



DAILY PRACTICE PROBLEMS (DPP) WITH VIDEO SOLUTIONS

ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LEGAL REASONING



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DAILY PRACTICE PROBLEMS #52

ENGLISH LANGUAGE / LEGAL REASONING

Number of Questions: 11

Duration: 8 Minutes

Passage (Q.1-Q.5): Complementarity between computers and humans isn't just a macro-scale fact. It's also the path to building a great business. I came to understand this from my experience at Pay Pal. In mid-2000, we had survived the dot-com crash and we were growing fast, but we faced a huge problem: we were losing upwards of \$10 million to credit card fraud every month. Since we were processing hundreds or even thousands of transactions per minute, we couldn't possibly review each one—no human quality control team could work that fast.

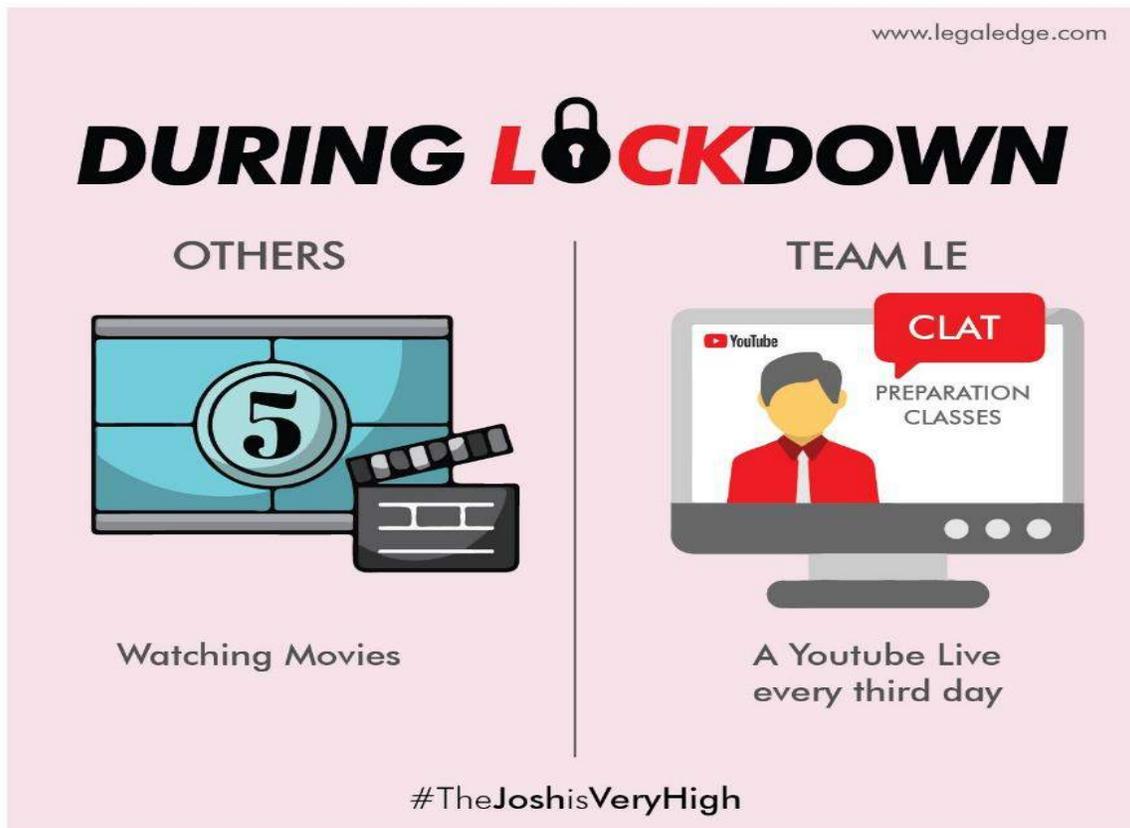
So we did what any group of engineers would do: we tried to automate a solution. First, Max Levchin assembled an elite team of mathematicians to study the fraudulent transfers in detail. Then we took what we learned and wrote software to automatically identify and cancel bogus transactions in real time. But it quickly became clear that this approach wouldn't work either: after an hour or two, the thieves would catch on and change their tactics. We were dealing with an adaptive enemy, and our software couldn't adapt in response.

The fraudsters' adaptive evasions fooled our automatic detection algorithms, but we found that they didn't fool our human analysts as easily. So Max and his engineers rewrote the software to take a hybrid approach: the computer would flag the most suspicious transactions on a well-designed user interface, and human operators would make the final judgment as to their legitimacy. Thanks to this hybrid system—We named it "Igor" after the Russian fraudster who bragged that we'd never be able to stop him—we turned our first quarterly profit in the first quarter of 2002 (as opposed to a quarterly loss of \$29.3 million one year before). The FBI asked us if we'd let them use Igor to help detect financial crime. And Max was able to boast, grandiosely but truthfully, that he was "the Sherlock Holmes of the Internet Underground."

This kind of man-machine symbiosis enabled PayPal to stay in business, which in turn enabled hundreds of thousands of small businesses to accept the payments they needed to thrive on the internet. None of it would have been possible without the man-machine solution—even though most people would never see it or even hear about it.

1. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
 - (a) Combination of humans and computers can lead to doomed business
 - (b) Combination of humans and computers can build great business
 - (c) Humans and computers are not compatible in business environment
 - (d) Humans and computers combinations are a must for any business in this century.
2. Which of the following cannot be inferred from the passage?
 - (a) Author's business got a huge blow in the dot-com crash.
 - (b) Author works at or for Pay-pal.
 - (c) Author along with other engineers was building an algorithm to identify fraudulent transactions.
 - (d) The FBI asked the author and his company to share their software to detect financial crimes .

3. How did they finally managed to defeat the fraudsters?
- (a) They used the mathematical algorithm to build a software which detected and declined to accept the bogus transactions.
 - (b) They hired a outsider firm to manage every single transaction humanly to eliminate the bogus transaction.
 - (c) They used to human and machine combination where computers flagged the suspicion and then humans made final call to permit or reject transaction.
 - (d) They used the hybrid where humans flagged the suspicious transactions and then the computers finally decided to accept or reject the transaction.
4. Which of the following is most opposite in meaning to the term 'Bogus'?
- (a) Real
 - (b) Illusion
 - (c) Simple
 - (d) Hard
5. The above passage has an underlined phrase, "the Sherlock Holmes of the Internet Underground". Which of the following figures of speech is used in the sentence?
- (a) Alliteration
 - (b) Anaphora
 - (c) Hyperbole
 - (d) Simile



Passage (Q.6-Q.11): Over the years, new consumer protection laws were needed owing to the drastic change in the manner market functions. The New Act has brought in some major changes and provides for more protection to the

consumers in parimateria to the earlier 1986 Act.

A consumer is defined as a person who "buys any goods" and hires or avails of any service" for consideration but does not include a person who obtains goods for resale or goods or service for commercial purpose. It shall now include both online and offline transactions through electronic means.

The New Act introduces, for the first time, a definition of misleading advertisement. Under the New Act "misleading advertisement " in relation to any product or service, means an advertisement, which— (i) falsely describes such product or service; or (ii) gives a false guarantee to, or is likely to mislead the consumers as to nature, substance, quantity or quality of such product or service; or (iii) conveys an express or implied representation which, if made by the manufacturer or seller or service provider thereof would constitute an unfair trade practice; or (iv) deliberately conceals important information".

Under the New Act, Consumers can challenge contracts that are unreasonable. "Unfair Contract" means a contract between the manufacturer/trader/service provider and the consumer and includes, (i) demand for huge payments to fulfil the contractual obligations; (ii) imposing penalty on consumer for breach of contract when the consumer has already suffered a greater loss due to the breach; (iii) unilateral termination of contracts without proper reasons; (iv) imposing inequitable conditions that affect consumers.

Under the new act, "product liability" means the responsibility of product manufacturer or product seller, of any product or service, related to the product or service to compensate for any the harm caused to a consumer by such defective product manufactured or sold or by deficiency in services relating to a product. No liability will be fastened on the product seller if at the time of harm, the product was misused, altered or modified.

6. The company, Motorola Pvt. Ltd. purchased a computer from Zenith Computers. The computer was merely used by the employees of Motorola Pvt Ltd. to deal with its customers and their issues with the products of Motorola Pvt. Ltd. The computer ran into constant trouble from the date of its first use and such was not attended by Zenith computers properly. Therefore Motorola Pvt. Ltd. filed a consumer complaint against Zenith computers. Zenith computer argued that Motorola Pvt. Ltd. is not a consumer under the definition of "consumer" under Consumer Protection Act because the computer was used for commercial purposes. Will Motorola Pvt. Ltd. succeed?
- (a) Yes, because the computer system was not directly used for commercial purposes but only to facilitate the work of the company.
 - (b) No, because the computer was being used by the employees of the company.
 - (c) Yes, because the computer was used for providing customer service which is not the actual business of Motorola Pvt. Ltd.
 - (d) No, because the computer system was a part of assets of the company which contributed to its business and was bought out of business income.
7. Nidea Cellular is a network service provider. While advertising the Nidea Internet Network (NIN), Nidea cellular came up with series of advertisements which showed several characters who use NIN services to achieve their dreams of learning engineering, algebra, cooking, foreign languages, etc. It had shown female characters from remote locations of Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh who could not step out of the house to gain higher education. These characters had been shown to use NIN services to fulfil their dreams of higher education. Some ads had also shown celebrities using NIN services to study while shooting their films at various locations. Several complaints were filed against Nidea Cellular to be misleading the public by showing NIN service as an alternative institution which teaches different things. Will such complaints succeed?
- (a) Yes, because such ads mislead public by giving false impression of the nature of the NIN service.
 - (b) No, because such ads describe internet services which can be used to learn different things as claimed by the ads.
 - (c) Yes, because such ads mislead public by falsely describing the NIN service.
 - (d) No, because such ads do not mislead the public as it does not falsely describe the service.

