

LAW PREP — Tutorial —

CLAT Rehearsal BASIC

Law Prep Mock Test Series

ENROLLMENT NO.

Student Name :

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Test Code : LPMTS-018-10002

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Duration of Test : 2 Hours (120 Minutes)

Maximum Marks : 120

1. This Question Booklet (QB) contains 120 (One hundred and twenty) Multiple Choice Questions.
2. You shall enter your Enrollment No. on the first page of the QB at the start of the test.
3. You have to answer ALL questions in the separate Optical Mark Reader (OMR) Response Sheet supplied along with this QB. You must READ the detailed instructions provided with the OMR Response Sheet on the reverse side of this packet BEFORE you start the test.
4. No clarification can be sought on the QB from anyone. In case of any discrepancy such as printing error or missing pages, in the QB, request the Invigilator to replace the QB and OMR Response Sheet.
5. The QB for the Undergraduate Programme is for 120 marks. Every Right Answer secures 1 mark. Every Wrong Answer results in the deduction of 0.25 mark. There shall be no deductions for Unanswered Questions.
6. The use of any unfair means shall result in your disqualification. Possession of Electronic Devices such as mobile phones, headphones, digital watches etc., is/are strictly prohibited in the test premises. Impersonation or any other unlawful practice will lead to your disqualification and possibly, appropriate action under the law.

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English Language

Each set of questions in this section is based on a single passage. Please answer each question on the basis of what is stated or implied in the corresponding passage. In some instances, more than one option may be the answer to the question; in such a case, please choose the option that most accurately and comprehensively answers the question.

- I. My father rollerskated on the Cross-Bronx Expressway before it opened to car traffic. Born in 1953, he would have been seven or eight when New York City's massive thoroughfare reached the peak of its construction, facilitated by the destruction of many tight-knit Bronx neighbourhoods. He didn't live in East Tremont or Spuyten Duyvil, which were literally cut through by the highway, but he did live in between Fordham Heights and Kingsbridge Heights, about two miles north of the new road. He wasn't a politician or an urban planner – he was a child, concerned with the size of his clip-on roller skates, and whether they'd fit over shoes large enough to support his lanky frame. He didn't know that he was gliding above one of the city's most CONTESTED planning projects, or what kind of impact it would have on his life. He was young and with friends, and so they laced up their skates. For ordinary people, this is how history happens. Dad was brought up in Robert Moses' New York – a city undergoing major infrastructural development to produce a sprawling highway network. In addition to his unelected political influence and scores of towering turnpikes, Moses was known for spearheading planning projects that splintered local communities. When my father recalled the Bronx that raised him, he described a place that was diverse and down-to-earth, sometimes veering toward mean, but one where people looked out for each other. They recognised one another. You could leave your house keys with your shopowner, whose brother would send condolences to your family when a loved one passed away. Moses was famous for blatantly overlooking this kind of social capital, and for celebrating rather than ignoring proposals that required entire neighbourhoods to be bulldozed. He was notorious for paraphrasing the adage, 'you can't make an omelette without breaking eggs.'

That quote has been mistakenly attributed to Stalin, but today it rings rather Trump-like, with a callousness so dumbfounding it's almost comical. My dad spent his youth in perpetual sickness, one of countless Jewish kids in the Bronx whose skinny legs and bad asthma kept them out of school. Engulfed by construction and vehicle congestion, my father was nine when his health got so bad that his teachers finally decided to hold him back a year, separating him from classmates and friends. It was 1962, nearly a decade into the period described by the Bronx-born philosopher Marshall Berman as an era of dust and debris, when Moses's highway was 'pounded and blasted and smashed' through the centre of their neighbourhood.

For many families like my own, the Expressway symbolises a broader story of environmental injustice in the area, now dubbed 'asthma alley' due to its disproportionately high rates. Incidences of childhood asthma in the Bronx still rank 40 per cent higher than the New York City average, a fact attributed to elevated concentrations of particulate matter in the air. Last

year, New York City's mayor Eric Adams declared that the Cross-Bronx Expressway nurtured these inequalities by fragmenting largely Black and Latino working-class neighbourhoods while generating significant air pollution that has been statistically correlated with poor health outcomes for generations of residents. Traffic emits a range of toxins, like nitrous oxide, PM2.5 and dust from brakes and tyres; the side-effects of prolonged exposure to them include asthma, emphysema, cardiovascular disease and cancer.

Reference: Aeon, Sick City,

<https://aeon.co/essays/how-the-new-york-of-robert-moses-shaped-my-fathers-health>

1. "In addition to his unelected political influence and scores of towering turnpikes, Moses was known for spearheading planning projects that (_____) local communities" Which of the following option can best replace the missing word.
(a) Unify (b) Dissociate
(c) Assimilate (d) Disintegrate
2. Which of the following statements is true, based on the information provided in the passage?
(a) Robert Moses was known for his efforts in preserving tight-knit communities in New York City during his urban planning initiatives.
(b) The construction of the Cross-Bronx Expressway was widely supported and praised by the local communities in the Bronx.
(c) Childhood asthma rates in the Bronx are statistically 40% higher than the New York City average, largely attributed to environmental factors related to the Cross-Bronx Expressway.
(d) The Cross-Bronx Expressway project was completed without any significant impact on the local environment or the health of the residents in the area.
3. Based on the statement, which of the following can be inferred about the Bronx in the early 1960s?
(a) The Bronx was undergoing significant urban development, leading to environmental and health issues for its residents.
(b) The construction of highways in the Bronx was universally welcomed by the local community.
(c) The educational system in the Bronx was particularly accommodating to students with health issues.
(d) The Bronx's development in the 1960s was primarily focused on improving public transportation systems.
4. Which tone best captures the essence of concluding paragraph of the above passage?
(a) Cautiously Optimistic (b) Dispassionately Analytical
(c) Resignedly Critical (d) Incisively Concerned

5. What subtle inference can be drawn from the statement:
“That quote has been mistakenly attributed to Stalin, but today it rings rather Trump-like, with a callousness so dumbfounding it’s almost comical.”
- (a) The quote’s misattribution to Stalin reflects a common tendency to incorrectly associate historical figures with extreme statements.
 - (b) The comparison of the quote to Trump’s rhetoric indicates a shift in the perception of political discourse from the era of Stalin to the present.
 - (c) The attribution of the quote to Stalin, despite its current resemblance to Trump’s style, suggests a timeless quality in certain political rhetoric.
 - (d) The paragraph implies a critique of modern political rhetoric, equating its absurdity to historical misattributions of extreme quotes.
6. What can be inferred from Moses’s paraphrasing of the adage, ‘you can’t make an omelette without breaking eggs,’ in the context of his approach to urban development?
- (a) Moses valued the preservation of social capital in neighborhoods over the execution of his urban development plans.
 - (b) Moses believed in the necessity of making significant sacrifices for the greater good in urban development.
 - (c) Moses was known for his gentle and considerate approach to the relocation of residents affected by his projects.
 - (d) Moses prioritized economic investment over environmental considerations in his urban development projects.
- II. An attempt to define ‘free will’ might reasonably start by defining ‘freedom’. I will use the definition that *freedom is the capacity to explore possibilities*. This isn’t the only good definition of freedom, but it works well with the rest of what I’m going to say. By this definition, someone is free to the extent that they can explore possibilities or options, and even a simple animal, or even a bacterium, is free insofar as it can explore the possibilities presented by its environment.
- But the freedom of bacteria is relatively limited. Creatures capable of thought can explore not only their immediate physical surroundings but also the world of ideas. This freedom to explore ideas is also not unlimited: the outer borders of that freedom are the limits of our imaginations. The power of the *will* in the term ‘free will’ might be reasonably defined as *the power of enacting choices or decisions made by a mind*. We could say, wills make choices, so free wills make free choices. So, just by these definitions, free will is choice enacted by a mind from possibilities. Free will means a mind causing a state of being from options. So even just by defining the words, we understand that *free will is conscious causation*. The trick is to understand what *this* means. What is supposedly being caused by consciousness, from what options, for instance?

Our definition of freedom as ‘the ability to explore possibilities’ fits well with the fact that free will involves choice, since to choose is *to decide between possibilities*. And certainly, in terms of the freedom of intelligent agents, before there can be freedom to act, there must be the freedom to think. Choice must first mean that to some degree we choosers choose our own thoughts. You choose what to think, or what you want to do, before you enact any such choice. So what I’ll primarily mean by ‘choice’ is your specification of the contents of your mind, at least to some extent, with ‘choice’ only secondarily referring to any actions that may result from the mental deliberation. Thought comes before action, otherwise we’re not talking about rational choice but rash impulse. Indeed, if we don’t choose mentally before we act physically, we’re not talking about *choice* at all, we’re talking about an automatic reflex or response: a reaction or an impulse. So before any truly *chosen* bodily movement can be enacted, there must be a choice to move. This includes moving your mouth to speak. With this in mind, I’ll define choice primarily as the conscious specification of your next mental contents, such that *your willing is your conscious specification of the next contents of your mind*. Alternatively put, free will means *the ability to choose one set of mental contents rather than others*, potentially followed by action resulting from that choice. But free will is the capacity to specify one’s next mental content from a range of possibilities, and only consequently about enacting this choice physically.

Reference: *Philosophy Now, What Is Free Will?*

https://philosophynow.org/issues/159/What_Is_Free_Will

7. Which of the following can be inferred from the above excerpt?
- (a) Free will is an emergent property of organisms that can perceive and respond to their environment, irrespective of their complexity.
 - (b) Free will requires a minimal level of cognitive awareness to differentiate between various environmental possibilities.
 - (c) Free will is a characteristic shared by all entities capable of spontaneous reaction to environmental stimuli.
 - (d) Free will is rooted in the ability to conceptualize and deliberate among different potential actions in one's environment.
8. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true regarding the concept of 'free will'?
- (a) Free will is exclusively about the physical actions resulting from choices, without considering the mental deliberation involved.
 - (b) Free will is limited to the physical exploration of the environment and does not include the exploration of ideas.
 - (c) Free will is the conscious specification of one's next mental contents from a range of possibilities, potentially followed by action resulting from that choice.
 - (d) Free will is an automatic reflex or response, akin to a reaction or an impulse, and does not involve conscious choice.

9. What can be inferred from the statement: "So what I'll primarily mean by 'choice' istalking about an automatic reflex or response: a reaction or an impulse."
- (a) Physical actions are more critical to the concept of choice than mental deliberations.
 - (b) Rational choice is primarily about physical actions, and mental deliberations are of secondary importance.
 - (c) Choice is fundamentally about conscious mental deliberations, and physical actions are a secondary aspect of this process.
 - (d) Mental deliberations and physical actions are equally important in the process of making a choice.
10. Which of the following can be the most likely to be the profession of the author?
- (a) Cognitive Scientist
 - (b) Ethicist
 - (c) Philosopher of Mind
 - (d) Theoretical Physicist
11. "So what I'll primarily mean by 'choice' is your specification of the contents of your mind, at least to some extent, with 'choice' only secondarily referring to any actions that may result from the mental (_____)." Replace the blank with the most suitable synonym from the following options:
- (a) Cogitation
 - (b) Perturbation
 - (c) Oscillation
 - (d) Concatenation
12. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- (a) The concept of choice is fundamentally anchored in the deliberate predetermination of one's ensuing mental cognitions. www.lawpreptutorial.com
 - (b) The essence of free will is exclusively confined to the realm of physical manifestation of decisions.
 - (c) Antecedent to any volitional corporeal actuation, there necessitates the existence of a prior mental adjudication.
 - (d) The act of articulation, inclusive of the oral locomotion requisite for speech, falls under the umbrella of conscious mental predetermination.

