

## CLAT 2013 Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed :2 Hours

Maximum Marks :200

Total questions :200

### General Instructions

#### General Instructions for CLAT 2013

1. The CLAT 2013 examination is of two hours duration and carries a maximum of 200 marks.
2. The question paper consists of **200 multiple-choice questions** with four options for each question.
3. Each correct answer will be awarded **one mark**.
4. There is a **negative marking** of  $\frac{1}{4}$  **mark** for each incorrect answer.
5. Candidates must use only a **Black/Blue Ball Point Pen** to darken the correct option in the OMR Answer Sheet.
6. Do not use ink pen, gel pen, pencil, whitener, or any other material on the OMR Sheet.
7. Rough work should be done only in the space provided in the test booklet.
8. The use of any electronic gadgets such as mobile phones, calculators, or digital watches is strictly prohibited.
9. The test booklet must not be torn or damaged in any way.
10. The candidate must write their **Name, Roll Number, and OMR Sheet Number** in the spaces provided and sign where required.

**Directions (1-10):** Read the given passage carefully and attempt the questions that follow and shade the appropriate answer in the space provided for it on the OMR answer sheet.

It is an old saying that knowledge is power. Education is an instrument which imparts knowledge and, therefore, indirectly controls power. Therefore, ever since the dawn of our civilization, persons in power have always tried to supervise or control education. It has been handmaid of the ruling class. During the Christian era, the ecclesiastics controlled the institution of education and diffused among the people the gospel of the Bible and religious teachings. These gospels and teachings were no other than a philosophy for the maintenance of the existing society. It taught the poor man to be meek and to earn his bread with the sweat of his brow, while the priests and the landlords lived in luxury and fought duels for the slightest offence. During the Renaissance, education passed more from the clutches of the priest into the hands of the prince. In other words, it became more secular. Under the control of the monarch, education began to devise and preach the infallibility of its masters, the monarch or king. It also invented and supported fantastic theories like "The Divine Right Theory" and that the king can do no wrong, etc. With the advent of the industrial revolution, education took a different turn and had to please the new masters. It now no longer remained the privilege of the baron class, but was thrown open to the new rich merchant class of the society. The philosophy which was in vogue during this period was that of "Laissez Voire" restricting the function of the State to a mere keeping of laws and order while on the other hand, in practice the law of the jungle prevailed in the form of free competition and the survival of the fittest.

**Q1.** What does the theory "Divine Right of King" stipulate?

- (A) The kings are God
- (B) That the right of governing is conferred upon the kings by God
- (C) They have the right to be worshipped like Gods by their subjects
- (D) That the right of kings are divine and therefore sacred

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**Q2.** Who controlled education during the Renaissance?

- (A) The common people

- (B) The prince
  - (C) The church and the priests
  - (D) None of the above
- 

**Q3.** What did the ruling class in the Christian Era think of the poor man?

- (A) That he is the beloved of God
  - (B) That he deserves all sympathy of the rich
  - (C) That he should be strong and lord over others
  - (D) That he is meant for serving the rich
- 

**Q4.** Who controlled the institution of education during the Christian Era?

- (A) The secular leaders of society
  - (B) The church and the priests
  - (C) The monarchs
  - (D) The common people
- 

**Q5.** What does the word "infallibility" mean?

- (A) That every man is open to error
  - (B) Sensitivity
  - (C) The virtue of not making mistakes
  - (D) That some divine power is responsible for determining the fate of the man
- 

**Q6.** What do you mean by the "sweat of his brow"?

- (a) Very hard work
- (b) The tiny droplets of sweat on the forehead
- (c) The wrinkles visible on the forehead

(d) The sign of innocence.

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**Q7.** What does the policy of "Laissez Faire" stand for?

- (a) Individual freedom in the economic field
  - (b) State control over law and order in society
  - (c) Joint control of the means of production by the State and private enterprise
  - (d) Decontrol over law and order by the ruling class.
- 

**Q8.** Which of the following describes the writer?

- (a) Concerned
  - (b) Unconcerned
  - (c) Aggressive
  - (d) Frustrated
- 

**Q9.** Choose the correct synonym out of the four choices given: **Gospels**

- (a) Chitchat
  - (b) A teaching or doctrine of a religious teacher
  - (c) Rumour
  - (d) Guidance.
- 

**Q10.** Choose the correct synonym out of the four choices given: **Vogue**

- (a) Uncertain
- (b) Out-dated
- (c) The prevailing fashion or style
- (d) Journey.

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**Q11.** Select the word that is spelt correctly

- (a) Paraphernalia
- (b) Paraphrenalria
- (c) Paraphrenalia
- (d) Paraphrennalia.

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**Q12.** Select the word that is spelt correctly

- (a) enterprnuep
- (b) Entrepreneur
- (c) Entrepneur
- (d) Enteruepeur.

---

**Q13.** Select the word that is spelt correctly

- (a) onomaetopoeia
- (b) Onomoatopoeia
- (c) Onomatopoeia
- (d) Onomatapoeia.

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**Q14.** Select the word that is spelt correctly

- (a) hemorhage
- (b) Haemorrhage
- (c) Haemorrhage
- (d) Hemoorrhage.

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**Q15.** Select the word that is spelt correctly

- (a) Dylexsia
  - (b) Dyslexia
  - (c) Dislexia
  - (d) Dislescia.
- 

**Q16.** Unless he ..... this office, I will not say anything.

- (a) Lea
  - (b) Did not leave
  - (c) Leaves
  - (d) Had left.
- 

**Q17.** ....., I would help all the poor people.

- (a) If I am rich
  - (b) If I was rich
  - (c) If I were rich
  - (d) In case I am rich.
- 

**Q18.** I ..... the news an hour ago.

- (a) Have heard
  - (b) Heard
  - (c) Was hearing
  - (d) Have been hearing.
- 

**Q19.** He spoke ..... about his prospects.

- (a) Confidentially
- (b) Consciously

- (c) Confidently
  - (d) Conscientiously.
- 

**Q20.** The boy is not interested in playing.....?

- (a) Doesn't he?
  - (b) Isn't he?
  - (c) Didn't he?
  - (d) Is he?
- 

**Q21.** He told us that we should never live beyond ..... means.

- (a) His
  - (b) Their
  - (c) Our
  - (d) Her.
- 

**Q22.** May I request..... you again to consider my case favorably?

- (a) To
  - (b) Onto
  - (c) Of
  - (d) No preposition required.
- 

**Q23.** Known as devout and serious person, she also has ..... sense of humour.

- (a) Better
- (b) Quick
- (c) Good
- (d) Beautiful.

---

**Q24.** Galileo said, "The Earth ..... around the sun."

- (a) Revolved
- (b) Is revolving
- (c) Revolves
- (d) Is resolved.

---

**Q25.** We ..... our work before the guests arrived at our house.

- (a) Shall finish
- (b) Have finished
- (c) Had finished
- (d) Shall have finished.

---

**Q26.** Arrange the sentences to form a coherent paragraph.

- a. People who start up their own business typically come from two extreme backgrounds: One is the business family background and the other is a steady professional family background.
- b. Typically, people from different backgrounds face different kinds of basic problems.
- c. The people from both the backgrounds find it very difficult to establish and manage an enterprise.
- d. Starting up and managing a small business is no joke.

- (a) d b c a
- (b) b a c d
- (c) d a c b
- (d) c d a b

**Q27.** Arrange the sentences to form a coherent paragraph.

- a. Venture capital is recommended as the ideal source of financing for a successfully small business.
- b. Several companies including start-ups have been funded by dedicated venture funds during this decade.
- c. Despite this, an average Indian entrepreneur understands and appreciation of venture capital concept has been woefully inadequate.
- d. In the Indian context, though venture "capital has been a relatively late entrant, it has already made a reasonable impact.

