

ULSAT 2014 Question Paper

Directions (Questions 1-3): Choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the underlined word in the sentence.

1. Poets and writers are sensuous by nature.
(1) sensible (2) sentimental (3) sensual (4) sensitive
2. Catching snakes can be hazardous for people untrained in the art.
(1) dangerous (2) difficult (3) harmful (4) tricky
3. Everyone was listening to the news of the earthquake with mounting anxiety.
(1) interest (2) eagerness (3) uneasiness (4) grief

Directions (Questions 4-6): Choose the word which is closest to the opposite in meaning of the underlined word in the sentence.

4. She bought a gaudy shawl as a wedding gift for her sister.
(1) pretty (2) sober (3) heavy (4) ornate
5. She detests Government jobs.
(1) approves of (2) is fond of (3) adores (4) is interested in
6. He is very meticulous in keeping accounts.
(1) clumsy (2) irregular (3) careless (4) irresponsible

Directions (Questions 7-9): In each of these questions, choose the word which can be substituted for the given sentence or words.

7. A place where large quantities of grains are stored.
(1) Hangar (2) Shop (3) Galley (4) Granary
8. The study of human behaviour.
(1) Psychology (2) Psychiatry (3) Sociology (4) Physiology
9. A funny imitation of a poem.
(1) Parody (2) Caricature (3) Sonnet (4) Counterfeit

Directions (Questions 10-12): A word has been written in four different ways. Of these, only one is correctly spelt. Identify the correct spelling of the word.

10. (1) Hipoppotumus (2) Hippopotamus (3) Hipopotamus (4) Hippopottamus
11. (1) Farenheit (2) Fahrenite (3) Farenhite (4) Fahrenheit
12. (1) Gaurantee (2) Guarantee (3) Garuntee (4) Guaruntee

Directions (Questions 13-14): Choose the option which best expresses the meaning of the underlined idiom/phrase in the sentence.

13. The entire discussion revolved around the moot point.
(1) an important point (2) a non-controversial issue
(3) a controversial issue (4) an unrelated issue
14. The bare bones of the conversation had been that he hated my guts.
(1) the naked truth (2) just bones
(3) the main point (4) the detailed analysis

Directions (Questions 15-17): A sentence has been broken into four parts. One of the parts has a grammatical error. Identify the same.

15. (1) To make the company commercially viable
(2) their is an urgent need to prune the staff strength
(3) and borrow money from the financial institutions
(4) recommended by the consultant.
16. (1) Some molecules contain two or more atoms of the same kind
(2) a molecule of water, for example,
(3) is make up two atoms of the hydrogen
(4) and one of oxygen.
17. (1) Both teams played well,
(2) but India's performance
(3) was best when compared
(4) with the West Indies.

Directions (Questions 18-20): *In each of these questions, choose the best option of the changed voice.*

18. It is time to ring the bell.
- (1) It is time the bell rings.
 - (2) It is being time to ring the bell.
 - (3) It is time for the bell to ring.
 - (4) It is time for the bell to be rung.
19. You must look into this matter.
- (1) This matter has been looked into by you.
 - (2) This matter may be looked into by you.
 - (3) This matter should be looked into by you.
 - (4) This matter into looked by you.
20. Darjeeling grows tea.
- (1) Tea grows in Darjeeling.
 - (2) Tea is grown in Darjeeling.
 - (3) Let the tea be grown in Darjeeling.
 - (4) Tea is being grown in Darjeeling.

Directions (Questions 21-40): *Study the passages below and answer the questions that follow each passage.*

Passage I

Although he was born in a little village near the coast and had gone to school in the nearest sea-side town, Ram Mehar, was not a lover of the sea; even when walking along the sands, he was always afraid of being cut off by the tide. He was not a good swimmer, so perhaps this accounts for it. After working for some years in Calcutta, he was transferred to a coast resort and, of course, family outings were often made to the beach. One day his children pleaded to go out into the bay in a boat. The sun shone brightly. There was little wind and the water was calm. So Ram Mehar hired a boat and with his two children rowed out into the bay. Of course, they were tempted to go further than they had intended, past the protecting cliffs and out to the open sea. At first all went well, but when they decided to turn back they encountered difficulties. A strong breeze had sprung up and the currents here were rather treacherous. Ram Mehar rowed very hard, but it seemed they were making little progress. The children were waving to attract the attention of the people on the beach. Just then a motor-boat appeared from the direction of the bay. Their plight had been noticed, and the boat had come to their rescue. A line was soon attached and they were towed back round the cliff to the shore. Ram Mehar's dislike of the sea was not diminished by this experience.

21. What did the children plead to be allowed to do?
- (1) Climb the cliff to have a better view of the bay.
 - (2) Go to a coast resort.
 - (3) Go for a outing on the beach.
 - (4) Go out into the bay in a boat.

22. Ram Mehar was tempted to go farther away from the land than he had intended because
- (1) he enjoyed rowing in the bright sunshine.
 - (2) the sea was calm, there being little wind.
 - (3) his children wanted to go far out in the sea.
 - (4) he encountered no danger while rowing the boat.
23. What accounted for his dislike of the sea?
- (1) Not being a good swimmer, he feared that he might get drowned in the sea.
 - (2) The protruding cliffs made navigation dangerous.
 - (3) He was accustomed to comfortable city life.
 - (4) Many a tragedy had occurred in the past near the sea coast.
24. Ram Mehar was nervous of walking along the sands because
- (1) he had no love for the sea.
 - (2) there the sea was infested with deadly monsters.
 - (3) he feared that tide may cut him off from the land.
 - (4) the sea was too deep even near the coast.

Passage II

A close look at the facts relating to political interference in administration shows that it is not a one-way process. There is often a nexus between power-hungry and corrupt politicians and civil servants with convenient principles. Many civil servants are only too anxious to oblige the politicians, and then cash the obligation when they need some special favour. So the attitude of self-righteousness adopted by the civil service, is sometimes only a way of covering their own flaws by blaming others. Every now and then some retired civil servant comes out with his memoirs, painting a glorious picture of the heights of administrative efficiency reached during his reign. There is often the suggestion that had there not been so much political interference, things would have been even more fantastic. It is not unusual for the self-styled hero to blame not only interfering politicians but also fellow civil servants who were idiots or crooks, for his failures. This attitude of smug self-satisfaction is unfortunately, developed during the years of service. Self-preservation rather than service is encouraged by our whole system of rules and procedures. The remedy has to be drastic and quickly effected. The over-protection now granted to civil servants must end. Today to remove an erring civil servant is just not possible. And the only thing that the highest authority in the Government, both in the State and at the Centre, can do is to transfer an official from one job to another. The rules for taking disciplinary action are so complicated that, in the end, the defaulting civil servant gets away, and gets his full emoluments even for the period of the disciplinary proceedings, thus making it a paid holiday for him. The result is that the administration has become rule-oriented and not result-oriented. Action is possible against the official who takes some interest in his work, but no action is ever taken against one who does not deliver the goods. If the country is to adopt a result-oriented approach, it is necessary to link job performance with job retention.