III. Shortly before 7:19 am on 19 September 1985, time began to shift in Mexico City. It started with a tremor, emerging from the subduction zone on the Pacific coast, about 300 km southwest of the metropolis. The magnitude 7.4 quake took less than a minute to travel through the surface of southern Mexico before arriving beneath the city. Amplified by soft soils, it reached magnitude 8.1, killing, according to government data, around 10,000 people (the real number is likely much higher – perhaps as many as 40,000 people), and immediately causing 400 buildings to collapse (3,000 would eventually be demolished). Telephone lines went down, sewerage flooded the drinking water, roads into and out of the city became blocked. In the aftermath, up to 700,000 of the estimated 9.1 million residents in the Federal District of Mexico City were left homeless – the state response to the disaster was catastrophically incompetent. And behind it all, as the event recedes into memory, time itself began to take on ever-stranger forms.

During the following years, while city and federal governments grappled with the political fallout, the anniversary of the earthquake became a date on which the state expresses its contrition for the past and demonstrates its preparedness for the future. Every year since 1985, a minute's silence is held on 19 September, followed by commemorative events, the unveiling of memorials and monuments, the inauguration of new preventative technologies and infrastructures, and the promulgation of risk-reduction legislation – all to ensure that similar disasters are avoided.

These state performances are also met with protests from residents demanding the government be held to account for rampant corruption in the real estate industry, which had led to the substandard construction in many of the collapsed buildings. In the early 1990s, evacuation drills were added to the commemorative events of 19 September. And in the early 2000s, these anniversary evacuations followed the sounding of the city's Seismic Alert System (*Sistema de Alerta Sísmica Mexicano*, or SASMEX), which was gradually being implemented across the metropolis. From loudspeakers on street corners, the alert begins as a pulsing, vibrating rhythm that is more eerie than alarming. Over this sound, a cold monotone voice repeats the words '*Alerta sísmica*'. The anniversary becomes a day for declaring that the events of 19 September 1985 will never happen again. It turns the earthquake into something to be memorialised: a historical event. All that changed in 2017, when the alarm sounded *twice* on 19 September. Once for the memorial and commemorative evacuations, and then again, two hours later, for a devastating magnitude 7.1 earthquake that killed more than 300 people and levelled dozens of buildings. For the survivors, the coincidence begins to create profound temporal disorientation. How, survivors ask each other, could this be happening again? How could the two most devastating earthquakes in Mexico City's history strike on the same date?

Some residents told me that when the second alarm sounded, they assumed it was another commemoration of the 1985 earthquake rather than a warning of a new tremor, and so they remained in their buildings until the city began to shake. Fernanda, a woman living in southern Mexico City, told me:

I simply could not believe it... I heard the alert and thought to myself: 'That's strange, another drill.' I did not think: 'That's another earthquake.' I guess I thought that earthquakes would only come [during the other] 364 days of the year.

Reference: Aeon, When does after begin?

<https://aeon.co/essays/the-earthquakes-that-shook-mexico-citys-sense-of-time>

13. "The inauguration of new preventative technologies and infrastructures, and the promulgation of risk-reduction legislation – all to ensure that similar disasters are avoided," which of the following words could best replace the underlined word "promulgation" without significantly altering the meaning of the sentence?
- (a) Dissemination (b) Enunciation
(c) Proclamation (d) Codification
14. Which of the following statements is most likely true according to the passage?
- (a) The 1985 earthquake in Mexico City was primarily amplified by the city's architectural design, leading to its high magnitude.
(b) In the years following the 1985 earthquake, Mexico City has abandoned the practice of commemorating the disaster due to political reasons.
(c) The magnitude 7.4 earthquake originated in the subduction zone on the Pacific coast and was amplified to 8.1 due to soft soils in Mexico City.
(d) After the 1985 earthquake, the Mexican government was highly efficient in responding to the disaster, minimizing the impact on the city's residents.
15. What can be inferred from the statement about the residents' reaction to the earthquake alarm in Mexico City?
- (a) Residents have become desensitized to earthquake alarms due to frequent drills and commemorations.
(b) The earthquake warning system in Mexico City is generally ineffective and often leads to confusion among residents.
(c) Most residents in Mexico City have a thorough understanding of earthquake alarms and respond immediately.
(d) Earthquakes are an uncommon occurrence in Mexico City, happening less frequently than annual drills.
16. Which of the following best sum up the overall tone of the overall passage?
- (a) Resigned & Contemplative (b) Indignant & Accusatory
(c) Nostalgic & Wistful (d) Perturbed & Cynical

17. Which of the following most accurately encapsulates the theme as articulated in the passage?
- (a) The juxtaposition of commemorative rituals and real-life disaster scenarios in shaping public consciousness in Mexico City.
 - (b) An exploration of the socio-political ramifications of natural disasters on urban planning and infrastructure development.
 - (c) A critique of governmental ineptitude in disaster management juxtaposed with the resilience of Mexico City's populace.
 - (d) The transformation of natural disasters into cultural and historical symbols, overshadowing their immediate physical impacts.
18. Based on the passage, what can be inferred about the societal and psychological implications of the Seismic Alert System and the 19 September commemorations in Mexico City?
- (a) The commemorations and Seismic Alert System symbolize a transformative shift from reactive disaster response to proactive disaster mitigation.
 - (b) These practices have inadvertently fostered a sense of complacency among residents regarding earthquake preparedness.
 - (c) The Seismic Alert System and commemorations are primarily viewed as perfunctory measures lacking substantial impact on real estate accountability.
 - (d) The annual drills and alert system underscore a pervasive scepticism among residents about the government's commitment to disaster prevention.

- IV.** Of all of the fundamental forces known to humanity, gravity is both the most familiar and the one that holds the Universe together, connecting distant galaxies in a vast and interconnected cosmic web. With that in mind, a fascinating question to ponder is whether gravity has a speed. It turns out that it does, and scientists have precisely measured it.

Let's start with a thought experiment. Suppose at this very instant, somehow the Sun was made to disappear — not just go dark, but vanish entirely. We know that light travels at a fixed speed: 300,000 kilometers per second, or 186,000 miles per second. From the known distance between the Earth and the Sun (150 million kilometers, or 93 million miles), we can calculate how long it would take before we here on Earth would know the Sun had disappeared. It would take about eight minutes and 20 seconds before the noon sky would go dark.

But what about gravity? If the sun disappeared, it would not only stop emitting light, but also stop exerting the gravity that holds the planets in orbit. When would we find out?

If gravity is infinitely fast, gravity would also disappear as soon as the Sun poofed into nonexistence. We'd still see the Sun for a little over eight minutes, but the Earth would already start wandering off, heading for interstellar space. On the other hand, if gravity traveled at the speed of light, our planet would continue to orbit the Sun as usual for eight minutes and 20 seconds, after which it would stop following its familiar path.

Of course, if gravity traveled at some other speed, the interval between when beachgoing Sun worshipers noticed the Sun was gone and when astronomers observed that the Earth was going in the wrong direction would be different. So, what is the speed of gravity?

Different answers have been proposed throughout scientific history. Sir Isaac Newton, who invented the first sophisticated theory of gravity, believed the speed of gravity was infinite. He would have predicted that the Earth's path through space would change before Earth-bound humans noticed that the Sun was gone.

On the other hand, Albert Einstein believed that gravity traveled at the speed of light. He would have predicted that humans would simultaneously notice the disappearance of the Sun and the change of Earth's path through the cosmos. He built this assumption into his theory of general relativity, which is currently the best accepted theory of gravity, and it very precisely predicts the path of the planets around the Sun. His theory makes more accurate predictions than Newton's. So, can we conclude that Einstein was right?

No, we can't. If we want to measure the speed of gravity, we need to think of a way to directly measure it. And, of course, since we can't just "disappear" the Sun for a few moments to test Einstein's idea, we need to find another way.

Einstein's theory of gravity made testable predictions. The most important one is that he realized that the familiar gravity we experience can be explained as a distortion of the fabric of space: the greater the distortion, the higher the gravity. And this idea has significant consequences. It suggests that space is malleable, similar to the surface of a trampoline, which distorts when a child steps on it. Furthermore, if that same child jumps on the trampoline, the surface changes: it bounces up and down.

Reference: Big Think, How fast is gravity, exactly?

<https://bigthink.com/hard-science/speed-of-gravity/>

19. Based on the passage, which of the following statements accurately reflects the information presented?
- (a) The speed of light and the speed of gravity are identical, both traveling at 300,000 kilometers per second.
 - (b) If the Sun vanished, Earth would instantaneously lose its gravitational connection to the Sun.
 - (c) The disappearance of the Sun would be noticed on Earth in less than 4 minutes due to the speed of light.
 - (d) It would take about eight minutes and 20 seconds for the effects of the Sun's disappearance to be observed on Earth.
20. In the line, "It suggests that space is malleable, similar to the surface of a trampoline, which distorts when a child steps on it," which word could replace "malleable" without significantly changing the meaning?
- (a) Ductile
 - (b) Supple
 - (c) Inflexible
 - (d) Yielding

21. Which of the following best captures the central idea of the passage as conveyed by the author?
- (a) The speed of gravity is an enigmatic concept in physics, with various theories proposing different speeds, but the most accurate measurement aligns with Einstein's theory of general relativity.
 - (b) The properties of light and gravity are fundamentally similar, as both travel at a constant speed, which is crucial for understanding cosmic phenomena and the behaviour of celestial bodies.
 - (c) The understanding of gravity has evolved from Newton's perception of it as an instantaneous force to a more nuanced view that incorporates its speed as a key aspect of astrophysical calculations.
 - (d) The concept of gravity as a distortion in the fabric of space, rather than a traditional force, revolutionizes our understanding of the Universe and opens up new possibilities in cosmological research.
22. Based on the passage, It can be inferred that
- (a) If gravity operates faster than the speed of light, Earth's deviation from its orbit would be observable before the disappearance of the Sun becomes visible.
 - (b) The simultaneity of Earth's orbital deviation and the disappearance of the Sun's light would indicate that gravity and light travel at different speeds.
 - (c) Should gravity propagate slower than light, Earth would continue its orbit for a significant time after the Sun's disappearance becomes visible.
 - (d) The speed of gravity is irrelevant to Earth's orbit; gravitational changes would be instantaneously felt regardless of the Sun's status.
23. It can be concluded about the Einstein's theory of gravity that
- (a) The theory implies that the gravitational interaction between two celestial bodies is not a direct force exchange but a consequence of each body responding to the space curvature created by the other.
 - (b) Einstein's theory suggests that gravitational force is a manifestation of the kinetic energy generated by celestial bodies, analogous to the dynamic energy exhibited by a trampoline in motion.
 - (c) It indicates that gravity between celestial bodies is the result of a synchronized oscillation in space-time, akin to the rhythmic movements of a trampoline surface.
 - (d) The theory posits that gravitational interactions are a function of the electromagnetic properties inherent in the fabric of space, with celestial bodies acting as conduits for these forces.
24. The overall tone of the passage is
- (a) Analytically Cautious
 - (b) Conceptually Expansive
 - (c) Methodologically Rigorous
 - (d) Historically Reverent

Current Affairs and General Knowledge

Each set of questions in this section is based on topics that arise out of the excerpted passage. Answers may be implied by facts mentioned in the passage but need not be so. Please answer each question on its own merit on the basis of your knowledge of current affairs and general knowledge.