8. Totstar is a subscription based streaming service that allows its members to watch TV shows, documentaries and movies without commercials on an internet connected device. Totstar has a provision where if the customer opts for “automatic renewal”, then at the end of a member’s subscription, it is automatically renewed if the customer does not cancel it within the two days of the ending of subscription. One has to untick the option of “automatic renewal” and then click on “Agree” button to opt out of automatic renewal. Zoya had subscribed to Totstar for a month on 1st December 2019 for her vacation and in a hurry clicked on “Agree” button without removing the tick from automatic renewal option. She had given her account details to Totstar which they had saved for further subscriptions. Zoya went on a trip to Jammu and Kashmir on 30th December and had difficulty in accessing the internet throughout her trip. On 8th January 2020, after Zoya returned from her trip, she got the notification that her subscription to Totstar has been renewed and it had deducted the money for the same. Zoya did not intend to continue the subscription because her vacation had ended. Zoya sued Totstar for the terms of contract being unfair. Would Zoya succeed?
- (a) Yes, because the “automatic renewal” provision imposes an inequitable condition on the consumers by burdening them to cancel it within limited time of 2 days.
 - (b) No, because Zoya had agreed to the terms and failed to cancel the subscription in the required time due to her own negligence.
 - (c) Yes, because the “automatic renewal” option is already ticked and one has to actively remove it, thereby imposing inequitable condition affecting customers.
 - (d) No, because the contract provides the option to the consumer to opt out of the “automatic renewal” option by removing the tick and then agreeing to it.
9. Yuba Power Products Inc. manufactured a gadget called “Shopsmith” which was a combination power tool that could be used as a saw, drill and a wood lathe used to make wood rods into cylindrical rods. Greenman was passing the shop of mechanical tools and stopped to see the retailer demonstrating the Shopsmith gadget. He went on to read the brochure provided by the company and then left the shop. His wife later gifted him the Shopsmith gadget because she knew her husband was fascinated by it. He bought necessary attachments as prescribed in the brochure to use it as a drill. He followed every information provided in the brochure and used it to drill various object twice without any difficulty. He plugged it in the socket without switching the switch off before plugging in. and started drilling a small wooden piece. The gadget suddenly threw a piece of wood striking him in the head, inflicting serious injuries. Therefore, he sued Yuba Power Products Inc. for compensation for the injury inflicted due to some defect in the under “product liability” provision of the new Consumer Protection Act. Will Greenman succeed?
- (a) Yes, because he has read the brochure and acted as per the instructions.
 - (b) No, because he plugged in the gadget without switching off the switch first, implying the misuse on his part.
 - (c) Yes, because he was injured due to the manufacturing defect in the gadget Shopsmith.
 - (d) No, because the gadget worked properly in its first two uses, implying no defect in the gadget.
10. What does the term “parimateria” mean in the article?
- (a) The new act repeals the earlier 1986 Act.
 - (b) The new Act overrides the earlier 1986 Act in case of conflict between the provisions of two laws.
 - (c) The new act and the 1986 act have to be analysed in reference to each other as they deal with same subject matter.
 - (d) The new Act is an addition to the earlier 1986 act and the provisions of both laws do not conflict.

11. A man buys a jeep from the Jeep Company and uses it to run as a taxi. Within a month, the jeep faced several issues. One day, while he was driving, the brake of the jeep failed causing him leg injury. Therefore, the man sued the Jeep Company. Will the man succeed?
- (a) Yes, because he can claim compensation for harm caused to him due to defect in the goods under the provision of product liability.
 - (b) No, because he does not fall within the definition of consumer under the new Act.
 - (c) Yes, because he is a consumer under the new act as he has purchased the jeep in return of an adequate consideration.
 - (d) No, because the jeep was not meant to be used as a taxi.

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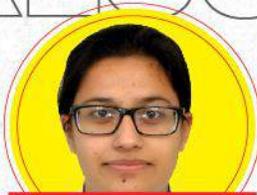


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DAILY PRACTICE PROBLEMS #55

ENGLISH LANGUAGE / LEGAL REASONING

Number of Questions: 11

Duration: 8 Minutes

Passage (Q.1-Q.5): Professors downplay the cutthroat culture of academia, but managers never tire of comparing business to war. MBA students carry around copies of Clausewitz and Sun Tzu. War metaphors invade our everyday business language: we use head-hunters to build up a sales force that will enable us to take a captive market and make a killing. But really it's competition, not business, that is like war: allegedly necessary, supposedly valiant, but ultimately destructive.

Why do people compete with each other? Marx and Shakespeare provide two models for understanding almost every kind of conflict.

According to Marx, people fight because they are different. The proletariat fights the bourgeoisie because they have completely different ideas and goals (generated, for Marx, by their very different material circumstances). The greater the differences, the greater the conflict.

To Shakespeare, by contrast, all combatants look more or less alike. It's not at all clear why they should be fighting, since they have nothing to fight about. Consider the opening line from *Romeo and Juliet*: "Two households, both alike in dignity." The two houses are alike, yet they hate each other. They grow even more similar as the feud escalates. Eventually, they lose sight of why they started fighting in the first place.

