

# PrimeAP CLAT MOCK 04



**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** The story of Robinson Crusoe, few people know, is based on a real life incident. The son of a cobbler, Alexander Selkirk was a wayward young man, with little respect for authority. Abject conditions at sea and the cruelty of the captains made the sailors miserable in those days. It was not surprising that Alexander became rebellious and malevolent when he became a sailor. In 1704, he was Sailing Master on a ship; when it anchored for repairs near the desolate island of Juan Fernandez about 650 kilometres west of Chile. They were looking for gold, which they often got by plundering other ships. In the days that followed, Alexander hatched a conspiracy. He instigated the other sailors to leave the ship and remain on the island. They would declare a mutiny. Perhaps, Alexander reasoned, that the Captain would accept their demands if he believed that his men would refuse to sail otherwise. Unfortunately for Alexander, the crew played the Judas. The Captain, getting to know of Alexander's part in the planned mutiny, left him behind on the island as he was a bad influence on the men. He was provided with a few necessities, among them, a copy of the Bible. Alexander, marooned on an island populated only by wild cats and goats became adept at hunting and his food soon comprised of fish, turtles and meat. He also made clothes with goat skin. Although a cobbler's son, he could not make shoes. Running barefoot after goats had hardened the soles of his feet. He read the Bible again and again and slowly took to reading it aloud. He spoke and sang to the cats and learnt to milk goats. Once, during his stay on the island, a Spanish ship anchored near the island and the crew rowed in. Alexander was petrified and hid in the thick foliage. In those days Spain and England were at daggers drawn. Fortunately, the Spaniards left after an unkempt brief rest. In February 1709, two English ships sailed in to collect fresh water and shoot goats. Alexander rushed to them for succour. He looked strange with his hair, beard and goat skin clothes. His rescuers understood him with great difficulty. His speech had changed a great deal. His vocabulary had shrunk and he had to grope for words. They did, however, manage to understand his story finally. Alexander took a job as a sailor on one of the ships and reached London in 1711. He returned home with a large fortune. However, he ran out of his fortune in two years and had to return to sea. Alexander's adventure became well-known. Eight years later, Daniel Defoe gave the story a new shape with many twists, calling it The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe. It was now the story of a man who was shipwrecked on an island and lived alone for an unbelievable twenty eight years.

1. Match the appropriate word in the list below with a word used in the comprehension.

- |   |                |
|---|----------------|
| (i) Incite                                | (A) instigated |
| (ii) A person or thing that aids or helps | (B) succour    |
| (iii) Dishevelled                         | (C) unkempt    |
| (iv) Mutinous                             | (D) adept      |
|   | (E) rebellious |

- A. (i)-B (ii)-C (iii)-D (iv)-E  
 B. (i)-C (ii)—E (iii)-A (iv)—D  
 C. (i)-A (ii)-B (iii)-E (iv)-D  
 D. (i)—A (ii)-B (iii)—C (iv)—E

2. What does the author mean by the phrase 'with little respect for authority?'

- A. Lack of concern for anyone.  
 B. Lack of concern for superiors and rules.  
 C. Lack of concern for friends and foes.  
 D. Lack of discipline.

3. Why did Alexander become reckless and malevolent when he became a sailor?
  - A. Because he was inherently undisciplined and wayward as stated in the comprehension.
  - B. Alexander knew that indiscipline wasn't tolerated and was seasick due to the abject conditions and wanted to go back home.
  - C. Because of abject conditions on sea and maltreatment.
  - D. A combination of the factors in reasons (A) and (C).
  
4. Where would you most probably find such a piece of work?
  - A. Archaeological paper.
  - B. Research paper of a literature scholar.
  - C. A book by Daniel Defoe.
  - D. A book of fables.
  
5. What does the author mean that the crew played Judas?
  - A. Judas was a keen follower of Christ and the crew, too, were keen followers of Alexander.
  - B. The crew betrayed Alexander, even after being an integral part of the plot.
  - C. The analogy with Judas is with reference to betrayal; whereby Judas is an eponym of betrayal.
  - D. The crew, too, were part of the plot along with Alexander and successfully implemented it.
  
6. Why was Alexander petrified when the crew of the Spanish ship rowed in?
  - A. Because he may be considered as an enemy.
  - B. He was totally out of touch with people, and the first sight after a long interval of 28 years scared him.
  - C. He wasn't sure of the intentions of the Spanish sailors.
  - D. He considered the Spaniards to be traitors.

**Passage 2** Charles Dickens was a British novelist, journalist, editor, illustrator and social commentator who wrote such beloved classic novels as *Oliver Twist*, *A Christmas Carol*, *Nicholas Nickleby*, *David Copperfield*, *A Tale of Two Cities* and *Great Expectations*. Dickens is remembered as one of the most important and influential writers of the 19th century.

Dickens was born Charles John Huffam Dickens on February 7, 1812, in Portsmouth, on the southern coast of England. The famed British author was the second of eight children. His father, John Dickens, was a naval clerk who dreamed of striking it rich. Charles' mother, Elizabeth Barrow, aspired to be a teacher and school director. In 1822, the Dickens family moved to Camden Town, a poor neighbourhood in London.

By then the family's financial situation had grown dire, as John Dickens had a dangerous habit of living beyond the family's means. Eventually, John was sent to prison for debt in 1824, when Charles was just 12 years old.

Following his father's imprisonment, Dickens was forced to leave school to work at a boot-blackening factory alongside the River Thames. At the run-down, rodent-ridden factory, Dickens earned six shillings a week. It was the best he could do to help support his family. Looking back on the experience, Dickens saw it as the moment he said goodbye to his youthful innocence, stating that he wondered "how [he] could be so easily cast away at such a young age." He felt abandoned and betrayed by the adults who were supposed to take care of him. These sentiments would later become a recurring theme in his writing. Much to his relief, Dickens was permitted to go back to school when his father received a family inheritance and used it to pay off his debts. But when Dickens was 15, his education was pulled out from under him once again. In 1827, he had to drop out of school and work as an office boy to contribute to his family's income. As it turned out, the job became a launching point for his writing career. Within a year of being hired, Dickens began freelance reporting at the law courts of London. Just a few years later, he was reporting for two major London newspapers. In 1833, he began submitting sketches to various magazines and newspapers under the pseudonym "Boz." In 1836, his

clippings were published in his first book, Sketches by Boz. In the same year, Dickens started publishing The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club. His series, originally written as captions for artist Robert Seymour's humorous sports-themed illustrations, took the form of monthly serial instalments. The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club was wildly popular with readers. In fact, Dickens' captions were even more popular than the illustrations they were meant to accompany.

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

- i) Dickens was one of the most prominent writers of the 19th century.
  - ii) Dickens could go back to school when his father received family inheritance and had paid off all his debts.
  - iii) Dickens' captions were less popular than the illustrations they were meant to accompany in 'The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club'
- A. Both i) and ii)      B. Only ii)      C. Both i) and iii)      D. Only iii)

8. According to the passage, which of the following works is/are not authored by Charles Dickens?

- i. Oliver Twist
  - ii. A Christmas Carol
  - iii. David Copperfield
  - iv. Gulliver's travels
  - v. A Tale of Two Cities
- A. Only ii)    B. Only iv)    C. Both ii) and iv)    D. Both i) and ii)

9. Which of the following is accredited to Charles Dickens?

- A. He provided a clear portrait of the Victorian-era underclass.
- B. He provided a hazy picture of the Victorian-era underclass.
- C. He provided a hazy picture of the Victorian-era upper-class
- D. He provided a clear portrait of the Victorian-era upper-class

10. Which of the following became a recurring theme in Dickens' novels?

- A. The feeling of abandonment and faithfulness by adults who are supposed to take care of children.
- B. The feeling of abandonment and betrayal by adults who are supposed to take care of children.
- C. The feeling of protection and betrayal by adults who are supposed to take care of children.
- D. The feeling of providing security and trustworthiness by adults who are supposed to take care of children.

11. Which of the following correctly defines the meaning of 'pseudonym' as used in the passage?

- A. A fictitious name, especially one used by an author.
- B. The real name of an author.
- C. The author's family name.
- D. The name used by predecessors.

**Passage 3** Oceans cover over 70% of our "blue" planet and are vital to its health. For instance, carbon moves in and out of the ocean and can be stored there for thousands of years. Oceans are also a source of food and livelihood to millions of people, and to the economies of coastal countries. They are also the largest habitable space on the planet and house many different organisms.

But there's a great deal that scientists still don't know about the world's oceans.

The "deep sea" is traditionally defined as below 200m. Usually light from the sun can't reach

these depths and they are home to organisms that have special adaptations to live here. These waters are often in remote areas and are beyond the reach of all but specialist technologies; therefore, much of the deep sea remains underexplored. Exploration is always revealing species that are new to science. Many of these could be directly important to humans, for example, some contain specific compounds that may aid medicinal advances.

Seychelles and the Maldives are now jointly launching a new deep-sea scientific mission in the Indian Ocean that is focused on seamounts - large landforms that rise from the ocean floor but don't reach the surface. Because of a limit in equipment and experts, there have not been any systematic biological surveys of this region at these depths before. Historically, this type of research has been near countries with better access to resources, such as those on the shores of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The mission of the "First Descent: Midnight Zone" is to understand what lives in the water, from the surface to the seabed. We also want to know how this changes, from waters in Seychelles to the Maldives. This information will eventually be available on open access databases, building on the global knowledge of the deeper ocean for other scientists and policymakers. We hope that this information enables countries to understand how to manage their oceans better. Our expedition is made up of scientists from many different disciplines who are coming together to document biological, physical and chemical parameters. This will provide us with valuable baseline data which can also be used to predict life in other sites that we couldn't explore. The gear we will use ranges from traditional oceanographic technologies to newly developed equipment. The most advanced piece of technology we will use is the full depth submersible, it looks like an underwater pod that can go to extreme depths. This enables us to explore the steep slopes of the seamounts. This will allow us to film and record transects of the seabed and also take samples of specific organisms of interest with the manipulator's arm. We expect to find cold-water coral reefs and gardens of soft corals and sponges - all home to diverse life. This expedition will take five weeks, operating 24 hours a day.

12. Which of the following is/are true according to the passage?

- i. Oceans are insignificant to the earth's health.
- ii. The light from the sun cannot reach below 200m.
- iii. Historically, deep-sea research has been confined to countries with better access to resources such as those on the shores of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

- A. Only i)      B. Only ii)      C. Only iii)      D. Both ii) and iii)

13. Which of the following is/are false about the oceans according to the passage?

- A. There's a lot that scientists still don't know about the world's oceans.
- B. The largest ocean on Earth is the Pacific Ocean, it covers around 30% of the Earth's surface.
- C. The oceans accommodate one-third of the total living species on earth.
- D. Both B and C

14. According to the passage, what are 'seamounts'?

- A. These are small landforms that rise from the ocean floor and reach the surface.
- B. These are large landforms that rise from the ocean floor but don't reach the surface.
- C. These are large landforms that rise from the ocean floor and reach the surface.
- D. These are small landforms that rise from the ocean floor and reach the surface, causing a tsunami.

15. According to the passage, which of the following countries are jointly launching a deep-sea scientific mission in the Indian Ocean?

- A. India and Mozambique.
- B. Comoros and Madagascar.
- C. Seychelles and the Maldives.
- D. Somalia and Maldives.

16. According to the passage, which of the following does not illustrate that oceans are vital to the earth's health?
- Oceans can store carbon for thousands of years.
  - Oceans provide food and livelihood to a large number of people.
  - Oceans are the largest habitable spaces on earth and are home to many different organisms
  - The oceans regulate drastic climate changes on the earth.