- V. Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced the government decision to mark December 26 as Veer Bal Diwas in the memory ofPaying rich tributes to theon the occasion of Parkash Purab on Sunday, the Prime Minister said: "Today, on the auspicious occasion of the Parkash Purab of....., I am honoured to share that starting this year, 26th December shall be marked as 'Veer Baal Diwas.' This is a fitting tribute to the courage of the Sahibzades and their quest for justice."
- The Prime Minister also greeted people on the Parkash Purab ofand said, "His life and message give strength to millions of people. I will always cherish the fact that our government got the opportunity to mark his 350th Parkash Utsav."
- The Prime Minister also shared on Twitter some glimpses from his visit to Patna at that time. Earlier, the Prime Minister had announced the decision to repeal farm laws on November 19, the birth anniversary of Guru Nanak Dev.

Source: *Tribuneindia.com*

25. Veer Bal Diwas is observed on 26th December to commemorate the martyrdom of:
(a) Guru Gobind Singh (b) Baba Fateh Singh and Zorawar Singh
(c) Guru Tegh Bahadur (d) Aurangzeb
26. How many sons did Guru Gobind Singh have, who are collectively referred to as the four Sahibzade Khalsa?
(a) Two (b) Three
(c) Four (d) Five
27. In 1699, Guru Gobind Singh established the Khalsa with the aim to:
(a) Expand his empire
(b) Promote trade
(c) Protect the innocent from religious persecution
(d) Establish a new religion
28. How did the two younger sons of Guru Gobind Singh, Sahibzada Zorawar Singh ji and Sahibzada Fateh Singh ji, attain martyrdom?
(a) They were killed in battle (b) They were poisoned
(c) They were bricked alive (d) They were hung

29. Guru Gobind Singh became the 10th Sikh guru at the age of:
(a) 15 (b) 25
(c) 9 (d) 18
30. What significant contributions did Guru Gobind Singh make to the Sikh religion?
(a) Introduction of the turban (b) Invention of the printing press
(c) Discovery of electricity (d) Development of modern medicine
31. Guru Gobind Singh is renowned for founding the principles of Khalsa, which include the Five 'K's'. What are the Five 'K's'?
(a) Karma, Kundalini, Kabbalah, Kriya, Kama
(b) Kesh, Kanga, Kara, Kirpan, Kachera
(c) Knowledge, Kindness, Karma, Kirtan, Kundalini
(d) Kettle, Knife, Kilt, Keyboard, Kinship

- VI.** The agency alleged that Zavareh Soli Poonawalla and his family members were accused of misuse of the Liberalised Remittance Scheme under the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act.

The Enforcement Directorate (ED) has seized immovable properties worth ₹41.64 crore belonging to Zavareh Soli Poonawalla, brother of Serum Institute of India (SII) chairman and managing director Cyrus Poonawalla, and his family members in connection with a foreign exchange violation probe linked to the Panama Papers, the agency said on Monday.

The agency alleged that Zavareh Soli Poonawalla and his family members were accused of misuse of the Liberalised Remittance Scheme (LRS) under the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999.

To be sure, the FEMA action against Zavareh Poonawalla has nothing to do with SII or Cyrus Poonawalla.

A statement issued by the ED said it has “seized three immovable properties located at Ceejay house, Worli, Mumbai, worth ₹41.64 crore under the provisions of FEMA in its probe against Zavareh Soli Poonawalla and his family members”. www.lawpreptutorial.com

“...investigation revealed Zavareh Soli Poonawalla and his family members had remitted foreign exchange abroad by misutilizing the provisions of LRS scheme”.

The agency added “Zavareh Poonawalla and family members used the maximum permissible limit and from the year 201112; adding that they remitted money abroad via misdeclarations under the pretext of ‘family maintenance and selfmaintenance’ etc, however none of their family members was residing abroad or holding NRI (nonresident Indian) status”.

Source: *Hindustan Times*

32. When did FEMA come into existence, replacing the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA)?
(a) 1973 (b) 1985
(c) 1999 (d) 2005
33. What does FEMA primarily deal with in terms of foreign exchange transactions?
(a) Enforcement of international trade agreements
(b) Regulation of domestic currency circulation
(c) Procedures, formalities, and dealings of foreign exchange transactions
(d) Monitoring domestic stock markets
34. Who is empowered to make rules and regulations under FEMA?
(a) Finance Minister (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
(c) Enforcement Directorate (d) Ministry of External Affairs
35. To whom is FEMA applicable in terms of entities and transactions?
(a) Only Indian citizens
(b) Only government agencies
(c) Indian citizens and entities outside India owned by them
(d) Foreign entities operating in India
- VII.** Justice U.U. Lalit, the chairperson of the National Legal Services Authority, NALSA, said: “Out of all the cases which are pending in courts, only 1 per cent are under the belt of legal services,” shedding light on India’s dire state of legal aid services. While he cited a lack of awareness and “complete ignorance about the apparatus” as the root cause of this, the rot actually runs much deeper. Access to justice for all, particularly the poor, marginalised and disadvantaged, is essential for maintaining the rule of law in a democratic society. Article 14 of the Constitution obliges the State to guarantee all its citizens equality before the law and a legal framework that ensures justice on the basis of equal opportunity for all. It is against this background that the Indian Parliament enshrined free legal aid as a directive principle under Article 39A of the Constitution in 1976. With the enactment of the Legal Services Authorities Act in 1987 and the subsequent establishment of NALSA in....., this concept was given a statutory foundation. It has since been regarded as a beacon of hope for the underprivileged. In reality, however, it is riddled with significant complexities that hinder it from reaching its full potential, and the underprivileged from being denied access to quality justice.
Source: *theprint.in*
36. Who is nominated as Executive Chairperson of National Legal Service Authority, recently?
(a) Justice Sanjeev Khanna (b) Justice D Y Chandrachud
(c) Justice Sandeep Mehta (d) None of the above

37. Under which act was NALSA constituted to provide free legal services?
(a) Legal Services Regulation Act, 1992
(b) Judiciary Reforms Act, 1975
(c) Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987
(d) Legal Aid and Services Act, 1990
38. What is the primary objective of NALSA in the context of case disposal?
(a) Lengthening the legal process
(b) Expediting case disposal and reducing judicial burden
(c) Increasing legal complexities
(d) Promoting lengthy trials
39. Who is the patron-in-chief of NALSA?
(a) President of India
(b) Chief Justice of India
(c) Prime Minister of India
(d) Attorney General of India
40. What do District Legal Services Authorities and Taluk Legal Services Committees do to give effect to NALSA's policies?
(a) Promote legal complexity
(b) Conduct Lok Adalats
(c) Only provide legal literacy
(d) Collect court fees
41. What entities have been constituted in every State and High Court under NALSA?
(a) District Legal Services Authorities only
(b) State Legal Services Authorities and High Court Legal Services Committees
(c) Taluk Legal Services Committees only
(d) Lok Adalats only
42. What services are included in the free legal services provided by NALSA?
(a) Selling legal documents
(b) Payment of court fees, process fees, and charges
(c) Only providing certified copies of orders
(d) Conducting private legal consultations

VIII. Ionosphere and magnetosphere, regions of Earth's atmosphere in which the number of electrically charged particles—ions and electrons—are large enough to affect the propagation of radio waves. The charged particles are created by the action of extraterrestrial radiation (mainly from the Sun) on neutral atoms and molecules of air. The ionosphere begins at a height of....., but it is most distinct and important above..... In the upper regions of the ionosphere, beginning several hundred kilometres above Earth's surface and extending tens of thousands of kilometres into space, is the magnetosphere, a region where the behaviour of charged particles is strongly affected by the magnetic fields of Earth and the Sun. It is in the lower part of the magnetosphere that overlaps with the ionosphere that the spectacular displays of the aurora borealis and aurora australis take place. The magnetosphere also contains the Van Allen radiation belts, where highly energized protons and electrons travel back and forth between the poles of..... This article describes the layers of the ionosphere and the mechanisms by which these ionized layers are created and altered. The features of the magnetosphere are also described, particularly as they are manifested in the auroras and the.....

Source: *Brittanica*

43. What is the ionosphere's altitude range?
(a) 50500 km (b) 1001000 km
(c) 200800 km (d) 3001200 km
44. In polar regions, the ionosphere acts as a major energy sink for:
(a) Tidal forces (b) Ocean currents
(c) Space weather events (d) Atmospheric pressure
45. Which atmospheric layers overlap with the ionosphere?
(a) Troposphere, stratosphere, mesosphere
(b) Mesosphere, thermosphere, exosphere
(c) Stratosphere, thermosphere, exosphere
(d) Troposphere, mesosphere, thermosphere
46. The ionosphere is a very active part of the atmosphere that grows and shrinks based on:
(a) Ocean currents (b) Wind patterns
(c) Energy absorption from the sun (d) Earth's rotation
47. Why are ionospheric observations in Antarctica fewer compared to the Arctic region?
(a) Limited satellite coverage (b) Geographic limitations
(c) Lack of interest from scientists (d) Dense population
48. In the summer months at the Bharati region with 24 hours of sunlight (polar days), ionospheric density is about:
(a) Half that of polar nights (b) The same as polar nights
(c) Twice more than polar nights (d) Not affected by sunlight

IX. On Kargil Vijay Diwas today, musicians share the euphoria they felt when they performed at events dedicated to the Kargil warriors

I have performed for our Army officers many times, but performing in Kargil (Ladakh) on Kargil Vijay Diwas in felt very special. My band and I heard so many stories of their bravery, it felt surreal. There was a young officer who told me he was a huge fan of my song Teri Deewani. He was posted at Tiger Hill (a mountain in the DrassKargil area of Ladakh) back then, so he would listen to the lines, 'Ishq Junoon Jab Hadd Se Badh Jaaye' every time he would walk towards it. I felt so emotional when I heard that. There were close to 5,000 Army officers and their family members at the concert. It's one of my most memorable shows. I felt so proud to be blessed with a talent that could help me make our jawans happy. Uss din aisa laga ki jeevan saarthak ho raha hai. I performed at the Sonam Wangchuk Stadium in Leh (Ladakh) in to celebrate..... years of the Kargil Vijay Diwas. There were around 12,000 Army soldiers there, all in uniform. It was the greatest experience of my life. The energy was electrifying. After the performance, Lieutenant General Ranbir Singh, who was the head of the Northern Command, honoured me with a memento and I had tears in my eyes. We had performed free of cost, as getting a chance to do something for our Army felt like an honour. I performed songs about Nature, environment, sustainability, Indian culture and farmers. We also performed our songs on the river Ganga, Vasudhev Kutumbakam and Shine Your Light. After the performance, I stayed at the venue for two hours, meeting people, clicking pictures and signing autographs. I heard so many stories of the Kargil war and some of them were so heartbreaking.

