

KLEE 2026 5-Year LLB

Question Paper with Solutions

Conducted by Commissioner for Entrance Examination (CEE) Kerala



General Instructions

- (i) Total duration of the exam is 2 hours.
- (ii) Total number of questions are 120 and total marks is 360.
- (iii) Question Paper is divided into 4 sections- General English (36 questions), General Knowledge (27 questions), Arithmetic and Mental Ability (15 questions) and Aptitude for Legal Studies (42 questions).
- (iv) Each question carries 3 marks and there is negative marking of 1 mark for incorrect answers.

1. Which one of the following is an incorrectly spelled word?

- (A) revarberation
- (B) juxtaposition
- (C) opaque
- (D) appeasement

Correct Answer: (A) revarberation

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question requires us to identify the word that has been spelled incorrectly from the given choices.

This type of question is common in competitive exams to test orthographic accuracy and vocabulary.

Step 2: Key Concepts and Grammar Rules:

Understanding the derivation and phonetic rules of English words is essential to spot spelling errors.

Many English words are derived from Latin roots, and their suffixes or prefixes follow standard morphological patterns.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Option (A) - revarberation:** This spelling is incorrect.

The correct spelling is “reverberation”, which comes from the Latin root verb “reverberare” meaning to beat back or echo.

The vowel after the first ‘v’ must be ‘e’ instead of ‘a’.

- **Option (B) - juxtaposition:** This spelling is correct.

It means placing two things close together with a contrasting effect, derived from the Latin “juxta” (near) and “position”.

- **Option (C) - opaque:** This spelling is correct.

It refers to an object that is not transparent or clear, blocking the passage of light.

- **Option (D) - appeasement:** This spelling is correct.

It is the action or process of appeasing, formed by adding the suffix “-ment” to the verb “appease”.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Since option (A) contains the spelling mistake, it is the correct choice for this question.

Quick Tip: Try sounding out the word or breaking it down into its prefixes, roots, and suffixes.

Remembering Latin roots like “re-” (back/again) and “verberare” (to strike) helps identify that the middle letter is ‘e’.

2. Which one of the following is an incorrectly spelled word?

- (A) assassination
- (B) multidisciplinary
- (C) linguistic
- (D) refurbished

Correct Answer: (B) multidisciplinary

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks us to identify the word that has been spelled incorrectly among the given four options.

This assesses the candidate’s familiarity with academic suffixes and word structures.

Step 2: Key Concepts and Grammar Rules:

Suffixes such as “-ary” and “-ery” can be confusing.

The suffix “-ary” is used to form adjectives meaning “relating to” or “connected with”, whereas “-ery” usually denotes a business, place, or collective state.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Option (A) - assassination:** This spelling is correct.

A helpful memory aid for this word is to note that it contains the word “ass” twice, followed by “i” and “nation” (ass-ass-i-nation).

- **Option (B) - multidisciplinary:** This spelling is incorrect.

The word is derived from the root “discipline” combined with the prefix “multi-” and the suffix “-ary”.

Therefore, the correct spelling is “multidisciplinary” ending with an ‘a’ instead of an ‘e’.

- **Option (C) - linguistic:** This spelling is correct.

It relates to language or linguistics, derived from the Latin word “lingua” meaning tongue.

- **Option (D) - refurbished:** This spelling is correct.

It is the past participle form of the verb “refurbish”, meaning to renovate or redecorate.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Since option (B) is spelled incorrectly, it is the designated answer.

Quick Tip: Pay close attention to suffixes like “-ary” and “-ery” as they are common targets for spelling tests.

Most academic adjectives related to fields of study use the “-ary” spelling pattern.

3. Find out the correct preposition to be used in the blanks. He is capable _____ solving the complicated issue.

- (A) in
- (B) with
- (C) to
- (D) of

Correct Answer: (D) of

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question requires us to identify the correct preposition to fill in the blank and complete the sentence grammatically.

The blank is placed immediately after the adjective “capable”.

Step 2: Key Concepts and Grammar Rules:

In English grammar, certain adjectives are followed by fixed prepositions.

This is known as prepositional collocation, where specific word pairings must be learned together.

The adjective “capable” is always paired with the preposition “of” followed by a gerund (verb ending in -ing).

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Grammatical Rule:** The structure “capable + of + [noun/gerund]” is standard English usage.

For example, we say “capable of solving”, “capable of doing”, or “capable of great things”.

- **Comparison with other options:**

Option (A) “in”, Option (B) “with”, and Option (C) “to” do not collocate with the adjective “capable”.

Using any of these three prepositions results in an ungrammatical and unnatural sentence structure.

Note that while we say “able to solve” (using an infinitive), we must use “capable of solving” (using a gerund).

Step 4: Final Answer:

Thus, the correct preposition to fill the blank is “of”, making Option (D) the correct answer.

Quick Tip: Differentiate between “capable of” (takes a gerund) and “able to” (takes an infinitive verb). This distinction is highly tested in competitive language examinations.

4. Choose the correct preposition to be used in the blanks. She is responsible _____ the economic development of the company.

- (A) to
- (B) for
- (C) with
- (D) of

Correct Answer: (B) for

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for the appropriate preposition to complete the sentence where the adjective “responsible” is used.

The sentence discusses a duty or task assigned to an individual.

Step 2: Key Concepts and Grammar Rules:

The adjective “responsible” can take different prepositions depending on the noun that follows it.

We use “responsible for” when referring to a duty, action, or person in one’s care.

We use “responsible to” when referring to an authority figure, superior, or governing body.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Option (B) - for:** In the given sentence, the object following the blank is “the economic development”, which is a duty or task.
Therefore, the correct preposition is “for”, meaning she has the obligation to ensure the economic development of the company.

- **Option (A) - to:** This would be used if the sentence referred to an authority, such as “She is responsible to the Director”.
Since “economic development” is not an authority figure, “to” is incorrect here.
- **Options (C) and (D) - with / of:** These do not collocate with “responsible” in this standard grammatical construction.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The grammatically correct choice is “for”, which corresponds to Option (B).

Quick Tip: Remember: You are “responsible to” a person of higher authority, but you are “responsible for” a task or action.

Analyzing the noun following the blank will instantly help you choose the correct preposition.

5. Choose the correct preposition from the following to be used in the blanks. He is married _____ an advocate.

- (A) of
- (B) with
- (C) to
- (D) against

Correct Answer: (C) to

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

This question tests the candidate’s understanding of prepositions that follow verbs denoting marital relationships in the passive voice.

The sentence describes the state of marriage of a subject to another person.

Step 2: Key Concepts and Grammar Rules:

In active voice, the verb “marry” does not take a preposition (e.g., “He married an advocate”). However, when using the passive voice or expressing a state of being married (using the auxiliary verb “to be”), the adjective “married” is followed by the preposition “to”.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Common Error:** A very common error is to use “married with” due to direct translation from native or regional languages.
However, in standard English, “married with” is incorrect when indicating the person to whom someone is wed.
“Married with” is only used in contexts like “married with children” (meaning married and having children).
- **Option (C) - to:** This is the correct fixed preposition to indicate the spouse of a person in a passive structure.
Thus, “He is married to an advocate” is correct.
- **Options (A), (B), and (D):** These do not convey the correct meaning and violate standard grammatical rules in this context.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The correct choice is Option (C) because “to” is the grammatically correct preposition.

Quick Tip: Never use “with” after “married” when referring to the spouse.

Always write “married to [someone]” to ensure grammatical correctness in your sentences.

6. Which one of the following is nearest to the opposite in meaning to the word given in capitals? MEEK

- (A) forbearing
- (B) humble
- (C) mild
- (D) impatient

Correct Answer: (D) impatient

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The objective is to find the word that represents the nearest opposite (antonym) of the capitalized word “MEEK”.

This requires an understanding of both the target word and the options provided.

Step 2: Key Concepts and Vocabulary Definitions:

The word “MEEK” describes a person who is quiet, gentle, submissive, and willing to agree with others without arguing.

An antonym should denote someone who lacks patience, is aggressive, assertive, or unwilling to tolerate delays or submissive situations.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Analyzing the Target Word:** “Meek” carries synonyms like mild, humble, patient, and compliant.
- **Option (A) - forbearing:** This means patient and self-controlled, which is a synonym of meek.
- **Option (B) - humble:** This means having or showing a modest or low estimate of one’s importance, which is also a synonym of meek.

- **Option (C) - mild:** This means gentle and not harsh, serving as a synonym for meek.

- **Option (D) - impatient:** This means having or showing a tendency to be quickly irritated or provoked.

Since a meek person is characterized by enduring provocation with patience and gentleness, “impatient” serves as the closest antonym among the given options.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Therefore, Option (D) is the correct answer as it is the nearest opposite in meaning to “MEEK”.

Quick Tip: When searching for antonyms, first eliminate the options that are clear synonyms.

In this case, options A, B, and C are synonyms of “meek”, leaving option D as the only logical opposite.

7. Which one of the following is nearest to the opposite in meaning to the word given in capitals? UNDETERRED

- (A) daunted
- (B) bold
- (C) apprehensive
- (D) gallant

Correct Answer: (C) apprehensive

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

We need to identify the closest antonym of the word “UNDETERRED” from the choices provided.

This requires evaluating the psychological states expressed by each option.

Step 2: Key Concepts and Vocabulary Definitions:

The prefix “un-” means not, and “deterred” means discouraged or prevented from acting.

Thus, “undeterred” means persevering, fearless, and not discouraged by difficulties, threats, or setbacks.

The opposite state would involve fear, hesitation, or anxiety about proceeding.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Analyzing the Options:**

- **Option (A) - daunted:** This means discouraged or intimidated.

While “daunted” is a strong opposite of undeterred, the official provisional key highlights Option (C) as the preferred answer.

- **Option (B) - bold:** This means brave and courageous, which is a synonym of undeterred.

- **Option (C) - apprehensive:** This means anxious or fearful that something bad or unpleasant will happen.

An apprehensive person is easily deterred by fears and doubts, representing the opposite mindset of someone who is undeterred.

- **Option (D) - gallant:** This means brave or heroic, which aligns closely with the meaning of undeterred.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Following the provisional answer key, Option (C) is chosen as the correct answer.

Quick Tip: Always look for the psychological state implied by the words.

An undeterred person moves forward without fear, whereas an apprehensive person hesitates due to anxiety or fear.

8. Which one of the following is nearest to the opposite in meaning to the word given in capitals? **HOMOLOGOUS**

- (A) distinct
- (B) parallel
- (C) same
- (D) similar

Correct Answer: (A) distinct

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks us to identify the closest antonym of the scientific and linguistic term “HOMOLOGOUS”.

We must identify a word that denotes difference or separation.

Step 2: Key Concepts and Vocabulary Definitions:

The term “HOMOLOGOUS” is derived from Greek roots where “homos” means same and “logos” means relation.

It refers to things having the same relation, relative position, structural pattern, or origin.

Its opposite must mean different, unrelated, or clearly distinguished.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Option (A) - distinct:** This means recognizably different, separate, or clearly distinguished in nature or quality.

If two structures are distinct, they do not share the same relation or origin, making this

the correct antonym.

- **Option (B) - parallel:** This means similar or corresponding, which is a related synonym.
- **Option (C) - same:** This is a direct synonym of the root meaning of homologous.
- **Option (D) - similar:** This means having a resemblance in appearance, character, or quantity, which is also a synonym.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Since options B, C, and D are synonyms or closely related words, Option (A) is the correct antonym.

Quick Tip: Recognizing Greek prefixes can help crack complex vocabulary.

“Homo-” always means same, so its opposite must involve terms of difference such as “distinct” or “heterogeneous”.

9. Which one of the following is nearest to the opposite in meaning to the word given in capitals? STARK

- (A) bleak
- (B) hostile
- (C) austere
- (D) subtle

Correct Answer: (D) subtle

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The objective of this question is to find the word that represents the opposite in meaning to the adjective “STARK”.

This requires understanding the multiple nuances of the word “stark”.

Step 2: Key Concepts and Vocabulary Definitions:

“STARK” can mean severe, bare, or plain in appearance (e.g., a stark landscape).

It can also mean sharp, clear, or absolute (e.g., a stark contrast).

The antonym of a sharp, obvious, or severe quality is something that is delicate, understated, or quiet.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Option (A) - bleak:** This means bare, cold, and miserable, which is a synonym of stark.
- **Option (B) - hostile:** This means unfriendly or harsh, which is closely related to a stark or severe environment.
- **Option (C) - austere:** This means severe or strict in manner, attitude, or appearance, serving as another synonym for stark.
- **Option (D) - subtle:** This means delicate, precise, and understated, making it difficult to analyze or describe immediately.
Since “stark” represents something harsh and highly visible or clear, “subtle” acts as its natural antonym.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Therefore, Option (D) is the correct answer as it is the nearest opposite in meaning.

Quick Tip: Think of “stark” in the context of “stark contrast” (very sharp and obvious).

The opposite of an obvious, sharp difference is a “subtle” difference, which is delicate and hard to see.

10. Identify the meaning of the idioms or phrases given in italics in the sentence: The plot of land costs an arm and a leg

- (A) moderate
- (B) very expensive
- (C) cheap
- (D) for sale

Correct Answer: (B) very expensive

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks us to identify the meaning of the common English idiom “costs an arm and a leg” within the context of the sentence.

Idiomatic expressions should not be interpreted literally.

Step 2: Key Concepts and Idiomatic Meanings:

Idioms are phrases where the collective meaning is different from the literal dictionary definitions of the individual words.

The phrase “an arm and a leg” represents an incredibly high price because losing limbs is an extreme and costly sacrifice.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Option (B) - very expensive:** This is the correct figurative meaning of the idiom. If a plot of land costs an arm and a leg, it means the price is exceptionally high, and purchasing it requires an immense financial stretch.

- **Option (A) - moderate:** This means average or reasonable in cost, which contradicts the extreme nature of the idiom.
- **Option (C) - cheap:** This is the antonym of the actual meaning of the phrase.
- **Option (D) - for sale:** This is a literal status of real estate and does not convey the price aspect indicated by the idiom.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Thus, the correct answer is Option (B).

Quick Tip: Idioms involving body parts often refer to high values, personal sacrifices, or deep emotions. Remembering that limbs are invaluable helps you connect this idiom to something of extremely high cost.

11. He spilled the beans about his new car. The meaning of the idiom, “ spill the beans ” is

- (A) to cook the beans
- (B) to cut the beans
- (C) to reveal a secret
- (D) to speak truth

Correct Answer: (C) to reveal a secret

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question requires us to identify the correct meaning of the common English idiom “spill the beans”.

We must select the option that best describes this figurative expression.

Step 2: Key Concepts and Idiomatic Meanings:

An idiom is a group of words established by usage as having a meaning not deducible from those of the individual words.

The phrase “spill the beans” is believed to have historical origins where voting was done using colored beans, and spilling them would reveal the results prematurely.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Option (C) - to reveal a secret:** This is the correct definition of the idiom. When someone “spills the beans”, they disclose secret information, often prematurely or unintentionally, to others. In the sentence, the person let out the secret information regarding his new car.
- **Options (A) and (B):** These are literal interpretations of the words “cook” and “cut” beans, which are incorrect because idioms are figurative.
- **Option (D) - to speak truth:** While revealing a secret involves sharing truth, “spill the beans” specifically refers to the act of exposing confidential or hidden information, rather than simply being honest.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Therefore, Option (C) is the correct answer.

Quick Tip: Avoid literal options when solving idiomatic questions.

Options that mention the actual physical words in the idiom (like cooking or cutting beans) are almost always distractors.

12. Identify the meaning of the idiom or phrases given in capitals in the sentence: The University administration CUT CORNERS on safety, which caused many problems

- (A) to do something in an efficient way
- (B) to do something in the cheapest or quickest way by ignoring proper standards
- (C) to do something secretly
- (D) to do something extravagantly

Correct Answer: (B) to do something in the cheapest or quickest way by ignoring proper standards

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The objective is to find the correct contextual meaning of the capitalized idiom “CUT CORNERS” in the given sentence.

The sentence context indicates that this action on safety led to problems, suggesting a negative connotation.

Step 2: Key Concepts and Idiomatic Meanings:

The idiom “cut corners” originates from taking a shorter route by skipping the corners of a path.

In business and general usage, it refers to reducing expenditures or effort by skipping steps or disregarding regulations and standards.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Option (B) - to do something in the cheapest or quickest way by ignoring proper standards:** This is the exact definition of the idiom.
By cutting corners on safety, the University administration chose cheap or rapid methods, which compromised safety protocols and caused problems.
- **Option (A) - to do something in an efficient way:** Efficiency implies maintaining quality while optimizing resources, which does not match the negative outcome described in the sentence.

- **Option (C) - to do something secretly:** Secretive actions are denoted by terms like “under the table”, not “cut corners”.
- **Option (D) - to do something extravagantly:** This is the exact opposite of cutting corners, which involves minimizing cost.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The correct option is Option (B).

Quick Tip: Pay attention to the cause-and-effect relationship in the sentence.

Since cutting corners caused “many problems”, the idiom must refer to a negative shortcut that compromises standard procedures.

13. Choose the most effective word from the given words to fill in the blanks to make the sentence meaningfully complete. The policy changes were introduced in an _____ manner, without proper planning

- (A) agreeable
- (B) acceptable
- (C) arbitrary
- (D) admissible

Correct Answer: (C) arbitrary

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question requires selecting the most appropriate adjective to complete the sentence meaningfully.

The key contextual clue is the phrase “without proper planning”, which indicates a lack of

structure or reason.

Step 2: Key Concepts and Vocabulary Context:

We need a word that describes an action taken randomly, impulsively, or without logical justification.

Analyzing the semantic definition of the given choices is necessary to find the perfect fit.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Option (C) - arbitrary:** This adjective means based on random choice or personal whim, rather than any reason, system, or planning.
This fits perfectly with the phrase “without proper planning”.
- **Option (A) - agreeable:** This means pleasant or willing to agree, which does not fit the negative context of unplanned policy changes.
- **Option (B) - acceptable:** This means satisfactory or tolerable, which contradicts the implication that the changes were problematic due to lack of planning.
- **Option (D) - admissible:** This is a legal term meaning acceptable or valid as evidence in a court of law, which is irrelevant to this general administrative context.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Therefore, the word “arbitrary” (Option C) is the most effective and logical fit for the blank.

Quick Tip: Always look for contrasting or supporting clauses in sentence completion questions. The phrase “without proper planning” acts as a direct definition of the word “arbitrary”.

14. Pick out the most effective word from the given words to fill in the blanks to make the

sentence meaningfully complete. The respondent's reply during the cross examination in the court was _____ by contradictions

- (A) eliminated
- (B) confused
- (C) validated
- (D) undermined

Correct Answer: (D) undermined

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The task is to fill in the blank with a word that reflects the impact of “contradictions” on a respondent's reply during court cross-examination.

This is a vocabulary-in-context question testing verb usage in legal situations.

Step 2: Key Concepts and Vocabulary Definitions:

Contradictions in a statement or testimony weaken its credibility and strength.

The correct verb must mean to weaken, damage, or erode the foundation of the testimony.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Option (D) - undermined:** This verb means to lessen the effectiveness, power, or ability of something, especially gradually or insidiously.
In a court setting, contradictions in a witness's testimony weaken its reliability, meaning the testimony was “undermined”.
- **Option (A) - eliminated:** This means completely removed or destroyed, which is too extreme because the reply itself still exists, even if weakened.
- **Option (B) - confused:** Although the audience or the witness might be confused, the reply itself cannot be described as “confused by contradictions” in standard legal contexts.

- **Option (C) - validated:** This means proved to be true or logically sound, which is the exact opposite of what contradictions do to a statement.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Thus, the word that best completes the sentence is “undermined”, corresponding to Option (D).

Quick Tip: Understand the logical relationship: Contradictions always weaken or damage a claim. Look for negative verbs like “undermine”, which are commonly used in analytical and legal prose to describe this effect.

15. Pick out the most effective word from the given words to fill in the blanks to make the sentence meaningfully complete. Her claim was so _____ that it required no further evidence

- (A) doubtful
- (B) ambiguous
- (C) self-evident
- (D) equivocal

Correct Answer: (C) self-evident

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The sentence describes a claim that requires no further evidence.

We need to select an adjective that represents this characteristic of being obvious and requiring no additional proof.

Step 2: Key Concepts and Sentence Logic:

The key phrase in this sentence is “required no further evidence”.

This indicates that the claim is inherently clear, obvious, and true on its own without needing external verification.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Option (C) - self-evident:** This means clear or obvious without need of proof or explanation.
This fits the sentence context perfectly, explaining why no further evidence was necessary.
- **Option (A) - doubtful:** This means uncertain or unlikely, which would actually require a great deal of evidence to be accepted.
- **Option (B) - ambiguous:** This means open to more than one interpretation or having a double meaning, which would require clarification and evidence.
- **Option (D) - equivocal:** This means open to more than one interpretation, ambiguous, or uncertain, which also fails to match the logical requirements of the sentence.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Option (C) is the only logical choice that fits the semantic requirement of the sentence.

Quick Tip: Identify the definition pattern: “required no further evidence” is the dictionary definition of the word “self-evident”.

Matching clues to exact lexical definitions is a reliable strategy for sentence completion.

16. Pick out the most effective word from the given words to fill in the blanks to make the sentence meaningfully complete. The growth of the organization was _____ by poor manage-

ment decisions

- (A) hindered
- (B) increased
- (C) accelerated
- (D) facilitated

Correct Answer: (A) hindered

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question requires us to choose the most effective verb to complete the sentence.

The cause-and-effect relationship in the sentence centers around “poor management decisions” and their impact on “growth”.

Step 2: Key Concepts and Word Meanings:

“Poor management decisions” are negative actions.

Consequently, their effect on organizational growth must be negative, meaning growth was slowed down, delayed, or obstructed.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Option (A) - hindered:** This verb means to create difficulties for someone or something, resulting in delay or obstruction.
This perfectly matches the expected negative consequence of poor decisions on growth.
- **Option (B) - increased:** This means made greater in size or amount, which is a positive outcome and illogical here.
- **Option (C) - accelerated:** This means made to occur or go faster, which is also positive and contradicts the premise of poor management.

- **Option (D) - facilitated:** This means made an action or process easy or easier, which is another positive effect that is inappropriate in this context.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The only logically and contextually fitting verb is “hindered” (Option A).

Quick Tip: Evaluate the valence (positive or negative tone) of the sentence.

Since the cause (poor decisions) is negative, the verb completing the effect on growth must also have a negative connotation.

17. Find out all the nouns in the following sentence. His involvement in music earned him good recognition across the State.

- (A) involvement, music, recognition, earned
- (B) involvement, music, recognition, across
- (C) earned, music, recognition, across
- (D) involvement, music, recognition, State

Correct Answer: (D) involvement, music, recognition, State

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The objective is to identify all the words functioning as nouns in the given sentence:

“His involvement in music earned him good recognition across the State.”

Step 2: Key Concepts and Parts of Speech:

A noun is a part of speech that names a person, place, thing, quality, state, or idea.

To find nouns, we must analyze the grammatical role of each word in the sentence.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze each word in the sentence:

- **His:** Possessive determiner / pronoun.
- **involvement:** Abstract noun (denoting the state of being involved).
- **in:** Preposition.
- **music:** Noun (denoting an art form/medium).
- **earned:** Action verb (past tense of earn).
- **him:** Objective pronoun.
- **good:** Adjective modifying the noun "recognition".
- **recognition:** Abstract noun (denoting the state of being recognized).
- **across:** Preposition.
- **the:** Definite article.
- **State:** Noun (denoting a political or geographic territory).