- (a) a b c d
- (b) a d b c
- (c) a c b d
- (d) a d c b

---

**Q28.** Arrange the sentences to form a coherent paragraph.

- a. Progress in diagnosis, in preventive medicine and in treatment, both medicinal and surgical, has been rapid and breathe taking.
- b. Much in medicine which is not taken for granted was undreamt of even as recently as 20 years ago.
- c. Presently small pox has been eradicated, poliomyelitis practically banished, tuberculosis has become curable and coronary artery disease surgically relievable.
- d. The dramatic surge in the field of molecular biology and research by immunologists and geneticists has succeeded in controlling parasitic diseases like malaria and river blindness that affect millions of people round the world.

- (a) b d c a
- (b) a b c d
- (c) b c a d
- (d) b d a c

---

**Q29.** Arrange the sentences to form a coherent paragraph about earthquakes and associated dangers.

- a. Instead, many deaths and injuries result from falling objects and the collapse of buildings, bridges and other structures.
- b. Earthquakes almost never kill people directly.
- c. Fire resulting from broken gas or power lines is another major danger during a quake.
- d. Spills of hazardous chemicals are also a concern during an earthquake.

- (a) c a b d
- (b) d a c b
- (c) d c a b
- (d) b a c d

---

**Q30.** Arrange the sentences to form a coherent paragraph about hard disk and floppy disk systems.

- a. The Winchester or hard disk drives can store much more data than what can be stored on a floppy diskette.
- b. Hard disks come sealed and they cannot be removed or changed like floppy diskettes.
- c. Often floppy disk system is used in conjunction with the Winchester disk system.
- d. This makes for an ideal system for secondary storage.

- (a) c a b d
- (b) c b d a
- (c) b a c d
- (d) a b c d

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**Q31.** El Dorado

- (a) An imaginary place

- (b) High altitude
  - (c) A literary man
  - (d) A country full of gold and precious stones.
- 

**Q32. Quantum ramificatus**

- (a) The amount of damage suffered
  - (b) The amount of damage caused
  - (c) The amount of damage paid
  - (d) The amount of damage received.
- 

**Q33. Corpus delicti**

- (a) Fake evidence of an offence
  - (b) Hearsay evidence of an offence
  - (c) Lack of evidence of an offence
  - (d) An evidence which constitute an offence.
- 

**Q34. Vis-a-vis**

- (a) Direct
  - (b) Opposite
  - (c) Face-to-face
  - (d) Agree.
- 

**Q35. Carte blanche**

- (a) Complete authority
- (b) Issue the warrant
- (c) No authority

(d) Lack of authority.

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**Q36.** To blaze a trail

- (a) To set on fire
  - (b) To blow the trumpet
  - (c) To initiate work in a movement
  - (d) To be hopeful.
- 

**Q37.** A snake in the grass

- (a) A secret or hidden enemy
  - (b) An unreliable person
  - (c) Unforeseen happening
  - (d) A dangerous enemy.
- 

**Q38.** Have too many irons in the fire

- (a) Engaged in too many enterprises at the same time
  - (b) Facing too many problems at the same time
  - (c) Said or done too many things at the same time
  - (d) To incite the feeling amongst the people.
- 

**Q39.** A fair weather friend

- (a) A friend who is fair to us at all times
- (b) A friend who deserts us in difficulties
- (c) A friend whom we love the most
- (d) A friend who loves us the most.

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**Q40.** A Panacea

- (a) An injection that serves as a life line
- (b) A lecture full of precepts
- (c) A strong drug that induces sleep
- (d) A single cure for all diseases or troubles.

---

**Q41.**  $\sqrt{2}/\sqrt{3}$  is a rational number whereas is:

- (a) Also a rational number
- (b) An irrational number
- (c) Not a number
- (d) A natural periodic number.

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**Q42.** Greatest number which divides 926 and 2313, leaving 2 and 3 remainders respectively is:

- (a) 52
- (b) 54
- (c) 152
- (d) 154

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**Q43.** A single discount equivalent to a discount series 15% and 5% is:

- (a) 32%
  - (b) 19.25%
  - (c) 10%
  - (d) 8.5%.
-

**Q44.** By selling a cycle for 2,345, a student loses 19%. His cost price is nearly:

- (a) 4,000
  - (b) 5,000
  - (c) 3,000
  - (d) 3,500.
- 

**Q45.** Diagonals of a rhombus are 1 meter and 1.5 meters. The area of the rhombus is:

- (a)  $0.75 \text{ m}^2$
  - (b)  $1.5 \text{ m}^2$
  - (c)  $1.5 \text{ m}^2$
  - (d)  $0.375 \text{ m}^2$
- 

**Q46.** An angle in a semi-circle is:

- (a)  $\pi$
  - (b)  $\pi/4$
  - (c)  $\pi/2$
  - (d)  $2\pi$
- 

**Q47.** Food for 250 students lasts 33 days. 80 more students join. Food now lasts for:

- (a) 20 days
  - (b) 40 days
  - (c) 30 days
  - (d) 25 days
- 

**Q48.** In 500 students, 102 know both Hindi & Tamil, 200 only Hindi. How many only Tamil?

- (a) 198
  - (b) 402
  - (c) 302
  - (d) 300
- 

**Q49.** Find  $k$  so that equations have infinite solutions:

$$kx + 3y - k + 3 = 0, \quad 12x + ky = k$$

- (a) 0
  - (b) -6
  - (c) 6
  - (d) 1
- 

**Q50.** Mean daily expenditure of 25 households:

Class : 100–150, 150–200, 200–250, 250–300, 300–350

Frequency: 4, 5, 12, 2, 2

- (a) 11.10
  - (b) 161
  - (c) 211
  - (d) 261
- 

**Q51.** A box contains 24 marbles, some are green and others are blue. If a marble is drawn at random, probability of green =  $\frac{2}{3}$ . Find number of blue marbles.

- (a) 13
- (b) 12

(c) 16

(d) 8

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**Q52.** City population = 250,000. Growth rate = 2% per year. Find population growth after 2 years.

(a) 2500

(b) 10,000

(c) 252000

(d) 10100

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**Q53.** Point  $(x, y)$  is equidistant from  $(-1,1)$  and  $(4,3)$ . Find equation.

(a)  $10x + 4y = 23$

(b)  $6x + 4y = 23$

(c)  $-x + y = 7$

(d)  $4x + 3y = 0$

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**Q54.** Sum of first 15 multiples of 8

(a) 960

(b) 660

(c) 1200

(d) 1060

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**Q55.** A rod: 2 cm diameter, 30 cm length  $\rightarrow$  wire: 3m = 300cm length. Find wire diameter.

(a)  $2/10$  cm

(b)  $2/\sqrt{10}$  cm

(c)  $1/\sqrt{10}$  cm

(d)  $1/10$  cm

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**Q56.** Two poles: 10m, x m tall. Distance between tops = 5m. Distance on ground = 4m. Find area formed with ground.

- (a)  $52 \text{ m}^2$
  - (b)  $46 \text{ m}^2$
  - (c)  $20 \text{ m}^2$
  - (d)  $50 \text{ m}^2$
- 

**Q57.** Pipe A fills a tank in 10 hrs, Pipe B in 12 hrs. Both open for 3 hrs, then A closed. B alone fills rest. Find time B takes.

- (a) 5 hours
  - (b) 4 hours
  - (c) 5 hours 24 minutes
  - (d) 3 hours
- 

**Q58.** Ground:  $100 \text{ m} \times 80 \text{ m}$ . Two cross roads: 5 m wide (along length), 4 m wide (along width), perpendicular. Brick cost =  $10/\text{m}^2$ . Find total cost.

- (a) 700
  - (b) 800
  - (c) 900
  - (d) 8,000
- 

**Q59.** Selling price (SP) of 10 articles = Cost price (CP) of 11 articles. Find gain %.

- (a) 8%
- (b) 9%

(c) 8.5%

(d) 10%

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**Q60.** Angles of a quadrilateral are in ratio 3 : 4 : 5 : 8. Find smallest angle.