In the world of business, at least, Shakespeare proves the superior guide. Inside a firm, people become obsessed with their competitors for career advancement. Then the firm themselves become obsessed with their competitors in the marketplace. Amid all the human drama, people lose sight of what matters and focus on their rivals instead. Let's test the Shakespearean model in the real world. Imagine a production called *Gates and Schmidt*, based on *Romeo and Juliet*. Montague is Microsoft. Capulet is Google. Two great families, run by alpha nerds, sure to clash on account of their sameness. As with all good tragedy, the conflict seems inevitable only in retrospect. In fact was entirely avoidable. These families came from very different places. The House of Montague built operating systems and office applications. The House of Capulet wrote a search engine. What was there to fight about?

Lots, apparently. As a startup, each clan had been content to leave the other alone and prosper independently. But as they grew, they began to focus on each other. Montagues obsessed about Capulets obsessed about Montagues. The result? Windows vs. Chrome OS, Bing vs. Google Search, Explorer vs. Chrome, Office vs. Docs, and Surface vs. Nexus.

Just as war cost the Montagues and Capulets their children, it cost Microsoft and Google their dominance: Apple came along and overtook them all. In January 2013, Apple's market capitalization was \$500 billion, while Google and Microsoft combined were worth \$467 billion.

1. Why does the author think that Shakespeare is the superior guide?
 - (a) Because according to author in real life people do not focus on themselves but on their rivals.
 - (b) Because according to author in real life people focus on themselves and not on their rivals
 - (c) Because according to author people fight because they are different
 - (d) Because according to the author the actual fight is the fight of class struggle

2. Which of the following is the theory supported by Marx
 - (a) the actual fight is the fight of class struggle
 - (b) in real life people focus on themselves and not on their rivals
 - (c) in real life people do not focus on themselves but on their rivals.
 - (d) people fight because they are different
3. Which of the following words from the passage is similar in meaning to 'looking back'
 - (a) Valiant
 - (b) Retrospect
 - (c) Captive
 - (d) Inevitable
4. Which of the following cannot be inferred from the above passage?
 - (a) MBA students carry copies of war books
 - (b) Business is war
 - (c) Winner of feud between Microsoft and Google is Apple
 - (d) Shakespeare and Marx explain two theories of conflict
5. The word 'came' is used in bold in the above passage. Choose the correct part of speech.
 - (a) Adverb
 - (b) Adjective
 - (c) Verb
 - (d) Pronoun

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Passage (Q.6-Q.11): From its establishment as an amendment to the original Information Technology Act in 2008, Section 66A attracted controversy over its unconstitutional nature. It says that any person who sends by any means of a computer resource any information that is grossly offensive or has a menacing character; or any information which he knows to be false, but to cause annoyance, inconvenience, danger, obstruction, insult shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and with fine.

In December 2012, P Rajeev, a Rajya Sabha member from Kerala, tried to pass a resolution seeking to amend Section 66A. P Rajeev pointed out that cartoons and editorials allowed in traditional media were being censored in the new media. He also said that law was barely debated before being passed in December 2008.

In November 2012, IPS officer Amitabh Thakur and his wife social activist Nutan Thakur filed a petition in the Lucknow bench of the Allahabad High Court claiming that the Section 66A violated a fundamental right guaranteed in the Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution of India. They said that the section was vague and frequently misused. The petitioners have said that section 66A IT Act information encompasses any message or information that is offensive or that has a menacing character or causes annoyance, inconvenience, danger, obstruction, insult, hatred, injury, criminal intimidation, enmity or ill will. These words have not been defined in the IT Act and are vague, wide, all-pervasive, confusing, slack, and ambiguous which has a possibility of being misused and abused.

Also, in November 2012, a Delhi-based law student, Shreya Singhal, filed a Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in the Supreme Court of India. She argued that the Section 66A was vaguely phrased, as result, it violated Article 14, 19 (1)(a) and Article 21 of the Constitution.

On 24 March 2015, the Supreme Court of India gave the verdict that Section 66A is unconstitutional in entirety. The court said that Section 66A of IT Act 2000 is "arbitrarily, excessively and disproportionately invades the right of free speech". But the Court turned down a plea to strike down sections 69A and 79 of the Act, which deals with the procedure and safeguards for blocking certain websites.

6. Based on my permission provided in the passage, as per the ruling of the court of law, in which of the following cases original section 66A of the IT Act is not being misused?
 - (a) A woman was arrested for questioning why Mumbai was shut down on Facebook? Another woman was arrested for just liking this post.
 - (b) A businessman in Pondicherry who was arrested for commenting on a politician in a tweet.
 - (c) Arresting a cartoonist for publishing cartoons in a magazine, depicting widespread corruption in India.
 - (d) A chemistry teacher arrested for sharing a cartoon of a politician on Quora.

7. Raju is a right-wing columnist. He was arrested in 2009 for writing and publishing articles against the leftist government on his website - which was also blocked. However, a year later, when section 66A was amended, he was released from the captivation, but his website is blocked till date. Raju filed a petition in the court of law to lift restrictions from his website too, but it was turned down. Based on the information provided in the passage, why did the court not consider Raju's argument?
 - (a) Because the contents of the website were considered a threat to national integrity.
 - (b) Because even after the amendment, certain websites can still be blocked.
 - (c) Because the website had some obscene images on it.
 - (d) Because the website still had wrongful allegations against some important politicians.

