

PrimeAP CLAT MOCK 03



PrimeAP

Law • BBA • MBA

Test Duration: 120 mins

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Immediately after the commencement of the test, you are required to open the question booklet and compulsorily examine it for defects, if any, as stated below:
2. To have access inside the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of this cover page. Do not accept a booklet if it is opened or without sticker-seal.
3. Tally the number of pages and number of questions in the question booklet with the information printed on the cover page. Faulty booklets with missing pages/questions, misprint, fudging of print or duplication of pages or any other discrepancy should immediately be brought to the notice of the invigilator(s) and replaced by the same series correct question booklet within first five minutes of the commencement of the test. Afterwards, the question booklet will not be replaced.
4. Only after the verification of question booklet, enter your Roll Number, Question Booklet Number and Question Booklet Series in the space provided on OMR Answer Sheet with BallPoint Pen only.
5. There are 120 objective type multiple-choice questions carrying one mark each. Each question has four choices of answers. Select the most appropriate answer and shade the corresponding circle in the OMR Answer Sheet. If more than one circle is shaded, then the answer to that question shall be deemed as wrong. There is negative marking for wrong answers wherein 0.25 mark will be deducted for each of the wrong answers.
6. Specific instructions are given at the beginning of each question or a set of questions. Read them carefully before answering.
7. Possession of any kind of electronic gadget inside the examination hall is strictly prohibited. Possession and/or use of any such gadget shall disqualify the candidate from appearing in the test.
8. In case of any malpractice or attempt to resort to any malpractice, which includes talking to neighbors, copying or using unfair means etc., the Invigilator/ Centre Superintendent shall seize the material, if any, and expel the candidate from the examination hall.
9. The first bell will ring 10 minutes before the commencement of the test. As soon as the first bell rings the invigilator(s) will distribute the OMR Answer Sheet and Question Booklet to the candidates. The second bell will ring at the commencement of the test. The third bell will ring at the completion of one hour of test. The fourth bell will be rung 10 minutes before the completion of the test. The fifth and final long bell will ring at the completion of the test.
10. No candidate shall be permitted to leave the Examination Hall before the two hours of the test ends.
11. You have to return the OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator at the end of the test compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall.
12. Rough Work is to be done in the question paper itself in end of this booklet or any space available. No sheets will be provided for the same.

SECTION I: ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Passage 1 No one would have believed, in the last years of the nineteenth century, that human affairs were being watched keenly and closely by intelligences greater than man's and yet as mortal as his own; that as men busied themselves about their affairs they were scrutinized and studied, perhaps almost as narrowly as a man with a microscope might scrutinize the transient creatures that swarm and multiply in a drop of water. With infinite complacency men went to and fro over this globe about their little affairs, serene in their assurance of their empire over matter. It is possible that the infusoria under the microscope do the same. No one gave a thought to the older worlds of space as sources of human danger, or thought of them only to dismiss the idea of life upon them as impossible or improbable. It is curious to recall some of the mental habits of those departed days. At most, terrestrial men fancied there might be other men upon Mars, perhaps inferior to themselves and ready to welcome a missionary enterprise. Yet, across the gulf of space, minds that are to our minds as ours are to those of the beasts that perish, intellects vast and cool and unsympathetic, regarded this earth with envious eyes, and slowly and surely drew their plans against us. And early at the twentieth century came the great disillusionment.

The planet Mars, I scarcely need remind the reader, revolves about the sun at a mean distance of 140,000,000 miles, and the light and heat it receives from the sun is barely half of that received by this world. It must be, if the nebular hypothesis has any truth, older than our world, and long before this earth ceased to be molten life upon its surface must have begun its course. The fact that it is scarcely one seventh of the volume of the earth must have accelerated its cooling to the temperature at which life could begin. It has air and water, and all that is necessary for the support of animated existence. Yet so vain is man, and so blinded by his vanity, that no writer, up to the very end of the nineteenth century, expressed any idea that intelligent life might have developed there far, or indeed at all, beyond its earthly level. Nor was it generally understood that since Mars is older than our earth, with scarcely a quarter of the superficial area, and remoter from the sun, it necessarily follows that it is not only more distant from life's beginning but nearer its end.

1. Which of the following options represents the meaning of the word 'infusoria' as has been used in the passage?

- A. Small aquatic rocks B. A branch of philosophy
C. A mental state of anger D. Minute aquatic creatures

2. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct according to the passage?

Statement 1: The Earth receives twice the amount of heat and light from the Sun as compared to Mars.

Statement 2: The Earth is seventeen times bigger than Mars.

- A. Statement 1 B. Statement 2 C. Neither statement 1 nor 2 D. Both

3. The main theme of the passage revolves around:

- A. Man's vanity and denial about the existence of extra-terrestrial life forms of the same or superior intelligence.
B. Disproving the existence of any other life forms other than humans through scientific logics.
C. Criticizing the authors who write about extra-terrestrial life forms and undermine human intelligence.
D. None of the above.

4. *'No one would have believed, in the last years of the nineteenth century, that human affairs were being watched keenly and closely by intelligences greater than man's and yet as mortal as*

his own; that as men busied themselves about their affairs they were scrutinized and studied, perhaps almost as narrowly as a man with a microscope might scrutinize the transient creatures that swarm and multiply in a drop of water.'

Which of the following literary devices has been used in the italicized sentence above?

- A. Foreshadowing, Metaphor
B. Cliffhanger, Allusion
C. Dramatic Irony, Humor
D. Allegory, Motif

5. 'And early at the twentieth century came the great disillusionment.'

Spot the error in the underlined sentence above.

- A. error in preposition B. error in article C. error in conjunction D. error in verb

Passage 2 It's hard to explain the ways in which Farah Bashir's book *Rumours of Spring* feels special. It's an engaging new memoir by a woman who has grown up amid war, bloodshed and those tumultuous years of Kashmir that consumed so many lives and tore so many families apart. Bashir writes from the perspective of an adolescent girl who is appalled at the suffering – both material and emotional – that has visited her people. Even though Bashir is raised in a relatively well-off family in a Srinagar neighbourhood, she is not just a mere spectator of conflict which has ravaged Kashmir for 30 years. She has experienced it. She is its victim. This past fortnight, former governor of J&K Jagmohan Malhotra, who would call the shots in the Valley during the most volatile months of early 1990s, died. His demise provoked a flurry of commentary. And his book, *My Frozen Turbulence*, was once again in the public spotlight. Like every other narrative set by state functionaries, Malhotra's book also conjures the same projections: people crazed into fanaticism by their religious beliefs, militancy as unprovoked aggression against the state, good Kashmiris who are naturally Indian versus bad Kashmiris who buy into Pakistani propaganda. These characterizations have since crystallized and become enduring motifs at mainstream Indian discourse.

Until, of course, Kashmiris decided to write. Bashir's book strikes the reader with remarkable freshness, like a draught of cold wind blowing against a sweaty face. Her story is not her alone but of dozens of people she has been associated with and whose lives were enmeshed in the political conflict and turned upside down. It includes her grandmother, Bobeh, who appears to be the moving spirit behind the book, and whose asthma is worsened by repeated exposure to acrid teargas exhausts; Rajj Mas, a professional funeral bather whose son is abducted by the Indian forces, and has never shown up since; Vaseem, who is Bashir's first love interest and to whom she would write letters via mail until the post office in Srinagar catches fire. In a turmoil-ridden Kashmir Valley, no one restores the charred and dysfunctional mail box as a result of which they both lose contact.

6. The main theme of the passage revolves around:

- A. Portraying a picture of religious fanaticism in Kashmir as the plot for Bashir's book.
B. Narrating a plot comparing good Kashmiris and bad Kashmiris.
C. Narrating the review of an autobiographical book with several other characters enmeshed in political conflicts in Kashmir.
D. Comparing the book of Bashir with the book by the former Governor of J&K Jagmohan Malhotra.

7. Which of the following statement/s is/are true according to the passage?

Statement 1: Bashir's love interest was a professional funeral bather's son who went missing after abducted by the Indian forces.

Statement 2: Repeated exposure to teargas affected Bashir's grandmother's asthma.

- A. Statement 1 B. Statement 2 C. Neither Statement 1 nor 2 D. Both

8. Which of the following literary styles has been used by the author in the above passage?

- A. Narrative B. Expository C. Descriptive D. Persuasive

9. *'Bashir's book strikes the reader with remarkable freshness, like a draught of cold wind blowing against a sweaty face.'* Which of the following literary device has been used in the italicized line above?

- A. Irony B. Metaphor C. Anamorphism D. Simile

Passage 3 Scarlett is worried about changing school after the summer. She worries that she's too short for her age and that the other children at the school will make fun of her. She shows me some pictures of the school she is at now and her classmates. I look at the picture and it shows children of all heights and shapes and sizes. Some are tall, some are short, some are fat and some are thin. Some are black and some are white, and most of them are somewhere in between. Some have red hair and some have blond hair, some have long hair and some have short hair. I tell her not to worry about the new school, tell her that she'll be OK, and ask her about the new subjects she'll be studying. She tell me that she's worried about learning French, and I tell her not to worry, that it isn't a very difficult language. She tells me that she already knows five languages. 'Five languages!' I shout. 'That's impossible! How do you already know five languages?' 'Because I've got five languages in my body,' she says. I ask her what she means, and she starts to tell me the story of her family. Some of the story I already know. I've already heard stories about her grandfather. He was from Scotland; he was a sailor, but not a very good sailor, so he only got as far as Portsmouth, a big navy town on the south coast of England, not very far from Scotland at all. When he got to Portsmouth, he stopped there, left the navy and became a boxer. He lost fights and drank a lot. However, he still managed to see the world by meeting a woman who came from Laos. Nobody really knows how this woman had ended up in Portsmouth, but she still lives there, and I tell Scarlett that she should try and find out her grandmother's story. 'No, she's too old now,' says Scarlett, 'and anyway, she's lived in Portsmouth nearly all her life.' Scarlett's grandparents were only together long enough to produce a son – probably one of the only Scottish-Laotians in the world. They called him Bill, which is usually short for 'William', but his name was just 'Bill'. Bill inherited his father's personality and his mother's looks, so the only thing he thought he could do was become a rock star. He never really managed to become a rock star, though, so now he works as a graphic designer.

10. The main theme of the passage revolves around:
- A. Narrating the experience of the protagonist growing up in a multi-cultural household.
 - B. Explaining the importance of being multilingual.
 - C. Describing the Protagonist through narrating accounts of her family history.
 - D. Criticising the protagonist's family for being not supportive.

11. Which of the following statements/s is/are true according to the passage?

Statement 1: Sailing from Scotland to the South coast of England doesn't require great sailing skills.