(a) 20°

(b) 40°

(c) 36°

(d) 54°

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**Q61.** The Headquarter of European Union is situated in:

(a) England

(b) Germany

(c) France

(d) Belgium

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**Q62.** India in 2008 successfully put CHANDRAYAAN-1 into its initial orbit by:

(a) PSLV-C12

(b) PSLV-C11

(c) PSLV-14

(d) GSLV-D3

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**Q63.** Vishwanathan Anand retained the World Chess Championship in 2012 by defeating Boris Gelfand. Mr. Gelfand belongs to:

(a) Israel

(b) Russia

(c) Poland

(d) USA

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**Q64.** Kapilvastu Relics (fragments of Lord Buddha's bone), for the second time in 114 years, recently travelled from India to:

- (a) China
  - (b) Sri Lanka
  - (c) Myanmar
  - (d) Japan
- 

**Q65.** Dr. Norman Borlaug is famous as father of the Green Revolution in 1960s. His initial goal was to create varieties of wheat adapted to the climate of:

- (a) Mexico
  - (b) India
  - (c) USA
  - (d) China
- 

**Q66.** A feature 'Bluetooth' now common in mobile phones gets its name from a:

- (a) Chinese 10<sup>th</sup> Century King
  - (b) UK Software Company
  - (c) Greek Goddess
  - (d) Danish 10<sup>th</sup> Century King
- 

**Q67.** Which pair of States does not touch each other?

- (a) Meghalaya, Manipur
- (b) Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh
- (c) Rajasthan, Punjab

(d) Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh

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**Q68.** Baglihar dam, is constructed on river:

- (a) Raavi
  - (b) Chenab
  - (c) Indus
  - (d) Sutlej
- 

**Q69.** Navjivan Trust was instituted with the objectives of propagating peaceful means of attaining third Swaraj, by:

- (a) Mohan Das Karam Chand Gandhi
  - (b) Lala Lajpat Rai
  - (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
  - (d) Dr. Ambedkar
- 

**Q70.** World Cup Football, 2014 and Olympics, 2016 will be held in:

- (a) USA
  - (b) Brazil
  - (c) Russia
  - (d) South Africa
- 

**Q71.** In 2012-13, India's target is to restrict the fiscal deficit to  $x\%$  of the GDP, where  $x$  is:

- (a) 10
- (b) 8.3
- (c) 15
- (d) 5.1

---

**Q72.** POSCO steel project to come up but being strongly protested by the people is located in:

- (a) Chhattisgarh
- (b) Jharkhand
- (c) Odisha
- (d) Andhra Pradesh

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**Q73.** Bharat Ratna and Padma Awards in our country were instituted in the year:

- (a) 1952
- (b) 1954
- (c) 1962
- (d) 1964

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**Q74.** Who was crowned the Miss World 2012 on August 18, 2012?

- (a) Ms. Jessica Kahawaty
- (b) Ms. Wenxia Yu
- (c) Ms. Vanya Mishra
- (d) Ms. Sophie Moulds

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**Q75.** Vishwaroopam is a 2013 Tamil spy thriller film written, directed and co-produced by who..... also enacts the lead role.

- (a) Prakash Raj
- (b) Rajni Kant
- (c) Kamal Haasan
- (d) Chiranjeevi

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**Q76.** Vijay Kumar, who clinched a silver medal in London Olympics in 2012 is associated with:

- (a) Boxing
- (b) Shooting
- (c) Weightlifting
- (d) Wrestling

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**Q77.** Sushil Kumar who won a silver medal in London Olympics in 2012 is associated with:

- (a) Shooting
- (b) Boxing
- (c) Wrestling
- (d) Weightlifting

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**Q78.** How many medals did India win in London Olympics 2012

- (a) 3
- (b) 4
- (c) 5
- (d) 6

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**Q79.** The present Pope chosen in March, 2013 hails from which country?

- (a) Brazil
  - (b) Mexico
  - (c) Argentina
  - (d) Panama
-

**Q80.** The first person to set foot on the moon on July 20, 1969 and who died on August 25, 2012 was

- (a) Nevil Armstrong
  - (b) Neil Armstrong
  - (c) Gagan Narang
  - (d) Michael Phelps
- 

**Q81.** In which place, on February 21, 2013, two powerful explosive devices planted on bicycles had exploded in Andhra Pradesh?

- (a) Dilrubnagar
  - (b) Dilsukhnagar
  - (c) Dilkushnagar
  - (d) Dilshaknagar
- 

**Q82.** On which date Maha Kumbh Mela started in Prayag this year?

- (a) 14-1-2013
  - (b) 1-1-2013
  - (c) 26-1-2013
  - (d) 4-1-2013
- 

**Q83.** Which date International Women's Day is celebrated?

- (a) 18<sup>th</sup> March
  - (b) 8<sup>th</sup> March
  - (c) 28<sup>th</sup> March
  - (d) 18<sup>th</sup> February
-

**Q84.** Duration of which Five-Year Plan was 2007-2012?

- (a) X
  - (b) XII
  - (c) IX
  - (d) XL
- 

**Q85.** As per census 2011, which State has the lowest sex ratio (877 : 1000)?

- (a) Punjab
  - (b) Haryana
  - (c) Uttar Pradesh
  - (d) Bihar
- 

**Q86.** Hugo Chavez who died on March 5, 2013 after losing his battle with cancer, was the President of which country?

- (a) Argentina
  - (b) Cuba
  - (c) Brazil
  - (d) Venezuela
- 

**Q87.** Carlos Slim, who tops the list of world's wealthiest people, for the fourth year in a row, belongs to which country?

- (a) USA
  - (b) England
  - (c) Mexico
  - (d) Germany
-

**Q88.** In the name P. Chidambaram, the present Union Finance Minister, what does 'P' stand for?

- (a) Palghat
  - (b) Pallakudi
  - (c) Palaniappan
  - (d) Perumal
- 

**Q89.** The earlier name of which city was New Amsterdam?

- (a) Chicago
  - (b) California
  - (c) Washington
  - (d) New York City
- 

**Q90.** The grant of Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Odisha is associated with:

- (a) Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula
  - (b) Nawab Asif-ud-Daula
  - (c) Shah Alam I
  - (d) Shah Alam II
- 

**Q91.** Where did Kuchipudi, an eminent dance form, originate?

- (a) Kerala
  - (b) Andhra Pradesh
  - (c) Uttar Pradesh
  - (d) Tamil Nadu
- 

**Q92.** Light Year is the unit of:

- (a) Time
  - (b) Distance
  - (c) Light
  - (d) None of the above
- 

**Q93.** The leaning tower of Pisa does not fall because:

- (a) It is tapered at the top
  - (b) It covers a large base area
  - (c) Its C.G. is inside the tower
  - (d) The vertical line passing through the C.G. of the tower falls within its base.
- 

**Q94.** "Paradise Regained" was written by:

- (a) John Milton
  - (b) Michel Angelo
  - (c) John Keats
  - (d) Lord Byron
- 

**Q95.** Which is the richest temple in India?

- (a) Balaji Temple of Tirupathi
  - (b) Padmanabha Swamy Temple of Thiruvananthapuram
  - (c) Shirdi Sai Baba Temple
  - (d) Jagannatha Temple of Puri
- 

**Q96.** Who founded the Red Cross?

- (a) Henry Dunant
- (b) Alexander

- (c) James Cook
  - (d) Bismark
- 

**Q97.** World Literacy Day is celebrated on:

- (a) 5<sup>th</sup> September
  - (b) 6<sup>th</sup> September
  - (c) 8<sup>th</sup> September
  - (d) None of the above
- 

**Q98.** South African Paralympics icon Oscar Pistorius has been accused of killing:

- (a) Julia Kamp
  - (b) Reeva Steenkamp
  - (c) Pistorius Kamp
  - (d) Shakeera Kamp
- 

**Q99.** In the month of March, 2013 the Supreme Court of India issued a notice that the ambassador of the following country shall not leave India without the permission of the Supreme Court.