25. The facts relating to the problem of political interference indicate that
- (1) honest bureaucrats are always being troubled by politicians.
 - (2) politicians are often misled and trapped by civil servants.
 - (3) politicians and civil servants co-operate to gain mutual advantages.
 - (4) politicians and civil servants use interference as an excuse for victimising, common man.
26. The attitude of self-righteousness adopted by the civil service according to the writer
- (1) is not welcomed and supported by politician.
 - (2) is dishonest and conceals the facts.
 - (3) is very difficult to maintain because of opposition.
 - (4) does not really help the public get fair treatment.
27. Civil servants, who pen their memoirs after retiring
- (1) claim that they would have achieved outstanding success if politicians had not interfered.
 - (2) credit their peers/colleagues for their success.
 - (3) complain that the credit for their achievement goes to dishonest politicians.
 - (4) prove that people of inferior quality in the civil service bring about interference.
28. The existing system of administration seems to encourage civil servants
- (1) to become self-styled heroes and boss over others.
 - (2) to present a glorious picture of the administration.
 - (3) become self-centred and concerned mainly about their own gain.
 - (4) to become self-righteous and fight back against corrupt politicians.
29. The problem with the present set-up needing urgent action is
- (1) a lack of accountability on the part of civil servants.
 - (2) a lack of control over the power of politicians.
 - (3) neglected ideals of self-righteousness.
 - (4) complicated rules and procedures that greatly hampers action against the inefficient.
30. The main principle of the remedy proposed by the writer is that
- (1) the politicians should be made accountable for all their decisions.
 - (2) high level of protection enjoyed by civil servants should be reduced.
 - (3) the common man's right to efficient and fair administration must be protected.
 - (4) rules should be simplified, so that there is less delay.

Passage III

Management education in India has an intense magnetic effect on students and parents alike. The placement figures often tend to drive the community to flock towards acquiring a post-graduate degree in management in search of a bright future. As compared to the other professional courses in engineering, medicine, etc. the role of management education has moved beyond transfer of academic knowledge for professional excellence to creating and transforming personality of students demonstrating confidence with character. The expectation from management graduates extends beyond concepts and includes skill-sets which are contextual and application oriented. A two-year exposure is expected to convert a studious student into a confident communicator, knowledgeable manager and ethical citizen. Companies too are focusing on skill-sets such as communication, team management and general awareness, behavioural compatibility, domain knowledge, emotional quotient and intelligence quotient. The programmes offered by B-schools, therefore, must project the same by enabling an interactive system of pedagogy, opportunity for expression, varying evaluation from a subjective and descriptive approach to an application oriented assessment system and provide opportunity for enhancing written and spoken communication skill. This would entail a change in approach to teaching from a teacher driven top-down approach to a student driven bottoms-up approach and adoption of Socratic methods of discussion. Concern for community and commitment to society needs to be instilled; hence socially relevant programmes need to be part of the curriculum. For management schools, it is not just about admissions, teaching and placement, it is also about creating lifelong alliances with students and a bonding that becomes irrevocable.

31. What is the most important aspect sought to be conveyed by the author in this passage?
- (1) Students who undergo management courses get good placements.
 - (2) Management is better than medicine or engineering.
 - (3) Parents want their children to study management.
 - (4) Programmes offered by B-schools must enable students fulfil the expectations of the environment.
32. What, according to the author, is the suggested approach B-schools need to adopt?
- (1) Character building
 - (2) Student centric
 - (3) Application oriented
 - (4) All these
33. Which of the following statements is NOT true as per the passage?
- (1) Academic knowledge of management subjects alone is adequate to do well.
 - (2) Companies are looking towards employing individuals with an all-round capability and wholesome personality.
 - (3) Knowledgeable students who express their views clearly and display pragmatism are likely to be more successful.
 - (4) None of these
34. What is the paradigm shift B-schools need to follow as per the author?
- (1) Admission of students and trying for their placements subsequently is sufficient.
 - (2) Establishing and nurturing a long standing meaningful and beneficial association between the student and the institution is critical.
 - (3) Providing the required infrastructure and facilities necessary for students to study is their only responsibility.
 - (4) Inviting appropriate guest faculty to interact with students.

35. The two-year curriculum in B-schools should provide students with
- (1) Domain knowledge and skill sets required to enable correct decision making.
 - (2) Oral and written communication skills to convey their views confidently and to contribute to team goals.
 - (3) Adequate exposure and inputs to undertake their social responsibilities ethically and professionally.
 - (4) All these

Passage IV

Global shipbreaking industry is expected to see about 20% reduction in business from its last year performance. The Indian story is no different. According to sources in shipbreaking industry based out of Alang in Gujarat, though India could hold on to its No.1 position last year, it may find it difficult to do so this year given the ground realities. "The industry is doing badly now due to low local demand as steel production has slowed down. More importantly, depreciation of the rupee against the dollar is also impacting the industry very badly", pointed out a leading player from Alang. "It is too early to talk about how the industry would perform in 2014. It would all depend on what kind of Government is going to come to power and what their policies are," he added. Meanwhile an environmental watchdog Robin des Bois (Robin Hood) said that the world market for ship demolition remains strong with India, Bangladesh and Pakistan together accounting for more than two-thirds of business. In 2013, 1,119 ships went to the world's breaker's yards, a decline of 16 per cent over 2012 which was an "exceptional year" said the French monitoring group. The figures confirm that the ship demolition sector is in good health. It is the second highest tally since 2006, when the group began compiling annual reports in an effort to boost transparency in a sector with a contested environmental record. In terms of number of ships demolished, the three South Asian countries accounted for 50 per cent of ships torn down in 2013. India, being the world leader, tore 343 ships, or about 26 per cent of total ships demolished. Bangladesh and Pakistan stood third and fifth in the list with 210 and 104 ships or 16 and eight per cent respectively. In terms of tonnage, the three South Asian countries accounted for 71 per cent of the world's scrapped ships. India came in at the top with 2.8 million tonnes or 31 per cent of the total metal recycled globally.

36. In which of the following years were the largest number of ships broken down?
- (1) 2012 (2) 2013 (3) 2006 (4) None of these
37. Which of the following statements is NOT true as per the passage?
- (1) India was the world leader in shipbreaking in 2013.
 - (2) India, Bangladesh and Pakistan accounted for 50% of the ships scrapped in 2013 in terms of tonnage.
 - (3) Robin des Bois (Robin Hood) is an environmental watchdog from France.
 - (4) Indian shipbreakers are not confident of holding on to their leading position in 2014.
38. The performance of the Indian shipbreaking industry in 2014 will depend upon
- (1) Election results and policies of the new Government elected.
 - (2) Depreciation/appreciation of the rupee.
 - (3) Production of steel in India.
 - (4) All these

39. In the passage, according to the author,
 (1) the watchdog started compiling annual records of ships broken since 2006 to provide information in the public domain.
 (2) shipbreaking has environmental connotations.
 (3) Robin des Bois is pessimistic about the shipbreaking sector doing well in 2014.
 (4) Both (1) & (2)
40. The contribution of Pakistan, India and Bangladesh in terms of number of ships demolished is
 (1) 26, 16 and 8 per cent respectively (2) 16, 8 and 26 per cent respectively
 (3) 8, 26 and 16 per cent respectively (4) None of these
41. On dividing a number by a 5, we get 3 as remainder. What will be the remainder when the square of this number is divided by 5?
 (1) 0 (2) 1 (3) 2 (4) 4
42. The difference of the squares of two consecutive even integers is divisible by which of the following integers?
 (1) 3 (2) 4 (3) 6 (4) 7
43. The smallest number which when diminished by 7, is divisible by 12, 16, 18, 21 and 28 is
 (1) 1008 (2) 1015 (3) 1022 (4) 1032
44. The H.C.F. of two numbers is 12 and their difference is 12. The numbers are
 (1) 66, 78 (2) 70, 82 (3) 94, 106 (4) 84, 96
45. Which of the following fractions is less than $\frac{7}{8}$ and greater than $\frac{1}{3}$?
 (1) $\frac{1}{4}$ (2) $\frac{23}{24}$ (3) $\frac{11}{12}$ (4) $\frac{17}{24}$
46. The expression $(11.98 \times 11.98 + 11.98 \times x + 0.02 \times 0.02)$ will be a perfect square for 'x' equal to
 (1) 0.02 (2) 0.2 (3) 0.04 (4) 0.4
47. Simply: $\frac{(36.54)^2 - (3.46)^2}{40}$
 (1) 3.308 (2) 0.3308 (3) 33.08 (4) 330.8
48. A tin of oil was four-fifth full. When 6 bottles of oil were taken out and four bottles of oil were poured into it, it was three-fourth full. How many bottles of oil can the tin contain?
 (1) 40 (2) 45 (3) 41 (4) 42
49. Two-fifth of one-fourth of three-seventh of a number is 15. What is half of that number?
 (1) 115 (2) 175 (3) 150 (4) 135