The nouns present are: **involvement**, **music**, **recognition**, and **State**.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Comparing this list with the options, Option (D) contains exactly these four nouns and is the

correct answer.

Quick Tip: Nouns can be concrete (music, State) or abstract (involvement, recognition).

Eliminate options containing verbs (like “earned”) or prepositions (like “across”) to find the correct noun list quickly.

18. Find out all the nouns in the following sentence. The rapid expansion of technology has transformed modern medical treatments.

- (A) expansion, technology, treatments
- (B) expansion, technology, medical, treatments
- (C) rapid, expansion, technology, medical
- (D) expansion, transformed, technology

Correct Answer: (A) expansion, technology, treatments

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The task is to identify all the words that function as nouns in the sentence:

“The rapid expansion of technology has transformed modern medical treatments.”

Step 2: Key Concepts and Parts of Speech:

We must identify nouns by assessing their function as subjects, objects of prepositions, or direct/indirect objects in the sentence.

It is equally important to identify and exclude adjectives and verbs.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let’s conduct a word-by-word grammatical breakdown:

- **The:** Definite article.

- **rapid:** Adjective that modifies the noun “expansion”.
- **expansion:** Abstract noun, serving as the head of the subject phrase.
- **of:** Preposition.
- **technology:** Noun, functioning as the object of the preposition “of”.
- **has transformed:** Present perfect verb phrase (auxiliary verb “has” + past participle “transformed”).
- **modern:** Adjective modifying “treatments”.
- **medical:** Adjective modifying “treatments”.
- **treatments:** Noun, functioning as the direct object of the verb phrase.

Thus, the nouns in this sentence are: **expansion**, **technology**, and **treatments**.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Option (A) lists exactly these three words, making it the correct answer.

Quick Tip: Do not mistake descriptive words (like the adjectives “rapid”, “modern”, and “medical”) for nouns.

Adjectives modify nouns and are always placed before them in standard English structures.

19. Find out all the verb in the following sentence. The Government has been reviewing the project for several years

- (A) has
- (B) project
- (C) several
- (D) has been reviewing

Correct Answer: (D) has been reviewing

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

We need to identify the verb or the complete verb phrase in the given sentence:

“The Government has been reviewing the project for several years”.

Step 2: Key Concepts and Parts of Speech:

A verb is a word or group of words that expresses action, occurrence, or state of being.

In English, a verb phrase can consist of auxiliary (helping) verbs combined with a main verb to denote tense, aspect, and voice.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the grammatical components of the sentence:

- **The Government:** Subject noun phrase.
- **has been reviewing:** This is a complete verb phrase in the Present Perfect Continuous tense.
It consists of:
 1. “has” (singular auxiliary verb showing tense).
 2. “been” (auxiliary verb denoting perfective aspect).
 3. “reviewing” (present participle of the main verb “review” carrying the continuous aspect).

This entire unit functions as the verb of the sentence.

- **the project:** Object noun phrase.
- **for several years:** Prepositional phrase denoting duration.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The complete verb phrase is “has been reviewing”, which corresponds to Option (D).

Quick Tip: A verb is not always a single word.

In perfect and continuous tenses, look for the entire combination of auxiliary verbs and the main verb (e.g., “has been reviewing”).

20. Find out all the verb in the following sentence. The results of Assembly election were analysed carefully by the political parties.

- (A) were
- (B) results
- (C) were analysed
- (D) carefully

Correct Answer: (C) were analysed

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The task is to identify the complete verb or verb phrase in the passive voice sentence:

“The results of Assembly election were analysed carefully by the political parties.”

Step 2: Key Concepts and Parts of Speech:

A verb phrase in the passive voice consists of a form of the auxiliary verb “to be” combined with the past participle of the main verb.

It represents the action being received by the grammatical subject of the sentence.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let's perform a syntactic analysis of the sentence:

- **The results of Assembly election:** The grammatical subject phrase.
- **were analysed:** This is the complete verb phrase in the simple past passive voice. It includes the past plural form of the auxiliary verb “to be” (“were”) and the past participle of the action verb “analyse” (“analysed”).
- **carefully:** This is an adverb of manner that modifies the verb phrase “were analysed”. It should not be considered part of the verb itself.
- **by the political parties:** Prepositional agent phrase.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The complete verb phrase is “were analysed”, which is represented by Option (C).

Quick Tip: In passive constructions, the auxiliary verb “be” (was/were/is/are) and the past participle form a single passive verb unit.

Always identify both parts together to find the complete verb.

21. Change the assertive sentence into an interrogative sentence. He rarely speaks in English to his friends.

- (A) Is he rarely speaks in English to his friend?
(B) Does he rarely speaks in English to his friend?
(C) Do he rarely speaks in English to his friend?
(D) Does he rarely speak in English to his friend?

Correct Answer: (D) Does he rarely speak in English to his friend?

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks us to transform a given declarative or assertive sentence into its equivalent interrogative (question) form.

The original sentence is: "He rarely speaks in English to his friends."

Step 2: Key Concepts and Grammar Rules:

To transform a simple present tense assertive sentence with a singular third-person subject ("He") into an interrogative sentence, we must use the auxiliary verb "does".

When the auxiliary verb "does" is introduced, the main verb must revert to its base form or bare infinitive ("speak" instead of "speaks").

The adverb "rarely" is a semi-negative word and retains its position directly before the main verb.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Option (A):** "Is he rarely speaks..." is grammatically incorrect because the auxiliary verb "is" cannot be paired with a simple present active verb like "speaks" in this manner.
- **Option (B):** "Does he rarely speaks..." is incorrect because it uses both the auxiliary "does" and the conjugated verb "speaks". This is a double-marking error.
- **Option (C):** "Do he rarely speaks..." is incorrect because the plural auxiliary "do" is used with the singular third-person pronoun "he", violating subject-verb agreement.
- **Option (D):** "Does he rarely speak in English to his friend?" is grammatically correct. It

correctly matches the singular third-person subject “he” with the auxiliary “does” and uses the base form verb “speak”.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Thus, Option (D) is the correct interrogative transformation.

Quick Tip: Remember the formula: Does + Subject + Base Verb (V1) + Object?

Once the auxiliary “does” is used, never add “-s” or “-es” to the main action verb.

22. Change the assertive sentence into an interrogative sentence. Everyone welcomed his dance performance.

- (A) Did everyone welcomed his dance performance?
- (B) Does everyone welcome his dance performance?
- (C) Has everyone welcomed his dance performance?
- (D) Did everyone welcome his dance performance?

Correct Answer: (D) Did everyone welcome his dance performance?

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

This question requires us to convert an assertive sentence in the past tense into an interrogative sentence.

The given sentence is: “Everyone welcomed his dance performance.”

Step 2: Key Concepts and Grammar Rules:

The verb “welcomed” is in the simple past tense.

To transform a simple past tense sentence into an interrogative sentence, we must use the auxiliary verb “did”.

Similar to the rule for “does”, when “did” is used to indicate the past tense, the main verb must revert to its base form (“welcome” instead of “welcomed”).

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Option (A):** “Did everyone welcomed...” is incorrect because both the auxiliary “did” and the main verb “welcomed” are in the past tense, which is a double past tense error.
- **Option (B):** “Does everyone welcome...” changes the tense of the sentence from simple past to simple present, which alters the original meaning.
- **Option (C):** “Has everyone welcomed...” changes the aspect to present perfect, which is structurally different from the simple past.
- **Option (D):** “Did everyone welcome his dance performance?” is grammatically perfect. It utilizes the simple past auxiliary “did” followed by the base form of the main verb “welcome”.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Therefore, Option (D) is the correct choice.

Quick Tip: Remember the past tense interrogative formula: Did + Subject + Base Verb (V1)?

Never use a past tense verb (V2) after the auxiliary word “did”.

23. Choose the suitable adjective to fill in the blanks in the sentence. His _____ attitude made it difficult for his friends to trust him.

- (A) adjustable
- (B) erratic

- (C) acceptable
(D) amicable

Correct Answer: (B) erratic

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

This question requires choosing an appropriate adjective that logically connects with the consequence of making it “difficult for his friends to trust him.”

Step 2: Key Concepts and Vocabulary Definitions:

The key phrase in the sentence is “difficult... to trust him”.

Trust is damaged or hard to build when someone’s behavior is unpredictable, inconsistent, or unreliable.

We need an adjective with a negative or unstable connotation that explains this difficulty in establishing trust.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Option (A) - adjustable:** This means flexible or capable of being modified. This is generally a positive quality and does not lead to distrust.
- **Option (B) - erratic:** This means not even or regular in pattern or movement; unpredictable. An erratic attitude directly causes a lack of trust because people cannot predict how the person will behave. This fits the blank perfectly.
- **Option (C) - acceptable:** This means satisfactory or pleasing. This is a positive attribute and would make trusting a person easier, not harder.
- **Option (D) - amicable:** This means characterized by friendliness and goodwill. Friendly and amicable behavior fosters trust rather than hindering it.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Thus, the word that best fits the logical requirement of the context is “erratic”, corresponding to Option (B).

Quick Tip: Always perform a context-clue analysis.

Since the outcome (difficulty in trusting) is negative, the causing attitude must be described by a negative adjective like “erratic”.

24. Choose the suitable adjective to fill in the blanks in the sentence. The senior counsel presented a _____ argument that convinced the judge.

- (A) evasive
- (B) weak
- (C) compelling
- (D) flimsy

Correct Answer: (C) compelling

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

The sentence discusses a counsel who presented an argument that successfully “convinced the judge.”

We need to select an adjective that describes a highly persuasive and strong argument.

Step 2: Key Concepts and Vocabulary Definitions:

The defining outcome is that the judge was “convinced”.

Convincing or convincing a legal authority requires a powerful, logical, and irresistible line of reasoning.

The adjective describing such an argument must have a highly positive, strong, and persuasive meaning.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Option (A) - evasive:** This means tending to avoid commitment or self-revelation; indirect. An evasive argument would not convince a judge.
- **Option (B) - weak:** This means lacking strength or force. A weak argument is easily dismissed and would fail to persuade the court.
- **Option (C) - compelling:** This means evoking interest, attention, or admiration in a powerfully irresistible way; convincing. A compelling argument is precisely what succeeds in a courtroom.
- **Option (D) - flimsy:** This means weak, fragile, or unconvincing. Flimsy arguments are easily defeated by opposing counsel.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The word “compelling” is the most suitable adjective, making Option (C) the correct choice.

Quick Tip: Look for words with strong positive collocations in professional contexts.

An argument that successfully “convinces” someone is by definition “compelling”.

25. A sentence is divided into three parts. Choose the incorrect part. If there is no error in the sentence , choose the option (D).

- (A) They had prepared meticulously
- (B) for the project, but unforeseen
- (C) technical issues disrupted them plan
- (D) No error

Correct Answer: (C) technical issues disrupted them plan

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

This question asks us to identify the part of the sentence that contains a grammatical error.

The complete sentence reads: “They had prepared meticulously for the project, but unforeseen technical issues disrupted them plan.”

Step 2: Key Concepts and Grammar Rules:

The error lies in the choice of pronoun in the final clause: “disrupted them plan”.

In English, “them” is an objective personal pronoun used as the object of a verb or preposition (e.g., “disrupted them”).

However, when modifying a noun (like “plan”) to show ownership or possession, we must use a possessive adjective (determiner) instead.

The possessive adjective corresponding to “They” is “their”.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Part (A):** “They had prepared meticulously” is grammatically correct. It uses the past perfect tense (had + V3) and the adverb “meticulously” properly modifies the verb “prepared”.
- **Part (B):** “for the project, but unforeseen” is correct. The preposition “for” matches the purpose, and “unforeseen” is a suitable adjective modifying “technical issues”.
- **Part (C):** “technical issues disrupted them plan” contains the error. The phrase “them plan” is incorrect because “them” is an objective pronoun. It must be replaced by the possessive adjective “their” to form “their plan”.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Since the error is located in Part (C), Option (C) is the correct choice.

Quick Tip: Never place an objective pronoun (me, us, him, her, them) directly before a noun to show possession.

Always use a possessive adjective (my, our, his, her, their) in front of nouns.

26. A sentence is divided into three parts. Choose the incorrect part. If there is no error in the sentence, choose the option (D).

- (A) She neither apologized for
- (B) her mistake, nor does she
- (C) attempt to rectify it
- (D) No error

Correct Answer: (B) her mistake, nor does she

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

We need to find the grammatical error in the sentence:

“She neither apologized for her mistake, nor does she attempt to rectify it.”

Step 2: Key Concepts and Grammar Rules:

This sentence utilizes the correlative conjunction pair “neither... nor”.

A primary rule in using correlative conjunctions is tense agreement and structural parallelism.

The first part of the sentence uses the simple past tense verb “apologized”.

Therefore, the second part of the sentence must also maintain the past tense to preserve temporal consistency.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Part (A):** “She neither apologized for” is correct and sets the sentence in the past tense.
- **Part (B):** “her mistake, nor does she” contains the error. The present auxiliary “does” violates the past tense timeline established by “apologized”. It should be changed to the past auxiliary “did” (i.e., “nor did she”).
- **Part (C):** “attempt to rectify it” relies on the auxiliary helper. With “does”, it is present; with “did”, it becomes past. Changing “does” to “did” in part (B) makes part (C) completely correct as “attempt” acts as the bare infinitive.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Since the error lies in Part (B), Option (B) is the correct choice.

Quick Tip: Ensure parallelism of tense across coordinating and correlative conjunctions.

If the first action is in the past (“apologized”), the subsequent action linked by “nor” must also use a past auxiliary (“did”).

27. Choose the word nearest in meaning to the word given in capital letters: PERNICIOUS

- (A) injurious
- (B) graceful
- (C) useful
- (D) delightful

Correct Answer: (A) injurious

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The goal is to identify the synonym (word nearest in meaning) of the capitalized word “PERNICIOUS”.

Step 2: Key Concepts and Vocabulary Definitions:

The word “PERNICIOUS” is an adjective derived from the Latin “perniciosus” (meaning destructive), which comes from “per-” (thoroughly) and “nex” (death or ruin).

It describes something that has a harmful, damaging, or destructive effect, especially in a gradual, subtle, or hidden way.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Option (A) - injurious:** This means causing or likely to cause damage or harm. This matches the meaning of “pernicious” closely, as both describe things that cause injury or harm.
- **Option (B) - graceful:** This means showing elegance or beauty in movement or form. This is completely unrelated to harm.
- **Option (C) - useful:** This means able to be used for a practical purpose; beneficial. This is an antonym of pernicious.
- **Option (D) - delightful:** This means causing great pleasure. This is another highly positive word and the opposite of pernicious.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Option (A) is the word nearest in meaning to “PERNICIOUS”.

Quick Tip: Pay attention to word roots and prefixes.

The suffix “-cious” often forms adjectives, and the root associated with “nic-” or “noc-” (as in noxious, innocent) relates to harm or injury.

28. Choose the word nearest in meaning to the word given in capital letters: OBSEQUIOUS

- (A) bold
- (B) argue
- (C) fight
- (D) submissive

Correct Answer: (D) submissive

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

We need to find the synonym of the word “OBSEQUIOUS”.

Step 2: Key Concepts and Vocabulary Definitions:

The word “OBSEQUIOUS” is derived from the Latin root “obsequi”, which means to comply or follow.

It describes someone who is obedient or attentive to an excessive, servile, or fawning degree.

An obsequious person constantly tries to please influential people by being overly compliant.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Option (A) - bold:** This means brave, daring, or confident. This is the opposite of being excessively servile or obsequious.
- **Option (B) - argue:** This is a verb meaning to exchange expressing opposite views. An obsequious person rarely argues, as they prefer total agreement.

- **Option (C) - fight:** This is a verb denoting physical or verbal conflict, which contradicts the servile compliance of obsequiousness.
- **Option (D) - submissive:** This means ready to conform to the authority or will of others; meekly obedient or passive. This aligns closely with the definition of obsequious.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Therefore, Option (D) is the correct choice as it is the nearest in meaning.

Quick Tip: An obsequious person behaves like a classic flatterer or “yes-man”.

Both “obsequious” and “submissive” describe a passive state of extreme compliance to authority.

29. Choose the word nearest in meaning to the word given in capital letters: PRAGMATIC

- (A) optimistic
- (B) static
- (C) practical
- (D) forgive

Correct Answer: (C) practical

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

We are asked to find the synonym of the capitalized word “PRAGMATIC”.

Step 2: Key Concepts and Vocabulary Definitions:

“PRAGMATIC” is an adjective derived from the Greek word “pragmatikos”, meaning relating to deed or action.

It describes a way of dealing with problems sensibly and realistically, based on practical rather

than theoretical or idealistic considerations.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Option (A) - optimistic:** This means hopeful and confident about the future. While positive, it does not mean realistic or practical.
- **Option (B) - static:** This means lacking in movement, action, or change. This is unrelated to realistic decision-making.
- **Option (C) - practical:** This means concerned with the actual doing or use of something rather than with theory. This is the exact definition of pragmatic.
- **Option (D) - forgive:** This is a verb meaning to stop feeling angry or resentful toward someone, which is irrelevant to the adjective pragmatic.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Option (C) is the word nearest in meaning to “PRAGMATIC”.

Quick Tip: Think of “pragmatic” as the opposite of “idealistic”.

A pragmatic person focuses on what actually works in the real world, which makes them highly “practical”.

30. Choose the word nearest in meaning to the word given in capital letters: CANDID

- (A) honest
- (B) tight
- (C) happy
- (D) strict

Correct Answer: (A) honest

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

This question requires us to identify the synonym of the word “CANDID”.

Step 2: Key Concepts and Vocabulary Definitions:

The word “CANDID” comes from the Latin word “candidus”, meaning white, bright, or sincere.

In modern usage, it refers to being truthful, straightforward, frank, and outspoken.

A candid person speaks openly and without bias or deception.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Option (A) - honest:** This means free of deceit; truthful and sincere. This is a direct synonym of candid.
- **Option (B) - tight:** This means fixed, fastened, or closed firmly. This is unrelated to speech or sincerity.
- **Option (C) - happy:** This means feeling or showing pleasure or contentment, which is unrelated to frankness.
- **Option (D) - strict:** This means demanding that rules concerning behavior are obeyed and observed. This does not mean frank or candid.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Option (A) is the word nearest in meaning to “CANDID”.

Quick Tip: A “candid camera” or a “candid photograph” captures people in their natural, honest, and unposed states.

In conversations, being candid simply means being completely honest and straightforward.

31. Rearrange the parts to form a meaningful and coherent sentence:

P : them and confused

Q : were detailed, yet

R : the instructions

S : some participants misunderstood

(A) QRPS

(B) PQSR

(C) RQSP

(D) SQRP

Correct Answer: (C) RQSP

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The task is to rearrange the four given fragments (P, Q, R, S) into a grammatically correct, coherent, and meaningful sentence.

This requires identifying the grammatical subject, the principal verb phrase, and the logical transitions between the clauses.

Step 2: Key Concepts and Grammar Rules:

To construct a logical English sentence, we must follow standard syntactic structures (Subject + Verb + Object).

A plural noun phrase like “the instructions” (R) acts as a natural subject and matches perfectly with the plural past tense verb phrase “were detailed” (Q).

The coordinating conjunction “yet” (Q) is used to introduce a contrasting clause.

The contrasting clause requires its own subject and verb, which is provided by “some

participants misunderstood” (S).

The transitive verb “misunderstood” requires a direct object, which is completed by the pronoun “them” (referring back to instructions) and the coordinated state “confused” in fragment P.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Option (C) - RQSP:** When we arrange the fragments in this order, we obtain: “The instructions (R) were detailed, yet (Q) some participants misunderstood (S) them and confused (P).”

This structure is grammatically sound, flowing logically from the subject to the action, the contrast, and the ultimate outcome of confusion.

Here, “confused” functions as an adjective describing the mental state of the participants.

This is the only sequence that makes complete sense.

- **Option (A) - QRPS:** This sequence starts with the verb “were detailed, yet”, leaving the sentence without an initial subject, which is grammatically incorrect.
- **Option (B) - PQSR:** Starting with “them and confused” is incorrect because an objective pronoun cannot open a standard declarative sentence without an antecedent.
- **Option (D) - SQRP:** This order places “were detailed, yet” after “some participants misunderstood”, creating a severe breakdown in subject-verb agreement and logical flow.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Therefore, the only grammatically coherent and logical arrangement of the sentence is RQSP, which corresponds to Option (C).

Quick Tip: To solve sentence rearrangements, start by pairing nouns with their matching auxiliary verbs.

Connecting the plural noun “instructions” (R) with the plural verb “were” (Q) immediately establishes the RQ link, narrowing your options down.

32. Rearrange the parts to form a meaningful and coherent sentence:

P : to understand the truth

Q : the boy was trying

R : old man had said

S : of what the

(A) QPSR

(B) RQPS

(C) SQRP

(D) RPQS

Correct Answer: (A) QPSR

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

We are required to rearrange fragments P, Q, R, and S to build a meaningful, grammatically sound sentence.

Step 2: Key Concepts and Syntactic Analysis:

Let's analyze the grammatical connections:

1. Fragment Q “the boy was trying” acts as the subject and principal verb phrase.
2. The verb “trying” is followed by an infinitive verb phrase, which is provided in P: “to understand the truth”. This links Q to P (QP).
3. “The truth” is naturally followed by the prepositional phrase in S: “of what the” (QPS).
4. Finally, the relative clause must be completed by the subject and verb in R: “old man had said” (QPSR).

The complete sentence reads: “The boy was trying to understand the truth of what the old man had said.”

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Option (A) - QPSR:** This produces a grammatically perfect and highly cohesive sentence: “The boy was trying to understand the truth of what the old man had said.”
- **Option (B) - RQPS:** This begins with “old man had said...” and results in an incomplete and fragmented structure.
- **Option (C) - SQRP:** This starts with “of what the...” which cannot open a standard declarative sentence.
- **Option (D) - RPQS:** This starts with the subordinate clause predicate, lacking grammatical order.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Thus, the correct and coherent sequence is QPSR, corresponding to Option (A).

Quick Tip: Look for dependent infinitives.

The verb “trying” (in Q) immediately demands an infinitive starting with “to” (in P), establishing the QP link instantly.

33. Choose the correct conjunction to fill in the blanks in the following sentence. He can stay here, _____ he can go home

(A) but

(B) and

- (C) or
(D) yet

Correct Answer: (C) or

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks us to identify the correct coordinating conjunction to link two clauses: “He can stay here” and “he can go home”.

Step 2: Key Concepts and Grammar Rules:

The sentence presents two alternative, mutually exclusive choices: staying here or going home. In English grammar, coordinating conjunctions (often remembered by the acronym FANBOYS: For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So) perform different functions. The conjunction “or” is specifically used to introduce alternatives or choices.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Option (A) - but:** This is used to show contrast (e.g., “He can stay here, but he must study”). It does not fit a choice between two equal actions.
- **Option (B) - and:** This is used for addition (e.g., “He can stay here, and he can eat dinner”). However, a person cannot physically stay here and go home at the same time, making “and” semantically incorrect.
- **Option (C) - or:** This correctly presents the two mutually exclusive choices available to the subject.
- **Option (D) - yet:** This is used to present a surprising contrast or concession, which is irrelevant to this scenario.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Therefore, the correct conjunction is “or”, which corresponds to Option (C).

Quick Tip: Identify if the two clauses represent additions, contrasts, or choices.

Since a person cannot be in two places at once, the clauses represent a choice, which requires the conjunction “or”.

34. Choose the correct conjunction to fill in the blanks in the following sentence. She not only studies well _____ plays tennis excellently.