Statement 2: Scarlett's grandparents had a long marriage full of love and happiness.

- A. Statement 1 B. Statement 2 C. Neither statement 1 nor 2 D. Both

12. 'Because I've got five languages in my body,' she says. Which of the following literary technique has been used in the above sentence in context to the passage?

- A. Foreshadowing B. Extended Metaphor C. Imagery D. Oxymoron

13. Which of the following statement/s is/are false according to the passage?

Statement 1: Scarlett's grandmother was from Portsmouth.

Statement 2: Bill is Scarlett's cousin brother who works as a Graphic Designer.

- A. Statement 1 B. Statement 2
C. Statement 1 and 2 both D. Neither statement 1 nor 2

14. **She tell me that she's worried about learning French, and I tell her not to worry, that it isn't a very difficult language.**

Spot the error in the above bold and underlined sentence.

- A. Error in verb B. Error in punctuation
C. Error in conjunction D. Error in preposition

Passage 4 A Child was standing on a street-corner. He leaned with one shoulder against a high board-fence and swayed the other to and fro, the while kicking carelessly at the gravel. Sunshine beat upon the cobbles, and a lazy summer wind raised yellow dust which trailed in clouds down the avenue. Clattering trucks moved with indistinctness through it. The child stood dreamily gazing. After a time, a little dark-brown dog came trotting with an intent air down the sidewalk. A short rope was dragging from his neck. Occasionally he trod upon the end of it and stumbled.

He stopped opposite the child, and the two regarded each other. The dog hesitated for a moment, but presently he made some little advances with his tail. The child put out his hand and called him. In an apologetic manner the dog came close, and the two had an interchange of friendly pattings and waggles. The dog became more enthusiastic with each moment of the interview, until with his gleeful caperings he threatened to overturn the child. Whereupon the child lifted his hand and struck the dog a blow upon the head. This thing seemed to overpower and astonish the little dark-brown dog, and wounded him to the heart. He sank down in despair at the child's feet. When the blow was repeated, together with an admonition in childish sentences, he turned over upon his back, and held his paws in a peculiar manner. At the same time with his ears and his eyes he offered a small prayer to the child. He looked so comical on his back, and holding his paws peculiarly, that the child was greatly amused and gave him little taps repeatedly, to keep him so. But the little dark-brown dog took this chastisement in the most serious way, and no doubt considered that he had committed some grave crime, for he wriggled contritely and showed his repentance in every way that was in his power. He pleaded with the child and petitioned him, and offered more prayers. At last the child grew weary of this amusement and turns toward home.

The dog was praying at the time. He lay on his back and turned his eyes upon the retreating form. Presently he struggled to his feet and started after the child. The latter wandered in a perfunctory way toward his home, stopping at times to investigate various matters. During one of these pauses he discovered the little dark-brown dog who was following him with the air of a footpad.

15. Which of the following writing styles has been followed by the author in the passage?

- A. Narrative B. Descriptive C. Persuasive D. Expository

16. Which of the following statement/s is/are true according to the passage?

Statement 1: The child beat up the dog because it was creating nuisance for him.

Statement 2: It was a rainy day when the story takes place.

- A. Statement 1 B. Statement 2 C. Neither statement 1 nor 2 D. Both

17. At last the child grew weary of this amusement and turns toward home. Which of the following errors are present in the underlined sentence above?

- A. Error in verb B. Error in punctuation C. Error in adverb D. Error in pronoun

18. Which of the following statement/s is/are true?

Statement 1: The dog became very fond of the child within a very short span of time.

Statement 2: The child depicted in this passage is of an agile nature.

- A. Statement 1 B. Statement 2 C. Neither statement 1 nor 2 D. Both

19. The latter wandered in a perfunctory way toward his home, stopping at times to investigate various matters. Which of the following options is meant by 'the latter' in this sentence?

- A. The Dog
 B. The child
 C. The person accompanying the child
 D. The owner of the dog.

Passage 5 Day had broken cold and grey, exceedingly cold and grey, when the man turned aside from the main Yukon trail and climbed the high earth-bank, where a dim and little-travelled trail led eastward through the fat spruce timberland. It was steep bank, and he paused for breath at top, excusing act to himself by looking at his watch. It was nine o'clock. There was no sun nor hint of sun, though there was not a cloud in the sky. It was a clear day, and yet there seemed an intangible pall over the face of things, a subtle gloom that made the day dark, and that was due to the absence of sun.

This fact did not worry the man. He was used to the lack of sun. It had been days since he had seen the sun, and he knew that a few more days must pass before that cheerful orb, due south, would just peep above the sky-line and dip immediately from view. The man flung a look back along the way he had come. The Yukon lay a mile wide and hidden under three feet of ice. On top of this ice were as many feet of snow. It was all pure white, rolling in gentle undulations where the ice-jams of the freeze-up had formed. North and south, as far as his eye could see, it was unbroken white, save for a dark hair-line that curved and twisted from around the spruce-covered island to the south, and that curved and twisted away into the north, where it disappeared behind another spruce-covered island. This dark hair-line was the trail--the main trail--that led south five hundred miles to the Chilcoot Pass, Dyea, and salt water; and that led north seventy miles to Dawson, and still on to the north a thousand miles to Nulato, and finally to St. Michael on Bering Sea, a thousand miles and half a thousand more.

But all this--the mysterious, far-reaching hairline trail, the absence of sun from the sky, the tremendous cold, and the strangeness and weirdness of it all--made no impression on the man. It was not because he was long used to it. He was a new-comer in the land, a chechaquo, and this was his first winter. The trouble with him was that he was without imagination. He was quick and alert in the things of life, but only in the things, and not in the significances. Fifty degrees below zero meant eighty odd degrees of frost. Such fact impressed him as being cold and uncomfortable, and that was all.

20. Which of the following statement/s is/are true according to the passage?

Statement 1: It was a cold winter night when the protagonist was travelling.

Statement 2: The Yukon is a small local hill.

- A. Statement 1 B. Statement 2 C. neither statement 1 nor 2 D. Both

21. The protagonist of the passage has been depicted as a man who has:

- A. Less imagination hence, courageous
 B. Fell short on intelligence
 C. Lack of optimism but has a good survival strategy.
 D. None of the above

22. It was steep bank, and he paused for breath at top, excusing act to himself by looking at his watch. Spot the error in the underlined sentence above.

- A. Error in article B. Error in preposition C. Error in conjunction D. Error in noun

23. Which of the following statement/s is/are false according to the passage?

Statement 1: The distance between Nulato and St. Michael's is five hundred miles.

Statement 2: Not many people travelled towards the east of the Yukon.

- A. Statement 1 B. Statement 2 C. Neither statement 1 nor 2 D. Both

24. *It had been days since he had seen the sun, and he knew that a few more days must pass before that cheerful orb, due south, would just peep above the sky-line and dip immediately from view.*

Which of the following literary device has been used in the above italicized sentence?

- A. Verisimilitude B. Irony C. Foreshadowing D. Metaphor

SECTION II: CURRENT AFFAIRS

Passage 1 Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced that the late Indian agricultural scientist MS Swaminathan, as well as former Prime Ministers [X] and, would be conferred the Bharat Ratna on Friday (February 9). Swaminathan's research took him to educational institutions in Europe and the US, and in 1954, he started working at the Central Rice Research Institute, [1], on transferring genes for fertiliser response from Japonica varieties to Indica varieties. He described this as "The first attempt to develop high yielding varieties which can respond to good soil fertility and good water management." This was needed because post-independence, Indian agriculture was not very productive. Years of colonial rule impacted its development and the nation lacked the resources to modernise the sector. As a result, crops necessary for staple foods also had to be imported from countries like the US. Swaminathan recalled how the Green Revolution, which involved the provision of high-yielding variety seeds, adequate irrigation facilities and fertilisers to Indian farmers in regions of Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh primarily, changed this dramatically.

Source [<https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/bharat-ratna-ms-swaminathan-significance-profile-9152692/>]

25. International rice Research Institute is situated in Los Baños, Laguna, Philippines and one office in Varanasi. Where is Indian Rice research institute headquartered also mentioned as [1] in the paragraph above?

- A. Calcutta B. Cuttack C. Patna D. Chennai

26. Which of the following fact is true regarding MS Swaminathan?

- A. He is popularly known as father of Green revolution in India.
 B. MS in MS Swaminathan Stands for Monkomb Sambasivan.
 C. Swaminathan was awarded the first World Food Prize Laureate in 1987. – Word Food Day – 16th Oct
 D. All of the Above

27. [X] & [Y] are two ex PMs of India who also conferred Bharat Ratan along with MS Swaminathan. What does [X] & [Y] stands for?

- A. V.P. Singh & Chaudhary Charan Singh
 B. PV Narsimah Rao & V.P. Singh
 C. Chaudhary Charan Singh & PV Narsimah Rao.
 D. None

28. Because of the Bengal famine, to study agriculture. He changed his field and went to the Agriculture College at Coimbatore, instead of going to a Medical College. In which of the following Bengal famine occurred?

- A. 1942 B. 1943 C. 1945 D. 1946

29. Which of the following post is not served by MS Swaminathan?

- A. Chairman of the Food and Agricultural Organisation Council.
 B. President of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.
 C. Director General of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR).
 D. Agriculture Minister of India.

30. Which of the following American is also known as father of green revolution in the world?
 A. Norman Borlaug B. Orville Vogel C. Navin Chirstopher D. None

Passage 2 In Indonesia's presidential election, Defence Minister Prabowo Subianto, a former general linked to violent actions by the military in East Timor, Aceh, and West Papua, appears likely to emerge victorious after early trends indicated more than 57% of votes in his favour. His probable win indicates a vote for continuity, as he had the torch passed to him by his predecessor, the popular Joko Widodo, suggesting that the latter's policies on non-alignment in the strategic tussles between the U.S. and China and plans to build a new capital city, [C], will be pursued as before. While full results are not expected for the next few weeks, the "quick counts", or government-approved polling samples, suggest that Mr. Subianto succeeded in winning the support especially of younger voters, who might have been impressed by his image makeover on social media, including Tik Tok appearances hinting that he was more a friendly grandfather figure than a 72-year-old strongman leader with a shadowy past and questionable human rights record. In a sense, his political career has come full circle too, because his likely win will wipe his slate clean of memories of bitter rivalry with Mr. Widodo, to whom he lost the presidential race in 2014 and 2019. Their conciliatory moves that followed the 2019 election paved the path to political redemption and renewal for Mr. Subianto, as he was transformed from Mr. Widodo's rival to his trusted aide and Defence Minister. While Indonesia held out hope at the turn of the century as one of Asia's great tiger economies with immense potential for developmental uplift impacting the lives of the poor, the persistence of populist political leadership, with echoes of the dictatorship era under Suharto, has vexed those who hoped for democracy to take deeper roots. For example, Mr. Subianto already has a reputation for pushing populist policies such as support for Islamist extremists and denigrating ethnic and religious minorities such as the Chinese and Christians. There is also an unsavoury thread of nepotism favouring the elites within political circles, such as his bringing in Mr. Widodo's 36-year-old son, Gibran Raka, as his running mate despite the latter falling short of the age threshold to run for high public office. Indonesia is a critical nation on the global stage, not only because its strategic calculus matters to the great power game between the U.S., China, India and others but also because it is a potential ray of hope for Asian resurgence in a post-COVID world. Yet, if it falls into the trap of populist nativism heralded by iron-fisted authoritarians, its prospects for steady economic progress could be hobbled by the baser collective instincts of its polity.