50. Find the smallest number by which 5808 should be multiplied so that the product becomes a perfect square.
 (1) 2 (2) 3 (3) 7 (4) 11
51. The average score of a cricketer for ten matches is 38.9 runs. If the average for the first six matches is 42, then find the average for the last four matches.
 (1) 33.25 (2) 33.50 (3) 34.25 (4) 35.75
52. A number is doubled and 9 is added. If the resultant is trebled, it becomes 75. What is that number?
 (1) 3.5 (2) 6 (3) 8 (4) None of these
53. If one-third of one-fourth of a number is 15, then three-tenth of that number is
 (1) 35 (2) 36 (3) 45 (4) 54
54. The ratio of the present ages of two brothers is 1 : 2 and 5 years back, the ratio was 1 : 3. What will be the ratio of their ages after 5 years?
 (1) 1 : 4 (2) 2 : 3 (3) 3 : 5 (4) 5 : 6
55. If $\sqrt{2^n} = 64$, then the value of n is :
 (1) 2 (2) 4 (3) 6 (4) 12
56. Paulson spends 75% of his income. His income is increased by 20% and he increased his expenditure by 10%. Find the percentage increase in his savings.
 (1) 45% (2) 50% (3) 55% (4) 60%
57. A vendor bought bananas at 6 for ₹ 10 and sold them at 4 for ₹ 6. Find his gain or loss percent.
 (1) 11% (2) 12% (3) 10% (4) 9%
58. The list price of an article at a showroom is ₹ 2000 and it is being sold at successive discounts of 20% and 10%. Its net selling price will be
 (1) ₹ 1400 (2) ₹ 1440 (3) ₹ 1520 (4) ₹ 1700
59. If 15% of x = 20% of y, then x : y is
 (1) 3 : 4 (2) 4 : 3 (3) 17 : 16 (4) 16 : 17
60. The ratio of the incomes of A and B is 5 : 4 and the ratio of their expenditures is 3 : 2. If at the end of the year, each saves ₹ 1600, then the income of A is :
 (1) ₹ 3400 (2) ₹ 3600 (3) ₹ 4400 (4) ₹ 4000
61. A, B and C enter into a partnership. A invests 3 times as much as B invests and B invests two-third of what C invests. At the end of the year, the profit earned is ₹ 6600. What is the share of B?
 (1) ₹ 1100 (2) ₹ 1300 (3) ₹ 1200 (4) ₹ 1400

62. 45 men can complete a work in 16 days. Six days after they started working, 30 more men joined them. How many days will they now take to complete the remaining work?
 (1) 16 days (2) 6 days (3) 12 days (4) 10 days
63. A cistern can be filled by a tap in 4 hours while it can be emptied by another tap in 9 hours. If both the taps are opened simultaneously then after how much time will the cistern get filled?
 (1) 4.5 hrs (2) 5.0 hrs (3) 6.5 hrs (4) 7.2 hrs
64. Find the compound interest on ₹ 15,625 for 9 months at 16% per annum compounded quarterly.
 (1) ₹ 1851 (2) ₹ 1941 (3) ₹ 1951 (4) ₹ 1961
65. A man takes 3 hours 45 minutes to row a boat 15 km downstream of a river and 2 hours 30 minutes to cover a distance of 5 km upstream. Find the speed of the river current in km/hr.
 (1) 1.0 km/hr (2) 1.5 km/hr (3) 1.2 km/hr (4) 1.3 km/hr
66. Tanya's grandfather was 8 times older to her 16 years ago. He would be 3 times of her age 8 years from now. Eight years ago, what was the ratio of Tanya's age to that of her grandfather?
 (1) 17 : 41 (2) 1 : 5 (3) 3 : 8 (4) 11 : 53
67. Asha invested ₹ 76,000 in a business. After few months, Bhim joined her with ₹ 57,000. At the end of the year, the total profit was divided between them in the ratio 2:1. After how many months did Bhim join?
 (1) 3 months (2) 4 months (3) 5 months (4) 6 months
68. 2 men and 7 boys can do a piece of work in 14 days; 3 men and 8 boys can do the same in 11 days. Then, 8 men and 6 boys can do three times the amount of this work in
 (1) 18 days. (2) 21 days. (3) 24 days. (4) 30 days.
69. Pipe A can fill a tank in 5 hours, pipe B in 10 hours and pipe C in 30 hours. If all the pipes are open, in how many hours will the tank be filled?
 (1) 2 hrs (2) 2.5 hrs (3) 3 hrs (4) 3.5 hrs
70. A man in a train notices that he can count 21 telephone posts in one minute. If they are known to be 50 metres apart, then at what speed is the train travelling?
 (1) 55 km/hr (2) 57 km/hr (3) 60 km/hr (4) 63 km/hr
71. How many seconds will a 500 metre long train take to cross a man walking with a speed of 3 km/hr in the direction of the moving train if the speed of the train is 63 km/hr?
 (1) 25 sec (2) 30 sec (3) 40 sec (4) 45 sec
72. A man rows downstream 32 km and 14 km upstream. If he takes 6 hours to cover each distance, then the velocity of the current is
 (1) 0.5 kmph (2) 1.0 kmph (3) 1.5 kmph (4) 2.0 kmph

73. In what ratio must a grocer mix two varieties of pulses costing ₹ 15 and ₹ 20 per kg respectively so as to get a mixture worth ₹ 16.50 per kg?
 (1) 3 : 7 (2) 5 : 7 (3) 7 : 5 (4) 7 : 3
74. A man saves ₹ 200 at the end of each year and lends the money at 5% compound interest. How much will it become at the end of 3 years?
 (1) ₹ 565.26 (2) ₹ 635.35 (3) ₹ 662.02 (4) ₹ 666.58
75. A man divides ₹ 8600 among 5 sons, 4 daughters and 2 nephews. If each daughter receives four times as much as each nephew, and each son receives five times as much as each nephew, how much does each daughter receive?
 (1) ₹ 700 (2) ₹ 800 (3) ₹ 750 (4) ₹ 650
76. A number was divided successfully in order by 4, 5 and 6. The remainders were respectively 2, 3 and 4. The number is
 (1) 214 (2) 476 (3) 954 (4) 1908
77. A number n is said to be perfect if the sum of all its divisors (excluding n itself) is equal to n . Which of the following is the perfect number?
 (1) 6 (2) 9 (3) 15 (4) 21
78. The traffic lights at three different road crossings change after every 48 sec., 72 sec. and 108 sec. respectively. If they all change simultaneously at 8:20:00 hours, then at what time will they again change simultaneously?
 (1) 9:10:03 hours (2) 8:45:10 hours (3) 8:27:12 hours (4) 8:56:08 hours
79. How many digits will be there to the right of the decimal point in the product of 95.75 and 0.02554?
 (1) 5 (2) 6 (3) 7 (4) None of these
80. An employer pays ₹ 20 for each day a worker works, and forfeits ₹ 3 for each day a worker is idle. At the end of 60 days, a worker gets ₹ 280. For how many days did the worker remain idle?
 (1) 26 days (2) 30 days (3) 34 days (4) 40 days

Directions (Questions 81-85): Each of these questions has an **Assertion (A)** and a **Reason (R)**. Mark answer as

- (1) if both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (2) if both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (3) if (A) is true but (R) is false.
 (4) if (A) is false but (R) is true.