- (a) Germany
  - (b) Maldives
  - (c) Italy
  - (d) Nepal
- 

**Q100.** The Constitution (One Hundred Seventeenth Amendment) Bill, 2012 makes provisions regarding:

- (a) Reservation in matters of promotions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

- (b) Reservation in matters of appointments for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
  - (c) Reservation in matters of appointments and promotions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
  - (d) None of the above
- 

**Q101.** The number of High Courts in India is:

- (a) 18
  - (b) 24
  - (c) 21
  - (d) 28
- 

**Q102.** The last British emperor of India was:

- (a) King George I
  - (b) King George III
  - (c) King George V
  - (d) King George VI
- 

**Q103.** Paleolithic period is also known as:

- (a) Mesolithic Age
  - (b) Late Stone Age
  - (c) Old Stone Age
  - (d) Neolithic Age
- 

**Q104.** Capital of India was transferred from Calcutta to Delhi in the year:

- (a) 1901
- (b) 1911

- (c) 1921
  - (d) 1922
- 

**Q105.** The chairman of Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee of the Constituent Assembly was:

- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
  - (b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
  - (c) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
  - (d) J.B. Kripalani
- 

**Q106.** The Environment Protection Act was passed by the Parliament of India in the year:

- (a) 1976
  - (b) 1986
  - (c) 1996
  - (d) 2006
- 

**Q107.** International Year of Biodiversity is/was/will be:

- (a) 2010
  - (b) 2011
  - (c) 2012
  - (d) 2014
- 

**Q108.** The first Shaka king in India was:

- (a) Rudradaman
- (b) Menadar
- (c) Maues

(d) Damanrudra

---

**Q109.** Potential Energy is described by the expression:

- (a)  $PE = mgh$
  - (b)  $PE = ngh$
  - (c)  $PE = oph$
  - (d)  $PE = pph$
- 

**Q110.** Where was 16<sup>th</sup> NAM Summit held?

- (a) Tehran
  - (b) Mehran
  - (c) Turban
  - (d) Baghdad
- 

**Directions (111-113): Answer the following questions based on the statements given below:**

1. There are 3 poles on each side of the road.
2. These six poles are labelled A, B, C, D, E, and F.
3. The poles are of different colours: Golden, Silver, Metallic, Black, Bronze, and White.
4. The poles are of different heights.
5. E, the tallest pole, is exactly opposite to the Golden coloured pole.
6. The shortest pole is exactly opposite to the Metallic coloured pole.
7. F, the Black coloured pole, is located between A and D.
8. C, the Bronze coloured pole, is exactly opposite to A.

9. B, the Metallic coloured pole, is exactly opposite to F.

10. A, the White coloured pole, is taller than C but shorter than D and B.

**Q111.** What is the colour of the pole diagonally opposite to the Bronze coloured pole?

- (a) White
  - (b) Silver
  - (c) Metallic
  - (d) Golden
- 

**Q112.** Which is the second tallest pole?

- (a) A
  - (b) D
  - (c) B
  - (d) Cannot be determined
- 

**Q113.** What is the colour of the tallest pole?

- (a) Golden
  - (b) Silver
  - (c) Bronze
  - (d) None of the above
- 

**Directions (114-115):** Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below:

The head of a newly formed Government desires to appoint five of the six elected ministers P, Q, R, S, T and U to portfolios of Foreign, Industry and Commerce, Agriculture, Rural Development and Human Resource's. U does not want any portfolio if S gets one of the five. R wants either Foreign or Human Resources or no portfolio. Q says that if S gets Industry and Commerce or Rural Development then she must get the other one. T insists on a portfolio if P gets one.

**Q114.** Which of the following is a valid assignment?

- (a) P - Foreign, Q - Industry and Commerce, R - Agriculture, S - Rural Development, T - Human Resources
  - (b) R - Foreign, S - Industry and Commerce, P - Agriculture, Q - Rural Development, T - Human Resources
  - (c) P - Foreign, Q - Industry and Commerce, T - Agriculture, S - Rural Development, U - Human Resources
  - (d) Q - Foreign, U - Industry and Commerce, T - Agriculture, R - Rural Development, P - Human Resources
- 

**Q115.** If P gets Foreign and R gets Human Resources, then which is **not** a valid assignment of Agriculture and Rural Development?

- (a) S - Agriculture, Q - Rural Development
  - (b) U - Agriculture, Q - Rural Development
  - (c) O - Agriculture, T - Rural Development
  - (d) Q - Agriculture, S - Rural Development
- 

**Q116.** Action : Reaction

- (a) Introvert : Extrovert
  - (b) Assail : Defend
  - (c) Diseased : Treatment
  - (d) Death : Rebirth
- 

**Q117.** Sorrow : Misery

- (a) Love : Obsession
- (b) Amity : Harmony
- (c) Happiness : Joy

(d) Enemy : Hatred

---

**Q118.** Drama : Audience

- (a) Brawl : Vagabonds
  - (b) Game : Spectators
  - (c) Art : Critic
  - (d) Movie : Actors
- 

**Q119.** Nuts : Bolts

- (a) Nitty : Gritty
  - (b) Bare : Feet
  - (c) Naked : Clothes
  - (d) Hard : Soft
- 

**Q120.** Book : Author

- (a) Rain : Flood
  - (b) Light : Switch
  - (c) Symphony : Composer
  - (d) Song : Music
- 

**Q121.** Moni is daughter of Sheela. Sheela is wife of my wife's brother. How is Moni related to my wife?

- (a) Cousin
- (b) Niece
- (c) Sister
- (d) Sister-in-law

---

**Q122.** Annu is daughter of my mother's brother Abhi. Pari is granddaughter of my mother. Pari should call Annu as:

- (a) Maternal Aunt
- (b) Sister
- (c) Cousin
- (d) Niece

---

**Q123.** Markandey is Rajiv's mother's father. Markandey has three brothers. One of them has grandson Abhi. Rajan is son of Abhi. Rajan is related to Rajiv as:

- (a) Brother
- (b) Nephew
- (c) Cousin
- (d) Uncle

---

**Q124.** Deepak said to Nitin, "That boy playing with the football is the younger of the two brothers of the daughter of my father's wife". How is the boy playing football related to Deepak?

- (a) Son
- (b) Brother
- (c) Cousin
- (d) Brother-in-law

---

**Q125.** Pointing to a woman in the photograph, Rajesh said, "The only daughter of her grandfather is my wife", how is Rajesh related to that woman?

- (a) Uncle

- (b) Father
  - (c) Maternal Uncle
  - (d) Brother
- 

- i. Kareena's dieting schedule consists of having only one fruit on a given day of the week.
- ii. Dietician has prescribed banana, papaya, pomegranate, apple and grape from Sunday to Friday, one day being a fasting day. Kareena cannot eat any fruit on Saturday.
- iii. Pomegranate day is neither on the first day nor on the last day but earlier than the papaya day.
- iv. Apple day is on the immediate next day of papaya day,
- v. Banana day is on the immediate previous day of the fasting day.
- vi. Apple day and grape day must have a gap of two days between them.
- vii. Grape day is the day immediately following the fasting day.

**Q126.** Which of the following is the fasting day?

- (a) Monday
  - (b) Tuesday
  - (c) Wednesday
  - (d) Thursday
- 

**Q127.** Banana day and apple day have a gap of how many days between them?

- (a) One
  - (b) Two
  - (c) Three
  - (d) Four
- 

**Q128.** Which day is grape day?

- (a) Monday

- (b) Tuesday
  - (c) Thursday
  - (d) Sunday
- 

**Q129.** Which day is pomegranate day?

- (a) Sunday
  - (b) Monday
  - (c) Tuesday
  - (d) Wednesday
- 

**Q130.** Which of the following is the correct statement?

- (a) Apple day is after papaya day
  - (b) Banana day is on Wednesday
  - (c) Fasting day is on Tuesday
  - (d) Papaya day is earlier than banana day
- 

**Q131.** Statement: Indian children are very talented but are instead weak in science and mathematics.

- I. Teaching and textbooks are not available in mother language.
- II. Education based on experiments in both the subjects is lacking.