Source [<https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/editorial/a-strongman-at-the-helm-on-indonesias-presidential-election/article67849801.ece>]

31. The new proposed capital of Indonesia is mentioned as [C] in the above paragraph. What does [C] stands for?
 A. Nusantara B. Rusantra C. Riwantara D. None
32. India is biggest importer of ____ from Indonesia.
 A. Palm Oil B. Soya Oil C. Sunflower Oil D. Mustard Oil
33. In which of the following organisation India and Indonesia both are common?
 A. Non-Aligned Moment B. SCO C. ASEAN D. BIMSTEC
34. Indian Navy and Indonesian Navy have been hosting bilateral "[1]" naval exercise since November 2018 including in Java Sea and Andaman Sea. What does [1] stands for?
 A. Saurashta Shakti B. Mitra Shakti C. Samudra Shakti D. None

Passage 3 As Chinese President Xi Jinping has decided to skip the G20 summit, the negotiators of India and China are in talks about the One Belt, One Road concept to be part of a joint communique, while India wants Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam to be included as well. So, while the Russia-Ukraine war has polarised the G20 grouping for the last nine months, India and

China are negotiating on the text to put their own philosophical imprint on the final summit declaration. Beijing has moved an idea that India's theme, "One Earth, One Family, One Future", is actually inspired from China's "One Belt, One Road", which is often referred to as the Belt and Road Initiative. So it can be part of the communique. India doesn't agree to this and has resisted its inclusion in the joint document. Instead, India wanted Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam to be included in the joint communique, saying that this is part of India's theme. But the Sanskrit experts in the Chinese delegation have pointed out that Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam means "the world is a family", and India's theme — One Earth, One Family — does capture the meaning in a way. But in India's theme, there is "One Future" as well, which is not part of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam. So Beijing's Sanskrit experts have said that Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam is not synonymous with "One Earth, One Family, One Future" — and, therefore, they cannot allow the phrase to come in the communique.

They have also said that New Delhi, by using the Sanskrit word Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam, is setting a precedent, which has not been done by any host country before. Chinese diplomats have said that countries, which have held the Presidency, have not included phrases from their language or culture in the joint document.

Source: (<https://indianexpress.com/article/india/g20-summit-india-versus-china-is-also-vasudhaiva-kutumbakam-versus-one-belt-one-road-8926423/>)

35. One Belt One Road Initiative completion target is E.
- A. 2048 B. 2049 C. 2050 D. None
36. Which of the following entity is added to G20 in 2023?
- A. European Union B. African Union C. ASEAN D. Catalonia
37. Which of the following is bone of contention between India & China near Chicken Neck?
- A. Doklam Plateau B. Galwan Plateau C. Doklam valley D. Galwan valley
38. Uyghur Muslims pertains to which part of China?
- A. Xinjiang B. Shanxsi C. Jiangsu D. Anhui
39. Asiad were played in which of the following city of China?
- A. Hangzhou B. Beijing C. Shanghai D. None

Passage 4 Seven months after the announcement, India and Nepal formally inked the agreement for export of 10,000 megawatt of electricity from the Himalayan nation to the South Asian giant over a period of [N] years. During Pushpa Kamal Dahal's first foreign visit in his third stint as Nepal's prime minister last June, Prime Minister Narendra Modi had announced that they had initiated an agreement for New Delhi to import 10,000 MW of electricity over a decade. The agreement for long-term power trade was signed during external affairs minister S. Jaishankar's visit to the Nepali capital on Thursday (January 4). It constituted one of the five agreements, with the signing ceremony attended by Jaishankar and his Nepali counterpart, N.P. Saud, both of whom had earlier co-chaired the joint commission meeting. Additionally, they inaugurated three cross-border power transmission lines.

The other pacts were related to the implementation of high-impact community development projects, cooperation in renewable energy development, launch of Nepali space satellite, and transfer of the fifth tranche of post-Jajarkot earthquake relief supply. A group of Nepali civil society activists, including former bureaucrats, has expressed concerns over Kathmandu signing the power trade agreement.

Source [<https://thewire.in/south-asia/india-nepal-ink-agreement-on-export-of-10000-mw-of-electricity>]

40. Peace Treaty between India and Nepal was signed in which of the following year?
- A. 1949 B. 1950 C. 1951 D. 1952

41. What does [N] stands for in the paragraph above?
 A. 5 B. 7 C. 10 D. 15
42. With 1960MW Capacity _____ Project is the biggest Hydroelectric Power Project in India?
 A. Malaprabha B. Koyna C. Ghataprabha D. Musi
43. Which of the following Point/Points is/are the bone of contention between India and Nepal
 A. Lipulekh B. Limpiyadhura C. Kalapani D. All of the Above
44. Which of the following treaty was signed between British India and Nepal to decide the western boundary of Nepal with India?
 A. Treaty of Sugauli B. Treaty of Shimla C. Treaty of Madras D. Treaty of Awadh

Passage 5 Russia launched into space an Iranian research satellite which will scan Iran's topography from an orbit of [X] km Iran's state media reported on Thursday.

The remote Pars 1 research-sensing satellite, launched by a Russian Soyuz rocket from the Vostochny Cosmodrome, weighs 134 kg (295 pounds) and is equipped with three cameras.

The cosmodrome, which came into service in 2016, is in the Amur region of Russia's Far East, not far from the Russian border with China and about 1,500 km (930 miles) from the port of Vladivostok. "Our current domestic launch bases do not yet have the ability of injecting satellites at the right inclination for a sun-synchronous orbit, hence our use of a Russian launch base," Iran's Information and Communications Minister Issa Zarepour told state TV.

Russia sent Iran's remote Khayyam sensing satellite into orbit in 2022 from Kazakhstan's Baikonur Cosmodrome, reflecting deeper scientific cooperation between the two U.S.-sanctioned countries.

45. What does [X] stands for in the paragraph above?
 A. 300km B. 400km C. 500km D. 600km
46. On which of the following port India provided monetary Incentive to Iran?
 A. Bander Abbas Port B. Chabahar Port C. Bandar Khomeini D. Bandar Taheri
47. In February 2024 the AEOI announced the start of construction work on the 5000 MWe Iran-[N] (four units of 1250 MWe) near the cities of Minab and Sirik in the southern coastal province of Hormozgan. What does [N] stands for?
 A. Hormoz nuclear power plant
 B. Fordow nuclear power plant
 C. Zahedang nuclear power plant
 D. None
48. In July 2019, the Iranian government approved a bill to change the national currency from the rial to the toman with one new toman equaling _____rials.
 A. 10 B. 100 C. 1000 D. 10000
49. Iran is not a member of which of the following international Organization?
 A. SCO B. OIC C. United Nations D. SAARC

Passage 6 The growing convergence of the Indian and American perspectives on the Middle East is among the main signals from the fifth iteration of the "two plus two" meeting last week in Delhi. The defence and foreign ministers of the two countries were unambiguous in condemning Hamas terror, emphasising Israel's right to self-defence while observing the international laws of war, calling for pauses in Israel's military operations, demanding the release of hostages held by

Hamas, promising more humanitarian assistance to Gaza, and pressing for a durable peace in Palestine. The affirmation that Delhi and Washington “stand with Israel against terrorism” underlines how close the two sides have come in the Middle East. Delhi has condemned Hamas’s terrorism while reaffirming its strong commitment to Palestinian statehood. The nuance in New Delhi’s approach to the region is clear from two recent votes in the UN: While India abstained two weeks ago from the resolution calling for an end to hostilities because it did not mention Hamas’s use of terror, it voted on November 9 in favour of a resolution that condemned Israeli settlement activities in Palestinian areas.

Since Independence, Delhi and Washington have been at political odds in Asia. This has begun to change in the last few years, as China’s assertiveness challenged the US in Asia, and threatened India’s Himalayan frontiers and its primacy in the South Asian waters. This led to the Indian government embracing the Indo-Pacific geopolitical construct articulated by the US and reviving the Quadrilateral security forum that brings Delhi and Washington together with Australia and Japan. As India and the US embarked on a cooperative strategy to address the China challenge, conventional wisdom in Delhi insisted that though the two might be on the same side to the east of the Subcontinent, they will remain far apart to the west of the Subcontinent.

50. Which of the following is true about “Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment”?
- The Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment is a revitalization of the 'Better Us' initiative.
 - The PGII is seen as the G7's response to China's multibillion-dollar Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), which aims to build connectivity, infrastructure, and trade projects across Asia, Europe, Africa, and Latin America.
 - The G7 will mobilize \$5 trillion by 2027 under the PGII to deliver "game-changing" and "transparent" infrastructure projects to low- and middle-income countries.
 - All of the above
51. What will the northern corridor of the proposed 'India-Middle East Europe-Economic Corridor' connect?
- India to the Arabian Gulf
 - India to Iran
 - Arabian Gulf to Europe
 - Arabian Gulf to Central Asia
52. Which of the following country will be bypassed under the proposed 'India-Middle East Europe-Economic Corridor' breaking its veto over India's overland connectivity to the West?
- Afghanistan
 - China
 - Pakistan
 - Iran

SECTION III: LEGAL REASONING

Passage 1 The Bhartiya Sakshya Bill, 2023 was introduced in Lok Sabha on August 11, 2023. It repeals the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. The Act provides rules for the admissibility of evidence in legal proceedings. The Bill retains several parts of the Act. It removes certain colonial references from the Act, widens the ambit of electronic records admissible as evidence, and removes provisions related to telegraphic messages.