81. **Assertion (A)** Noise pollution is an unwanted accumulation of noise in the atmosphere.
Reason (R) It interferes with communication.

82. **Assertion (A)** Forest cutting is undesirable from the point of view of soil erosion.
Reason (R) Cutting of forests reduces the interception of rain water.
83. **Assertion (A)** The percentage share of tea exports from India has been declining considerably.
Reason (R) There has been a substantial increase in the consumption of other beverages in the importing countries.
84. **Assertion (A)** An important policy instrument of economic liberalization is reduction in import duties on capital goods.
Reason (R) Reduction in import duties would help the local entrepreneurs to improve technology to face the global markets.
85. **Assertion (A)** The word 'minority' is not defined in the Constitution of India.
Reason (R) The Minorities Commission is not a constitutional body.

Directions (Questions 86-90): The question given below has a statement followed by two conclusions I and II. Consider the statement and the following conclusions. Decide which of the conclusions follows from the statement. Mark answer as

- (1) if conclusion I follows
- (2) if conclusion II follows
- (3) if neither conclusion I follows nor II follows
- (4) if both conclusions I and II follow

86. **Statement :** Any student who does not behave properly in the school, brings a bad name to himself and also the school.

Conclusions:

- I Such a misbehaving student should be removed from the school.
- II The school-going students are of a tender age and are very sensitive and any strict action against them will not improve their behaviour.

87. **Statement :** The Finance Minister, while allocating budgetary funds, has questioned the utility of the space research programme and suggested its replacement by other areas of felt national needs.

Conclusions:

- I Exploring the space does not contribute to national needs at present.
- II Space research should be oriented to national needs.

88. **Statement :** Wind is an inexhaustible source of energy and an aerogenerator can convert it into electricity. Wind has the potential for producing an alternative source of energy.

Conclusions:

- I Energy by wind is cheaper and an emerging field.
- II It is an eco-friendly source of generating electrical power.

89. **Statement** : The old order change the yielding place to new.
Conclusions:
 I Change is the law of nature. Everything is constant except change.
 II Resistance to change is natural and expected.
90. **Statement** : Our investment in securities is subject to market risk. It is therefore, advisable to consult our investment advisor/agent before making an investment.
Conclusions:
 I One should not invest in securities.
 II The investment advisor calculates.

Directions (Questions 91-93): Study the information below to answer these questions.

There are six students J, K, L, M, N and O. J and K belong to Priya Palace and the rest belong to Nisha Palace. M and O are tall while other students are short. J, L and M are identified by wearing jeans while others are wearing caps.

91. Which two students are not wearing jeans and are short?
 (1) L and N (2) K and N (3) J and N (4) K and O
92. Which short student of Nisha Palace is wearing a cap too?
 (1) O (2) L (3) M (4) N
93. Which tall student of Nisha Palace is wearing jeans?
 (1) O (2) N (3) M (4) L

Directions (Questions 94-98): Read the following information carefully to answer these questions.

- i. There is a group of five persons A, B, C, D and E.
- ii. One of them is a horticulturist, one is a physicist, one is a journalist, one is an industrialist and one is an advocate.
- iii. Three of them i.e., A, C and advocate prefer Tea to Coffee and two of them i.e., B and journalist prefer Coffee to Tea.
- iv. The industrialist, D and A are friends to one another but two of them prefer Coffee to Tea.
- v. The horticulturist is C's brother.

94. Who is a horticulturist?
 (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D
95. Who is an industrialist?
 (1) A (2) B (3) D (4) E

96. Which one of the following groups includes a person who likes tea but is not an advocate?
 (1) ACE (2) DE (3) BCE (4) None of these
97. Who is a physicist?
 (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D
98. Which one of the following statements is superfluous?
 (1) ii (2) iii (3) iv (4) None of these

Directions (Questions 99-101): Read the following information carefully to answer these questions.

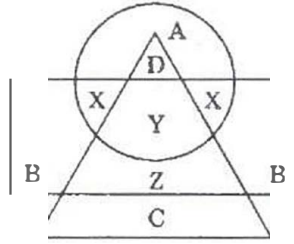
Five persons are sitting in a row. One of the two persons at the extreme ends is intelligent and the other one is fair. A fat person is sitting on the right of a weak person. A tall person is on the left of the fair person and the weak person is sitting between intelligent and the fat persons.

99. The tall person is at which place, counting from right?
 (1) First (2) Second (3) Third (4) Fourth
100. Which of the following describes the person on the left of the weak person?
 (1) Intelligent (2) Fat (3) Fair (4) Tall
101. If the fair person and the fat person exchange their positions, and so also do the tall and the weak persons, then who will be sitting on the left of the weak person?
 (1) Tall (2) Fat (3) Fair (4) Intelligent

Directions (Questions 102-104): Each of the following questions consists of pair of words bearing a relationship among them. From amongst the given alternatives, pick up the pair that best illustrates a similar relationship.

102. MONEY : TRANSACTION
 (1) Life : Death (2) Water : Drink
 (3) Ideas : Exchange (4) Language : Conversation
103. JEW : SYNAGOGUE
 (1) Parsis : Temple (2) Jains : Fire Temple
 (3) Buddhists : Pagoda (4) Hindus : Vedas
104. SPIDER : WEB
 (1) Ink : Pen (2) Cock : Hen
 (3) Teacher : Student (4) Poet : Poetry

Directions (Questions 105-108): In the following diagram, the circle represents College Professors, the triangle stands for Surgical Specialists, and Medical Specialists are represented by the rectangle.



105. College Professors who are also Surgical Specialists are represented by
 (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D
106. Surgical Specialists who are also Medical Specialists but not Professors are represented by
 (1) B (2) C (3) X (4) Z
107. What does C represents?
 (1) Medical Specialists. (2) College Professors.
 (3) Surgical Specialists. (4) Medical and Surgical Specialists.
108. What does B represents?
 (1) Professors who are neither Medical nor Surgical Specialists.
 (2) Professors who are not Surgical Specialists.
 (3) Medical Specialists who are neither Professors nor Surgical Specialists.
 (4) Professors who are not Medical Specialists

Directions (Questions 109-111): In each of these questions, four numbers are given. Out of these, three are alike in a certain way and one is different. Choose the one which is different from the rest three.

