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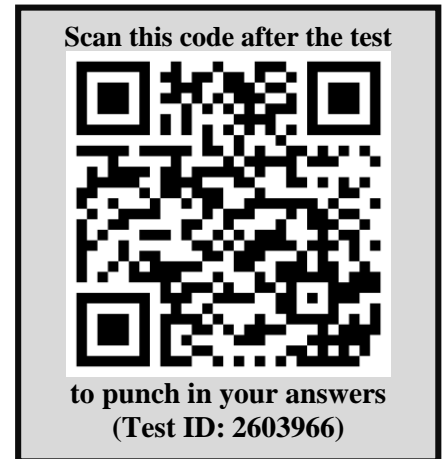
## MOCK COMMON LAW ADMISSION TEST 2024

### MOCK CLAT - 03

Duration : 120 Minutes	Candidate Name : _____
Max. Marks : 150	Batch : _____
Centre Name : _____	Contact No. : _____



#### INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES



1. No clarification on the question paper can be sought. Answer the questions as they are.
2. There are 150 multiple choice objective type questions.
3. There is negative marking of 0.25 for every incorrect answer. Each question carries **ONE** mark. **Total marks are 150**
4. You have to indicate the correct answer by darkening one of the four responses provided, with a **BALL PEN (BLUE OR BLACK)** in the **OMR** Answer Sheet.

**Example:** For the question, "Where is the Taj Mahal located?", the correct answer is (b).

The student has to darken the corresponding circle as indicated below:

(a) Kolkata                      (b) Agra                      (c) Bhopal                      (d) Delhi

**Right Method**

**Wrong Methods**



5. Answering the questions by any method other than the method indicated above shall be considered incorrect and no marks will be awarded for the same.
6. More than one response to a question shall be counted as wrong.
7. Do not write anything on the OMR Answer Sheet other than the details required and, in the spaces, provided for.
8. You are not required to submit the OMR Answer Sheet and Test Paper after the test.
9. The use of any unfair means by any candidate shall result in the cancellation of his/her candidature.
10. Impersonation is an offence and the student, apart from disqualification, may have to face criminal prosecution.
11. You have to scan the QR code only after completion of offline test.
12. You cannot leave the examination hall without punching your answers on the portal.

**SECTION-A: ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

**Directions (Q.1-Q.30):** Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

**Directions (Q.1-Q.7):** When you are feeling overwhelmed at work, it is important to find out why you feel that way. Do you have too many responsibilities? Is your boss piling on the pressure? Feeling overwhelmed is actually a stress response when we feel the demand on us outweighs our resources. Feeling out of control and under pressure is a form of emotional overloading and can trigger the release of stress hormones such as cortisol and adrenaline. Keeping a journal of thoughts, feelings and actions can help you identify what causes this reaction. Once we understand what triggers the stress, we can perhaps understand why that is and we can build strategies around those things.

If your workload is unmanageable, it's a good idea to speak to your boss. This can be a **daunting prospect** but formulating a plan before your discussion will help. Revisit your job description before the meeting. Explain to your boss the tasks you are involved in, how long they take, the resources they require, why you find them challenging, and practical suggestions for a solution. Try to control your emotions in the meeting, remain calm and professional. Focus on concerns about quality to demonstrate you are still committed to doing a good job. It is not a sign of weakness, asking for help, and your manager may not realise how much work you have on.

If your boss is professional, you should get a positive reaction when raising the issue. The situation may be because of a temporary factor you are unaware of, and they may be able to help in some way. This is an ideal scenario, but unfortunately not always the case. If a bad boss is putting extra work on you without caring, then that's a more difficult situation. In these circumstances, it is worth speaking to a trade union or employee representative and look into the company's grievance procedure.

The ability to say no is probably a top tip for life as well as work. Often people who say yes to everything have this instilled in them in childhood, because they think if they do not obey rules they will be rejected. In a working environment people might think they are lucky to have a job, so it is best to keep their head down and not fuss. Challenging this type of work programming can take some time, but it can be done. Saying no shows that you're busy already, which can be a good message to give out.