The Act provides for the admissibility of two kinds of evidence – documentary and oral evidence. Documentary evidence includes information in electronic records that have been printed or stored in optical or magnetic media produced by a computer. Such information may have been stored or processed by a combination of computers or different computers. The Bill provides that electronic or digital records will have the same legal effect as paper records. It expands electronic records to include information stored in semiconductor memory or any communication devices (smartphones, laptops). This will also include records on emails, server logs, smartphones, locational evidence and voice mails. As per the Bill, the information may

have been created on, stored in, or processed by one or more computers or communication devices: (i) which may be standalone systems or on a computer network, or (ii) through an intermediary.

Under the Act, documentary evidence includes primary and secondary evidence. Primary evidence includes the original document and its parts, such as electronic records and video recordings. Secondary evidence contains documents that can prove the contents of the original. Secondary evidence includes certain copies of the original documents and oral accounts of the document's content. The Bill expands secondary evidence to include: (i) oral and written admissions, and (ii) the testimony of a person who has examined the document and is skilled in the examination of documents.

[Source: <https://prsindia.org/billtrack/the-bharatiya-sakshya-bill-2023>]

Considering that the Bill has become law after the President's assent and notification in the official gazette, answer the questions that follow:

53. A real estate dispute has arisen between two neighbouring property owners, X and Y, over the exact boundary line separating their properties. The conflict stems from a historic land survey conducted over a century ago, which determined the boundary using physical markers that have since eroded and become unclear. As the dispute escalates, both parties seek to establish the true boundary line to determine property ownership and rights. The primary evidence at play is a set of copies of the original land survey documents created during the initial survey in the late 1800s. The original survey documents are believed to have been stored in a local government archive, but due to their age and fragility, only copies are available for examination. Can they be used as valid evidence considering the passage?

- A. Yes, because copies have been included in the definition of secondary evidence.
- B. No, because there must be original document to be submitted as evidence.
- C. Yes, because it was difficult to bring the original documents because of age and fragility.
- D. No, because there must be evidence in form of official or government records.

54. In a real estate dispute between two neighbouring property owners, Mr. Xavier and Mr. D'Costa, a disagreement arises over the ownership of a strip of land that borders their respective properties. The dispute centers around a decades-old property survey that was conducted when the neighborhood was originally developed. Mr. Xavier claims that the survey clearly shows the disputed strip of land as part of his property. He believes that this strip of land has been rightfully his since he purchased the property over twenty years ago. Mr. D'Costa, on the other hand, insists that the survey was conducted inaccurately and that the disputed strip of land belongs to his property. Mr. Xavier's legal team presents a certified copy of the original property survey that was conducted when the neighbourhood was initially developed. Is that admissible as valid evidence?

- A. Yes, because certified copies of any document serve as a proof of original document hence allowed.
- B. No, because there must be original document produced as evidence.
- C. Yes, because there is inclusion of secondary evidence in form of copies in the Indian Evidence Act.
- D. No, because there must be attestation by two witnesses.

55. In a real estate dispute between two neighbouring property owners, Himesh and Harshali, a contentious disagreement has arisen over the exact boundaries of their properties. The dispute centres on a shared fence that has been in place for decades, but now Himesh claims that the fence is encroaching onto his property, while Harshali insists that it has always marked the proper boundary. As the dispute escalates and legal action becomes inevitable, both parties present evidence to support their claims. A crucial piece of evidence comes in the form of copies of original land survey documents and property deeds. Himesh's legal team presents copies of old land surveys conducted in the early 1960s, which they argue clearly show that the fence was originally situated on Harshali's property. These surveys were conducted by

reputable surveyors of that era. Are they admissible as evidence considering the passage?

- A. Yes, because it is a form of secondary evidence.
- B. No, because it is not allowed in the form of primary evidence.
- C. Yes, because it is included in the definition of factual evidence.
- D. No, because there can be no evidence under the new Bill in form of handwritten copies

56. In a contentious divorce case between Arun and Maya, the division of marital assets is a major point of contention. Central to the dispute is the ownership of a valuable piece of art—a rare and renowned painting titled "Eternal Serenity." Both Arun and Maya claim to have rightful ownership of the painting, and it becomes a crucial element in determining the equitable distribution of their assets. During the legal proceedings, Maya's legal team presents a high-resolution colour photocopy of the original purchase receipt for "Eternal Serenity" as evidence of their ownership. The receipt, dated five years before the marriage, indicates that Maya acquired the painting independently prior to the marriage. It also shows a distinct signature at the bottom, which Maya claims is the signature of the artist who sold the piece. Arun's legal team immediately raises objections to the photocopy, arguing that it might have been forged or manipulated to support Maya's case. Is the evidence admissible?

- A. Yes, because it is included in the definition of secondary evidence.
- B. No, because there has been forgery with the document as alleged by Arun.
- C. Yes, because it is included in primary evidence in the New Bill.
- D. No, because there can be no copies of the original document used as evidence.

Passage 2 Article 25(1) of the Constitution says "all persons" are equally entitled to the freedom of conscience and the right to profess, practice, and propagate religion freely. The debate on religious freedom goes back to the Constituent Assembly when the framers of our constitution debated the inclusion of the "right to propagate" as a fundamental right. Some members wanted to replace the word "propagate" with "practice privately", fearing that the right would create room for forceful conversions. The Supreme Court verdict in *Rev. Stainislaus vs. State of Madhya Pradesh* in the 1960s is frequently cited in matters involving religious freedom. Then Chief Justice of India A.N. Ray, heading a five-judge Bench, dissected Article 25 to hold that "the Article does not grant the right to convert other persons to one's own religion but to transmit or spread one's religion by an exposition of its tenets." "What is freedom for one is freedom for the other in equal measure and there can, therefore, be no such thing as a fundamental right to convert any person to one's own religion," the court had interpreted, upholding the validity of two regional anti-conversion laws of the 1960s — the Madhya Pradesh Dharma Swatantra Adhiniyam (1968) and the Orissa Freedom of Religion Act (1967).

However, some verdicts have also interpreted Article 25 differently. For instance, when Mr. Upadhyay, the petitioner in the current plea had approached the top court last year with a similar plea alleging "mass" conversions across the country "by hook or by crook", a Bench led by Justice Rohinton F. Nariman had said people were free to choose their own religion. "Why should a person above 18 years not choose his religion? What kind of a writ petition is this? We will impose heavy costs on you" Justice Nariman had rebuked Mr. Upadhyay. Justice Nariman had reminded the petitioner of the fundamental right to freely profess, practice, and propagate religion, subject to public order, morality, and health. "Why do you think there is the word 'propagate'?" The Court had said that every person was the final judge of their own choice of religion, and invoked the Puttaswamy judgment (2018) to hold that religious faith was a part of the fundamental right to privacy.

(Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/explained-what-are-the-existing-laws-on-religiousconversions/article66234415.ece>)

57. F intended to preach the XYZ religion to as many people as possible. He was a follower of this faith. He conducted numerous seminars to spread his religion in other nations, but when he realized he was failing, he provided a 2BHK apartment and a car to anyone who expressed their interest in doing so, thereby inducing them to convert to XYZ religion. Do you believe that this

act of F can be justified in terms of the freedom to practice and spread one's own religion? Answer the question using the passage as a reference.

- A. The act of F falls under his freedom to practice and propagate his religion, as this right also entitles him to encourage others to convert to his religion.
- B. The act of F does not fall under the right to practice and propagate his religion because this right does not allow him to convert others to his own religion.
- C. F's act falls under the right to exercise and propagate his faith because the necessary conditions have been met.
- D. F's actions do not come under the right to practice and propagate religion because he converted the people against their will.

58. F belonged to the ABC faith. Since he was a young child of five years old, he adhered to all the regulations and tenets of that religion. He dedicated his life to spreading this religion after his parents passed away. He travelled to many foreign countries for this reason, attending workshops and seminars. He also started a school where he gave children free lessons in the values and traditions of the ABC faith. Assess whether the right to practice and spread one's own religion would apply to such an activity.

- A. F's actions would fall under his right to exercise and propagate his religion because he attempted to spread the beliefs of his religion.
- B. F's action does not fit under his freedom to exercise and spread his own faith because he attempted to convert the children by providing free education.
- C. F's act does not fall under the right to practice and propagate one's own religion because the requirements of the same have not been met.
- D. The passage does not offer all of the necessary information to establish if F's act can be qualified as his right to practice and propagate religion.

59. X supported a religion that was practiced by a small group of people. Only 8% of the population adhered to the same. This prevented the faith from receiving any recognition. To all children whose parents decided to convert to his religion, X gave a free midday meal and free stationery. Additionally, he pledged to get government subsidies for milk and food grains. 30% of the population as a result converted to his religion. X asserted that he was acting within the bounds of his fundamental right to practice and spread his faith when he was questioned about his behaviour. Comment on his claims.

- A. Considering X did not force anyone to convert to his religion, he can be said to have just disseminated the tenets of his faith.
- B. X exercised his right to propagate his religion by incentivizing the public to convert to his religion
- C. Since he attempted to convert the public to his faith by inducing them through a variety of means, X cannot be said to have exercised his right to practice and propagate his religion.
- D. Because X belonged to a minority group, he could not be said to have exercised his right to practice and propagate his faith.

60. G was a devout adherent of the ABC religion, which was practiced by his family and neighbours. He wished to increase the number of adherents of that religion. To do this, he requested that people consume cow flesh in order to be blessed by the God of his faith and have all of their issues resolved. He persuaded a large number of people to eat the meat. Do you believe G's actions are in line with the fundamental right to practice and propagate one's own religion? Refer to the passage to answer the question.

- A. G should not have encouraged people to practice his religion; hence his actions do not comply with the fundamental right to freedom of religion.
- B. Since G persuaded others to adopt his religion, his act is on par with the fundamental right to religious freedom.
- C. Since it is legal to raise awareness about one's faith, G's act is in line with the

fundamental right to practice and propagate one's religion.

- D. Given that he disregarded public health, G's actions were inconsistent with the fundamental right to profess and propagate one's religion.

