

# CLAT Practice Set

**Instructions: Read the given passage carefully and attempt the questions that follow**

My love of nature goes right back to my childhood, to the times when I stayed on my grandparent's farm in Suffolk, My father was in the armed forces, so we were always moving and did not have a home base for any length of time, but I lived going there. I think it was my grandmother who encouraged me more than anyone: she taught me the names of wild flowers and got me interested in looking at the countryside, so it seemed obvious to go on to do zoology at University. I did not get my first camera until after I had graduated, when I was due to go diving in Norway and needed a method of recording the sea creatures I would find there. My father did not know anything about photography, but he bought me an Exakta, which was really quite a good camera for the time, and I went off to take my first pictures of sea anemones and starfish. I became keen very quickly, and learned how to develop and print; obviously I did not have much money in those days, so I did more black and white photography than colors, but it was all still using the camera very much as a tool to record what I found both by diving and on the shore. I had no ambition at all to be a photographer then, or even for some years afterwards. Unlike many of the wildlife photographers of the time, I trained as a scientist and therefore my way of expressing myself is very different. I have tried from the beginning to produce pictures which are always biologically correct. There are people who will alter things deliberately: you do not pick up sea creatures from the middle of the shore and take them down to attractive pools at the bottom of the shore without knowing you are doing it. In so doing you are actually falsifying the sort of seaweeds they live on and so on, which may seem unimportant, but it is actually changing the natural surroundings to make them prettier. Unfortunately, many of the people who select pictures are looking for attractive images and, at the end of the day, whether it's truthful or not, does not really matter to them. It's important to think about the animal first, and there are many occasions when I have not taken a picture because it would have been too disturbing. Nothing is so important that you have to get that shot; of course, there are cases when it would be very sad if you did not, but it's not the end of the world. There can be a lot of ignorance in people's behaviour towards wild animals and it's a problem that more and more people are going to wild places: while some animals may get used to cars, they would not get used to people suddenly rushing up to them. The sheer pressure of people, coupled with two fact that there are increasingly fewer places where no one else has photographed, means that over the years, life has become much more difficult for the professional wildlife photographer. Nevertheless, wildlife photographs play a very important part in educating people about what is out there and what needs conserving. Although photography can be an enjoyable pastime, as it is to many people, it is also something that plays a very important part in educating young and old alike. Of the qualities it takes to make a good wildlife photographer, patience is perhaps the most obvious— you just have to be prepared to sit it out. I'm actually more

patient now because I write more than ever before, and as long as I have got a bit of paper and a pencil, I do not feel I am wasting my time. And because I photograph such a wide range of things, even if the main target does not appear I can probably find something else to concentrate on instead.

- Q1.** The writer decided to go to university and study zoology because
- she wanted to improve her life in the countryside.
  - she was persuaded to do so by her grandmother.
  - she was keen on the natural world.
  - she wanted to stop moving around all the time.
- Q2.** Why did she get her first camera?
- She needed to be able to look back at what she had seen.
  - She wanted to find out if she enjoyed photography.
  - Her father thought it was a good idea for her to have one.
  - She wanted to learn how to use one and develop her own prints.
- Q3.** She did more black and white photography than colour because
- she did not like color photograph.
  - she did not have a good camera.
  - she wanted quality photograph.
  - she did not have much money in those days.
- Q4.** How is she different from some of the other wildlife photographers she meets?
- She tries to make her photographs as attractive as possible.
  - She takes photographs which recorded accurate natural conditions.
  - She likes to photograph plants as well as wildlife.
  - She knows the best places to find wildlife.
- Q5.** Which does them refer to in the 7th line in paragraph 3?
- Sea creatures
  - Attractive pools
  - Seaweeds
  - Natural surroundings
- Q6.** What the writer means by ignorance in people's behaviors' is
- altering things deliberately.
  - people suddenly rushing up to animals.
  - people taking photographs of wild animals.
  - people not thinking about the animals in the first place.
- Q7.** The writer now finds it more difficult to photograph wild animals because
- there are fewer of them.
  - they have become more nervous of people.
  - it is harder to find suitable places.
  - they have become frightened of cars.
- Q8.** Wildlife photography is important because it can make people realize that
- photography is an enjoyable hobby.
  - we learn little about wildlife at school.
  - it is worthwhile visiting the countryside.

(d) wildlife photographs educate people about wild animals.

**Q9.** Why is she more patient now?

- (a) She does other things while waiting.
- (b) She has got used to waiting.
- (c) She can concentrate better than she used to.
- (d) She knows the result will be worth it.

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**Q10.** Which of the following describes the writer?

- (a) Proud
- (b) Sensitive
- (c) Aggressive
- (d) Disappointed

**Q11. Instructions:** Three of the four words given below are spelt wrongly. Select the word that is **spelt correctly**.

- (a) Acquaintance
- (b) Acquaintence
- (c) Acuaintance
- (d) Acqaintance

**Q12. Instructions:** Three of the four words given below are spelt wrongly. Select the word that is **spelt correctly**.

- (a) Negligence
- (b) Negligense
- (c) Neglegence
- (d) Niglignce

**Q13. Instructions:** Three of the four words given below are spelt wrongly. Select the word that is **spelt correctly**.

- (a) Grievance
- (b) Greivance
- (c) Grievanse
- (d) Griecence

**Q14. Instructions:** Three of the four words given below are spelt wrongly. Select the word that is **spelt correctly**.

- (a) Hierarchical
- (b) Hierarchikal
- (c) Hierarchecal
- (d) Hierarichal

**Q15. Instructions:** Three of the four words given below are spelt wrongly. Select the word that is **spelt correctly**.

- (a) Garanter
- (b) Garantor
- (c) Guaranter
- (d) Guarantor

**Q16. Direction :** Read the sentence carefully and fill the blank with appropriate blank

They live on a busy road. \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of noise from the traffic

- (a) It must be
- (b) It must have
- (c) There must have

(d) There must be

**Q17. Direction :** Read the sentence carefully and fill the blank with appropriate blank

The more electricity you use, \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) your bill will be higher.
- (b) will be higher your bill.
- (c) the higher your bill will be.
- (d) higher, your bill will be.

**Q18. Direction :** Read the sentence carefully and fill the blank with appropriate blank

Ben lines walking \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) every morning he walks to work.
- (b) he walks to work every morning.
- (c) he walks every morning to work.
- (d) he every morning walks to work.

**Q19. Direction :** Read the sentence carefully and fill the blank with appropriate blank

It's two years \_\_\_\_\_ Sophy

- (a) that I do not see
- (b) that I have not seen
- (c) since I did not see
- (d) since I last saw

**Q20. Direction :** Read the sentence carefully and fill the blank with appropriate blank

What was the problem? Why \_\_\_\_\_ leave early?

- (a) have you to
- (b) did you have to
- (c) must you
- (d) you had to

**Q21. Direction :** Read the sentence carefully and fill the blank with appropriate blank

Nobody believed Arun at first, but he \_\_\_\_\_ to be right.

- (a) worked out
- (b) came out
- (c) found out
- (d) turned out

**Q22. Direction :** Read the sentence carefully and fill the blank with appropriate blank

We cannot \_\_\_\_\_ making a decision. We have to decide now.

- (a) put away
- (b) put over
- (c) put off
- (d) put out

**Q23. Direction :** Read the sentence carefully and fill the blank with appropriate blank

The accident was my fault, so I had to pay for the damage \_\_\_\_\_ the other car.

- (a) of
- (b) for
- (c) to
- (d) on

**Q24. Direction :** Read the sentence carefully and fill the blank with appropriate blank

I really object \_\_\_\_\_ people smoking in my house.

- (a) to
- (b) about
- (c) for
- (d) on

**Q25. Direction : Read the sentence carefully and fill the blank with appropriate blank**

A contract may be \_\_\_\_\_ if the court finds there has been misinterpretation of the facts.

- (a) restrained
- (b) rescinded
- (c) compelled
- (d) conferred

**Q26. Instructions:** The five paragraphs given below have all had their constituent sentences jumbled. Read each jumbled passage carefully and then pick the option in which the **best sequence** is shown.

**(i)** The super tag scanner could revolutionize the way people shop, virtually eradicating supermarket queues.

**(ii)** The face of retailing will change even more rapidly when the fibre optic networks being built by cable TV companies begin to be more widely used.

**(iii)** The scanner would have a double benefit for supermarkets—removing the bottleneck which causes frustration to most customers and reducing the number of checkout staff.

**(iv)** An electronic scanner which can read the entire contents of a supermarket trolley at a glance has just been developed. The best sequence is

- (a) ii, i, iii, iv
- (b) iv, i, iii, ii
- (c) iv, iii, ii, i
- (d) iii, i, iv, ii

**Q27. Instructions:** The five paragraphs given below have all had their constituent sentences jumbled. Read each jumbled passage carefully and then pick the option in which the **best sequence** is shown.

**(i)** Of course, modern postal services now are much sophisticated and faster, relying as they do on motor vehicles and planes for delivery.

**(ii)** Indeed, the ancient Egyptians had a system for sending letters from about 200 BC, as did the Zhou dynasty in China a thousand years later.

**(iii)** Letters, were and are, sent by some form of postal service, the history of which goes back a long way.

**(iv)** for centuries, the only form of written correspondence was the letter. The best sequence is:

- (a) ii, i, iii, iv
- (b) iv, i, iii, ii
- (c) iv, iii, ii, i
- (d) iii, i, iv, ii

**Q28. Instructions:** The five paragraphs given below have all had their constituent sentences jumbled. Read each jumbled passage carefully and then pick the option in which the **best sequence** is shown.

**(i)** Converting money into several currencies in the course of one trip can also be quite expensive, given that banks

and bureau de change charge commission on the transaction.

**(ii)** Trying to work out the value of the various notes and coins can be quite a strain, particularly if you are visiting more than one country.

**(iii)** Travel can be very exciting, but it can also be rather complicated.

**(iv)** One of these complications is, undoubtedly, foreign currency. The best sequence is:

- (a) ii, i, iii, iv
- (b) iv, i, iii, iv
- (c) iv iii, ii, i
- (d) iii, iv, ii, i

**Q29. Instructions:** The five paragraphs given below have all had their constituent sentences jumbled. Read each jumbled passage carefully and then pick the option in which the **best sequence** is shown.

**(i)** She was right about three curiosity, freckles, and doubt-but wrong about love.

**(ii)** 'Four of the things I would be better without: love, curiosity, freckles, and doubt'.

**(iii)** Love is indispensable in life.

**(iv)** So wrote Dorothy parker, the American writer. The best sequence is:

- (a) ii, iv, i, iii
- (b) ii, i, iii, iv
- (c) ii, i, iv, iii
- (d) iii, iv, i, ii

**Q30. Instructions:** The five paragraphs given below have all had their constituent sentences jumbled. Read each jumbled passage carefully and then pick the option in which the **best sequence** is shown.

**(i)** This clearly indicates that the brains of men and women are organized differently in the way they process speech.

**(ii)** Difference in the way men and women process language is of special interest to brain researchers.

**(iii)** However, women are more likely than men to suffer aphasia when the front part of the brain is damaged.

**(iv)** It has been known the aphasia a kind of speech disorder is more common in men than in women when the left side of the brains damaged in an accidents or after a stroke. The best sequence is:

- (a) ii, i, iv, iii
- (b) iv, i, iii, ii
- (c) iv, iii, i, ii
- (d) ii, iv, iii, i

**Q31. Instructions:** Given below are five lists of words followed by some choices. In each case, choose the alternative that you can combine with every word in that particular list to form a **familiar word phrase**.

**Down, aside, about, forth**

- (a) Set
- (b) Fly
- (c) Burn
- (d) Take

**Q32. Instructions:** Given below are five lists of words followed by some choices. In each case, choose the alternative that you can combine with every word in that particular list to form a **familiar word phrase**.