Source: *Hindustan Times*

49. When is Vijay Diwas commemorated every year?
(a) December 3 (b) December 16
(c) December 25 (d) January 26
50. What event does Vijay Diwas specifically commemorate?
(a) India's Independence Day (b) Victory in the 1965 war
(c) Victory over Pakistan in the 1971 war (d) Liberation of Goa
51. What was the cause of the 1971 war between India and Pakistan?
(a) Border disputes (b) Economic rivalry
(c) Genocide in East Pakistan (d) Political disagreements
52. Who was the Prime Minister of India during the 1971 war?
(a) Atal Bihari Vajpayee (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Indira Gandhi (d) Rajiv Gandhi

Legal Reasoning

Each set of questions in this section is based on the reasoning and arguments, or facts and principles set out in the preceding passage. Some of these principles may not be true in the real or legal sense, yet you must conclusively assume that they are true for the purposes of this Section. Please answer each question on the basis of what is stated or implied in the corresponding passage. Do not rely on any principle of law other than the ones supplied to you, and do not assume any facts other than those supplied to you when answering the questions. In some instances, more than one option may be the answer to the question; in such a case, please choose the option that most accurately and comprehensively answers the question.

- X. The main objective of the new data protection bill is to give rights and duties to citizens and 'Digital Nagrik'. If there is any dispute, then the matter will go to the board and the order can be challenged in the High Court. This bill is trying to protect our personal data. And this bill has regulated the processing of digital personal data in a manner that recognizes both the right of the individual to protect their personal data & need to process personal data for lawful purposes.

The bill can be applicable to the processing of personal data either online & offline which is digitized. It is also applicable outside of India if the processing is in connection with profiling people of India or offers goods & services to people in India. Profiling is known as any form of processing of data that can analyze or predict the behaviors or interests of the data principal. In the data protection bill, 2022 there are several principles that are laid down and observed as:

- a. There should be the usage of personal data by organizations & that can be in a fair and lawful manner that is concerned to an individual. The data must be used only for the purpose it is collected.
- b. The bill also talks about minimizing the data-sharing and removing the irrelevant information or information which is not consented to i.e., Data minimization.
- c. There should be data accuracy when it comes to collection.
- d. The bill's principle also talks how personal data which is collected can't be stored perpetually by default and the storage should be limited to a fixed duration.
- e. There will be no unauthorized collection and processing of personal data. There should be a reasonable safeguard to ensure that not to collect unauthorized data.
- f. If the person who decides the meaning & purpose of the processing of personal data, then it should be accountable for such things.

According to the new bill, there is a Data Protection Board which is established for the purpose of this act by the central government. This board will handle the matter if there is any breach of personal data by the data fiduciary or any false and frivolous grievance. This board helps to

impose the penalties under this act and no one can sue the board or any chairperson, members of the board.

Source: <https://articles.manupatra.com/article-details/Draft-personal-data-protection-bill-2022>

53. Lex Medico, a healthcare company, collects patient data such as name, address, and medical history to provide medical treatment. The company also collects necessary medical information and even genetic data from patients to develop new drugs and treatments. However, the company's research division starts sharing this genetic data with third-party companies without the patients' consent. One of the patients named Mr. Khanduja came across this sharing of data and raised a grievance before the Data Protection Board. Are the actions of Lex Medico in violation of the principles of the DPDP Bill?
- (a) Yes, the actions of Lex Medico violate the principle of breach of confidentiality of agreement.
 - (b) No, there arises no action for violation as the data was being shared for research purposes only.
 - (c) Yes, the aforementioned is a violation of the principle of data minimization.
 - (d) Yes, as the information being collected was used by the research division which is not more than the specified purpose.
54. Pushpak Travels, a transportation company, collects passenger data such as name, address, and credit card information to provide transportation services for precious items. The company also collects biometric data from passengers, such as fingerprint data, to enhance security and prevent fraud. However, a group of hackers easily gained access to the company's unsecured database, including the biometric data. Is Pushpak Travels liable for violating the principles of the new data protection bill?
- (a) Pushpak Travels is liable for not protecting reasonable safeguards which led to a data breach.
 - (b) Pushpak Travels is liable for violating data minimization as they are collecting information that is more than their function.
 - (c) Pushpak Travels is not liable as no data was lost by the company and the hacker's merely gained access.
 - (d) Pushpak Travels is not liable as the data gained by the group of hackers had not yet been used or processed in a wrongful activity.

55. Xeta, a large e-commerce company, collects customer data such as name, address, and purchase history to provide targeted marketing and improve customer experience. The company also collects data on customer preferences, such as product reviews and social media activity, to further personalize the customer experience. However, the company starts collecting inaccurate and misleading data, such as data that was scraped from unreliable sources or data that was fraudulently entered by users. Are the actions of Xeta in violation of the principles of the DPDP Bill?
- (a) Yes, Xeta is liable for violating data minimization as they are collecting information that is in excess of their function.
 - (b) Xeta is not liable as its actions align well with the new data protection bill and they were the ones who would suffer market losses due to such inaccurate data.
 - (c) Xeta is liable as there was no accuracy while collecting the data.
 - (d) Xeta is liable as even though the process is flawed, adequate safeguards are available.
56. Jaif, a chemist, collects patient data such as medical history, test results, and prescriptions to provide medical care. The provider also collects biometric data, such as fingerprints or facial recognition, for identification purposes. He had not employed any specific security measures as the data was on a small scale. However, a hacker gained unauthorized access to the provider's database and steals the patient data. Would Jaif be held liable for such theft of the patient's data? www.lawpreptutorial.com
- (a) Jaif cannot be held liable as the data was collected for a related purpose, that is, identification, and hence, it is justified.
 - (b) Jaif can be held liable as it was due to his negligence that the data breach occurred.
 - (c) Jaif can be held liable as he had not complied with the provisions of the DPDP Regulation.
 - (d) Jaif cannot be held liable as data was accessed by the hackers in a way that could not have possibly been prevented.
57. In continuation of the above, the data which was collected by hackers was used for false authentication at several places. The biometrics and other details of each person are linked to the UID. The UID can be used to access a person's personal details, bank account, and medical history on the health portal, all of which are linked to it. This data was used by hackers to obtain access to the patient's financial account and perform unauthorized transactions. Is Jaif liable for the loss caused?
- (a) The hackers are liable for the loss as they had obtained unauthorized access by the way of identity theft which is punishable.
 - (b) Jaif is not liable for the loss caused by the data breach and the further misuse done by the hackers. The further misuse was beyond his control.
 - (c) Jaif had not taken reasonable measures as a consequence of which the loss was the cause. Thus, Jaif must be held liable.
 - (d) Jaif is not liable as the hackers abused the data. The hacker's acts of gaining unauthorized access through UID could not have been prevented by Jaif.

- XI.** Section 11 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, defines what entails cruelty to animals and prescribes punishment for the same. Following are the acts which constitute cruelty against animals - Whoever beats, tortures, overdrives, kicks, or overburdens an animal and causes pain and suffering to him, either being the owner or not; Employs any unfit animal to be used or permits the employment of such unfit animal that is considered to be inappropriate if it is old, infirm, injured, etc; Administers or permits the administration of any harmful drug to such animals. Conveys the animal in a vehicle or otherwise in a manner to inflict unnecessary suffering or pain upon him; Keeps the animal enclosed in an area insufficient for him; Keeps an animal chained unnecessarily and heavily; An owner neglects to exercise the dog who is chained or confined; Does not provide sufficient food or water to the animal; Abandons any animal to make him suffer; Being an owner abandons an ill animal on the streets; Offers for sale an injured or sick animal; Mutilate any animal; Confine an animal for the purpose of entertainment in which they make the animals fight with each other or make one the prey of other; Make animals take part in shooting competitions and captivate them for the same.

Any person who commits any of the following acts of cruelty for the first time will be punished with a fine of Rs. 10-50. In the case of a second or subsequent offense committed within three years of the previous offense, with a fine which shall not be less than twenty-five rupees, but which may extend to one hundred rupees or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with both. Certain activities mentioned in this Section are not included within the ambit of cruelty; these are considered to be for the benefit of the animals and society itself and are thus, excluded. The offenses mentioned in this Section are classified into cognizable and non-cognizable offenses. The acts of mutilating and confining animals for entertainment or competition purposes are cognizable offenses as per Section 31 of the PCA.

Source: <https://blog.ipleaders.in/section-11-of-prevention-of-cruelty-to-animals-act-1960/>

58. Emily had always wanted to be a farmer, and after saving money for years, she finally purchased her land. She was excited to raise chickens and sell their eggs. However, Emily soon found that taking care of animals was much harder than she had anticipated. She often forgot to feed them and their living conditions were far from ideal. The chickens were overcrowded and lived in filthy environments. One day, an animal welfare officer visited her farm and imposed a fine on Emily. Decide.
- (a) The fine can be imposed as Emily had kept the animals in an area sufficient for them and was prudent in taking care of the chicken which did not amount to cruelty.
 - (b) Emily had ill-treated the chickens by not providing them adequate food and hygiene and had acted in a manner amounting to cruelty.
 - (c) Emily had kept chickens on her farm which is not an animal. Hence, she cannot be held liable under the said act.
 - (d) Emily had done the act innocently without understanding and due to lack of experience. She had no malice and hence cannot be held liable.