Passage 3 The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, commonly known as the PoSH Act, was passed in 2013. It defined sexual harassment; lay down the procedures for complaint and inquiry, and the action to be taken in cases of sexual harassment. The PoSH Act subsequently mandated that every employer must constitute an Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) at each office or branch that has 10 or more employees. The aggrieved victim under the Act can be a woman “of any age whether employed [at the workplace] or not”, who “alleges to have been subjected to any act of sexual harassment”. It is not compulsory for the aggrieved victim to file a complaint for the ICC to take action. The Act says that she “may” do so — and if she cannot, any member of the ICC “shall” render “all reasonable assistance” to her to complain in writing. If the woman cannot complain because of “physical or mental incapacity or death or otherwise”, her legal heir may do so. Under the Act, the complaint must be made “within three months from the date of the incident”. However, the ICC can “extend the time limit” if “it is satisfied that the circumstances were such which prevented the woman from filing a complaint within the said period”. The ICC may either forward the victim’s complaint to the police, or it can start an inquiry that has to be completed within 90 days. The ICC has powers similar to those of a civil court in respect of summoning and examining any person on oath, and requiring the discovery and production of documents. Section 14 of the Act deals with punishment for false or malicious complaint and false evidence. In such a case, the ICC “may recommend” to the employer that it take action against the woman, or the person who has made the complaint, in “accordance with the provisions of the service rules”. The Act, however, makes it clear that action cannot be taken for “mere inability” to “substantiate the complaint or provide adequate proof” (Source:<https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-law/posh-act-sexual-harassment-workplace8591018/>)

61. T founded his company in 2019. He had only three staff, including himself, for six months. He worked tirelessly for the next two years, and by 2022, he had a team of 200 employees. He did not establish an Internal Complaints Committee even in 2022, because his company had no female employees. Do you believe T's decision will be upheld after reading the passage? Give reasons for your answer.

- A. T is not required to form a committee if his company has no female employees.
- B. Regardless of the gender of his employees, T has a responsibility to form an Internal Complaints Committee.
- C. If no case of sexual harassment has occurred, no committee is required to be formed.
- D. T has no responsibility to form the Internal Complaints Committee because his company had only 3 members initially.

62. P worked for KYC Private Limited as the social media manager. She has worked for the company for three years. P's supervisor was another employee named F who worked for the same company. They had a friendly relationship with each other. F attempted to sexually harass P on July 17th. She avoided it at first, but as it became regular, she complained to the ICC by the end of July. Determine whether P made the correct decision.

- A. P made the correct decision only if she can produce evidence of F doing such an act against her.
- B. P made the correct decision because she reported the sexual harassment which is a crime under the PoSH Act and also within the time limit.
- C. P did not make the correct assessment since she should have confronted F first.
- D. Because sexual harassment is a crime under the PoSH Act, P made the correct decision.

63. M was the owner of the law company XYZ private limited. M was concerned about forming an Internal Complaints Committee because the company had 86 employees. A case of sexual harassment was reported to the committee some weeks after it was formed. To begin the investigation, the committee requested that the accused appear before it and answer a few questions. V, the accused, was outraged by it and did not follow the company's instructions. Determine if the ICC has the authority to question the accused.

- A. The ICC is not authorized to question parties and must gather evidence on its own.
- B. The ICC has the sole authority to question anyone, involved or not, in the case at any time.
- C. If the accused refuses to cooperate, the ICC is not permitted to question him.
- D. The ICC has the authority to question the parties when required for the investigation of the case.

64. Q was sexually harassed by the company's boss. Because the boss had been out of town for several months, he was unaware that cameras had been installed in some of the employees' cabins. The camera captured the entire encounter. When Q threatened to file a complaint with the ICC, the employer erased the tape and left no proof in Q's favour. As a result, Q was unable to support her assertions before the ICC. Determine whether action should be carried out against Q, and if so, explain why.

- A. Because Q was unable to support her assertions, some action must be taken against her in accordance with service regulations.
- B. The ICC has no authority to act against the company's employer.
- C. Q should not be punished merely for her failure to verify her assertions.
- D. Q should be required to pay the fine, or her salary should be deducted for three months.

Passage 4 By the 42nd Amendment of the Constitution, adopted in 1976, Fundamental Duties of the citizens have also been enumerated. Article 51 'A', contained in Part IV A of the Constitution deals with Fundamental Duties. They are not enforceable in Courts but must be harmonized with fundamental rights and directive principles of state policy. There can be laws made to give effect to the fundamental duties if they are in consonance with fundamental rights and directive principles of state policy. These enjoin upon a citizen among other things, to abide by the Constitution, to cherish and follow noble ideals, which inspired India's struggle for freedom, to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so, and to promote harmony and spirit of common brotherhood transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities.

Article 51A. Fundamental duties.—It shall be the duty of every citizen of India— (a) to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem; (b) to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom; (c) to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India; (d) to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so; (e) to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women; (f) to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture; (g) to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life, and to have compassion for living creatures; (h) to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform; (i) to safeguard public property and to abjure violence; (j) to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement; (k) who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years.

65. In a bustling urban area called "Cityville," a group of concerned citizens decided to organize a peaceful protest to raise awareness about environmental conservation. The citizens were advocating for the preservation of a small park owned by the government located in the heart of the city, which was under threat of being converted into a commercial complex by a private real

estate developer. The police arrived in the peaceful march which then turned into a violent protest. Several benches of the park were broken by some hoodlums. Can the government enforce Article 51A against the hoodlums in Court?

- A. Yes, because there can be cases under Article 51A of the Constitution.
- B. No, because fundamental duties are not enforceable.
- C. Yes, because there can be enforcement of fundamental rights under Article 32.
- D. No, because fundamental duties are persuasive in nature.

66. In recent years, as geopolitical tensions increased in the region, the Indian government began seriously considering the implementation of compulsory military service. The proposal suggested that all able-bodied citizens, upon reaching the age of 18, would be required to undergo a specific period of military training and service, typically ranging from one to two years. This is in conflict with fundamental right & DPSP. It was implemented by the Parliament of India and military training is compulsorily imposed on every citizen above eighteen years of age citing Article 51A being a compulsory part of the Indian Constitution. Is the law enforcing Fundamental duties valid?

- A. Yes, because there can be no laws made to give effect to fundamental duties.
- B. No, because the law enforcing fundamental duties is not in consonance with Fundamental rights and DPSP.
- C. Yes, because fundamental duties are made compulsory for governance.
- D. No, because there has to be sanction of the President for the same.

67. In India, the honoring of heroes of the freedom struggle is a significant and ongoing endeavour that reflects the nation's deep respect and gratitude for those who played pivotal roles in securing India's independence from British colonial rule. An exhibition was set up showcasing artifacts, documents, and photographs related to the freedom struggle. Additionally, art installations depicting iconic figures like V D Savarkar, Subhas Chandra Bose, Bhagat Singh, and others were displayed to create a visual narrative of their contributions in the freedom struggle. Many persons objected to the inclusion of extremist freedom fighters in the exhibition. Is the objection valid according to Article 51A?

- A. No, because it is a fundamental duty to cherish the ideals for our freedom struggle.
- B. Yes, because there has to be appreciation of only non-violent freedom fighters.
- C. Yes, because extremist freedom fighters are not to be cherished.
- D. No, because there is specific inclusion of extremist freedom fighters in Article 51A.

68. On the morning of January 26th, a crowd gathered at the local stadium to mark India's Republic Day. The event began with the hoisting of the national flag by the town's mayor, accompanied by the singing of the national anthem. School children, community members, and local officials were present to witness the ceremony. As the flag was unfurled, an unexpected gust of wind caused the flag to become entangled in the flagpole's pulley system. Despite efforts to untangle it, the flag remained stuck at half-mast, creating a solemn atmosphere at the event. The crowd hushed, and a moment of respectful silence followed. If people ignored the torn flag, can some action against them be taken under Article 51A (a) in Court?

- A. Yes, because they have violated the Flag Code of India.
- B. No, because fundamental duties cannot be enforced in Court.
- C. Yes, because they have disrespected the national Flag which is a criminal offence.
- D. No, because fundamental duties need special permission from Parliament to be enforced.

Passage 5 In a judgment, a two-judge bench of the Supreme Court rejected the constitutional challenge to criminal defamation and upheld the validity of Sections 499 and 500 of the Indian Penal Code. The first attack against Section 499 was that by criminalising what is essentially a private wrong, the Section amounted to a disproportionate restriction upon free speech. Private wrongs, are wrongs to individuals at the hands of other individuals, are meant to be pursued

through the civil courts, with damages and compensation as the remedy. It is only when there is a public element to the wrong (e.g., murder endangering the peace of the society as a whole) that the State steps in and the offender is punished.

Secondly, in R. Rajagopal's Case, decided in 1994, the Supreme Court considered the relationship between free speech and civil defamation. The Court held that the common law of defamation, as it then stood, unreasonably restricted speech under Article 19(1)(a). This was because common law defamation imposed a regime of no-fault liability: in case of factual errors, the speaker could not escape liability by showing that she had taken reasonable care in checking the veracity of her statement. Following the established jurisprudence from the United States and Europe, which had modified civil defamation law in order to bring it in line with the guarantee of freedom of speech, the Supreme Court adopted the "Sullivan test": in making statements about public officials, speakers were liable only if it could be shown that they had acted with "actual malice" – that is, having knowingly spoken falsely, or acted with reckless disregard for the truth.

Now criminal defamation, under Section 499 of the IPC follows pre-Rajagopal law in criminalising false statements without regard for due care, and adds an additional "public interest" requirement to the defence of truth which is available under the civil defamation.

69. A, a retired government officer wrote his auto-biography and expressed his wish that this be published in a reputed magazine. The autobiography sets out the close nexus between A and several other officers, some of whom were indeed his partners in several corrupt activities. Government officials then forced A to write to the magazine requesting that the auto-biography not be published. Which of the following statement is appropriate with regard to free speech?

- A. A's right to free speech can be curtailed as the publication may amount to defamation to the public officials.
- B. A's right to free speech can be curtailed at the helm of state as a government official has fiduciary relation with the state.
- C. A's right to free speech cannot be curtailed as the curtailment results into unreasonable restriction on the free speech.
- D. A's right to free speech cannot be curtailed as the autobiography is not defamatory to any officials.

70. A, a well-informed journalist, relying on the facts and with a view to inform public about the use of its funds writes an article against B, a public servant alleging that B has misappropriated Rs. 2 lacs from the public fund under his control. In an action in tort for defamation by B against him, which of the following is the strongest argument in favour of the journalist?

- A. A will not be held liable for criminal defamation under no-fault liability rule as statement made was of no factual error.
- B. A will not be held liable for civil defamation as the statement was made with due care & without malice against a public servant.
- C. A will not be held liable for civil defamation under no fault liability rule as statement was made with due care against a public official.
- D. A will be held liable for criminal defamation as the statement was made without due care and public interest.

71. An offending publication appeared in the February 1-7, 2015 issue of Economic Times Magazine written by Ms. Snageeta Ravishankar. It was titled "Scam on the Shores". It alleged that illegal beach sand mining of atomic minerals like monazite was taking place along the southern coastline of Tamil Nadu by Mr. X, a reputed businessman. According to a government report, the state government had authorized Mr. X to mine and export monazite which is a prescribed substance. Ms. Sangeeta was not on very good terms with Mr. X and therefore despite being fully aware of the government report she crookedly published the article. You are the lawyer defending Mr. X before the Court of law. Which of the following argument/s will be the most relevant in his defence?