**Over, about, after, at**

- (a) Cross
- (b) Lay
- (c) Here
- (d) Go

**Q33. Instructions:** Given below are five lists of words followed by some choices. In each case, choose the alternative that you can combine with every word in that particular list to form a **familiar word phrase**.

**Forward, across, around, upon**

- (a) Straight
- (b) Come
- (c) Fast
- (d) Mark

**Q34. Instructions:** Given below are five lists of words followed by some choices. In each case, choose the alternative that you can combine with every word in that particular list to form a **familiar word phrase**.

**In, down, for, out**

- (a) Pray
- (b) Try
- (c) Grow
- (d) Stand

**Q35. Instructions:** Given below are five lists of words followed by some choices. In each case, choose the alternative that you can combine with every word in that particular list to form a **familiar word phrase**.

**Away, through, up, down**

- (a) Stray
- (b) Come
- (c) Break
- (d) Speak

**Q36. Instructions:** Given below are a few foreign language phrases that are commonly used. Choose the correct meaning for each of the phrases and shade the appropriate answer in the space provided for it on the OMR answer sheet.

**Prime facie**

- (a) The most important
- (b) That which comes first
- (c) At first view
- (d) The face that is young

**Q37. Instructions:** Given below are five lists of words followed by some choices. In each case, choose the alternative that you can combine with every word in that particular list to form a **familiar word phrase**.

**Sine die**

- (a) Without setting a fixed day.
- (b) By voice vote.
- (c) Applying mathematical concepts to solve a difficult problem.
- (d) Signing legal documents before death.

**Q38. Instructions:** Given below are five lists of words followed by some choices. In each case, choose the alternative that you can combine with every word in that particular list to form a **familiar word phrase**.

**Bone fide**

- (a) Identification card
- (b) Without doubt
- (c) In good faith
- (d) Indispensable condition

**Q39. Instructions:** Given below are five lists of words followed by some choices. In each case, choose the alternative that you can combine with every word in that particular list to form a **familiar word phrase**.

**Status quo**

- (a) Legally valid
- (b) Preset condition
- (c) Social position
- (d) Side remarks

**Q40. Instructions:** Given below are five lists of words followed by some choices. In each case, choose the alternative that you can combine with every word in that particular list to form a **familiar word phrase**.

**De jure**

- (a) Here and there
- (b) As per law
- (c) Small details
- (d) In the same place

**Q41.** The Supreme Court of India upheld the decision to implement the quota for other backward classes (OBCs) in higher educational institution. The court, however, excluded the 'creamy layer' from being a beneficiary. The reason is

- (a) creamy layer is not an OBC; it is a forward caste.
- (b) creamy layer is politically powerful.
- (c) it can compete with others on equal footing.
- (d) the inclusion of creamy layer would be unjust.

**Q42.** Hedge fund is a fund

- (a) used for absorbing inflation.
- (b) used for cushioning health risks.
- (c) applied to minimized the risk of financial market transactions.
- (d) applied for absorbing the risk in commodity trading.

**Q43.** What does strong rupee as against the dollar mean to India?

- (a) There is a balance of payments surplus.
- (b) Indian economy is globally respected.
- (c) It is a sign of economic buoyancy.
- (d) Income from exports is falling.

**Q44.** Name the latest state which declared independence in 2008.

- (a) Serbia
- (b) Kosovo
- (c) Kurdistan
- (d) Tibet

**Q45.** Name the Finance Minister who presented the highest number of budgets in the Parliament so far.

- (a) P. Chidambaram
- (b) Morarji Desai
- (c) Man Mohan Singh
- (d) T.T. Krishnamachari

**Q46.** Who is the Chairman of 13th Finance Commission constituted in 2007?

- (a) Vijay Kelkar
- (b) C. Rangarajan
- (c) Ashok Lahiri
- (d) K.C. Pant

**Q47.** Indo-US nuclear deal was opposed in Parliament mainly because

- (a) all Indian nuclear reactors would fall under American supervision.
- (b) nuclear energy sector will be dominated by American corporations.
- (c) nuclear relations between Indian and the USA will be governed by the Hyde Act.
- (d) the USA will dictate Indian policies.

**Q48.** The Indian industrialist who bought Tipu Sultan's sword in an auction in London was

- (a) Vijay Mallya.
- (b) Anil Ambani.
- (c) Amar Singh.
- (d) Lakshmi Mittal.

**Q49.** The contentious Baglihar Dam is built on the River

- (a) Indus.
- (b) Jhelum.
- (c) Chenab.
- (d) Satluj.

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**Q50.** Which country has its richest man as the Head of the Government?

- (a) The USA
- (b) Italy
- (c) Saudi Arabia
- (d) Russia

**Q51.** Who is the person known as the Father of Modern Indian Retail Trade?

- (a) Mukesh Ambani
- (b) Kishore Bijani
- (c) Aditya Birla

(d) Anil Ambani

**Q52.** The largest software service company in Asia is

- (a) WIPRO.
- (b) INFOSYS.
- (c) Tata Consultancy Services.
- (d) Satyam Computers.

**Q53.** Taikonaut means

- (a) a character in coming steps.
- (b) a character in Russian opera.
- (c) astronaut in China.
- (d) as delicious Japanese dish.

**Q54.** The CEO of Microsoft Corporation is

- (a) Bill Gates.
- (b) Warren Buffett.
- (c) Steve Ballmer.
- (d) John Wallace.

**Q55.** The country which stands for Gross National Happiness in contradistinction to Gross National Product is

- (a) Sweden.
- (b) Switzerland.
- (c) Bhutan.
- (d) Finland.

**Q56.** The highest paid Head of the Government in the World at present is

- (a) the USA.
- (b) Russian Federation.
- (c) Singapore.
- (d) Japan.

**Q57.** The current impasse in Doha Round of Negotiations is centered around

- (a) access to cheaper drugs.
- (b) access to markets of developed countries.
- (c) agricultural subsidies provided by developed countries.
- (d) removal of non-tariff barriers.

**Q58.** The phenomenon called 'Equinox' is due to the

- (a) rotation of the Earth on its own axis.
- (b) revolution of the Earth on its inclined axis.
- (c) oblate spheroid shape of the earth.
- (d) gravitational pull of the planet.

**Q59.** The Director-General of the world trade organization is

- (a) Renato Ruggiero.
- (b) Pascal Lamy.
- (c) Arthur Dunkel.
- (d) Oliver Long.

**Q60.** Capital account convertibility signifies

- (a) guaranteeing the right to investment to foreigners.
- (b) ensuring the right of buyers to make international payments.
- (c) ensuring free international movement of capital.
- (d) ensuring the right of an individual to invest in foreign capital markets.

**Q61.** The purpose of Kyoto Protocol is  
(a) to promote tourism.  
(b) to contribute sustainable development.  
(c) to promote renewable sources of energy.  
(d) to put a limit on greenhouse gas emissions by states.

**Q62.** What do carbon credits signify?  
(a) Credits given in the course of carbon products sales.  
(b) Entitlements to emit certain quantity of greenhouse gases.  
(c) Permissible amount of Carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.  
(d) the extent of carbon required to ensure sustainable development.

**Q63.** The practice of selling goods in a foreign country at a price below their domestic selling price is called  
(a) discrimination.  
(b) dumping.  
(c) double pricing.  
(d) predatory pricing.

**Q64.** Which of the following is considered as bulwark of personal freedom?  
(a) Mandamus  
(b) Habeas Corpus  
(c) Certiorari  
(d) Quo Warranto

**Q65.** Vanda Mata ram is composed by  
(a) Rabindranth Tagore.  
(b) Sharatchandra Chatterji.  
(c) Bankimchandra.  
(d) Surendrantath Banerji.

**Q66.** How many minutes for each degree of longitude does the local time of any place vary from the Greenwich time?  
(a) Four minutes  
(b) Two minutes  
(c) Eight minutes  
(d) Ten minutes

**Q67.** Article 1 of Indian Constitution defines India as  
(a) Federal State.  
(b) Unitary State.  
(c) Union of State.  
(d) Quasi-Federal State.

**Q68.** Which is the highest body that approves Five Year Plans in India?  
(a) Parliament  
(b) Planning Commission  
(c) National Development Council  
(d) Council of Ministers

**Q69.** The economist who for the first time scientifically determined national income in India.  
(a) Dr D.R. Gadgil  
(b) Dr V.K.R. V. Rao  
(c) Dr Manmohan Singh  
(d) Dr Y.V. Alagh

**Q70.** Which of the following is the largest peninsula in the world?  
(a) Indian peninsula  
(b) Arabian peninsula  
(c) Malaysian Peninsula  
(d) Chinese Peninsula

**Q71.** The person responsible for economic model for Indian planning is  
(a) Jawaharlal Nehru.  
(b) P.C. Mahalanobis.  
(c) Tarlok Singh.  
(d) V.T. Krishnamachari.

**Q72.** Social forestry aims at  
(a) ensuring fuel and forest products to weaker sections.  
(b) medicinal and fruit plantation.  
(c) large scale afforestation.  
(d) scientific forestry.

**Q73.** The Great Barrier Reef refers to  
(a) coral formation.  
(b) tidal waves.  
(c) hill range.  
(d) man-made walls.

**Q74.** A nautical mile is equal to  
(a) 1825 metres.  
(b) 2000 metres.  
(c) 1575 metres.  
(d) 2050 metres.

**Q75.** Which of the following is concerned with land forms?  
(a) Geology  
(b) Geomorphology  
(c) Ecology  
(d) Geography

**Q76.** The country known as the land of midnight sun is  
(a) Sweden.  
(b) Norway.  
(c) Finland.  
(d) Denmark.

**Q77.** The monk who spread Buddhism in Tibet and Far-East is  
(a) Ananda.  
(b) Nagarajuna.  
(c) Padmasambava.  
(d) Mahendra.

**Q78.** TRIPs, forming part of the world trade organization is intended  
(a) to provide for stronger patent protection.  
(b) to promote transactional corporate interests.  
(c) to harmonize IPR regime internationally.  
(d) to replace World Intellectual Property Organization.

**Q79.** Carbon dating method is used to determine the age of  
(a) rocks.  
(b) fossils.  
(c) trees.

(d) ancient monuments.

**Q80.** The Managing Director of Delhi Metropolitan Railway Corporation is \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) the Chairman of Indian Railway Board.
- (b) the Lt. Governor of Dehli.
- (c) C. Sreedharan.
- (d) Sheela Dikshit.

**Q81.** 18 carat gold signifies

- (a) 18 parts of gold and 82 parts of other metal.
- (b) 18 parts of gold and 6 parts of other metal.
- (c) 82 parts of gold and 18 parts of other metal.
- (d) None of the above.

**Q82.** Bali Road map adopted in December 2007 provides for

- (a) fixation of Green House Gas Emission limits.
- (b) launching of an adaptation fund.
- (c) amendment to UN framework convention on climate change.
- (d) special and differential treatment for developing countries.

**Q83.** Special uranium, used in a nuclear reactor, is

- (a) uranium freed of all impurities uranium treated with radiation.
- (b) uranium mixed with radiation on climate change.
- (c) uranium mixed with isotopes.
- (d) uranium alloy with aluminium.

**Q84.** The scientist responsible for developing atomic energy in India is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) C.V. Raman
- (b) H.J. Bhabha
- (c) H.K. Sethna
- (d) Vikram Surabhai

**Q85.** Salwa Judum practiced in certain places in India refers to

- (a) witchcraft.
- (b) arming civilians to fight militants.
- (c) training civilians in the use of fire arms.
- (d) training civilians to be home guards.

**Q86.** Indian who won Raman Magasaysay award in 2007

- (a) Arun Roy
- (b) P. Sainath
- (c) Medha Patkar
- (d) Ruth Manorama

**Q87.** The person who won Jawaharlal Nehru award in 2007

- (a) Lula de Silva
- (b) Hugo Chavez
- (c) Aung Saan Suu ki
- (d) Fidel Castro

**Q88.** Free Trade Area means

- (a) the area where anything can be bought and sold.
- (b) countries between whom trade barriers have been substantially reduced.
- (c) countries which have common external tariff.