109. (1) 15 (2) 21 (3) 24 (4) 28
110. (1) 51 (2) 144 (3) 64 (4) 121
111. (1) 244 (2) 324 (3) 136 (4) 352

Directions (Questions 112-115): Find the odd one out

112. 8, 13, 21, 32, 47, 63, 83

- (1) 13 (2) 21 (3) 32 (4) 47

113. 8, 14, 26, 48, 98, 194, 386

- (1) 14 (2) 48 (3) 98 (4) 194

114. GLQ, OTY, AFL, DIN, CHM, EJO

- (1) OTY (2) AFL (3) DIN (4) EJO

115. BFD, MQO, RVT, EJG, PTR, CGE

- (1) RVT (2) PTR (3) EJG (4) CGE

Directions (Questions 116-119): Complete the series by replacing the missing term '?'.

116. ABD, DGK, HMS, MTB, SBL, '?'

- (1) ZKU (2) ZAB (3) XKW (4) ZKW

117. 13, 35, 57, 79, 911, '?'

- (1) 1110 (2) 1112 (3) 1113 (4) 1315

118. 13, 32, 24, 43, 35, '?', 46, 65, 57, 76

- (1) 45 (2) 52 (3) 54 (4) 55

119. 2, 1, 2, 4, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8, 10, 11, '?'

- (1) 9 (2) 10 (3) 11 (4) 12

120. Pointing to a man on the stage, Rita said, "He is the brother of the daughter of the wife of my husband."
How is the man on the stage related to Rita?

- (1) Son (2) Husband (3) Cousin (4) Nephew

Directions (Questions 121-141): *In each of these questions, a statement of legal principle is followed by a factual situation. Apply the principle to the facts and select the most appropriate answer among the four alternatives given.*

121. **PRINCIPLE:** A consumer is a person who buys any goods or services for a consideration and uses the goods for non-commercial purposes. Exclusive use of the goods for the purposes of earning his livelihood, by means of self-employment is not considered as commercial use. A consumer can approach a consumer forum if there is a deficiency in goods or service.

FACTUAL SITUATION: 'A', a taxi driver received a car music system for free, from an electronics company through a draw of lots and installed the same in his taxi. Sometime later, the music system stopped working. 'A' approached the electronics company for a replacement but the company kept delaying. Can 'A' sue the company in a consumer forum?

- (1) Yes, 'A' is not using the music system for any commercial purpose. He is just plying a taxi for earning his livelihood.
- (2) Yes 'A' can sue as there is a deficiency in goods since the music system became non-functional.
- (3) No, 'A' is using his taxi for ferrying passengers which is a commercial purpose. Hence he is not a consumer.
- (4) No, 'A' is not a consumer since he has not paid any consideration for the music system.

122. **PRINCIPLE:** A person, who lawfully brings on his land something which though harmless, but will do mischief if it escape, must keep it at his peril, and if he does not, he is answerable for all the damage.

FACTUAL SITUATION: 'A' was the owner of a mill. In order to supply it with water he constructed a reservoir upon nearby land by employing engineers and contractors. 'B' was the owner of coal mines, under lands, close to but not adjoining the premises on which the reservoir was constructed. The contractors, while excavating for the bed of the reservoir, came upon abandoned shafts and filled them with soil not suspecting that that they were abandoned mine shafts. The reservoir was completed and partly filled. Within days the bed of the reservoir gave way and burst, leading to flow of water through the channels connected with B's mine. Is 'A' liable to pay damages for loss caused to 'B'?

- (1) 'A' is not liable because there was no negligence on his part. He was not aware that the reservoir bed was connected to B's mines.
- (2) 'A' is liable to pay damages to 'B' because he brought the water on his property which would have caused mischief if it escaped and it did escape.
- (3) 'A' is not liable because 'B' never informed him the existence of B's mines.
- (4) 'A' is liable because he hired the services of unqualified engineers.

123. **PRINCIPLE:** Cheating is defined as deceiving any person to deliver any property and it includes the dishonest concealment of facts. Cheating by personation means a person cheating another by pretending to be some other person, or by knowingly substituting one person for another, or representing that he or any other person is a person other than him or such other person really is.

FACTUAL SITUATION: 'A', while leaving a restaurant mistakenly picked up the umbrella of 'B' instead of his own. The next day he decided to return to the restaurant with the umbrella, hoping to find the real owner. 'C', who had never seen 'B' in person and had only communicated with 'B' through letters was on his way to the restaurant to meet 'B'. Since 'B' and 'C' had never met, it was agreed between them to identify each other at the pre-appointed spot, the restaurant door, by the clothing of 'C' and umbrella of 'B' which they had described to each other in detail. 'C' saw 'A' at the door of the restaurant and identified the umbrella. Thinking 'A' to be 'B', 'C' delivered a parcel labeled Mr. B to 'A'. 'A' received the same without protest and promptly returned home without looking for 'B'. Is 'A' guilty of cheating by personation?

- (1) No, 'A' is not guilty because in his intoxicated state, the umbrella appeared a spear to him and he exercised his right of private defence.
- (2) No, 'A' is not guilty because 'B' could have attacked 'A' with his umbrella.
- (3) No, 'A' is not guilty because he was intoxicated on the suggestions of his friends and was incapable of knowing that he was savagely attacking a man who was carrying only an umbrella.
- (4) Yes, 'A' is guilty because he got intoxicated voluntarily and under the effect of this voluntary intoxication, he attacked and caused grievous injuries to 'B' who posed no threat to him in fact.

127. **PRINCIPLE:** When one person signifies to another his willingness to do or abstain from doing anything, with a view to obtaining the assent of that person to such an act or abstinence, he is said to have made a proposal.

FACTUAL SITUATION: "Rama telegraphed to Sunder, writing: "Will you sell me your BMW Car? Telegram the lowest cash price." Sunder also replied by telegram: "Lowest price for Car is ₹ 20 lakh." Rama immediately sent his consent through telegram stating: "I agree to buy the Car for ₹ 20 lakh asked by you." Sunder refused to sell the car.

- (1) He cannot refuse to sell the Car because the contract has already been made.
- (2) He can refuse to sell the Car because it was only invitation to offer and not the real offer.
- (3) It was not a valid offer because willingness to enter into a contract was absent.
- (4) None of these

128. **PRINCIPLE:** A person is said to be of sound mind for the purpose of making a contract if, at the time when he makes it, he is capable of understanding it and of forming a rational judgment as to its effect upon his interests.

FACTUAL SITUATION: Mr. X who is usually of sound state of mind, but occasionally of unsound state of mind, enters into a contract with Mr. Y when he was of unsound state of mind. Mr. Y having come to know about this fact afterwards, wants to file a suit against Mr. X.

- (1) Mr. X cannot enter into contract because he is of unsound state of mind when he entered into contract.
- (2) Mr. X can enter into contract but the burden is on the other party to prove that he was of unsound state of mind at the time of contract.
- (3) Mr. X can enter into contract but the burden is on Mr. X to prove that he was of sound state of mind at the time of contract.
- (4) None of these

129. **PRINCIPLE:** Ignorance of Fact is excused but ignorance of law is no excuse.

FACTUAL SITUATION: X was a passenger from Zurich to Manila in a Swiss Plane. When the plane landed at the Airport of Bombay on 28 Nov. 1962 it was found on searching that X carried 34 kg of Gold Bars on his person and that he had not declared it in the 'Manifest for Transit'. On 26th Nov. 1962 the Government of India had issued a notification modifying its earlier exemption, making it mandatory now that the gold must be declared in the "Manifest" of the aircraft.