- I. The offending publication is per se defamatory and that it has brought down the reputation of the complainant and had caused irreparable harm
- II. The offending publication is per se defamatory because it was actuated by actual malice as she knew it was false, and published it with reckless disregard for its truth or falsity
- III. The offending publication is per se defamatory as freedom of the press is not an absolute privilege granted to the press institutions.

A. Both I and II B. Only III C. Both II and III D. Only II

72. Based on your understanding about defamation in the passage above, which of the following statement is/are true?

- I. Criminal defamation still follows pre-Rajagopal regime of no-fault liability rule i.e. In case of factual errors, the speaker could not escape liability
- II. In civil law defamation, if it can be shown that the statement was true, and the statement made is in public interest, there is no liability
- III. The Sullivan test provides a breathing space to the free speech as mere inaccuracies will not subject the writer to defamation, unless it is shown that the statement is either false, or made with "reckless disregard"

A. Both I and III B. Only I C. Only II D. Both I and II

Passage 6 Vicarious liability refers to a situation where someone is held responsible for the actions or omissions of another person. In the field of Torts, it is an exception to the general rule that a person is liable for his own acts only. It is based on the principle of qui facit per se per alium facit per se, which means, "He who does an act through another is deemed in law to do it himself". Vicarious Liability deals with cases where one person is liable for the acts of others. So in a case of vicarious liability both the person at whose behest the act is done as well as the person who does the act are liable. So, the constituents of vicarious liability are: (a) There must be a relationship of a certain kind, (b) The wrongful act must be related to the relationship in a certain way and (c) The wrong has been done within the course of employment.

The liability of the government in tort is governed by the principles of public law inherited from the British Common law and the provisions of the Constitution. The whole idea of Vicariously Liability of the State for the torts committed by its servants is based on three principles: Respondent superior (let the principal be liable), Qui facit per alium facit per se (he who acts through another does it himself) and Socialization of Compensation. The position of State liability as stated in Article 300 of the Constitution is as under: Clause (1) of Article 300 of the Constitution provides first, that the Government of India may sue or be sued by the name of the Union of India and the Government of a State may sue or be sued by the name of the State; secondly, that the Government of India or the Government of a State may sue or be sued in relation to their respective affairs in the like cases as the Dominion of India and the corresponding Provinces or the corresponding Indian States might have sued or be sued, "if this Constitution had not been enacted", and thirdly, that the second mentioned rule shall be subject to any provisions which may be made by an Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of such State, enacted by virtue of powers conferred by the Constitution.

73. R worked as the chef at the girl's hostel. He was one of the best chefs in town, so he asked for higher wages. Because of the chef's good reputation, several girls were admitted to the hostel, so the owner agreed to pay him extra. He was cooking for the students one day when he received an emergency call and became engrossed in it. As a result, he forgot to add salt to the food, and as a result, the students disliked it. Therefore, they claimed that the owner was a dishonest person who claimed to have hired the best chef in town. Consequently, the students filed a complaint against the owner under the vicarious liability principle. Comment.

- A. The owner is liable because R's misconduct occurred while he was within the scope of the employment.
- B. The owner is not liable because he did not instruct R to be negligent in his work.
- C. The owner will not be held liable because talking on the phone is not part of the

employment.

- D. The owner will be held accountable because he should always monitor what R does while at work.

74. Y and F were next-door neighbours. They both had children around the same age. Every evening, the kids used to play in the park together. Y's child was hurt one day while they were playing because F's child pushed him in order to win. Y's child suffered arm and knee injuries. As a result, Y claimed that F should have taken care of what her child does, and she held her liable under the vicarious liability principle. Determine the validity of the claim.

- A. F is liable for her child's actions because she has a relationship with him.
 B. F is not liable because the scope of employment is not present in the given case.
 C. F will be held accountable because his child's actions injured Y's child.
 D. F is not liable because Y should have looked after her child while he was playing

75. T was taking the train to Vishakhapatnam. He had purchased the expensive tickets, which included the threecourse meal. Because his journey would last approximately 18 hours, he decided to eat food from the train's pantry. When he was served dinner that night, he found a strand of hair in the rice. Outraged, and considering the fact that railway works under the government, he filed a vicariously liable complaint against the government. Comment.

- A. The government shall not be held vicariously liable because it has no way to monitor the food provided by the railways.
 B. Only the railways will be held accountable because the food they provided had no association with the government.
 C. Since railways fall under government authority, the government will be held vicariously liable.
 D. Given that T voluntarily booked the tickets, which included the meal, the government cannot be held vicariously liable.

76. K taught at BMS College of Commerce. Students were given a semester break after finishing their final exams, and the college was closed for two weeks. For the same reason, teachers were expected to check the exam papers from home and submit the results before the end of the break. K was checking the paper of one F, who had done horribly in the exam. Because the child was her friend's son, she did not fail him, but when the papers were examined by the department head to look for any discrepancies, K's deceit was discovered. One R's parent filed a malpractice complaint against the University. Comment on whether or not the claim would be upheld.

- A. The claim will be denied because K corrected the papers at her home, which is not within the scope of her employment.
 B. The claim will be upheld because the University will be held vicariously liable for all of K's actions.
 C. The claim will be denied because the university administration was unaware of K's misconduct.
 D. The claim will be upheld because paper correction falls within K's scope of employment.

Passage 7 Generally, a person is liable for his own wrongful acts and one does not incur any liability for the acts done by others. In certain cases, however, vicarious liability, that is the liability of one person for the act of another person, may arise. In order that the liability of A for the act done by B can arise, it is necessary that there should be certain kind of relationship between A and B, and the wrongful act should be, in certain way, connected with that relationship and must be committed in the course of employment while performing the duty. The common examples of such a liability are: (a) Liability of the principal for the tort of his agent; (b) Liability of partners of each other's tort; (c) Liability of the master for the tort of his servant. So Vicarious Liability deals with cases where one person is liable for the acts of others. In the field of Torts, it is an exception to the general rule that a person is liable for his own acts only. It is

based on the principle of *qui facit per se per alium facit per se*, which means, "he who does an act through another is deemed in law to do it himself". So, in a case of vicarious liability both the person at whose behest the act is done as well as the person who does the act are liable. Thus, employers are vicariously liable for the torts of their employees that are committed during employment. So, the constituents of vicarious liability are: (i) there must be a relationship of a certain kind, (ii) the wrongful act must be related to the relationship in a certain way, (iii) the wrong has been done within the course of employment.

77. W was employed at XYZ Ltd. as a manager. Three graduate students from the department were to be hired by him. When he arrived to the university, he got into a confrontation with the dean regarding the recruitment process. He verbally abused him, and the university is suing XYZ Limited for vicarious liability as a result. Decide.

- A. Because W was an employee of the company who committed a wrongful act while performing his duty within the course of employment. The company is accountable.
- B. The fact that W was an employee makes the company liable, and all of his actions will make the company vicariously liable.
- C. Given that W mistreated the dean in his personal capacity, the company is not accountable.
- D. Given that it did not occur during the course of his employment, the company shall not be held accountable for vicarious liability.

78. R worked as the head chef of a restaurant where he was in charge of assigning tasks to and supervising the work of other chefs and other staff members. He used to serve the prepared dishes when there was no waiting staff. One of the customers noticed a spider in the soup they were consuming and was disgusted by the cuisine. Another chef prepared the soup on that particular day. The restaurant was sued by the customer for negligence under the vicarious liability principle. Decide the liability of restaurant.

- A. R will be held accountable because he was the one with the authority to delegate and oversee the work.
- B. Since R worked as a restaurant employee who committed a wrongful act during the course of employment, the restaurant will be made accountable.
- C. Now that the conditions for vicarious liability are not met, the restaurant shall not be held accountable.
- D. Since he was obligated to check all the dishes before they were served, the restaurant owner will be held accountable under the principle of vicarious liability.

79. T worked for an MNC and had to go to China to finalize a contract. He was scheduled to depart in the afternoon, and because of an altercation with his wife the night before, he was unable to sleep. He was drowsy and exhausted when he awoke. Additionally, he had a ton of work to finish before the flight. The issue was brought up by his wife a second time in the morning, and this time, T became so enraged that he slapped her. In response, his wife brought a vicarious liability claim against the MNC based on his husband's actions. Discuss your thoughts.

- A. Since T acted while acting in the course of his employment while conducting business from home, the MNC will be held accountable under the principle of vicarious liability.
- B. Since the conditions for vicarious liability are not met in this particular instance, the MNC cannot be held accountable.
- C. Given that it is a private family affair, the MNC cannot be held accountable.
- D. The MNC will be held accountable under the vicarious culpability principle since T became irate due to his workload at work.

80. G was a housekeeper at Y's apartment. She has been there for over a decade. When she discovered a stack of papers on the floor, she threw them all in the garbage. When Y returned home at night, he saw that all of the essential office documents were in bits in the bin. When he

returned to work the next day, he explained the entire event, as well as the fact that he had fired the housekeeper. In return, the company brought a vicarious liability suit against Y, Decide.

- A. G will be held guilty because she was fired from her work, which absolves Y of any liability.
- B. Because this instance falls under the purview of vicarious liability, Y will be held accountable.
- C. Y is not accountable because he terminated G's employment and hence there is no master-servant relationship between them.
- D. Y will be held accountable since he should have maintained the documents in the right place to avoid misplacing them.

Passage 8 According to Section 2(h) of the Indian contract act 1872, a contract is an agreement between two parties enforceable by law backed by some consideration. The essence of the law of contract lies in the promise which both parties have made towards each other for fulfilling their part of the contract.

The doctrine of privity of a contract is a common law principle which implies that only parties to a contract are allowed to sue each other to enforce their rights and liabilities and no stranger is allowed to confer obligations upon any person who is not a party to contract even though contract the contract have been entered into for his benefit. The rule of privity is basically based on the 'interest theory' which implies that the only person having an interest in the contract is entitled as per law to protect his right. A contract has been entered into between two parties. Parties must be competent and there should be a valid consideration. There has been a breach of contract by one party. Only parties to contract can sue each other.

Consideration is the most important element of any contract existing between the parties unless there is consideration a contract is considered to be void. It is defined in section 2(d) of the Indian contract act 1872. Consideration is considered as the foundation of every contract and it forms the basis of it.

As a general rule only parties to contract are entitled to sue each other, but now with the passage of time exceptions to this general rule have come, allowing even strangers to contract to prosecute. If a contract has been entered into between 2 persons for the benefit of a third person not being a party, then in the event of failure by any party to perform his part, the third party can enforce his right against the others. There can also be situation in which although there may be no privity of contract between the two parties, but if one of them by his conduct or acknowledgment recognizes the right of the other, he may be liable on the basis of law of estoppel that says that mere agreement would lead to the party being legally bound to it and cannot stop the contract midway.