(d) countries which have common currency.

**Q89.** Affirmative action in Indian context signifies

- (a) providing security to weaker sections.
- (b) welfare measures to alleviate the sufferings of poor people.
- (c) providing positive opportunities to deprived sections.
- (d) giving incentives to start industries.

**Q90.** Special Economic zones are

- (a) the places where industries can operate without any control.
- (b) the places where in any person can start any industry.
- (c) the places where industry get certain tax advantages.
- (d) the places where in the national labour laws do not apply.

**Instructions: Each question contains some basic principle and fact situation in which these basic principles have to be applied. A list of probable decision and reasons are given. You have to choose a decision with reason. Principles:**

1. On the death of husband, the widow shall inherit the property of her deceased husband along with children equally. 2. A widow can not claim the property of the deceased if on the date when the question of succession opens, she has remarried. 3. A female acquiring property in any way has the absolute title to the property. Apply the above three principles and decide the case of the following fact situation: **Facts:** When Sudhir died, he had 1/3rd share of the family property, which the three brothers Rudhir, Sudhir and Yasu inherited from father. B. Sudhir died on September 23rd 2006 without having any issue. The widow of Sudhir, Ms Win remarried on January 1, 2007. Rudhir and Yasu refused 'win' the share from Sudhir's portion when Win claimed the entire property belonging to Sudhir on January 30, 2007. Select your decision from the possible decisions given in list I and the appropriate reason from the indicated reason given in list II given below: List I—Decisions: **(a)** Win cannot inherit the property of Sudhir. **(b)** Win can inherit the property of Sudhir. List II—Reasons: **(i)** Win does not belong to the family. **(ii)** Win was remarried. **(iii)** Her claim was on the date of Sudhir's death. **(iv)** Her claim was submitted after she was remarried.

**Q91. Your decision and reason:**

- (a) (a) (i) (b) (a) (ii) (c) (a) (iii) (d) (a) (iv)

**Instructions: Each question contains some basic principle and fact situation in which these basic principles have to be applied. A list of probable decision and reasons are given. You have to choose a decision with reason. Principles:** 1. If a person commits an act by which death is caused to another person and the act is done with the intention of causing death, that person is liable for murder. 2. A person has a right of self defence to the extent of causing death to another provided he apprehends death by the act of the latter. **Facts:** Shuva went to a hardware shop owned by Anup. Bargaining on some item led to altercation between the two and Shuva picked up a sharp object and hit at Anup. When Anup started bleeding, his wife Maridula intervened and she was also hit by Shuva and she became unconscious. Finding

himself totally cornered, Anup delivered a severe blow to Shuva with a sharp object. Shuva died instantly. **Possible decisions:** (a) Anup murdered Shuva. (b) Anup killed Shuva with the intention of killing to save himself and his wife. (c) Anup killed Shuva without any intention to do so just to save himself and his wife. **Probable reasons for the decision:** (i) If a person kills another instantly on the spot, the intention to kill is obvious. (ii) Anup used force apprehending death of himself and his wife. (iii) Anup used disproportionate force. (iv) There was nothing to show that Shuva wanted to kill Anup or his wife.

**Q92. Your decision with the reason:**

(a) (a) (i) (b) (a) (ii) (c) (a) (iii) (d) (a) (iv)

**Instructions: Each question contains some basic principle and fact situation in which these basic principles have to be applied. A list of probable decision and reasons are given. You have to choose a decision with reason. Principles:** 1. Consumable goods which are not fit for consumption are not marketable 2. A consumer shall not suffer on account of unmarketable goods 3. A seller is liable for knowingly selling unmarketable goods 4. A manufacturer shall be liable for the quality of his products **Facts:** Ram bought a Coca Cola bottle from Shama's shop. Back at home, the server opened the bottle and poured the drink into the glasses drinking. He felt irritation in his throat, immediately, Ram and Tom took the sample to test and found nitric acid in the content. Ram filed a suit against Shama, Coca Cola company and the bottler, Kishan and Co. Suggested decisions: (a) Ram cannot get compensation. (b) Tom can get compensation. (c) Both Ram and Tom can get compensation. Suggested reasons: (i) Shama did not know the contents of sealed bottle. (ii) Ram did not actually suffer though he bought the bottle. (iii) Tom did not buy the bottle. (iv) Coca Cola company is responsible since it supplied the concentrate. (v) Kishan & Co, is responsible since it added water, sugar, etc, and sealed the bottle. (vi) Shama is responsible for selling the defective product.

**Q93. Your decision with the reason:**

(a) (a) (ii) (b) (b) (vi) (c) (c) (v) (d) (c) (iv)

**Instructions: Each question contains some basic principle and fact situation in which these basic principles have to be applied. A list of probable decision and reasons are given. You have to choose a decision with reason. Principles:** 1. If A is asked to do something by B, B is responsible for the act, not A. 2. If A, while acting for B commits a wrong, A is responsible for the wrong, not B. 3. If A is authorized to do something for B, but in the name for A without disclosing B's presence, both A and B may be held liable. **Facts:** Somu contracted with Amar where under Amar would buy a pumpset to be used in Somu's farm such a pumpset was in short supply in the market. Gulab, a dealer, had such a pumpset and he refused to sell it to Amar. Amar threatened Gulab of serious consequences if he fails to part with the pumpset. Gulab filed a complaint against Amar. Proposed decision: (a) Amar alone is liable for the wrong through he acted for Somu. (b) Amar is not liable for the wrong. Through he is bound by the contract with Somu. (c) Somu is bound by the contract and liable for the wrong. (d) Both Somu and Amar

are liable for the wrong. Suggested reasons: (i) Amar committed the wrong while acting for the benefit of Somu. (ii) Amar cannot do while acting for Somu something which he cannot do while acting for himself. (iii) Both Amar and Somu are liable since they are bound by the contract. (iv) Somu has to be responsible for the act of Amar committed for Somu's benefit.

**Q94. Your decision with the reason:**

(a) (a) (i) (b) (a) (ii) (c) (c) (iii) (d) (d) (iv)

**Instructions: Each question contains some basic principle and fact situation in which these basic principles have to be applied. A list of probable decision and reasons are given. You have to choose a decision with reason. Principles:** 1. The owner of a land has absolute interest on the property including the contents over and under the property. 2. Water flowing below your land is not yours though you can use it. 3. Any construction on your land belongs to you. 4. All mineral resources below the land belongs to the state. **Facts:** There is a subterranean water flow under Suresh's land surface. Suresh constructed a huge reservoir and drew all subterranean water to the reservoir. As a result, the wells of all adjacent property owners have gone dry. They demanded that either Suresh must demolish the reservoir or share the reservoir water with them. Proposed decision: (a) Suresh need not demolish the reservoir. (b) Suresh has to demolish the reservoir. (c) Suresh has to share the water with his neighbours. (d) The government can take over the reservoir. Possible reasons: (i) Water cannot be captured by one person for his personal use. (ii) The government must ensure equitable distribution of water. (iii) Whatever is under Suresh's land may be used by him. (iv) Suresh has to respect the rights of others regarding water.

**Q95. Your decision with the reason:**

(a) (a) (iii) (b) (b) (i) (c) (c) (iv) (d) (d) (ii)

**Instructions: Each question contains some basic principle and fact situation in which these basic principles have to be applied. A list of probable decision and reasons are given. You have to choose a decision with reason. Principles:** 1. An employer shall be liable for the wrong committed by his employees in the course of employment. 2. Third parties must exercise reasonable care to find out whether a person is actually acting in the course of employment. **Facts:** Nandan was appointed by syndicate bank to collect small savings from its customers spread over in different places on daily basis. Nagamma, a housemaid, was one of such customers making use of Nandan's service. Syndicate bank after a couple of years terminated Nandan's service. Nagamma, unaware of this fact, was handing over her savings to Nandan who misappropriated them. Nagamma realized this nearly after three months, when she went to the bank to withdraw money. She filed a complaint against the bank. **Possible decisions:** (a) Syndicate Bank shall be liable to compensate Nagamma. (b) Syndicate Bank not be liable to compensate Nagamma. (c) Nagamma has to blame herself for her negligence. Possible reasons: (i) Nandan was not acting in the course of employment after the termination of his service. (ii) A person cannot blame others for his own negligence. (iii) Nagamma was entitled to be informed by

the back about Nandan. **(iv)** The bank is entitled to expect its customers to know actual position.

**Q96. Your decision with the reason:**

(a) (b) (i) (b) (c) (ii) (c) (a) (iii) (d) (b) (iv)

**Instructions: Each question contains some basic principle and fact situation in which these basic principles have to be applied. A list of probable decision and reasons are given. You have to choose a decision with reason. Principles:** 1. A master shall be liable for the fraudulent acts of his servants committed in the course of employment 2. Whether an act is committed in the course of employment has to be judged in the context of the case. 3. Both master and third parties must exercise reasonable care in this regard. **Facts:** Rama Bhai was an uneducated widow and she opened a S.B. account with Syndicate Bank with the help of her nephew by name Keshav who was at that time working as a clerk in the bank, Keshav used to deposit the money of Rama Bhai from time to time and get the entries done in the passbook. After a year or so, Keshav was dismissed from the service by the bank. Being unaware of this fact, Rama Bhai continued to hand over her savings to him and Keshav misappropriated them. Rama Bhai realized this only when Keshav disappeared from the scene one day and she sought compensation from the bank. Possible decision: **(a)** Syndicate Bank shall be liable to compensate Rama Bhai **(b)** Syndicate Bank shall not be liable to compensate Rama Bhai **(c)** Rama Bhai cannot blame others for her negligence. Possible reasons: **(i)** Keshav was not an employee of the Bank when the fraud was committed. **(ii)** The Bank was not aware of the special arrangement between Rama Bhai and Keshav. **(iii)** It is the Bank's duty to take care of vulnerable customers. **(iv)** Rama Bhai should have checked about Keshav in her own interest.

**Q97. Your decision with the reason:**

(a) (a) (iii) (b) (c) (iv) (c) (b) (ii) (d) (b) (i)

**Instructions: Each question contains some basic principle and fact situation in which these basic principles have to be applied. A list of probable decision and reasons are given. You have to choose a decision with reason. Principles:** 1. A person is liable for negligence, if he fails to take care of his neighbour's interest 2. A neighbour is anyone whose interests should have been foreseeable by a reasonable man while carrying on his activities. **Facts:** A cricket match was going on in a closed door stadium. A cricket fan who could not get in to the stadium was watching the game by climbing up a nearby tree and sitting there. The cricket ball in the course of the game went out of the stadium and hit this person and injured him. He filed a suit against the organizers. **Possible decisions:** **(a)** The organizers are liable to compensate the injured person. **(b)** The organizers are not liable to compensate the injured person. **(c)** The injured person should have avoided the place where he might be hit by the cricket ball. Possible reasons: **(i)** The organizers are responsible for the people inside the stadium. **(ii)** The organizers could not have foreseen somebody watching the game by climbing up a tree. **(iii)** A person crazy about something must pay the price for that. **(iv)** The organizers shall be liable to everybody likely to watch the game.