- (a) If only I follows
  - (b) If only II follows
  - (c) If either I or II follows
  - (d) If neither I nor II follows
-

**Q132.** Statement: Despite child labour laws, children can be seen working in hotels, shops, houses very frequently.

I. The Government should not make such laws which cannot be enforced.

II. A proper education system for the primary level particularly for lower caste community may eradicate this problem.

(a) If only I follows

(b) If only II follows

(c) If either I or II follows

(d) If neither I nor II follows

---

**Q133.** Statement: Kyoto protocol on environment is signed by almost every country of the world.

I. As a result air, water and soil pollution have come down.

II. Increasing production of automobiles, refrigerators and fertilisers do not affect our environment.

(a) If only I follows

(b) If only II follows

(c) If either I or II follows

(d) If neither I nor II follows

---

**Q134.** Statement: School dropout rate is very high in the rural areas as children support their parents in income earning activities.

I. Public awareness programme on primary education should be expanded immediately to educate parents.

II. Compensation is not a remedy.

(a) If only I follows

- (b) If only II follows
  - (c) If either I or II follows
  - (d) If neither I nor II follows
- 

**Q135.** Statement: Smoking is one of those human weaknesses which tend to test the will power of the smoker off the edge.

- I. It is very difficult for the smoker to give up smoking even if they want to do so.
- II. Human beings have other weaknesses as well.

- (a) If only I follows
  - (b) If only II follows
  - (c) If either I or II follows
  - (d) If neither I nor II follows
- 

**Q136.** 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, ?

- (a) 34
  - (b) 35
  - (c) 33
  - (d) 36
- 

**Q137.** A - 10, E - 15, I - 20, M - 25, ?

- (a) Q - 5
  - (b) Q - 30
  - (c) P - 30
  - (d) R - 30
- 

**Q138.** 17, 36, 74, 150, ?, 606

- (a) 250
  - (b) 303
  - (c) 300
  - (d) 302
- 

**Q139.** 2, 1, 4, 3, 6, 5, 8, ?

- (a) 9
  - (b) 10
  - (c) 7
  - (d) 8
- 

**Q140.** 1, 4, 27, 256, ?

- (a) 625
  - (b) 3125
  - (c) 3025
  - (d) 1225
- 

**Q141.** I: All vegetables have gravy.

II: All lunch has vegetable.

- (a) All lunch has gravy
  - (b) All gravy has lunch
  - (c) Both (a) and (b)
  - (d) None of the above
- 

**Q142.** I: Karan Johar is a good director.

II: Directors are intelligent.

- (a) All intelligent are directors
  - (b) Karan Johar is intelligent
  - (c) Both (a) and (b)
  - (d) None of the above
- 

**Q143.** I: Some blues are green.

II: Pink is green.

- (a) Some blue is pink
  - (b) Some green is pink
  - (c) Either (a) or (b) follows
  - (d) Some pinks are blues
- 

**Q144.** I: All boys are tall.

II: All Punjabi are tall.

- (a) All boys are Punjabi
  - (b) Some boys are Punjabi
  - (c) Both of the above
  - (d) None of the above
- 

**Q145.** I: All girls go to the college.

II: Rina does not go to the college.

- (a) Rina is not a girl
  - (b) Going to college is not essential to be a girl
  - (c) Rina is a girl
  - (d) None of the above
-

**Directions (146-150):** Read the information given below to answer the questions.

**A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H** want to have a dinner on a round table and they have worked out the following seating arrangements.

- (i) A will sit beside C
- (ii) H will sit beside A
- (iii) C will sit beside E
- (iv) F will sit beside H
- (v) E will sit beside G
- (vi) D will sit beside F
- (vii) G will sit beside B
- (viii) B will sit beside D

**Q146.** Which of the following is wrong?

- (a) A will be to the immediate right of C
  - (b) D will be to the immediate left of B
  - (c) E will be to the immediate right of A
  - (d) F will be to the immediate left of D
- 

**Q147.** Which of the following is correct?

- (a) B will be to the immediate left of D
  - (b) H will be to the immediate right of A
  - (c) C will be to the immediate right of F
  - (d) B will be to the immediate left of H
- 

**Q148.** A and F will become neighbours if:

- (a) B agrees to change her sitting position

- (b) C agrees to change her sitting position
  - (c) G agrees to change her sitting position
  - (d) H agrees to change her sitting position
- 

**Q149.** During sitting:

- (a) A will be directly facing C
  - (b) B will be directly facing C
  - (c) A will be directly facing B
  - (d) B will be directly facing D
- 

**Q150.** H will be sitting between:

- (a) C and B
  - (b) A and F
  - (c) D and G
  - (d) E and G
- 

**Directions (151-200):** This section consists of fifty (50) questions. Each question consists of legal propositions/principles (hereinafter referred to as 'principle') and facts. These principles have to be applied to the given facts to arrive at the most reasonable conclusion. **Such principles may or may not be true in the real sense, yet you have to conclusively assume them to be true for the purposes of this section.** In other words, in answering the following questions, you must not rely on any principles except the principles that are given herein below for every question. Further you must not assume any facts other than those stated in the question. The objective of this section is to test your interest towards study of law, research aptitude and problem solving ability even if the "most reasonable conclusion" arrived at may be unacceptable for any other reason. **It is not the objective of this section to test your knowledge of law.**

**Q151. PRINCIPLE:** When an offer is accepted by a person to whom it is made, it becomes a promise. But this promise will become legally binding only when the acceptance of the offer is unconditional.

**FACTS:** Ram makes an offer to sell his house to Shyam for ₹50 lacs. Shyam accepts this offer but wants to pay the price of the house in five quarterly installments. Ram does not agree to it. Thereafter Shyam agrees to pay the price of the house in the way as originally desired by Ram. But Ram does not reply to it.

Can Shyam compel Ram to sell his house to him?

- (a) Shyam can compel Ram to sell his house because Shyam ultimately agrees to pay the price as originally desired by Ram.
- (b) Shyam can compel Ram to sell his house because Shyam in the first instance substantially complied with the desire of Ram.
- (c) Shyam can compel Ram to sell his house because Ram's offer does not exclude the payment of price in installments.
- (d) Shyam cannot compel Ram to sell his house because Shyam imposes a new condition about payment of price of the house while accepting the offer which is not ultimately accepted by Ram.

---

**Q152. PRINCIPLE:** Generally an agreement without consideration is not valid. Therefore, in order to make a valid agreement, some consideration which may have some value in the eyes of law, is essentially required.

**FACTS:** William has an old car of which he makes seldom use. He voluntarily enters into an agreement with Smith to sell this car for ₹10,000. Thereafter, Anson offers ₹1,00,000 for the same car, as it is rare and valuable. Now William wants to cancel his agreement with Smith, refusing delivery, saying the consideration offered by Smith is negligible and hence invalid.

Can William cancel the agreement?

- (a) William can cancel his agreement with Smith as the consideration involved in that is really inadequate

- (b) William cannot cancel his agreement with Smith as the sale of car for ₹10,000 was voluntary and this price has some value in the eyes of law
  - (c) William can cancel his agreement with Smith as he was ignorant about the value/price of the car for which it could be sold
  - (d) William can cancel his agreement with Smith as he is entitled to get full market value/price of his car
- 

**Q153. PRINCIPLE:** In order to be eligible to appear in the semester examination, a student is required to attend, under all circumstances, at least 70

**FACTS:** Anand, a very brilliant student, could not attend classes for one week due to a serious road accident. As a result, his attendance fell below 70

- (a) Anand will succeed in the court of law as the accident was beyond his control
  - (b) Anand will definitely get favour of the court on humanitarian ground as he comes from a poor family
  - (c) Anand will not succeed as he could very easily fulfil eligibility criteria for appearing in the examination by being reasonably regular in class throughout the semester
  - (d) Anand will succeed as requirement of 70
- 

**Q154. PRINCIPLE:** A seller of goods cannot transfer better rights than he himself possesses in the goods sold to the buyer.

**FACTS:** Komal forgets her watch in a park. Sonal finds it and sells it to Monal. Monal buys it in good faith, unaware of ownership. Komal now claims the watch from Monal.