8. According to the petition filed in the High Court, section 66A of the IT Act violated a fundamental right guaranteed in Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution of India. Based on the information provided in the passage, which fundamental right it did section 66A of the IT Act invade?
 - (a) Freedom of speech
 - (b) Freedom of worship
 - (c) Right to equality before the law
 - (d) Freedom to travel anywhere in the country

9. Munna shared a tweet accusing a politician and his son of corruption, religious bigotry, and being involved in frauds. On the complaint of the politician, Munna was arrested under section 66A of the original IT Act, and the charges were later expended to sedition under IPC. Later, the charges under section 66A were removed after the amendment of the Act, but Munna was not released from jail. Why did the law still hold Munna captive even after original charges no more existed?
- Because an amendment does not mean nullification of the arrests made earlier.
 - Because an amendment does not mean nullification of the other charges as well.
 - Because an amendment does not hinder the ongoing proceedings of a case.
 - All of the above.
10. Ramesh, an investigative journalist, somehow managed to break in his colleague Barkha's phone and found that large sums of money have been deposited into her bank account from some offshore accounts. Ramesh took it to Twitter and Facebook, and accused Barkha of corruption and being dishonest to her profession. In turn, Barkha had Ramesh booked under the IT Act. A couple of months later, section 66A was slashed down but Ramesh wasn't released. Ramesh filed a plea in the court to dismiss the case against him, but it got rejected. Why did the court uphold accusation against Ramesh?
- Because Ramesh was facing a defamation suit for falsely accusing Barkha.
 - Because breaking into someone's phone is still an offence.
 - Because an amendment does not mean nullification of the arrests made earlier.
 - Because an amendment does not hinder the ongoing proceedings of a case.
11. In his latest movie, Anurag Kashyap portrayed the atrocities committed by the upper caste leading to the victimization of a woman belonging to a lower caste and her pitiful living conditions. In the movie, the woman was forced to take up the route of crime to escape the clutches of poverty. This story enraged a lot of people, belonging to the upper castes, of course, including many social media trolls and right-wing bloggers, who began harassing, insulting, and intimidating Anurag to the extent where it started hurting his work and professional image. Anurag Kashyap believed it to be a conspiracy and called his lawyer intending to sue the initiators for orchestrating a social media war against him. According to the information provided in the passage, what all options do Anurag's has under the law to have the belligerents punished?
- Anurag can have the belligerents booked under section 66A of the IT act.
 - Anurag can sue the belligerents for thrashing his image in public.
 - Anurag can have the bloggers booked under section 69A.
 - Anurag cannot do anything.

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DAILY PRACTICE PROBLEMS #58

ENGLISH LANGUAGE / LEGAL REASONING

Number of Questions: 10

Duration: 8 Minutes

Passage (Q.1-Q.4): Recently I've begun to question the bond my mother and I share. We are poles apart, by personality and experience. She married at 20, and a year later, I "forced myself out" (her words, not mine.) My only focus at that age was to try everything – good or bad – that life could offer. By 25, she was saddled with two colicky children; the 25-year-old me was living alone, working as a bartender, getting sick on Patron shots, psychedelics, and backpacking across Europe. Despite these differences, we've always maintained a wholesome, jocular relationship.

A close member of the family physically assaulted me recently. When my mother found out, her first words were: sounds like someone finally gave it back to you. I stood in front of her with bruises across my body, and scratches on my neck, still gasping for air from my attacker's petrifying chokehold and my own rage at being physically attacked.

In that moment this woman – whom I'd shared countless jokes with and supported every day of my life without question – suddenly became a stranger. Her failure to stand by me will forever hurt harder than my assailant's punches. Yet, eventually, I will let her back in — she's my mother, after all.

Serendipitously, *What We Carry*, Maya Shahbag Lang's memoir about her relationship with her psychiatrist mother came to me at the same time.