**Q98. Your decision with the reason:**

(a) (a) (iv) (b) (a) (iii) (c) (b) (ii) (d) (c) (i)

**Instructions: Each question contains some basic principle and fact situation in which these basic principles have to be applied. A list of probable decision and reasons are given. You have to choose a decision with reason. Principles:** 1. When a person unlawfully interferes in the chattel of another person by which the latter is deprived of its use, the former commits the tort of conversion. 2. Nobody shall himself at other's expense. **Facts:** A patient suffering from stomach ailment approached a teaching hospital. He was diagnosed as suffering from an appendicitis and his appendix was removed. He became alright. The hospital however found some unique cells in the appendix and using the cell lines thereof, it developed drugs of enormous commercial value. When the erstwhile patient came to know about it, he claimed a share in the profit made by the hospital. **Possible decisions:** **(a)** The hospital need not share its profits with the patient **(b)** The hospital may share its profits on ex gratia basis. **(c)** The hospital shall share its profits with the patient. Possible reasons: **(i)** The patient, far from being deprived of the use of his appendix, actually benefited by its removal. **(ii)** The hospital instead of throwing away the appendix conducted further research on it on its own and the development of drug was the result of its own effort. **(iii)** The hospital could not have achieved its success without that appendix belonging to the patient. **(iv)** Everybody must care for and share with others.

**Q99. Your decision with the reason:**

(a) (a) (i) (b) (a) (ii) (c) (c) (iii) (d) (c) (iv)

**Instructions: Each question contains some basic principle and fact situation in which these basic principles have to be applied. A list of probable decision and reasons are given. You have to choose a decision with reason. Principle:** 1. Copying including attempt to copy in examinations is a serious offence. 2. One shall not take any unauthorized materials into the examinations hall. **Facts:** Rohini, an examinee in PUC, was thoroughly checked while entering into the examination hall. She did not have anything other than authorized materials such as pen, instrument box, etc., with her. As she was writing her paper an invigilator found close to her feet a bunch of chits. The invigilator on scrutiny found that the chits contained answers to the paper being written by Rohini. Rohini's answers tallied with the answers in the chits. A charge of copying was leveled against Rohini. Probable decisions: **(a)** Rohini shall be punished for copying. **(b)** Rohini cannot be punished for copying. Probable reasons **(i)** Something lying near the feet does not mean that the person is in possession of that thing. **(ii)** The fact that she was checked thoroughly while getting into the hall must be conclusive. **(iii)** Similarities between her answers and the answers in the chit indicate that she used those chits. **(iv)** After using those chits, she must have failed to dispose of them properly.

**Q100. Your decision with the reason:**

(a) (a) (iii) (b) (a) (iv) (c) (b) (iii) (d) (b) (i)

**Q101. All contracts are agreements all agreements are accepted offers. Which of the following derivation is correct?**

- (a) All accepted offers are contracts.
- (b) All agreements are contracts.
- (c) All contracts are accepted offers.
- (d) None of the above.

**Q102. No minor can enter into a contract of work. Working in a shop can be done only by a contract. Which of the following derivation is correct?**

- (a) A minor cannot work in a shop.
- (b) A shop cannot work in a shop.
- (c) There cannot be a contract to which minor is a party.
- (d) None of the above.

**Q103. All motor vehicle are required to have third party insurance. Any vehicle not using mechanical device is not a motor vehicle. Which of the following if correct derivation from the above?**

- (a) All third party insurances relate to motor vehicles.
- (b) Vehicles not using mechanical device need not have third party insurance.
- (c) All vehicles must have third party insurance.
- (d) None of the above.

**Q104. A contract contravening public policy is void. There cannot be a general definition of public policy. Which of the following is correct derivation for the above?**

- (a) There cannot be a general definition of contract.
- (b) Since public Policy is uncertain, contract is also uncertain.
- (c) The impact of Public Policy on contract is to be judged in individual cases.
- (d) None of the above

**Q105. International Law is the law between sovereign state. A sovereign is the supreme authority not bound by legal constraints. Which of the following is correct derivation from the above?**

- (a) International law is not law binding on the sovereign states.
- (b) International law is only a positive morality.
- (c) International law is in the nature of pact between sovereign states.
- (d) None of the above.

**Q106. Directions: The question consists of two statements, one labelled as PRINCIPLE and other as FACT. You are to examine the principle and apply it to the given facts carefully and select the best option.****Principle:**

Whoever, intending to take dishonestly any movable property out of the possession of any person without that person's consent moves that property, such taking is said to commit theft.

**Fact:**

RAMU cuts down a tree on RINKU'S ground, with the intention of dishonestly taking the tree out of RINKU'S possession without RINKU'S consent. A could not take the tree away.

- (a) RAMU can be prosecuted for theft.
- (b) RAMU cannot be prosecuted for theft
- (c) RAMU can be prosecuted for attempt to theft
- (d) RAMU has **neither** committed theft nor attempt to commit theft.

**Q107. Directions: The question consists of two statements, one labelled as PRINCIPLE and other as FACT. You are to examine the principle and apply it to the given facts carefully and select the best option.****Principle:**

injuria sine damnum, i.e., injury without damage.

**Fact:**

SONU, who was a returning officer at a polling booth, wrongly refused to register a duly tendered vote of MONU, though he was a qualified voter. The candidate, whom MONU sought to vote, was declared elected.

- (a) MONU can sue SONU on the ground that he was denied to cast vote, which is fundamental right.
- (b) MONU can sue SONU on the ground that he was denied to cast vote, which is a legal right.
- (c) MONU cannot sue SONU because there is no injury or damage cause to MONU.
- (d) MONU cannot sue SONU because to whom he sought to vote was declared elected.

**Q108. Directions: The question consists of two statements, one labelled as PRINCIPLE and other as FACT. You are to examine the principle and apply it to the given facts carefully and select the best option.****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.

**Fact:**

X who is usually of sound mind, but occasionally of unsound mind enters into a contract with Y when he is of unsound mind. Y came to know about this fact afterwards and now wants to file a suit against X.

- (a) X cannot enter into contract because he is of unsound mind when he entered into contract.
- (b) X can enter into contract but the burden is on to other party to prove that he was of unsound mind at the time of contract.
- (c) X can enter into a contract but the burden is on X to prove that he was of unsound mind at the time of contract.
- (d) None of the above.

**Q109. Directions: The question consists of two statements, one labelled as PRINCIPLE and other as FACT. You are to examine the principle and apply it to the given facts carefully and select the best option.****Principle:**

When one person signifies to another his willingness to do or to abstain from doing anything, with a view to obtaining the assent of that other to such act or abstinence, he said to make a proposal.

**Fact:**

'Ramanuj telegraphed to the Shyamsunder, writing: 'will you sell me your Rolls Royce CAR? Telegram the lowest cash price.' Shyamsunder replied, too by telegram: 'Lowest price for CAR is Rs. 20 lacs,' Ramanuj immediately sends his consent through telegram stating: 'I agree to buy the CAR for Rs. 20 lacs asked by you'. Now Shyamsunder refused to sell the CAR.

- (a) He cannot refuse to sell the CAR because the contract has already been made.
- (b) He can refuse to sell the CAR because it was only invitation to offer and not the real offer.
- (c) It was not a valid offer because willingness to enter into a contract was absent.
- (d) None of the above.

**Q110. Directions: The question consists of two statements, one labelled as PRINCIPLE and other as FACT. You are to examine the principle and apply it to the given facts carefully and select the best option.**

**Principle:**

A master is liable for the acts committed by his servant in the course of employment.

**Fact:**

Sanjay is a driver working in Brookebond 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 fiance Ruhina, 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 Sanjay. Ruhina was thrown out of the car and suffered multiple injuries. She seeks compensation from Brookebond and Co.

- (a) Brookebond and Co., shall be liable, because Sanjay was in the course of employment at the time of accident.
- (b) Brookebond and Co., shall not be liable, Sanjay was not in the course of employment when he took Ruhina inside the car.
- (c) Ruhina got into the car at her own risk, and therefore, she cannot sue anybody.
- (d) None of the above.

**Q111. Directions: The question consists of two statements, one labelled as PRINCIPLE and other as FACT. You are to examine the principle and apply it to the given facts carefully and select the best option.**

**Principle:**

Nuisance as a tort (civil wrong) means an unlawful interference with a person's use or enjoyment of land, or some right over, or in connection with it.

**Fact:**

During the scarcity of onions, long queues were made outside the defendant's shop who, having a license to sell fruits and vegetables, used to sell only 1 kg. of onion per ration card. The queues extended on to the highway and

also caused some obstruction to the neighboring shops. The neighboring shopkeepers brought an action for nuisance against the defendant.

- (a) The defendant is liable for nuisance
- (b) The defendant was not liable for nuisance.
- (c) The defendant was liable under the principle of strict liability
- (d) The plaintiff's suit should be decreed in his favour

**Q112. Directions: The question consists of two statements, one labelled as PRINCIPLE and other as FACT. You are to examine the principle and apply it to the given facts carefully and select the best option.**

**Principle:**

Nothing is an offence which is done by a person who, at the time of doing it, by reason of unsoundness of mind, is incapable of knowing the nature of the act, or that he is doing what is either wrong or contrary to law.

**Fact:**

A takes his son B who is three years old, for a bath to the well. He throws his son inside the well so that he could have a good bath. After 10 minutes he also jumped in the well to take a bath and take his son out of the well. Both were rescued by the villagers but his son was found dead.

- (a) A has committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
- (b) A has committed murder.
- (c) A has done no offence as he can plead the defence of unsoundness of mind.
- (d) A's family should be responsible for this incident to let him to take child to the well

**Q113. Directions: The question consists of two statements, one labelled as PRINCIPLE and other as FACT. You are to examine the principle and apply it to the given facts carefully and select the best option.**

**Principle:**

ignorantia juris non excusat and ignorantia facit excusat.

**Fact:**

George was a passenger from Zurich to Manila in a Swiss Plane. When the plane landed at the airport at Bombay on 28th Nov. 1962, it was found on search that George carried 34 kgs of gold bars in person and that he had not declared it in the 'Manifest for transit'. On 26th Nov. 1962 Government issued a notification and modifies its earlier exemption and now it is necessary that, the gold must be declared in the 'Manifest' of the aircraft.

- (a) George cannot be prosecuted because he had actually no knowledge about the new notification issued only two days ago.
- (b) George cannot be prosecuted because it is mistake of fact which is excusable.
- (c) George's will be prosecuted because mistake of laws is not excusable.
- (d) George liability would depend on the discretion of the court.

**Q114. Directions: The question consists of two statements, one labelled as PRINCIPLE and other as**

**FACT. You are to examine the principle and apply it to the given facts carefully and select the best option.**

**Principle:**

Everybody is under a legal obligation to take reasonable care to avoid an 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.

**Fact:**

Krishnan, while driving a car at high speed in 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.

- (a) Krishna will be liable, because he owed a duty of reasonable care to everybody on the road including Lakshmi
- (b) Krishna will not be liable, because he could not have foreseen Lakshmi suffering from nervous shock as a result of his act.
- (c) Krishna will be liable to Lakshmi because he failed to drive carefully
- (d) None of the above

**Q115. Directions: The question consists of two statements, one labelled as PRINCIPLE and other as FACT. You are to examine the principle and apply it to the given facts carefully and select the best option.**

**Principle:**

Preparation is not an offence except the preparation of some special offences.

**Fact:**

Ramesh keeps poisoned halua in his house, wishing to kill Binoy whom he invited to a party and to whom he wishes to give it. Unknown to Ramesh, his only son takes the halua and dies. In this case

- (a) Ramesh is liable for the murder.
- (b) He is not liable for murder since it is a preparation alone.
- (c) He is liable for culpable homicide
- (d) None of the above

**Q116. Directions: The question consists of two statements, one labelled as PRINCIPLE and other as FACT. You are to examine the principle and apply it to the given facts carefully and select the best option.**

**Principle:**

Agreements, the meaning of which is not certain, or capable of being made certain, are void.

**Fact:**

A horse was bought for a certain price couple with a promise to give Rs. 500 more if the horse proved lucky.

- (a) This is a valid agreement.
- (b) This agreement is void for uncertainty because it is very difficult to determine what luck, bad or good, the horse had brought to the buyer.
- (c) The agreement is partially valid and partially void.
- (d) None of the above.