- (A) does
- (B) or
- (C) and
- (D) but also

Correct Answer: (D) but also

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

This question requires us to complete a sentence containing the first part of a correlative conjunction: “not only”.

Step 2: Key Concepts and Grammar Rules:

Correlative conjunctions are pairs of conjunctions that work together to join sentence elements of equal grammatical weight.

Common pairs include:

1. “either... or”
2. “neither... nor”
3. “both... and”
4. “not only... but also”

The grammatical rule states that the presence of “not only” in the first clause must be followed by “but also” in the subsequent clause.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Option (D) - but also:** This completes the correlative pair “not only... but also”. The sentence structure “She not only studies well but also plays tennis excellently” is balanced and correct.
- **Options (A), (B), and (C):** These options fail to form the required correlative pair with “not only”, resulting in an ungrammatical and incomplete sentence structure.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Therefore, Option (D) is the correct and grammatically mandatory choice.

Quick Tip: Whenever you see the phrase “not only” in a sentence, immediately look for “but also” in the options.

Correlative conjunction pairs are fixed and must never be mixed or split.

35. Read the passage and answer the question:

Plastic is a notorious material. Of the more than 400 million tonnes of plastic produced globally each year, only about 9% is recycled, while millions of tonnes end up in the oceans annually. Plastic can take hundreds of years to break down, fragmenting instead into microplastics that have now been detected in the air, drinking water, and even the human body. Produced largely from fossil fuels, it is estimated to account for around 3% to 4% of global greenhouse gas emissions. Greenhouse gases are components of the atmosphere, such as carbon dioxide, methane and water vapour being durable, cheap and endlessly versatile, however, plastic has woven itself into nearly every aspect of modern life. Longevity changes the environmental equation. And recycling, while necessary, cannot be the primary solution to a crisis driven by the sheer scale of production and design of single-use plastic.

According to the passage, choose the statement which is not correct.

- (A) Each year, about 400 million tonnes of plastic is produced globally.
- (B) Each year, about 80% of plastics is not recycled.
- (C) Plastic can take hundreds of years to break down.
- (D) Recycling of plastic is necessary

Correct Answer: (B) Each year, about 80% of plastics is not recycled.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question is a reading comprehension task based on the provided passage about plastic pollution.

We must identify which of the four statements is not correct according to the facts presented in the text.

Step 2: Key Concepts and Passage Verification:

We need to carefully verify each option against the explicit statements in the passage:

1. Production figures: "Of the more than 400 million tonnes of plastic produced globally each year..."
2. Recycling figures: "...only about 9% is recycled..."
3. Longevity figures: "Plastic can take hundreds of years to break down..."
4. Necessity of recycling: "And recycling, while necessary, cannot be the primary solution..."

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Option (A):** This statement is correct. The passage states that "more than 400 million tonnes" is produced globally each year.
- **Option (B):** This statement is not correct. The passage states that "only about 9%" is recycled.
If 9% is recycled, the percentage that is not recycled is:

$$100\% - 9\% = 91\%$$

Stating that “about 80%” is not recycled is a factual error based on the text.

- **Option (C):** This statement is correct. The passage explicitly states, “Plastic can take hundreds of years to break down...”.
- **Option (D):** This statement is correct. The passage refers to “recycling, while necessary...”.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Since Option (B) is factually incorrect according to the passage, it is the correct answer to this question.

Quick Tip: When dealing with numbers in comprehension questions, perform simple math verification. If 9% is recycled, then 91% (not 80%) is not recycled. This immediate calculation points directly to the incorrect option.

36. “I _____ English for the last five years”

- (A) learn
- (B) have been learning
- (C) learnt
- (D) am learning

Correct Answer: (B) have been learning

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

This question requires us to choose the correct verb tense to complete the given sentence.

The key temporal clue in the sentence is the phrase “for the last five years”.

Step 2: Key Concepts and Grammar Rules:

The prepositional phrase “for + [duration]” indicates an action that started in the past and is still continuing in the present.

In English grammar, actions that began in the past and continue into the present are expressed using the Present Perfect Continuous tense.

The formula for Present Perfect Continuous is:

Subject + have/has been + Present Participle (V-ing)

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Option (A) - learn:** This is in the simple present tense. It is used for habits or general truths, but cannot be paired with a specific duration phrase like “for the last five years”.
- **Option (B) - have been learning:** This is the Present Perfect Continuous tense. It perfectly fits the time marker, indicating that the speaker began learning English five years ago and is still learning it.
- **Option (C) - learnt:** This is in the simple past tense, which represents a completed action with no link to the present, making it incompatible with “for the last five years” in this active context.
- **Option (D) - am learning:** This is in the present continuous tense. It refers to an action happening right now, but cannot be used with a duration expression specifying a past origin.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Thus, the correct verb form is “have been learning”, corresponding to Option (B).

Quick Tip: Time markers like “since” and “for” are strong indicators of Perfect or Perfect Continuous tenses.

When you see “for the last [X] years”, look for “have/has been + verb-ing” in the options.

37. Kerala is set to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the formation of the state in the year

- (A) 2029
- (B) 2028
- (C) 2031
- (D) 2035

Correct Answer: (C) 2031

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

The question asks for the year in which the Indian state of Kerala will celebrate the 75th anniversary of its official formation.

Step 2: Key Concepts and Historical Facts:

To find the correct year, we must know the exact date of the formation of Kerala.

Kerala was formed on November 1, 1956, by merging the Travancore-Cochin state with the Malabar district and Kasaragod taluk of South Canara, following the States Reorganisation Act.

Step 3: Detailed Calculation:

Let's calculate the 75th anniversary year step-by-step:

- Year of state formation: 1956
- Anniversary milestone: 75 years
- Target Year calculation:

$$\text{Target Year} = 1956 + 75$$

$$\text{Target Year} = 2031$$

Hence, Kerala will celebrate its 75th anniversary of statehood in the year 2031.

Step 4: Final Answer:

This calculation matches Option (C).

Quick Tip: Remember the landmark year of state reorganization in India: 1956.

Adding 75 to 1956 directly yields 2031, helping you solve such calendar milestone questions quickly.

38. Kerala Piravi Day is celebrated every year on

- (A) 1st November
- (B) 5th November
- (C) 10th November
- (D) 25th November

Correct Answer: (A) 1st November

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for the calendar date on which “Kerala Piravi Day” is celebrated annually.

Step 2: Key Concepts and Historical Context:

The word “Piravi” in Malayalam translates to “birth”.

Therefore, “Kerala Piravi” means the “Birth of Kerala”.

It marks the day when the state of Kerala was officially created by merging Malayalam-speaking regions on linguistic lines.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Historical event:** On November 1, 1956, the modern state of Kerala was formed under the States Reorganisation Act.
Prior to this, the region was divided into three independent provinces/princely states: Malabar, Cochin, and Travancore.
- **Celebration:** To commemorate this historical unification, November 1st is celebrated across the state every year as Kerala Piravi Day.
People wear traditional attire, and educational institutions organize language and cultural events to celebrate Malayalam heritage.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Thus, the correct date is 1st November, which corresponds to Option (A).

Quick Tip: Language-based state reorganization took place across India on 1st November 1956.

Consequently, several states (including Kerala, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh) celebrate their statehood days on November 1st.

39. In Kerala, Nirbhaya Nisha is a programme that provides special security for

- (A) senior citizen travelling between 9 pm and 5 am
- (B) women travelling between 9 pm and 5 am
- (C) children travelling between 9 pm and 5 am
- (D) disabled persons travelling between 9 pm and 5 am

Correct Answer: (B) women travelling between 9 pm and 5 am

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question tests knowledge about social welfare and security initiatives introduced by the Government of Kerala.

Specifically, we need to identify the target demographic of the “Nirbhaya Nisha” security programme.

Step 2: Key Concepts and Program Details:

The word “Nirbhaya” means fearless, and “Nisha” means night.

This initiative was launched under the broad Nirbhaya project by the Kerala Police to address safety concerns during night hours.

The program is specifically designed to provide special security and support networks for women who find themselves travelling late at night.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Program Scope:** The program ensures protection for women travelling alone at night between the hours of 9 PM and 5 AM.
- **Measures:** Under this scheme, police patrolling is intensified, and assistance is offered to ensure women reach their destinations safely during late-night hours.
- **Target Group:** Senior citizens, children, and disabled individuals have other specific

government assistance schemes, but “Nirbhaya Nisha” focuses exclusively on night-time safety for women.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The correct option is Option (B).

Quick Tip: The terms “Nirbhaya” (fearless) and “Nisha” (night) combine to indicate a night safety scheme.

In Indian policy contexts, the name “Nirbhaya” is almost universally associated with women’s safety initiatives.

40. The “ Sanchaya ” software in Kerala is related to

- (A) tax and revenue management in local bodies
- (B) Forests management
- (C) Health Services
- (D) management of water bodies

Correct Answer: (A) tax and revenue management in local bodies

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks about the primary function of the “Sanchaya” software application used in the state of Kerala.

Step 2: Key Concepts and IT Initiatives in Kerala:

Kerala has been a pioneer in implementing e-governance solutions through local self-government institutions.

To digitize and streamline administrative tasks, the Information Kerala Mission (IKM)

developed various customized software suites.

Among these, “Sanchaya” is a specialized application software designed for local bodies.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Function of Sanchaya:** It is an online application system for tax and revenue collection in local self-government institutions (Panchayats, Municipalities, and Corporations) across Kerala.
- **Services Offered:** Citizens can use Sanchaya to view and pay property tax, building tax, profession tax, and obtain various licenses and utility bills online.
- **Other systems:** Forest management, health services, and water bodies are managed by separate governmental portals and softwares (e.g., e-health systems).

Step 4: Final Answer:

Thus, the correct option is Option (A).

Quick Tip: Information Kerala Mission (IKM) software names often indicate their purpose.

“Sanchaya” means collection or accumulation, which logically relates to the collection of taxes and revenue.

41. G.V Raja Award is the highest sporting honour in the State of

- (A) Karnataka
- (B) Telangana
- (C) Kerala
- (D) Tamil Nadu

Correct Answer: (C) Kerala

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks us to identify the Indian state that presents the G.V. Raja Award as its most prestigious sporting honor.

Step 2: Key Concepts and Historical Background:

Lieutenant Colonel Godavarma Raja (popularly known as G.V. Raja) was a legendary sports promoter, administrator, and member of the Travancore royal family.

He is widely regarded as the patron of sports in Kerala, having founded the Kerala State Sports Council and pioneered sports education, tourism, and mountaineering in the region.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **The Award:** The G.V. Raja Award is presented annually by the Kerala State Sports Council on behalf of the Government of Kerala.
It recognizes outstanding sports personalities, coaches, and physical education teachers from the state of Kerala.
- **Prestige:** It is considered the highest sporting honor in the state, carrying a significant cash prize, a citation, and a plaque.
- **Other States:** Karnataka, Telangana, and Tamil Nadu have their own state-level sporting awards (such as the Ekalavya Award in Karnataka), meaning they are incorrect in this context.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Therefore, the G.V. Raja Award is the highest sporting honor in the state of Kerala, corresponding to Option (C).

Quick Tip: Remembering prominent regional historical figures helps in state-level general knowledge. Since G.V. Raja is known as the “Father of Tourism and Sports” in Kerala, any sports award named after him will naturally belong to Kerala.

42. The world’s second largest steel producer is

- (A) Japan
- (B) China
- (C) India
- (D) Germany

Correct Answer: (C) India

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question requires identifying the nation that ranks second in the world for crude steel production.

Step 2: Key Concepts and Economic Geography:

Global crude steel production is monitored and reported by international organizations such as the World Steel Association.

Steel production is a vital indicator of industrial growth, urbanization, and infrastructural capability.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Top Producer (China):** China is by far the largest producer of crude steel, accounting for over 50% of global production annually.
- **Second Largest Producer (India):** In recent years, India has overtaken Japan to

become the second-largest producer of crude steel.

This rapid growth is driven by massive domestic infrastructure projects, rapid industrialization, and abundant local availability of iron ore and coal.

- **Third Largest Producer (Japan):** Japan now ranks third globally, focusing heavily on high-quality and specialized steel exports.
- **Germany:** Germany is the largest steel producer in Europe but ranks lower on the global scale compared to Asian giants.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Thus, the world's second-largest steel producer is India, making Option (C) the correct choice.

Quick Tip: India's steel production has crossed 120 million tonnes per annum, placing it firmly at the second spot globally.

Always keep track of India's international economic rankings in core industries like steel, cement, and energy.

43. The third closest planet to the sun and fifth largest planet is

- (A) the Earth
- (B) Mars
- (C) Jupiter
- (D) Venus

Correct Answer: (A) the Earth

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks us to identify the planet in our solar system that is the third closest to the Sun and the fifth largest in terms of size.

Step 2: Key Concepts and Planetary Orders:

Let's analyze the planets by two distinct metrics: distance from the Sun and physical size.

1. **Distance order (closest to farthest):** Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune.
2. **Size order (largest to smallest):** Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, Earth, Venus, Mars, Mercury.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Distance Verification:** The third planet from the Sun is Earth. Mercury is the first, and Venus is the second.
- **Size Verification:** Earth is the largest of the terrestrial (rocky) planets. The four gas giants (Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune) are all larger than Earth. This places Earth as the fifth largest planet overall in the solar system.
- **Other Options:**
 - Mars is the fourth planet from the Sun and the seventh largest.
 - Jupiter is the fifth planet from the Sun and the largest.
 - Venus is the second planet from the Sun and the sixth largest.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Thus, the Earth perfectly matches both criteria, which corresponds to Option (A).

Quick Tip: Remember that the four gas outer planets are always larger than the four rocky inner planets.

Since Earth is the largest of the rocky planets, it naturally occupies the fifth position in terms of size.

44. The lithosphere is

- (A) the larger waterbodies on the earth.
- (B) the rigid, outermost shell of the earth, composed of the crust and the brittle upper mantle
- (C) the gaseous envelope that surrounds the earth
- (D) the sphere where life exists

Correct Answer: (B) the rigid, outermost shell of the earth, composed of the crust and the brittle upper mantle

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

We need to identify the correct geological and scientific definition of the earth's "lithosphere" from the given choices.

Step 2: Key Concepts and Earth Spheres:

The earth is divided into several interconnected spheres:

1. **Hydrosphere:** All water bodies (Option A).
2. **Atmosphere:** The gaseous envelope (Option C).
3. **Biosphere:** The global ecological system integrating all living beings (Option D).
4. **Lithosphere:** The solid, rocky outer layer of the earth (Option B).

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Composition:** The word "lithosphere" is derived from the Greek "lithos" meaning stone. It comprises the entire crust of the earth and the uppermost part of the mantle, which behaves as a rigid, brittle solid.

- **Tectonic Activity:** The lithosphere is fractured into major and minor tectonic plates that slide over the hot, ductile asthenosphere below.
- **Contrasting Options:**
 - Option (A) defines the hydrosphere.
 - Option (C) defines the atmosphere.
 - Option (D) defines the biosphere.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Therefore, the correct definition of the lithosphere is provided in Option (B).

Quick Tip: Associate the Greek root “lithos” (stone) directly with rock and land.

This simple root connection will immediately lead you to the solid, rocky outermost shell of the Earth.

45. The continent bordered on the north by the Arctic ocean and on the east by the North Atlantic Ocean and on the south by Pacific ocean, is

- (A) South America
- (B) North America
- (C) Europe
- (D) Australia

Correct Answer: (B) North America

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

We must identify the continent that fits the specified oceanic boundaries: Arctic Ocean (North), North Atlantic Ocean (East), and Pacific Ocean (South).

Step 2: Key Concepts and World Geography:

Visualizing the global map and the positions of major oceans relative to the continents is essential to answer boundary questions.

Oceans act as natural borders for major landmasses.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **North America:**

- To the north lies the freezing Arctic Ocean.
- To the east lies the North Atlantic Ocean.
- To the west and south, it is bounded by the massive Pacific Ocean.

This perfectly matches all the parameters mentioned in the question.

- **Analyzing other options:**

- **South America:** Bounded by the Caribbean Sea (north), Atlantic Ocean (east), and Pacific Ocean (west), but has no contact with the Arctic Ocean.
- **Europe:** Bounded by the Arctic Ocean (north) and Atlantic Ocean (west), but has no contact with the Pacific Ocean.
- **Australia:** Surrounded by the Indian and Pacific Oceans, with no boundary touching the Atlantic or Arctic Oceans.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Hence, the described continent is North America, which corresponds to Option (B).

Quick Tip: Only two continents have northern borders touching the Arctic Ocean: North America and Eurasia (Europe and Asia).

Since Europe has no direct border with the Pacific Ocean, North America is the only logical answer.

46. The Sabarmati River runs through the center of _____, the Gujarat City,

- (A) Jamnagar
- (B) Surat
- (C) Ahmedabad
- (D) Amreli

Correct Answer: (C) Ahmedabad

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks us to identify the famous city in the state of Gujarat through which the Sabarmati River flows.

Step 2: Key Concepts and Indian Geography:

The Sabarmati River is one of the major West-flowing rivers in India.

It originates in the Aravalli Range of Rajasthan and flows majorly through Gujarat before emptying into the Gulf of Khambhat.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Ahmedabad:** The Sabarmati River runs directly through the middle of Ahmedabad, dividing the city into eastern (older) and western (newer) regions.
The famous Sabarmati Riverfront is a major environmental and urban development project built along its banks in this city.
Moreover, Mahatma Gandhi established his historic Sabarmati Ashram on the banks of this river.
- **Surat:** Surat is situated on the banks of the Tapi River, not the Sabarmati.
- **Jamnagar and Amreli:** These cities are located in the Saurashtra region and are not situated on the banks of the Sabarmati River.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Thus, the correct city is Ahmedabad, corresponding to Option (C).

Quick Tip: Associate Mahatma Gandhi's "Sabarmati Ashram" with the city of Ahmedabad.

Knowing this historic landmark immediately helps you identify Ahmedabad as the city situated on the banks of the Sabarmati River.

47. Myopia is a disease related to _____.

- (A) Ears
- (B) Lungs
- (C) Skin
- (D) Eyes

Correct Answer: (D) Eyes

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

The question asks to identify the organ that is affected by the medical condition known as "Myopia".

Step 2: Key Concepts and Biology:

Myopia is a common refractive error of the human visual system. It affects how light rays focus inside the sensory organ of vision.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Myopia (Nearsightedness):** In a myopic eye, the physical shape of the eyeball is slightly too long or the cornea is too curved.

This causes light entering the eye to focus in front of the retina rather than directly on its surface.

Consequently, close objects appear clear, but distant objects appear blurry.

- **Treatment:** It is easily corrected using concave (diverging) spectacle lenses or contact lenses, which adjust the focal point back onto the retina.
- **Other Organs:** Ears (related to conditions like Otitis or Tinnitus), Lungs (Asthma or Pneumonia), and Skin (Dermatitis or Eczema) are completely unaffected by Myopia.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Therefore, Myopia is a disease related to the eyes, which corresponds to Option (D).

Quick Tip: Myopia is simply the scientific medical term for nearsightedness.

Its counterpart, Hypermetropia, refers to farsightedness. Both are common optical refractive errors of the eyes.

48. In human, tear gas causes immediate_____.

- (A) eye burning
- (B) cold
- (C) fever
- (D) fainting

Correct Answer: (A) eye burning

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

We need to identify the immediate physiological effect that tear gas has on the human body from the given options.

Step 2: Key Concepts and Chemical Agents:

Tear gas (comprising chemical compounds like CS, CN, or CR gas) is a lachrymatory agent. It works by stimulating the sensory nerve endings in mucous membranes, particularly in the eyes and respiratory system.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Immediate Effect:** The primary and most rapid reaction to tear gas exposure is severe irritation and burning of the eyes.
This leads to heavy tearing (lachrymation), involuntary closure of the eyelids (blepharospasm), and temporary blindness.
It also causes coughing, breathing difficulties, and nasal irritation.
- **Analyzing other options:**
 - **Cold and Fever:** These are infectious or systemic inflammatory responses that develop over days, not immediate chemical reactions.
 - **Fainting:** While extreme exposure or panic can cause dizziness, fainting is not the direct or primary physiological response designed by tear gas.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Therefore, the immediate effect of tear gas is eye burning, corresponding to Option (A).

Quick Tip: Tear gas is named for its ability to induce tears.

The production of tears is a defense mechanism triggered by the severe, immediate burning sensation in the eyes upon contact with the gas.

49. Radar is a system that uses radio waves to determine the distance, direction and radial

velocity of objects relative to the site. Radar stands for

- (A) radio displays and range
- (B) radio rays and range
- (C) radio distance and range
- (D) radio detection and ranging

Correct Answer: (D) radio detection and ranging

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for the correct expansion of the acronym “Radar”.

Step 2: Key Concepts and Abbreviations:

Radar is an electromagnetic sensor system used to detect, locate, and track objects (such as aircraft, ships, and spacecraft) over long distances.

The name was coined in 1940 by the United States Navy as an acronym describing its core operating principles.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Acronym Breakdown:**

- **RA** : Radio (indicating the use of radio frequency waves).
- **D** : Detection (referring to finding the presence of an object).
- **A** : And (the coordinating conjunction).
- **R** : Ranging (referring to measuring the distance to the target).

Combining these, we get: **RA**dio **D**etection **A**nd **R**anging.

- **Evaluating Options:** Options A, B, and C are incorrect variations that substitute terms like “displays”, “rays”, or “distance”, which do not represent the standardized historical acronym.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Thus, the correct full form of Radar is “radio detection and ranging”, corresponding to Option (D).

Quick Tip: Acronyms in science describe the actual physical function of the technology.

Since the system detects targets and calculates their range (distance) using radio waves, it is logically named Radio Detection And Ranging.

50. The National Research Institute for Panchakarma is situated at

- (A) Thrissur
- (B) Thiruvananthapuram
- (C) Kottayam
- (D) Calicut

Correct Answer: (A) Thrissur

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

We must identify the district in Kerala where the National Research Institute for Panchakarma is located.

Step 2: Key Concepts and National Institutions:

The National Research Institute for Panchakarma (NRIP) is a premier research institute under the Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India.

It conducts advanced research in Panchakarma (the five detoxification therapies of Ayurveda) and provides specialized clinical services.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Location:** The institute is situated at Cheruthuruthy, which is a village located in the Thrissur district of Kerala.
Cheruthuruthy is historically famous as a cultural hub and is situated on the banks of the Nila (Bharatapuzha) river.
- **Significance:** This center is highly acclaimed for executing high-quality scientific research on Ayurvedic rejuvenative therapies.
- **Incorrect Options:** While Thiruvananthapuram, Kottayam, and Calicut have major Ayurvedic colleges and hospitals, the specific Central Government research institute for Panchakarma is located in Thrissur.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The correct district is Thrissur, making Option (A) the correct choice.

Quick Tip: Associate the cultural town of Cheruthuruthy (famous for Kerala Kalamandalam) directly with the National Research Institute for Panchakarma.

Since Cheruthuruthy is located in Thrissur, the correct option will always be Thrissur.

51. Fluid Control Research Institute is a national centre, registered under the Societies Act and it comes under the

- (A) Ministries of Earth Science, Government of India
- (B) Ministries of Agriculture and Farmers, Government of India
- (C) Ministries of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Government of India
- (D) Ministries of Heavy Industries, Government of India

Correct Answer: (D) Ministries of Heavy Industries, Government of India

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks us to identify the central ministry under which the Fluid Control Research Institute (FCRI) operates.

Step 2: Key Concepts and Institutional Framework:

The Fluid Control Research Institute (FCRI) was established as a premier national center to provide technology and infrastructure for flow testing and calibration.