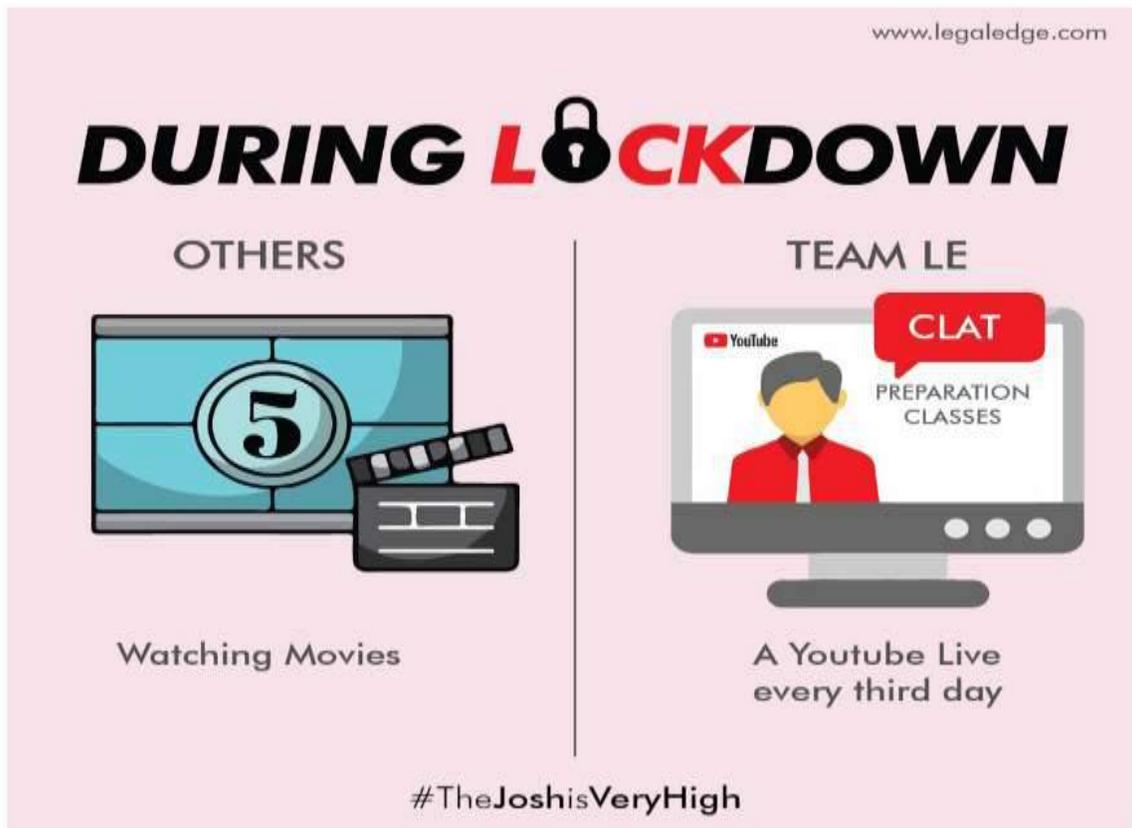
The book begins with a conversation between mother and daughter. "Mayudi, I want to tell you a story," says Lang's mother. She proceeds to tell her depressed daughter a story of a woman crossing a river with a toddler in tow – a son. This woman is holding the baby in her arms, desperate to keep her head above water. Eventually, the mother is faced with a choice any parent would consider a nightmare: either she can save her baby boy or her own life.

This is a parable for motherhood – a lifelong struggle between a woman's wellbeing and desires, and the safety and security of her child(ren). As a beginning, this is beautiful in its simplicity, and, for the same reason, immensely moving.

We live in a society where mothers are regularly shamed for not doing enough for their offspring. Mothers, not fathers, are expected to give up worldly pleasures for an unborn baby's health. Becoming pregnant is almost always the beginning of the end of a woman's career. Abortion is considered shameful – even in India, where it has been legal for decades. The game is rigged, and mothers cannot win. Too much care and they're spoiling the child; pursue careers, passions and desires with baby in tow, and people will brand you the "bad mom."

1. Which of the following does the word 'Serendipitously' mean?
 - (a) When someone intentionally discovers something.
 - (b) When someone accidentally finds something.
 - (c) When some accepts something unwillingly.
 - (d) When someone tries to resist the knowledge of something.
2. What does the author mean when she says that the game is rigged?
 - (a) That her mother was not happy with her and condemned her for her actions irrespective of consequences.
 - (b) That it is fixed that the women has to save the child at the cost of herself.
 - (c) That a woman has no choice and will be condemned for her action irrespective of consequences.
 - (d) All of the above are the examples of a rigged game.

3. "In that moment this woman – whom I'd shared countless jokes with and supported every day of my life without question – suddenly became a stranger." Read the sentence carefully and choose the correct tone of the author?
 (a) Condescending (b) Melancholic (c) Whimsical (d) Idyllic
4. What is the central theme of the passage?
 (a) The passage is a memoir of the author.
 (b) The passage revolves around the relation of mother-daughter.
 (c) The passage revolves around motherhood.
 (d) The passage is commentary on position of women.



Passage (Q.5-Q.10): Consideration is an essential element to make a contract. It must be provided for a contract to be legally binding. In contract law, it is said that "consideration must move from the promisee". Drawing out the subtlety of this statement, it seems that if there is "a promisee", there must already be a promisor; The promisor has already made a promise to the promisee, which is sufficient to form a contract (but it's not formed at this point); The promisee must give something back to the promisor - a promise; When the promisee promises to do something - gives consideration (and it doesn't have to be given to the promisor - a legally binding contract is formed, provided the other elements have been satisfied

The first element is (i) Consideration must move at the desire of the promisor: Consideration can be offered by the promisee or a third-party only at the request or desire of the promisor. It is important to note that there can be a stranger to consideration but not a stranger to the contract. Thus, consideration may move to a person who is not the other party to the contract.

When contracting parties are already contracted with one another, a promise to do something that they have already contracted to do can't be "fresh" consideration. It's consideration which has been provided

in the past, and not at the time of formation of the contract. It is important to note that past consideration is not considered for a new promise since it is not given in lieu of the promise. According to Indian law, 'past considerations' is 'good consideration' if it was given at the desire of the promisor. Consideration is able to be minimal.