**Q117. Directions: The question consists of two statements, one labelled as PRINCIPLE and other as FACT. You are to examine the principle and apply it to the given facts carefully and select the best option.**

**Principle:**

Mere silence as to facts likely to affect the willingness of a person to enter into a contract is not fraud, unless the circumstances of the case are such that, regard being had to them, it is the duty of the person keeping silence to speak, or unless his silence is, in itself, equivalent to speech.

**Fact:**

A sells, by auction, to B, a horse which A knows to be unsound. A says nothing to B about the horse's unsoundness.

- (a) A can be held liable for fraud
- (b) A can be held liable for misrepresentation
- (c) A cannot be held liable, because he did not say anything positive about the soundness of horse.
- (d) A cannot be held liable because it is the buyer who must be aware of the things.

**Q118. Directions: The question consists of two statements, one labelled as PRINCIPLE and other as FACT. You are to examine the principle and apply it to the given facts carefully and select the best option.**

**Principle:**

Any direct physical interference with the goods in somebody's possession without lawful justification is called trespass to goods.

**Fact:**

A purchased a car from a person who had no title to it and had sent it to a garage for repair, X, believing wrongly, that the car was his, removed it from the garage.

- (a) X can be held responsible for trespass to goods.
- (b) X cannot be held responsible for trespass to good as he was under a wrong belief.
- (c) X has not committed any wrong.
- (d) None of the above.

**Q119. Directions: The question consists of two statements, one labelled as PRINCIPLE and other as FACT. You are to examine the principle and apply it to the given facts carefully and select the best option.**

**Principle:**

'Nobody shall unlawfully interfere with a person's use or enjoyment of land, or some right over, or in connection with it. The use or enjoyment, envisaged herein, should be normal and reasonable taking into account surrounding situation.

**Fact:**

Jeevan and Pavan were neighbours in a residential locality. Pavan started a typing class in a part of his house and his typing sound disturbed Jeevan who could not put up with any kind of continuous noise. He filed a suit against Pavan.

- (a) Pavan is liable, because he should not have started typing class in his house.
- (b) Pavan is liable, because as a neighbour, he should have realised Jeevan's delicate nature

- (c) Pavan is not liable, because typing sound did not disturb anyone else other than Jeevan  
 (d) None of the above.

**Q120. Directions: The question consists of two statements, one labelled as PRINCIPLE and other as FACT. You are to examine the principle and apply it to the given facts carefully and select the best option.**

**Principle:**

Doctrine of Double Jeopardy: No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence twice.

**Fact:**

Maqbool brought some gold into India without making any declaration to Custom department on the airport. The custom authorities confiscated the gold under the Sea Custom Act. Maqbool was later charged for having committed an offence under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

- (a) He cannot be prosecuted because it would amount to double jeopardy.  
 (b) He can be prosecuted because confiscation of good by custom authorities does not amount to prosecution by the Court.  
 (c) Maqbool ought to have known that he can be stopped by the custom authorities.  
 (d) None of the above.

**Q121. Direction: The question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and other as Reason (R). You are to examine the two statements carefully and select the best option.**

**Assertion:** Custom per se is law, independent of prior recognition by the sovereign or the judge.

**Reason:** Custom is source of law but by itself is not law.

- (a) **Both** A and R are individually true and R is correct explanation to A  
 (b) **Both** A and R are individually true but R is not correct explanation to A  
 (c) A is true but R is false.  
 (d) A is false but R is true.

**Q122. Direction: The question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and other as Reason (R). You are to examine the two statements carefully and select the best option.**

**Assertion:** Idol is a person who can hold property.

**Reason:** Only human being can be called person not the lifeless things.

- (a) **Both** A and R are individually true and R is correct explanation to A  
 (b) **Both** A and R are individually true but R is not correct explanation of A  
 (c) A is true but R is false.  
 (d) A is false but R is true.

**Q123. Direction: The question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and other as Reason (R). You are to examine the two statements carefully and select the best option.**

**Assertion:** Laws are means of achieving an end namely social control.

**Reason:** The ultimate end of law is to secure greatest happiness to greater number.

- (a) **Both** A and R are individually true and R is correct explanation to A  
 (b) **Both** A and R are individually true but R is not correct explanation of A  
 (c) A is true but R is false.  
 (d) A is false but R is true.

**Q124. Direction: The question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and other as Reason (R). You are to examine the two statements carefully and select the best option.**

**Assertion:** Every person should have the freedom of speech and expression.

**Reason:** If a person is stopped from speaking then mankind will lose the truth.

- (a) **Both** A and R are individually true and R is correct explanation to A  
 (b) **Both** A and R are individually true but R is not correct explanation of A  
 (c) A is true but R is false.  
 (d) A is false but R is true.

**Q125. Direction: The question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and other as Reason (R). You are to examine the two statements carefully and select the best option.**

**Assertion:** Attempt to commit an offence though does not result in any harm, should also be punished.

**Reason:** A person who tries to cause a prohibited harm and fails, is, in terms of more culpability, not materially different from the person who tries and succeeds.

- (a) **Both** A and R are individually true and R is correct explanation to A  
 (b) **Both** A and R are individually true but R is not correct explanation of A  
 (c) A is true but R is false  
 (d) A is false but R is true

**Q126. Direction: The question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and other as Reason (R). You are to examine the two statements carefully and select the best option.**

**Assertion:** In India, every state has a High Court in its territory.

**Reason:** The Constitution of India provides for a High Court in each state.

- (a) **Both** A and R are individually true and R is correct explanation to A  
 (b) **Both** A and R are individually true but R is not correct explanation of A  
 (c) A is true but R is false  
 (d) A is false but R is true

**Q127. Direction: The question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and other as Reason (R). You are to examine the two statements carefully and select the best option.**

**Assertion:** The Council of Ministers at the centre is collectively responsible both to the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

**Reason:** The members of both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha are eligible to be ministers of the Union Government.

- (a) **Both** A and R are individually true and R is correct explanation to A  
 (b) **Both** A and R are individually true but R is not correct explanation of A  
 (c) A is true but R is false  
 (d) A is false but R is true

**Q128. Direction: The question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and other as Reason (R). You are to examine the two statements carefully and select the best option.**

**Assertion:** The reservation of thirty-three percent of seats for women in Parliament and State Legislature does not require Constitutional Amendment.

**Reason:** Political parties contesting election can allocate thirty-three per cent of seats they contest to women candidates without any Constitutional Amendment.

- (a) **Both** A and R are individually true and R is correct explanation to A  
 (b) **Both** A and R are individually true but R is not correct explanation of A  
 (c) A is true but R is false  
 (d) A is false but R is true

**Q129. Direction: The question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and other as Reason (R). You are to examine the two statements carefully and select the best option.**

**Assertion:** We, the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Democratic Republic.

**Reason:** A republic will ensure we have a head of state, that is, democratically elected and accountable to voters. As a result the head of state will be a more effective constitutional safeguard.

- (a) **Both** A and R are individually true and R is correct explanation to A  
 (b) **Both** A and R are individually true but R is not correct explanation of A  
 (c) A is true but R is false  
 (d) A is false but R is true

**Q130. Direction: The question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and other as Reason (R). You are to examine the two statements carefully and select the best option.**

**Assertion:** Republic Day is celebrated on 26th January every year in the country.

**Reason:** The Constitution of India came into force 26th January 1950

- (a) **Both** A and R are individually true and R is correct explanation to A  
 (b) **Both** A and R are individually true but R is not correct explanation of A  
 (c) A is true but R is false  
 (d) A is false but R is true

**Q131. Directions: Each question consists of legal propositions/principles and facts. These principles have to be applied to the given facts to arrive at the most reasonable conclusion. Assume principles to be true for the purposes of this section.**

**Principle:**

When one person signifies to another his willingness to do or to abstain from doing anything, with a view to obtaining the assent of that other to such act or abstinence, he is said to make a proposal. The expression of willingness/desire results in a valid proposal only when it is made/ addressed to some person(s).

**Facts:**

'X' makes the following statement in an uninhabited hall: 'I wish to sell my mobile phone for Rs. 1,000.'

Which of the following derivations is CORRECT?

- (a) 'X' made a statement that resulted in a promise  
 (b) 'X' made a statement that resulted in a proposal  
 (c) 'X' made a statement that did not result in any proposal  
 (d) 'X' made a statement that resulted in an agreement

**Q132. Directions: Each question consists of legal propositions/principles and facts. These principles have to be applied to the given facts to arrive at the most reasonable conclusion. Assume principles to be true for the purposes of this section.**

**Principle:**

A proposal (offer) should be made with an intention that after its valid acceptance, a legally binding promise or agreement will be created. The test for the determination of such intention is not subjective, rather it is objective. The intention of the parties is to be ascertained from the terms of the agreement and the surrounding circumstances under which such an agreement is entered into. As a general rule, in the case of arrangements regulating social relations, it follows as a matter of course that the parties do not intend legal consequences to follow. On the contrary, as a general rule, in the case of arrangements regulating business affairs, it follows as a matter of course that the parties intend legal consequences to follow. However, the above rules are just presumptive in nature, and hence, can be rebutted.

**Facts:**

One morning while having breakfast, 'X', the father, says to 'Y' (X's son), in a casual manner, 'I shall buy a motorbike for you if you get through the CLAT.'

Which of the following derivations is CORRECT?

- (a) 'X' made a statement that resulted in an enforceable promise  
 (b) 'X' made a statement that resulted in a valid proposal  
 (c) 'X' made a statement that resulted in an enforceable agreement

(d) 'X' made a statement that did not result in any enforceable agreement

**Q133. Directions: Each question consists of legal propositions/principles and facts. These principles have to be applied to the given facts to arrive at the most reasonable conclusion. Assume principles to be true for the purposes of this section.**

**Principle:**

Acceptance (of offer) must be communicated by the offeree to the offeror so as to give rise to a binding obligation. The expression 'by the offeree to the offeror' includes communication between their authorised agents.

**Facts:**

'X' made an offer to buy Y's property for a stipulated price. 'Y' accepted it and communicated his acceptance to 'Z', a stranger. Which of the following derivations is CORRECT?

- (a) Y's acceptance resulted in an agreement
- (b) Y's acceptance did not result in any agreement
- (c) Y's acceptance resulted in a contract
- (d) Y's acceptance resulted in a promise

**Q134. Directions: Each question consists of legal propositions/principles and facts. These principles have to be applied to the given facts to arrive at the most reasonable conclusion. Assume principles to be true for the purposes of this section.**

**Principle:**

Acceptance should be made while the offer is still subsisting. The offeror is free to retract his offer at any time before his offer gets accepted by the offeree. Once the offer is withdrawn or is lapsed, it is not open to be accepted so as to give rise to a contract. Similarly, if a time is prescribed within which the offer is to be accepted, then, the offer must be accepted within the prescribed time. And, if no time is prescribed, then, the acceptance must be made within a reasonable time. 'What is a reasonable time', is a question of fact which is to be determined by taking into account all the relevant facts and surrounding circumstances.

**Facts:**

'X' makes an offer to 'Y' to sell his equipment for Rs. 1,000.00. No time is specified for the acceptance. 'Y' sends his reply two years after receiving the offer.

Which of the following derivations is CORRECT?

- (a) There arises a contract between 'X' and 'Y' to sell/buy the equipment in question for Rs. 1,000.00
- (b) There does not arise any contract between 'X' and 'Y' to sell/buy the equipment in question for Rs. 1,000.00
- (c) 'X' is bound by his offer, and hence, cannot reject the acceptance made by 'Y'
- (d) There arises a promise by 'Y' to buy the equipment

**Q135. Directions: Each question consists of legal propositions/principles and facts. These principles have to be applied to the given facts to arrive at the most reasonable conclusion. Assume principles to be true for the purposes of this section.**

**Principle:**

Minor's agreement is void from the very beginning. It can never be validated. It cannot be enforced in the court of law.