Provision for maintenance or marriage under family arrangement. These type of provisions is treated as an exception to the doctrine of privity of contract for protecting the rights of family members who are not likely to get a specific share and also to give maximum effect to the will of the testator. If a person enters into a contract through an agent, where the agent acts within the scope of his authority and in the name of the person (principal). Same goes for master-servant relationship.

81. Tanmay was a very famous actor in the city of Itihaspur. He got married very soon in his career to the love of his life and is now the father of two wonderful children who are studying in college. Since his duties as a father to make their children study well for the undergraduate program was done well, he decided to do some charity. He promised the Holy Trust to donate fifty percent of the money required to build the temple. He paid ten percent and did not pay the rest. Decide.

- A. Tanmay will be held liable for breach of contract since he did not pay the rest of the amount.
- B. Tanmay will not be held liable for the breach of contract since he had merely agreed and charity is an exception.
- C. The holy trust cannot sue Tanmay since he was not bound to it legally.

D. Tanmay will be held liable for breach of moral since he should not have agreed to it in the first place.

82. Saransh was an agent of the business owned by Mr. Ram. Saransh was very trustworthy and he would complete his tasks on time maintaining the customers of the business. One Mr. Anuj, who once took the services by the business that Ram offered through the agent Saransh, escaped when he had not paid money to Saransh. When Ram got to know about this, he got furious and thus decided to sue Anuj when he finds him. Decide.

- A. Since Ram did not offer service by himself, doctrine of privity applies here making him not eligible to sue Anuj.
- B. Ram can sue Saransh because it was because of him and through him that a customer did not pay money.
- C. Saransh can sue Anuj because Anuj used to pay money to him.
- D. Ram can sue Anuj because this is an exception to the doctrine of privity of contract.

83. Shreyansh and Anvita entered into a contract on the 1st of January in which it was mentioned that Shreyansh will share his car to Anvita for a sum of ten lakh rupees by the end of the month. Anvita paid half the amount as it was mentioned in the contract that half the payment has to be done before the car is sold and the other half possibly later by the end of the year latest. Anvita's mother wanted to get the car as soon as possible as she wanted to go on a trip with Anvita. She decided to sue Shreyansh since he did not sell the car by the end of August. Decide.

- A. Anvita's mother can sue Shreyansh since she was a beneficiary in this regard.
- B. Anvita's mother cannot sue Shreyansh since she was not a beneficiary in this regard.
- C. Anvita cannot sue Shreyansh since she had given just the half payment.
- D. Shreyansh must give the car as soon as possible to Anvita as he is legally obliged to do so.

84. Lata and Manish were neighbours. They shared a very good friendship. Manish was an employee at a cloth shop which Lata used to visit frequently since Manish would give her a discount as agreed by the head of the shop. Lata once purchased a t-shirt for herself through Manish which Manish had brought home to sell by himself without any master as Manish bought these shirts at a wholesale rate from the shop itself. Lata did not pay him the money for the T-shirt and when the head of the shop got to know about this, he decided to sue Lata. Decide.

- A. The head of the shop can sue Lata since Manish was an employee of the shop.
- B. The head of the shop cannot sue Lata since Manish were neighbours and acted in that sense.
- C. The head of the shop cannot sue Lata since Manish did not act within the scope of employment.
- D. The head of the shop can sue Lata since Manish acted within the scope of employment.

SECTION IV: LOGICAL REASONING

Passage 1 Globalization refers to integration between people, companies, and governments. Most noteworthy, this integration occurs on a global scale. Furthermore, it is the process of expanding the business all over the world. In Globalization, many businesses expand globally and assume an international image. Consequently, there is a requirement for huge investment to develop international companies. First of all, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) increases at a great rate. This certainly is a huge contribution of Globalization. Due to FDI, there is industrial development. Furthermore, there is the growth of global companies. Also, many third world countries benefit from FDI. Technological Innovation is another notable contribution of Globalization. Most noteworthy, there is a huge emphasis on technology development in

Globalization. Furthermore, there is also technology transfer due to Globalization. The technology would certainly benefit the common people. The quality of products improves due to Globalization. This is because manufacturers try to make products of high quality. This is due to the pressure of intense competition. If the product is inferior, people can easily switch to another high-quality product. To sum it up, Globalization is a very visible phenomenon currently. Most noteworthy, it is continuously increasing. Above all, it is a great blessing to trade. This is because it brings a lot of economic and social benefits to it.

85. Which one of the following is most strongly supported by the information above?
- Globalisation increases the competition in every business sector.
 - Innovation in technology increases due to globalisation.
 - People choose inferior products if they are cheap.
 - All of the above.
86. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the overall conclusion of the passage?
- Globalization is a very visible phenomenon in today's world.
 - Technology promotes globalisation.
 - FDI has made a huge contribution of globalisation.
 - Globalisation brings a lot of economic and social benefits to it.
87. Which one of the following, if assumed, enables the conclusion of the argument to be properly inferred?
- High quality product can only be made by intense competition.
 - If there is no globalisation then there is no competition in a country.
 - Globalisation incites competition and that in turn increases quality at minimum price.
 - Industry may begin to thrive in LEDCs at the expense of jobs in manufacturing in the UK
88. Which one of the following, if true, most undermines the conclusion of the passage?
- Globalisation is viewed by many as a threat to the world's cultural diversity.
 - Globalisation helps in sharing of ideas, experiences and lifestyles of people and cultures.
 - Globalisation may help to make people more aware of global issues such as deforestation and global warming and alert them to the need for sustainable development.
 - Globalisation increases awareness of events in faraway parts of the world.
89. Which of the following can be the correct premises or evidence of the statement "Globalisation helps in reaching out to better technology"?
- India imports 70% of automobile parts from Germany.
 - India does not allow FDI in every sector.
 - India and USA partnered up in many defence missions.
 - Domestic market in India is very inefficient in production.

Passage 2 Beyoncé: Lady Macbeth is just another victim in William Shakespeare's famous tragedy and is entirely blameless for the disastrous events that unfolded. This is because, like Macbeth, she is under the curse of the three witches (the real villains of the play) and is therefore controlled by them. Throughout the story, Lady Macbeth talks about destiny and fulfilling a prophecy, rather than making decisions for herself. Lady Macbeth is good, according to her supporters, as she does not actually murder anyone, unlike Macbeth. The worst thing she does is provide a sleeping potion in a jug of wine for the king's guards, which is hardly a serious crime. Instead of being a killer, she is simply being a dutiful wife and supporting her husband's dearest wish to be King. Even when things are doomed for Macbeth, she is loyal to him right until the end.

Shakira: Lady Macbeth is an evil character, who is completely in control of not only her own actions but also her husband's which makes it a tragedy. Lady Macbeth although does not

murder the king, it is her idea to kill him. To make matters worse, her idea is premeditated, because she has already poisoned the king's guards when she tries to persuade her husband to kill him. Would Macbeth have actually gone through with his crimes, had she not been so forceful with her venomous powers of persuasion? Some people believe that Lady Macbeth certainly is not a dutiful wife who wants the best for her husband, but instead is full of self-ambition. Had she wanted the best for him, would she have put him at risk of being accused of treason? Adjudicator: As you can see, there are strong arguments for both viewpoints and therefore no one can deny that Lady Macbeth is indeed a divisive character.

90. Which of the following statement can be concluded with surety from the conversation above?

- A. Both Macbeth and Lady Macbeth are to be blame for the death of the king
- B. That the king was killed
- C. Both Macbeth and Lady Macbeth are evil characters
- D. That the witches were real murderers of the king

91. Which of the following statement if true would most substantially weaken Beyoncé's argument?

- A. The prophecy was for Macbeth and not Lady Macbeth
- B. Lady Macbeth actually asked Macbeth to repent for his crimes and stop any further bloodshed
- C. Lady Macbeth actually went to kill the king herself before Macbeth went, but failed.
- D. Lady Macbeth like all the other noble women of the kingdom just wanted to be the queen.

92. Which of the following statement if true would most substantially weaken Shakira's argument?

- A. The three witches just after making the prophecy sent an enchanted ring to Lady Macbeth which she always wore, and which completely changed her after that.
- B. Lady Macbeth always supported Macbeth even though she knew that those were criminal acts.
- C. Both Macbeth and Lady Macbeth continued to fulfil their thirst for power even after becoming the king and queen.
- D. No one would have died if Lady Macbeth wouldn't have asked Macbeth to go to the witches again.

93. Which among the following statements is NOT true based on the information given in the passage above?

- A. At least one person considers Lady Macbeth to be evil.
- B. Not all consider Lady Macbeth to be evil.
- C. Everyone considers Lady Macbeth to be evil.
- D. Some consider Lady Macbeth to be evil.

94. To which of the following points will both the speakers in the above passage agree?

- A. Lady Macbeth had a change in attitude in the previous and later part of the play.
- B. Macbeth is a tragedy.
- C. Lady Macbeth is innocent.
- D. The king was an idiot.

95. Which among the following statements, if true, would have no effect on either Beyoncé's or Shakira's arguments?

- A. Fate is responsible for the things that happen.
- B. Whatever happened was the revenge of the three witches for their insult by Macbeth.
- C. The prophesy was that Macbeth would be king that would have happened anyways.

- D. It's nothing new that all nobles and their wives wanted to become kings and queens and would do anything to achieve it.

96. The statement, "As you can see, there are strong arguments for both viewpoints and therefore no one can deny that Lady Macbeth is indeed a divisive character"

- A. Forms assumption for the passage
- B. Forms conclusion for the passage
- C. Forms premise for the passage
- D. Weakens the overall argument of the passage

Passage 3 When we self-diagnose, we look for control factors. Sometimes we invent them.

The goal of solipsistic anxiety is to find an individual agent that explains our misery. We eliminate possibilities one-by-one in hopes that a single cause remains. This is how people deduce food allergies and come to workable morning routines (no to coffee, yes to tea; don't transfer trains, walk the extra eight blocks instead). It's frustrating when changes in lifestyle are not singular but rather come in waves, making it harder to identify and explain away the sole source of pain. We prefer that our personal problems not be overdetermined.

In the past year, I graduated from college, got a desk job, and bought an iPhone: the three vertices of the Bermuda Triangle into which my ability to think in the ways that matter most to me has disappeared. My mental landscape is now so altered that its very appearance must be different than it was at this time last year. I imagine my brain as a newly wretched terrain, littered with gaping chasms (What's my social security number, again?), expansive lacunae (For the thousandth time, the difference between "synecdoche" and "metonymy," please?), and recently formed fissures (How do you spell "Gyllenhaal?").