**Passage 4** Flying a helicopter is tricky, especially when hovering. You use your left hand to raise and lower the collective-pitch lever (to climb or descend), your right hand to move the cyclic-pitch joystick (to go forwards, backwards and sideways) and both feet to work the anti-torque pedals (to point the nose). At first it all seems like an impossible dance, but with plenty of practice and careful co-ordination, it can be mastered.

Flying a drone, by comparison, is a lot easier. Some can be operated with little or no experience using only a smartphone app.

One passenger drone undergoing flight tests is the Volocopter VC200. With 18 separate rotors it might seem to be an ungainly contraption, but its makers, e-volo, a company based in Karlsruhe, Germany, claim it is more stable than a conventional helicopter. It is certainly more straightforward to fly and can be operated with just one hand. Twisting the joystick makes the Volocopter turn left or right and pushing an "up" or "down" button makes it climb or descend.

The idea behind the Volocopter and similar craft under development is that, like a drone, they are packed with sensors, including gyroscopes, accelerometers and magnetometers which, combined with an on-board computer system, means the aircraft flies largely autonomously.

The technology is sufficiently advanced that there is nothing to stop passenger drones taking to the air, provided they can meet the same safety standards as other light aircraft and are flown by trained pilots. Aviation authorities have in the past worked with companies and flying enthusiasts to develop special training programmes for other new types of aircraft, such as powered hang-gliders and microlights. Some envisage going further still, allowing passenger drones to provide autonomous air-taxi services. A bit like using an Uber app to call a cab, a pilotless drone would be summoned to whisk you away to your destination.

Unmanned drones can already be flown under existing guidelines. They must be kept in line of sight, below 400 feet (122 metres) and away from people. To use a drone for commercial purposes, the operator must undertake an approved training course. Exemptions to the line-of-sight rule will be allowed for some flights, such as those making deliveries.

The attraction of drones is their ease of operation. By turning two of the rotors clockwise and two anticlockwise it counters the twisting effects of torque produced by a single-rotor helicopter. Moreover, whereas a helicopter needs to vary the pitch of its blades (the angle at which they attack the air) in order to manoeuvre, the multiple rotors on a drone have a fixed pitch. The drone instead manoeuvres by independently changing the speed of one or more of its rotors under computer control. As this set-up requires fewer and less complex moving parts than a helicopter, it makes drones simpler, cheaper to build and maintain, and potentially more reliable.

17. As understood from the passage,
- Passenger drones that provide autonomous air-taxi services may be a thing of the near future, is the vision of some.
  - The German company e-volo is also developing a drone that you can sit on like a motorbike.
  - Flying a helicopter can be mastered with sufficient practice and careful co-ordination.
- A. Only I      B. I and III      C. I and II      D. II and III

18. Which is the flying machine that appears awkward, clumsy and unnecessarily complicated?
- A. Helicopters      B. Powered hang-gliders      C. Volocopter VC200      D. Microlights

19. Which among the following is NOT TRUE about the VolocopterVC200?
- It is manufactured by the German company e-volo.
  - The joystick helps in sideways movement as well as ascent or descent.
  - It has sensors, including gyroscopes, accelerometers and magnetometers.
  - It uses a hybrid power system in place of conventional batteries.
20. Rules for operating unmanned drones specify that they should be kept in line of sight at all times. The drones excluded from this rule are
- air-ambulances
  - those conveying VIPs
  - those making deliveries
  - those conveying evacuees during a disaster
21. Compared to helicopters, drones are apparently better by virtue of
- their ease of operation.
  - less moving complex parts, making it reliable.
  - the variable pitch of the rotors.
- A. Only I      B. I and II      C. I and III      D. I, II and III

**Passage 5** Stoicism was founded in Athens by Zeno of Citium in the early 3rd century BC, but was famously practiced by the likes of Epictetus, Cato, Seneca and Marcus Aurelius. The philosophy asserts that virtue (such as wisdom) is happiness and judgment based on behavior, rather than words. That we don't control and cannot rely on external events, only ourselves and our responses. But at the very root of the thinking, there is a very simple, though not easy, way of living. Take obstacles in your life and turn them into your advantage, control what you can and accept what you can't. In the words of Epictetus: "In life our first job is this, to divide and distinguish things into two categories: externals I cannot control, but the choices I make with regard to them I do control. Where will I find good and bad? In me, in my choices." Amazingly we still have access to these ideas, despite the fact that many of the greatest Stoics never wrote anything down for publication. Cato definitely didn't. Marcus Aurelius never intended for *Meditations* to be anything but personal. Seneca's letters were, well, letters and Epictetus' thoughts come to us by way of a note-taking student.

And so it was from their example, their actions, we find real philosophy. Because other than their common study of the philosophy, the Stoics were all men of action—and I don't think this is a coincidence. Marcus Aurelius was emperor of the most powerful empire in the history of the world. Cato, the moral example for many philosophers, defended the Roman republic with Stoic bravery until his defiant death. Even Epictetus, the lecturer, had no cushy tenure—he was a former slave. And this shouldn't really be that surprising...

The modern day philosopher and writer Nassim Nicholas Taleb defines a Stoic as someone who "transforms fear into prudence, pain into transformation, mistakes into initiation and desire into undertaking." Using this definition as a model we can see that throughout the centuries Stoicism has been a common thread though some of history's great leaders. It has been practiced by Kings, presidents, artists, writers and entrepreneurs. Both historical and modern men illustrate Stoicism as a way of life. Prussian King, Frederick the Great, was said to ride with the works of the Stoics in his saddlebags because they could, in his words, "sustain you in misfortune".

22. Which of the following can be inferred from 'Stoicism'?
- 'Stoicism is a philosophy that emphasizes on controlling responses and behaviour to uncontrollable external events.
  - Stoicism is a philosophy that highlights transformation of external events through one's actions.
  - Stoicism refers to seeking wisdom by controlling how we react to external events.
  - Stoicism is defined by optimistic celebrations of area without control by becoming

oblivious to external events.

23. According to the passage, which one of the following is true?
- Stoicism is a philosophy which has little to do with destiny and free will.
  - Stoicism is essentially meant for those nearing the end of life.
  - Epictetus, Cato, Seneca and Marcus Aurelius though from different walks of life, practiced Stoicism.
  - According to Nassim Nicholas Taleb, a stoic transforms fear into initiation, pain into transformation, mistakes into prudence and desire into undertaking.
24. Which of the following best describes the tone of the passage?
- Romantic
  - Objective
  - Incensed
  - Effusive

## **SECTION II: CURRENT AFFAIRS**

**Passage 1** The Supreme Court on Thursday said the opaque electoral bond scheme, majorly used by corporate houses to anonymously donate to political parties, needs to be reformed and asked the Union government whether it would amend the Companies Act to cap the percentage of profit a company can earmark for political funding.

A bench of Chief Justice D Y Chandrachud and Justices Sanjiv Khanna, B R Gavai, J B Pardiwala and Manoj Misra said there were five considerations to keep black money out of the electoral system — reduce cash in the system, ensure transactions through authorised banking channels, incentivize such transactions, bring transparency, and curb kickbacks and quid pro quo. Importantly, the government, while defending the concept of electoral bonds, said it was ready to improve the scheme by addressing shortcomings, if any.

After outlining the components for making the electoral system clean, CJI Chandrachud said, “When a balance is drawn, it is not the electoral bond or the previous system. This system puts a premium on opacity. It has to be removed. How it is to be done is for the government or legislature to decide. Solicitor general Tushar Mehta said operation of shell companies was a concern for the government and sustained action against them had resulted in elimination of more than 2,000 shell companies. He said, “I can make a statement that the SC can direct that only profit-making companies can purchase electoral bonds for contributing to funds of political parties.” Significantly, he said the government had never claimed that electoral bonds were a perfect solution to the problem of black money in elections. He then read out the speech of the then finance minister Arun Jaitley, who had conceded that it was not a foolproof mechanism, but would help in substantially reducing the play of black money in the electoral system.

25. Which of the following is true about the ‘Electoral Bonds’?
- Bank of India is authorized to encash the electoral bonds.
  - The bonds are issued by bank in denominations of Rs 1,000, Rs 10,000, Rs 1 lakh, Rs 10 lakh and Rs 1 crore.
  - Only the political parties registered under Section 35 of the Societies Act and have secured not less than 10% of the votes polled in the last general election to the House of the People or the Legislative Assembly, are eligible to receive electoral bonds.
  - All of the above
26. Which of the following is true about the Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR) report on the ‘Electoral Bonds’ published in July-2023?
- Between 2016-17 and 2021-22, the seven national parties and 24 regional parties received a total donation of ₹9,188.35 crore from Electoral Bonds.



- B. BJP, as the party in power, secures the highest donation among national political parties. More than 52% of the BJP's total donations were sourced from Electoral Bonds, amounting to ₹5,271.9751 crore.
- C. The highest donations from Electoral Bonds, totaling ₹3,438.8237 crore, were received in 2019-20, the year of the general elections.
- D. All of the above

27. Which of the following is the criticism of the Electoral Bond?

- A. The electoral bonds scheme removes all pre-existing limits on political donations and effectively allows well-resourced corporations to fund elections subsequently paving the way for crony capitalism.
- B. The central criticism of the electoral bonds scheme is that it does the exact opposite of what it was meant to do i.e. to bring transparency to election funding.
- C. The fact that such bonds are sold via a government-owned bank leaves the door open for the government to know exactly who is funding its opponents.
- D. All of the above

28. Which of the following is true about the VVPAT Machines?

- A. VVPAT is an independent verification printer machine attached to electronic voting machines (EVMs) that allows voters to verify that their votes have been recorded accurately.
- B. VVPAT Machines were first introduced in India in the 2009 Lok Sabha elections and were introduced to increase transparency and eliminate doubts about the accuracy of the EVMs.
- C. According to ECI, EVMs and VVPATs are same entities and are connected by a streamlined network.
- D. All of the above

29. Which of the following is the criticism of the VVPAT?

- A. The recent reports of defective VVPAT machines have further eroded the public's confidence in the electoral process.
- B. The lack of transparency and accountability on the part of the EC has led to questions about the fairness and accuracy of the elections.
- C. The SC in *Dr. Subramanian Swamy v ECI (2013)* held that VVPAT is an "indispensable requirement of free and fair elections".
- D. All of the above

30. In the Indian Constitution, which article states that "universal suffrage" means that no one is excluded from or unable to apply to be included on a special electoral roll because of their gender, ethnicity, religion, or caste?

- A. Article 162      B. Article 325      C. Article 13      D. Article 36

31. Who is the current 'Chief' Election Commissioner of India?

- A. Anup Chandra Pandey      B. Arun Goel      C. Rajiv Kumar      D. Narendra Mishra

**Passage 2** There is a popular saying in English – "The Pen is mightier than the Sword". History of the world would testify that poets, philosophers, and performing artists through various genres of art and literature have influenced the thoughts of millions by inspiring acts of valour and protest against deprivation. The French Revolution got ignited by the works of Rousseau; the writings of Leo Tolstoy and Maxim Gorky provided an impetus to the Russian Revolution. In India, when the struggle for Independence was gradually taking the shape of an organized movement, Indian literature of that era along with the performance of drama and other forms of art played a significant role in bringing the movement to the masses. Words give the power to imagine things beyond ordinary understanding. In the combat against British oppression, this

imagination imbued with words led to the creation of fiction as strong as 'Anandamath' by the eminent Bengali novelist Bankimchandra Chattopadhyay. The cry of Indian Freedom –'Bande Mataram' is a part of Anandamath. This cry echoed in the air with a reverberation of longing for freedom. The British administration was so scared of 'Bande Mataram' that anyone uttering it would be considered a nationalist and anti-British. In pre-Independent India poems and songs invigorated feelings of oneness for the motherland. Moreover, these pieces instilled pride in us by glorifying our historical, geographical and cultural legacy.