**Facts:**

'A', a boy of 16 years of age, agrees to buy a camera from 'B', who is a girl of 21 years of age.

Which of the following derivations is CORRECT?

- (a) There arises a contract between 'A' and 'B' to sell/buy the camera in question
- (b) There arises an enforceable agreement between 'A' and 'B' to sell/buy the camera in question
- (c) There does not arise any contract between 'A' and 'B' to sell/buy the camera in question
- (d) There arises a voidable contract between 'A' and 'B' to sell/buy the camera in question

**Q136. Directions: Each question consists of legal propositions/principles and facts. These principles have to be applied to the given facts to arrive at the most reasonable conclusion. Assume principles to be true for the purposes of this section.**

**Principle:**

A contract which is duly supported by real and lawful consideration is valid notwithstanding the fact that the consideration is inadequate. The quantum of consideration is for the parties to decide at the time of making a contract, and not for the courts (to decide) when the contract is sought to be enforced. An agreement to which the consent of the promisor is freely given is not void merely because the consideration is inadequate; but the inadequacy of the consideration may be taken into account by the Court in determining the question whether the consent of the promisor was freely given.

**Facts:**

'A' agrees to sell his mobile phone of Rs. 20,000/- for Rs. 100/- only to 'B'. A's consent is freely given.

Which of the following derivations is CORRECT?

- (a) There is a contract between 'A' and 'B'
- (b) There is no contract between 'A' and 'B' because consideration is not adequate
- (c) There is no contract between 'A' and 'B' because a mobile phone worth Rs. 20,000/- cannot be sold for just Rs. 100/-
- (d) None of the above.

**Q137. Directions: Each question consists of legal propositions/principles and facts. These principles have to be applied to the given facts to arrive at the most reasonable conclusion. Assume principles to be true for the purposes of this section.**

**Principle:**

The consideration or object of an agreement is unlawful if it is forbidden by law. Every agreement of which the object or consideration is unlawful is void.

**Facts:**

'X' promises to pay 'Y' Rs. 50,000, if he ('Y') commits a crime. 'X' further promises to indemnify him ('Y') against any liability arising thereof. 'Y' agrees to act as per X's promise.

Which of the following derivations is CORRECT?

- (a) There is a contract between 'X' and 'Y'  
 (b) There is an agreement between 'X' and 'Y' which can be enforced by the court of law  
 (c) There is an agreement between 'X' and 'Y' which cannot be enforced by the court of law  
 (d) There is a voidable contract between 'X' and 'Y'

**Q138. Directions: Each question consists of legal propositions/principles and facts. These principles have to be applied to the given facts to arrive at the most reasonable conclusion. Assume principles to be true for the purposes of this section.**

**Principle:**

The consideration or object of an agreement is unlawful if the Court regards it as opposed to public policy. Every agreement of which the object or consideration is unlawful is void.

**Facts:**

'X' promises to obtain for 'Y' an employment in the public service; and 'Y' promises to pay Rs. 5,00,000/- to 'X'. Which of the following derivations is CORRECT?

- (a) There is a contract between 'X' and 'Y'  
 (b) There is a voidable contract between 'X' and 'Y'  
 (c) There is an agreement between 'X' and 'Y' which can be enforced by the court of law  
 (d) There is an agreement between 'X' and 'Y' which cannot be enforced by the court of law

**Q139. Directions: Each question consists of legal propositions/principles and facts. These principles have to be applied to the given facts to arrive at the most reasonable conclusion. Assume principles to be true for the purposes of this section.**

**Principle:**

Two or more persons are said to consent if they agree upon the same thing in the same sense. Consent is said to be free when it is not caused by coercion, or undue influence, or fraud, or misrepresentation, or mistake. When consent to an agreement is caused by coercion, undue influence, fraud or misrepresentation, the agreement is a contract voidable (rescindable or terminable) at the option of the party whose consent was so caused. However, when consent to an agreement is caused by mistake as to a matter of fact essential to the agreement, the agreement is void.

**Facts:**

'X' threatens to gun down 'Y', if he ('Y') does not sell his property worth Rs. 20,00,000/- for Rs. 1,00,000/- only. As a consequence, 'Y' agrees to sell it as demanded by 'X'. Which of the following derivations is CORRECT?

- (a) There is a contract between 'X' and 'Y'  
 (b) There is an agreement between 'X' and 'Y' which can be enforced by the court of law  
 (c) There is an agreement between 'X' and 'Y' which cannot be enforced by the court of law  
 (d) There is a contract between 'X' and 'Y' which voidable at the option of 'Y'

**Q140. Directions: Each question consists of legal propositions/principles and facts. These principles have to be applied to the given facts to arrive at the**

**most reasonable conclusion. Assume principles to be true for the purposes of this section.**

**Principle:**

Agreements in restraint of marriage are void.

**Facts:**

'X' enters into an agreement with 'Y' whereunder he agrees not to marry anybody else other than a person whose name starts with the letter 'A', and promises to pay Rs. 1,00,000/- to 'Y' if he ('X') breaks this agreement. Which of the following derivations is CORRECT?

- (a) There is a contract between 'X' and 'Y'  
 (b) There is an agreement between 'X' and 'Y' which can be enforced by the court of law  
 (c) There is an agreement between 'X' and 'Y' which cannot be enforced by the court of law  
 (d) There is a voidable contract between 'X' and 'Y'

**Q141.** If x is 80% of y, what percent of x is y?

- (a) (a) 400  
 (b) (b) 300  
 (c) (c) 160  
 (d) (d) 150

**Q142.** A man rows a boat 18 kilometers in 4 hours downstream and returns upstream in 12 hours. The speed of the stream (in km per hour) is :

- (a) (a) 1  
 (b) (b) 1.5  
 (c) (c) 2  
 (d) (d) 1.75

**Q143.** If the compound interest on certain sum for 2 years at 4% p.a. is Rs. 102, the simple interest at the same rate of interest for two years would be:

- (a) (a) Rs.200  
 (b) (b) Rs.50  
 (c) (c) Rs. 150  
 (d) (d) Rs.100

**Q144.** Applied to a bill for Rs.100000 the difference between a discount of 40% and two successive discounts of 36% and 4% is :

- (a) (a) Nil  
 (b) (b) Rs.1,440  
 (c) (c) Rs.2,500  
 (d) (d) Rs.4,000

**Q145.** Bhuvnesh has drawn an angle of measure  $45^\circ 27'$  when he was asked to draw an angle of  $45^\circ$ . The percentage error in his drawing is

- (a) 0.5%  
 (b) 1.0%  
 (c) 1.5%  
 (d) 2.0%

**Q146.** Of the three numbers, the first is one third of the second and twice the third, the average of these numbers is The largest of these numbers is

- (a) 18  
 (b) 36  
 (c) 54

(d) 108

**Q147.** The LCM of two numbers is 864 and their HCF is 144. If one of the number is 288, the other number is:

- (a) 576
- (b) 1296
- (c) 432
- (d) 144

**Q148.** In an alloy there is 12% of copper. To get 69 kg of copper. How much alloy will be required?

- (a) 424 kg
- (b) 575 kg
- (c) 828 kg
- (d) 1736 kg

**Q149.** A and B started a business by investing 36,000 and Rs. 63,000. Find the share of each, out of the annual profit of Rs. 5500.

- (a) 2000, 3500
- (b) 2500, 3500
- (c) 3500, 2500
- (d) None of these

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**Q150.** Two pipes A and B can fill a tank in 20 minutes and 30 minutes respectively. If both pipes are opened together, the time taken to fill the tank is:

- (a) 50 minutes
- (b) 12 minutes
- (c) 25 minutes
- (d) 15 minutes

**Q151.** A train 100m long is running at the speed of 30 km/hr. The time (in second) in which it passes a man standing near the railway line is:

- (a) 10
- (b) 11
- (c) 12
- (d) 15

**Q152.** Two trains of equal length, running in opposite directions, pass a pole in 18 and 12 seconds. The trains will cross each other in

- (a) 14.4 seconds
- (b) 15.5 seconds
- (c) 18.8 seconds
- (d) 20.2 seconds

**Q153.** The simple interest on a certain sum at 5% per annum for 3 years and 4 years differ by Rs. 42. The sum is:

- (a) Rs. 210
- (b) Rs. 280
- (c) Rs. 750
- (d) Rs. 840

**Q154.** The ratio of two numbers is 3 : 8 and their difference is 115. The smaller of two number is :

- (a) 184
- (b) 194
- (c) 69
- (d) 59

**Q155.** A can cultivate  $\frac{2}{5}$  th of a land in 6 days and B can cultivate  $\frac{1}{3}$  th of the same land in 10 days. Working together A and B can cultivate  $\frac{4}{5}$  th of the land in;

- (a) 4 days
- (b) 5 days
- (c) 8 days
- (d) 10 days

**Q156.** The selling price of 5 articles is the same as the cost price of 3 articles. The gain or loss percent is :

- (a) 20% gain
- (b) 25% gain
- (c) 33.33% loss
- (d) 40% loss

**Q157.** The breadth of a rectangular hall is three-fourth of its length. If the area of the floor is 768 sq. m. , then the difference between the length and breadth of the hall is

- (a) 8 meter
- (b) 12 meters
- (c) 24 meters
- (d) 32 meters

**Q158.** A number when divided by 899 gives a remainder 63. If the same number is divided by 29, the remainder will be:

- (a) 10
- (b) 5
- (c) 4
- (d) 2

**Q159.** The length of a square is increased by 15% and breadth decreased by 15%. The area of the rectangle so formed is

- (a) neither increases nor decreases.
- (b) decreases by 2.25%.
- (c) increases by 2.25%.
- (d) decreases by 22.5%.

**Q160.** Raju earns twice as much in march as in each of the other months of the year. What part of his annual earnings he earns in that month?

- (a)  $\frac{1}{5}$
- (b)  $\frac{5}{7}$
- (c)  $\frac{2}{13}$
- (d)  $\frac{1}{10}$

**Q161.** A college received fifty applications for a certain course. In the qualifying examination, one tenth of them secured marks in 90–95% range. Within remaining segment, three-fifths of them secured marks in 75–90% range. The rest secured below 75% to get admission, the following restrictions hold good.

- (i) No student who has scored below 75% can seek admission to Physics course.

- (ii) No student is allowed to opt Physics without opting Mathematics.
- (iii) No student is allowed to opt Physics and Astrophysics simultaneously.
- (iv) To opt Mathematics or Astrophysics, a student should have scored at least 70% in the qualifying examination.
- Which one of the following alternatives is possible?**
- (a) Ninety percent of the applicants are admitted to Physics course.
- (b) Thirty-five percent of the applicants who are other wise ineligible to join Physics course are admitted to Mathematics and Astrophysics course.
- (c) Students of Physics course outnumber those of Mathematics
- (d) Whoever is eligible to study Mathematics is also eligible to study Physics

- Q162.** A tourist can tour utmost four places out of A, B, C, D, E, F and G. Out of four, not more than two can come under holiday tour and at least two must come under business trip. The break up is as follows: A, B, C and D— business tour; E, F and G— holiday tour The following restrictions hold good.
- (a) If A is included, then both C and are excluded.
- (b) If neither E nor F is included, then B or G or both of them can be included
- (c) If G is included, then D cannot be included.

**Which one of the following combinations is possible?**

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

- Q163.** Under the same fact situation as above, suppose that the following restrictions hold good (A) A can be included provided C is included. (B) E is included provided B or G is included but not both. (C) C can be included provided at least D or F is.

**Which one of the following is a certainty?**

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

- Q164.** Four members have to be nominated to a committee and there are six candidates: A, B, C, D, E and F. The following restrictions hold good. (A) If A is nominated, then D does not find any place. (B) If B is nominated, then either E or F has to be nominated, but not both. (C) If C is nominated, then both D and E have to be nominated.