It operates as an autonomous cooperative research and development organization registered under the Societies Registration Act.

Its alignment with industrial fluid machinery and flow-measurement standards links it directly to industrial manufacturing sectors.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **FCRI Background:** Established with assistance from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), FCRI is situated in Palakkad, Kerala.
It serves as a vital facility for heavy engineering, petrochemicals, water supply systems, and power plants.
- **Administrative Control:** Because its core functions are deeply connected to the manufacturing and testing of heavy flow control components and heavy engineering products, it operates under the administrative control of the Ministry of Heavy Industries, Government of India.
- **Other Ministries:**
 - Earth Sciences (Option A) deals with meteorological and oceanographic sciences.
 - Agriculture (Option B) governs farming and cultivation.
 - Chemicals and Fertilizers (Option C) handles petrochemicals and fertilizers, but does not oversee flow instrumentation centers.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Thus, the correct ministry is the Ministry of Heavy Industries, which corresponds to Option (D).

Quick Tip: Fluid control technology deals with flow meters, control valves, and industrial heavy pumps.

These components form the backbone of heavy manufacturing, naturally placing the institute under the Ministry of Heavy Industries.

52. The Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India, is

- (A) Shri Jitan Ram Manjhi
- (B) Shri. Arjun Ram Meghwal
- (C) Shri. Jayant Chaudhary
- (D) Dr. Jitendra Singh

Correct Answer: (B) Shri. Arjun Ram Meghwal

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

The question tests knowledge of current political appointments, specifically identifying the current Minister of State (Independent Charge) for the Ministry of Law and Justice in India.

Step 2: Key Concepts and Portfolio Allocations:

The Union Council of Ministers consists of Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State (Independent Charge), and Ministers of State.

The Law Ministry is a highly critical department responsible for judicial policies, legal affairs, legislative actions, and constitutional matters.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Law Minister:** Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal is a senior political leader and retired civil servant who serves as the Minister of State (Independent Charge) for the Ministry of Law and Justice.

He took charge of this ministry and is responsible for overseeing judicial appointments, legislative drafting, and legal reforms across the nation.

- **Other portfolios listed:**

- Shri Jitan Ram Manjhi is associated with the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME).
- Shri Jayant Chaudhary holds the portfolio for the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.
- Dr. Jitendra Singh serves under the Ministry of Science and Technology, Earth Sciences, and PMO.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Hence, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal is the correct answer, corresponding to Option (B).

Quick Tip: For law entrance exams like KLEE, always memorize the names of key legal officials. These include the Union Law Minister, the Chief Justice of India, the Attorney General, and the Solicitor General.

53. Deficiency of Vitamin E causes

- (A) throat infection
- (B) blindness
- (C) peptic ulcer
- (D) neurological damage and muscle weakness

Correct Answer: (D) neurological damage and muscle weakness

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks us to identify the physiological consequences of a deficiency of Vitamin E in the human body.

Step 2: Key Concepts and Nutritional Science:

Vitamin E is a group of fat-soluble compounds called tocopherols and tocotrienols that act as powerful antioxidants.

It protects cell membranes from oxidative damage caused by free radicals and plays a crucial role in maintaining healthy nerve and muscle functions.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Neurological Impact:** Vitamin E is essential for the peripheral nervous system. Its deficiency leads to oxidative stress in nerve cells, which manifests as spinocerebellar ataxia, peripheral neuropathy, and loss of coordination (ataxia).
- **Muscular Impact:** It causes skeletal myopathy, resulting in severe muscle weakness.
- **Evaluating other options:**
 - Throat infection (Option A) is caused by viral or bacterial pathogens, not a vitamin deficiency.
 - Blindness (Option B), specifically night blindness, is a classic symptom of Vitamin A deficiency.
 - Peptic ulcer (Option C) is primarily caused by H. pylori infections or prolonged use of NSAIDs, not Vitamin E deficiency.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Thus, the correct physiological consequence of Vitamin E deficiency is neurological damage

and muscle weakness, matching Option (D).

Quick Tip: Associate fat-soluble vitamins with their key deficiency syndromes:

Vitamin A is linked to vision (blindness); Vitamin D to bones (rickets); Vitamin K to blood clotting; and Vitamin E to nerves and muscles.

54. About 68% of the cargo handled at Cochin Port is

- (A) timber
- (B) fertilizer
- (C) crude and POL
- (D) coal

Correct Answer: (C) crude and POL

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question seeks to identify the dominant category of cargo that constitutes approximately 68% of the total cargo volume handled at Cochin Port.

Step 2: Key Concepts and Economic Geography of Kerala:

Cochin Port is one of the largest major ports in India, located strategically on the sea-route of the Arabian Sea and Indian Ocean.

The port has dedicated terminals, including the Kochi Refineries' crude import facilities and the International Container Transshipment Terminal (ICTT) at Vallarpadam.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Crude and POL:** POL stands for Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants.

The Kochi Refinery (BPCL-KR) located in Ambalamugal relies heavily on Cochin Port for importing raw crude oil and exporting refined petroleum products.

This steady, high-volume flow of oil products accounts for about 68% of the total cargo handled at the port annually.

- **Other cargo categories:** While the port handles timber, fertilizers, and coal, their individual shares in the total cargo volume are significantly lower compared to petroleum products.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The correct choice is crude and POL, which corresponds to Option (C).

Quick Tip: Remember that major ports near large refineries (like Kochi, Jamnagar, or Mumbai) always handle petroleum and crude oil as their primary cargo.

POL (Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants) is a standard abbreviation used in transportation and ports exams.

55. THUNA is the citizen service portal of

- (A) Forest Department, Government of Kerala
- (B) Kerala Police, simplifies public access to police services
- (C) Revenue Department, Government of Kerala
- (D) Transport Department, Government of Kerala

Correct Answer: (B) Kerala Police, simplifies public access to police services

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

This question asks us to identify which government department in Kerala developed the “THUNA” citizen service portal.

Step 2: Key Concepts and E-Governance Initiatives:

State governments launch dedicated web portals to make administrative services transparent, accessible, and user-friendly for citizens.

The word “Thuna” in Malayalam translates to “support” or “help”, signifying a support system for the public.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **THUNA Portal:** Developed by the Kerala Police, the THUNA portal is a single-window web platform aimed at simplifying public access to various police services.
 - Citizens can file online complaints, check FIR status, apply for police clearance certificates, request event permissions, and report lost documents through this portal.
 - It minimizes the necessity of visiting local police stations physically, enhancing transparency.
- **Other options:** The Forest, Revenue, and Transport departments of Kerala use different web applications (such as Akshaya or specific departmental sites) for their respective online public utilities.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Therefore, the correct description of THUNA is that it belongs to the Kerala Police to simplify public access to police services, matching Option (B).

Quick Tip: Translate the Malayalam word “Thuna” (Help/Support).

A portal named “Help/Support” aligns with the primary motto of the police force, which is to help and protect the public.

56. The Kuttanad region in Kerala is famous for its vast,

- (A) rubber plantation
- (B) below sea-level tea plantation
- (C) below sea-level paddy cultivation
- (D) below sea-level coffee plantation

Correct Answer: (C) below sea-level paddy cultivation

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks about the famous and unique agricultural practice of the Kuttanad region in Kerala.

Step 2: Key Concepts and Agricultural Geography:

Kuttanad is a vast region spanning Alappuzha, Kottayam, and Pathanamthitta districts of Kerala.

It is geographically unique because it lies at the lowest altitude in India, with large portions of its land situated about 1.2 to 3 meters below mean sea level.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Below Sea-Level Paddy Cultivation:** Kuttanad is globally renowned for practicing paddy (rice) cultivation below sea level.
This traditional method involves reclaiming land from lake beds and saline water bodies by constructing massive ring dikes and continuously pumping out excess water.
The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has recognized the Kuttanad Below Sea-level Farming System as a Globally Important Agricultural Heritage System (GIAHS).
- **Why other options are incorrect:** Rubber, tea, and coffee plantations are typically grown on high-altitude hilly terrains (such as Munnar or Wayanad), making below sea-level cultivation of these crops physically impossible and agrarianly illogical.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Therefore, Kuttanad is famous for its below sea-level paddy cultivation, corresponding to Option (C).

Quick Tip: Kuttanad is famously known as the “Rice Bowl of Kerala”.

Knowing this nickname immediately connects the region to paddy cultivation, and its low altitude links it to the unique below sea-level farming system.

57. The first Malayalam journal published in Kerala , is

- (A) Rajyasamacharam
- (B) Malayala Manorama
- (C) Mathrubhumi
- (D) Patriotic

Correct Answer: (A) Rajyasamacharam

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question requires us to identify the very first Malayalam journal or newspaper published in Kerala.

Step 2: Key Concepts and History of Kerala Journalism:

The history of journalism in Kerala dates back to the mid-19th century.

Early publications were primarily initiated by Christian missionary societies to spread religious teachings, which gradually evolved into tools for education, social reform, and news dissemination.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Rajyasamacharam:** This was the first Malayalam journal, published in June 1847. It was started by the legendary German missionary and scholar Hermann Gundert of the Basel Mission from Illickunnu near Thalassery. It was cyclostyled and distributed free of charge, paving the way for Malayalam print media.
- **Malayala Manorama:** Founded in 1888 by Kandathil Varghese Mappillai, it is one of the oldest existing newspapers in India, but was not the first.
- **Mathrubhumi:** Founded in 1923 by K.P. Kesava Menon, it was established during the Indian freedom struggle and came much later in history.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The first Malayalam journal published in Kerala is Rajyasamacharam, matching Option (A).

Quick Tip: Associate Hermann Gundert, who compiled the first Malayalam dictionary, with the launch of the first Malayalam journal, “Rajyasamacharam” (meaning News of the Kingdom), in 1847.

58. In Kerala, the slogan “ One caste, one religion, one God for mankind ” is mainly related to

- (A) Vakkom Moulavi
- (B) Ayyankali
- (C) Thycaud Ayya
- (D) Sri Narayana Guru

Correct Answer: (D) Sri Narayana Guru

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks to identify the social reformer of Kerala who is famously associated with the progressive slogan: “One caste, one religion, one God for mankind”.

Step 2: Key Concepts and Social Reforms in Kerala:

During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Kerala was deeply plagued by caste rigidity, untouchability, and social inequalities.

Several socio-religious reform movements arose to challenge these dogmas and promote universal human equality.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Sree Narayana Guru:** He was a revolutionary spiritual leader and social reformer of Kerala.
 - He led a reform movement against the injustice in the caste-ridden society of Kerala in order to promote spiritual enlightenment and social equality.
 - His most famous Malayalam proclamation was: “Oru Jathi, Oru Matham, Daivam Manushyanu” which translates to “One Caste, One Religion, One God for Man”.
 - He consecrated a Shiva temple at Aruvippuram in 1888, challenging the monopoly of upper-caste priests.
- **Other Reformers:**
 - Vakkom Moulavi worked for the social and educational upliftment of Muslims.
 - Ayyankali fought for the rights of lower-caste Dalits, specifically focusing on education and freedom of movement.
 - Thycaud Ayya was a prominent guru who initiated inter-dining reforms.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Therefore, this universal slogan is associated with Sree Narayana Guru, corresponding to Option (D).

Quick Tip: Sree Narayana Guru's teachings focused heavily on non-duality and universal humanism. His core philosophy is summarized by the call for universal brotherhood: "One Caste, One Religion, One God for Mankind".

59. The festival Thrissur Pooram is celebrated in Kerala in honour of

- (A) Goddess Saraswathi
- (B) Goddess Lakshmi
- (C) Goddess Durga
- (D) Goddess Valli

Correct Answer: (C) Goddess Durga

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks to identify the deity celebrated during the world-famous cultural festival of Thrissur Pooram in Kerala.

Step 2: Key Concepts and Cultural Festivals:

Thrissur Pooram is celebrated annually at the Vadakkunnathan (Shiva) Temple in Thrissur. Although the venue is a Lord Shiva temple, the Pooram festival is fundamentally a competitive meeting of the deities from surrounding temples.

The two major competing participant groups of the festival represent the Paramekkavu Bhagavathy Temple and the Thiruvambady Sri Krishna Temple.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Bhagavathy as Durga:** The main deities that are ceremonially paraded on caparisoned elephants to pay respects to Vadakkunnathan (Lord Shiva) are the Bhagavathys (Goddesses) of Paramekkavu and Thiruvambady. These female deities represent different fierce and protective manifestations of Goddess

Durga (Goddess Bhagavathy).

Thus, the festival represents the convergence and celebration in honor of these manifestations of Goddess Durga.

- **Pooram Highlights:** It is famous for the competitive exhibition of umbrellas (Kudamatom), caparisoned elephants, and traditional temple orchestras (Panchavadyam and Elanjithara Melam).

Step 4: Final Answer:

Therefore, the festival is celebrated in honor of Goddess Durga, which corresponds to Option (C).

Quick Tip: While the physical host temple of Thrissur Pooram is Lord Shiva's Vadakkunnathan Temple, the main deities carried on the elephants are the sister goddesses (Bhagavathys/Durga) of Paramakkavu and Thiruvambady.

60. Kerala Kalamandalam is famous for nurturing and preserving

- (A) architecture
- (B) Kerala's traditional performing arts
- (C) music
- (D) literature

Correct Answer: (B) Kerala's traditional performing arts

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

This question asks us to identify the primary field of culture and art that the Kerala Kalamandalam is dedicated to preserving and nurturing.

Step 2: Key Concepts and Cultural Institutions:

Kerala Kalamandalam is a premier public institution located in Cheruthuruthy, Thrissur district. It was founded in 1930 by the renowned Malayalam poet Vallathol Narayana Menon and Manakkulam Mukunda Raja.

Its primary purpose was to rescue traditional, classical art forms of Kerala from decline and provide them with formal academic structures.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Traditional Performing Arts:** Kerala Kalamandalam is world-renowned as a university for performing arts.
 - It is the premier training academy for Kathakali, Mohiniyattam, Kudiattam, Thullal, and traditional percussion instruments like Chenda, Maddalam, and Idakka.
 - The training follows the traditional Gurukula system of residential education.
 - It has played a massive historical role in elevating Kathakali and Mohiniyattam to global artistic platforms.
- **Other options:** While music is taught as an accompaniment to dance, the central mission of Kalamandalam is classical performance and dance drama, rather than general architecture, standalone music, or written literature.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Therefore, Kerala Kalamandalam is famous for nurturing and preserving Kerala's traditional performing arts, matching Option (B).

Quick Tip: Think of "Kalamandalam" as the ultimate temple of dance and drama.

It is the direct academic home of world-famous classical dance dramas of Kerala such as Kathakali and Mohiniyattam.

61. Which one is the first fully solar powered airport in the world?

- (A) Cochin International Airport, India
- (B) Vienna Airport, Austria
- (C) Changi Airport, Singapore
- (D) Denver International airport, USA.

Correct Answer: (A) Cochin International Airport, India

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks to identify the very first airport in the world to operate entirely on solar power.

Step 2: Key Concepts and Renewable Energy Milestones:

Transitioning public infrastructure to renewable energy is key to sustainable development.

Large-scale transportation facilities like airports consume massive amounts of electricity, making a 100% transition to solar energy a historical technological milestone.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Cochin International Airport (CIAL):** Located at Nedumbassery in Kochi, Kerala, CIAL became the first fully solar-powered airport in the world in August 2015.
 - It commissioned a 12 MWp solar power plant consisting of 46,150 solar panels laid across 45 acres near its cargo complex.
 - This allows the airport to run completely grid-neutral, generating excess electricity that is fed back into the state electricity grid.
 - For this revolutionary achievement, the United Nations honored CIAL with the prestigious “Champions of the Earth” award in 2018.
- **Other Airports:** While Vienna, Changi, and Denver airports have integrated solar energy systems, they are not fully solar-powered and did not achieve this milestone first.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The correct option is Option (A), Cochin International Airport, India.

Quick Tip: Cochin International Airport (CIAL) is also famous for being India's first airport built under a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model.

Its fully solar-powered status is a globally recognized sustainable development milestone.

62. Author of the classic novel Chemmeen, is

- (A) M.Mukundan
- (B) Thakazhi Sivasankara Pillai
- (C) O.V.Vijayan
- (D) K.R.Meera

Correct Answer: (B) Thakazhi Sivasankara Pillai

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

We need to identify the author of the classic, award-winning Malayalam novel "Chemmeen".

Step 2: Key Concepts and Malayalam Literature:

"Chemmeen" (which means prawn) is one of the most famous novels in Malayalam literature. Published in 1956, it tells a tragic love story set against the backdrop of a coastal fishing community in Kerala, exploring local myths, taboos, and the relationship between fishermen and the sea.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Thakazhi Sivasankara Pillai:** He is a legendary Malayalam novelist and short story writer.

- He is famously known simply as Thakazhi.
- He was awarded the prestigious Jnanpith Award in 1984 for his outstanding contributions to Indian literature.
- His novel “Chemmeen” won the Sahitya Akademi Award in 1957 and was adapted into a highly successful, National Award-winning Malayalam movie in 1965.

• **Other Authors:**

- M. Mukundan is famous for works like “Mayyazhippuzhayude Theerangalil”.
- O.V. Vijayan wrote the modern classic “Khasakkinte Itihasam”.
- K.R. Meera is a contemporary writer famous for “Aaraachar” (Hangwoman).

Step 4: Final Answer:

Therefore, the author of Chemmeen is Thakazhi Sivasankara Pillai, which corresponds to Option (B).

Quick Tip: “Chemmeen” is a highly celebrated milestone in Malayalam literature.

Associate Thakazhi Sivasankara Pillai’s name with realism and epic stories about the working class and coastal communities of Alappuzha.

63. The winner of the player of the tournament award in T20 World Cup(Men) 2026, is

- (A) Mitchell Marsh
- (B) Jasprit Bumrah
- (C) Sanju Samson
- (D) Sam Curren

Correct Answer: (C) Sanju Samson

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks to identify the player who won the “Player of the Tournament” award in the Men’s T20 World Cup 2026.

Since this paper is a mock or projected question paper for the future year 2026, we will proceed directly using the official provided key.

Step 2: Key Concepts and Tournament Awards:

The ICC Men’s T20 World Cup is the premier international championship of T20 cricket.

The “Player of the Tournament” award is given to the cricketer who shows the most outstanding and consistent performance with bat, ball, or behind the stumps throughout the entire tournament.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Sanju Samson:** According to the provisional key of this projected question paper, the designated winner of the Player of the Tournament award is Sanju Samson.
Samson is a prominent Indian international wicketkeeper-batsman who also captains the Rajasthan Royals in the IPL.
 - He is highly celebrated for his clean hitting and explosive batting capabilities in the middle and top orders.
- **Other players listed:**
 - Mitchell Marsh is a prominent all-rounder from Australia.
 - Jasprit Bumrah is a world-class fast bowler from India.
 - Sam Curren is an all-rounder from England who previously won the award in 2022.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Following the provided options and answer key, the correct option is (C), Sanju Samson.

Quick Tip: When dealing with future-projected sports questions in practice papers, rely directly on the provided answer keys.

Sanju Samson is a highly popular sportsman hailing from the state of Kerala.

64. If a given number is increased by 25% , the number becomes 320. The given number is

- (A) 286
- (B) 264
- (C) 276
- (D) 256

Correct Answer: (D) 256

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

We are given that when a certain number is increased by 25%, the resulting value is 320.
We need to find the original value of this number.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Let the original number be represented by the variable x .

An increase of 25% on x can be mathematically represented as:

$$x + 25\% \text{ of } x = 320$$

This can be simplified using decimal or fractional representations:

$$x + 0.25x = 320 \implies 1.25x = 320$$

Or using fractions:

$$x \left(1 + \frac{25}{100} \right) = 320 \implies x \left(\frac{125}{100} \right) = 320 \implies x \left(\frac{5}{4} \right) = 320$$

Step 3: Detailed Calculation:

Using the fractional equation, we solve for x step-by-step:

$$\frac{5}{4}x = 320$$

Multiply both sides of the equation by 4:

$$5x = 320 \times 4$$

$$5x = 1280$$

Now, divide both sides by 5:

$$x = \frac{1280}{5}$$

$$x = 256$$

Let's verify the result:

- Original number: 256
- 25% of 256:

$$\frac{25}{100} \times 256 = \frac{1}{4} \times 256 = 64$$

- Increased value:

$$256 + 64 = 320$$

The calculation is verified.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The original number is 256, which corresponds to Option (D).

Quick Tip: An increase of 25% is equivalent to multiplying the original number by $\frac{5}{4}$.

To find the original number, simply multiply the final number by its reciprocal: $320 \times \frac{4}{5} = 64 \times 4 = 256$.

65. If an item is sold for Rs.540 at a loss of 10%, then the cost price of the item is

- (A) Rs.630.
- (B) Rs.610.
- (C) Rs.600.
- (D) Rs.620.

Correct Answer: (C) Rs.600.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

We are given the Selling Price (SP) of an item as Rs.540 and the loss percentage as 10%.
We need to calculate the original Cost Price (CP) of the item.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Profit and Loss formulas relate Cost Price, Selling Price, and Loss percentage as follows:

$$SP = CP \times \left(\frac{100 - \text{Loss}\%}{100} \right)$$

Rearranging the formula to solve for Cost Price (CP):

$$CP = \frac{SP \times 100}{100 - \text{Loss}\%}$$

Step 3: Detailed Calculation:

Substitute the given values into the formula:

- $SP = 540$

- $\text{Loss}\% = 10$

$$CP = \frac{540 \times 100}{100 - 10}$$

$$CP = \frac{540 \times 100}{90}$$

Simplify the fraction:

$$CP = \frac{540}{90} \times 100$$

Since $540 \div 90 = 6$:

$$CP = 6 \times 100$$

$$CP = 600$$

Step 4: Final Answer:

The cost price of the item is Rs.600, which corresponds to Option (C).

Quick Tip: A 10% loss means the item is sold at 90% of its cost price.

If 90% of CP is equal to 540, then 10% of CP is $540 \div 9 = 60$.

Thus, 100% of CP must be $60 \times 10 = 600$. This mental math method is incredibly fast!

66. A can complete a work in 15 days and B can complete the same work in 45 days . Together, they can complete the same work in

- (A) 12.25 days
- (B) 11.5 days
- (C) 12.5 days
- (D) 11.25 days

Correct Answer: (D) 11.25 days

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

This is a standard Time and Work problem.

We are given that person A can complete a task in 15 days, and person B can complete the same task in 45 days.

We need to determine how many days they will take to finish the work working together.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

We can use the work-rate method or the direct product-sum formula:

1. Work Rate Method:

- Rate of work of A = $\frac{1}{15}$ of the work per day.
- Rate of work of B = $\frac{1}{45}$ of the work per day.
- Combined rate = $\frac{1}{A} + \frac{1}{B}$

2. Product-Sum Formula:

$$\text{Total Days} = \frac{A \times B}{A + B}$$

Step 3: Detailed Calculation:

Let's use the product-sum formula as it is highly efficient:

- $A = 15$

- $B = 45$

$$\text{Total Days} = \frac{15 \times 45}{15 + 45}$$

Calculate the numerator:

$$15 \times 45 = 675$$

Calculate the denominator:

$$15 + 45 = 60$$

Substitute back to find Total Days:

$$\text{Total Days} = \frac{675}{60}$$

Divide both numerator and denominator by 15:

$$\text{Total Days} = \frac{45}{4}$$

Convert the improper fraction to a decimal:

$$\frac{45}{4} = 11.25 \text{ days}$$

Thus, working together, they complete the work in 11.25 days.

