up in which state?
- A. Madhya Pradesh
 - B. Jharkhand
 - C. Chhattisgarh
 - D. Uttar Pradesh
54. Who has won the ATP Argentina Open 2016?
- A. Rafael Nadal
 - B. Andy Murray
 - C. Novak Djokovic
 - D. Dominic Thiem

55. Name the umpire who has been banned by the Board of Control of Cricket in India (BCCI) for five years on corruption charges?
- A. AsadRauf
 - B. Aleem Dar
 - C. AhsanRaza
 - D. Sanjay Hazare
56. The first-ever Global Maritime Summit will be held in which country in April 2016?
- A. China
 - B. France
 - C. India
 - D. United States
57. Who among the following is conferred with 2016 Padma Vibhushan award?
- A. Sushil Doshi
 - B. Avinash Dixit
 - C. Mannam Gopi Chand
 - D. Prathibha Prahlad
58. Which is the highest peacetime gallantry award of India?
- A. Shaurya Chakra
 - B. ParamVir Chakra
 - C. Ashok Chakra
 - D. Kirti Chakra
59. Which of the following organisations published the World Economic Situation and Prospects (WESP) 2016 report?
- A. World Bank
 - B. OECD
 - C. United Nations
 - D. WTO
60. Emergency under article 356 is imposed by whom?
- A. Prime minister
 - B. Governor
 - C. Vice-president
 - D. President

61. International Labour Organisation (ILO) headquarter is situated at
- A. Brisbane
 - B. Geneva
 - C. Washington
 - D. London
62. Which player was awarded with four world record certificates in football for scoring five goals in nine minutes?
- A. Cristiano Ronaldo
 - B. Lionel Messi
 - C. Marco Reus
 - D. Robert Lewandowski
63. Which of the following is not a member of NATO?
- A. France
 - B. Poland
 - C. Russia
 - D. Germany
64. Which of the following is not an ocean?
- A. Mediterranean
 - B. Arctic
 - C. Pacific
 - D. Atlantic
65. Which of the following is not a colour?
- A. Red
 - B. Lilac
 - C. Dark
 - D. Mauve
66. Which of the following is not a chemical element?
- A. Silver
 - B. Platinum
 - C. Emerald
 - D. Titanium

67. Aryabhata was an _____.
- A. astrologer
 - B. astronomer
 - C. astronaut
 - D. administrator
68. What is bitcoin?
- A. Chocolate Brand
 - B. Computer Game
 - C. New Software
 - D. Virtual Currency
69. Which of the two countries are separated by MacMohan Line?
- A. India and Bangladesh
 - B. India and China
 - C. India and Tibet
 - D. India and Nepal
70. From which sector does India currently get its largest part of national income?
- A. Service Sector
 - B. Agricultural Sector
 - C. Industrial Sector
 - D. Educational Sector
71. IFSC stands for _____.
- A. Indian Fast Service Code
 - B. Indian Financial Service Code
 - C. Indian Finance Support Code
 - D. Indian Financial System Code
72. Who was known as Frontier Gandhi?
- A. Khan Nawaz Khan
 - B. Khan Feroz Gandhi
 - C. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
 - D. Khan Abdul Yusuf Khan

73. Which International body was the predecessor of the United Nations?
- A. The League of States
 - B. The League of Countries
 - C. The League of Unity
 - D. The League of Nations
74. Who said the statement "you must be the change you want to see in the world"?
- A. Vivekananda
 - B. Subash Chandrabose
 - C. Mahatma Gandhi
 - D. Bhagat Singh
75. Which is the first fully literate municipal town in India?
- A. Kottayam
 - B. Chenganur
 - C. Kollam
 - D. Kannur

Direction (Qn. Nos. 76 – 80): Complete the sequence of words with the correct option.