- (a) Komal cannot succeed as Monal has paid good price of the watch
- (b) Komal cannot succeed as Monal is unaware of the fact that Sonal is not its owner
- (c) Komal cannot succeed as it was carelessness and nothing else which enabled Sonal to sell the watch
- (d) Komal can succeed as Sonal is merely finder of the watch and cannot transfer ownership rights thereon to Monal

---

**Q155. PRINCIPLE:** All citizens shall have the fundamental right to carry on any occupation, trade or business, but reasonable restrictions on the exercise of such rights can be imposed by law in the interest of the general public.

**FACTS:** A large number of persons have been carrying on the business of dyeing and printing in Rajkot for 25 years, employing 30,000 families. However, untreated waste water from these businesses is damaging public health. A notice was given to close the business until protective measures are taken under environmental statutes.

- (a) Notice cannot be justified as it will cause loss of employment to 30,000 families.
- (b) Notice cannot be justified as it amounts to violation of the fundamental right of the persons who have been carrying on the business for the last 25 years.
- (c) The notice cannot be justified on the ground of damage to public health as the persons have become used to that environment.
- (d) The notice can be justified as the right to business is not absolute and reasonable restriction can be imposed by law in the interest of the public.

---

**Q156. PRINCIPLE:** A contract cannot be enforced by or against a person who is not a party to it. However, where some benefit is conferred on a third party by the contract itself, there third party can be allowed to enforce that contract to get such benefit.

**FACTS:** Dinesh owes ₹50,000 to Suresh. To discharge this debt, Dinesh sells a car to Ramesh for ₹1 lakh and Ramesh promises to pay the price to Suresh. Ramesh takes the car but fails to pay Suresh. Can Suresh sue Ramesh?

- (a) Suresh is entitled to do so because the contract was made for his benefit
- (b) Suresh is entitled to do so because Dinesh is liable to him and discharge of this liability depends upon the payment of the price of the car by Ramesh
- (c) Suresh is not entitled to do so because liability of Dinesh does not depend upon any assurance of Ramesh
- (d) Suresh is not entitled to do so because he is not a party to the contract between Dinesh and Ramesh

---

**Q157. PRINCIPLE:** In postal contracts between different cities, contract is complete once the acceptance letter is posted. Place of contract = where acceptance is posted.

**FACTS:** Sani (Patna) offers to sell his house to Hani (Allahabad) by post on Jan 1. Letter reaches Hani on Jan 7. Hani posts acceptance from Allahabad on Jan 8. It reaches Sani on Jan 16. Sani, assuming delay, sells house to Gani on Jan 15. Hani sues Sani.

- (a) Hani cannot succeed as Sani cannot be compelled by law to wait for the answer from Hani for an indefinite period of time
- (b) Hani cannot succeed as he could use some other mode of communication
- (c) Hani cannot succeed as he posted the letter of acceptance the day deal was over
- (d) Hani can succeed as he properly posted the letter of acceptance and the delay was beyond his control

---

**Q158. PRINCIPLE:** He who goes to the court of law to seek justice, must come with clean hands.

**FACTS:** P and S contract to construct a house within 1 year. Clause 1: If building material price rises, P pays S escalation charges. Clause 2: If work is delayed beyond 1 year, S pays penalty. S's workers go on strike for 3 months, delaying the work beyond 1 year. Material prices rise during strike. S demands escalation charges. P refuses. S sues P.

- (a) S will succeed as strike by his workers was unexpected and beyond his control
- (b) S can succeed as there is an escalation clause in the contract
- (c) S cannot succeed as he has failed to complete the construction work in time and strike cannot be treated as a valid excuse for delay in work
- (d) S can succeed if he pays penalty to P for delay

---

**Q159. PRINCIPLE:** If the object of an agreement is or becomes unlawful or immoral or opposed to public policy in the eyes of law, then the courts will not enforce such agreements. Law generally prohibits Child labour.

**FACTS:** P enters into an agreement with T by which P lets his house to T for 2 years, and T pays 20,000 per month as rent. T starts a child care centre in that house. Later, to earn money, T sends the children to work in chemical factories for 4 hours a day. P asks T to stop, but T refuses. P files a suit for relief.

- (a) P cannot succeed as the agreement was for two years and it cannot be terminated before the expiry of that period.
- (b) P cannot succeed as the object at the time of making of the agreement was not clear.
- (c) P will succeed as the object of the agreement has become unlawful.
- (d) P will not succeed if T agrees to share the wages of the children with P.

---

**Q160. PRINCIPLE:** Whosoever by his act or omission causes environmental pollution shall be held liable for any loss caused by such pollution. It shall be no defence in such cases that all due diligence or reasonable care was taken while carrying out the act or omission in question.

**FACTS:** Hari is carrying on a chemical and fertilizer industry near a river. To prevent harm to the environment, proper treatment systems were installed. Due to a sudden mechanical failure, the plants ceased to work, causing pollution and harm to local people. Victims of pollution file a suit for remedy.

- (a) Victims cannot succeed as necessary precautions to prevent harm were taken by Hari.
- (b) Victims cannot succeed as the mechanical/technical problem was sudden and beyond control of Hari.
- (c) Victims can succeed as it is the duty of Hari to ensure that no harm is caused to the public.
- (d) Victims cannot succeed due to the sudden nature of the problem.

---

**Q161. PRINCIPLE:** If a person transfers movable or immovable property with its full ownership and without any consideration to some other person, then it is called a gift.

**FACTS:** S, who has no child, gifts his house worth 25 lakhs to his nephew R. All legal formalities for a valid gift are completed. S tells R that in case of need, R should allow S to

use the house. R does not respond. After a year, S needs the house but R refuses to let him use it.

- (a) R cannot refuse as he got the house without paying any consideration for that.
- (b) R cannot refuse as S is without children.
- (c) R can refuse as he has become full owner of the house.
- (d) R can refuse as he himself may be in need of the house.

---

**Q162. PRINCIPLE:** An agreement to do an act impossible in itself cannot be enforced by a court of law.

**FACTS:** Ramesh promises Shilpa to pluck stars from the sky using his Will power and gift them to her within a week. Shilpa files a suit for damages when he fails.

- (a) Shilpa can succeed in getting damages as Ramesh has deceived her.
- (b) Ramesh cannot be held liable as he believes his love is true and he will succeed.
- (c) The court cannot entertain such suits as the act promised under the agreement is impossible in itself.
- (d) Ramesh can be held liable for making an absurd promise.

---

**Q163. PRINCIPLE:** If law requires an agreement to be in writing, then it must be in writing. For copyright transfer between author and producer, law requires written agreement.

**FACTS:** An author of "Love at Lost Sight" agrees verbally with a producer to make a film. The producer pays 10,000 in cash and the author accepts it as full payment. Later, author sues for copyright violation.

- (a) The author is likely to succeed in the case as the agreement is not in accordance with the law.
- (b) The author cannot succeed as he has given his consent to the agreement.
- (c) The author is not likely to succeed as he has already accepted 10,000.
- (d) The author can succeed as the consideration is not adequate.

---

**Q164. PRINCIPLE:** A person must be of sound mind when making a contract, capable of understanding it and judging its effects.

**FACTS:** X, usually sound of mind, sometimes suffers unsoundness. He made a contract with Y. Later, Y discovers X was of unsound mind during contract and files suit.

- (a) X cannot enter into contract because he is of unsound mind.
- (b) X can enter into contract but the burden is on other party to prove X was unsound.
- (c) X can enter into contract but the burden is on X to prove he was of sound mind at the time.
- (d) X can refuse as he himself may be in need of the house.

---

**Q165. PRINCIPLE:** Whosoever commits any act forbidden by the Indian Penal Code with a view to obtain the consent of any person to enter into an agreement, he cannot get the agreement enforced by law. However, the person whose consent has been so obtained may get the agreement enforced by law.

**FACTS:** A obtains the consent of B to enter into an agreement by an act amounting to **criminal intimidation** under the Indian Penal Code. Later, A brings a case against B for performance of the agreement.

- (a) A will succeed in the case
- (b) A may succeed in the case
- (c) B will succeed in the case
- (d) B will not succeed in the case

---

**Q166. PRINCIPLE:** Contracts between father and son are presumed to involve **undue influence**, as the father can dominate the will of the son. Such contracts are enforceable **only at the option of the son**, not the father.