Step 4: Final Answer:

This matches Option (D).

Quick Tip: Alternatively, use the LCM method:

Assume the total work is the LCM of 15 and 45, which is 45 units.

- A's daily efficiency = $45 \div 15 = 3$ units/day.
- B's daily efficiency = $45 \div 45 = 1$ unit/day.
- Combined daily efficiency = $3 + 1 = 4$ units/day.
- Time taken = $\frac{\text{Total Work}}{\text{Combined Efficiency}} = \frac{45}{4} = 11.25$ days.

67. The arithmetic mean of 10 numbers is 65. If one number is removed and 25 is included in the list. The new arithmetic mean is 60. The removed number is

- (A) 75
- (B) 65
- (C) 60
- (D) 80

Correct Answer: (A) 75

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question relates to averages (arithmetic means).

We are told the mean of 10 numbers is 65.

Then, one number is removed, and a new number (25) is added in its place (keeping the total count of numbers at 10).

The new average drops to 60. We need to find the value of the removed number.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

The basic formula for arithmetic mean is:

$$\text{Mean} = \frac{\text{Sum of all observations}}{\text{Number of observations}} \implies \text{Sum} = \text{Mean} \times \text{Number of observations}$$

Let S_1 be the initial sum of the 10 numbers, x be the removed number, and S_2 be the new sum after replacing x with 25.

Step 3: Detailed Calculation:

1. Find the initial sum (S_1):

$$S_1 = 10 \times 65 = 650$$

2. Express the relationship for the new sum (S_2):

The new sum is obtained by subtracting the removed number (x) and adding 25:

$$S_2 = S_1 - x + 25$$

$$S_2 = 650 - x + 25 = 675 - x$$

3. Find the actual value of S_2 from the new mean:

Since the count remains 10 and the new mean is 60:

$$S_2 = 10 \times 60 = 600$$

4. Equate the two expressions for S_2 to solve for x :

$$675 - x = 600$$

$$x = 675 - 600$$

$$x = 75$$

Thus, the removed number is 75.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The removed number is 75, corresponding to Option (A).

Quick Tip: Observe the change in average: The average drops from 65 to 60, a decrease of 5 units. For 10 numbers, a drop of 5 units in average means the total sum decreased by:

$$10 \times 5 = 50 \text{ units}$$

This means the new number (25) is 50 units smaller than the removed number (x).

$$x = 25 + 50 = 75$$

This simple reasoning avoids long calculations!

68. The area of a square shaped plot is 3600 sq.ft. If the lengths of all the sides of the plot are doubled, then the area of the plot is

- (A) 14600 sq.ft
- (B) 14800 sq.ft
- (C) 12200 sq.ft
- (D) 14400 sq.ft

Correct Answer: (D) 14400 sq.ft

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

We are given that the area of a square plot is 3600 square feet.

We need to find the new area of this plot if all its side lengths are doubled.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

1. Formula for area of a square:

$$\text{Area} = s^2$$

where s is the side length.

2. Scaling Rule for Area:

If the linear dimensions (like sides) of a two-dimensional shape are scaled by a factor of k , then its area is scaled by a factor of k^2 :

$$\text{New Area} = \text{Old Area} \times k^2$$

Step 3: Detailed Calculation:

Method 1: Direct Scaling (Easiest)

- Here, the sides are doubled, so the scale factor $k = 2$.
- The scaling factor for the area will be:

$$k^2 = 2^2 = 4$$

- Calculate the new area:

$$\text{New Area} = 3600 \times 4 = 14400 \text{ sq.ft}$$

Method 2: Step-by-Step Dimension Calculation

- Initial Area = 3600 sq.ft

- Side length (s):

$$s = \sqrt{3600} = 60 \text{ ft}$$

- If sides are doubled, the new side length (S) becomes:

$$S = 2 \times 60 = 120 \text{ ft}$$

- Calculate the new area:

$$\text{New Area} = S^2 = 120^2 = 14400 \text{ sq.ft}$$

Both methods yield the same result.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The new area is 14400 sq.ft, corresponding to Option (D).

Quick Tip: Always remember the scaling rule of geometry:

- Length scales by k

- Area scales by k^2

- Volume scales by k^3

Since the side was doubled (scaled by 2), the area must scale by $2^2 = 4$. Simply multiply $3600 \times 4 = 14400$.

69. A sum of rupees fetches simple interest Rs.2400 for 2 years. If the rate of interest is 12%, then the principal amount is

(A) Rs.12000

(B) Rs.10000.

(C) Rs.8000

(D) Rs.10200

Correct Answer: (B) Rs.10000.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

This question involves the calculation of Simple Interest (SI).

We are given:

- Simple Interest (SI) = Rs.2400
- Time period (T) = 2 years
- Rate of interest (R) = 12% per annum

We need to find the Principal amount (P).

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

The standard formula for calculating Simple Interest is:

$$SI = \frac{P \times R \times T}{100}$$

To find the Principal (P), we can rearrange the formula:

$$P = \frac{SI \times 100}{R \times T}$$

Step 3: Detailed Calculation:

Substitute the given values into the rearranged formula:

- $SI = 2400$
- $T = 2$
- $R = 12$

$$P = \frac{2400 \times 100}{12 \times 2}$$

Simplify the denominator:

$$12 \times 2 = 24$$

Substitute back:

$$P = \frac{2400 \times 100}{24}$$

Notice that $2400 \div 24 = 100$:

$$P = 100 \times 100$$

$$P = 10000$$

Thus, the principal amount is Rs.10000.

Step 4: Final Answer:

This matches Option (B).

Quick Tip: A simple interest rate of 12% per year for 2 years means total interest accumulated is:

$$12\% \times 2 = 24\% \text{ of the principal}$$

If 24% of the principal is Rs.2400, then 1% is Rs.100.

Therefore, 100% (the entire Principal) must be $100 \times 100 = \text{Rs.}10000$.

70. A has deposited some amount in a bank. The bank gives 10% compound interest. If he receives Rs.24200 at the end of two years, the amount deposited initially in the bank is

- (A) Rs.21000
- (B) Rs.20000
- (C) Rs.22000
- (D) Rs.22200

Correct Answer: (B) Rs.20000

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

This problem is based on Compound Interest (*CI*).

We are given:

- Accumulated Amount (*A*) received at the end of two years = Rs.24200
- Rate of compound interest (*R*) = 10% per annum
- Time period (*n*) = 2 years

We need to determine the initial amount deposited, which is the Principal (*P*).

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

The compound interest amount formula is:

$$A = P \left(1 + \frac{R}{100} \right)^n$$

Rearranging the formula to solve for the Principal (*P*):

$$P = \frac{A}{\left(1 + \frac{R}{100} \right)^n}$$

Step 3: Detailed Calculation:

Substitute the given values into the formula:

- $A = 24200$
- $R = 10$
- $n = 2$

$$P = \frac{24200}{\left(1 + \frac{10}{100}\right)^2}$$

Simplify the term inside the bracket:

$$1 + \frac{10}{100} = 1 + 0.1 = 1.1$$

Calculate the square of 1.1:

$$(1.1)^2 = 1.21$$

Substitute this value back into the equation:

$$P = \frac{24200}{1.21}$$

To make division easier, eliminate the decimal point in the denominator by multiplying both numerator and denominator by 100:

$$P = \frac{24200 \times 100}{121}$$

Notice that $242 \div 121 = 2$. Therefore, $24200 \div 121 = 200$:

$$P = 200 \times 100$$

$$P = 20000$$

Thus, the initially deposited principal amount is Rs.20000.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The initial deposit is Rs.20000, which corresponds to Option (B).

Quick Tip: For a 10% rate compounded annually for 2 years, the effective interest rate is:

$$10 + 10 + \frac{10 \times 10}{100} = 21\%$$

Thus, the total accumulated amount is 121% of the principal.

If 121% of $P = 24200$, then 1% of $P = 200$, and the 100% principal $P = 20000$.

71. The ratio of four numbers is 3 : 4 : 5 : 6 and the sum of the four numbers is 7200. The largest of the four numbers, is

- (A) 2800
- (B) 2600
- (C) 3200
- (D) 2400

Correct Answer: (D) 2400

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question is based on the topic of Ratio and Proportion.

We are given the ratio of four numbers as 3 : 4 : 5 : 6 and their combined sum as 7200.

We need to find the value of the largest number in this group.

The largest ratio term corresponds to the largest number.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Let the four numbers be represented as $3x$, $4x$, $5x$, and $6x$, where x is a common constant multiplier.

The sum of the four numbers can be mathematically expressed as:

$$3x + 4x + 5x + 6x = 7200$$

After calculating the value of x , the largest number is determined by evaluating $6x$.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- Let the four numbers be $3x$, $4x$, $5x$, and $6x$ respectively.
- According to the given condition, the sum of these four numbers is 7200.
- Therefore, we write the linear equation:

$$3x + 4x + 5x + 6x = 7200$$

- Simplify the left-hand side of the equation by adding the coefficients of x :

$$18x = 7200$$

- Solve for x by dividing both sides of the equation by 18:

$$x = \frac{7200}{18}$$

$$x = 400$$

- Now, we can calculate the individual values of each of the four numbers:
 - The first number is $3x = 3 \times 400 = 1200$.
 - The second number is $4x = 4 \times 400 = 1600$.
 - The third number is $5x = 5 \times 400 = 2000$.
 - The fourth number (which has the largest ratio term) is $6x = 6 \times 400 = 2400$.
- Comparing these values, the largest among the four numbers is indeed 2400.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The largest of the four numbers is 2400, which matches Option (D).

Quick Tip: To quickly solve ratio partition questions, sum up the ratio parts: $3 + 4 + 5 + 6 = 18$ parts. Divide the total value by the total parts: $7200/18 = 400$ (value per part). Multiply this single part value by the largest ratio term: $6 \times 400 = 2400$. This reduces computation time significantly during exams.

72. Choose the prime number from 175, 161, 129, 101

- (A) 161
- (B) 101
- (C) 175
- (D) 129

Correct Answer: (B) 101

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The topic of this question is the Number System, specifically Prime and Composite Numbers. A prime number is a natural number greater than 1 that has no positive divisors other than 1

and itself.

A composite number has other factors besides 1 and itself.

We need to evaluate the given options to find which one is prime.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

To check if a number N is prime:

Find the approximate square root of N , say $k = \sqrt{N}$.

Test divisibility of N by all prime numbers less than or equal to k (i.e., 2, 3, 5, 7, ...).

If N is not divisible by any of these prime numbers, then N is prime.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- Let us analyze each of the given options step-by-step:
- **Analyzing 175:**
 - The units digit of 175 is 5.
 - Any number ending in 5 is divisible by 5.
 - Specifically, $175 = 5 \times 35$.
 - Since it has divisors other than 1 and 175, it is a composite number.
- **Analyzing 161:**
 - Let us check divisibility by small prime numbers.
 - It is not even, so it is not divisible by 2.
 - The sum of the digits is $1 + 6 + 1 = 8$, which is not divisible by 3.
 - It does not end in 0 or 5, so it is not divisible by 5.
 - Let us test divisibility by 7:

$$\frac{161}{7} = 23$$

- Since $161 = 7 \times 23$, it is a composite number.

- **Analyzing 129:**

- The sum of the digits is $1 + 2 + 9 = 12$.
- Since the sum of the digits is divisible by 3, the number 129 is divisible by 3.
- Specifically, $129 = 3 \times 43$.
- Thus, 129 is a composite number.

• **Analyzing 101:**

- Let us test prime numbers up to $\sqrt{101} \approx 10$. The primes to check are 2, 3, 5, and 7.
- 101 is not divisible by 2 (it is odd).
- 101 is not divisible by 3 (sum of digits is 2).
- 101 is not divisible by 5 (ends in 1).
- 101 is not divisible by 7 ($101 = 7 \times 14 + 3$).
- Since it is not divisible by any prime up to its square root, 101 is a prime number.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The prime number in the given options is 101, which corresponds to Option (B).

Quick Tip: Familiarizing yourself with prime numbers up to 200 can save crucial time.

Common tricky composites to watch out for in exams are 119 (7×17), 133 (7×19), and 161 (7×23).

Always test the prime divisibility rule up to $\sqrt{N}$ to be absolutely sure.

73. If $a : b = 4 : 5$, $b : c = 5 : 4$ and $c : d = 6 : 5$, then $a : b : c : d =$

- (A) $12 : 16 : 12 : 10$
- (B) $10 : 15 : 10 : 12$
- (C) $12 : 15 : 12 : 10$
- (D) $12 : 15 : 10 : 12$

Correct Answer: (C) $12 : 15 : 12 : 10$

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question is based on compounding and combining multiple ratios into a single continuous ratio.

We are given three individual ratios: $a : b$, $b : c$, and $c : d$.

We need to find the unified ratio $a : b : c : d$.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

To combine ratios, find the common variables and make their values equal across ratios using the Least Common Multiple (LCM).

First, combine $a : b$ and $b : c$ by aligning the value of b .

Second, combine the resulting $a : b : c$ with $c : d$ by aligning the value of c .

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- Let us write down the given ratios:

$$a : b = 4 : 5$$

$$b : c = 5 : 4$$

$$c : d = 6 : 5$$

- First, we combine $a : b$ and $b : c$.
 - The term b is common to both ratios.
 - In $a : b$, the value of b is 5.
 - In $b : c$, the value of b is 5.
 - Since they are already equal, we can write the combined ratio:

$$a : b : c = 4 : 5 : 4$$

- Now, we need to combine $a : b : c = 4 : 5 : 4$ with $c : d = 6 : 5$.
 - The term c is common to both ratios.
 - In $a : b : c$, the value of c is 4.
 - In $c : d$, the value of c is 6.
 - To align them, we find the LCM of 4 and 6, which is 12.

- Multiply the terms of the ratio $a : b : c$ by 3 to make $c = 12$:

$$a : b : c = (4 \times 3) : (5 \times 3) : (4 \times 3) = 12 : 15 : 12$$

- Multiply the terms of the ratio $c : d$ by 2 to make $c = 12$:

$$c : d = (6 \times 2) : (5 \times 2) = 12 : 10$$

- Combining these, the exact mathematical ratio is:

$$a : b : c : d = 12 : 15 : 12 : 10$$

- Let us review the options provided. Option (C) matches this mathematically derived answer of $12 : 15 : 12 : 10$.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The correct option is Option (C).

Quick Tip: When dealing with discrepancies in provisional answer keys, note down the exact steps.

To check options quickly, plug in the ratios:

If $a : b = 4 : 5$, then the ratio of the first two terms must simplify to $4 : 5$.

In Option (C) and (D), $12 : 15$ simplifies to $4 : 5$, matching our target.

74. If WUXWK corresponds to TRUTH , then FIGHT corresponds to

- (A) CFDEQ
- (B) FCDQE
- (C) CFDQE
- (D) CDFEQ

Correct Answer: (A) CFDEQ

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question is based on the coding-decoding logic of letters.

We are given a pattern where the string "WUXWK" is coded/transformed into the word "TRUTH".

We need to decode the word "FIGHT" using the same shifting principle.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Let us represent the English alphabet letters with their standard positional numbers:

$A = 1, B = 2, C = 3, \dots, Z = 26$.

We will find the numerical difference between the letters of the coded word "WUXWK" and the decoded word "TRUTH".

We will apply this same mathematical translation to the letters of the word "FIGHT".

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- Let us write down the alphabetical positions of the letters in "WUXWK":
 - W = 23
 - U = 21
 - X = 24
 - W = 23
 - K = 11
- Now, write down the positions of the corresponding letters in "TRUTH":
 - T = 20
 - R = 18
 - U = 21
 - T = 20
 - H = 8
- Let us analyze the difference for each corresponding position:
 - First letter: W (23) to T (20) $\rightarrow 20 - 23 = -3$
 - Second letter: U (21) to R (18) $\rightarrow 18 - 21 = -3$
 - Third letter: X (24) to U (21) $\rightarrow 21 - 24 = -3$
 - Fourth letter: W (23) to T (20) $\rightarrow 20 - 23 = -3$
 - Fifth letter: K (11) to H (8) $\rightarrow 8 - 11 = -3$
- The logical pattern is that each letter is shifted backwards by 3 steps (-3 shift).
- Now, we apply this same pattern to the word "FIGHT":
 - F (6) $\rightarrow 6 - 3 = 3$, which corresponds to **C**.
 - I (9) $\rightarrow 9 - 3 = 6$, which corresponds to **F**.
 - G (7) $\rightarrow 7 - 3 = 4$, which corresponds to **D**.
 - H (8) $\rightarrow 8 - 3 = 5$, which corresponds to **E**.
 - T (20) $\rightarrow 20 - 3 = 17$, which corresponds to **Q**.

- Combining these letters, we get the word "CFDEQ".
- Comparing this with the options, it matches Option (A) perfectly.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Applying the -3 shift to "FIGHT" yields "CFDEQ", which is Option (A).

Quick Tip: In coding questions, quickly write down the EJOY values (E=5, J=10, O=15, T=20, Y=25) on your rough sheet.

By checking just the first and last letters of the options, you can often eliminate wrong answers instantly. Here, $F - 3 = C$ (rules out B) and $T - 3 = Q$ (rules out D). This speeds up the process!

75. Select the option that is related to the third word in the same way as the second word is related to the first word. Bird : Wings :: Fish : ?

- (A) Scales
- (B) Tail
- (C) Fins
- (D) Gills

Correct Answer: (C) Fins

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question is based on the verbal reasoning topic of Analogy.

An analogy tests your ability to identify a relationship between a pair of words and apply that same relationship to a new word.

The first pair is "Bird : Wings". We need to find the equivalent component for a "Fish".

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Identify the primary relationship in the first pair:

Wings are the primary organ of locomotion that birds use to fly and move through their environment.

We must identify the corresponding primary organ of locomotion that a fish uses to swim and navigate through water.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- Let us analyze the anatomical functions of birds and fish:
 - Birds live in air/land and require wings to generate lift, steer, and propel themselves while flying.
 - Therefore, wings are their primary mode of movement.

- Let us examine the options provided for "Fish":
 - **Option (A) Scales:** Scales are hard protective plates covering the skin of the fish. They prevent damage and reduce friction but are not organs of locomotion.
 - **Option (B) Tail:** The tail (or caudal fin) helps in propulsion and steering, but it is just a specific part of the broader category of locomotion organs.
 - **Option (C) Fins:** Fins are the complete set of appendages (pectoral, pelvic, dorsal, anal, and caudal) used by fish for swimming, balancing, steering, and maneuvering in water. This is the direct equivalent of wings in birds.
 - **Option (D) Gills:** Gills are respiratory organs used by fish to extract dissolved oxygen from water. They do not assist in physical movement.

- Thus, "Fins" is the most appropriate anatomical and functional analogue to "Wings" for a fish.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The word that completes the analogy is "Fins", which corresponds to Option (C).

Quick Tip: In analogy questions, define the relationship in a precise sentence:

"X uses Y to move."

"A bird uses wings to move." $\rightarrow$ "A fish uses fins to move."

This structural sentence technique prevents confusion between similar-looking options.

76. If $2 + 4 = 20$ and $3 + 5 = 34$, then $6 + 9 =$

(A) 121

(B) 118

(C) 108

(D) 117

Correct Answer: (D) 117

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question is a mathematical puzzle where the standard addition operator (+) represents a specific logical or mathematical pattern.

We are given two test cases: $2 + 4 = 20$ and $3 + 5 = 34$.

We need to identify this hidden pattern and apply it to find the value of $6 + 9$.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Let us assume the operation is defined as $a \oplus b = c$.

We need to find a function $f(a, b) = c$ that works for both given equations.

Let us try common algebraic patterns such as:

- $(a + b) \times k$

- $a^2 + b^2$

- $(a \times b) + k$

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- Let us test the sum of squares hypothesis, i.e., $f(a, b) = a^2 + b^2$.

- **Testing with the first equation:** $2 + 4 = 20$

- Here, $a = 2$ and $b = 4$.

- Let us calculate the sum of their squares:

$$a^2 + b^2 = 2^2 + 4^2$$

$$2^2 + 4^2 = 4 + 16 = 20$$

- This perfectly matches the given result of 20.

- **Testing with the second equation:** $3 + 5 = 34$

- Here, $a = 3$ and $b = 5$.

- Let us calculate the sum of their squares:

$$a^2 + b^2 = 3^2 + 5^2$$

$$3^2 + 5^2 = 9 + 25 = 34$$

- This perfectly matches the given result of 34.

- Since the sum of squares rule is consistent across both test cases, we can confidently apply it to the target expression: $6 + 9$

- Here, $a = 6$ and $b = 9$.

- Let us calculate the sum of their squares:

$$6^2 + 9^2 = 36 + 81$$

$$36 + 81 = 117$$

- Thus, the value is 117, which corresponds to Option (D).

Step 4: Final Answer:

The value of $6 + 9$ based on the sum of squares logic is 117, which matches Option (D).

Quick Tip: For number puzzles, if the output value is significantly larger than the sum of the inputs, think of exponents (squares or cubes) or multiplication.

Here, $2 + 4 = 6$ but the result is 20 (near the square of 4). This immediately hints at checking squares!

77. A is B's sister. C is B's father. D is C's mother. How is D related to A ?

- (A) Uncle
- (B) Sister
- (C) Grandfather
- (D) Grandmother

Correct Answer: (D) Grandmother

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

This question belongs to the topic of Blood Relations.

We are given a set of relations between four individuals: A, B, C, and D.

Our task is to decipher the exact genealogical relationship between D and A.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

The best approach to solve blood relation puzzles is to draw a generation-wise family tree.

We will represent:

- Female members with a minus symbol ($-$).
- Male members with a plus symbol ($+$).
- Siblings in the same horizontal row.
- Parents in the row above their children.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- Let us map each sentence into the family tree:
- **Statement 1:** "A is B's sister"
 - This establishes that A is female, so we denote her as A^- .
 - Since she is B's sister, A and B are in the same generation.
 - Note that the gender of B is not mentioned yet.
- **Statement 2:** "C is B's father"
 - This establishes that C is male, so we denote him as C^+ .
 - C belongs to the generation immediately above B.
 - Since A is B's sister, C must also be A's father.
- **Statement 3:** "D is C's mother"
 - This establishes that D is female, so we denote her as D^- .
 - D belongs to the generation immediately above C.
- Now, let us combine these connections to find how D is related to A:
 - C is the father of A.
 - D is the mother of C.
 - Therefore, D is the mother of A's father, which legally and genealogically means D is the paternal grandmother of A.

- Looking at the options, "Grandmother" is given in Option (D).

Step 4: Final Answer:

D is the Grandmother of A, which corresponds to Option (D).

Quick Tip: Always draw the tree generation-by-generation.

Gen 1 (top): D (Female)

Gen 2 (middle): C (Male)

Gen 3 (bottom): A (Female) – B (Gender unknown)

Since D is female and two generations above A, she must be the Grandmother. This avoids any gender confusion!

78. The next alphabet in the sequence D, G, K, P ?

- (A) U
- (B) V
- (C) W
- (D) S

Correct Answer: (B) V

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question is based on the topic of Alphabet Series.

We are given a sequence of letters: D, G, K, P

We need to determine the logical pattern of intervals between these letters and identify the next term.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Convert each letter into its corresponding numerical position in the standard English alphabet (A = 1, B = 2, ..., Z = 26).

Write down the sequence of numbers and compute the differences between consecutive terms.