76. Follow, Comply, Obey, _____ .
- A. Abut
 - B. Abridge
 - C. Abide
 - D. Abuse
77. Cess, Tariff, Tax, _____ .
- A. Proof
 - B. Catche
 - C. Collect
 - D. Custom
78. Plead, Petition, Sue, _____ .
- A. Alteration
 - B. Apprehension
 - C. Application
 - D. Manifesto

79. Apex, Climax, Summit, _____ .
- A. Merit
 - B. Peak
 - C. Charge
 - D. Convict
80. Acceptance, Assent, Accede, _____ .
- A. Consent
 - B. Accumulate
 - C. Accuse
 - D. Admit

Direction (Qn. Nos. 81 – 117): Choose the best option.

81. A systematic collection, compendium of laws, rules or regulations.
- A. Digest
 - B. Guide
 - C. Code
 - D. Bundle
82. The care and control of a thing or a person.
- A. Possession
 - B. Dominion
 - C. Custody
 - D. Ownership
83. Facts which did not or do not exist but are supposed or postulated.
- A. Imaginary
 - B. Hypothetical
 - C. Drafted
 - D. Opinionated
84. The establishment of a fact by evidence.
- A. Conviction
 - B. Judgment
 - C. Proof
 - D. Discovery

85. An unlawful interference with one's person, property or rights.
- A. Crossing the line
 - B. Trespass
 - C. Misbehaviour
 - D. Overstepping
86. Fixed, Accrued, settled, absolute right of ownership.
- A. Vested right
 - B. Deemed right
 - C. Permenant right
 - D. Valid right
87. Fundamental Duties under the Constitution of India are to be complied with by _____.
- A. All persons
 - B. All persons within terrotory of India
 - C. All citizens of India
 - D. Only adult citizens of India
88. Which company was involved in the Bhopal Gas leak involving poisonous MIS gas?
- A. Exxon
 - B. UCC
 - C. Shell
 - D. Reliance
89. Cyber crimes can be _____.
- A. committed only by literate people
 - B. traced easily
 - C. tansboundary
 - D. prevented completely
90. Which of the following is not a fundamental right?
- A. Right to Equality
 - B. Right to Strike
 - C. Right to Education
 - D. Right to Freedom of Religion

91. Legislature of the Union of India (the Parliament) consists of _____ .
- A. The Council of States (Rajya Sabha), the House of the People (Lok Sabha) and the President of India
 - B. The House of the People (Lok Sabha) only
 - C. The House of the People (Lok Sabha) and the President of India
 - D. The Council of States (Rajya Sabha) and the House of the People (Lok Sabha)
92. The right of private defence is based on the natural instinct of _____
- A. self-respect
 - B. self-preservation
 - C. self-reliance
 - D. self-sufficiency
93. Who is an abettor?
- A. A person who commits the offence
 - B. A person who instigates the commission of the offence
 - C. A person against whom the offence is committed
 - D. A person who is innocent
94. In which year there was mutiny and revolt throughout northern India under East India Company?
- A. 1856
 - B. 1855
 - C. 1857
 - D. 1858
95. Which of the following has been replaced recently in 2014?
- A. Finance Commission
 - B. Election Commission
 - C. Planning Commission
 - D. None of the above
96. Corroborative evidence means
- A. Main evidence in case
 - B. Evidence which supports other evidence
 - C. Evidence that proves the guilt of accused person
 - D. After observing proper procedure

97. Which of the following is not a fundamental right in India?
- A. Right to form association
 - B. Freedom to religion
 - C. Right to property
 - D. Right to move throughout the territory of India
98. The president of India is elected by an electoral college consisting of
- A. All the members of both the houses of parliament and all the members of all the legislative Assemblies
 - B. All the elected members of both the houses of parliament and all the members of all the legislative assemblies
 - C. All the member of both the houses of parliament and all the elected members of all the legislative Assemblies
 - D. All the elected members of both the houses of parliament and all the elected members of all the legislative assemblies
99. The term *Ipso facto* means
- A. In place of
 - B. By reason of first fact
 - C. By the same source
 - D. By the way
100. Which among the following in the Constitution of India is called 'Magnacarta'?
- A. Directive principles of state policy
 - B. Preamble
 - C. Fundamental duties
 - D. Fundamental rights
101. Unlawful entry into another's property is
- A. Trespass
 - B. Assault
 - C. Confinement
 - D. Restraint
102. During criminal prosecution usually the burden of proof is on
- A. Complainant
 - B. Accused
 - C. Police
 - D. Prosecution