**FACTS:** Ram (father) advanced 10,000 to his minor son Shyam. After Shyam became major, Ram took a bond from Shyam for 30,000. Ram misused his parental authority. Is the agreement enforceable?

- (a) Agreement enforceable against Shyam only for 10,000
  - (b) Agreement enforceable against Shyam for 30,000
  - (c) Agreement enforceable as Shyam was major
  - (d) Agreement is not enforceable as Ram misused his position as father
- 

**Q167. PRINCIPLE:** Promise is enforceable **only with consideration**. Consideration means doing or abstaining from an act at the desire of the promisor.

**FACTS:** X promises 10,000 to Y if Y quits smoking/drinking for 1 year. X deposits money and informs Y. Y quits. X dies in 6 months. After 1 year, Y asks heirs for money. They refuse.

- (a) Promise enforceable as Y quit habits
  - (b) Not enforceable as Y benefited
  - (c) Enforceable as 10,000 was deposited
  - (d) Enforceable as X died within 6 months
- 

**Q168. PRINCIPLE:** Copyright protects literary, musical, artistic, dramatic, cinematographic works, but **not acting in a film**. Acting is **not protected** under copyright law.

**FACTS:** A famous actor acted in a film and also directed/produced it. Actor claimed copyright in performance.

- (a) Acting protected under copyright
  - (b) Protected only as artistic work
  - (c) Not protected
  - (d) Not protected as cinematographic work
- 

**Q169. PRINCIPLE:** When the Government is a party, it shall be the **first owner of copyright** in the work unless agreed otherwise.

**FACTS:** Government of State X asks a retired Botany professor to write a textbook. Govt pays 10,00,000. Who owns the copyright?

- (a) Government of State X shall be first owner
- (b) Professor shall be first owner
- (c) Both shall be joint owners
- (d) Professor shall be owner only if he refuses 10,00,000

---

**Q170. PRINCIPLE:** Licence gives **right to use**; assignment transfers **all property rights**.  
Assignment = transfer of ownership. Licence = limited rights.

**FACTS:** A (copyright owner) gives B rights to distribute a film only in Mumbai. A signs similar agreements in other cities. What is the nature of A–B agreement?

- (a) Agreement is assignment
- (b) Agreement is more like licence
- (c) It is both assignment and licence
- (d) It is neither

---

**Q171. PRINCIPLE:** He who acts through another does it himself (Qui facit per alium facit per se). You are liable for acts done by others on your behalf.

**FACTS:** Nisha asks friend Saurabh to drive her car to office. Saurabh hits pedestrian Srikanth due to negligent driving. Srikanth sues Nisha.

- (a) Nisha not liable – negligence by Saurabh
- (b) Saurabh solely liable
- (c) Both liable
- (d) Nisha liable as Saurabh acted on her behalf

**Q172. PRINCIPLE:** Descriptive words cannot be registered as trademark unless they acquire a **secondary meaning** — i.e., when people associate the words with a specific person or product.

**FACTS:** X owns a hatchery in Raipur and has used the slogan “new laid eggs sold here” since 1970. Over time, people associate the slogan with X. He applied for trademark registration of the slogan in 1970.

- (a) The words will be registered as trade mark.
- (b) The words will not be registered as trade mark.
- (c) The words may be registered as trade mark.
- (d) The words may not be registered as trade mark.

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**Q173. PRINCIPLE:** Theft occurs when something is **taken dishonestly without consent**. Objects attached to earth (like trees) are not subject to theft until they are **severed from the earth**.

**FACTS:** Y cuts a tree on X’s land intending to steal it. Y is yet to take it away. Tree is now severed. Has Y committed theft?

- (a) Y has committed theft as soon as he came to X’s land.
- (b) Y has committed theft as soon as tree is completely cut.
- (c) Y has committed theft as soon as he started cutting.
- (d) Y has not committed theft yet, as he hasn’t taken it away.

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**Q174. PRINCIPLE:** Res ipsa loquitur – The occurrence of an accident implies negligence when the object is under the defendant’s control.

**FACTS:** Seema had surgery to remove her uterus. The surgeon left an abdominal pack in her body. It was later removed by another surgeon. Seema sues for negligence.

- (a) Surgeon not liable; it’s a human error

- (b) Surgeon not liable unless Seema proves negligence
  - (c) Surgeon liable; Seema need not prove negligence; res ipsa loquitur applies
  - (d) None of the above
- 

**Q175. PRINCIPLE:** Taking away a minor (female ;18 years) without parent's consent = **kidnapping**, even with minor's consent.

**FACTS:** Girl (born Jan 1, 1995) is under 18 on Dec 15, 2012. She goes with boy (born June 1, 1994) against parent's will. Boy takes her in his car. FIR lodged on Jan 20, 2013.

- (a) Boy committed kidnapping
  - (b) Boy did not commit kidnapping
  - (c) Boy not guilty due to FIR delay
  - (d) Boy not guilty as girl was classmate
- 

**Q176. PRINCIPLE:** Carnal intercourse against order of nature with man, woman, or animal is **punishable**.

**FACTS:** Two men had unnatural intercourse with a buffalo. Police arrested them and filed case.

- (a) Offence as it is unnatural
  - (b) Offence; animals are protected
  - (c) No offence as buffalo not harmed
  - (d) No offence as buffalo is not human
- 

**Q177. PRINCIPLE:** Causing an effect by act or omission is an offence. Causing an effect partly by act and partly by omission is also the same offence.

**FACTS:** A beats his father and intentionally omits to give him food. His father dies. What offence has A committed?

- (a) A did not commit any offence.
  - (b) A committed only the offence of omitting to give food.
  - (c) A committed only the offence of beating his father.
  - (d) A committed the offence of killing his father.
- 

**Q178. PRINCIPLE:** No offence is committed by a child under seven years of age.

**FACTS:** A, born Jan 1, 2005, killed child B on Dec 30, 2011. What is A's liability?

- (a) A has committed no offence.
  - (b) A has committed the offence; it's heinous.
  - (c) Child killing child is not an offence.
  - (d) A has not committed offence as he was a child on date of act.
- 

**Q179. PRINCIPLE:** Consent to suffer harm is valid only if given by a person **above 18 years of age**. Consent by minor is not valid.

**FACTS:** A and B (under 18) agree to fence for amusement. A, while playing fairly, injures B. Is A liable?

- (a) A, while playing fairly, hurts B, A commits no offence.
  - (b) A, while playing only unfairly, hurts B, A commits an offence.
  - (c) A, while playing fairly, hurts B, A commits an offence.
  - (d) A, while playing unfairly, hurts B, A commits no offence.
- 

**Q180. PRINCIPLE:** Acts in **private defence** are not offences, even if committed against unsound person, youth, etc.

**FACTS:** A (mad) tries to kill B. B causes grievous hurt to A while defending himself. Is B guilty?

- (a) A has committed an offence.

- (b) A has not committed an offence.
  - (c) B has committed an offence.
  - (d) B has not committed any offence.
- 

**Q181. PRINCIPLE:** Mere silence is not fraud. But silence = fraud when there's **duty to speak** or silence misleads.

**FACTS:** A sells B a horse, knowing it is unsound. B asks if horse is sound if A stays silent. A remains silent. Is this fraud?

- (a) A has committed fraud.
  - (b) A has committed misrepresentation.
  - (c) No fraud as A remained silent.
  - (d) No fraud as B asked, but A stayed silent.
- 

**Q182. PRINCIPLE:** Words bringing **hatred, contempt, or disaffection** towards the Government are punishable. But expressing **disapproval without hatred or disaffection** is not an offence.

**FACTS:** A professor criticizes economic policy in a newspaper, prompting public debate. A law student invites peaceful protest online. Protesters shout anti-government slogans. Police arrest professor.