This is your brain on technology. I have the sensation, as do my friends, that to function as a proficient human, you must both "keep up" with the internet and pursue more serious, analog interests. I blog about real life; I talk about the internet. It's so exhausting to exist on both registers, especially while holding down a job. It feels like tedious work to be merely conversationally competent. I make myself schedules, breaking down my commute to its most elemental parts and assigning each leg of my journey something different to absorb: podcast, Instapaper article, real novel of real worth, real magazine of dubious worth. I'm pretty tired by the time I get to work at 9 AM. In-person communication feels binary to me now: subjects are either private, confessional, and soulful or frantically current, determined mostly by critical mass, interesting only in their ephemeral status. "Maybe you keep the wrong company," my mother suggests. Maybe.

97. "When we self-diagnose, we look for control factors. Sometimes we invent them." What is the assumption behind the argument?

- A. The above argument is undeniably the truth.
- B. The above argument has a universal application.
- C. The above argument applies only to people who self-diagnose.
- D. The above argument is an isolated exception.

98. "It's frustrating when changes in lifestyle are not singular but rather come in waves, making it harder to identify and explain away the sole source of pain. We prefer that our personal problems not be overdetermined." Which of the following undermines the above argument?

- A. A doctor's diagnosis of the patient having Lyme's disease, in the first visit.
- B. A Student's frustration at not being able to figure out the right career option out of the glut.
- C. A painting depicting the blooming flower.
- D. A psychologist's attempt at excoriating layers of misleading psychosomatic disorders to reach the real cause.

99. "I imagine my brain as a newly wretched terrain, littered with gaping chasms (What's my social security number, again?), expansive lacunae (For the thousandth time, the difference between "synecdoche" and "metonymy," please?), and recently formed fissures (How do you spell "Gyllenhaal?"). This is your brain on technology." The argument can most reasonably be interpreted as an objection to which one of the following claims?

- A. The claim that technology is the be all and end all of our miseries must be accurately represented to avoid misleading people.
- B. The claim that technology facilitates the cerebral activities must be made more precise if we hope to answer it correctly.
- C. Whether or not there is some truth in the tall claims made by the innovators as our understanding of technology is limited.
- D. Whether the present technological advancements are better compared to the previous ones.

100. "I have the sensation, as do my friends, that to function as a proficient human, you must both "keep up" with the internet and pursue more serious, analog interests. I blog about real life; I talk about the internet. It's so exhausting to exist on both registers, especially while holding down a job." A reasoning error in the argument is that the argument.

- A. Attempts to infer a value judgment from purely factual premises.
- B. Attributes proficiency and internet activities as co-dependent on each other.
- C. Fails to take into account that the argument may not have a universal acceptance.
- D. Advocates the use of technology in every area of one's life.

101. The last paragraph serves to...

- A. present a dichotomy.
- B. address a core issue.
- C. end as an open-ended conclusion.
- D. support the arguments above.

Passage 4 Science has a habit of asking stupid questions. Stupid, that is, by the standards of common sense. But time and again we have found that common sense is a poor guide to what really goes on in the world. So, if your response to the question "Why does time always go forwards, not backwards?" is that this is a daft thing to ask, just be patient. Surely, we can just say that the future does not affect the past because (duh!) it has not happened yet? Not really, for the question of where time's arrow comes from is more subtle and complicated than it seems. Our everyday experience insists that things only happen one way. Cups of coffee always get colder, never warmer, when left to stand. If they are knocked to the floor, the cup becomes shards and the coffee goes everywhere, but shards and splashes never spontaneously reassemble into a cup of coffee. Yet none of this one-way flow of time is apparent when you look at the fundamental laws of physics: the laws, say, that describe how atoms bounce off each other. Those laws of motion make no distinction about the direction of time. If you watched a video of two billiard balls colliding and bouncing away, you would be unable to tell if it was being run forwards or backwards. The same time symmetry is found in the equations of quantum mechanics, which govern the behaviour of tiny things like atoms. So where does time's arrow come into the picture? There is a long-standing answer to this, which says that the arrow only enters once you start thinking about lots and lots of particles. The process of two atoms colliding looks perfectly reversible. But when there are lots of atoms, their interactions lead inevitably to an increase in randomness – simply because that is by far the most likely thing to happen. Say you have a gas of nitrogen molecules in one half of a box and oxygen molecules in the other, separated by a partition. If you take away the partition, the random movements of the molecules will quickly mix the two gases completely. There is nothing in the laws of physics to prevent the reverse. A mixture of the two gases could spontaneously separate into oxygen in one half of the box and nitrogen in the other, just by chance. But this is never likely to happen in practice, because the chance of all those billions of molecules just

happening to move this way in concert is tiny. You would have to wait for longer than the age of the Universe for spontaneous separation to occur.

102. But time and again we have found that common sense is a poor guide to what really goes on in the world. If the view above is correct, it provides a reason for accepting which one of the following conclusions?

- A. Because common sense is relied upon its remarkable reasoning, it can be taken as a marker of understanding for the events that take place.
- B. If common sense were the guiding factor, we would have a poor study of the world.
- C. Because of its myopic sensory interpretations and conditioning, common sense has a limitation in its inherent nature to encompass events that are beyond its purview.
- D. Common sense renders a miniscule understanding of the world, often leading to a warped comprehension of the world around us.

103. "So, if your response to the question "Why does time always go forwards, not backwards?" is that this is a daft thing to ask, just be patient." Through the particular statement, the author is trying to

- A. Refute the fact that such statements are senseless.
- B. Corroborate the fact that one is devoid of common sense.
- C. Ask the reader to patiently wait till the time the answers are in front of him.
- D. Surprised at the randomness of such questions.

104. If all statements in the passage are true, then which one of the following inferences CANNOT be true?

- A. The idea that the past could be a response to the future.
- B. The author's flouting of the conventional beliefs come from a tenacious grip on the subject.
- C. Quantum Mechanics deals with studying the behaviour of atoms.
- D. None of the above.

SECTION V: DATA INTERPRETATION

SET 1 Radhe travels **(A)** km distance at the speed of Z km/hr and reaches his office in 2 hours. If he increases his speed by 20%, he reached **(B)** hours less than the previous. Argya travels twice the distance travelled by Radhe and reached his office in 6 hours at the speed of 40 km/hr. Radhe carries a bag which contains **(x)** grey ball, 5 blue ball and 10 purple balls. He takes one ball randomly and the probability of getting a purple ball is $\frac{1}{2}$. Argya also carries a bag which contains $(x+1)$ skycaps, $(x-1)$ white caps and 5 brown caps. He also takes one cap and the probability of getting a brown cap is **(C)**. Radhe's mother bought a cycle with a discount of 20% on labeled price and he again marks up 25%. She offers at 15% discount and sold it to Radhe's friend and gained **(D)**%, if the labeled price of the cycle is Rs.40000.

105. Find the value of (A).

- A. 240 B. 180 C. 120 D. 160

106. Find the value of (B).

- A. 24 mins B. 20 mins C. 12 mins D. 36 mins

107. Find the value of (x).

- A. 3 B. 4 C. 2 D. 5

108. Find the value of (C).

- A. $\frac{1}{2}$ B. $\frac{1}{3}$ C. $\frac{1}{5}$ D. $\frac{1}{4}$

109. Find the value of (D).

- A. 8.75% B. 13.5% C. 15% D. 6.25%

110. Find the value of (Z).

- A. 60 B. 72 C. 44 D. 50

SET 2 The following information is about the performance of Tamanna in an exam.

Read the information carefully and answer the following questions.

The exam consists of 200 marks, with 5 sections i.e. Physics, Math, English, BIOLOGY., Chemistry. Tamanna attempted 22 questions in Physics with an accuracy of 77.311%. Each question of physics consists of 2 marks with a negative marking of 25%. (if right question is of 2 mark, then 0.5 mark will be deducted for each wrong answer). Each section of the exam have the 25% of negative marking for each wrong question. The total number of questions in physics is 30. Each question of Chemistry consists of 1/2 marks and maximum marks in Chemistry are 10. Total 16 questions are attempted by Tamanna in Chemistry with the ratio of right questions to wrong questions 3 : 1. The number of questions in English is equal to maximum marks of English. Tamanna attempted 26 questions with 50% accuracy. The number of questions attempted in English is 65% of the total number of questions in English. BIOLOGY section consists of 40 questions with each question 0.75 marks. Tamanna attempted 23 questions out of which 8 are wrong. Math section contains 40 questions out of which Tamanna attempted 35 questions and got 52.5 marks.

111. Another student Radhe attempted 70% questions in the same exam, then find the number of questions left by Radhe.

- A. 119 B. 68 C. 51 D. 65

112. Find the marks obtained by Tamanna in BIOLOGY.

- A. 8.75 B. 9.25 C. 9.75 D. 10.75

113. The number of correct questions in physics is how much more than the number of incorrect questions in the same subject?

- A. 12 B. 7 C. 18 D. 9

114. Find the total marks obtained by Tamanna in the exam.

- A. 101 B. 105 C. 109 D. 102

115. Find the total number of incorrect questions attempted by Tamanna in the exam.

- A. 27 B. 15 C. 28 D. 37

SET 3 Study the following table and answer the questions based on it.

Expenditures of a Company (in Lakh Rupees) per Annum Over the given Years.

Year	Item of Expenditure				
	Salary	Fuel and Transport	Bonus	Interest on Loans	Taxes
1998	288	98	3.00	23.4	83
1999	342	112	2.52	32.5	108
2000	324	101	3.84	41.6	74
2001	336	133	3.68	36.4	88
2002	420	142	3.96	49.4	98

116. What is the average amount of interest per year which the company had to pay during this period?

- A. Rs. 32.43 lakhs B. Rs. 33.72 lakhs C. Rs. 34.18 lakhs D. Rs. 36.66 lakhs

117. The total amount of bonus paid by the company during the given period is approximately what percent of the total amount of salary paid during this period?

- A. 0.1% B. 0.5% C. 1% D. 1.25%

118. Total expenditure on all these items in 1998 was approximately what percent of the total expenditure in 2002?

- A. 62% B. 66% C. 69% D. 71%

119. The total expenditure of the company over these items during the year 2000 is

- A. Rs. 544.44 lakhs B. Rs. 501.11 lakhs C. Rs. 446.46 lakhs D. Rs. 478.87 lakhs

120. The ratio between the total expenditure on Taxes for all the years and the total expenditure on Fuel and Transport for all the years respectively is approximately?

- A. 4:7 B. 10:13 C. 15:18 D. 5:8

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