103. In a bailable offence, the bail is granted as a matter of right by whom?
- A. By the Police Officer
 - B. By the Court
 - C. Both by the Police Officer and the Court
 - D. Either (A) or (B)
104. The term “*consensus ad idem*” means
- A. No agreement can have more than one meaning
 - B. To agree the same way
 - C. To agree on the same thing with same sense
 - D. To agree for different objects in the same sense
105. The right to private defence is available with respect to
- A. Harm to human body.
 - B. Harm to a movable property.
 - C. Harm to an immovable property.
 - D. All the above.
106. Offence which can be compromised between the parties is known as
- A. Non-compoundable offence
 - B. Cognizable offence
 - C. Compoundable offence
 - D. Non-cognizable offence
107. A formal instrument by which one person empowers another to represent him is known as
- A. Affidavit
 - B. Power of attorney
 - C. Will
 - D. Declaration
108. A party to the suit is called
- A. Accused
 - B. Plaintiff
 - C. Litigant
 - D. Complainant

109. The main object of Fundamental Rights is to ensure protection of
- A. Independence of Judiciary
 - B. Individual rights absolutely
 - C. Individual rights subject to reasonable restrictions
 - D. Indian citizens
110. A Hindu married woman, who has a Hindu husband living and marries a Muslim man, is guilty of the offence of
- A. Adultery
 - B. Polygamy
 - C. Mischief
 - D. Bigamy
111. Five year's experience is a must to practice as an advocate in the Supreme Court in India. This rule was prescribed by the
- A. Bar Council of India
 - B. Supreme Court of India
 - C. Indian Constitution
 - D. Government of India
112. PIL means
- A. Public Interested Litigation
 - B. Public Interest Litigation
 - C. Public Instituted Litigation
 - D. Public in Litigation
113. John takes a Camera belonging to Bond out of his possession, without his consent and with the intention of keeping it until he gets a reward from Bond for its restoration. John is guilty of?
- A. Criminal Misappropriation
 - B. Extortion
 - C. Theft
 - D. Cheating
114. In a valid contract, what comes first?
- A. Enforceability
 - B. Acceptance
 - C. Promise
 - D. Proposal

115. Goods displayed in a Super Market/shop with a price tag is
- A. Offer
 - B. Invitation to offer
 - C. Contract
 - D. Agreement
116. There is no provision in the Constitution for the impeachment of
- A. The Chief justice of High Court
 - B. The Chief Justice of India
 - C. The Governor
 - D. Judge of the Supreme Court
117. Who is the final interpreter and the guardian of the Indian Constitution?
- A. President
 - B. Prime Minister
 - C. Parliament
 - D. Supreme Court

Direction (Qn. Nos. 118 – 122): Each problem consists of a set of rules and facts. Apply the specified rules to the set of facts and answer the questions.

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

RULES:

- A. The fundamental right to freedom of association includes the right to form an association as well as not join an association.
- B. The fundamental right to freedom of association also includes the freedom to decide with whom to associate.
- C. The fundamental right to freedom of association does not extend to the right to realize the objectives of forming the association.
- D. Fundamental rights are applicable only to laws made by or administrative actions of the State and do not apply to actions of private persons.
- E. Any law in contravention of fundamental rights is unconstitutional and therefore cannot bind any person.

FACTS:

Gajodhar Pharmaceuticals, a private company, offered an employment contract of two years to Syed MonirulAlam. One of the clauses in the employment contract provided that Syed MonirulAlam must join GajodharMazdoor Singh (GMS), one of the trade unions active in Gajodhar Pharmaceuticals.