Despite being a geographic entity, India before the advent of the British did not have nationalism in the sense of the term. Owing to this condition, people of different provinces considered their native places as their nation. With the gradual decline of the Mughal empire, the princely states succumbed to the British power game. The Urdu poets were one of the earliest to express their anguish over British rule. Even before 1857, they composed the poetic genre 'Shahr-Ashob' to point out their understanding of socio-political realities. Related to incidents of the Battle of Plassey, Battle of Buxar or defeat of Tipu Sultan, Urdu poetry emerged as a voice of protest. The revolt of 1857 saw a conscious growth of Urdu Nationalist Poetry. Some poets like Hadi Sambhali and Ismail Fauq among many others were punished by the British. When the Indian National Congress became the face of the Freedom Movement, Urdu writers like Mirza Bacchu Beg and Akbar Allahabadi proclaimed themselves as propagandists of Indian heritage. There was huge fanning of discontent found in Urdu poetry of the times disapproving of British activities like the Rowlatt Act or the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre. Muhammad Iqbal's 'Sara Jahan Se Accha Hindustan Hamara' became an ode expression against British Raj.

32. Which of the following is true about the 'Booker Prize' and International 'Booker Prize'?
- The book must have been published in the United Kingdom or Ireland and translated into English in order to be eligible for the International Booker Award.
  - The Booker Prize was first awarded in 1969, but the International Booker Prize was first presented in 2004.
  - The International Booker Prize was awarded every two years between 2005 and 2015. After that, starting in 2016, it has been awarded to one book annually.
  - All of the above
33. Which of the following won the International Booker Prize for the year 2023?
- George Saunders
  - Damon Galgut
  - Georgi Gospodinov and Angela Rodel
  - Margaret Atwood and Bernardine Evaristo
34. Which of the following novel originally written in 'Hindi' won the International Booker Prize for '2022'?
- Tomb of Sand
  - Cursed Bunny
  - The Book of Mother
  - None of the above
35. Which of the following is true about the Sahitya Akademi Award?
- Sahitya Akademi award established in 1954, is a literary honour that is conferred annually by Sahitya Akademi, India's National Academy of letters.
  - Akademi gives 24 awards annually to literary works in the languages it has recognized and an equal number of awards to literary translations from and into the languages of India.
  - The author must be of Indian Nationality.
  - All of the above

36. Who won the 2022 'Jnanpith Award' – Country's highest literary honour, received on May 27<sup>th</sup> 2023?

- A. Damodar Mauzo B. Sreedharan Pillai C. Nilmani Phookan D. AA Namboothiri

**Passage 3** While in Israel on Friday, Blinken said temporarily halting the fighting would allow more aid into Gaza, protect Palestinian civilians and enable diplomacy to free captives held by Hamas. "We believe that each of these efforts would be facilitated by humanitarian pauses, by arrangements on the ground that increase security for civilians and permit the more effective and sustained delivery of humanitarian assistance," he told journalists. Still, the stance marks a shift in the US position. Two weeks ago, Washington vetoed a United Nations Security Council proposal calling for a humanitarian pause. Sandra Tamari, the executive director of Adalah Justice Project, an advocacy group, said the call for a humanitarian pause shows that the Biden administration is responding to growing domestic pressure over the rising death toll in Gaza. Over 9,000 Palestinians have been killed as of Friday. "The Biden administration sees the American public's outrage over this genocide and these killings, and they're finding it harder and harder to justify allowing Israel to continue," Tamari told Al Jazeera.

Blinken's visit came amid growing discontent from Arab and Muslim communities over the Biden administration's handling of the crisis. A survey earlier this week showed Biden polling at a record low of 17-percent support among Arab Americans, down 42 percentage points. There have also been reports of growing dissent within the administration itself. One State Department official, Josh Paul, said he resigned his post over the US's "continued lethal assistance to Israel". Tamari stressed that a humanitarian pause would not quell the anger within communities that support Palestinian rights. "Palestinians do not want a pause in the bombing for food to get in and then to be bombed again," she said. "It's absolutely unacceptable." But even Blinken's modest push for a temporary suspension of hostilities appears to have been rejected by Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu. "I made clear that we are continuing full force and that Israel refuses a temporary ceasefire which does not include the release of our hostages," Netanyahu said. Shapiro said that rebuff echoes a longstanding approach among the Israeli leaders. They can ignore Washington's demands, he explained, because they know that the US would not impose real consequences on Israel.

37. Which of the following is true about the on-going conflict in Palestine?

- A. The PLO was awarded observer status by the UN in 1975, and the right of Palestinians to self-determination is acknowledged.  
 B. Israeli forces captured the Golan Heights from Syria, the Sinai Peninsula and Gaza Strip from Egypt, and the West Bank and East Jerusalem from Jordan during the 1967 conflict.  
 C. For the U.S. government, Hamas is a terrorist group. The Palestinian Authority held legislative elections in 2006, which Hamas won. In 2007, it drove Fatah out of Gaza and fragmented the Palestinian organization geographically.  
 D. All of the above

38. Which of the following is not true about the 'Gaza Strip'?

- A. The Gaza Strip is situated in the western boundary of Dead Sea, sharing borders with Jordan in the southwest and Israel to the north and east. To the west, it is bounded by the Dead Sea.  
 B. It is one of the most densely populated areas globally, with over 2 million residents living in a tiny area.  
 C. Gaza is encircled by walls on three sides, and its western border is controlled by Israel, restricting access by sea.  
 D. None of the above

39. Which of the following is true about the shared history of Judaism and Islam?
- Abraham, the biblical character, is considered the patriarch of Islam (through his son Ishmael) and the father of Judaism (via his son Isaac).
  - The first Jewish-Roman War came to an end when the Romans demolished the Second Temple in 70 CE. The Roman Colosseum is believed to have been constructed in part with materials and wealth taken from the Second Temple.
  - Jewish sentiment is drawn to the Western Wall because it is thought to be one of the remnants of the Second Jewish Temple.
  - All of the above
40. Which of this religion has nothing to do with the 'holy' land of Jerusalem?
- Zoroastrianism
  - Judaism
  - Islam
  - Christianity
41. Which of the following is not true about the 'Al-Aqsa' Mosque compound?
- In Islam, the Dome of the Rock is a seventh-century structure, an important Islamic shrine, believed to be where the Prophet Muhammad ascended to heaven.
  - In Judaism, it is believed to be the site where God gathered dust to create Adam.
  - According to the original 1947 United Nations (UN) partition plan, Jerusalem was proposed to be an international city.
  - None of the above

**Passage 4** Smoking scenes have become a trend in programmes on OTT platforms, BJP MP Manoj Tiwari has said in Parliament and called for immediate action to curb the propagation of tobacco on online curated content. Taking part in a discussion in the Lok Sabha on the Cinematograph Amendment Bill on Monday, he said actors, directors, scriptwriters and the audience do not want such scenes. The Cinematograph Amendment Bill, 2023, aimed at curbing film piracy was passed in the Lok Sabha on Monday. The bill was already passed in the Rajya Sabha. "After movies, OTT platforms have become quite popular these days. Excellent work happening on these platforms. However, it has become a trend to show scenes with cigarettes and tobacco consumption," the BJP MP said.

Asserting that the actors, producers, directors or the viewers do not want such scenes, Tiwari said, "Then who is behind this trend? If there is a force that is not concerned about the lives of 1.35 million people in our country, then we must express our gratitude to the government for the concern it has shown by introducing tobacco rules for OTT." The government on May 31 notified the amendments in the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products Act, 2004, making it mandatory for over-the-top (OTT) platforms to display anti-tobacco warnings and disclaimers as seen in movies screened in theatres and television programmes. The amendment will come into effect three months from the date of its publication in the official gazette. According to the notification, the publishers of online curated content displaying tobacco products or their use will be required to display anti-tobacco health spots of a minimum of 30 seconds each at the beginning and middle of a programme.

42. Which of the following is true about the definition of 'over-the top' platform?
- OTT platforms are streaming and audio-visual platforms that began as content hosts but quickly expanded to include the creation and distribution of web series, feature films, documentaries, and short films.
  - These platforms provide a variety of content and make use of artificial intelligence to recommend content to users based on their previous viewing behavior.
  - Both A and B
  - None of the above
43. In which year did Central Government notified the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, to regulate OTT Platforms?
- 2019
  - 2022
  - 2020
  - 2023

44. Which of the following is true about the Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT)?

- A. The TRAI Act was amended in 2000 which established TDSAT to take over the adjudicatory and disputes functions from TRAI.
- B. The TDSAT consists of a Chairperson and two other members, all to be appointed by the State Government.
- C. The selection of members is done by the State Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of High Courts.
- D. All of the above

45. Which of the following is true about the provisions of Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules?

- I. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (I&B) is responsible for enforcing rules regarding content on over-the-top (OTT) and online platforms.
  - II. Content Self-Classification: Five age-based categories would be used by OTT platforms to group content: U (Universal), U/A 7+, U/A 13+, U/A 16+, and A (Adult).
  - III. Platforms would have to put in place trustworthy age verification systems for content rated as "A" and parental locks for content rated as U/A 13+ or higher.
  - IV. India has adopted a "light-touch" "coregulation" model for OTT regulation, with "self-regulation" occurring at the industry level and a final "oversight mechanism" occurring at the Ministry level.
  - V. The rules have established a three-level grievance redressal mechanism, the Grievance Redressal Officer, the Self-Regulatory Body, and the Oversight Mechanism, each with varying levels of self-regulation.
- A. I and III      B. II, III and V      C. I, IV and V      D. All of the above

46. Identify the current Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting.

- A. Anurag Singh Thakur
- B. Ravi Shankar Prasad
- C. Parshottam Rupala
- D. Smriti Zubin Irani

**Passage 5** In a recent event commemorating the 92nd birth anniversary of the late former President, Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam, ISRO chairman S Somanath shared an inspiring story about India's advancements in space technology. Somanath highlighted the successful development of the Chandrayaan-3 spacecraft. He revealed that experts from NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL), who are renowned for their work on complex rocket missions, were invited to witness the developmental activities of Chandrayaan-3 even before the soft landing of the lander on the moon. The US experts were so impressed with the advanced yet cost-effective scientific instruments used in the spacecraft that they suggested India should share its space technology with them. The ISRO chief emphasized that India is now capable of building top-notch equipment, devices, and rockets. According to a PTI report, he claimed that is the reason why Prime Minister Narendra Modi opened up the space sector to private players. The ISRO chief highlighted that India is the fourth country to land on the moon after the US, China, and the erstwhile Soviet Union.

The ISRO chief said, "Our country is a very powerful nation. You understand that? Our knowledge and intelligence level in the country is one of the best in the world. In Chandrayaan-3, when we designed and developed the spacecraft, we invited experts from the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Nasa-JPL, who do all the rockets and most difficult mission." He added, "About five to six people from Nasa-JPL came (to ISRO headquarters) and we explained to them about Chandrayaan-3. We explained how we designed it and how our engineers made it, and how we are going to land on the Moon's surface, and they just said, 'no comments. everything is going to be good.'" "They (US space experts) also said one thing, 'look at the scientific instruments, they are very cheap. Very easy to build and they are advanced. How did you build it? Why don't

you sell this to America,' they were asking," he said. Somanath encouraged the students to contribute to making India more powerful in space technology. He mentioned that it's not just ISRO; everyone can participate in space exploration. He cited examples of companies like Agnikul in Chennai and Skyroot in Hyderabad that are building rockets and satellites.

47. Chandrayaan-3 has made history by becoming the first mission to soft-land on the lunar \_\_\_\_\_, a region that has never been explored before.