- (1) X cannot be prosecuted because he had actually no knowledge about the new notification issued two days ago.
- (2) X cannot be prosecuted because ignorance of fact is excusable.
- (3) X can be prosecuted because ignorance of law is not excusable.
- (4) X's liability would depend on the discretion of the court.

130. **PRINCIPLE:** A master is liable for the acts committed by his servant in the course of employment.
FACTUAL SITUATION: Mahesh was a driver working in a company Loreto and Co. One day, the Manager asked him to drop a customer at the airport and get back at the earliest. On his way back from the airport, he happened to see his fiancée Rita waiting for a bus to go home. He offered to drop her at home, which happened to be close to his office. She got into the car and soon thereafter; the car somersaulted due to the negligence of Mahesh. Rita was thrown out of the car and suffered multiple injuries. She seeks compensation from Loreto and Co.
- (1) Loreto and Co., shall be liable, because Mahesh was in the course of employment at the time of accident.
 - (2) Loreto and Co., shall not be liable, because Mahesh was not in the course of employment when he took Rita inside the car.
 - (3) Rita got into the car at her own risk, and therefore, she cannot sue anybody.
 - (4) None of these
131. **PRINCIPLE:** "*Volenti non fit injuria*", a well-established legal principle, means that a person has no legal remedy for the injury caused by an act which he has consented.
FACTUAL SITUATION: An old lady was walking in a narrow one-way lane in the opposite direction. It was night time and there was no street lighting. A car moving in right direction but without headlights knocked her down since the driver could not see her. She filed a suit against the driver.
- (1) She would lose, because she violated the traffic rules in the first instance.
 - (2) She would lose, because she voluntarily exposed herself to risks.
 - (3) The driver would lose, because he drove without proper headlights.
 - (4) None of these
132. **PRINCIPLE :**
- I. Negligence is the omission to do something, which a reasonable man would do, breach of which, if it causes damage, makes one liable to the person who suffered loss.
 - II. One owes a duty of care to another if a responsible man can foresee that he will be affected by the breach of duty.
 - III. One is not liable if injured party volunteers to take the risk.
- FACTUAL SITUATION:** A cricket match is being held in a stadium. X, being unable to afford the ticket price, is viewing the cricket match sitting atop a branch of a nearby tree. When a batsman hits a ball over the boundary, the ball in turn hits A and he sustains injury on his spinal cord due to fall from the tree.
- (1) The organizers and stadium owners are liable to compensate.
 - (2) The cricketer who hits the ball is liable along with the organizers, but the stadium owner is not responsible.
 - (3) Nobody is responsible.
 - (4) The stadium owner is exclusively responsible.
133. **PRINCIPLE:** A person has no remedy against an injury caused by an act to which he has consented.
FACTUAL SITUATION : Raj was in a hurry to get to the airport to catch the plane and he hired a taxi run by Capital Taxi Company, well known in that locality. Raj asked the driver to drive fast. In the city zone, there was a speed limit of 60 km per hour and the driver, rather reluctantly, drove quite fast at times 90km per hour to reach the airport in time. As a result, the driver lost control and hit an obstacle and Raj was badly injured. Raj filed a suit against the Taxi Company.

- (1) The Taxi Company would not be liable since Raj asked the driver to drive fast.
- (2) The Taxi Company would be liable, because the driver ought not to have exceeded the speed limit.
- (3) The Taxi Company would be liable, because “driving fast” should only mean driving within the speed limits prescribed by law.
- (4) None of these

134. **PRINCIPLE:** (i) All executive powers shall be exercised by the President only on the advice of the Council of Ministers

(ii) President can pardon any sentence including death.

FACTUAL SITUATION: A is charged with murder under Section 302 of Indian Penal code and he was sentenced to Death by the trial court which is later confirmed by the High Court. His appeal was dismissed by the Supreme Court. He filed a mercy petition before the President to pardon his death sentence. President sent the petition to the Government. Government suggested dismissing the Mercy petition. President allowed the petition and granted pardon.

- (1) President can grant pardon since it is an exclusive power of President
- (2) President cannot grant pardon since he cannot act against the advice of the Council of Ministers
- (3) President can grant pardon provided he should give valid reasons
- (4) None of these

135. **PRINCIPLE:** A person cannot complain against a harm to which he has voluntarily consented. Precautions can be taken only against reasonably foreseeable mishaps.

FACTUAL SITUATION : At an athletic meet, during a hammer throw, the hammer came apart and hit a middle distance runner who was sitting 10 meters outside the throwing area. The runner sustained severe injuries on the head and neck. The runner filed a suit for damages. The standard precautions were taken for throwing the seven kilogram hammer.

- i. Would be able to recover because the organizers had failed to keep the equipment in good condition.
- ii. Would not be able to recover because the injuries were caused in a freak accident
- iii. Would not be able to recover because she had agreed to participate in the sports meet with all the attendant risks
- iv. Would not be able to recover because the accident was not reasonably foreseeable.

Which of the above best conform to the legal position ?

- (1)
- (2) ii and iii
- (3) iii
- (4) ii, iii and iv

136. **PRINCIPLE:** No legal remedy exists for an injury caused by an act, for which one has consented.

FACTUAL SITUATION: Vijay, a cricket enthusiast purchases a ticket to watch the one day International Cricket Match between India and Australia, organized by the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI). As he was absorbed in watching the exploits of Sachin Tendulkar, a ball struck for a six by the latter hits Vijay on his body and injures him. Vijay sues BCCI for reimbursement of the medical bill he paid for treatment of the injury.

- (1) Vijay should be compensated as he purchased the ticket to get entertainment and not to get injured.
- (2) Vijay would lose as he voluntarily exposed himself to the risk.
- (3) BCCI is liable as it did not ensure that the spectators were protected from the risks of such injuries.
- (4) None of these

137. **PRINCIPLE:** A master shall be liable for the fraudulent acts committed by his servants in the course of employment.

FACTUAL SITUATION: Sharda Devi opened a S.B. Account with Bank ABC, and a cousin of her by name Mohan Ram, who was a clerk in that Bank, helped her to complete the formalities. Subsequently she used to entrust whatever money she was getting to Mohan Ram along with her passbook and Mohan Ram used to return the passbook with relevant entries. One day Sharda Devi discovered that Mohan Ram, instead of crediting the money to her account, had misappropriated it and made the entries in the passbook without authorization. Sharda Devi seeks compensation from Bank ABC.

- (1) Bank ABC shall be liable because Mohan Ram was acting in the course of employment.
- (2) Bank ABC shall not be liable, because Mohan Ram was not acting in the course of employment.
- (3) Bank ABC was not liable, because Sharda Devi was negligent.
- (4) None of these

138. **PRINCIPLE:** A master shall be liable for the acts of his servants done in the course of employment.

FACTUAL SITUATION: HMT, a public sector undertaking, is operating a number of bus services for its employees in Bangalore. These buses are quite distinct in their appearance and carry the board “ for HMT employees only”. M, a villager from neighboring state, was waiting for a regular bus in one of the bus stops in Bangalore. A bus belonging to HMT happened to stop nearby and number of people got into the bus. M, without realizing that it was HMT bus, got into the bus and soon thereafter, the bus met with an accident due to driver’s negligence. M, along with several others, was injured in the accident. M seeks to file a suit against HMT claiming damages.

- (1) M will succeed, because he got into the bus without realizing that it was HMT bus.
- (2) M will not succeed, because it was for him to find out whether it was a public transport.
- (3) M will succeed, because the driver was anyhow duty-bound to drive carefully.
- (4) None of these

139. **PRINCIPLE :** Everybody is under a legal obligation to take reasonable care to avoid act or omission which he can foresee would injure his neighbor, the neighbor for this purpose is any person whom he should have in his mind as likely to be affected by his act.