59. David had always wanted a dog, but he lived in a small apartment and couldn't afford to take care of one properly. Despite this, he purchased a dog and kept him chained up outside in the cold without any proper shelter or bedding. David rarely took his dog for walks or rarely provided him with any exercise. A neighbor noticed the dog's condition and contacted the authorities. Is David liable for Cruelty to animals under Section 11 of the Act?
- (a) Yes, David is liable for cruelty to his dog as he had not provided it with adequate shelter and care.
 - (b) No, David is not liable as he could not have kept the dogs indoors in his small apartment. Therefore, his acts would not attract any liability.
 - (c) No, David is not liable as he got the dog out of affection and not for commercial purposes.
 - (d) No, David is liable for cruelty to his dog as he had mistreated it.
60. In a panda sanctuary owned by Mr. Akin, several orphan pandas were rescued and brought for rehabilitation purposes. One time, they were fit to go back to their natural habitat and had healed from their injuries or medical conditions, if any, they were sent back to the jungles. While their stay in the sanctuary, the number of orphaned pandas increased and they had to be accommodated in small dingy cages where they would often fight. A baby panda was injured in one such fight and his skull tore off. Decide.
- (a) The fight between the orphan pandas was an unfortunate event and hence, Akin is not liable.
 - (b) Akin had not taken measures to accommodate the increasing number of pandas and hence, is liable for cruelty.
 - (c) Akin is not liable as he could not have controlled the sudden increase in the number of orphan pandas.
 - (d) Akin had rescued the orphan pandas and had made efforts to rehabilitate them. He is not liable.
61. In continuation to the above question, some pandas were intentionally placed in locked cages in groups for visitors and tourists. This generated good revenue for Akin, so he built more such moderate-sized cages where the pandas were kept. They were properly fed and taken care of all the time. Certain restricted medicines were administered to them to help them grow faster and develop more fur, in order to look more attractive. This would bring more business to Akin and his sanctuary. Decide:
- (a) Akin had administered restricted medicines for mere business interests which amounts to cruelty. Hence, he is not liable for cruelty to the orphan pandas.
 - (b) Akin had employed the proceeds to build moderate-sized cages and thus, had compensated for the cruelty.
 - (c) Akin had ensured that the pandas are properly fed and taken care of, even if the intention was to obtain profits from the tourists. Hence, he is not liable.
 - (d) Akin had acted in a manner that amounted to cruelty under Section 11 of the Act and hence, he is liable.

62. Rachel operated a pet grooming salon that was very popular in her community. However, the customers began to notice that their pets were reacting strangely after visits to her salon. They would be timid, cower away from them, and display unusual behaviour. Upon further investigation, animal welfare officers found that Rachel would tie and at times hit the pets that did not cooperate during the grooming. Can Rachel be held liable for causing unnecessary pain and suffering to animals in her care?
- (a) Yes, Rachel is liable for cruelty to animals as she acted in a manner to cause harm to the pets.
 - (b) No, Rachel is not liable as her activities are not covered in the ambit of this section. She acted in a manner for the greater good of the animals, that is, grooming them.
 - (c) Rachel would only tie the animals if they did not cooperate. This was reasonable and hence, she is not liable.
 - (d) Both (c) and (d).

- XII.** The right to life is a basic natural right of human beings. It is a fundamental right guaranteed under Part III (Article 21) of the Indian Constitution. Article 21 of the Indian Constitution states that – ‘no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law.’ Can the right to life be interpreted to such an extent that leads to its self-destruction or self-opposition? That is, can it include within its ambit the right not to live or the right to die?

Death can be defined as the termination of life. It can be caused by the action as well as the inaction of a person. In certain circumstances, death is allowed when it is with the full and real consent of the person who is going to die.

Suicide is one way to exercise the right to die. Generally, when people are not content with their lives, they choose to commit suicide. Assisted suicide happens when another person assists the person who is willing to commit suicide, with all the guidance and tools to take his own life, with the intention that whatever he is providing the person with, will be used for fulfilling this purpose only. Physicians can also assist a person in committing suicide which is called ‘physician-assisted suicide’. When a person induces another to commit suicide against his will, it amounts to abetment. In India, under sections 305 and 306 of the I.P.C., 1860, the abetment of suicide is expressly punishable.

Euthanasia can be defined as the intentional killing by act or omission of a dependent human being for his or her alleged benefit. Active euthanasia means a positive merciful act to end useless suffering and meaningless existence. It is an act of commission. Passive euthanasia means to let die. It implies discontinuing life-sustaining measures that will prolong life. It can also include an act of omission such as failure to resuscitate a terminally ill patient or not carrying out a life-extending operation, etc. Voluntary euthanasia happens when the person concerned gives his consent for it. Involuntary euthanasia is practicing euthanasia against the will of the person. Non-voluntary euthanasia happens when the person is in such a condition that he cannot possibly give his consent. His relatives may consent to his death at that time. It

is allowed in certain jurisdictions, however, in India, euthanasia in any form is a punishable offense.

Source: <https://articles.manupatra.com/article-details/Constitutionality-of-The-Right-to-Die>

63. Mary had been battling terminal cancer for months and was in constant agony. She felt like a burden to her family and friends and was tired of living in pain. One day, she confided in her daughter, Emily, that she wished to end her suffering. Emily was devastated to see her mother in such pain and decided to research ways to help her. After careful consideration, Emily discovered that there was a legal and safe way to obtain medication that could help her mother end her life peacefully. Emily explained the process to her mother, and Mary gave her informed consent. Emily stayed with her mother throughout the process, and Mary passed away peacefully, surrounded by her family. Emily felt like she had done the right thing by helping her mother end her suffering. Is Emily liable for abetment to suicide?
- (a) Emily is liable as she, even though with a bonafide intention, by explaining the procedures had abated her mother for suicide.
 - (b) The procedure was chosen by Emily's mother voluntarily, with full and real consent and hence, Emily is not liable for euthanasia.
 - (c) Emily is liable as voluntary euthanasia is also a form of euthanasia which is an offense in India.
 - (d) Emily is not liable as she did not abate suicide but merely assisted her mother's desire for a peaceful death in a legal manner.
64. Mr. and Mrs. Chen's son, Yan, who lived in Ginhuan, Korea, had been diagnosed with a terminal illness that left him in constant pain. Yan had expressed his desire not to be kept alive by artificial means and to be allowed to die naturally. As his condition worsened, the medical team decided to remove his feeding tube. Yan died naturally in the absence of life support. Is the medical team and/or Yan's parents liable for passive euthanasia?
- (a) There arises no liability as death is allowed if it is with full and real consent of the person who is going to die.
 - (b) The parents and the medical team shall be liable for passive euthanasia as by removing the life support, they had facilitated the death.
 - (c) The parents and the medical team shall be not liable for passive euthanasia as by removing the life support, they had facilitated the death, but the same was done in accordance with Yan's desire.
 - (d) None of the above

65. In continuation of the above, Yan's suffering continued, and they decided to administer medication to ease his pain. Unfortunately, this hastened his death.—The Chens were heartbroken when they learned that the medical team had administered medication that had hastened Yan's death. The medical team explained that they had only been trying to ease his suffering, but the Chens struggled to come to terms with what had happened. Are they liable for Euthanasia?
- (a) The medical team is liable for active euthanasia as they had administered drugs that hastened his death.
 - (b) The medical team is rather liable for death by negligence as the medicine was administered to ease his pain and had unfortunately hastened his death.
 - (c) There arises no liability as Yan had expressed his desire for a peaceful death which was provided to him.
 - (d) The circumstances fall out of the purview of the passage.
66. Which of the following is an offense in India in the context of the passage above?
- (a) A, tired of his sufferings attempts suicide by jumping into a river. He is rescued by the people around him and does not die.
 - (b) A, tired of his sufferings expresses his desire to die. B tells him about a slow poison that is cheap and can cause death without suffering.
 - (c) A, tired of his sufferings approaches B who administers an anti-depressant to A without his consent to calm him down.
 - (d) A was on life-support for survival. He was suffering a great deal and expressed his desire to die. B disconnected the life-support.
67. John is a 60-year-old man diagnosed with a terminal illness that caused him constant pain and a poor quality of life. Despite trying various treatments, his condition continued to deteriorate, and he expressed a desire to end his suffering. John's family and friends supported his decision and made arrangements with a physician. The physician administered a lethal dose of medication to John, who passed away peacefully surrounded by loved ones. The process was carried out safely and with respect for John's wishes and dignity. Decide.
- (a) It is a case of active euthanasia as John's family had administered a lethal drug to cause his death.
 - (b) It is a case of voluntary euthanasia as John had given his consent for death.
 - (c) It is a case of the abetment of suicide of John by his family and the physician.
 - (d) It is a case of 'physician-assisted suicide' as the dose was not administered by the physician in the presence of his loved ones.

XIII. Clause 3 of Article 20 of the Indian Constitution reads, "No person accused of any offense shall be compelled to be a witness against himself." So, in simple words, clause 3 of Article 20 talks about the right against self-incrimination that any person accused of an offense in the Union of India, enjoys.

Following are the features of Article 20(3) vis a vis right against Self-incrimination: That a person accused of any offense would be presumed to be innocent unless proven guilty; The burden of proving the accused guilty lies on the prosecution; The accused is not needed to make any statement against his own will.

If we were to look at the components which make up clause 3 of Article 20, we would find 3 such components. Firstly, it refers to the right pertaining to a person accused of an offense. Secondly, it talks about the protection against the compulsion to be a witness and lastly, it talks about the protection against the compulsion to give evidence against himself. All these 3 components should co-exist for the privilege of the right against self-incrimination.

The court says that Article 20(3) protects a person who is accused of an offense and not those who are questioned as witnesses. The court also says that Article 20(3) is not violated by asking to give fingerprints, handwriting, etc. The protection under Article 20(3) arises only when the information given by the accused is from his personal knowledge. It says that something which would change the state of affairs in a given case, given from the accused's own will, would fall under the ambit of protection under 20(3). When an accused is told to stand up and show his face for identification, it would not be considered to be violative of Article 20(3). Similarly, compulsory collection of urine and blood samples would also not fall under this ambit.

With the development of Science and Technology, there has been a growth in the various interrogative techniques used by the police. Some of these new techniques include the Narco test and the BEEP test. The Constitutional validity of such tests came to be challenged in the various High Courts of the country. Interestingly enough, the Gujarat High Court, the Bombay High Court, and the Kerala High Court, all upheld the validity of these tests.

Source: <https://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-7713-protection-against-self-incrimination-a-judicial-perspective.html>

68. The police arrested the accused in a robbery case. They interrogated him about his involvement in the crime. The accused remained silent when asked questions that could incriminate him. The police tried to pressurize him to answer, but the accused refused, citing Article 20(3) of the Indian Constitution. The police had to release the accused due to a lack of evidence. Was the right under Article 20(3) of the Indian Constitution rightly exercised by the accused?
- (a) The accused had rightly exercised their rights as they cannot be forced to give statements against themselves.
 - (b) The accused had acted wrongfully as they did not cooperate with the investigation which would not necessarily lead to self-incrimination.
 - (c) The accused can exercise such a right only when asked to be a witness against themselves and not during interrogation.
 - (d) The accused can exercise their right as he can be compelled to give evidence against himself.