- (a) Professor has committed offence.
  - (b) Professor has not committed offence.
  - (c) Student has committed offence.
  - (d) Crowd has committed offence.
- 

**Q183. PRINCIPLE:** When multiple people seek compulsory licence, the **Copyright Board grants it to the one best serving public interest.**

**FACTS:** Four people file complaint for compulsory licence to Copyright Board.

- (a) Licence to only one complainant.
  - (b) Licence to two complainants.
  - (c) Licence to three complainants.
  - (d) Licence to all four complainants.
- 

**Q184. PRINCIPLE:** Police officers (rank **not below Sub-Inspector**) can **seize pirated copies** without a warrant, but **cannot arrest** without a warrant.

**FACTS:** Superintendent of Police (SP) raids a shop, finds pirated books, and **arrests the shop owner without warrant**. Was the arrest lawful?

- (a) Arrest was within power of SP.
  - (b) Arrest was not within power of SP.
  - (c) Shop owner can never be arrested.
  - (d) SP not competent to assess copyright.
- 

**Q185. PRINCIPLE:** Attempt to commit offence + any act towards committing it = punishable. Stealing is a punishable offence.

**FACTS:** A breaks open a box intending to steal jewellery, but finds it empty. Has A committed an offence?

- (a) A has committed no offence.
  - (b) A committed offence of stealing.
  - (c) A attempted to commit stealing.
  - (d) None of the above.
- 

**Q186. PRINCIPLE:** Publishing a false statement intending to harm someone's reputation = **defamation**, if the person knows it will cause reputational harm.

**FACTS:** Custom: stealing groom's shoes at weddings. V stole shoes, but A falsely announces Z stole them. Everyone stares at Z; he feels ashamed. Did A defame Z?

- (a) A defamed Z
  - (b) A did not defame Z
  - (c) A defamed Z as Z felt ashamed
  - (d) A defamed whole marriage party
- 

**Q187. PRINCIPLE:** Employer liable for employee's negligence. But **not liable if victim is another employee.**

**FACTS:** A and B, unskilled workers. A carries stones, drops one on B's head; B dies. Is employer liable?

- (a) Owner liable
  - (b) Owner and A jointly liable
  - (c) Owner not liable
  - (d) None of the above
- 

**Q188. PRINCIPLE:** Damages = monetary compensation for violation of a right. If the violation is serious or intentional, **exemplary damages** may be awarded.

**FACTS:** A, an Indian citizen, was denied voting despite being on the voter list. Candidate A supported won. A files for damages.

- (a) A will be entitled to damages.
  - (b) A will not be entitled to damages.
  - (c) A will be entitled to only nominal damages.
  - (d) A will be entitled to exemplary damages.
-

**Q189. PRINCIPLE:** If one party **refuses to perform** before contract date, the other party may **end the contract**.

**FACTS:** A hired B on April 12 to start work on June 1. On May 11, A tells B services are not needed. On May 22, B joins C for work. Is B's action valid?

- (a) B must wait till June 1.
- (b) B must have joined C on May 11.
- (c) B is not bound to wait till June 1.
- (d) A must pay damages to B.

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**Q190. PRINCIPLE:** When a person **voluntarily agrees to suffer harm**, he **cannot claim damages** for that harm.

**FACTS:** A attends a Formula One race organized by M Company. Due to a car collision, debris hits A causing injury. A sues for damages.

- (a) M company liable as race injury occurred during their event.
- (b) M company not liable as A attended race willingly.
- (c) M company not liable as collision was beyond control.
- (d) M company liable due to ticket revenue.

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**Q191. PRINCIPLE:** If transfer of property depends on a condition that is **impossible, illegal, or immoral**, it **fails**.

**FACTS:** A gives 10,00,000 to B on condition B marries A's daughter C. On that date, C was dead. Does B get the money?

- (a) B's interest fails due to impossibility.
- (b) B's interest fails due to immorality.
- (c) B's interest fails due to law prohibition.
- (d) B's interest does not fail.

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**Q192. PRINCIPLE:** A **condition precedent** must be fulfilled **before** the event. If fulfilled **after**, the condition is **not valid**.

**FACTS:** A transfers 5,000 to B on condition B marries with consent of C, D, and E. C, D, E go abroad. B marries without their consent but later gets their consent.

- (a) B has fulfilled the condition.
- (b) B has not fulfilled the condition.
- (c) B was free to marry anyone without the consent of anybody.
- (d) B must divorce his wife as he married her without fulfilling the condition.

---

**Q193. PRINCIPLE:** **Condition subsequent** must be complied with to **retain benefits** of an agreement.

**FACTS:** A transfers a farm to B on condition: if B goes to England within 3 years, his interest ends. B does not go to England.

- (a) B's interest in the farm continues.
- (b) B's interest in the farm does not continue.
- (c) B has a right to go to England, condition is illegal.
- (d) The agreement was void.

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**Q194. PRINCIPLE:** All **alleged facts** are **relevant**, whether they occur **same time/place** or **different times/places**.

**FACTS:** A, foreign resident, accused of waging war against India through insurrection. Troops attacked, property destroyed, prisons broken.

- (a) All alleged facts are relevant.
- (b) Only fact that A waged war is relevant.
- (c) Fact of A's residence is relevant.

(d) Fact of foreign residence is irrelevant.

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**Q195. PRINCIPLE:** Whoever desires a court to give judgment on legal rights/liability based on certain facts must prove those facts.

**FACTS:** A asserts that B, C, and D committed criminal conspiracy. A wants court to punish them.

- (a) A must prove that B, C and D have committed the crime.
  - (b) B, C and D must prove they have not committed the crime.
  - (c) A must prove they were present at place of crime.
  - (d) Police must prove B, C and D committed the crime.
- 

**Q196. PRINCIPLE:** Child born during a valid marriage or within 280 days of dissolution (mother unmarried) is conclusively presumed to be legitimate unless proven parties had no access.

**FACTS:** X and Y married on Jan 15, 1995. Y never visited husband's home. Boy born on July 15, 1995.

- (a) There shall be a conclusive proof the boy is legitimate son of X.
  - (b) There shall be no conclusive proof that the boy is legitimate son of X.
  - (c) There shall be conclusive proof he is illegitimate son.
  - (d) There shall be no evidence at all.
- 

**Q197. PRINCIPLE:** An unlawful interference with a person's use or enjoyment of land, or some right over it, or in connection with it, is a nuisance in law of tort.

**FACTS:** Due to onion scarcity, queues outside defendant's ration shop extended onto highway, causing obstruction to neighboring shops. Shopkeepers sued for nuisance.

- (a) The defendant is liable for nuisance.

- (b) The defendant is not liable for nuisance.
  - (c) The defendant is liable under strict liability.
  - (d) The plaintiff's suit should be decreed in favor of the neighboring shopkeeper.
- 

**Q198. PRINCIPLE:** Every agreement in restraint of the marriage of any person, other than a minor, is void.

**FACTS:** Two widows agreed that remarriage would forfeit property rights in deceased husband's estate.

- (a) Agreement is void due to restraint of marriage.
  - (b) Agreement is not void as no restraint on remarriage.
  - (c) Restraint was partial, agreement valid.
  - (d) None of the above.
- 

**Q199. PRINCIPLE:** Nothing is an offence merely because it causes harm if it is done without criminal intent, in good faith, to prevent greater harm.

**FACTS:** Captain Sharman must either run down Boat B (30 passengers) or change course and risk Boat C (2 passengers). No negligence or fault is attributed to him.

- (a) Sharman has committed no offence because this was done out of necessity.
  - (b) Sharman can be held responsible for criminal negligence.
  - (c) Sharman can be held responsible for culpable homicide.
  - (d) This is a clear case of accident, so Sharman cannot be held responsible.
- 

**Q200. PRINCIPLE:** Only Parliament or State legislatures can enact laws. Courts can invalidate laws violating fundamental rights but cannot compel Parliament to enact new laws.

**FACTS:** Lawyers claim a law violates traders' fundamental rights and ask Court to quash it and order Parliament to make a new law.

- (a) No writ against Parliament to enact laws.
  - (b) Court can quash law and direct Parliament to enact new one.
  - (c) Court can quash law if it violates rights but cannot direct new law to be made.
  - (d) None of the above.
-