- A. North Pole    B. Lunar Equator    C. Lunar Crater's    D. South Pole

48. Which of the following launch-vehicle was used by ISRO to launch Chandrayaan-3?

- A. PSLV    B. GSLV    C. LVM3    D. RLV-TD

49. Which of the following country is not part of the group of nations who have landed on the moon?

- A. Japan    B. United States    C. Russia    D. China

50. Which of the following is true about the Chandrayaan-3 Mission?

- A. The Vikram lander of Chandrayaan-2 had lost control and communication during descent, leading to a crash on the lunar surface.  
 B. Chandrayaan-3 aimed to investigate "permanently shadowed regions" near the North Pole for potential water-ice and resources.  
 C. Chandrayaan-3 is expected to operate for at least one lunar month (3.5 Earth Months) on the lunar surface.  
 D. All of the above

51. Which of the following is not true about the previous two Chandrayaan's Mission?

- A. Chandrayaan-1 made significant discoveries, including the detection of water and hydroxyl on the lunar surface.  
 B. Chandrayaan-2 consisted of an Orbiter, Lander, and Rover, with the goal of soft landing on moon, it was launched by PSLV C-11.  
 C. In Chandrayaan-2, the lander and rover lost the signal to earth despite soft landing on the moon's surface, the Orbiter successfully collected data and found signatures of water at all latitudes.  
 D. None of the above

52. Which of the following is not one of the types of Moons Mission?

- A. Flybys    B. Touch-and-leave    C. Impact Missions    D. Landers and Rovers

## **SECTION III: LEGAL REASONING**

**Passage 1** The Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860 recognizes certain defences in Chapter IV under "General Exceptions." By tendering a legally recognized defence to a criminal conduct, a person can escape criminal liability. Some common defences of criminal law, such as insanity, infancy and intoxication are based on the defendant's lack of capacity to be held legally responsible. These defences depend upon the circumstances prevailing at that point of time, mens rea of person and reasonability of action of that accused. (a) To use insanity as a legal excuse, the defendant must show that he/she lacked the capacity to understand that the act was wrong, or the capacity to understand the nature of the act. The basic idea is that some people, under the duress of a mental disorder, cannot control their actions despite understanding that the action is wrong. This general defence is explained under Section 84 of the Indian Penal Code which states that nothing is an offence which is done by a person who, at the time of doing it, by reason of unsoundness of mind, is incapable of knowing the nature of the act, or that he is doing what is either wrong or contrary to law. (b) Infancy is a legal incapacity to be held responsible

for a crime due to the age of the perpetrator. Section 82 says that nothing is an offence which is done by a child under seven years of age. Whereas Section 83 states that nothing is an offence which is committed by a child above seven years of age and under twelve, who has not attained sufficient maturity of understanding to judge the nature and consequences of his conduct on that occasion. (c) Intoxication is a state of mind in which a person loses self-control and his ability to judge. Intoxication is a defence available to a criminal defendant on the basis that, because of the intoxication, the defendant did not understand the nature of his/her actions or know what he/she was doing. The defence of intoxication typically depends on whether the intoxication was voluntary or involuntary and what level of intent is required by the criminal charge.

53. Q was the child of X and Y, who got married in 2016. Q was born after X and Y had been married for a few years. When Y began working for a firm, the daughter of his employer, who was unaware that Y was married, caught his attention. They engaged sexually and shared a lot of time together. When X and Q were away, Y invited his girlfriend over. As soon as X entered her house, she noticed Y and the girl together. She was so disgusted with him that she threatened to complain to his boss the next morning. Y was afraid, so he woke up his five-year-old son in the middle of the night, gave him a knife, and instructed him to stab his mother. Find out Q's liability if his mother passes away.

- A. Since Q was unaware of the nature and consequences of his actions, he shall not be held accountable.
- B. Y will be held accountable for inciting his five-year-old son to kill his mother.
- C. Q will be held accountable for his mother's death as well as for engaging in criminal conspiracy.
- D. To assess the child's liability, the passage lacks sufficient information.

54. P attended an office party to celebrate the firm's 25th anniversary. He was dancing with all his coworkers and having a good time at the party. His friend knew he would not agree to a drink, so he spiked his juice while he was away. He began to feel dizzy after drinking two glasses of juice. In his inebriation, he began to sing loudly and dance in an amusing manner. While dancing, he pushed one of his senior managers, and the beverages spilled on his shirt. When the manager shouted at him, P yelled back and began to insult him. After 10 minutes of this dispute, the manager intimidated P by threatening to sue him for slander. Read the passage and evaluate P's culpability.

- A. P shall not be held accountable for defamation because he just retaliated to his manager's comments.
- B. P shall not be held accountable since he was under the influence of alcohol when he uttered the defamatory words.
- C. P will be held guilty for defamation since he insulted manager in front of all his coworkers.
- D. Due to the fulfilment of all requirements, P will be held accountable for defamation.

55. T and L had a close friendship. Both were roughly ten years old. Every day in the late evening, they used to play together. T used to have new toys every week because he came from an extremely wealthy household. L used to request his parents for the same toys, but they were unable to purchase them. One day, when the two children were having fun at T's house, L grabbed a pen, poked T in the eye, and fled. Additionally, he took T's toys and hid them all on the terrace. When T's parents learned that L had struck T, they made the decision to complain against him. However, L's parents took the defense available under Section 83. Comment.

- A. Due to his lack of understanding of the nature and effects of his conduct, L shall not be held accountable.
- B. Since L was under the age of 12, he cannot be held liable for any crimes, according to Section 83.
- C. L will be held accountable for taking away T's toys without his consent.

- D. Since L was aware of the nature and consequences of his acts, he will be held accountable.

56. H experienced depression after losing her two-year-old son. She went several weeks without eating. Because of her mental disorder, her husband took her to a doctor. She began to go to work and recovered from her shock in about six months. A year after the incident, she discovered that her neighbour was set to give birth to a child. H developed resentment towards her when the baby was born. After a few weeks, she went to the woman and requested that she leave her child with H for a few hours since she missed her son. The woman, moved by H's plight, temporarily gave her child to H. When the woman returned to pick up her baby from H a short while later, she saw that both H and her child were covered in blood. H had chopped the child's finger. Determine H's culpability.

- A. H is not liable for any offence since she enjoys the defense of being mentally unsound.  
 B. H cannot be held accountable for any offence because the baby's injuries were unintentional, according to H.  
 C. H will be held responsible for injuring the baby by severing her finger, and the defence cannot be applied in this case.  
 D. H will be held liable for intentionally cutting the baby's finger and endangering her life.

**Passage 2** 'Hearing rule', which states that the person or party who is affected by the decision made by the panel of expert members should be given a fair opportunity to express his point of view to defend himself.

"Bias rule" generally expresses that a panel of experts should be biased free while taking the decision. The decision should be given in a free and fair manner, which can fulfil the rule of natural justice.

"No one should be a judge in his own case" because it leads to the rule of biases. Bias means an act that leads to unfair activity, whether in a conscious or unconscious stage, in relation to the party or a particular case. Therefore, the necessity of this rule is to make the judge impartial and give judgement based on the evidence recorded in the case. Personal bias arises from a relationship between a party and a deciding authority. Such equations arise due to various forms of personal and professional relationships. Further, if any of the judicial bodies has any kind of financial benefit, how so ever small it may be, it will lead to biases. The Supreme Court has discovered new criteria for bias through the unreasonable condition. This new category emerged from a case where a judge of the Calcutta High Court upheld his own judgement in appeal. A direct violation of the rules of bias is committed because no judge can sit in appeal against his own case. The Right to be heard does not mean the right to be heard physically. This is an important rule of natural justice, and its pure form is not to penalise anyone without any valid and reasonable ground. Prior notice should be given to a person so he can prepare to know what all charges are framed against him. It is also known as the rule of fair hearing. These principles also apply to administrative aspects and not only to judicial aspects.

In the case of *Kanda vs. Government of Malaya*, the court held that notice must directly and clearly specify the matter of, facts, and circumstances against which action needs to be taken. It is one of the rights of the individual to defend himself, so he should be familiar with the relevant matter so he may contradict the statement and safeguard himself. Valid and proper notice should be given to the required parties of the matter to further proceed with the procedure of the fair trial method. Even if the concerned statute does not include the provision of issue of notice, then the notice will be given prior to making decisions.

57. Mahendra was an expert in aeronautics engineering and knowledgeable about the engineering mechanics of all different kinds of engines. Mahendra was fired from his job in this instance for failing to check an airplane's engines and brakes, which nearly resulted in the deaths of 120 passengers. He questioned the decision of the concerned authority in the court, accusing them of violating hearing rule and thus the principle of natural justice. Can he be successful?



- A. Yes, he will be successful here; he was not even given a chance to present his case, thus it is a violation of the principle of natural justice.
- B. No, as the court hearing and the hearing of the disciplinary committee are different.
- C. Yes, as all the essentials of a violation of the principle of natural justice have been met.
- D. No, as all the essentials of a violation of the principle of natural justice have not been met.

58. Assume that in the prior instance, Mahendra was a worker for a government factory unit and received notice that his services were no longer needed and that he was to submit a written request to the committee justifying that the committee reconsider its decision to remove him from his position. In response, Mahendra said that he should have the opportunity to argue his case verbally and that, to avoid any commotion, he would not be providing any justification in writing. Mahendra received a second letter with the same information, but he did not respond, thus his employment was terminated. Mahendra contented this decision as being violative of the principle of natural justice. Decide.

- A. This was not a violation of the principle of natural justice, as Mahendra was given proper notice, and it was Mahendra who did not send a reasoned reply.
- B. This is a case of violation of the principle of natural justice, as Mahendra was not given any opportunity to be heard even after requesting the same in his first letter.
- C. This is not a case of violation of the principle of natural justice, as it is clear from the facts that Mahendra was negligent in his behaviour.
- D. This is a case of violation of the principle of natural justice as Mahendra's request was not heard by the authorities concerned.

59. One of the most reputable judges, Mr. Yogi, has never been charged with being biased in any case. Jangan was charged and was being tried for the offence of murder. Three judges make up the bench, including Mr. Yogi. The bench is aware that the current case involves the murder of Mr. Yogi's niece. The verdict of the court found Jangan guilty of murder and sentenced him to death, which is only permitted in the rarest of cases; in the case at present, it was of a child who was brutally murdered. The decision was challenged in a higher court on the grounds that it violated of the principle of natural justice. Decide

- A. It was not a violation of the principle of natural justice; as it was known to the bench that Mr. Yogi could have had a personal bias in the case at hand, and they did not raise any objections to it.
- B. It was a violation of the principle of natural justice as there was a relationship between the victim and judge.
- C. It was not a violation of the principle of natural justice, as if it were Jangan should have brought it up before the same bench that convicted him and not waited until the final decision was passed.
- D. This is not a case of the principle of natural justice, as the judge was related to the victim and not the accused.

60. Assume that no one was aware of the judge's relationship to the deceased in the case mentioned above, and then the accused was given the death penalty by the bench. Determine whether the jury's decision in this case was valid.

- A. The judgement will be invalid based on personal bias.
- B. The judgement will be invalid based on the hearing rule.
- C. The judgement will be invalid based on the bias rule.
- D. None of the above.

**Passage 3** An agreement under Section 29 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, is void when its terms are ambiguous and uncertain. Section 29 explains the meaning of an agreement that should be transparent on the appearance of it, as explained in the case *Kovuru Kalappa Devara v Kumara Krishna Mitter*, but the impact can be provided to the contract if its application is found

with reasonable clarity. If this is not possible, then the contract would not be enforceable. A slight difficulty in understanding will not be recognised as vague. As given in the case of *Bahadur Singh vs Fulshear Singh*, a contract is valid if its terms are capable of being made certain. The essence of the contract should not be uncertain, and further, it needs to be noted that it is not competent of being made certain. Mere uncertainty or ambiguity, which can be effortlessly removed by proper interpretation, does not make a contract unenforceable. Even oral agreements will not be held uncertain or vague if their terms are ascertainable with precision. If any contract of more than one meaning, when formed, can produce in its purpose more than one effect, then such contracts will not be void for uncertainty. A contract becomes void because of uncertainty only if its primary terms are uncertain or incomplete. When any contract is formed in which some parts are uncertain and some are possible, the uncertain parts of that contract will be void. To determine what is necessary and what is not, one must look at the goals of the parties. An agreement that fits for the future fixation of consideration by the parties or by a third party is competent to be certain and is valid under Section 29. Such a contract will not be considered void for uncertain reasons.