69. A murder trial was underway in a court. One of the witnesses was hesitant to answer questions that could potentially incriminate him. He cited Article 20(3) of the Indian Constitution, which protects a person from being compelled to be a witness against himself. The judge ultimately had to accept the witness's refusal to answer the question. Can a witness also claim an exemption under Article 20(3) of the Indian Constitution in a case where he is not an accused?
- (a) Yes, Article 20(3) reads that no person shall be compelled to be a witness against himself.
 - (b) No, the witness cannot claim the exemption. www.lawpreptutorial.com
 - (c) No, murder trials are serious deliberations and such a right cannot be exercised in these cases.
 - (d) Yes, the witness can claim the exemption as the consequence of his answer might be incrimination and he has the right against self-incrimination.
70. The income tax department conducted a raid on a businessman's office accused of tax evasion. During the search, they found discrepancies in the businessman's financial records. They questioned him about it, but he refused to answer certain questions which might have an effect of incriminating him. The businessman argued he was not bound by law in any manner to cooperate in this case. Can the income tax authorities force the businessman to answer questions related to the investigation?
- (a) The businessman can be compelled to answer the questions relating to discrepancies that are necessary for further investigation.
 - (b) The businessman can be compelled and cannot claim exemption as he is not bound to necessarily cooperate with the investigating officers.
 - (c) The businessman cannot claim exemption as he is only being asked questions pertaining to the discrepancies and not anything based on his personal knowledge which is reasonably allowed.
 - (d) The businessman cannot be forced to answer the questions it would have a consequence of changing the state of affairs against his own will.
71. A senior government official was called to appear before a parliamentary committee to answer questions about a controversial policy decision. Since he was a member of the drafting committee for the disputed policy, he was called for questioning on behalf of the government. During the hearing, the official refused to answer certain questions. The official argued that answering those questions could incriminate him and the government. Can the government officer be held liable for not cooperating with the parliamentary committee?
- (a) Yes, the officer can be held liable as he owed a duty to clarify the dispute on behalf of the government.
 - (b) Yes, as the official cannot seek protection under Article 20(3) in the present case.
 - (c) No, the officer cannot be held liable as he cannot be forced to be a witness against himself.
 - (d) None of the above.

72. A woman was accused of theft at her workplace. The court's internal investigation team questioned her about the missing items. The woman was afraid that her answers might potentially incriminate her. She refused to answer the questions posed to her. The court's authorities tried persuading her, but nothing worked. The allegations could not be proven due to a lack of evidence. Can the woman claim protection under Article 20(3) of the Indian Constitution?
- (a) The woman cannot claim the exemption in the present case as it is not a court proceeding but a court's internal investigation.
 - (b) The woman had committed an offense and the same must be reported to the police and legal authorities rather than the company's investigation team.
 - (c) The court's investigation team has the authority to question the woman and hence the woman cannot claim the exemption.
 - (d) The woman can claim exemption as she cannot be compelled to be a witness against herself.

- XIV.** In a notable judgment, the Supreme Court has held that irretrievable breakdown of marriage can be read as the ground of "cruelty" under Section 13 (1)(ia) of the Hindu Marriage Act for the dissolution of marriage.

A bench comprising Justices Sudhanshu Dhulia and JB Pardiwala made this notable observation while dealing with a case in which a couple had been living separately for 25 years. The couple had lived together as husband and wife for barely four years after which they fell apart. There were numerous cases filed by them against each other. Though the Family Court, in 2009, allowed the husband's petition for dissolution of marriage on the ground of cruelty, the Delhi High Court, in 2011, reversed the decree of divorce. The Supreme Court, while considering the husband's appeal, noted that the relationship between the parties have become acrimonious over the years. The Court also noted that no child is born in the wedlock. Dealing with the present appeal, the bench said, "Irretrievable breakdown of a marriage may not be a ground for dissolution of marriage, under the Hindu Marriage Act, but cruelty is". It opined that "continuation of this marriage would mean continuation of cruelty, which each now inflicts on the other".

While the Supreme Court did not disagree with the High Court's view that mere filing of cases against the spouse will not amount to cruelty, it stated that given the facts of the case, it has to be seen that the marriage has broken down beyond repair. The Court categorically stated that the present marriage must end as its continuation will result in cruelty to each other.

While allowing the husband's appeal, the Court asked him to pay Rs 30 lakhs as permanent alimony to the wife. On a related note, it may be recalled that a Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court has reserved judgment on the question whether Supreme Court can dissolve marriage invoking powers under Article 142 of the Constitution on the ground of irretrievable breakdown of marriage (*Shilpa Sailesh v. Varun Sreenivasan*).

Source: <https://www.livelaw.in/top-stories/irretrievable-breakdown-of-marriage-cruelty-divorce-supreme-court-dissolution-227340>

73. Daksh and Nina had been married for a couple of years and it happened to be so that Nina lost interest in the marriage and so did Daksh after some time. Nina used to make more than Daksh yet to harass Daksh, she filed several cases against him to get whatever money she could from him. Both of them had gotten married under the Hindu Marriage Act. Daksh brought a request before the court for dissolution of marriage on the grounds of irretrievable breakdown. Should his request be accepted on the face of it without making any tweaks under Hindu Marriage Act?
- (a) Yes, since irretrievable breakdown is a ground for divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act.
 - (b) No, since irretrievable breakdown is not a ground for divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act.
 - (c) Yes, since they have mutually decided to end their marriage.
 - (d) No, since they haven't mutually decided to end their marriage.
74. Following from the above question, let us assume that along with the above-mentioned request, Daksh had also notified the court that if he would not be allowed to dissolve the marriage, it would amount to cruelty. Now can Daksh be allowed to dissolve his marriage?
- (a) Yes, since irretrievable breakdown is a ground for divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act.
 - (b) No, since irretrievable breakdown is not a ground for divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act.
 - (c) Yes, since cruelty is a ground for divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act.
 - (d) No, since they haven't mutually decided to end their marriage.
75. Following from the above question. Let us assume that Daksh was granted a right to dissolve the marriage. If the couple had a child of the wedlock, would there have been a bit of hesitation from the side of the court before granting a right to dissolve the marriage?
- (a) No, since cruelty is a ground for divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act.
 - (b) Yes, since the court might've considered what the repercussions of such a decision could be on the child.
 - (c) No, since cruelty is not a ground for divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act.
 - (d) Yes, since irretrievable breakdown is a ground for divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act.
76. What was the reason behind the Family Court granting the husband's petition for dissolution of marriage in 2009?
- (a) The couple had been living separately for 25 years.
 - (b) The relationship between the parties had become acrimonious over the years.
 - (c) No child was born in wedlock.
 - (d) The wife had filed numerous cases against the husband.

- XV.** Delhi High Court Refuses to Cancel 'Burger King' Trademark, Stays Operation Of Registered Mark 'Burger King Family Restaurant'. Refusing to cancel the mark "Burger King" registered in favour of multi-national fast food chain Burger King, the Delhi High Court has stayed the operation of a registered trademark "Burger King Family Restaurant" observing that it is likely to create confusion in market.

Justice Amit Bansal stayed the operation of the mark registered in favour of a restaurant till final adjudication of the rectification petition moved by Burger King. Passing another order, the court dismissed various rectification petitions filed by Vijender Kumar, owner of Burger King Family Restaurant, seeking cancellation or removal of several marks registered in favour of Burger King from the Register of Trade Marks.

"Since the rectification petitions were admittedly filed after filing of the aforesaid suit, in terms of the judgment in Patel Field Marshal (supra), the rectification petitions could only be filed upon finding of the Civil Court as regards the prima facie tenability of the plea of invalidity," the court said while dismissing the rectification petitions.

Justice Bansal also observed that the impugned trademark "Burger King Family Restaurant" was adopted by Vijender Kumar dishonestly to trade upon the established goodwill and reputation of Burger King. "The nature the impugned mark is such that it is likely to deceive public and create confusion in the market as regards the source of the goods manufactured and sold under the impugned trademark. The petitioner has made out a prima facie case in its favour," the court said.

While staying the operation of the impugned mark, the court granted liberty to Kumar to move an appropriate application seeking vacation or modification of the order in case he succeeds in the appeal filed by him against the order confirming ex-parte interim injunction granted in favour of Burger King.

Source: <https://www.livelaw.in/high-court/delhi-high-court/delhi-high-court-burger-king-trademark-227353>

77. Coca Cola is a well-known registered trademark in India. Virendra, a Marvadi businessman, wants to start selling cola flavored soda and wants to choose the least infringing/ non-infringing name that is identically different from Coca Cola. You have been hired as an attorney for Mr. Virendra and he has presented before you the following names. Which of them should he pick?
- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (a) Coca-Shola | (b) Doca-Dola |
| (c) Marlboro | (d) Coci-Coli |

78. Following from the above question, let us assume that you had recommended Mr. Virendra to take up the name Coci-Cola but he ended up taking the name Coca-Shola. As an advisor to Mr. Virendra, you were very disappointed and dropped him as a client. As soon as you did that, Coca-Cola approached you seeking to file a suit against Mr. Virendra. Will you be able to help them?
- (a) No, since Mr. Virendra hadn't taken up the name dishonestly.
 - (b) Yes, since Mr. Virendra had dishonestly taken up the name to trade on the goodwill of Coca-Cola.
 - (c) No, since Mr. Virendra hadn't dishonestly taken up the name to trade on the goodwill of Coca-Cola.
 - (d) No, since Coca-Shola is not identical to Coca-Cola.
79. Following from the above question. Let us assume that before going to the court, you tried to negotiate with Mr. Virendra. To your surprise, Mr. Virendra agreed to change the name of his cola soda. Now, Mr. Virendra, after a lot of deliberation, decided to name his cola flavored soda, Aaa-Khola. However, Coca-Cola is not happy with the new name. Will you be able to help them?
- (a) Yes, since Mr. Virendra had dishonestly taken up the name to trade on the goodwill of Coca-Cola.
 - (b) No, since Mr. Virendra hadn't dishonestly taken up the name to trade on the goodwill of Coca-Cola.
 - (c) No, since Aaa-Khola is not identical to Coca-Cola.
 - (d) Both B and C.
80. Based on the passage, which of the following statements is a valid inference?
- (a) Vijender Kumar is likely to win the appeal filed by him against the order confirming ex parte interim injunction granted in favour of Burger King.
 - (b) Burger King is likely to face confusion in the market due to the operation of the mark "Burger King Family Restaurant".
 - (c) Burger King's trademarks were cancelled or removed from the Register of Trade Marks.
 - (d) The court has ordered Vijender Kumar to change the name of his restaurant.

XVI. Contract Act defines a Contract as “**An agreement which is enforceable by Law**”. An Agreement is a settlement between two parties, which contains obligations or promises that both parties need to fulfil. When such an agreement is made binding by Law it becomes a Contract. Therefore, an agreement consists of **reciprocal Promises** which are to be performed by parties to the contract. Promises are reciprocal when both parties have to perform something for the other.

Section 10 states conditions which are required for a contract to be valid.

Offer: Firstly, there must be an offer from either party, without an Offer a contract cannot arise. However, in some cases, this principle could not be applied. An offer simply means willingness, to do something (a positive act) or to not do something (a negative act). The second step in the formation of a contract is the acceptance of the offer.

Acceptance of the offer: Secondly, the Offer must be accepted and accepted by the person to whom it was intended. *Acceptance means when the person to whom the offer was made, has given his assent to such offer.*

Acceptance in ad-idem: Thirdly, though acceptance is important, there must be “Consensus ad-idem”. Consensus ad-idem means meeting of minds. It means that parties to the contract should accept the terms of the contract in the “*same sense*”. Thus, parties to the contract must have the same understanding of the terms of the contract.