Extend the mathematical pattern to find the position of the missing letter.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- Let us assign the alphabetical positions to each letter in the series:
 - D is the 4th letter.
 - G is the 7th letter.
 - K is the 11th letter.
 - P is the 16th letter.
- Write down the resulting numerical sequence:

$$4, 7, 11, 16, \dots$$

- Let us analyze the differences between consecutive terms:
 - From the first to second term: $7 - 4 = +3$
 - From the second to third term: $11 - 7 = +4$
 - From the third to fourth term: $16 - 11 = +5$
- The difference between consecutive terms increases by 1 each time: +3, +4, +5.
- Following this pattern, the next difference must be:

$$+5 + 1 = +6$$

- Add this difference to the position of the last letter P (16):

$$16 + 6 = 22$$

- The 22nd letter in the English alphabet is V.
 - Let us double check: T=20, U=21, V=22. This is correct.
- Therefore, the next letter in the series is V, which corresponds to Option (B).

Step 4: Final Answer:

The next alphabet in the sequence is V, which matches Option (B).

Quick Tip: Write the numbers of the letters directly above them on your question paper:

$D(4) \xrightarrow{+3} G(7) \xrightarrow{+4} K(11) \xrightarrow{+5} P(16) \xrightarrow{+6} V(22).$

This simple visual representation helps you spot patterns within seconds.

79. Literally “ Ultra vires ” means beyond powers and it refers to

- (A) actions that are endorsed by the legal authority
- (B) actions lacking legal authority
- (C) actions taken by the government
- (D) actions taken by a corporate company

Correct Answer: (B) actions lacking legal authority

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question is based on Legal Aptitude, specifically focusing on Legal Maxims.
We need to identify the literal meaning and legal application of the Latin term "Ultra vires".

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- "Ultra vires" is a Latin legal phrase.
 - "Ultra" means "beyond".
 - "Vires" means "powers" (the plural form of 'vis', meaning force or power).
 - Therefore, the literal meaning of the phrase is "beyond the powers".
- In a legal context, it refers to any action done by an authority, government department, public official, or corporation that exceeds the scope of power granted to them by law or constitution.
- If an act is declared "ultra vires", it is considered void ab initio (void from the beginning) because the actor did not have the legal capacity or authority to perform it.
- Let us evaluate the options:
 - **Option (A):** "actions that are endorsed by the legal authority" - This refers to "intra vires" (within powers), which is the opposite of ultra vires.
 - **Option (B):** "actions lacking legal authority" - This is the exact legal definition of ultra vires.
 - **Option (C):** "actions taken by the government" - Government actions can be either intra vires or ultra vires, so this is not a definition.
 - **Option (D):** "actions taken by a corporate company" - While the doctrine of ultra vires applies in corporate law (when a company acts beyond its Memorandum of Association), the term itself is a general legal principle and is not limited only to corporate companies.
- Therefore, Option (B) is the most comprehensive and legally accurate definition.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Literally, "Ultra vires" refers to actions lacking legal authority, which corresponds to Option (B).

Quick Tip: Remember:

- **Ultra** = Beyond (like ultraviolet is beyond violet).
- **Intra** = Within (like intravenous is within the veins).
- **Vires** = Powers.

This simple root-word breakdown helps you remember many related legal terms.

80. Which one of the following does not come under immovable property?

- (A) Factories
- (B) Houses
- (C) Growing Crops
- (D) Commercial Buildings

Correct Answer: (C) Growing Crops

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question is based on the Law of Property (specifically the Transfer of Property Act, 1882). We need to determine which of the given options is legally excluded from the definition of "immovable property".

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- Under Indian law, "immovable property" is defined in multiple statutes:
 - Section 3 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, states: "immovable property does not include standing timber, growing crops or grass."
 - Section 3(26) of the General Clauses Act, 1897, states that "immovable property

shall include land, benefits to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth, or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth."

- Let us analyze each option based on these definitions:
 - **Option (A) Factories:** Factories are permanent structures built upon land. They are attached to the earth and cannot be moved without substantial damage, hence they are immovable property.
 - **Option (B) Houses:** Houses are residential buildings permanently attached to the earth, classifying them as immovable property.
 - **Option (C) Growing Crops:** Growing crops are intended to be severed and harvested from the soil as agricultural produce. The law treats them as personal/movable property because their value lies in their separation from the land. They are specifically excluded under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.
 - **Option (D) Commercial Buildings:** These are commercial structures permanently affixed to the land, hence they are immovable property.
- Therefore, growing crops do not fall under the category of immovable property.

Step 4: Final Answer:

"Growing crops" is excluded from the definition of immovable property, which corresponds to Option (C).

Quick Tip: Remember the "**Big Three Exclusions**" from Immovable Property under Section 3 of the Transfer of Property Act:

1. Standing Timber
2. Growing Crops
3. Grass

These three are always legally classified as **movable property**!

81. FERA stands for

- (A) Foreign Exchange Reservation Act
- (B) Foreign Embassy Regulation Act
- (C) Foreign Exchange Rules and Act
- (D) Foreign Exchange Regulation Act

Correct Answer: (D) Foreign Exchange Regulation Act

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question is based on Legal and Economic legislations in India.

We need to identify the correct expansion of the abbreviation "FERA".

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- FERA stands for the **Foreign Exchange Regulation Act**.
- It was passed by the Indian Parliament in 1973 and came into force on January 1, 1974.
- The primary purpose of FERA was to conserve foreign exchange resources and regulate transactions affecting foreign exchange, foreign securities, and the import/export of currency.
- FERA was extremely stringent and treated violations of foreign exchange rules as criminal offenses.
- Due to the liberalization of the Indian economy in 1991, FERA's restrictive policies became a hurdle for foreign trade and investments.
- Consequently, in 1999, FERA was repealed and replaced by the more liberal **FEMA** (Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999), which shifted the focus from "regulation and

control" to "management and facilitation" of foreign exchange. Under FEMA, violations became civil infractions rather than criminal offenses.

- Let us evaluate the options:
 - Option (A) uses "Reservation" - Incorrect.
 - Option (B) uses "Embassy" - Incorrect.
 - Option (C) uses "Rules and Act" - Incorrect.
 - Option (D) correctly uses "Foreign Exchange Regulation Act".

Step 3: Final Answer:

FERA stands for Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, which corresponds to Option (D).

Quick Tip: Make sure to remember the pair of historical acts together:

- **FERA (1973):** Foreign Exchange **Regulation** Act (Stringent/Criminal).
- **FEMA (1999):** Foreign Exchange **Management** Act (Liberal/Civil).

The replacement of "Regulation" with "Management" reflects the economic transition of India.

82. NHRC stands for

- (A) National Human Rights Committee
- (B) National Human Rights Commission
- (C) National Human Rights and Liabilities Commission
- (D) National Human Rights and Duties Commission

Correct Answer: (B) National Human Rights Commission

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question is based on statutory and human rights bodies in India.

We need to identify the correct full form of the abbreviation "NHRC".

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- NHRC stands for the **National Human Rights Commission**.
- The NHRC is a statutory public body in India, established on October 12, 1993.
- It was constituted under the provisions of the **Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993** (subsequently amended in 2006 and 2019).
- The main objective of the commission is to protect, promote, and defend human rights in India, which include rights relating to life, liberty, equality, and dignity of individual citizens.
- The commission consists of a Chairperson (who must be a retired Chief Justice of India or a retired Judge of the Supreme Court) and other members appointed by the President of India on the recommendation of a high-level committee.
- Let us evaluate the options:
 - Option (A) uses "Committee" - Incorrect.
 - Option (B) uses "Commission" - Correct.
 - Option (C) uses "Liabilities" - Incorrect.
 - Option (D) uses "Duties" - Incorrect.

Step 3: Final Answer:

NHRC stands for National Human Rights Commission, which corresponds to Option (B).

Quick Tip: Most national-level statutory monitoring bodies in India use the term "**Commission**" rather than "Committee" or "Board" (e.g., NCW: National Commission for Women, NCSC: National Commission for Scheduled Castes). This is a helpful pattern for guessing terms!

83. **Plaint legally refers to a statement of**

- (A) claims in which the plaintiff sets out his cause of action with all necessary particulars
- (B) claims in which a witness sets out his cause of action with all necessary particulars
- (C) claims in which the advocate sets out his cause of action with all necessary particulars
- (D) claims in which the authority sets out his cause of action with all necessary particulars

Correct Answer: (A) claims in which the plaintiff sets out his cause of action with all necessary particulars

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

This question is based on the Code of Civil Procedure (CPC), 1908.

We need to identify the exact legal definition and meaning of a "Plaint" in a civil lawsuit.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- In civil litigation, a lawsuit is initiated by presenting a formal written pleading to the civil court. This document is called a "**Plaint**".
 - The rules governing a plaint are detailed under **Order VII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908**.
- The person who files the suit is called the **Plaintiff**.
- In the plaint, the plaintiff details their claims, the facts supporting their case, the cause of action (the legal reason for filing the suit), the court's jurisdiction, and the specific

reliefs or remedies sought from the court.

- Let us examine the given options:
 - **Option (A):** "claims in which the plaintiff sets out his cause of action with all necessary particulars" - This is correct because the plaint is legally the statement of the plaintiff.
 - **Option (B):** "claims in which a witness sets out..." - This is incorrect because a witness does not file a suit; they only provide evidence.
 - **Option (C):** "claims in which the advocate sets out..." - While an advocate drafts and presents the plaint, the cause of action and claims belong to the plaintiff (the client), not the advocate.
 - **Option (D):** "claims in which the authority sets out..." - This is incorrect because the term plaint is not limited to public authorities; any private individual (plaintiff) can file a plaint.

Step 3: Final Answer:

A plaint refers to the statement of claims filed by the plaintiff, which corresponds to Option (A).

Quick Tip: To easily remember civil procedure terms:

- **Plaint** is filed by the **Plaintiff**.
- **Written Statement** is the response filed by the **Defendant**.

This dual pairing is the foundation of civil litigation pleadings!

84. The Family Courts are constituted

- (A) by the respective State Governments
- (B) under the Family Courts Act 1984
- (C) by the Supreme Court
- (D) by the respective High Courts

Correct Answer: (B) under the Family Courts Act 1984

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question is based on the judiciary and specific statutory tribunals in India.

We need to identify the authority or legal act under which Family Courts are established.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- Family Courts are specialized courts designed to handle family disputes, matrimonial issues, guardianship, divorce, and maintenance cases with a focus on conciliation and speedy settlement.
- The legal basis for establishing these courts is the **Family Courts Act, 1984**.
 - Under Section 3 of this Act, the respective State Governments are empowered to establish Family Courts after consultation with the High Court of that state.
- Let us evaluate the options:
 - **Option (A):** "by the respective State Governments" - While the physical establishment and notification are executed by the State Governments, the underlying statutory authority is the Act itself.
 - **Option (B):** "under the Family Courts Act 1984" - This represents the correct legislative source and regulatory foundation under which these courts find their legal existence.
 - **Option (C):** "by the Supreme Court" - Incorrect, as the Supreme Court does not directly establish local family courts.
 - **Option (D):** "by the respective High Courts" - Incorrect, although the High Courts are consulted in the process of appointment and regulation.
- Option (B) is designated as the correct option since it specifies the statutory origin of the courts.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Family Courts are constituted under the Family Courts Act 1984, which matches Option (B).

Quick Tip: For any question asking how a special court is established:

Look for the specific **Act of Parliament** that created it.

Almost all specialized tribunals (Family Courts, Labour Courts, Consumer Courts) are statutory bodies created by dedicated legislation.

85. The legal disputes between the Union of India and the States or States inter se are to be heard

- (A) in any court in India
- (B) both by the Supreme Court of India and the High Courts
- (C) only by the High Courts
- (D) only in the Supreme Court of India

Correct Answer: (D) only in the Supreme Court of India

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question is based on Constitutional Law, focusing on the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India.

We need to identify which court has the authority to hear federal disputes involving the Union of India and the States.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- India is a federal country with a dual-tier structure: the Central/Union Government and State Governments.
- When disputes arise between these federal units, they cannot be resolved in regular

lower courts because of their high-profile federal nature.

- Under **Article 131 of the Constitution of India**, the Supreme Court is granted Original and Exclusive Jurisdiction to settle disputes:
 - Between the Government of India (Union) and one or more States.
 - Between the Government of India and any State or States on one side, and one or more other States on the other side.
 - Between two or more States (referred to as disputes "inter se").
- "Original jurisdiction" means the case can be directly filed in the Supreme Court without going through appeals.
- "Exclusive jurisdiction" means that no other court (including any High Court) has the legal authority to hear or decide such disputes.
- Therefore, any dispute of this nature must be heard solely in the Supreme Court.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Such disputes are heard exclusively in the Supreme Court of India, which corresponds to Option (D).

Quick Tip: Remember: **Article 131 = Federal Disputes = Exclusive Original Jurisdiction of SC.**

Whenever you see a dispute involving "Union vs. State" or "State vs. State", the answer is always **only the Supreme Court of India!**

86. Legally, Alien is a person who is

- (A) not an Indian citizen but lives in India
- (B) an Indian citizen but lives in abroad

- (C) a foreigner visiting India on tourist visa
(D) an Indian visiting foreign countries very often

Correct Answer: (A) not an Indian citizen but lives in India

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

This question is based on Citizenship Law and Legal Terminology.

We need to find the correct legal definition of an "Alien" under the Indian legal system.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- In legal terminology, people residing in a country are categorized into two primary classes: Citizens and Aliens.
- A Citizen owes allegiance to the state and enjoys all civil and political rights.
- An Alien is a foreign-born person who is not a citizen or national of the host country but is currently residing or present within its territory.
 - Aliens are further classified into "friendly aliens" (citizens of countries with which India has cordial relations) and "enemy aliens" (citizens of countries at war with India).
- Let us evaluate the options:
 - **Option (A):** "not an Indian citizen but lives in India" - This is the complete and correct general definition of an alien.
 - **Option (B):** "an Indian citizen but lives in abroad" - This refers to Non-Resident Indians (NRIs). They remain Indian citizens and are not aliens.
 - **Option (C):** "a foreigner visiting India on tourist visa" - While they are technically aliens, they are temporary visitors rather than residents, making Option (A) the more comprehensive and legally standard definition of an alien in residence.
 - **Option (D):** "an Indian visiting foreign countries..." - These are regular traveling citizens.

Step 3: Final Answer:

An alien is legally defined as a person who is not an Indian citizen but lives in India, which corresponds to Option (A).

Quick Tip: In law, the word "Alien" does not mean an extraterrestrial creature!

It simply means "**Foreigner**".

If a person is within a country's boundaries but does not hold its citizenship, they are legally an alien.

87. The original Constitution of India, which came into force on 26 January 1950, had

- (A) 495 Articles
- (B) 395 Articles
- (C) 595 Articles
- (D) 695 Articles

Correct Answer: (B) 395 Articles

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

The question is based on the history of Indian Polity and the Constitution of India.

We need to recall the structural composition (number of articles) of the original Constitution at the time of its enforcement.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- The Constitution of India was drafted by the Constituent Assembly under the chairmanship of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.
- It was adopted on November 26, 1949, and officially came into force on January 26,

1950 (celebrated as Republic Day).

- At the time of its adoption in 1950, the original Constitution contained:
 - A Preamble
 - **395 Articles**
 - 22 Parts
 - 8 Schedules
- Over the years, through various Constitutional Amendment Acts, many new articles (e.g., Article 21A, Article 51A) and parts (e.g., Part IVA, Part IXA) have been added, and some deleted.
 - Currently, there are around 448+ articles divided into 25 parts and 12 schedules, but the original text had exactly 395 articles.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The original Constitution of India had 395 Articles, which corresponds to Option (B).

Quick Tip: Remember the "395-22-8" rule for the original constitution:

- **395** Articles
- **22** Parts
- **8** Schedules

This simple numeric triplet is a frequent question in competitive law exams!

88. The legal term Bequeath means

- (A) to sell a property to someone through auction
- (B) to give property to someone at concessional rate through will.
- (C) to give property to someone through will after death
- (D) to sell a property to someone.

Correct Answer: (C) to give property to someone through will after death

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question is based on the Law of Succession and Legal Terminology.

We need to identify the correct meaning of the legal term "Bequeath".

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- "Bequeath" is a legal term primarily used in the context of wills, inheritance, and estates.
- It means to formally leave or transfer personal property to a beneficiary through a last will and testament upon the death of the owner (testator).
 - The property transferred is called a **bequest** or a legacy.
- Let us analyze the options:
 - **Option (A):** "to sell a property through auction" - This is an auction sale, which is a commercial transaction during the lifetime of an owner.
 - **Option (B):** "to give property... at concessional rate through will" - A will is a gratuitous transfer (without any monetary consideration), so there is no concept of a "concessional rate".
 - **Option (C):** "to give property to someone through will after death" - This is the exact legal definition of bequeathing.
 - **Option (D):** "to sell a property to someone" - This is a regular sale transaction during one's lifetime.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Bequeath means to give property to someone through a will after death, which corresponds to Option (C).

Quick Tip: Associate "Bequeath" with "Bequest" and "Will".

- You **sell** during life (consideration involved).
- You **bequeath** after death (through a will; no consideration involved).

This difference helps solve inheritance-related legal problems.

89. In legal terminology, a dependent is a person who relies on another for

- (A) financial support and maintenance
- (B) moral support
- (C) getting loan
- (D) getting tax relief

Correct Answer: (A) financial support and maintenance

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question is based on Legal Terminology, particularly in Family Law and Social Security Laws.

We need to identify who qualifies as a "dependent" in the eyes of the law.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- In legal terms, a dependent is an individual who is sustained by another person, relying on them for basic life necessities such as food, shelter, clothing, and medical care.
 - Examples of dependents include minor children, a non-working spouse, or aged parents.
- Under laws like the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956, or the Code of Criminal Procedure (Section 125), dependents have a legal right to claim maintenance from the person they depend upon.

- Let us analyze the options:
 - **Option (A):** "financial support and maintenance" - This is the core legal definition of dependency. The law measures dependency based on material/financial support.
 - **Option (B):** "moral support" - Moral or emotional support, while socially valuable, holds no financial or legal obligation to define dependency in courts.
 - **Option (C):** "getting loan" - This describes a borrower-creditor relationship, which is entirely commercial.
 - **Option (D):** "getting tax relief" - While a taxpayer can claim tax deductions for supporting dependents, the dependent person themselves does not rely on the supporter for "getting tax relief".

Step 3: Final Answer:

A dependent is legally defined as someone relying on another for financial support and maintenance, which corresponds to Option (A).

Quick Tip: In legal contexts, "dependency" is almost always tied to "**Maintenance**" (sustenance).

If a person cannot financially support themselves and relies on someone else for basic survival, they are legally a dependent.

90. The writ of mandamus is issued by a Court

- (A) to command a public authority to perform a legal duty
- (B) to arrest a person immediately
- (C) to produce a detained person before the court
- (D) to set aside the judgment of a lower court

Correct Answer: (A) to command a public authority to perform a legal duty

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question is based on Constitutional Law, focusing on the system of Writs in India (Article 32 and Article 226).

We need to identify the specific purpose of the writ of "Mandamus".

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- A writ is a formal written order issued by a court of competent jurisdiction (the Supreme Court under Article 32, or High Courts under Article 226) to protect fundamental rights.
- Mandamus is a Latin word which literally means "We command".
 - It is an order issued by a superior court to a public office, corporation, inferior court, or public authority directing them to perform a statutory/public duty which they have failed or refused to perform.
- Let us evaluate the options:
 - **Option (A):** "to command a public authority to perform a legal duty" - This matches the exact legal purpose of Mandamus.
 - **Option (B):** "to arrest a person immediately" - Incorrect; courts do not issue constitutional writs for this purpose (arrest warrants are used instead).
 - **Option (C):** "to produce a detained person before the court" - This defines the writ of **Habeas Corpus**.
 - **Option (D):** "to set aside the judgment of a lower court" - This defines the writ of **Certiorari**.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The writ of mandamus is issued to command a public authority to perform a legal duty, which corresponds to Option (A).

Quick Tip: Associate the Latin meanings with their functions:

- **Habeas Corpus** = "To have the body" (unlawful detention).
- **Mandamus** = "We command" (perform a duty).
- **Certiorari** = "To be certified/informed" (quash an order).
- **Quo Warranto** = "By what authority" (office claim).
- **Prohibition** = "To forbid" (stop lower court proceedings).

91. The main purpose of the Delimitation Bill is

- (A) to increase the number of Supreme Court judges
- (B) to increase the number of High Court judges
- (C) to amend taxation laws
- (D) to redraw the boundaries of electoral constituencies

Correct Answer: (D) to redraw the boundaries of electoral constituencies

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question is based on Indian Polity and Electoral System.

We need to identify the primary objective of a Delimitation Bill/Commission in India.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- Delimitation literally means the act or process of fixing limits or boundaries of territorial constituencies in a country or a state.
- Under **Article 82 of the Indian Constitution**, the Parliament enacts a Delimitation Act after every Census.
 - Once the Act is passed, a high-power body known as the **Delimitation Commission** is set up.

- The main goal of this exercise is to redraw the boundaries of Parliamentary (Lok Sabha) and State Assembly constituencies.
 - This ensures that each constituency represents a more or less equal population size, adhering to the democratic ideal of "one vote, one value".
 - It also helps identify and reserve seats for Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) based on population changes.
- Let us analyze the options:
 - Options (A) and (B) talk about increasing judges - Incorrect (this is regulated by separate Acts like the Supreme Court Number of Judges Act).
 - Option (C) talks about taxation - Incorrect (this is done through Finance Bills).
 - Option (D) talks about redrawing electoral boundaries - Correct.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The main purpose of the Delimitation Bill is to redraw the boundaries of electoral constituencies, which corresponds to Option (D).

Quick Tip: Break down the word:

De-limit = To set limits/boundaries.

In polity, limits are set on **voting/electoral map boundaries** based on population shifts.

92. The Indian Constitution provides the procedure and power of Parliament to amend the constitution in

- (A) Article 168
- (B) Article 268
- (C) Article 368
- (D) Article 208

Correct Answer: (C) Article 368

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question is based on Constitutional Law, focusing on the provisions governing amendments to the Constitution.

We need to identify the specific Article that gives Parliament the authority and procedure to amend the Constitution.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- To keep pace with changing times, the Constitution of India contains provisions for its own amendment.
- This amendment process is contained in Part XX of the Constitution.
 - This part consists of a single article: Article 368.
- Article 368 details:
 - The power of Parliament to amend the Constitution.
 - The procedure to be followed for such amendments (by simple majority, special majority, or special majority with ratification by states).
 - However, as ruled in the landmark **Kesavananda Bharati case (1973)**, the Parliament cannot amend the "Basic Structure" of the Constitution.
- Let us evaluate the options:
 - **Option (A) Article 168:** Deals with the constitution of state legislatures.
 - **Option (B) Article 268:** Deals with taxes levied by the Union but collected and appropriated by the States.
 - **Option (C) Article 368:** Deals with the power and procedure to amend the Constitution.
 - **Option (D) Article 208:** Deals with rules of procedure in state legislatures.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Parliament's power to amend the Constitution is provided under Article 368, which

corresponds to Option (C).

Quick Tip: Article 368 is one of the most famous and highly tested articles in competitive exams.

Commit it to memory along with its part number: **Part XX (20)**.

Remember, there are three types of amendments, but only those under Article 368 require special majorities.

93. The Indian Constitution establishes in India a Parliamentary type of Government on the

- (A) British Model
- (B) US Model
- (C) Russian Model
- (D) German Model

Correct Answer: (A) British Model

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question is based on the Sources of the Indian Constitution.

We need to identify which country's system of governance served as the model for India's Parliamentary government.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- The framers of the Indian Constitution analyzed various models of government from around the world.
 - They had to choose between the Presidential system (as in the US) and the Parliamentary system (as in the UK).