61. X and Y reached an agreement in which X agreed to manufacture glass plates and cups for Y to sell. Y went over the product's specifications. He omitted to mention the colour of the cups. When X attempted to contact him to clarify, Y's phone was unreachable, and the agreement was to fulfil the order by the end of the week in any case, as they were meant to be shipped directly by a cargo vessel the following Monday. X did not produce anything as a result of the order's uncertainty. As a result, Y later sued X for breach of contract. X invokes Section 29 of the Indian Contract Act as a defence. Comment.

- A. The contract between X and Y is not a certain contract, according to the ingredients mentioned in Section 29, because the colour of the cups has not been determined.
- B. This is a certain contract in terms of the glass plates because there is no ambiguity, and thus this part of the contract might have been carried out.
- C. Because the price of the goods is uncertain, the agreement between X and Y is not a certain contract.
- D. Since the requirements of Section 29 are met in this case, the contract is declared null and void.

62. Q established a bookstore where he used to sell academic textbooks. He had textbooks ranging from grades 3 through 12 and beyond. L walked into his store one day and gave him an order for a range of books. He intended to buy a couple of books from each standard. He told Q verbally the books he intended to buy, but since he was rushing, Q did not have time to note them down. L gave Q a payment in advance and urged him to deliver the books by evening because he needed to board the train that night. Q realised that he had forgotten the labels of some of the books as he was packing the order. In addition, he forgot to get L's phone number. He consequently failed to deliver some of the books. Does L have any legal remedies available to him?

- A. It was extremely challenging to make the contract certain because it included several distinct kinds of textbooks.
- B. The contract is deemed invalid since it complies with Section 29's requirements in this case.
- C. Q has the right to repudiate the contract because he paid for it.
- D. Since Q could have at least supplied the books whose names he recalled; this contract shall not be held void.

63. N charges M in a lawsuit. M argues in defence of herself that the contract ought to be void because it was difficult to determine what the child preferred. Comment on whether M's claims are valid.

- A. It was quite challenging to make the contract certain because it was uncertain what

foods the child liked.

- B. The contract is declared invalid since it complies with Section 29's requirements in this case.
- C. Since the conditions and other crucial details are clear and unambiguous, the contract cannot be deemed invalid.
- D. Since caring for a child cannot be regarded as a contract, there is not even a one to begin with.

64. T and O made a deal under which T ordered a large quantity of fresh fruits and vegetables because she was organising a religious ceremony at her home. She called O the day before the event and gave her the order. Q, the vendor did not deliver a few items the following day, so T sued him for breach of contract as a result. O responded that he did not confirm it because it was an oral agreement, which was his line of defence. Comment.

- A. The agreement between T and O is not a certain contract, in accordance with the ingredients mentioned in Section 29, because the order was verbally issued, which made it very complex to ascertain.
- B. Since O cannot use the justification of an oral contract to avoid obligation, this is a certain contract.
- C. O has the right to declare the contract null and void because he was never paid.
- D. Due to the ambiguity around the precise nature of the items, the contract between T and O is not a certain contract.

**Passage 4** The Consumer Protection Act, 2019 provides for the protection of the interests of consumers and establishes consumer courts for settlement of disputes. The Act empowers the central government to take measures for preventing unfair trade practices and protecting the interests and rights of consumers in e-commerce. The Act defines e-commerce as buying or selling goods or services over an electronic network. In July 2020, the Consumer Protection (E-Commerce) Rules, 2020 were notified under the Act to specify duties and liabilities of e-commerce entities and sellers on their platforms. In July 2021, the Department of Consumer Affairs released draft amendments to the 2020 Rules for public feedback. It noted that amendments are necessitated due to widespread cheating and unfair trade practices in the e-commerce ecosystem.

The Consumer Protection (E-Commerce) Rules, 2020 define an e-commerce entity to include any person who owns, operates, or manages a digital or electronic facility or platform for e-commerce. The Draft Rules added that the e-commerce entity will also include: (i) any entity engaged by an e-commerce entity for the fulfilment of orders, (ii) any related party (as defined under the Companies Act, 2013) of an e-commerce entity. In case of non-delivery of goods or services by a seller on a marketplace platform, which causes loss to the consumer, the marketplace will be subject to a supplementary fallback liability. Earlier, only the seller was liable for non-delivery under the Act. All e-commerce entities are required to appoint: (i) a Grievance Officer to address consumer grievances, (ii) a nodal person for coordination with law enforcement agencies, and (iii) a Chief Compliance Officer for ensuring compliance with the Consumer Protection Act and Rules thereunder. These persons should be residents in India. The 2020 Rules require e-commerce entities to disclose the country of origin of goods. The Draft Rules add that e-commerce entities should: (i) provide a filter mechanism on their website based on country of origin, (ii) display notification regarding origin of goods at pre-purchase stage, and (iii) display suggestions of alternatives to ensure a fair opportunity for domestic goods. An e-commerce entity should not allow misleading advertisements on its platform as per the Act. Under the Act, misleading advertisement is defined to include: (i) falsely describing product or service, (ii) falsely guaranteeing or misleading about nature, substance, quantity, or quality of product or service, (iii) representation which may be considered unfair trade practice, and (iv) deliberately concealing important information. Action will lie in consumer courts for violation of any provision of the Act and Rules alike.

65. There is a website called Tech Gadgets Online, managed by Harish Moka that specializes in selling domestic electronic devices and gadgets. They have a robust online platform where customers can browse and purchase products conveniently. The business has been operating successfully for several years, gaining a large customer base and positive reviews for their products and services. However, a situation arises when a customer named Lisa purchases a brand-new smartphone from High Gadgets, which fulfils orders from Tech Gadgets Online. She receives the product within the promised delivery timeframe, but upon opening the package, she discovers that the smartphone is not functioning properly. The screen is flickering, and the device frequently freezes. There is no mention of the country of origin of the phone. Lisa reaches out to the number of consumer complaints that connect to Mr. Roshan Koba, the Grievance Officer of Tech Gadgets Online and an Indian citizen who has gained residency in Europe. He resolves her dispute promptly, and the consumer is satisfied. Decide the validity of the process considering the Rules:

- A. It is valid since the rights and interests of consumers were protected.
- B. It is not valid since the purchase was from High Gadgets and not Tech Gadgets Online.
- C. It is valid since there was no mention of the country of origin.
- D. It is not valid since the officer does not meet the criteria of the rules.

66. Jane is an avid online shopper who recently purchased a brand-new smartphone originating in China from a popular e-commerce platform called "Gadget Zone." The listing for the smartphone boasted several features, such as a high-resolution camera, waterproof design, and a powerful processor. However, upon receiving the product, Jane noticed that the smartphone did not live up to the advertised specifications. The camera quality was poor, the device was not waterproof as claimed, and the performance was sluggish. Feeling cheated by the listing, Jane decides to exercise her rights as a consumer and seek a resolution with Gadget Zone. She contacts their customer support officer in Delhi, explaining the discrepancies between the advertised features and the actual product she received. The representative assures Jane that they will investigate the matter and get back to her promptly. They give her choices for other smartphones whose country of origin is not mentioned. The smartphone is replaced by that of another company. The consumer was satisfied, and her interests were upheld. What can be possible reasons for this process violating the Rules?

- A. There was misleading advertising on the e-commerce platform.
- B. There was no mention of the country of origin in the pre-purchase stage.
- C. There was cheating and unfair trade practices on the side of the e-commerce website.
- D. There was no mention of the country of origin of the first smartphone.

67. A popular European e-commerce marketplace platform called "E-ZShop" sells various products online. One day, a customer named Sarah purchases a brand-new laptop from E-ZShop's website for Rs 51,500. The laptop company promises a 30-day return policy and guarantees a full refund and free repair service if the product is defective or does not meet the customer's expectations. However, when the laptop arrives, Sarah notices that the screen has several dead pixels, rendering a portion of the display unusable. She immediately contacts E-ZShop's customer support to inform them about the issue and requests a free service. Initially, the customer support representative apologizes for the inconvenience and assures Sarah that she will receive her free service from the laptop company. However, a week goes by, and Sarah has not received any information or updates from EZShop regarding the service. Sarah proceeds against E-ZShop for her loss in consumer court. Will she succeed considering the Rules?

- A. No, she will not succeed because the laptop company is responsible for the service.
- B. Yes, she will succeed because it is the duty of the seller.
- C. No, she will not succeed because there is no additional liability for the e-commerce website.
- D. Yes, she will succeed because there is a fallback liability on the marketplace platform.

68. An e-commerce business called "Tech Tronics" specializes in selling electronic gadgets and devices online. They have gained a significant customer base due to their wide range of products and competitive prices. One day, Tech Tronics launches a new flagship smartphone called "Xenix Pro" with great marketing hype for its durability, which they demonstrate by throwing the phone from a height. They write about the product, saying that the Xenix Pro is water-resistant. Many customers who swim is enticed after reading about this feature on their website and newspapers and place pre-orders for the phone. After the initial shipments of Xenix Pro are delivered to customers, complaints start pouring in. Several customers report that their Xenix Pro smartphones were damaged when exposed to water, despite following the written water-resistant claim. Frustrated customers start demanding refunds and replacements from Tech Tronics, citing that the product did not meet the advertised specifications. Tech Tronics refuses the refunds, stating that it is a printing error and that there is no mention in the advertisement, only written specs. The consumers approach the court under the Act. Decide about their case considering the passage:

- A. It will not succeed because it was just an advertisement trick, nothing illegal.
- B. It will succeed because there is misleading advertising about the substance of the product.
- C. It will not succeed because there is no advertisement on the website, but in newspapers.
- D. It will succeed because there is misleading advertising through false description.

**Passage 5** In India the law addressing child labour is known as the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016. This law regulates the employment of children and does not allow children below the age of 14 to work except as a child artist and in a family business. The Constitution of India, 1950 under Article 21(A) mandates free and compulsory education for all children in the age group of 6-14 years. Article 24 also specifically prohibits the employment of children below the age of fourteen years in dangerous factories which may cause them physical as well as long term mental harm. The child labour law in India classifies children below the age of 18 into 2 categories, child (below 14 years) and adolescents (between 14-18 years). The work which is allowed under the law depends on which age category the child falls in. It is illegal for any person to employ or allow children under the age of 14 in any form of occupation except as a child artist, or in a family business. A child as well as adolescent is allowed to work in a family business to support the family, but only after school hours and during vacations. For adolescents between the ages of 14-18, the law strictly prohibits them from working in a particular list of hazardous non-industrial and industrial processes, such as mines or places which use inflammable substances or explosives, firework shops, slaughter houses, food processing industry, etc. Under the child labour law in India, any person who employs a child or an adolescent in any labour work will be punished. Punishment for employing a child is imprisonment between six months and two years and/or a fine between Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 50,000 and for employing an adolescent in any illegal occupation is imprisonment for a period between six months and two years and/or fine between Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 50,000 and imprisonment between one to three years if a person continues with child labour after having been punished once.

69. Kriti was a 17-year-old girl living with her mother and grandmother. She had the sole responsibility to support them because of the sudden demise of her father in an accident. After this incident, she was left as the only earning member of her family. She started doing multiple shifts in a call centre to afford necessities for her family and pay her own school fees. However, the income generated from this was not enough for the family. She soon found a new well-paid job in a firework industry, where she just had to monitor the works of the labourers and report to the supervisor every evening. As soon as the authorities got to know about Kriti, they rescued her and charged the supervisor for employing a child in the firework industry. Whether the supervisor is guilty for employing a child or not?