Consideration means value given for the performance of a promise. It need not necessarily be money, however, it should be something which has been agreed by the parties and has some value. Usually, a contract without consideration is void. Consideration could be:

1. Past Consideration, when the promisor has received consideration before the date of the performance of the contract by any party. E.g., Advance money paid.
2. Present Consideration, when consideration is provided immediately when the contract is made or executed. Thus, it is also called “executed consideration.
3. Future Consideration, when consideration is paid after making of the contract.

It must not be illegal or void or impossible to perform. Consideration is not void just because it is inadequate, provided it was at the desire of the promisor. It must be real, not illusory. Consideration can be tangible or intangible.

Source- <https://blog.ipleaders.in/essentials-of-a-valid-contract/>

81. Suresh has contracted with Ramesh for purchasing 10 bags of sugar of a certain quality for Rs. 2,00,000. Suresh promised to duly pay the amount while in return, Ramesh has promised to provide him with the bags. However, Ramesh later enters a contract with other person who was offering him a higher amount for the same quantity. He claims that the previous contract was not valid and cannot be enforced upon him. Decide.
- (a) Yes, the contract cannot be enforced as there was no consideration.
 - (b) Yes, the contract cannot be enforced as the offer was not accepted by both the parties.
 - (c) No, the contract can be enforced as there were reciprocal promises from both parties and acceptance of the same.
 - (d) No, the contract can be enforced as the object of the contract is legal.

82. Girish contracted with Ram to purchase 10 quintals of rice. Ram dealt with a variety of rice and had one particular type that had majority of the sale. Thinking it to be the same kind that Girish wanted, he sent it. However, Girish wanted the normal rice quality and was not ready to keep the one that Ram sent. Ram claimed that the contract is legally binding and cannot be terminated. Decide.
- (a) Yes, the contract is enforceable as consideration was given by the parties.
 - (b) Yes, the contract is enforceable as there was an agreement between both the parties.
 - (c) No, the contract is not enforceable as the offer was not accepted by the intended person.
 - (d) No, the contract is not enforceable as the terms were not understood in the same sense.
83. Lalman is an engineer. While on his way to work, his wife called him up to inform him that their son, Firaan, is missing. He immediately sent his servant to search for his boy and meanwhile released a poster promising to pay a sum to the person who finds him. The servant found the boy but was unaware of the offer. When he came to know about such an offer, he asked for consideration but was denied. Decide.
- (a) He will not be given any consideration as he was unaware of the offer.
 - (b) He will not be given any consideration as he has not been able to perform on the promise.
 - (c) He will be given consideration as an offer has been made to find the missing person.
 - (d) He will be given consideration as it was not revoked till the time the servant got to know about it.
84. Sam is an auctioneer bidding for the paintings that were kept in a museum. Lokesh is an art enthusiast and is keen on buying the artefacts which he plans on using for the museum. He quoted the price at the same time as Sam announced it and assumed that it has been sold to him. Later, when it was finally sold to someone else, Lokesh claimed that it is a breach of contract as the sale was effected when both parties quoted the same price. Decide.
- (a) Yes, a valid contract had been entered into when the offer to sell was accepted by Lokesh.
 - (b) Yes, it was a valid contract as it consists of reciprocal promises to be performed by both parties.
 - (c) No, it was not a valid contract as it was just an invitation for others to make an offer.
 - (d) No, it was not a valid contract as there was no monetary consideration.

Logical Reasoning

Each set of questions in this section is based on the reasoning and arguments set out in the preceding passage. Please answer each question on the basis of what is stated or implied in the corresponding passage. Do not rely on any information or facts other than the ones supplied to you. In some instances, more than one option may be the answer to the question; in such a case, please choose the option that most accurately and comprehensively answers the question.

- XVII.** Two principles are involved in the controversy about the presence of foreign controlled media in the country; the free flow of ideas and images across national borders and the need to safeguard the national interest and preserve cultural autonomy. Both are valid but both are at loggerheads because each has been used to promote less lofty goals. The first principle conforms to a moral imperative. Freedom of expression cannot rhyme with restrictions imposed by any government. But the free flow rhetoric also clouds the fact that the powerful Western, and especially American, media can and often do present, subtly or brazenly, news in a manner which promotes Western political, ideological and strategic interests. Besides, Western entertainment programmes preset lifestyles and values, which run counter to the lifestyles and values cherished by traditional societies. All this explains why so many Indian newspapers, magazines and news agencies have sought protection from the courts to prevent foreign publications and news agencies from operating in the country. Their arguments are weak on two counts. As the bitter debate on a new world information and communication order demonstrated in the late seventies and early eighties, many of these who resent Western “invasion” in the information and cultural fields are no great friends of democracy. Secondly, the threat of such an “invasion” has been aired by those media groups in the developing countries who fear that their business interests will be harmed if western groups, equipped with large financial and technological resources and superior management skills, are allowed to operate in the country without let. The fear is valid but it goes against the grain of the economic reform programme. The presence of foreign newspapers and television channels will increase competition, which, in course of time, can only lead to the upgradation of dynamic Indian newspapers and television channels even while they drive the rest out of the market. One way to strike a balance between the two antagonistic principles would be to allow foreign media entry into the country, provided the Indian state treats them on par with the domestic media on all fronts. On the import of technology, for instance, foreign media cannot be allowed duty concessions denied to their Indian counterparts.

Foreign media will also have to face the legal consequences should they run foul of Indian laws. Why, for example, should the BBC, or Time magazine or the Economist get away with showing a map of Kashmir which is at variance with the official Indian map? Why should they go scot-free when they allow secessionists and terrorists to air their views without giving the government the right to reply? Or when they depict sexually explicit scenes, which would

otherwise not be cleared by the Censor Board? Since the government can do precious little in the matter, especially about satellite broadcasts, what if it should consider attaching the properties of the offending parties? Demands of this kind are bound to be voiced unless New Delhi makes it clear to the foreign media that they will have to respect India's susceptibilities, especially where it concerns the country's integrity and its culture. It may be able to derive some inspiration from France's successful attempts in the recent GATT to protect its cinematographic industry.

85. What is the primary conclusion drawn from the article?
- (a) Foreign media should be entirely banned from operating in the country to protect cultural autonomy.
 - (b) The Indian government should allow foreign media but impose strict regulations on their operations.
 - (c) Indian media should adapt to Western values to remain competitive.
 - (d) The free flow of ideas and images across borders should always be prioritized over national interests.
86. Which of the following, if true, would weaken the argument for imposing strict regulations on foreign media?
- (a) Foreign media outlets have previously been fined heavily for violating Indian broadcasting laws.
 - (b) Indian media consistently ranks higher in viewership than any foreign media channel.
 - (c) Foreign media has been instrumental in promoting Indian cultural values globally.
 - (d) Several countries have successfully implemented regulations that completely ban foreign media.
87. Which of the following is an assumption made by the author?
- (a) All Indian media outlets are aligned in their views about foreign media.
 - (b) The economic benefits of allowing foreign media outweigh the cultural concerns.
 - (c) Foreign media is primarily driven by democratic principles. www.lawpreptutorial.com
 - (d) Strict regulations can effectively address the concerns related to foreign media.
88. What can be inferred about the views of certain Indian media groups from the article?
- (a) They primarily have democratic interests at heart.
 - (b) They are primarily concerned about protecting their business interests from foreign competition.
 - (c) They are aligned with the Western media's values and principles.
 - (d) They advocate for complete isolationism in media practices.

89. Which of the following, if true, would strengthen the argument for imposing strict regulations on foreign media?
- (a) Western media has historically respected the cultural sensitivities of all countries they operate in.
 - (b) Several countries have benefited economically from allowing unrestricted foreign media operations.
 - (c) Past instances exist where foreign media has portrayed Indian territories in a manner conflicting with official maps.
 - (d) Indian audiences have expressed a strong preference for foreign media over domestic channels.
90. Which of the following can be inferred from the article?
- (a) The Indian media is entirely against any foreign influence.
 - (b) Economic reforms in India favor the unrestricted entry of foreign media.
 - (c) Western media often promotes values and interests that conflict with traditional societies.
 - (d) The Indian government has no power to regulate foreign media broadcasts.
91. What is the best course of action recommended by the author?
- (a) Allow foreign media but treat them on par with domestic media, imposing strict regulations when necessary.
 - (b) Allow unrestricted entry for foreign media without any regulations.
 - (c) Completely ban all foreign media from operating in the country.
 - (d) Encourage domestic media to adopt Western values to compete effectively.
- XVIII.** The study of history has often been met with indifference by a significant portion of the population, a sentiment rooted in the perception that it is distant, irrelevant, or simply unengaging. For many individuals, the past might appear as a series of dated events, disconnected from their contemporary lives, leading them to question the utility of delving into historical narratives. Yet, beneath this surface-level disinterest lies a profound assertion made by philosopher George Santayana in his seminal work, "Reason and Common Sense." Santayana's poignant remark, "Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it," underscores the inherent value of historical knowledge. At its core, this statement serves as a cautionary reminder about the cyclical nature of human endeavors and the patterns that permeate societal evolution. When societies or individuals remain oblivious to the lessons embedded within historical events, they inadvertently position themselves on a precarious path. Without the guidance of past experiences, they risk stumbling into pitfalls previously encountered by their predecessors, making avoidable mistakes, and perpetuating detrimental cycles. Santayana's assertion, therefore, transcends the mere recounting of events; it emphasizes the imperative of drawing wisdom from the past to inform present decisions and shape future trajectories. In essence, while the allure of the present and the

promise of the future may captivate our attention, the echoes of the past serve as invaluable guideposts. They offer insights, lessons, and perspectives that illuminate our understanding, enabling us to navigate complexities with discernment and foresight. Thus, rather than dismissing history as a stagnant relic of bygone eras, Santayana's wisdom encourages a reevaluation, highlighting its instrumental role in forging informed, enlightened, and progressive paths forward.

92. Based on the passage, which of the following assumptions is most pivotal to the argument?
- (a) People universally recognize the importance and relevance of studying history.
 - (b) The events and patterns of history have no bearing on contemporary decision-making.
 - (c) Ignoring the lessons of history leads to the repetition of past mistakes.
 - (d) George Santayana's book, "Reason and Common Sense," is widely accepted as the definitive guide to historical study.
93. Identify the viewpoint of the author in the given passage.
- (a) History is an outdated discipline with no relevance to modern society.
 - (b) George Santayana's assertions in "Reason and Common Sense" should be questioned for their validity.
 - (c) The study of history offers invaluable lessons that can guide present and future decisions.
 - (d) People's disinterest in history is primarily due to its complexity and lack of interesting events.
94. Which of the following statements can be logically derived from the passage?
- (a) The study of history is irrelevant and should be entirely disregarded in modern times.
 - (b) Ignorance of historical events may lead individuals or societies to make similar mistakes in the future.
 - (c) George Santayana's primary intention in "Reason and Common Sense" was to highlight the entertainment value of history.
 - (d) All philosophers unanimously agree with Santayana's views on the study of history.
95. Which statement serves as a foundational basis for the author's argument?
- (a) George Santayana's assertion emphasizes the importance of understanding and learning from historical occurrences.
 - (b) The events and decisions of the past are entirely disconnected from present circumstances.
 - (c) Most individuals have a deep passion for studying historical events.
 - (d) Contemporary society places more value on future aspirations than on past experiences.