- They chose the Parliamentary system primarily because India was already familiar with it during the British colonial period, and it offered a system with greater accountability and harmony between the executive and legislative branches.
- Features borrowed from the British model (also called the Westminster model) include:
 - A nominal executive head (the President) and a real executive head (the Prime Minister).
 - The majority party rule in the legislature.
 - Collective responsibility of the executive to the legislature.
 - Bicameral parliament.
- Let us evaluate the options:
 - **Option (A):** British Model - Correct.
 - **Option (B):** US Model - Features a Presidential form of government with strict separation of powers.
 - **Option (C):** Russian Model - Contributed Fundamental Duties and economic planning concepts.
 - **Option (D):** German Model - Contributed provisions relating to the suspension of Fundamental Rights during emergencies.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Parliamentary form of government in India is modeled on the British system, which corresponds to Option (A).

Quick Tip: The Parliamentary system is often called the "**Westminster Model**" because Westminster is the location of the British Parliament.

Any time you see "Parliamentary form", "bicameralism", or "cabinet system", associate it with the **UK/British model!**

94. In India, the Head of the State is

- (A) The Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (B) the Prime Minister of India
- (C) the President of India
- (D) the Chairman of Rajya Sabha

Correct Answer: (C) the President of India

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question is based on the Executive organ of the Indian Government under Constitutional Law.

We need to clarify who holds the constitutional title of "Head of the State" in India.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- In a Parliamentary system of government, there is a clear distinction between the "Head of the State" and the "Head of the Government".
 - Head of the State (De Jure Head): This is a formal, nominal, and ceremonial position. Under Article 53 of the Constitution, all executive actions of the Union of India are formally taken in their name. This position is held by the President of India.
 - Head of the Government (De Facto Head): This is the person who exercises real executive power and runs the administration of the country. This position is held by the Prime Minister of India.
- Let us analyze the options:
 - **Option (A):** The Speaker of Lok Sabha - The presiding officer of the lower house of Parliament.
 - **Option (B):** the Prime Minister of India - The Head of the Government.
 - **Option (C):** the President of India - The constitutional Head of the State.
 - **Option (D):** the Chairman of Rajya Sabha - The Vice-President of India, who acts as the ex-officio chairman of the upper house.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Head of the State in India is the President of India, which corresponds to Option (C).

Quick Tip: Remember this simple formula:

- **President** = Head of the **State** (First Citizen, ceremonial head).
- **Prime Minister** = Head of the **Government** (Real decision-maker).

This distinction helps prevent mistakes in polity questions.

95. The President of India can be removed from the office by

- (A) an order of a High Court
- (B) vote of no confidence
- (C) impeachment
- (D) An order of the Supreme Court of India

Correct Answer: (C) impeachment

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

The question is based on the Constitutional removal process of the President of India.

We need to identify the exact constitutional mechanism used to remove the President from office before the expiry of their term.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- The President of India is elected for a term of 5 years.
- However, they can be removed from office before the completion of their term through a

special quasi-judicial process in Parliament called Impeachment.

- According to Article 61 of the Constitution, the President can only be impeached on the sole ground of "violation of the Constitution".
 - The impeachment charges can be initiated in either House of Parliament (Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha).
 - The resolution must be passed by a special majority of not less than two-thirds of the total membership of each House after a thorough investigation of the charges.
- Let us evaluate the options:
 - **Option (A):** "an order of a High Court" - High Courts do not have any role in the removal of the President.
 - **Option (B):** "vote of no confidence" - This is used by the Lok Sabha to remove the Prime Minister and their Council of Ministers, not the President.
 - **Option (C):** "impeachment" - This is the exact constitutional terminology and process under Article 61.
 - **Option (D):** "An order of the Supreme Court of India" - Although the Supreme Court resolves disputes regarding presidential elections, it cannot directly remove a sitting President.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The President of India can be removed from office by impeachment, which matches Option (C).

Quick Tip: Key facts about Impeachment (Article 61):

- Ground: Violation of the Constitution (not defined in the constitution).
- Initiated in: Either House of Parliament.
- Majority required: 2/3rd of the total membership of the House (the toughest majority in the Constitution!).

96. During the election to a State Assembly in India, the Model Code of Conduct is

- (A) a set of guidelines issued by the Election Commission of India
- (B) a set of guidelines issued by the Governor of the State
- (C) a set of guidelines issued by the Supreme Court of India
- (D) a set of guidelines issued by the President of India

Correct Answer: (A) a set of guidelines issued by the Election Commission of India

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

This question is based on the topic of Indian Polity and Electoral Reforms.

It tests the candidate's knowledge regarding the Model Code of Conduct (MCC) and the authority that issues it during elections.

Step 2: Key Concept or Approach:

The Model Code of Conduct is a set of operational guidelines.

These guidelines govern the conduct of political parties and candidates during elections.

The main objective is to ensure free, fair, and transparent democratic elections.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- The Model Code of Conduct (MCC) is a consensus-based set of guidelines.
- It is issued exclusively by the Election Commission of India (ECI).
- The ECI is a constitutional body established under Article 324 of the Constitution.
- The MCC comes into force immediately upon the announcement of the election schedule.
- It remains in effect until the completion of the entire election process.

- The MCC regulates speeches, polling day procedures, election manifestos, and government announcements.
- It aims to prevent the ruling party from utilizing state machinery to gain an unfair electoral advantage.
- Although the MCC does not possess statutory backing, its violations are strictly monitored by the ECI.
- The ECI can issue warnings, censure candidates, or file police complaints under relevant provisions of the Indian Penal Code and the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The Model Code of Conduct is issued by the Election Commission of India, which corresponds to Option (A).

Quick Tip: Remember that the Model Code of Conduct comes into force the **instant** the Election Commission of India announces the election dates, not on the day of filing nominations. This is a common point of confusion in competitive exams.

97. Which one of the following is not true in respect of Election Commission of India?

- (A) It can cancel elections in case of malpractice
- (B) Its decisions cannot be challenged in Courts
- (C) It allots election symbols
- (D) It prepares electoral rolls

Correct Answer: (B) Its decisions cannot be challenged in Courts

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question is based on the constitutional powers and limits of the Election Commission of India (ECI).

We need to identify which of the given statements is factually and legally incorrect regarding the ECI.

Step 2: Key Concept or Approach:

Under Article 324 of the Indian Constitution, the ECI is vested with the power of superintendence, direction, and control of elections.

However, India follows the principle of judicial review, which is a basic structure of the Constitution.

This means no administrative or statutory body's decisions are completely immune to judicial scrutiny.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- Let us analyze each statement to verify its validity:
- **Statement (A):** "It can cancel elections in case of malpractice" - This is correct. The ECI has the absolute power to postpone or cancel elections under Article 324 if it finds that the electoral atmosphere is compromised due to rigging, booth capturing, or excessive use of money.
- **Statement (C):** "It allots election symbols" - This is correct. Under the Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968, the ECI has the exclusive power to allocate symbols to political parties and resolve disputes regarding party splits.
- **Statement (D):** "It prepares electoral rolls" - This is correct. The preparation and updating of electoral rolls (voter lists) is a primary constitutional duty of the ECI.

- **Statement (B):** "Its decisions cannot be challenged in Courts" - This statement is incorrect. While Article 329 bars courts from interfering in electoral matters once the election process begins, the decisions of the ECI can indeed be challenged through Election Petitions in the High Court and subsequently appealed to the Supreme Court.
- Additionally, administrative decisions of the ECI can be challenged under writ jurisdiction in High Courts or the Supreme Court on grounds of arbitrariness or violation of natural justice.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The incorrect statement is that the ECI's decisions cannot be challenged in courts, which corresponds to Option (B).

Quick Tip: In the Indian constitutional framework, no authority or body is above judicial review. Any option stating that a body's decisions "cannot be challenged in courts" is almost always legally false. This is an excellent rule of thumb for legal exams.

98. The term Libel, legally means

- (A) a method of defamation expressed in writing
- (B) spoken defamation
- (C) an assault
- (D) threat

Correct Answer: (A) a method of defamation expressed in writing

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question is based on the Law of Torts, specifically the civil wrong of Defamation.

We need to define the legal term "Libel" and distinguish it from other forms of defamation.

Step 2: Key Concept or Approach:

Defamation is the injury to the reputation of a person.

In English Common Law, defamation is divided into two distinct categories: Libel and Slander. The primary distinction between the two is the medium of communication used.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- Defamation refers to a false statement made about a person that causes harm to their reputation.
- **Libel** is defamation expressed in a permanent and visible form.
 - This includes statements made in writing, print, pictures, cartoons, cinema films, or statues.
 - Under English law, libel is actionable per se (without proving special or actual financial damage).
- **Slander** is defamation expressed in a temporary, transient, or spoken form.
 - This includes spoken words, gestures, or sign language.
 - Under English law, slander is generally not actionable per se, except in certain specific exceptions.
- Let us evaluate the options:
 - **Option (A):** "a method of defamation expressed in writing" - This is correct as it describes a permanent form of defamation (libel).
 - **Option (B):** "spoken defamation" - This describes slander, not libel.
 - **Option (C):** "an assault" - Assault is a tort against the person involving reasonable apprehension of immediate force, unrelated to reputation.
 - **Option (D):** "threat" - A threat is a declaration of intent to cause harm, not a form of reputation damage.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Libel refers to defamation expressed in writing or other permanent forms, which corresponds to Option (A).

Quick Tip: Use this simple alphabetical trick to remember the difference:

- Libel = Literary (Written/Permanent form).

- Slander = Spoken (Oral/Transient form).

This simple mental association prevents any exam confusion!

99. FIR stands for

- (A) First Introduction Report
- (B) First Investigation Register
- (C) First Investigation Report
- (D) First Information Report

Correct Answer: (D) First Information Report

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

The question is based on Criminal Procedure in India.

We need to identify the correct expansion of the widely used abbreviation "FIR".

Step 2: Key Concept or Approach:

An FIR is the initial document prepared by the police when they receive information about the commission of a cognizable offense.

It sets the criminal justice machinery in motion.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- FIR stands for **First Information Report**.
- The concept of an FIR is governed by **Section 154 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), 1973**.
 - In the newly enacted **Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023**, this provision is incorporated under **Section 173**.
- It is the "first information" given to a police officer in charge of a police station regarding a cognizable offense.
- Key characteristics of an FIR:
 - It must be recorded in writing by the police officer.
 - A copy of the FIR must be given to the informant free of cost.
 - The primary purpose is to register the offense and initiate an investigation.
- Let us evaluate the options:
 - Option (A) uses "Introduction" - Incorrect.
 - Option (B) uses "Investigation Register" - Incorrect.
 - Option (C) uses "Investigation Report" - Incorrect (investigation occurs after the report is filed).
 - Option (D) correctly uses "First Information Report".

Step 4: Final Answer:

FIR stands for First Information Report, which corresponds to Option (D).

Quick Tip: The word "First" in FIR indicates the first chronological details provided to the police. The word "Information" signifies that it is a report of information, not the conclusion of any investigation. Therefore, "Information Report" is the logical choice.

100. In the case of Cognizable offence,

- (A) police require permission from the Court to arrest
- (B) police can arrest without warrant
- (C) it is a negligible offence
- (D) police cannot take action as the offence is committed by a minor

Correct Answer: (B) police can arrest without warrant

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question is based on Criminal Law, specifically the classification of offenses.

We need to define a "cognizable offense" and identify the powers of the police in such cases.

Step 2: Key Concept or Approach:

Under Indian criminal law, offenses are classified into Cognizable and Non-Cognizable based on their severity.

A cognizable offense is a serious category of crime that requires immediate police intervention.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- According to **Section 2(c) of the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), 1973** (and corresponding provisions of BNSS, 2023):
 - A cognizable offense is an offense in which a police officer may, in accordance with the First Schedule or under any other law, arrest the accused without a warrant.
- In such cases, the police can also start an investigation without the prior permission of a Magistrate.
- Examples of cognizable offenses include murder, rape, theft, kidnapping, and dacoity.

- Let us evaluate the options:
 - **Option (A):** "police require permission..." - This is false. This requirement applies only to non-cognizable offenses.
 - **Option (B):** "police can arrest without warrant" - This is correct and defines a cognizable offense.
 - **Option (C):** "it is a negligible offence" - This is false. Non-cognizable offenses are typically less serious; cognizable offenses are major/grave crimes.
 - **Option (D):** "police cannot take action..." - This is false. Age of the offender does not prevent the police from registering the offense or initiating custody procedures under juvenile justice laws.

Step 4: Final Answer:

In a cognizable offense, the police have the authority to arrest without a warrant, which corresponds to Option (B).

Quick Tip: Remember:

- **Cognizable** = Serious offense = Arrest **without** warrant.
 - **Non-Cognizable** = Minor offense = Arrest **only with** warrant.
- This simple comparison is fundamental to understanding criminal law.

101. In a civil case, the burden of proof usually lies on

- (A) the judge
- (B) the plaintiff
- (C) the witness
- (D) the advocate appearing for the defendant

Correct Answer: (B) the plaintiff

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question is based on the Law of Evidence.

We need to determine which party bears the initial burden of proving their case in a civil suit.

Step 2: Key Concept or Approach:

The "burden of proof" (onus probandi) is the legal obligation to prove one's assertion or claim in a court.

Under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (and now Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023), the burden lies on the party who wants the court to rule in their favor.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- In a civil case, the person who initiates the lawsuit is the Plaintiff.
- The plaintiff files a plaint asserting certain facts and claims against the defendant.
- The legal maxim "**Ei incumbit probatio qui dicit, non qui negat**" states that the proof lies upon him who affirms, not upon him who denies.
- Under Section 101 of the Indian Evidence Act, whoever desires any court to give judgment as to any legal right or liability dependent on the existence of facts which they assert, must prove that those facts exist.
- Therefore, the initial burden of proof in civil proceedings rests on the plaintiff.
- The standard of proof required in a civil case is "preponderance of probabilities", which is lower than the criminal standard of "beyond reasonable doubt".
 - Once the plaintiff presents prima facie evidence, the burden of proof shifts to the defendant to disprove it.

Step 4: Final Answer:

In a civil case, the burden of proof usually lies on the plaintiff, which corresponds to Option (B).

Quick Tip: The general rule of evidence is: "He who asserts must prove."

Since the plaintiff starts the lawsuit and asserts the claims, they must provide the initial proof.

This rule holds true for both civil and criminal cases (where the prosecution must prove guilt).

102. Legally an affidavit is

- (A) a written statement made on oath, sworn before an authorized officer and submitted in the court
- (B) an oral statement made on oath in the court
- (C) a judgement delivered by a judge
- (D) a record maintained in the court

Correct Answer: (A) a written statement made on oath, sworn before an authorized officer and submitted in the court

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

The question is based on the topic of Legal Instruments and Court Procedures.

We need to identify the exact legal definition and nature of an "Affidavit".

Step 2: Key Concept or Approach:

The word "Affidavit" has Latin origins, meaning "he has stated on oath".

It serves as written evidence where the deponent declares the truthfulness of the facts stated therein.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- Legally, an affidavit is defined as a written statement of facts.
- It must be made voluntarily under an oath or affirmation.
- The statement must be signed by the person making it (called the deponent).
- It must be sworn before an authorized officer, such as a notary public, commissioner of oaths, or magistrate.
- Let us evaluate the options:
 - **Option (A):** "a written statement made on oath..." - This is correct as it captures all essential elements: written form, oath, sworn before an authorized officer, and use in court.
 - **Option (B):** "an oral statement..." - This is incorrect. Oral statements made in court are called testimonies or oral evidence, not affidavits.
 - **Option (C):** "a judgement..." - This is incorrect. A judgment is delivered by a court, whereas an affidavit is submitted to the court by a party/witness.
 - **Option (D):** "a record maintained..." - This is incorrect as it refers to judicial records or registers.

Step 4: Final Answer:

An affidavit is legally a written statement made on oath, sworn before an authorized officer and submitted in court, which corresponds to Option (A).

Quick Tip: Remember: Affidavits are always written.

If a person lies in an affidavit, they can be prosecuted for perjury (giving false evidence).

This shows the legal weight of this document.

103. Legally liability means

- (A) a right of the defendants
- (B) wrong doing by a group of people
- (C) a crime to be investigated by a special team of police officers
- (D) a legal responsibility or obligation imposed by law.

Correct Answer: (D) a legal responsibility or obligation imposed by law.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question is based on Jurisprudence and general Legal Terminology.

We need to determine the precise definition of "Liability" in a legal context.

Step 2: Key Concept or Approach:

In law, rights and duties are correlative.

When a person has a legal duty or has committed a breach of a duty, they face a consequence known as "liability".

Liability is the bond of legal necessity that exists between a wrongdoer and the remedy of the wrong.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- Legal liability can be civil or criminal.
 - Civil liability involves the obligation to pay damages or compensation (e.g., in contract or tort).
 - Criminal liability involves the obligation to undergo punishment (e.g., imprisonment or fine) for committing an offense.
- Let us evaluate the options:
 - **Option (A):** "a right of the defendants" - This is incorrect. Liability is a burden or obligation, not a right.
 - **Option (B):** "wrong doing by a group..." - This describes joint liability or conspiracy, but

does not define the word liability itself.

- **Option (C):** "a crime to be investigated..." - This is incorrect as it describes police investigation, not the legal definition of liability.
- **Option (D):** "a legal responsibility or obligation imposed by law" - This is correct. It captures the essential meaning of being legally bound to do or pay something.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Legally, liability means a legal responsibility or obligation imposed by law, which corresponds to Option (D).

Quick Tip: To easily understand legal terms:

- Asset = Something beneficial.
- Liability = An obligation or burden.

Thus, legal liability is simply the duty or burden to fulfill a legal requirement or pay for a wrong.

104. A minor enters into a contract. It is

- (A) void ab initio
- (B) valid automatically when the minor becomes major
- (C) partially valid when the minor becomes major
- (D) valid after the demise of minor

Correct Answer: (A) void ab initio

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question is based on the Law of Contracts, specifically the capacity of parties to contract under the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

We need to identify the legal status of an agreement entered into by a minor.

Step 2: Key Concept or Approach:

Under Section 11 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, every person is competent to contract who is of the age of majority.

A person who has not completed 18 years of age is a minor.

The legal status of a minor's agreement was established in a landmark judicial precedent.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- The legal position of a minor's agreement was settled by the Privy Council in the landmark case of **Mohori Bibee v. Dharmodas Ghose (1903)**.
- The Privy Council held that a contract entered into by a minor is completely void from the very beginning.
- The legal term for "void from the beginning" is "**void ab initio**".
- Key legal consequences of a minor's agreement in India:
 - It cannot be ratified by the minor after attaining majority.
 - The rule of estoppel does not apply against a minor.
 - A minor cannot be forced to pay back money received under a void agreement (except under Section 68 for "necessaries" supplied to them).
- Let us evaluate the options:
 - **Option (A):** "void ab initio" - This is correct.
 - **Option (B) and (C):** "valid automatically..." or "partially valid..." - These are incorrect because a void agreement cannot be ratified or validated later.
 - **Option (D):** "valid after the demise..." - This is false. Death does not validate a void contract.

Step 4: Final Answer:

A contract entered into by a minor is void ab initio, which corresponds to Option (A).

Quick Tip: Remember the landmark case name: **Mohori Bibee v. Dharmodas Ghose (1903)**.

This case is the authority for the rule that a minor's contract is **void ab initio** in Indian law.

105. The Chief Justice of the Kerala High Court is appointed by

- (A) Chief Justice of India
- (B) Chief Minister of Kerala
- (C) President of India
- (D) Governor of Kerala

Correct Answer: (C) President of India

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question is based on Constitutional Law, focusing on the provisions governing the High Courts of States in India.

We need to identify the authority responsible for appointing the Chief Justice of a State High Court.

Step 2: Key Concept or Approach:

Under Article 217 of the Constitution of India, all judges of the High Courts, including the Chief Justice of a High Court, are appointed by the head of the national executive.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- According to **Article 217(1) of the Constitution:**
 - Every Judge of a High Court shall be appointed by the President of India by warrant under his hand and seal.

- The President makes this appointment after consultation with:
 1. The Chief Justice of India (CJI).
 2. The Governor of the respective State.
 - In the case of appointment of a Judge other than the Chief Justice, the Chief Justice of the High Court is also consulted.
- Under the modern Collegium system, the proposal is initiated by a collegium of Supreme Court judges and forwarded to the government for appointment by the President.
- Let us evaluate the options:
 - **Option (A):** "Chief Justice of India" - Incorrect. The CJI is consulted, but does not make the appointment.
 - **Option (B):** "Chief Minister of Kerala" - Incorrect. The State executive has no direct role in judicial appointments.
 - **Option (C):** "President of India" - Correct.
 - **Option (D):** "Governor of Kerala" - Incorrect. The Governor administers the oath of office to the appointed Chief Justice, but does not appoint them.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The Chief Justice of the Kerala High Court is appointed by the President of India, which corresponds to Option (C).

Quick Tip: A common exam trap is choosing the "Governor" for High Court judge appointments because they belong to the state.

Always remember: **All High Court and Supreme Court judges are appointed by the President of India.**

The Governor only administers their oath of office.

106. A judge of the High Court holds office until the age of

- (A) 65 years
- (B) 62 years
- (C) 60 years
- (D) 58 years

Correct Answer: (B) 62 years

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question is based on the tenure and retirement age of High Court Judges in India under Constitutional Law.

Step 2: Key Concept or Approach:

The Constitution specifies the retirement age for both Supreme Court and High Court judges. We need to retrieve the age limit specifically designated for a High Court judge.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- According to **Article 217(1) of the Constitution of India:**
 - A Judge of a High Court shall hold office until he attains the age of 62 years.
- Note the history of this provision:
 - Originally, the retirement age of High Court judges was 60 years.
 - It was increased to 62 years by the 15th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1963.
- In comparison, a judge of the Supreme Court of India holds office until they attain the age of 65 years.
- There have been legislative bills proposed to increase the High Court retirement age to 65 years to bring it in line with the Supreme Court, but as of today, it remains 62 years.

- Let us evaluate the options:
 - Option (A) 65 years - This is the retirement age for Supreme Court Judges.
 - Option (B) 62 years - Correct.
 - Option (C) 60 years - Incorrect.
 - Option (D) 58 years - Incorrect.

Step 4: Final Answer:

A High Court judge holds office until the age of 62 years, which corresponds to Option (B).

Quick Tip: Keep these retirement ages clear:

- **High Court Judge** = 62 years.
- **Supreme Court Judge** = 65 years.

Remembering that the higher court has the higher retirement age helps avoid mixing them up.

107. A person X threatens another person Y to publish defamatory statements in a newspaper unless Y pays money. This amounts to

- (A) undue influence
- (B) coercion
- (C) fraud
- (D) unlawful detention

Correct Answer: (B) coercion

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question is based on the Law of Contracts, specifically the concept of "Free Consent" under Section 15 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

Step 2: Key Concept or Approach:

Consent is said to be free when it is not caused by coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation, or mistake.

We need to determine which of these elements matches a scenario involving a threat of defamation.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- Under **Section 15 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872**, "Coercion" is defined as:
 - Committing, or threatening to commit, any act forbidden by the Indian Penal Code (IPC), or the unlawful detaining, or threatening to detain, any property, to the prejudice of any person whatever, with the intention of causing any person to enter into an agreement.
- Let us analyze the facts:
 - X threatens to publish defamatory statements against Y.
 - Defamation is a criminal offense under Section 499 and 500 of the IPC.
 - Extortion (demanding money under threat) is also an offense under Section 383 of the IPC.
 - Since X is threatening to commit acts forbidden by the IPC to force Y to pay money (enter an agreement), this satisfies the definition of Coercion.
- Let us evaluate other options:
 - **Option (A) Undue Influence:** Requires a subtle psychological dominance or fiduciary relationship, which is absent here.
 - **Option (C) Fraud:** Involves deception or active concealment of facts, not open threats.
 - **Option (D) Unlawful Detention:** Involves physical confinement of a person or property, which does not apply here.
- Therefore, Option (B) is the most legally appropriate answer.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The threat to publish defamatory statements to extract money constitutes coercion, which

corresponds to Option (B).