- A. The supervisor is not guilty because the job in the firework industry was just a part time

job for Kriti and she worked full time only in a call-centre.

- B. The supervisor is not guilty because the job for which Kriti was employed was only to monitor the work of other labourers, which is non-hazardous in nature, though the industry is of hazardous nature.
- C. The supervisor is guilty because he employed a 17-year-old girl in an industry, who should be focused on her studies at this age instead of working in a hazardous industry.
- D. The supervisor is guilty because he employed Kriti, an adolescent in a firework industry which is hazardous in nature and is impermissible under the law.

70. Akshay was a poor orphan child. He used to beg for food on the railway station in Palampur. One day, Rahim saw Akshay on the platform begging for food and crying. He brought Akshay with him to his shop in Mirzapur and trained him in repairing punctures. By the time Akshay turned 12, he has completely learned how to repair bicycles, bikes and punctures and so he started working with Rahim at his shop. Rahim also offered him food and some wage for a day's work. This was reported by a nearby shop owner to the authorities, who charged Rahim under the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016. Decide if Rahim should be held guilty in the court or not?

- A. Rahim should not be held guilty because he taught Akshay how to repair bicycles, bikes and punctures which does not qualify as child labour and therefore he shall not be charged under the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016.
- B. Rahim should be held guilty because he employed Akshay, a child with age less than 12 years, in his puncture repair shop. Such employment is not permissible under the law unless it is a family business or the child works as an artist.
- C. Rahim should be held guilty because he made Akshay work all day and although he helped him to learn the job and gave him food, he didn't send him to school.
- D. Rahim should not be held guilty because he brought Akshay, an orphan, to his home. He trained him in a skill and also treated him like a son. Therefore, working at the puncture repair shop of Rahim was similar as working in a family business for Akshay, which is permissible under the law.

71. Neelesh was a multi-millionaire industrialist and he wanted his son, Prasoon to join their family corporation which deals in pre-shipment inspection services. However, his son had no experience of working anywhere before so with an intention to make his 11 year old son earn some practical experience, he sent him to work at his friend's restaurant. Someone filed a complaint against the owner of the restaurant for hiring a child. On this complaint regarding a child employed in the restaurant, authorities arrested the owner of the restaurant and charged him under Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016. Decide the appropriate punishment for Neelesh and/or the owner of restaurant.

- A. Neelesh should be punished with the imprisonment of 1 year and a fine of Rs 40,000 instead of the owner of the restaurant because Neelesh was the one who allowed Prasoon to work at his friend's restaurant.
- B. Both should be punished with the imprisonment of 2 years and a fine of Rs. 70,000 as Neelesh was the one to allow Prasoon to work in a restaurant and the owner was the one to employ him in his restaurant.
- C. The owner of the restaurant should be punished with the imprisonment of 1 year and a fine of Rs 40,000 because he employed an 11-year-old child in his restaurant.
- D. Neither of them should be punished as Prasoon was not employed as a labour but only joined the work at the restaurant to gain practical experience to finally join his family business.

72. Abhay was 12 years old when his father lost his eyes in an unfortunate event. His family was very poor and the income generated from making bangles was the only source of earning money for them to meet their daily ends. Abhay was a very intelligent and hardworking student with a bright future. But when he started skipping school frequently his teacher got worried

about him and decided to visit his house to check on him. His teacher found out that Abhay was working in the house to make bangles in place of his father to help his family meet the demand of sales during the wedding season. His teacher complained to the relevant authorities against his family. Decide if Abhay's parents should be punished for involving him in their family business or not?

- A. Abhay's parents should be punished for involving him in their family business because he should be allowed to work in a family business to support the family only after school hours.
- B. Abhay's parents should not be punished for involving him in their family business because even a child below the age of 14 can work in a family business to support his family.
- C. Abhay's parents should not be punished for involving him in their family business because due to his father's accident he was the only earning member left in the family and he must skip school to meet his family's needs.
- D. Abhay's parents should not be punished for involving him in their family business because making bangles is not hazardous work and it is permissible to work in such an industry under the law.

**Passage 6** Negligence in legal terms means the breach of a duty of care that result in damage. The following three ways make the constituents for negligence: a legal duty to exercise due care on the part of the party complained of towards the party complaining the former's conduct within the scope of duty; breach of the same duty and consequential damages. Medical negligence is a combination of two words. The second word solely describes the meaning, though the meaning of negligence has not been described in a proper way but it is an act recklessly done by a person resulting in foreseeable damages to the other. Negligence is an offense under tort, IPC, Indian Contracts Act, Consumer Protection Act and many more. Medicine is such a profession where a practitioner is supposed to have requisite knowledge and skill needed for the purpose and has a duty to exercise reasonable duty of care while dealing with the patient. The standard of the care depends upon the nature of the profession. A surgeon or anaesthetist will be determined by the standard skill of average practitioner in that field while in case of specialists, a higher skill is needed. If the doctor or a specialist does not attend a patient admitted in emergency or under his surveillance and the patient dies or becomes victim of consequences which could have been avoided with due care from the doctor, the doctor can be held liable under medical negligence. Moreover, the liability of the doctor cannot be invoked now and then and he cannot be held liable just because something has gone wrong. For fastening the liability, very high degree of such negligence is required to be proved. Res Ipsa Loquitur means 'things speak for itself.' While deciding the liability of the doctor it must be well established that the negligence pointed out should be a breach in due care which an ordinary practitioner would have been able to keep.

73. X experienced an extremely severe stomach infection. He tried a number of medications, but the ache got worse every day. When he eventually visited a doctor, he was told that he would need to have a surgery so that the cause of his pain could be removed. The medication that would have kept his blood pressure at the proper level throughout surgery was not given to him by the doctor. Fortunately, he had already had a healthy blood pressure level, which helped the surgery go smoothly. The family of X sued the doctor after learning about his negligence. What are your thoughts on the situation at hand?

- A. Since the doctor failed to provide the patient the necessary medication, which could have led to further harm, he should be held accountable for his negligence.
- B. Since the doctor failed to inform X of the change in blood pressure level before to the surgery, he should be made responsible.
- C. Considering that X was obligated to inform the doctor of his blood pressure fluctuation before the procedure, the doctor should not be held accountable.
- D. Since the prerequisites for holding the doctor liable under the negligence tort are not

satisfied in this instance, the doctor should not be made liable.

74. Choose the one that, in your opinion, best fits the passage's facts and the assertion it contains.

- A. The doctor can also be held liable even if something minor goes wrong or have his liability brought up sometimes. A very high degree of such negligence is not required to be demonstrated to establish the culpability.
- B. There is a legal obligation for the party being complained of to exert reasonable care for the party complaining about the former's conduct within the limits of the duty. A breach of the same duty and subsequent damages are necessary to hold a person accountable.
- C. Medicine is one of those professions where the practitioner must have the information and skills necessary for the job in addition to having an obligation to treat patients with a decent amount of care. The nature of the profession is irrelevant to the level of care required.
- D. Though it has not been properly defined, negligence is defined as an action performed irresponsibly by one person that causes another person to suffer an unanticipated harm

75. Y went to the dentist for some consultation. Since one of his teeth had been damaged by bacteria and the infection was worsening, he was supposed to have it removed. In order to prevent the germs from spreading while performing the treatment, the doctor was required to administer an antibiotic. The doctor applied a foot cream rather than the tooth cream. His throat and neck began to become infected as a result. Y then complained about the doctor in court. Provide your insights on Y's course of action.

- A. Y should refrain from filing a lawsuit against the doctor because it was a genuine error on the doctor's part and there was no intention to do so.
- B. Since the doctor failed to exercise reasonable care while providing the treatment, which resulted in additional damage, Y should hold the doctor accountable.
- C. Since the infection was so severe that it may have spread even in the absence of the doctor's negligence, Y shouldn't hold the doctor accountable.
- D. To get his infection cured, Y should ask the doctor for a refund of the expenses as well as compensation.

76. Z had the practice of having frequent medical checks since his employer paid for them each month for all the employees. Even though Z had left the company, he persisted with the habit since he believed it would help him take better care of his health. The clinic intern discovered him diagnosed with a specific allergy while Z was receiving his check-up. He informed the doctor as a result, before he conducted any additional testing. The doctor overlooked to take notice of this, and at his check-up the following month, he gave him some vitamins that aggravated his allergy and made him sicker altogether. Z consequently filed a medical malpractice lawsuit against the intern. Is the lawsuit valid?

- A. Z will be successful in suing the doctor since the doctor failed to review the diagnosis report, which caused Z's allergy to worsen.
- B. Z's claim will be unsuccessful since he should have sued the doctor instead of the intern.
- C. Because the intern did his part of the job and took reasonable care to alert the doctor, Z will not be successful in pursuing legal action.
- D. Z will be successful in suing since the intern was supposed to check whether the doctor was aware of Z's allergy while administering the supplements.

**Passage 7** Damnum Sine Injuria is a legal maxim which refers to damages without injury or damages in which there is no infringement of any legal right, which is vested with the plaintiff. Since no legal right has been infringed, no action lies in the cases of Damnum Sine Injuria. It is an implied principle in law that there are no remedies for any moral wrongs, unless and until any legal right has been infringed. Even if the act or omission done by the defendant was intentional, the court will not grant any damages to the plaintiff. So, it can be rightly said that an act which is



lawfully or legally done, without negligence and in the exercise of a legal right, such damages as comes to another thereby is damage without injury whereas Injuria Sine Damnum is a violation of a legal right without causing any harm, loss or damage to the plaintiff and whenever any legal right is infringed, the person in whom the right is vested is entitled to bring an action. So in total, Injuria Sine Damnum refers to the remedies which are provided in the form of damages or compensation in violation of any legal right, such that if the legal right is violated then an action lies even if there is no harm to another. In other words, it is an infringement of a right where no loss is suffered but it creates a cause of action. The conclusion of the two maxims are such that one is a moral wrong for which the law gives no remedy even though they cause great loss or detriment to the plaintiff's but on the other hand other one is a legal wrong for which the law does give a legal remedy though there be a violation of a private right, without actual loss or detriment in that particular case.

77. Given that there was no bakery in the entire area, X opened one in the H district. He had a monopoly on the business. He charged more than what was going on in the market in other districts. One G moved into the same district and chose to open a bakery because he had 10 years of experience in the industry. He used higher-quality materials than X and priced 10% less for all items as compared to X. As a result, demand for X's items plummeted, and he incurred a significant loss. As a result, he filed a lawsuit against G for monetary damages. G claimed Damnum Sine Injuria as a defence.

- A. G's claim is valid since the requirements of Damnum Sine Injuria are met in this case.
- B. G's claim is invalid since the circumstances in the given case do not satisfy the prerequisites of Damnum Sine Injuria.
- C. G's claim is invalid because G violated X's right to freedom of trade and profession.
- D. G's argument is convincing because he has the freedom to follow any profession he wants.

78. T was a leading figure in fashion. She intended to do just one video out of the two because her followers had consistently asked her to do one on both her skincare routine and diet plan. To allow her followers decide, she posted a poll on her story. R was ready to cast her ballot when her Feedgram suddenly stopped working, preventing her from doing so. As a result, T's diet plan received the most votes, whereas R preferred it to be a skincare regimen. Feedgram was sued by her for violating her right to vote. Comment on R's actions and the measures she took.

- A. R is entitled to compensation from Feedgram since the error of the application resulted in a violation of her right to vote.
- B. R is not eligible for compensation because Feedgram was not at fault for the app's discontinuation since it was a result of her excessive use of the app.
- C. Since neither the conditions of injuria sine damnum nor damnum sine injuria are met in the situation; R is not qualified to receive compensation from Feed gram.
- D. R is entitled to compensation from Feed gram because the app's technical defect prevented her from casting a vote, which prevented her from streaming the video of her choice.