FACTUAL SITUATION : Krishnan, while driving a car at a high speed in a crowded road, knocked down a cyclist. The cyclist died on the spot with a lot of blood spilling around, Lakshmi, a pregnant woman passing by, suffered from a nervous shock, leading to abortion. Lakshmi filed a suit against Krishnan claiming damages.

- (1) Krishna will be liable, because he owned a duty of reasonable care to everybody on the road including Lakshmi
- (2) Krishna will not be liable, because he could not have foreseen Lakshmi suffering from nervous shock as a result of his act
- (3) Krishna will be liable to Lakshmi because he failed to drive carefully
- (4) None of these

140. **PRINCIPLE** : Defamation means publication of a false and derogatory statement about another person without lawful justification

FACTUAL SITUATION : A writes a defamatory letter to B containing defamatory remarks in reference of B in Urdu language. A is aware that B does not understands Urdu. B goes to C who knows Urdu and the letter is read over by C to B. B sues A for defamation.

- (1) A is liable.
- (2) A is not liable because he addresses the letter to B and not C.
- (3) A is not liable as there is no publication of defamatory statement.
- (4) A is not liable as he was unaware that someone else will read out the letter to B.

141. **PRINCIPLE** : False imprisonment is the confinement of the person without just cause or excuse. There must be a total restraint of the person and the onus of proving reasonable cause is on the defendant.

FACTUAL SITUATION: A entered in B's park where there was an artificial lake for boating. A paid ₹ 100/- for entering the park and has to pay ₹ 100/- at the time of exit. A waited for 30 minutes but no boat was available. A came out, and denied to pay ₹ 100/- at the exit but B did not allow A to leave the park unless he paid ₹ 100/- at exit. A sued B for false imprisonment.

- (1) B is guilty of false imprisonment
- (2) B is not guilty of false imprisonment
- (3) A can lawfully refuse to pay ₹ 100/- at exit when no boat was available
- (4) B's services are deficient and A can sue B for false imprisonment

Directions (Questions 142-155): Each of these questions consists of two statements, one labeled as 'Assertion' (A) and other as 'Reason' (R). You are to examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer. Mark the answer as

- (1) if, both (A) and (R) are individually true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (2) if, both (A) and (R) are individually true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (3) if, (A) is true but (R) is false
- (4) if, (A) is false but (R) is true

142. **Assertion (A)** The principle of equality before law means that there should be equality of treatment under equal circumstances

Reason (R) All persons are not equal by nature, attainment or circumstances.

143. **Assertion (A)** Even for a child born immediately after marriage, presumption of legitimacy of the Evidence Act would apply.

Reason (R) The legislature which extended the period of operation of presumption by 280 days after dissolution of marriage did not chose to exclude any minimum initial period of matrimony for the application of the presumption.

144. **Assertion (A)** A *Habeas Corpus* writ petition dismissed by the Supreme Court can be admitted by High Court under Article 226 of the Constitution.

Reason (R) In exercising writ jurisdiction the powers of the Supreme Court and High Court are concurrent.

145. **Assertion (A)** X, because of unsound state of mind and not knowing the nature of the act, attacks Y, who in self defense and in order to ward off the attack, hits him thereby injuring him. Y has not committed an offence.
Reason (R) Y had a right of private defense against X under Section 98 of the Indian Penal Code.
146. **Assertion (A)** The Indian Constitution was adopted on 26th November, 1949.
Reason (R) Law Day is celebrated in India on 26th November every year.
147. **Assertion (A)** In the Event of violation of any legal right (tort) the aggrieved party is entitled to recover unliquidated damages.
Reason (R) The object of awarding damages to the aggrieved party is to put him in the same position in which he would have been if the wrong would not have been committed. Damages are therefore, assessed on that basis.
148. **Assertion (A)** Austin’s concept of law is known as imperative theory.
Reason (R) Austin emphasized on the commanding character of law.
149. **Assertion (A)** The essence of joint liability under section 149 of the IPC is that the criminal act must have been done with a view to fulfill the common object of an unlawful assembly.
Reason (R) Any sudden and provocative act done by a member of an unlawful assembly would render the other members of that assembly liable.
150. **Assertion (A)** A person claims compensation for his non-gratuitous act.
Reason (R) A person who enjoys benefit from lawful, non-gratuitous act of another must compensate him even though there is no contract.
151. **Assertion (A)** An accused person cannot be compelled to give his thumb impression.
Reason (R) An accused person cannot be compelled to be witness against himself.
152. **Assertion (A)** It is the legal and constitutional duty of the State to provide legal aid to the poor.
Reason (R) No one shall be denied justice by reason of his poverty.
153. **Assertion (A)** Directive Principles are not enforceable by any Court.
Reason (R) Directive Principles are more or less fundamental in governance of the country.
154. **Assertion (A)** The Council of Minister is the hub of the Parliamentary pattern of Government.
Reason (R) The Government is constituted from the majority party.
155. **Assertion (A)** Proclamation of Emergency can be issued by the President if there is an imminent danger of war or external aggression or armed rebellion.
Reason (R) The President can suspend the enforcement of all fundamental rights during the period of emergency.

156. Mr. Khan was severely hurt while working in his factory and fell unconscious. He was rushed to a hospital by his fellow workers. In the hospital (at emergency/casualty ward) the doctors opined that he should be operated immediately. While conducting preliminary examinations, he was found to be HIV positive. The doctors are in a dilemma regarding what should they do first?
- (1) Doctors should operate first.
 - (2) Doctors should inform his family members.
 - (3) Doctors should inform his employers.
 - (4) Doctors should not inform anyone because it would violate patient's right of privacy.
157. Y makes an attempt to steal some jewels by breaking open a box and finds, after opening the box, that there is no jewel in it. Choose the appropriate answer.
- (1) Y is not guilty of attempt to theft because the box was empty.
 - (2) Y is guilty of attempt to commit theft.
 - (3) Y is guilty of trespass.
 - (4) Y is not guilty of any offence.
158. Consider the following statements:
- I. In a recent Supreme Court verdict pronounced by Justice Markandeya Katju and Justice Gyan Sudha Mishra, the court upheld the constitutionality of the Haj subsidy.
 - II. Muslims are not the only beneficiaries of the secular state's generosity. Hindus have also received substantial financial support from the Government.
- With reference to the statements mentioned above, which of the following is correct?
- (1) I only
 - (2) II only
 - (3) Both I & II
 - (4) Neither I nor II
159. X, a married woman, agreed to live in adultery with B and also agreed to serve him as his housekeeper. In return, B agreed to pay X ₹ 500 per month for living in adultery and ₹ 500 per month for housekeeping. The agreement is
- (1) Valid
 - (2) Void
 - (3) Void as to the first object but valid with respect to the second object
 - (4) Unlawful as being opposed to public policy
160. In the question below are given two statements followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III, and IV. You have to take the two given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follow(s) the two given statements, disregarding commonly known facts.
- Statements.:** A. All statutes of legislature are law of the land.
B. Judge made law is laid down by the Courts.
- Conclusions:** I. Constitution is a statute.
II. Both statutes and judge made law form the law of the land.
III. Courts make statutes.
IV. Judge made law is superior to statutes.
- (1) Both I and IV follow
 - (2) Only IV follows
 - (3) Only II follows
 - (4) None follows