96. Which of the following explanations resolves the apparent contradiction presented in the passage?
- (a) People today have access to more accurate historical records than in the past.
 - (b) The cyclical nature of history means that repeating past events is inevitable regardless of awareness.
 - (c) George Santayana's philosophical approach to history is outdated and no longer relevant.
 - (d) By studying history, individuals and societies can make informed decisions that break past detrimental cycles.
- XIX.** Money stands as more than a mere medium of exchange; it's the lifeblood of modern society. Originating from rudimentary barter systems and evolving through precious metal coins to today's digital currencies, its significance transcends commerce. Beyond facilitating transactions, money shapes human behavior, aspirations, and societal structures. It drives explorers to uncharted territories, fuels innovation, and catalyzes revolutions. The digital age has ushered in cryptocurrencies, challenging traditional financial systems. While they promise borderless transactions and financial inclusivity, concerns about volatility and regulation persist. Yet, this evolution underscores money's transformative power and its role in reflecting societal values. However, this power necessitates responsibility. The relentless pursuit of wealth, when divorced from ethics, can exacerbate income inequality and breed discontent. As economies become increasingly interconnected, financial decisions resonate globally, emphasizing our shared destiny. In navigating this intricate financial landscape, grasping money's essence is crucial. Its ever-evolving nature, shaped by technological advancements and societal shifts, demands vigilance and introspection. Ultimately, recognizing money's profound impact ensures a future where prosperity aligns with integrity, equality, and collective well-being.
97. What is the primary conclusion drawn from the article?
- (a) Money serves primarily as a tool for transactions, according to the article's perspective.
 - (b) Cryptocurrencies are heralded as the dominant future of financial systems.
 - (c) Money possesses a profound transformative influence that goes beyond mere commercial transactions.
 - (d) The primary objective of financial endeavors should be the accumulation of wealth.
98. From the article, what can be inferred about the author's view on the introduction of cryptocurrencies?
- (a) Cryptocurrencies are presented as the flawless, ultimate solution without any drawbacks.
 - (b) They offer certain advantages but also come with inherent challenges and concerns.
 - (c) Cryptocurrencies are positioned as the inevitable, sole future of global financial operations.
 - (d) The widespread adoption of cryptocurrencies suggests they operate without any flaws.

99. What does the author assume in the passage?
- (a) Money merely serves as a tool for transactions and holds no other significant influence.
 - (b) Future technological advancements will render traditional monetary systems obsolete.
 - (c) Financial endeavors should always prioritize the pursuit of wealth, disregarding ethical implications.
 - (d) Money has a deep-rooted and continually evolving impact on societal structures and behaviors.
100. What can be inferred about the author's tone in the article?
- (a) Indifferent
 - (b) Optimistic yet cautious
 - (c) Pessimistic
 - (d) Enthusiastic
101. Which statement strengthens the argument that money shapes societal structures?
- (a) Money serves as an essential medium for buying goods and services.
 - (b) Cryptocurrencies have the potential to modernize and disrupt traditional transactional processes.
 - (c) Pursuing wealth without ethical considerations can lead to increased societal disparities.
 - (d) Money acts as a driving force, compelling individuals to explore unfamiliar territories and challenges.
102. Which statement weakens the argument that money is the lifeblood of modern society?
- (a) Barter systems were simpler and functioned effectively without the complexities of modern currency.
 - (b) Monetary systems can produce currency without any defined limitations.
 - (c) Cryptocurrencies often lack tangible, intrinsic value, posing challenges.
 - (d) Decisions in the financial realm have implications that extend beyond individual nations.
103. What is the best course of action based on the article's perspective on money?
- (a) Immediately transition away from all traditional financial systems.
 - (b) Pursue financial gains at all costs, without any ethical considerations.
 - (c) Understand and responsibly navigate the multifaceted influence and evolving nature of money.
 - (d) Solely depend on cryptocurrencies for all financial transactions and operations.

- XX.** Friendship stands as a cornerstone of human existence, offering a tapestry of emotional, psychological, and even physical benefits that enrich our lives in myriad ways. At its core, friendship transcends mere companionship, evolving into a bond rooted in mutual respect, trust, and understanding. In times of joy, friends amplify our laughter, turning fleeting moments into cherished memories. Conversely, during moments of despair, they become our pillars of strength, providing solace and perspective that illuminate the darkest hours. The intricate web of friendships we weave throughout our lives offers a sanctuary of acceptance, where masks fall away, allowing our authentic selves to emerge without judgment or pretense. Beyond the emotional buoyancy friendships provide, numerous studies underscore their tangible benefits, from bolstering mental well-being to enhancing longevity. Friendships cultivate empathy, teaching us the delicate dance of give-and-take, fostering skills crucial for interpersonal relationships and societal harmony. Moreover, in a world often marred by transient connections and superficial interactions, genuine friendships offer a grounding force, anchoring us amidst life's tumultuous seas. They challenge, inspire, and shape us, serving as mirrors that reflect our virtues, flaws, and potential. In essence, the importance of friendship transcends cultural, geographical, and temporal boundaries. It remains a universal testament to the human spirit's innate need for connection, understanding, and love, reminding us that in the mosaic of life, friendships form the vibrant hues that render our existence truly meaningful.
104. What is the central theme that the author is trying to convey?
- (a) The passage doesn't focus on fleeting relationships but highlights the deep and varied advantages of genuine friendships.
 - (b) This matches the author's emphasis on the rich and multifaceted benefits of authentic friendships.
 - (c) Though modern aspects appear, the primary focus is on the profound importance of genuine friendships.
 - (d) The narrative doesn't chronicle the history but underscores the lasting significance of enduring friendships.
105. If the recommendations of the author were followed, which action would be most likely taken?
- (a) The guidance leans towards cherishing and prioritizing deep relationships over professional obligations.
 - (b) This choice mirrors the passage's directive to invest in fostering meaningful friendships.
 - (c) While valuing genuine connections, it doesn't specifically advocate for a complete disconnection from social media.
 - (d) The passage celebrates friendships without sidelining individual achievements, promoting a balance between relationships and personal aspirations.

106. Which of the following best identifies a potential flaw in the author's reasoning?
- (a) Overemphasis on the positive aspects of friendships without addressing potential challenges or conflicts.
 - (b) Mentioning studies but not providing specific references or sources.
 - (c) Using overly complex language that may alienate some readers. www.lawpreptutorial.com
 - (d) Focusing too much on the benefits of friendships while ignoring other important aspects of life.
107. Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the author's argument?
- (a) Numerous scientific studies have consistently shown that individuals with strong social connections live longer and have better health outcomes.
 - (b) People in the past had fewer friends than people today due to societal constraints.
 - (c) Social media platforms have made genuine friendships more accessible than ever before.
 - (d) Many famous personalities have spoken about the superficiality of friendships in their autobiographies.
108. Which of the following, if true, would weaken the author's position?
- (a) Many individuals prefer solitude and find solitary activities more fulfilling than engaging in friendships.
 - (b) Studies have shown that excessive reliance on friendships can sometimes lead to codependency issues, affecting individual well-being.
 - (c) In certain cultures, the emphasis is more on familial relationships than friendships, suggesting that friendships might not universally hold the same significance.
 - (d) Modern technology allows individuals to simulate friendships through advanced AI and virtual reality, offering companionship without the complexities of human relationships.

Quantitative Techniques

Each set of questions in this section is based on a single passage, graph or other representation. Please answer each question by deriving information from such passage, graph, or other representation, or applying mathematical operations on such information as required by the question.

- XXI.** There are five classes 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 in a school and total number of boys in year 2020 in all classes is 822 and total number of girls in year 2020 in all classes is 828. The number of boys in class 9 is 135. The ratio of the number of boys and girls in class 9 is 3 : 5. Number of girls in class 12 is 10 more than the average of number of boys and number of girls in class 9. The number of boys in class 11 is 10% less than the number of girls in class 12. The number of boys in class 10 is $17/4$ times the difference between the number of boys in class 11 and the number of boys in class 9. The ratio of the number of boys and girls in class 10 is 17 : 13. The number of girls in class 8 is 34 less than the number of girls in class 12. The ratio of the number of boys to the number of girls in class 8 is the same as the ratio of the number of boys to the number of girls in class 10.
109. What is the difference between the total number of students in class 8 and 11 in the year 2020?
(a) 48 (b) 46
(c) 41 (d) 49
110. The number of students studying in class 9 in the year 2020 is what percent of the number of students studying in class 10 in the year 2020?
(a) 139.50% (b) 135.25%
(c) 133.33% (d) 139.66%
111. What is the difference between the total number of boys in class 10, 11 and 12 together and the total number of girls in class 8, 9 and 12 together?
(a) 84 (b) 85
(c) 86 (d) 88
112. What is the ratio of the number of boys in class 9 to the number of girls in class 11?
(a) 28 : 27 (b) 27 : 28
(c) 29 : 28 (d) 28 : 29
113. If the number of students studying in class 8 is increased by 25% and the ratio of boys and girls remains the same, then what will be the total number of girls in all the classes?
(a) 848 (b) 852
(c) 842 (d) 867

114. The number of boys in class 10th is what % more or less than the number of girls in class 9th?
(a) 32% less (b) 32% more
(c) 68% less (d) 68% more
- XXII.** Details of population as recorded in a census were as given below:
Population of state 'P' is 150% of the population of state T and 80% of the population of state 'U'. Population of state 'Q' is 60% of the population of state V' and Population of state 'S' is 125% of the population of state R . Population of U is 75 lakh, which is 80% of the population of state V' and 120% of the population of state 'S'.
115. What is the ratio of the population of state Q to that of state S?
(a) 12:13 (b) 11:12
(c) 9:10 (d) 7:9
116. What is the population of states Q and S together? (in lakh)
(a) 118.75 (b) 112.65
(c) 106.85 (d) 112.25
117. What is the difference between the population of states P and V? (in lakh)
(a) 38.5 (b) 33.75
(c) 35.75 (d) 35.5
118. Population of state R is what per cent of the population of state V?
(a) $51\frac{1}{3}$ (b) $55\frac{2}{3}$
(c) $52\frac{1}{3}$ (d) $53\frac{1}{3}$
119. Population of state S is more than the population of state R by what per cent?
(a) 20 (b) 25
(c) 30 (d) 28
120. Population of state P was found to have been increased by 25% from the previous census record. What was the population of state P as per previous census (in lakh)?
(a) 42 (b) 41
(c) 45.25 (d) 48

Rough

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