118. Decide which of the following propositions can be most reasonably inferred through the application of the stated legal rules to the facts of this case:
- A. The employment contract infringes Syed MonirulAlam's freedom to decide with whom to associate and therefore is legally not enforceable.
 - B. The condition requiring MonirulAlam to join GMS cannot bind him as it impinges on his freedom not to join any association.
 - C. Syed MonirulAlam cannot claim a fundamental right to freedom of association against Gajodhar Pharmaceuticals and therefore, the contract would bind him even though his freedom of association is restricted.
 - D. The employment contract offered to MonirulAlam to join GMS is legal as it does not restrict his freedom not to join any association.

119. If Parliament enacts a law which requires every employee to join the largest trade union in their workplace mandating Syed Monirul Alam to join GMS, then:
- A. Such a law would merely govern private action to which fundamental rights do not apply.
 - B. Such a law would not curtail any individual's right to freedom of association.
 - C. Neither the employment contract, nor the law of the parliament would be enforceable as they would curtail the freedom of association.
 - D. The law of parliament would violate an individual's freedom not to join any association and therefore be unconstitutional.
120. If Parliament enacts a law that requires a trade union to open its membership to all the employees, then
- A. Such a law would not infringe any fundamental right to freedom of association.
 - B. The law of the parliament would curtail an individual's right not to join any association.
 - C. Such a law would curtail the union members' right to decide with whom they would like to associate.
 - D. Such a law would render the employment contract offered by Gajodhar Pharmaceuticals to Syed Monirul Alam unenforceable.
121. If Gajodhar Pharmaceuticals enter into an agreement with GMS wherein the former agrees to hire only the existing members of GMS as employees, then
- A. The agreement would be illegal as it would curtail the union members' right to decide with whom they would like to associate.
 - B. The constitutionality of this agreement cannot be contested on grounds of contravention of fundamental rights as such rights are not applicable to private persons.
 - C. The agreement would not be enforceable as it would infringe upon the employer's right not to join an association.
 - D. Such an agreement would infringe the union's right to decide with whom to associate and therefore is legally not enforceable.
122. If Parliament enacts a legislation prohibiting strikes by trade unions of employees engaged in pharmaceutical industry, then
- A. The legislation would not violate the right to freedom of association.
 - B. The legislation would curtail the right of trade unions to strike, and therefore violate freedom of association.
 - C. Since strike is only one of the objectives with which a trade union is formed, right to strike is not protected by the right to freedom of association.
 - D. None of the above

123. The term *Intra vires* means
- A. Within the powers
 - B. Outside the powers
 - C. Within the scope of fundamental rights
 - D. Power that is yet to be granted
124. X, servant of Y, takes a hundred rupee notes from Y's pocket and hides it under the carpet in the house of Y. X tells Z another servant of Y, about the currency notes and both agree to share the money when the currency note is taken by X from hiding place. Before X could recover the note, it was found by Y. Decide if an offence was committed and if so who committed the offence?
- A. No offence was committed
 - B. Only X committed the offence
 - C. Both X and Z committed the offence
 - D. Only Z committed the offence
125. The right of a party to initiate an action and be heard before a court of law is called
- A. Locus standi
 - B. Writ petition
 - C. Fundamental Rights
 - D. Breach of privilege

Direction (Qn. Nos. 126 – 137): Choose the best answer based on logical reasoning.

126. Statements: No women teacher can play. Some women teachers are athletes.
Conclusions:
- I. Male athletes can play.
 - II. Some athletes can play.
- A. Only conclusion I follows
 - B. Only conclusion II follows
 - C. Either I or II follows
 - D. Neither I nor II follows