161. "FOB" in contracts of carriage refers to
 (1) Fresh on Board. (2) Free on Board.
 (3) Fresh Off Boat. (4) Free Off Board.
162. Dishonor of a cheque is an offence under
 (1) Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act.
 (2) Section 420 of the Indian Penal Code.
 (3) Section 73 of the Contract Act.
 (4) Section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
163. A Lease Agreement is a form of
 (1) Promissory Note (2) Bill of Exchange (3) License (4) Contract
164. Under which Article of the Constitution of India is the law laid down by Supreme Court binding on all courts ?
 (1) Article 32 (2) Article 141 (3) Article 226 (4) Article 124
165. Driving without a valid "Pollution Under Control Certificate" is punishable under the provisions of
 (1) The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.
 (2) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.
 (3) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
 (4) The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991.
166. Which Parliamentary Committee is described as 'Watch-dog' and guardian of the people against official negligence of corruption?
 (1) Committee on Estimates. (2) Committee on Public Undertaking.
 (3) Public Accounts Committee. (4) Committee on 'Consolidated Fund of India'
167. Which of the following bodies is not set up under the Constitution of India?
 (1) Finance Commission. (2) Union Public Service Commission.
 (3) Supreme Court of India. (4) National Human Rights Commission.
168. The phrase '*de facto*' means
 (1) all the facts. (2) all the facts and figures.
 (3) bona fide. (4) for all practical purpose.
169. The system of diarchy, decentralization and bicameral legislature was introduced in India by
 (1) Government of India Act, 1919. (2) Government of India Act, 1935.
 (3) Indian Councils Act, 1909. (4) Constitution of India, 1950.

170. "Rule of Law" means
- (1) all persons are equal in the eyes of law.
 - (2) treating all unequal as equals.
 - (3) working according to law.
 - (4) distributing state largesse to everyone in equal proportion.
171. The principle of 'Collective Responsibility' means
- (1) all citizens must collectively elect their representatives.
 - (2) all members of the Union Council of Ministers are collectively responsible to the House of the People.
 - (3) all Ministers are accountable to the Parliament.
 - (4) all ministers hold office at the pleasure of the Prime Minister.
172. Which of the following is the oldest High Court in India?
- (1) High Court of Madras
 - (2) High Court of Calcutta
 - (3) High Court of Delhi
 - (4) High Court of Allahabad
173. Who is the Legal Advisor to the Government of a State in India?
- (1) The Solicitor General
 - (2) The State Chief Legal Officer
 - (3) The High Court
 - (4) The Advocate General
174. Which of the following best describes the legal phrase '*amicus curiae*'?
- (1) let the buyer beware
 - (2) friend of the court
 - (3) at one's own risk
 - (4) on what authority
175. In which of the following cases did the Supreme Court direct the compulsory registration of all marriages in India?
- (1) Danial Latifi vs Union of India
 - (2) Ashok Kumar vs Union of India
 - (3) Seema vs Ashwini Kumar
 - (4) Sharda vs Dharampal
176. Right to Education was added as Article 21A in the Constitution of India by
- (1) 86th Constitutional Amendment, 2002.
 - (2) 88th Constitutional Amendment, 2003.
 - (3) 89th Constitutional Amendment, 2003.
 - (4) 90th Constitutional Amendment, 2003.
177. Which of the following writs can be used against a person believed to be holding a public office he is not entitled to hold?
- (1) Mandamus
 - (2) Quo Warranto
 - (3) Habeas Corpus
 - (4) Certiorari
178. Lawyers are officers of the Court and are constituted into an independent profession under the
- (1) Constitution of India.
 - (2) Indian Penal Code.
 - (3) Civil Procedure Code.
 - (4) Advocates Act.

188. Who described bureaucracy as 'a continental nuisance' ?
 (1) Max Weber (2) R. K. Merton (3) M. Crozier (4) Thomas Carlyle
189. Who said, "Revolution is a sweeping fundamental change in the predominant myth of a social order" ?
 (1) Neumann (2) Huntington (3) H. Arendt (4) GS Peter
190. Who is the highest Law Officer of a State ?
 (1) Attorney General (2) Advocate General (3) Solicitor General (4) Secretary General
191. Which of the following is also called as the 'house of elders' ?
 (1) Rajya Sabha (2) Lok Sabha (3) Gram Sabha (4) Vidhan Sabha
192. Joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament are held to
 (1) elect the President of India.
 (2) elect the Vice President of India.
 (3) adopt a constitution amending Bill.
 (4) consider and pass a bill on which two Houses disagree.
193. A person who goes underground or evades the jurisdiction of the Court is known as
 (1) Offender (2) Underground (3) Absentee (4) Absconder
194. With which of the following issues did D.K. Basu v. State of West Bengal deal with?
 (1) Safeguards against sexual exploitation.
 (2) Safeguards for children.
 (3) Safeguards for arrested persons.
 (4) Safeguards for unorganized workers.
195. Who was the first woman judge to be appointed Chief Justice of a Supreme Court?
 (1) Justice Smt Gyan Sudha Mishra (2) Justice Smt M. Fathima Beevi
 (3) Justice Smt Leila Seth (4) Justice Smt Ranjana Desai
196. In which of the following cases can a Constitutional amendment be passed just by a simple majority in Parliament?
 (1) Election Matters
 (2) Change in the name and boundaries of the state
 (3) Powers of the President
 (4) None of these
197. The 'Right to Equality' is guaranteed by
 (1) Article 14 to 18 (2) Article 14
 (3) Article 14 and Article 15 (4) Article 14, Article 15 and Article 16

198. According to Hindu legal theory the origin of law is _____
(1) Sruthi (2) Devine (3) Dharma (4) None
199. The word “due process of law” indicates
(1) In course through courts (2) By police action
(3) By the interference of the Government (4) All these
200. Fiduciary Relationship refers to relationship based on
(1) Money (2) Contract (3) Trust (4) Law

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1. **Please do not open this Question Booklet until asked to do so.**
2. **Do not leave the examination hall until the test is over and permitted by the invigilator.**
3. Fill up the necessary information in the space provided on the cover of the Question Booklet and the Answer Sheet before commencement of the test.
4. Check for the completeness of the Question Booklet immediately after opening. There are 32 pages including the cover pages.
5. The duration of the test is **3 hours**.
6. There are **200 questions**. Each question has four answer options marked (1), (2), (3) and (4).
7. Answers are to be marked on the OMR Answer Sheet, which is provided separately.
8. Choose the most appropriate option and darken the oval/circle completely, corresponding to (1), (2), (3) or (4) against the relevant question number.
9. Use only **HB pencil** to darken the oval/circle for answering.
10. Do not darken more than one oval/circle against any question, as scanner will read such marking as wrong answer.
11. If you wish to change any answer, erase completely the one already marked and darken the fresh oval/circle with an **HB pencil**.
12. All questions carry equal marks. **There is No Negative Marking.**
13. Rough work, if any, is to be done on the Question Booklet only. No separate sheet will be provided/used for rough work.
14. **Calculator, Mobile, Electronic Gadgets, etc., are not permitted inside the examination hall.**
15. Candidate using unfair means in the test will be disqualified.
16. Appropriate civil/criminal proceedings will be instituted against the candidate taking or attempting to take this Question Booklet or part of it outside the examination hall, besides cancellation of his/her candidature.
17. The right to exclude any question(s) from final evaluation rests with the testing authority.
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