**Which one of the following is an acceptable combinations?**

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

- Q165.** Political turmoil in a country is mainly caused by widespread violence and flawed economic policies of successive governments. If at all this has to be crushed, it can be achieved only by a dictatorial government which rules with iron hand. Therefore, the need of the hour is to

elect a government which imposes fresh set of stringent legislations. The alternatives suggested (not necessarily all), if true, considerably weaken the argument however, one of them is most forceful. Identify the same.

- (a) It is not the imposition of new legislations which is required, but effective adherence to the existing legislations.
- (b) That government is the best government which governs least.
- (c) It is possible to overcome any evil by educating people.
- (d) Only dialogue in a free society can eradicate political turmoil.

**Q166.** Under the same fact situation as above, the alternatives suggested (not necessarily all), if true, significantly strengthen the argument. However, one of them is most forceful. Identify the same.

- (a) Espionage activities by enemy nations, which contribute to political turmoil, can be prevented only if the government is very strong.
- (b) The philosophy behind any economic policy, push from bottom, press from top' is to be followed to mitigate violence, and it is not observed.
- (c) Political turmoil is due to corrupt establishment.
- (d) Man is, by nature, a beast.

**Q167.** Exploitation of poor rich can be stemmed only if the state exercises complete control over agriculture and industrial production. But state control is beset by two evils; corruption and delay. The net result is that if man tries to escape from one evil, then he is trapped by another suffering. Hence, is inescapable. The argument presented above seems to imply the following conclusions. Identify the one which is least dubious. Apply common sense.

- (a) If agriculture and industrial production can be abolished, we can free ourselves from all forms of evil.
- (b) To avoid evil austere life shall be encouraged.
- (c) The gap between poor and rich can be bridged by heavily taxing the rich and passing on the largesse to the poor.
- (d) Man is, by nature, dishonest.

**Q168.** That the human soul is immaterial is an undisputed fact. Significantly, what is not matter is not spatial and consequently, it is no vulnerable to motion. Evidently, no motion no dissolution. What escapes from dissolution is also free from corruptibility. Therefore, the human soul is immortal. In this argument, one premises is missing. Complete the argument by choosing from the following.

- (a) Nothing is free from dissolution.
- (b) What is incorruptible is immortal.
- (c) There is no motion.
- (d) Matter does not exist.

**Q169.** Under the same fact situation as above, which one of the following, if true, affects, seriously the argument presented above?

- (a) Matter is not bound by space.
- (b) Matter is indestructible.
- (c) Whatever exists is not necessarily affected by motion.
- (d) What is not matter also is vulnerable to motion.

**Q170.** Protagonists of human rights vehemently oppose capital punishment. Their opposition stems mainly from three reasons. Firstly, man cannot terminate what he cannot generate. Secondly, the function of punishment is to reform the culprit. Thirdly, a culprit should be given an opportunity to repent. Admittedly, death penalty fails on all three counts. A however, the defenders argue that a person is punished because he has to pay for his deeds. Reformation or repentance, according to them, is peripheral. Hence, death penalty is admissible.

**Which one of the following is the focus of this debate?**

- (a) Man's rights and privileges.
- (b) Nature and purpose of punishment.
- (c) Prevention of crime.
- (d) Mercy and revenge.

**Q171.** Since Venus rotates slowly, Fred Whipple thought that like mercury, Venus keeps one face always towards the sun. If so, he said that the dark side would be very cold. However, he knew with the help of earlier study carried out by Petit and Nicholson that it was not the case. So, he concluded that the planet must rotate fairly often to keep the darker side warmer. Which of the following is the original premise?

- (a) Slow rotation of Venus.
- (b) Temperature of Venus.
- (c) Frequent rotation of Venus.
- (d) Equality of the rate of rotation and revolution.

**Q172.** Before formulating the laws of motion, Galileo distinguished between mathematical study and empirical study. He, first, theoretically derived the relation between distance and time for uniformly accelerating motion by letting the ball roll a quarter, then half, then two thirds and so on of the length of the groove and then measured the times on each occasion, which he repeated hundred times. He calculated, based on this study, that the distance traveled equaled the square of the time on all occasion.

**Which one of the following characterizes Galileo's method?**

- (a) Speculation
- (b) Theoretical analysis
- (c) Generalization
- (d) Statistical analysis

**Q173.** Read carefully a brief summary of one of the investigations of Sherlock Holmes: While investigating the murders of Stangerson and Enoch Drebber he got into conversation with fellow detectives which runs as follows: 'The last link \_\_\_\_\_ My case is complete \_\_\_\_\_ could you lay your hands upon those pills'. After he got those pills, Holmes cut none of them, dissolved it in water and placed it in front of the terrier. Contrary to his expectations, the animal survived, though disappointed a bit, he thought for a while and then cut the other pill, dissolved it, added milk and placed before the animal. The moment it licked, the animal died. Those were the pills present at the scenes of crime.

**Which one of the following aptly describes the methods which this passage indicates?**

- (a) Imaginations
- (b) Experiment

- (c) Observation
- (d) Thought experiment

**Q174.** There has been much speculation concerning the origin of lunar craters. One hypothesis is that they are the results of heavy meteors on the surface of the moon while still soft. The most probable explanation is that they were produced by the gases liberated from the rocky matter while solidification was taking place these gases and water vapors steadily escaped through viscous surface, raising giant bubbles. The reader can easily visualize the process that and noticing the formation of bubbles and craters on their surface.

**Which one of the following actually helps us to determine the origin of lunar craters?**

- (a) Analogy
- (b) Study of foreign body
- (c) Cause and effect relation
- (d) Speculation

**Q175.** 'Perhaps the earliest work of Archimedes that we have is that on plane equilibrium. In this, some fundamental principles of mechanics are set forth as rigorous geometric propositions. The work opens with famous postulate equal weights at equal distances are in equilibrium; equal weights at unequal distances are not in equilibrium, but incline toward the weight at the greater distance'

**According to this passage, which factor or factors determine equilibrium?**

- (a) Weight
- (b) Distance
- (c) Weight and distance
- (d) Equality of weights and distances

**Q176.** 'Perhaps the earliest work of Archimedes that we have is that on plane equilibrium. In this, some fundamental principles of mechanics are set forth as rigorous geometric propositions. The work opens with famous postulate equal weights at equal distances are in equilibrium; equal weights at unequal distances are not in equilibrium, but incline toward the weight at the greater distance'

**According to the above passage, which one of the following values can be assigned to the statement in equal weights at equal distance are in disequilibrium?**

- (a) True
- (b) False
- (c) Highly probable
- (d) Highly improbable

**Q177.** 'Perhaps the earliest work of Archimedes that we have is that on plane equilibrium. In this, some fundamental principles of mechanics are set forth as rigorous geometric propositions. The work opens with famous postulate equal weights at equal distances are in equilibrium; equal weights at unequal distances are not in equilibrium, but incline toward the weight at the greater distance'

**According to the above passage,**

**which one of the following values can be assigned to the statement in equal weights at in equal distances are in disequilibrium?**

- (a) True
- (b) False
- (c) Uncertain
- (d) Unverifiable

**Q178.** 'Gregor Mendel in examining pea plants found two sharply marked races, the tall and the short, he experimentally fertilized flowers of tall plant with pollen of short. The offspring were tall plants. He next let the flowers of this first generation be fertilized with their own pollen. In the following generation, shortness reappeared. Tallness and shortness were distributed not at random but in a definite, constant, and simple ratio: three dominant tall to one recessive short'

**Which one of the following aptly describes the distribution of dominant and recessive characteristics?**

- (a) Systematic
- (b) Equal interval
- (c) Unpredictable
- (d) Irregular interval

**Q179.** It is said that in his strongly worded reaction to quantum physics, Einstein remarks 'God does not play dice' to which Bohr, another great Physicist, reacted saying 'Do not tell God what to do' Bohr earlier had argued that we can never know what the properties of an isolated quantum system, though we can know the properties of macrocosmic objects.

**Which one of the following is the focus of their debate?**

- (a) The behaviour of God.
- (b) Probabilistic interpretation of the behaviour of quantum object.
- (c) Limits of human knowledge.
- (d) Irrelevance of microcosmic object.

**Q180.** An efficient and diesel-independent public transport system is essential to the economic development of nation, suppose that the government adopts a policy to that effect then there is another favorable result. The pollution of environment is reduced to a greater extent. But then it has two pronged backlash. The sale and consequently the production of two and four wheelers reduce to the minimum which in turn render a large number of people jobless. Cash flow to the treasury also is adversely affected. Such a step, therefore, is self-defeating unless the government evolves a counter strategy to nullify the adverse effects.

**Which one of the following accurately projects the opinion of an imaginary speaker or author as the case may be of this passage?**

- (a) Abandon the idea of efficient and diesel independent public transport system.
- (b) Ensure sustained cash flow and create better job opportunities by invention an alternate or more than one alternate.
- (c) Public transport system shall be given up.
- (d) Maintain production and sale at the same level by offering incentives.

**Q181.** A most question to be considered is whether democratic form of Government is a boon or bane, no matter what Lincoln might or might not have said. Rather his most (in?) famous adage, 'by the people, for the people and of the people' misses the most pertinent question; which attitude works behind when a person declares that he is a (or the right?) candidate to serve the people, and does not hesitate to contest and fight toothy and nail the election, an euphemism for battle with or without bullets. Admittedly, the covert attitude is different from overt attitude. Hardly any one contests the election unwillingly. A contestant is not persuaded by any one, but driven by his own passions and dubious motives. Contrast this picture with Socrates' version; no honest man willingly takes up the job of ruler. If at all he accepts, he does so for fear of being ruled by one made up of inferior mettle. It is beyond even the wildest imaginations, to expect an honest person to contest the election.

**Assuming that every statement is true, identify from among the given alternatives the one which strictly follows from the passage.**

- (a) No assessment or appraisal of democracy is possible.
- (b) Lincoln and Socrates are talking differently.
- (c) Actually, Socrates, scores over Lincoln on this issue.
- (d) Rulers can be honest.

**Q182.** A most question to be considered is whether democratic form of Government is a boon or bane, no matter what Lincoln might or might not have said. Rather his most (in?) famous adage, 'by the people, for the people and of the people' misses the most pertinent question; which attitude works behind when a person declares that he is a (or the right?) candidate to serve the people, and does not hesitate to contest and fight toothy and nail the election, an euphemism for battle with or without bullets. Admittedly, the covert attitude is different from overt attitude. Hardly any one contests the election unwillingly. A contestant is not persuaded by any one, but driven by his own passions and dubious motives. Contrast this picture with Socrates' version; no honest man willingly takes up the job of ruler. If at all he accepts, he does so for fear of being ruled by one made up of inferior mettle. It is beyond even the wildest imaginations, to expect an honest person to contest the election.

**According to the above passage, which one of the following correctly differentiates Lincoln's and Socrates' analyses?**

- (a) The nature of democracy.
- (b) Merits and demerits of politicians.
- (c) Qualities of election.
- (d) Difference in mind set of respective men.

**Q183.** Many environmentalists either adopt double standard or do not know what they are talking about. A protagonist of environment, for talking about. A protagonist of environment, for obvious reasons, ought not to but for any type of progress because progress without meddling with nature is a myth. But none can live without scientific and technological advance which has singularly made progress possible. Furthermore, environment includes not just forest wealth and hills, but animal wealth also. An honest environmentalist is obliged to address the

following questions. First, should man in the interest of hygiene, kill any living being be it an insect purported to be harmful or stray dogs? After all, this world does not belong to man alone.

**Which one of the following runs counter to the spirit of the passage?**

- (a) In the interest of health and cleanliness, our surroundings must be from disease spreading bacteria.
- (b) Non-violence as a moral principle extends to all living creatures.
- (c) Vegetarian food is ideal to all men.
- (d) Man should protect his environment because he has to live.