127. Statements: All mangoes are golden in colour. No golden-coloured things are cheap.
Conclusions:
I. All mangoes are cheap.
II. Golden-coloured mangoes are not cheap.
- A. Only conclusion I follows
B. Only conclusion II follows
C. Either I or II follows
D. Neither I nor II follows
128. Eileen is planning a special birthday dinner for her husband's 35th birthday. She wants the evening to be memorable, but her husband is a simple man who would rather be in jeans at a baseball game than in a suit at a fancy restaurant. Which restaurant below should Eileen choose?
- A. Alfredo's offers fine Italian cuisine and an elegant Tuscan decor. Patrons will feel as though they've spent the evening in a luxurious Italian villa.
B. Pancho's Mexican Buffet is an all-you-can-eat family style smorgasbord with the best tacos in town.
C. The Parisian Bistro is a four-star French restaurant where guests are treated like royalty. Chef Dilbert Olay is famous for his beef bourguignon.
D. Marty's serves delicious, hearty meals in a charming setting reminiscent of a baseball clubhouse in honor of the owner, Marty Lester, a former major league baseball all-star.
129. The school principal has received complaints from parents about bullying in the school yard during recess. He wants to investigate and end this situation as soon as possible, so he has asked the recess aides to watch closely. Which situation should the recess aides report to the principal?
- A. A girl is sitting glumly on a bench reading a book and not interacting with her peers.
B. Four girls are surrounding another girl and seem to have possession of her backpack.
C. Two boys are playing a one-on-one game of basketball and are arguing over the last basket scored.
D. Three boys are huddled over a handheld video game, which isn't supposed to be on school grounds.

130. An informal gathering occurs when a group of people get together in a casual, relaxed manner. Which situation below is the best example of an informal gathering?
- A. The book club meets on the first Thursday evening of every month.
 - B. After finding out about his promotion, Jeremy and a few coworkers decide to go out for a quick drink after work.
 - C. Mary sends out 25 invitations for the bridal shower she is giving for her sister.
 - D. Whenever she eats at the Mexican restaurant, Clara seems to run into Peter.
131. Erratic Behavior occurs when an individual acts in a manner that lacks consistency, regularity, and uniformity. Which situation below is the best example of Erratic Behavior?
- A. Julia cannot contain her anger whenever the subject of local politics is discussed.
 - B. Martin has just been told that he is being laid off. Before leaving his supervisor's office, he punches a hole in the door.
 - C. Rhonda has visited the dealership several times, but she still cannot decide which car to buy.
 - D. In the past month, Jeffrey, who has been a model employee for three years, has repeatedly called in sick, forgotten important meetings, and been verbally abusive to colleagues.
132. A Tie-breaker is an additional contest or period of play designed to establish a winner among tied contestants. Which situation below is the best example of a Tiebreaker?
- A. At halftime, the score is tied at 28.
 - B. Mary and Megan have each scored three goals in the game.
 - C. The referee tosses a coin to decide which team will have possession of the ball first.
 - D. The Sharks and the Bears each finished with 14 points, and they are now battling it out in a five-minute overtime.
133. Look at this series: 36, 34, 30, 28, 24, ... What number should come next?
- A. 20
 - B. 22
 - C. 23
 - D. 26
134. Look at this series: 8, 22, 8, 28, 8, ... What number should come next?
- A. 9
 - B. 29
 - C. 32
 - D. 34

135. Look at this series: 201, 202, 204, 207, ... What number should come next?

- A. 205
- B. 208
- C. 210
- D. 211

136. Statement: Should all the drugs patented and manufactured in Western countries be first tried out on sample basis before giving licence for sale to general public in India?

Arguments:

- I. Yes. Many such drugs require different doses and duration for Indian population and hence it is necessary.
- II. No. This is just not feasible and hence cannot be implemented.

- A. Only argument I is strong
- B. Only argument II is strong
- C. Either I or II is strong
- D. Neither I nor II is strong

137. NATION : ANTINO :: HUNGRY : ?

- A. HNUGRY
- B. UHNGYR
- C. YRNGUH
- D. UNHGYR

Direction (Qn. No. 138): The problem consists of three statements. Based on the first two statements, the third statement may be true, false, or uncertain.

138. Blueberries cost more than strawberries.
Blueberries cost less than raspberries.
Raspberries cost more than strawberries and blueberries.