79. M submitted applications to six schools, with XYZ School being her top preference. During the admissions process, she went to XYZ School to enrol in standard 11. There, she was rejected admission for no apparent reason. She was soon contacted by PJ School, which had accepted her application and offered her admission. Despite being admitted to a school, she chose to submit a complaint against XYZ School for depriving her of her right to education without justifiable grounds. What are your thoughts on the given instance?

- A. Since M was finally admitted to PJ School, she is not allowed to complain about XYZ School.
- B. M is not eligible to complain about XYZ School since they are not obligated to let her know why she was turned down for admission.

- C. M has the right to sue XYZ School under the provisions of the maxim of Injuria Sine Damnum.
- D. M has the right to sue XYZ School since she was denied admission without being given a valid explanation.

80. Select the response that, considering the information in the passage, is the least erroneous.
- A. A legal dictum known as Injuria Sine Damnum refers to damages without harm or damages in which the plaintiff's legal rights are not violated.
  - B. Unless and until a fundamental right has been violated, there are no legal remedies for moral wrongs. Even if the defendant intentionally committed the act or omission, the court will not award the plaintiff any damages.
  - C. It is accurate to say that harm without injury results from an act that is done properly or legally, without negligence, and in the exercise of a legal right.
  - D. When a legal right is violated without causing the plaintiff any injury, loss, or damage, this is known as Damnum Sine Injuria, and the person who owns the legal right has the right to file a lawsuit.

**Passage 8** Mistake of fact arises when an accused misunderstands some fact that negates an element of crime. The legal maxim, ignorantia facti excusati ignorantia juris non excusat means ignorance of fact is an excuse, but ignorance of law is no excuse. Mistake of fact will not be a valid defense if the act committed is illegal itself. Section 79 states that nothing is an offence which is done by any person who is justified by law, or who by reason of a mistake of fact and not by reason of a mistake of law in good faith, believes him to be justified by law, in doing it. The legal presumption is that everyone knows the law of the land. An act will not be an offence if it is committed in a manner by a person who by mistake of fact believes to be bound by law. However, mistake of law per se is not excusable. Section 81 states that nothing is an offence merely by reason of it being done with the knowledge that it is likely to cause harm, if it be done without any criminal intention to cause harm, and in good faith for the purpose of preventing or avoiding greater harm to person or property. It is important to note that insanity plays a vital role in criminal law and its legal sense is to be understood rather than medical sense to claim defense under IPC. Section 84 of the Indian Penal Code says that nothing is any offence which is done by a person who is of unsound mind at the time of doing the act and is incapable of knowing the nature and consequences of the act and that what he is doing is wrong or contrary to law.

81. Y experienced a significant mental illness. He would occasionally behave normally and other times not. Since he had a spacious garden and loved children, many kids used to play there. One day, he made the decision to organize a children's picnic in the garden where they could play games and eat delicious snacks. On the same day, the neighbors discovered two kids unconscious and seriously injured in the garden. Although Y wasn't there, it was later discovered that he attempted to flee the scene while hiding the weapons beneath the ground. Their parents are suing him for murder. Specify his responsibility.

- A. Since Section 84 of the Indian Penal Code allows for the defense of insanity, Y shall not be held responsible for his actions.
- B. Section 81, which provides that nothing is an offence if it is done without any criminal intent to do harm, can be used by Y as a defense.
- C. Y is permitted to use the mistake of fact as a defense under section 79 because it occurs when an accused person misinterprets a fact that disproves a crime's element.
- D. Y cannot assert the defense of insanity since the conditions that necessitate it have not been met.

82. J was rushing to get to his office on time because he had a crucial customer meeting to attend. He was due to get at his office by 10am, but it was then 9:45 and he was still 30 minutes away. He would receive a raise if he could work out the deal with the client. Therefore, he

moved against the flow of traffic, did not follow the traffic lights and drove pretty quickly. The traffic cops pulled him over at the next stop and seized his license. J claims mistake of fact. Decide.

- A. J may assert a defense of fact given that he misunderstood the direction of traffic and accidentally disregarded traffic signals in an effort to make it to work on time.
- B. J cannot claim that he made a mistake of fact because breaching the rules cannot excuse him from the offence. He must be aware of them and obey them.
- C. J cannot use mistake of fact as an excuse because his carelessness could have resulted in someone losing their life.
- D. Since the prerequisites have been met, J may invoke the defense provided by Section 79 of the Indian Penal Code.

83. According to the information in the passage, pick the answer that is the most accurate.

- A. Nothing constitutes a crime just by virtue of being carried out in good faith with the desire to prevent or avert greater injury to people or property, even if it is done in the knowledge that it will probably result in harm.
- B. It is essential to remember that insanity plays a significant part in constitutional law and that in order to assert defense under IPC, its legal sense rather than its medical sense must be considered.
- C. If a person commits an act in a way that leads them to genuinely think they are under legal obligation, it will be considered a crime.
- D. Ignorance of fact is an unacceptable defense, but it is not acceptable to be ignorant of the law, according to the legal proverb *ignorantia facti excusati ignorantia juris non excusat*.

84. P and his friends went to an amusement park to enjoy the ride. By 11am, all of the friends were scheduled to assemble at the main entrance. P made the decision to wait within the park and enjoy some ice cream because his friends were snarled up in traffic. He entered without purchasing the ticket because the ticket checker was not present at the counter. The guard saw that he didn't have the ticket-checking stamp on his hand when he was leaving with his friends. As a result, the guard assessed him a fine of 5000 rupees. Speculate about the validity of the accusation.

- A. P will not be subject to any penalties because the ticket checker had an obligation to ensure that everyone had a ticket before entering the park.
- B. P won't face any penalties since he can argue that he didn't realize getting into the park required buying a ticket, hence he made a factual error.
- C. Due to P's mistake, which the passage says has no defense, he will be held accountable.
- D. P will be held accountable because he had the opportunity to pay the ticket price when he left the park rather than just opting not to do so.

## **SECTION IV: LOGICAL REASONING**

**Passage 1** In the current public unrest in France over the rising price of the baguette are echoes of what happened 232 years ago. Back then, the fact that a staple had been priced out of the reach of the masses led to the French Revolution and the dramatic, bloody collapse of the ancient régime. The situation isn't quite so dire right now — the president of the French Confederation of Bakeries and Pastry Shops (FCBPS) has said that unlike then, bread is still available, even if it's more expensive. Around the world, the unaffordability or non-availability of food has, from time to time, led to mass unrest, and even the collapse of governments. Bread riots had preceded the fall of the Bastille in 1789, which was stormed in part because the starving sans culottes were looking for grain. Similarly, in 1918 a precipitous rise in the price of

rice caused riots in Japan, which led to the resignation of Prime Minister Terauchi Masatake and his cabinet. And consider how frequently that Indian pantry staple — the onion — has caused electoral convulsions: From fuelling public anger against Indira Gandhi's government in the pre-Emergency months to powering her resurgence in the 1980 general elections. Onion price rise was also one of the factors in the ousting of the BJP in the 1998 Delhi Assembly elections. France's current surge in the price of the baguette is due to bad harvests in Russia, which have led to a global rise in the price of wheat. Greater energy prices have also made ovens more expensive to operate and the heat is being felt by the nation's famous boulangeries, as well as the average consumer of the long, baton-shaped bread which is seen as an icon of French culinary heritage. As history teaches us, when people complain about basic foodstuff being unaffordable, governments can't just ask them to eat cake.

85. Which among the following can be deduced from the passage?
- The President of FCBPS feels that there is no difference between the food crisis in the past and the present.
  - There have been a lot of protests and mass movements against the unavailability or high prices of exquisite food.
  - There is no option available to the French Government other than asking its people to eat cake.
  - None of the above.
86. If the information set out in the passage is true, then which of the following must be true?
- There is a link between the high operational costs of Ovens and food prices.
  - Sometimes a food staple can go out of stock without the fault of the country where the crisis has taken place.
  - The non-affordability or non-availability of the food has led to mass riots time and again.
  - An average consumer can withstand the heat of the food prices or the non-availability of the food by studying the pattern of food production and consumption.
87. Which of the following can be inferred about the various food crises around the world?
- Unaffordability of staple diet can lead to mass movements.
  - Unavailability of food can lead to fall of governments.
  - Some leaders of Japan were forced to resign for the unavailability of food.
- Only I and II
  - Only II
  - Only I and III
  - All I, II and III
88. What can be inferred about the present food crisis in France?
- The situation in France is so grave that there is no food to feed people.
  - The unavailability of the food concerned is not entirely due to the failure of the French government.
  - The present food crisis in France is likely to repeat history, with the second French revolution coming in.
  - None of the above.
89. 'As history teaches us, when people complain about basic foodstuff being unaffordable, governments can't just ask them to eat cake.' What can be inferred from the given argument?
- The government cannot offer something that is contrary to the expectations of the people in order to save itself.
  - History is witness to unrest in various countries as and when the governments have failed to meet even the basic foodstuff due to inflation.
  - The history indicates that the wrong alternatives or policies by the government with regard to food prices and availability led to public unrest and subsequent government fallings.
  - If people demand the basic foodstuff, the government cannot present exclusive food as an alternative to appease people in order to avoid ousting.

**Passage 2** Humans have always used stories to make sense out of our chaotic world. When our ancestors had to kill animals they felt were kindred spirits to survive, they created myths to help them come to terms with it. When they invented agriculture, they created myths that glorified graft and highlighted the seasonal nature of existence. When they began to settle, humans created myths imbuing cities with transcendence. Fast-forward to the volatile times we live in today, where people increasingly recognize that tackling problems like climate change, inequality, and health care requires a systems approach. The work of systems change involves seeing systemically—looking at the elements, interconnections, and wider purposes of systems—and acting systemically. Story plays a vital role in helping us do both of these things. Story has many different qualities that make it useful for the work of systems change. It's a direct route to our emotions, and therefore important to decision-making. It creates meanings out of patterns. It coheres communities. It engenders empathy across difference. It enables the possible to feel probable in ways our rational minds can't comprehend. When it comes to changing the values, mindsets, rules, and goals of a system, story is foundational. Supporting niches of innovation is another important part of systems change. This not only affects the elements in a system, but also can transform the nature of the relationships in a system and ultimately its purpose. A core part of this work involves illuminating outliers: the mavericks, pioneers, and intrapreneurs who are already trying to make change happen. Story plays two important roles here. First, systems changers can increase the profile and impact of outliers by amplifying their stories. Second, they can use story to create unifying narratives of change, adding momentum to innovative movements.

90. Which of the following statements will the author deem the truest?
- There are some lessons that cannot be taught without storytelling.
  - Storytelling cannot be used to provide all kinds of messages and information.
  - Systemic change can only be brought by storytelling.
  - Historical evidence points towards the use of storytelling to generalize certain phenomenon to make human actions make sense.
91. Which of the following conclusions can't be properly drawn from the statements above?
- The work of systems change involves looking at things more wholistically from a wider perspective.
  - The work done by the change-makers of the society must be exaggerated and presented as stories.
  - Storytelling is a powerful tool that can be used to harmonize and mobilize people for various causes.
  - Story is extraneous when trying to change the values, mindsets, rules, and goals of a system
92. Which of the following options can be said to be proper instances mentioned in the passage?
- Chandler Bing wants to reach the grapes hanging on the high branch of a tree. He tries a lot to climb, but fails. He ultimately thinks that its better he didn't eat those grapes, because those grapes are sour.
  - Joey watches a movie where the authority asks his people to make sacrifices of the animals for the higher good of humanity.
- Only I
  - Only II
  - Both I and II
  - Neither I nor II.
93. Which of the following, if true, might weaken the author's claim?
- Various people prefer to have debates over topics rather than monologue discussion
  - People's intelligence and analytical ability makes them see through the specious justifications behind the stories.