Quick Tip: For coercion, look for a **threat of physical harm or a threat to commit any crime forbidden by the Indian Penal Code.**

Since criminal defamation is an offense under the IPC, threatening it constitutes coercion!

108. In tort laws, the term Battery means

- (A) intentional physical contact without consent
- (B) verbal abuse
- (C) damaging another property
- (D) forceful detention of a minor

Correct Answer: (A) intentional physical contact without consent

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question is based on the Law of Torts, focusing on trespass to the person.
We need to define the civil wrong (tort) of "Battery".

Step 2: Key Concept or Approach:

Trespass to the person includes Assault, Battery, and False Imprisonment.
We must identify the key element that distinguishes Battery from Assault.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- In tort law, **Battery** is defined as the intentional and direct application of physical force to another person without their consent or lawful justification.

- The essential elements of battery are:
 1. **Use of force:** This does not require severe violence; even a trivial touch like spitting on someone, throwing water, or pulling a chair can constitute force.
 2. **Intentional contact:** The physical contact must be intentional, not accidental.
 3. **Without consent:** The contact must occur without the consent of the plaintiff.

- Let us distinguish it from **Assault**:
 - Assault is the apprehension of immediate physical force (the threat or gesture of violence).
 - Battery is the actual physical contact. For example, pointing a gun is assault; shooting the bullet that hits the person is battery.

- Let us evaluate the options:
 - **Option (A):** "intentional physical contact without consent" - This matches the complete legal definition of battery.
 - **Option (B):** "verbal abuse" - This does not constitute battery, as physical contact or force is missing.
 - **Option (C):** "damaging another property" - This is trespass to property or malicious damage, not battery.
 - **Option (D):** "forceful detention..." - This describes false imprisonment or kidnapping, not battery.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Battery refers to intentional physical contact without consent, which corresponds to Option (A).

Quick Tip: Remember:

- **Assault** = Fear of touch (apprehension of force).
- **Battery** = Actual touch (application of force).

Even minor touching without consent is a battery in the eyes of tort law!

109. The term of office of the Judges of the International Court of Justice is

- (A) 9 years
- (B) 6 years
- (C) 10 years
- (D) 5 years

Correct Answer: (A) 9 years

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question is based on International Law, specifically focusing on the structure and composition of the International Court of Justice (ICJ).

We need to identify the term of office for ICJ judges.

Step 2: Key Concept or Approach:

The ICJ is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations (UN), located at the Peace Palace in The Hague, Netherlands.

Its operations and terms of office are governed by the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- The International Court of Justice is composed of 15 judges.
- These judges are elected by the United Nations General Assembly and the United Nations Security Council.
- According to Article 13 of the ICJ Statute:
 - The members of the Court are elected for a term of 9 years.
 - They may be re-elected upon completion of their term.

- To ensure continuity, the terms of the judges are staggered.
 - One-third of the court (5 judges) is elected every three years.
- Let us evaluate the options:
 - Option (A) 9 years - Correct.
 - Option (B) 6 years - Incorrect.
 - Option (C) 10 years - Incorrect.
 - Option (D) 5 years - Incorrect.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The term of office for judges of the International Court of Justice is 9 years, which corresponds to Option (A).

Quick Tip: Staggered elections: 5 judges retire every 3 years.

Total judges: 15.

Term: 9 years.

Remembering these three interconnected numbers (15 judges, 9-year term, 1/3rd elected every 3 years) is highly helpful.

110. A invites B to a family function at his residence. B accepts but does not attend. Legally A can

- (A) sue for breach of trust
- (B) sue for damage
- (C) do nothing legally
- (D) give a complaint to the Police

Correct Answer: (C) do nothing legally

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question is based on the Law of Contracts, focusing on the fundamental requirements of a valid contract.

We need to determine if a social invitation constitutes a legally binding agreement.

Step 2: Key Concept or Approach:

For an agreement to become a valid contract, there must be an intention to create legal relations (*animus contrahendi*).

Social, domestic, or family agreements are generally presumed to lack this intention.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- Under Section 2(h) of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, an agreement enforceable by law is a contract.
- In the classic English case of **Balfour v. Balfour (1919)**, the court held that ordinary domestic and social agreements do not intend to have legal consequences.
- Let us analyze the given facts:
 - A invites B to a social family function. This is a purely social and domestic interaction.
 - Even though B accepts, neither party intends that B's failure to attend will lead to court actions, lawsuits, or police complaints.
 - Since there is no intention to create a legal relationship, no contract is formed.
 - Consequently, B's failure to attend is not a breach of contract or any legal wrong.
 - Therefore, A has no legal remedy and can do nothing legally.
- Let us evaluate the options:
 - Option (A) sue for breach of trust - Incorrect. Breach of trust is a criminal or fiduciary concept, not applicable to social invitations.
 - Option (B) sue for damage - Incorrect, as there is no contract to sue upon.

- Option (C) do nothing legally - Correct.
- Option (D) give a complaint to the Police - Incorrect. No criminal offense has occurred.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Legally, A cannot take any action, which corresponds to Option (C).

Quick Tip: Social promises (dinner invites, movies, family functions) do not create legal obligations. Only agreements with a clear business or legal intent can be enforced in court. This is a standard contract law principle!

111. Two statements are given. Choose the correct option based on the statements

Statements :

- 1. The International Court of Justice can hear disputes only between States**
- 2. Individuals have no local standi before the International Court of Justice**

- (A) Only the statement (1) is true
- (B) Only the statement (2) is true
- (C) Both statements (1) and (2) are true
- (D) Both statements (1) and (2) are false

Correct Answer: (C) Both statements (1) and (2) are true

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question consists of two statements regarding the jurisdiction and access to the International Court of Justice (ICJ).

We need to verify the accuracy of each statement and choose the correct option.

Step 2: Key Concept or Approach:

We need to refer to Article 34 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, which explicitly defines who can be parties in cases before the Court.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- Let us analyze Statement 1: "The International Court of Justice can hear disputes only between States"
 - According to **Article 34(1) of the ICJ Statute**, "Only states may be parties in cases before the Court."
 - This means only sovereign countries that are parties to the Statute can submit contentious disputes to the ICJ.
 - Therefore, Statement 1 is factually and legally true.
- Let us analyze Statement 2: "Individuals have no local standi before the International Court of Justice"
 - "Locus standi" refers to the right or capacity to bring an action in court.
 - Since Article 34 limits parties strictly to sovereign states, private individuals, corporations, non-governmental organizations, or non-state entities cannot file lawsuits or be sued in the ICJ.
 - For instance, if an individual's rights are violated by a foreign nation, that individual cannot approach the ICJ. Instead, their home state must adopt their cause (diplomatic protection) and bring the dispute to the ICJ.
 - Therefore, Statement 2 is also factually and legally true.
- Since both statements are true, the correct choice is Option (C).

Step 4: Final Answer:

Both statements are true, which corresponds to Option (C).

Quick Tip: Remember that the ICJ is a court for **countries (states)** only.

For international criminal prosecutions of **individuals**, the correct body is the **International Criminal Court (ICC)**, not the ICJ.

Keeping this distinction in mind is crucial.

112. Two statements are given. Choose the correct option based on the statements

Statements :

- 1. Election Commission of India is a constitutional body**
- 2. Election Commission of India conducts elections to Corporations**

- (A) Only the statement (1) is true
(B) Only the statement (2) is true
(C) Both statements (1) and (2) are true
(D) Both statements (1) and (2) are false

Correct Answer: (A) Only the statement (1) is true

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question tests the candidate's understanding of the constitution, duties, and jurisdiction of the Election Commission of India (ECI).

We need to evaluate the accuracy of the two statements provided.

Step 2: Key Concept or Approach:

Refer to Article 324 of the Constitution of India which establishes the ECI, and the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts which introduced local self-governments.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- Let us evaluate Statement 1: "Election Commission of India is a constitutional body"
 - A body is constitutional if it is directly established by the provisions of the Constitution

of India.

- Article 324 explicitly establishes the Election Commission of India.
- Therefore, Statement 1 is true.

- Let us evaluate Statement 2: "Election Commission of India conducts elections to Corporations"

- Under Article 324, the ECI is responsible for conducting elections to:

1. Parliament (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha).
2. State Legislatures (Legislative Assemblies and Legislative Councils).
3. The Office of the President of India.
4. The Office of the Vice-President of India.

- ECI has no jurisdiction over local body elections such as Municipal Corporations, Municipalities, or Panchayats.

- These local body elections are conducted exclusively by the State Election Commissions (SECs) under Articles 243K and 243ZA.

- Therefore, Statement 2 is false.

- Since Statement 1 is true and Statement 2 is false, the correct option is Option (A).

Step 4: Final Answer:

Only Statement 1 is true, which corresponds to Option (A).

Quick Tip: Remember the division of electoral duties in India:

- **ECI** = National level + State Legislatures.
- **SEC** = Local bodies (Panchayats and Municipal Corporations).

This distinction was introduced by the landmark 73rd and 74th Amendments in 1992.

113. Two statements are given. Choose the correct option based on the statements.

Statements :

1. Indian Rajya Sabha is not subject to dissolution

2. One-third of Indian Rajya Sabha Members retire every two years

- (A) Only the statement (1) is true
- (B) Only the statement (2) is true
- (C) Both the statements (1) and (2) are true
- (D) Both the statements (1) and (2) are false

Correct Answer: (C) Both the statements (1) and (2) are true

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question is based on the composition and nature of the Upper House of India's Parliament, the Rajya Sabha (Council of States).

We need to analyze the two statements concerning its dissolution and retirement of members.

Step 2: Key Concept or Approach:

Refer to Article 83 of the Constitution of India, which details the duration of the Houses of Parliament.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- Let us analyze Statement 1: "Indian Rajya Sabha is not subject to dissolution"
 - Under **Article 83(1) of the Constitution**, the Rajya Sabha is a permanent body.
 - Unlike the Lok Sabha, which has a normal term of five years and can be dissolved earlier by the President, the Rajya Sabha cannot be dissolved under any circumstances.
 - Therefore, Statement 1 is true.
- Let us analyze Statement 2: "One-third of Indian Rajya Sabha Members retire every two years"
 - To maintain its status as a permanent, continuous chamber, the members are elected for a term of six years.
 - Article 83(1) provides that, as nearly as possible, one-third of the members of Rajya

Sabha must retire on the expiration of every second year.

- These vacant seats are filled by fresh elections and presidential nominations at the beginning of every third year.
- Therefore, Statement 2 is true.

- Since both statements are true, the correct option is Option (C).

Step 4: Final Answer:

Both statement 1 and 2 are true, which corresponds to Option (C).

Quick Tip: Remember:

- **Rajya Sabha** = Permanent body (No dissolution). Individual term = 6 years.
 - **Lok Sabha** = Temporary body (subject to dissolution). Individual term = 5 years.
- One-third of RS members retire every 2 years to keep the house continuous!

114. Two statements are given. Choose the correct option based on the statements

Statements :

- 1. The Supreme Court of India is the final interpreter of the constitution**
- 2. The decision of the Supreme Court can be overlooked by the President of India**

- (A) Only the statement (1) is true
(B) Only the statement (2) is true
(C) Both statements (1) and (2) are true
(D) Both statements (1) and (2) are false

Correct Answer: (A) Only the statement (1) is true

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question is based on Constitutional Law and the separation of powers in India.
We need to examine the status of the Supreme Court and its relationship with the President.

Step 2: Key Concept or Approach:

Analyze the roles of the Judiciary (Supreme Court) and the Executive (President) in the Indian democratic system.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- Let us evaluate **Statement 1:** "The Supreme Court of India is the final interpreter of the constitution"
 - The Constitution is the supreme law of the land.
 - The judiciary has the exclusive duty to interpret its provisions and maintain the rule of law.
 - Any law or executive action that violates the constitutional text can be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.
 - Thus, the Supreme Court is the ultimate guardian and final interpreter of the Constitution.
 - Therefore, Statement 1 is true.

- Let us evaluate **Statement 2:** "The decision of the Supreme Court can be overlooked by the President of India"
 - Under Article 141 of the Constitution, the law declared by the Supreme Court is binding on all courts within the territory of India.
 - Under Article 142, the decrees and orders of the Supreme Court are enforceable throughout the country.
 - The President, being the head of the executive, does not possess the power to override, reverse, or "overlook" a judicial decision of the Supreme Court.
 - Note: Although the President has pardoning powers under Article 72 to commute or pardon criminal sentences, this is an executive power of mercy, not a judicial override of the legal precedent or decision itself.
 - Therefore, Statement 2 is false.

- Since Statement 1 is true and Statement 2 is false, the correct option is Option (A).

Step 4: Final Answer:

Only Statement 1 is true, which corresponds to Option (A).

Quick Tip: The President's power of pardon (Article 72) is a discretionary executive power, not a judicial review power.

The President cannot declare a Supreme Court ruling on a law null and void.

Only Parliament can change the law itself to alter the basis of a judgment.

115. Two statements are given. Choose the correct option based on the statements

Statements :

- 1. The Supreme Court can review its own judgements**
- 2. Public Interest Litigation can be filed directly in the Supreme Court**

- (A) Only (1) is true
(B) Only (2) is true
(C) Both (1) and (2) are true
(D) Both (1) and (2) are false

Correct Answer: (C) Both (1) and (2) are true

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question contains two statements regarding the procedural powers of the Supreme Court of India: its power of judicial review of its own judgments, and the filing of Public Interest Litigations (PIL).

Step 2: Key Concept or Approach:

Refer to Article 137 of the Constitution (review jurisdiction) and the judicial evolution of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in India.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- Let us analyze **Statement 1**: "The Supreme Court can review its own judgements"
 - Under **Article 137 of the Constitution of India**, the Supreme Court has the power to review any judgment pronounced or order made by it.
 - This power is exercised to correct any "error apparent on the face of the record" or to prevent a miscarriage of justice.
 - Therefore, Statement 1 is true.
- Let us analyze **Statement 2**: "Public Interest Litigation can be filed directly in the Supreme Court"
 - Public Interest Litigation (PIL) is a legal mechanism introduced in India in the late 1970s and early 1980s (championed by Justice P.N. Bhagwati and Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer).
 - It relaxes the traditional rule of "locus standi", allowing any public-spirited citizen or organization to file a petition on behalf of marginalized sections of society.
 - A PIL can be filed directly in the Supreme Court under **Article 32** of the Constitution (if a fundamental right of the public is violated) or in High Courts under **Article 226**.
 - Therefore, Statement 2 is true.
- Since both statements are true, the correct option is Option (C).

Step 4: Final Answer:

Both Statement 1 and 2 are true, which corresponds to Option (C).

Quick Tip: Under Article 137, the Supreme Court is not bound by its own previous decisions and can review them.

PILs are a powerful tool for social change and can be filed in either the SC (under Article 32) or any HC (under Article 226).

116. Two statements are given. Choose the correct option based on the statements

Statements :

- 1. A High Court Judge can be removed only by the President of India on grounds of proved misbehaviour or incapacity**
- 2. The removal of a High Court Judge does not require a special majority in Parliament.**

- (A) Only the statement (1) is true
(B) Only the statement (2) is true
(C) Both statements (1) and (2) are true
(D) Both statements (1) and (2) are false

Correct Answer: (A) Only the statement (1) is true

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question tests the candidate's knowledge of the constitutional procedure for the removal of a High Court Judge in India.

We need to evaluate the validity of the two statements provided.

Step 2: Key Concept or Approach:

Refer to Article 217(1)(b) and Article 124(4) of the Constitution of India, which detail the removal process of High Court and Supreme Court judges.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- Let us evaluate **Statement 1:** "A High Court Judge can be removed only by the President

of India on grounds of proved misbehaviour or incapacity"

- Under **Article 217(1)(b)**, a High Court Judge may be removed from office by the President in the manner provided in Article 124(4) for the removal of a Supreme Court Judge.

- Article 124(4) specifies that the grounds for removal are strictly limited to "proved misbehaviour or incapacity".

- Therefore, Statement 1 is true.

- Let us evaluate **Statement 2**: "The removal of a High Court Judge does not require a special majority in Parliament."

- Under **Article 124(4)**, the removal process requires an address by each House of Parliament supported by:

1. A majority of the total membership of that House.

2. A majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting.

- This is a classic definition of a special majority.

- The removal also follows the strict procedures of the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968.

- Therefore, the assertion that it does not require a special majority is false.

- Since Statement 1 is true and Statement 2 is false, the correct option is Option (A).

Step 4: Final Answer:

Only Statement 1 is true, which corresponds to Option (A).

Quick Tip: A High Court Judge is removed in the **exact same manner** and on the **exact same grounds** as a Supreme Court Judge.

This requires a special majority in both Houses of Parliament followed by an order of the President.

117. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 is changed into

- (A) Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Services, 2023
- (B) Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023
- (C) Bharatiya Nyaya Suraksha Sanhita, 2023
- (D) Bharatiya Nagarik Subha Sanhita, 2023

Correct Answer: (B) Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question is based on the recent legislative overhauls of India's criminal justice system.

We need to identify the new name of the statute that replaced the old Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), 1973.

Step 2: Key Concept or Approach:

In 2023, the Parliament of India enacted three landmark acts to replace the colonial-era criminal laws: IPC, CrPC, and Indian Evidence Act.

We must identify the correct Hindi name assigned to the procedural code.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- The Indian Parliament passed three major bills in December 2023:
 1. **Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023** - Replaced the Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860.
 2. **Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023** - Replaced the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), 1973.
 3. **Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam (BSA), 2023** - Replaced the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.
- These laws came into effect on July 1, 2024.
- The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) governs the procedural aspects of criminal justice, such as arrest, investigation, bail, trial, and sentencing.
- Let us evaluate the options:

- Option (A) uses "Services" - Incorrect.
- Option (B) correctly uses "Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023".
- Option (C) uses "Nyaya Suraksha" - Incorrect.
- Option (D) uses "Subha Sanhita" - Incorrect.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 has been replaced by the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, which corresponds to Option (B).

Quick Tip: Remember the three major replacements:

- IPC → BNS (Nyaya / Substantive Law).
- CrPC → BNSS (Nagarik Suraksha / Procedural Law).
- Evidence Act → BSA (Sakshya / Evidence).

This structural categorization is useful for exams.

118. Which one of the following replaced the Indian Evidence Act, 1872?

- (A) Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita
- (B) Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam
- (C) Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha
- (D) Transfer of Property Act

Correct Answer: (B) Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question is based on the 2023 reforms in Indian Criminal Law.

We need to identify the newly enacted statute that replaced the historical Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

Step 2: Key Concept or Approach:

As part of the criminal law reforms, the Indian Evidence Act of 1872 was replaced with a new act incorporating modern technological developments and electronic evidence rules.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- The Indian Evidence Act, 1872, drafted originally by Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, was repealed in 2023.
- It was replaced by the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 (BSA).
 - The word "Sakshya" is the Hindi word for "Evidence".
 - This new Act introduced significant reforms, particularly expanding the definitions of electronic and digital records, and simplifying oral and documentary evidence rules.
- Let us evaluate the options:
 - **Option (A):** "Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita" - This replaced the Indian Penal Code, 1860.
 - **Option (B):** "Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam" - This is the correct replacement for the Indian Evidence Act.
 - **Option (C):** "Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha" - This refers to the code that replaced the CrPC.
 - **Option (D):** "Transfer of Property Act" - This is an unrelated civil law enacted in 1882.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 has been replaced by the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, which corresponds to Option (B).

Quick Tip: Translate the Hindi term: "**Sakshya**" = "**Evidence**".

This simple linguistic translation helps you match the old act with the new legislative name.

119. The maxim “ Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea ” means

- (A) The act alone makes a person guilty
- (B) Motive is more important than act
- (C) The act makes a person guilty even the mind is not guilty
- (D) The act does not make a person guilty unless the mind is also guilty

Correct Answer: (D) The act does not make a person guilty unless the mind is also guilty

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question is based on the foundational principles of Criminal Law, specifically the famous Latin legal maxim "Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea".

Step 2: Key Concept or Approach:

In criminal law, to establish guilt, two core elements must generally coexist:

1. **Actus Reus** (the physical prohibited act).
2. **Mens Rea** (the guilty mind or criminal intent).

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- The Latin maxim "**Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea**" is the cornerstone of criminal liability.
 - "Actus" means "act".
 - "Reus" means "guilty".
 - "Mens" means "mind".
 - "Rea" means "guilty".
- Translating it literally: "The act does not make a person guilty unless the mind is also guilty."
- This principle highlights that a physical act alone (actus reus) does not create criminal

liability.

- For example, if a person accidentally takes someone else's umbrella thinking it is their own, there is no theft because there was no dishonest intention (mens rea) at the time of the act.

- However, there are exceptions to this rule, such as "Strict Liability" offenses (e.g., environmental crimes, public nuisance, or statutory rape) where mens rea is not required.

- Let us evaluate the options:

- Options (A), (B), and (C) contradict this fundamental criminal law principle.

- Option (D) matches the translation of the maxim.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The maxim means that an act does not make a person guilty unless the mind is also guilty, which corresponds to Option (D).

Quick Tip: Remember: **Actus Reus + Mens Rea = Crime.**

If either of these elements is missing (subject to exceptions like strict liability), a criminal offense is generally not established.

This is the most tested maxim in criminal law.

120. A person X finds lost goods and keeps them in his possession. He is legally known as

- (A) trustee
- (B) guardian
- (C) owner
- (D) bailee

Correct Answer: (D) bailee

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question is based on the Law of Contracts, specifically the special contract of "Bailment" under the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

We need to determine the legal status of a finder of lost goods.

Step 2: Key Concept or Approach:

Section 71 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, governs the responsibility of a finder of goods.

The law imposes a quasi-contractual obligation on the finder to return the goods to the true owner.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- According to **Section 71 of the Indian Contract Act**:
 - "A person who finds goods belonging to another, and takes them into his custody, is subject to the same responsibility as a **bailee**."
- A **bailee** is a person to whom goods are delivered for some purpose, under a contract that they shall be returned when the purpose is accomplished.
- Since the finder is treated as a bailee, they have certain duties and rights:
 - **Duties**: Take reasonable care of the goods (as an ordinary prudent man), trace the true owner, and not use the goods for personal use.
 - **Rights**: Retain the goods against everyone except the true owner, claim necessary expenses incurred in preserving the goods, and sell the goods if they are perishable or if the owner refuses to pay lawful charges (Section 169).
- Let us evaluate the options:
 - **Option (A)**: "trustee" - Incorrect. While a finder has trust-like duties, the specific statutory term under Section 71 is "bailee".
 - **Option (B)**: "guardian" - Incorrect, as guardianship applies to minors or persons of

unsound mind, not lost goods.

- **Option (C):** "owner" - Incorrect. The finder does not become the owner, although they have possessory rights against the rest of the world.

- **Option (D):** "bailee" - Correct.

Step 4: Final Answer:

A finder of lost goods is legally treated as a bailee, which corresponds to Option (D).

Quick Tip: Remember Section 71: "**Finder of goods = Bailee**".

They must take the same care of the found items as they would of their own personal property.

This simple rule of bailment prevents theft or neglect of lost property.