If the first two statements are true, the third statement is

- A. True
- B. False
- C. Uncertain
- D. None of the above

Direction (Qn. Nos. 139 & 140): Choose the word that is a necessary part of the underlined word.

139. Monopoly

- A. Corrupt
- B. Exclusive
- C. Rich
- D. Gigantic

140. Lightning

- A. Electricity
- B. Thunder
- C. Brightness
- D. Rain

Direction (Qn Nos. 141 & 142): In each question below is given a statement followed by two assumptions numbered I and 2. You have to consider the statement and the following assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement.

141. **STATEMENT:** "You are hereby appointed as a programmer with a probation period of one year and your performance will be reviewed at the end of the period for confirmation." - A line in an appointment letter.

ASSUMPTIONS:

- (1) The performance of an individual generally is not known at the time of appointment offer.
- (2) Generally an individual tries to prove his worth in the probation period.

- A. Only assumption I is implicit
- B. Only assumption II is implicit
- C. Either I nor II is implicit
- D. Both I and II are implicit

142. **STATEMENT:** "In order to bring punctuality in our office, we must provide conveyance allowance to our employees." - In charge of a company tells Personnel Manager.

ASSUMPTIONS:

- (1) Conveyance allowance will not help in bringing punctuality.
- (2) Discipline and reward should always go hand in hand.

- A. Only assumption I is implicit
- B. Only assumption II is implicit
- C. Either I or II is implicit
- D. Neither I nor II is implicit

Direction (Qn. Nos. 143 & 144): A good way to figure out the relationship in a given question is to make up a sentence that describes the relationship between the first two words. Then, try to use the same sentence to find out which of the answer choices completes the same relationship with the third word.

143. Artist is to painting as senator is to

- A. Attorney
- B. Law
- C. Politician
- D. Constituents

144. Guide is to direct as reduce is to

- A. Decrease
- B. Maintain
- C. Increase
- D. Preserve

Direction (Qn. No. 145): The question presents a situation and asks you to make a judgment regarding that particular circumstance. Choose an answer based on given information.

145. The school principal has received complaints from parents about bullying in the school yard during recess. He wants to investigate and end this situation as soon as possible, so he has asked the recess aides to watch closely. Which situation should the recess aides report to the principal?

- A. Girl is sitting glumly on a bench reading a book and not interacting with her peers.
- B. Four girls are surrounding another girl and seem to have possession of her backpack.
- C. Two boys are playing a one-on-one game of basketball and are arguing over the last basket scored.
- D. Three boys are huddled over a handheld video game, which isn't supposed to be on school grounds.

Direction (Qn. Nos. 146 - 148): Three of the words will be in the same classification, the remaining one will not be. Your answer will be the one word that does NOT belong in the same classification as the others.

146. Which word does NOT belong with the others?

- A. Tyre
- B. Steering wheel
- C. Engine
- D. Car

147. Which word does NOT belong with the others?

- A. Street
- B. Freeway
- C. Interstate
- D. Expressway

148. Which word does NOT belong with the others?

- A. Noun
- B. Preposition
- C. Punctuation
- D. Adverb

Direction (Qn. Nos. 149 & 150): Find the statement that must be true according to the given information.

149. Erin is twelve years old. For three years, she has been asking her parents for a dog. Her parents have told her that they believe a dog would not be happy in an apartment, but they have given her permission to have a bird. Erin has not yet decided what kind of bird she would like to have.

- A. Erin's parents like birds better than they like dogs.
- B. Erin does not like birds.
- C. Erin and her parents live in an apartment.
- D. Erin and her parents would like to move.

150. Ten new television shows appeared during the month of September. Five of the shows were sitcoms, three were hour-long dramas, and two were news-magazine shows. By January, only seven of these new shows were still on the air. Five of the shows that remained were sitcoms.
- A. Only one of the news-magazine shows remained on the air.
 - B. Only one of the hour-long dramas remained on the air.
 - C. At least one of the shows that was cancelled was an hour-long drama.
 - D. Television viewers prefer sitcoms over hour-long dramas.