**Q184.** Does our soviet need reservation in job? Before we defend reservation, we must consider some issues. Why do we need reservation? Obviously, reservation is required to lift the downtrodden and thereby achieve equality. How do you achieve this? Every individual, without exception, has a right to receive quality education. It is more so in the case of downtrodden people. Only a good-natured meritorious teacher can impart quality. Suppose that a person who is neither good-natured nor meritorious becomes a teacher thanks to reservation suffer.

- (a) Reservation is individual-centric but not group centric.
- (b) Reservation in at least on field, is self defeating.
- (c) The argument is biased.
- (d) Education is not required to uplift the downtrodden.

**Q185.** Does our soviet need reservation in job? Before we defend reservation, we must consider some issues. Why do we need reservation? Obviously, reservation is required to lift the downtrodden and thereby achieve equality. How do you achieve this? Every individual, without exception, has a right to receive quality education. It is more so in the case of downtrodden people. Only a good-natured meritorious teacher can impart quality. Suppose that a person who is neither good-natured nor meritorious becomes a teacher thanks to reservation suffer.

**Under the same fact situation as above, which one of the following helps you to circumvent the situation?**

- (a) Replace education with money and make poor rich.
- (b) To achieve equality encourage inter caste marriage.
- (c) Only downtrodden people should form the government.
- (d) Identify good-natured and meritorious people within downtrodden group to make them teachers.

**Q186. Directions: From the alternatives given below. Choose the best option that correctly classifies the four sentences as a:**

**F: Fact:** If it relates to a known matter of direct observation, or an existing reality or something known to be true.

**J: Judgment:** If it is an opinion or estimate or anticipation of common sense or intention.

**I: Inference:** If it is a logical conclusion or deduction about something based on the knowledge of facts.

**A.** The cabinet minister definitely took the wrong step in giving the government contract.

**B.** Under the circumstances, he had many other alternatives.

**C.** The prime minister is embarrassed due to the minister's decision.

**D.** If he has put the government in jeopardy, the minister must resign.

- (a) JFFI
- (b) IFJI
- (c) FFJI
- (d) IFIJ

**Q187. Directions: From the alternatives given below. Choose the best option that correctly classifies the four sentences as a:**

**F: Fact:** If it relates to a known matter of direct observation, or an existing reality or something known to be true.

**J: Judgment:** If it is an opinion or estimate or anticipation of common sense or intention.

**I: Inference:** If it is a logical conclusion or deduction about something based on the knowledge of facts.

**A.** If democracy is to survive, the people must develop a sense of consumerism.

**B.** Consumerism environment helped in improving the quality of goods in certain countries.

**C.** The protected environment in our country is helping the local manufactures.

**D.** The quality of goods suffers if the manufacturers take undue advantage of this.

- (a) IJFJ
- (b) JFJI
- (c) IJFF
- (d) IFJJ

**Q188. Direction: Question consists of five statements followed by options consisting of three statements put together in a specific order. Choose the best option which indicates a valid argument, that is, where the third statement is a conclusion drawn from the preceding two statements.**

**A.** Traffic congestion increases carbon monoxide in the environment.

**B.** Increase in carbon monoxide is hazardous to wealth.

**C.** Traffic congestion is hazardous to health.

**D.** Some traffic congestion does not cause increase carbon monoxide  
**E.** Some traffic congestion is not hazardous to health.

- (a) CBA
- (b) BDE
- (c) CDE
- (d) BAC

**Q189. Direction: Question consists of five statements followed by options consisting of three statements put together in a specific order. Choose the best option which indicates a valid argument, that is, where the third statement is a conclusion drawn from the preceding two statements.**

**A.** MBAs are in great demand.

- B. Samrat and Akshita are in great demand.  
 C. Samrat is in great demand.  
 D. Samrat and Akshita are MBAs  
 (a) ABE  
 (b) ECD  
 (c) AEB  
 (d) EBA

**Q190. Direction: Question consists of five statements followed by options consisting of three statements put together in a specific order. Choose the best option which indicates a valid argument, that is, where the third statement is a conclusion drawn from the preceding two statements.**

- A. All software companies employ knowledge workers.  
 B. Infotech employees are knowledge workers.  
 C. Infotech is a software company.  
 D. Some software companies employ knowledge workers.  
 E. Infotech employs only knowledge workers.  
 (a) ABC  
 (b) ACB  
 (c) CDE  
 (d) ACE

**Q191. Direction: Read the following information carefully to choose best option for the question:**

- A. 'L%M' means that M is brother of L.  
 B. 'L×M' means that L is mother of M.  
 C. 'L÷M' means that L is the sister of M.  
 D. 'L=M' means that M is father of L.

Which of the following means 'I is the nephew of Q?' 1. Q%I = I 2. Q ÷ M × B%I 3. C ÷ I = B% Q

- (a) Only 3  
 (b) Only 1  
 (c) Only 2  
 (d) None of the above

**Q192. Direction: Read the following information carefully to choose best option for the question:**

- A. 'L%M' means that M is brother of L.  
 B. 'L×M' means that L is mother of M.  
 C. 'L÷M' means that L is the sister of M.  
 D. 'L=M' means that M is father of L.

If 'A \$B' means that A is the father of B, 'A \* B' means that A is the mother of B, 'A

B' means that A is the wife of B, then which of the following means that M is the grandmother of N?

- (a) M \* R \$T  
 N  
 (b) M \* R  
 T  
 N  
 (c) M \* T \$N  
 R  
 (d) M \* T \$N  
 R

**Q193. Direction: The question contains two statements numbered I and II. You have to decide whether the**

**information provided in the statement is sufficient to answer the question.**

Can a democratic system operate without an effective opposition?

**I.** The opposition is indispensable.

**II.** A good politician always learns more from his opponents than from his fervent supporters.

- (a) If the information in the statement **I alone** are sufficient to answer the questions.  
 (b) If the information in the statement **II alone** are sufficient to answer the questions.  
 (c) If the information **either** in the statement **I alone** or in statement **II alone** are sufficient to answer the questions.  
 (d) If the information even in both statement **I and II** together are not sufficient to answer the questions.

**Q194. Direction: The question contains two statements numbered I and II. You have to decide whether the information provided in the statement is sufficient to answer the question.**

Do habits make men's life rigid?

**I.** It is out of habit that people envy others.

**II.** Men become slave of habits.

- (a) If the information in the statement **I alone** are sufficient to answer the questions.  
 (b) If the information in the statement **II alone** are sufficient to answer the questions.  
 (c) If the information **either** in the statement **I alone** or in statement **II alone** are sufficient to answer the questions.  
 (d) If the information even in both statement **I and II** together are not sufficient to answer the questions.

**Q195. Direction: The question contains two statements numbered I and II. You have to decide whether the information provided in the statement is sufficient to answer the question.**

Does intelligence predict the child's ability to learn?

**I.** Intelligence is unaffected by bad teaching or dull home environment.

**II.** Children from poor home backgrounds do not do well in their school-work.

- (a) If the information in the statement **I alone** are sufficient to answer the questions.  
 (b) If the information in the statement **II alone** are sufficient to answer the questions.  
 (c) If the information **either** in the statement **I alone** or in statement **II alone** are sufficient to answer the questions.  
 (d) If the information even in both statement **I and II** together are not sufficient to answer the questions.

**Direction : In the following question, some capital alphabets are written in a row, below them their coding has been given. In the question, a particular word has been coded in a particular manner using codes as given below the capital letters. You have to understand the pattern of coding and have to answer**

the question asked subsequently.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
U	a	2	v	b	w	3	t	4	x	s	y	5	z	6	c	d	8	7	e	r	h	9	I	p	q

**Q196.** If DASH is 2a84, then SMASH is?

- (a) 7 5 u 7 t
- (b) e y a 8 4
- (c) 8 z q e 3
- (d) 8 z q e 4

**Q197.** If FASHION is a z64t7w, then POSITION is?

- (a) z 6 4 e 4 7 6 c
- (b) z 6 4 e 4 7 c 6
- (c) c 6 7 4 e 4 6 z
- (d) c 6 7 4 e 4 z 6

**Q198.** If LONDON is 5c62z5, then EUROPE is?

- (a) w h 7 c d w
- (b) w h 7 z 6 v
- (c) b r 7 6 c b
- (d) w h 7 6 c b

**Q199. Direction: The question contains two statements and two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the two given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and decide which of the given conclusion(s) logically follow(s) from the two given statements.**

- (a) If **only conclusion I** follows. Answer
- (b) If **only conclusion II** follows. Answer
- (c) If **neither I nor II** follows. Answer
- (d) If **both I and II** follows.

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**Q200. Direction: The question contains two statements and two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the two given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and decide which of the given conclusion(s) logically follow(s) from the two given statements.**

- (a) If **only conclusion I** follows. Answer
- (b) If **only conclusion II** follows. Answer
- (c) If **neither I nor II** follows. Answer
- (d) If **both I and II** follows.

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (a) 6. (d) 7. (b) 8. (d) 9. (a) 10. (b)  
 11. (a) 12. (a) 13. (a) 14. (a) 15. (d) 16. (d) 17. (c) 18. (c) 19.  
 (b) 20. (d) 21. (d) 22. (c) 23. (a) 24. (a) 25. (b) 26. (c) 27.  
 (d) 28. (d) 29. (d) 30. (b) 31. (a) 32. (d) 33. (b) 34. (d) 35.  
 (c) 36. (b) 37. (a) 38. (c) 39. (b) 40. (b) 41. (d) 42. (c) 43. (a)  
 44. (b) 45. (b) 46. (a) 47. (c) 48. (a) 49. (c) 50. (b) 51. (b)  
 52. (c) 53. (c) 54. (c) 55. (c) 56. (c) 57. (d) 58. (c) 59. (b) 60.  
 (c) 61. (d) 62. (b) 63. (b) 64. (b) 65. (c) 66. (a) 67. (c) 68. (c)  
 69. (b) 70. (b) 71. (b) 72. (c) 73. (a) 74. (a) 75. (b) 76. (b)  
 77. (c) 78. (c) 79. (b) 80. (c) 81. (b) 82. (c) 83. (c) 84. (b) 85.  
 (b) 86. (b) 87. (a) 88. (b) 89. (c) 90. (c) 91. (b) 92. (c) 93. (c)  
 94. (b) 95. (d) 96. (c) 97. (c) 98. (c) 99. (a) 100. (d) 101. (c)  
 102. (c) 103. (b) 104. (c) 105. (c) 106. (a) 107. (b) 108. (c)  
 109. (b) 110. (a) 111. (a) 112. (c) 113. (c) 114. (b) 115. (b)

116. (b) 117. (c) 118. (a) 119. (d) 120. (b) 121. (d) 122. (c)  
 123. (b) 124. (a) 125. (a) 126. (d) 127. (d) 128. (d) 129. (a)  
 130. (a) 131. (c) 132. (d) 133. (b) 134. (b) 135. (c) 136. (a)  
 137. (c) 138. (d) 139. (d) 140. (c) 141. (c) 142. (b) 143. (d)  
 144. (b) 145. (b) 146. (c) 147. (c) 148. (b) 149. (a) 150. (b)  
 151. (c) 152. (a) 153. (d) 154. (c) 155. (c) 156. (d) 157. (a)  
 158. (b) 159. (b) 160. (c) 161. (b) 162. (d) 163. (a) 164. (c)  
 165. (a) 166. (b) 167. (c) 168. (b) 169. (d) 170. (b) 171. (b)  
 172. (d) 173. (c) 174. (c) 175. (c) 176. (a) 177. (c) 178. (b)  
 179. (c) 180. (b) 181. (c) 182. (d) 183. (a) 184. (a) 185. (d)  
 186. (a) 187. (b) 188. (a) 189. (c) 190. (b) 191. (d) 192. (c)  
 193. (c) 194. (b) 195. (d) 196. (c) 197. (a) 198. (b) 199. (a)  
 200. (a)