Contracts supported by small consideration are enforceable, because Courts will look for consideration for a promise, rather than examine the commercial merits of the contract. Courts are reluctant to interfere with contracts which are freely made between contracting parties. If the promises to be performed at a later date or at the time the contract is made, it is sufficient. The law looks for some value in an economic sense - even minuscule.

Further, the same should be over and above the promisor's existing obligations. If the promisor is already obligated either by his promise or law to perform or abstain from a certain act, then it is not a good consideration for a promise. Finally, a consideration cannot be unlawful.

[Source: <https://hallelis.co.uk/contractual-consideration/>]

5. A, due to his admiration for the U.P. Chief Minister, builds a stage on a ground owned by him so that the CM can hold his rally. After the elections, the stage is used by a drama company for staging plays. They promise to pay him. Later, the drama company doesn't pay him.
 - (a) There is no contract between A and the drama company due to invalid consideration.
 - (b) There is no contract between A and the drama company.
 - (c) There is a contract between A and the drama company not for using the stage but for using the ground on which the stage exists.
 - (d) There is a contract between A and the drama company for using the stage.

6. Abhishek was chased by a group of thugs near the police station. The inspector, Mr. Navedia happened to be Abhishek's neighbour. went to Mr. Navedia's house later in the evening and narrated his misery. He requested Mr. Navedia to look into the matter and said he would help him in the investigation. Mr. Navedia promised to nab the culprits at the earliest and make the area more secure.
 - (a) The promise between Abhishek and Mr. Navedia is a promise with consideration
 - (b) The promise between Abhishek and Mr. Navedia is a promise without consideration
 - (c) The promise between Abhishek and Mr. Navedia is a contract
 - (d) It cannot be determined from the facts given

7. Pawan was asked by Rohan to buy her some goods as he returned from office. She persuaded him by saying she'd keep hot tea and halwa ready for him when he got home. Pawan, while buying the goods slapped the shopkeeper. The shopkeeper seeks to hold Rohan liable. Can he do so?
 - (a) No, since Pawan had not been authorised to slap the shopkeeper.
 - (b) No, since there is no contract of agency.
 - (c) Yes, since Pawan was authorised to buy the goods.
 - (d) No, since Pawan acted without authority.

8. Please refer to the facts above. What would the answer be if Rohan had asked Pawan that he would withhold Pawan's share of monthly profits if he did not oblige?
 - (a) Yes, since there is a valid contract of agency.
 - (b) No, since there is no contract of agency.
 - (c) Yes, since Pawan was authorised to buy the goods.
 - (d) No, since Pawan acted without authority.

9. Asur and Rohan are partners in a firm. Asur asked Rohan to enter into a contract of agency with him. Asur said that he would give his share of monthly profits in advance if he obliged.
 - (a) Yes, there is a valid contract of agency.
 - (b) No, there is no contract of agency.
 - (c) Yes, Rohan is authorised to buy goods.
 - (d) No, since Rohan is stupid.

10. A husband promises his wife a monthly maintenance if she agrees to live separately, since their marriage is on the rocks. He also signs a document to the affect. Is the contract valid?
- (a) Yes, since the agreement is a written one.
 - (b) No, since there is no natural love and affection.
 - (c) No, since there is no consideration.
 - (d) No, since any agreement in restraint of marriage is void ab initio.

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DAILY PRACTICE PROBLEMS #61

ENGLISH LANGUAGE / LEGAL REASONING

Number of Questions: 10

Duration: 8 Minutes

Passage (Q.1-Q.5): There are certain moments in history created by unique circumstances that have to be seized upfront. Such moments, if utilised properly, provide huge potential for progress, harmony and justice. But if such moments are lost, the unique opportunities they could have provided rarely return, leaving behind a trail of deep regret for missing out on the possibilities of great achievements for the betterment of humanity.

Such a moment in India's history came in when three of the country's bravest – Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev Thapar and Shivaram Rajguru – were sentenced to death by the highly arbitrary, contrived and manipulated justice system of the colonial regime. Violations of the principles of justice during the course of the trial were widely recognised, such that there was even a campaign in Britain to take back the death sentence. In India, people across the country were vociferous in their demand for the death sentence to be withdrawn.

This was just the right time for the Congress-led mainstream freedom movement to **launch** a huge national level campaign demanding the death sentence be taken back, perhaps going so far as to say that a prison sentence would be accepted.

In early 1931, the nation was ready for such a mass movement. It is well known that the Bhagat Singh Appeal Committees had been set up in all districts of Punjab and people, including students, had come out in huge numbers on the streets, braving police attacks, to demand the commutation of Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru's death sentences. What may not be known is that at the other end of the country, the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee had insisted that commuting this death sentence was an essential condition for peace.

While Sukhdev and Rajguru were extremely brave and capable persons, Bhagat Singh should be singled out as someone who in due course would have emerged as a stalwart of the global socialist movement, in addition to his significant national role. Even a cursory look at his achievements in his young life is enough to convince anyone of the man's potential.

The great sacrifices that Bhagat Singh and his close colleagues like Jatindra Nath Das made in jail, including fasting for over 60 days and enduring torture and beatings, inspired a great number of people to join and support the freedom movement. Several thousand people gathered at various places to pay homage to Das when he died after a 63-day fast. Given this nation-wide sentiment, it is safe to assume that had a national movement been launched seeking the withdrawal of the death sentences, many people would have been inspired to join the larger freedom movement.