- C. Some problems cannot be solved by creating stories revolving around them.
- D. the yore, myths have been created to gradually adapt people to system change.

94. The author's statement that 'A core part of this work involves illuminating outliers: the mavericks, pioneers, and intrapreneurs who are already trying to make change happen.'

- A. Forms premise of the above passage.
- B. Forms conclusion of the above passage.
- C. Forms assumption of the above passage.
- D. Forms inference of the above passage.

**Passage 3** Indian women excelled in the most decorated Olympic Games for India so far. There is no reason for it to be otherwise in any other field, especially education, given the right support. As a nation, we can ill-afford to ignore half the potential workforce if we aspire to be an economic powerhouse. As a society, women can be the pivot to bring about critical and lasting social transformation. As individuals, they deserve a shot at being the very best they can.

First, as an immediate step, in every locality, a mohalla school or a community learning programme should be started with appropriate Covid norms, if the local disaster management authorities and the state governments permit. Evidence from the Ebola pandemic shows that continued engagement with educational activities reduces drop-outs in a statistically significant way. NITI Aayog, with the help of civil society organisations, had started a community programme led by volunteers called "Saksham Bitiya" in 28 aspirational districts where more than 1.87 lakh girl students were trained in socio-emotional and ethical learning. Such initiatives should be replicated to ensure more girls do not drop out of schools during the pandemic.

Second, to predict likely drop-outs, a gender atlas comprising indicators that are mapped to key reasons for school drop-outs should be developed. Teachers should also be trained in all the scholarships and schemes available that provide economic support to girls and their families for continuing their education.

Third, there is a need to revise the National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education in areas or states with high prevalence of drop-outs and early child marriages. The scholarship amount may be increased and tied to the completion of graduation, with yearly scholarships paid to students upon successful completion of each year of their undergraduate degree. State governments need to leverage existing schemes to design interventions to promote women in higher education. The recently modified viability gap funding scheme includes provisions for social infrastructure projects, including education. For greenfield projects in higher education, 60 per cent of the funding can be accessed as viability gap funding from the Central and State governments. The pandemic has brought unprecedented challenges for educators and students, especially for those on the margins, including girls. However, with recent experiments and learning experience, informed targeting of ample resources and an agile policy environment, this challenge could well prove to be an opportunity.

95. The passage can be best termed as:

- A. Prescriptive    B. Descriptive    C. Abstract    D. Narrative

96. The author's main purpose is to:

- A. Suggest that learning experience is more important.
- B. Highlight that the government has to make sure that the girls do not drop out of school.
- C. Propagate that economic support to girls and their families is required.
- D. Warn that without girl education, a healthy society cannot thrive.

97. The newly amended viability gap funding plan contains

- A. Facilities such as cultural participation as a part of social economic projects.
- B. Services such as providing midday meal to girl child and take care of all the nutrition in

their daily diet.

- C. PPP (Public Private Partnership) Arrangements for social infrastructure projects.
- D. None of the above.

98. 'As a society, women can be the pivot to bring about critical and lasting social transformation. As individuals, they deserve a shot at being the very best they can.' Which of the following assumption is behind the argument?

- A. Women, individually and socially can bring transformative changes.
- B. Women empower a nation.
- C. A women can help other women in bringing critical and lasting social transformation.
- D. A society cannot survive without women.

99. Being assertive, the author claims that the women have the potential to be the catalyst for

- A. removing the long-lasting stigma of non-education in the society.
- B. a drastic change in the level of incomes and employment generation.
- C. a lasting change in the performance of the assets and shares.
- D. a deep-rooted social change in the communities that we all live in.

#### Passage 4

**Passage A:** Interdependence between the Chinese and American economies would create conditions to prevent conflict and channel China to shoulder more of the burden in international affairs (lessening the burden on the United States), lift people out of poverty, and set conditions for gradual, evolutionary democratization that would cement better Sino-American relations and benefit the cause both of global order and of human rights. A trade war risks all of that by incentivizing conflict and removing the linkages which might cushion tensions, and, by negatively impacting the standard of living of both Chinese and Americans who depend on the trading relationship, can be seen as unethical in that regard.

**Passage B:** The trading relationship has allowed a Chinese regime that is antithetical to liberal values at home and to the existing international system to acquire more power and resources, which it has used to both pursue greater capabilities to act in the world (often at odds with U.S. preferences), but also to more effectively repress its citizens at home. Disconnecting the U.S. and Chinese economies, despite the short-term pain, is ethical in the long run for removing any tacit U.S. support for China's unliberal practices at home which are at odds with American values but also to lessen the economic and technological bases from which China is emerging as a near-peer competitor to the U.S.

100. The guiding principle of Passage A is that

- A. Avoiding cooperation with entities in conflict with one's value is ethical.
- B. Avoiding something that negatively impacts standard of living is unethical.
- C. Promoting free trade and economic interdependence to avoid conflict is ethical.
- D. Promoting cooperation with entities antithetical to liberal values is ethical.

101. The guiding principle of Passage B is that:

- A. Encouraging cooperation with those who are in conflict with one's value is ethical
- B. Avoiding something that negatively impacts standard of living is unethical
- C. Promoting free trade and economic interdependence to avoid conflict is ethical
- D. Avoiding cooperation with those that are antithetical to liberal values is ethical

102. Both the author of Passage A and the author of Passage B would agree with which one of the following?

- A. A trade war between US and China will benefit US in the long run.
- B. A trade war between US and China will create negative impact on the trades on both sides.

- C. A trade war between US and China will reduce the standard of living of US citizens.
- D. A trade war between US and China can be effectively addressed through discussions.

103. Which one of the following most accurately characterizes the author of passage B's response to the author of passage A?

- A. The author of passage B falsely accuses the author of passage A of contradicting their own views.
- B. The author of passage B unfairly directs his argument against the author of passage A personally.
- C. The author of passage B uncovers a hidden assumption underlying the author of passage A's position.
- D. The author of passage B contradicts the reasons the author of passage A cites in favor of her conclusion.

104. U.S. imposed six waves of tariffs on a number of imports of China. The US' losses mounted steadily over the year, as each wave of tariffs affected additional countries and products from washing machines to steel and aluminum. The US' losses hit the hardest after the sixth wave, when the U.S. levied \$200 billion in Chinese imports with a 10 percent tariff.

If the above statements are true, based on the reasoning of the author of Passage B:

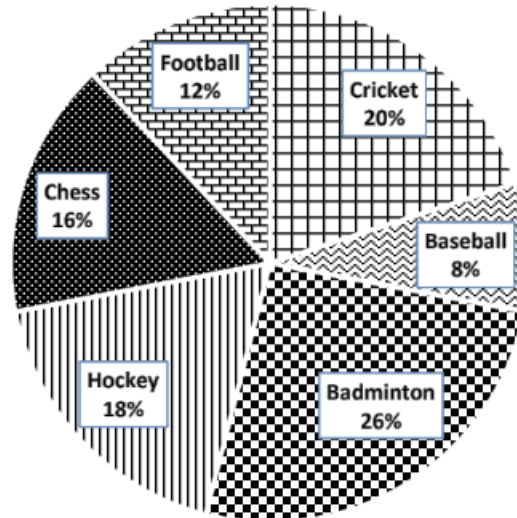
- A. The loss is justified as China suffered greater loss.
- B. The loss is not justified as it hurt American citizens.
- C. The loss is not justified as it is against liberal practices.
- D. The loss is justified for long-term consideration.



## SECTION V: DATA INTERPRETATION

**SET 1** Pie chart shows the percentage distribution of students playing six different games and table shows the ratio of boys and girls playing respective games. Read the data carefully and answer the following questions.

**Total no. of students in school – 1400**



Sports	Boys : Girls
Cricket	4 : 1
Baseball	11 : 5
Badminton	8 : 5
Hockey	5 : 4
Chess	1 : 1
Football	2 : 1

105. What is the ratio of total boys playing Cricket and Baseball together to the total girls playing Baseball and Badminton together?

- A. 41:27      B. 43:25      C. 39:25      D. 39:41

106. Find the difference between total boys playing (Baseball, Badminton and Hockey) and total girls playing (Cricket, Hockey and Chess).

- A. 150      B. 165      C. 155      D. 161

107. What is the average no. of boys playing Badminton, Hockey, Chess and Football?

- A. 156      B. 168      C. 147      D. 140

108. What is the total number of girls playing all games together?

- A. 511      B. 501      C. 500      D. 411

109. Boys playing Hockey and Badminton together are how many more/less than the girls playing Cricket, Hockey and Chess together?

- A. 80      B. 84      C. 75      D. 64

**SET 2** In an engineering college there are a total of 2450 students in five streams that are Mechanical, Electrical, Electronics, IT, Civil. Number of students in Mechanical, Electrical, Electronics are in the ratio of 12:16:5. Number of students in IT are 140 less  $66\frac{2}{3}\%$  than of total students in Mechanical. Number of students in Civil are 30 more than the sum of students in IT and Electronics. Number of boys in Mechanical is equal to  $77\frac{7}{9}\%$  of total students in Civil. Ratio of number of boys in Electrical to that of in Civil is 3:2. Number of boys in IT are  $37\frac{1}{2}\%$  of number of boys in Civil. Number of boys in Electronics is 210 less than the number of boys in Electrical. Total boys in all the departments together are 1260.

110. How many streams are there in which the number of girls are more than the number of boys?

- A. 3                      B. 4                      C. 1                      D. 5

111. What is the difference between total number of girls in mechanical and IT together and total number of boys in civil and electrical together?

- A. 350                      B. 200                      C. 150                      D. 250

112. What is the average of number of boys in mechanical, civil and electronics together?

- A. 260                      B. 270                      C. 280                      D. 290

113. If 20% of students from mechanical got shifted to IT and now the total number of girls in IT become 250, then find the number of boys left in Mechanical after shifting?

- A. 130                      B. 360                      C. 380                      D. 100

114. Number of students in electronics are approximately what percent of total number of girls from all streams together?

- A. 19                      B. 25                      C. 23                      D. 21

**SET 3** A certain number of people likes any of the three soft drinks i.e Pepsi, Limca and Fanta. 165 people likes only Pepsi. People who likes only Limca are  $166\frac{2}{3}\%$  more than the people who likes all three soft drinks. People who like only Pepsi and Limca together are 20 more than people who like only Limca and Fanta together. People who like only Fanta and Pepsi together are 30 less than the people who like only Pepsi and Limca together. Number of people who like Pepsi are 350. People who like all three soft drinks are  $\frac{1}{5}$  th of people who like only Pepsi. Ratio of Number of people who like Pepsi to that of Fanta is 7:5.

115. What is the number of people who like any one or more than one soft drinks?

- A. 600                      B. 598                      C. 604                      D. 594

116. What is the difference between number of people who like only Limca and number of people who like only Limca and Fanta together?

- A. 18                      B. 27                      C. 17                      D. 21

117. People who like only Fanta are what percent of total people who like Fanta?

- A. 34%                      B. 35%                      C. 30%                      D. 28%

118. People who like only two soft drinks are how many less/more than the people who like only one soft drink?

- A. 125                      B. 115                      C. 95                      D. 110

119. What is the number of people who like Limca?

- A. 287                      B. 275                      C. 283                      D. 285

120. The shopkeeper offers a discount of 20% on marked price of laptop and the ratio of the marked price of the laptop to mobile is 3:1. If the shopkeeper offers a discount of 10% on marked price of mobile while he gets the profit of 20% and the selling price of the laptop is Rs.14400, then find the cost price of the mobile.

- A. Rs.4000    B. Rs.4500    C. Rs.5000    D. Rs.6000

[

**SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK**