1. In the context of the passage, which of the following is the lost opportunity which the author is talking about in the first paragraph?
 - (a) The greater role that Bhagat Singh and his Comrades could have played if they were the part of the Indian National Congress.
 - (b) The mass campaign which the Congress could have led to commute Bhagat Singh and his Comrades death sentence.
 - (c) The role which the leaders such as Subhash Chandra Bose and Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi could have played if the Congress had allowed them.
 - (d) The greater role which the Gandhi could played in getting us early freedom from the British.

2. Which of the following cannot be inferred from the passage?
 - (a) Jatindra Nath Das died following the harsh beating that he received in the British jail.
 - (b) Bhagat Singh Appeal Committees had been set up in all districts of Punjab.
 - (c) Tamil Nadu Congress Committee had insisted that commuting the death sentence of Bhagat Singh is only condition for peace.
 - (d) Such demand as envisaged by the author would have been within the principles of Gandhi's non-violence.

3. Which of the following reason is given by the author to convince that a movement should have been launched with immediate aim of saving their lives?
 - (a) That a large number of Children and Women felt emotionally attached to Bhagat Singh.
 - (b) That the Popularity of Bhagat Singh was far more than any other leader of the world as protest were happening for him even in Britain.
 - (c) That Bhagat Singh's achievement at such a young age was enough to convince that he was soon to be a global socialist leader.
 - (d) All of the above.

4. Which of the following terms from the passage means 'loud and vehement opinions'?
 - (a) Stalwart (b) Vociferous (c) Defiance (d) Contrived

5. The word 'launch' is used in bold in the above passage. Choose the correct part of the speech from the following.
 - (a) Adverb (b) Adjective (c) Verb (d) Pronoun

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Passage (Q.6-Q.10): Privacy includes at its core the preservation of personal intimacies, the sanctity of family life, marriage, procreation, the home and sexual orientation. Privacy also connotes a right to be left alone. Privacy safeguards individual autonomy and recognises the ability of the individual to control vital aspects of his or her life. Personal choices governing a way of life are intrinsic to privacy. Privacy protects heterogeneity and recognises the plurality and diversity of our culture. While the legitimate expectation of privacy may vary from the intimate zone to the private zone and from the private to the public arenas, it is important to underscore that privacy is not lost or surrendered merely because the individual is in a public place. Privacy attaches to the person since it is an essential facet of the dignity of the human being. -KS Puttaswamy v UoI

6. The government in the wake of the 2011 bomb plantings, issued a directive mandating the set-up of CC TV cameras inside the bathrooms of public malls. The cameras were to be installed outside the toilet stalls but within the bathroom compound to keep a check on who enters and monitor the activities of the janitors.
 - (a) This shall amount to an invasion of the right to privacy of the janitors.
 - (b) This is an invasion to the privacy of individuals who enter the restroom
 - (c) This is an accepted practice; as long as the cameras are installed outside the cubicles there is no privacy concern
 - (d) None of the above

7. The parliament proposed a Bill which sought to create a provision in the IPC that in cases of murder suspects the police will have unrestricted access to search a person's body, house, his personal belongings including his electronic equipment and any communication he has had with anyone without a warrant of any sort. Strictly based on the above passage, would such a bill be constitutional?
 - (a) The bill is unconstitutional
 - (b) The bill is constitutional as it is based on the reasonable classification of a 'murder suspect'
 - (c) The bill is unconstitutional inasmuch it talks about an 'unrestricted' access.
 - (d) None of the above.

8. The parliament proposed a new law which stated that when a person is sent to prison for the offence of being involved in terrorist activities or sedition then after the person has completed his prison sentence, once released, that person would have a GPS chip implanted near his ankle (permanently) which if tampered with would alert the authorities immediately. This process would take place under expert medical supervision and safety. Decide the constitutionality of the law.
 - (a) This law is constitutional
 - (b) This law is unconstitutional and likely to be struck down
 - (c) This law is constitutional inasmuch it makes a classification between ordinary convicts and those involved in terrorists' activities.
 - (d) None of the above.

9. Based on the understanding of the passage choose the best statement that follows:
 - (a) An individual's privacy is limited to the individual's private auspices. The moment the individual becomes a part of a public gathering, his privacy is naturally compromised.
 - (b) An individual's reproductive choices are covered under his right to privacy.
 - (c) Privacy pertains to the individual's choices that conform to the societal standards. As long as the conformity is maintained, the individual choices are protected under privacy.
 - (d) All of the above.

10. A new order proposed after an attack on the Delhi High Court by the members of Jaesh was to make it mandatory for any individual to reveal his name, nationality, age and gender before entering any Court in India. Decide the constitutionality of the law proposed: -
- (a) Constitutional
 - (b) Unconstitutional
 - (c) partially Constitutional
 - (d) none of the above

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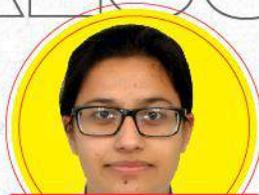


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