1. According to the passage, which of the following is/are **TRUE**?  
I. If your workload is unmanageable, it's a good idea to speak to your boss.  
II. Feeling out of control and under pressure can trigger the release of stress hormones such as cortisol and adrenaline.  
III. When you are feeling overwhelmed at work, it is important to disregard the feeling it and pay heed to it only after completing the work.  
(a) Only III                      (b) Only I & II                      (c) Only I & III                      (d) Only II
2. According to the passage, why do people, who often say yes to everything, do so?  
(a) Due to lack of self-confidence and abysmal boundary setting skills.  
(b) Because of a sense of adventure and spirit, openness to all life's opportunities.  
(c) They feel that if they do not play by the rules, they will be excluded.  
(d) When they say yes to one thing, they are often saying no to something else.
3. According to the passage, what does the author recommend when a bad boss is putting extra work on you without caring?  
I. Seek the help of a trade union or an employee representative.  
II. Looking out for a new company to work in.  
III. Looking into the company's grievance procedure.  
(a) Only I & III                      (b) Only II                      (c) Only II & III                      (d) Only I

4. According to the passage, which of the following describes the author's point of view regarding "asking for help"?
- (a) It can lead to dislike of co-workers towards you and may cause them to avoid you.
  - (b) It can make an impression that you are easily perturbed by challenges.
  - (c) It is not a sign of weakness as people may not realise how much you have on your plate currently.
  - (d) The boss may see it in a manner that your personality has a weakness and may avoid giving you any worthwhile task.
5. According to the passage, which of the following words would be synonymous with the word '**fuss**' as used in the passage?
- (a) dispose                      (b) assuage                      (c) sensitize                      (d) protest
6. According to the passage, which of the following words would be synonymous with the word '**demand**' as used in the passage?
- (a) market                      (b) appetite                      (c) consumers                      (d) requirement
7. According to the passage, which of the following phrases can replace the phrase "daunting prospect"?
- (a) unsure strategy                      (b) encouraging possibility
  - (c) supportive stance                      (d) scary idea

**Passage (Q.8-Q.13):** Egalitarianism is a contested concept in social and political thought. One might care about human equality in many ways, for many reasons. As currently used, the label “egalitarian” does not necessarily indicate that the doctrine so called holds that it is desirable that people's condition be made the same in any respect or that people ought to be treated the same in any respect. An egalitarian might rather be one who maintains that people ought to be treated as equals—as possessing equal fundamental worth and dignity and as equally morally considerable. In this sense, a sample non-egalitarian would be one who believes that people born into a higher social caste, or a favored race or ethnicity, or with an above-average stock of traits deemed desirable, ought somehow to count for more than others in calculations that determine what morally ought to be done. Further norms of equality of condition or treatment might be viewed as freestanding or derived from the claim of equality of status. Controversy also swirls around attempts to specify the class of beings to whom egalitarian norms apply. Some might count all and only human beings as entitled to equality of status. Some would hold that all and only persons have equal moral status, with the criteria of personhood excluding some humans from qualifying and including some nonhumans. Some would hold that sentient beings such as nonhuman primates that do not satisfy criteria of personhood are entitled to equal moral status along with persons. Some advance other views. Egalitarianism can be instrumental or non-instrumental. Given a specification of some aspect of people's condition or mode of treating them that should be equal, one might hold that the state of affairs in which the stated equality obtains is morally valuable either as an end or as a means. The instrumental egalitarian values equality as a means to some independently specifiable goal. The non-instrumental egalitarian values equality for its own sake—as an end, or as partly constitutive of some end. Equality of any sort might be valued conditionally or unconditionally. One values equality in the former way if equality is deemed valuable only if some further condition is in place. One might hold that equality in the distribution of resources among a group of persons is valuable, but only on the condition that the individuals are equally deserving. Equality might be deemed to be desirable or undesirable. A separate and distinct range of questions concern whether or not people ought to act to bring about equality or are obligated to bring about equality. The discussion to come often merges these questions, the assumption being that if equality is valuable, that is at least one good reason for thinking one should bring it about.

8. The passage is chiefly concerned with which of the following?
- (a) An exhortation that everyone at all times and places has equal natural moral rights that all of us ought always to respect.
  - (b) An introductory discussion on whether the concept of “egalitarian and egalitarianism” is a timeless unchanging or a variable doctrine.
  - (c) A preliminary discussion on the distinctions between the different views on the concept of “egalitarianism.”
  - (d) A statement of “egalitarianism” as the ultimate norm to which individual conduct and institutional arrangements ought to conform.
9. According to the passage, which of the following would qualify as an “instrumental egalitarian”?
- (a) Someone who believes that equality of a certain sort is a timeless unchanging moral requirement.
  - (b) Someone who advocates that equality brings about other good outcomes in a way which is not unique to egalitarian theory.
  - (c) Someone who believes that equality of some sort is a component of justice, and morally required as such.
  - (d) Someone who believes that a society is just if and only if its practices and institutions are in accord with equality without any conditions.
10. According to the passage, egalitarianism does not imply\_\_\_\_\_
- (a) it is desirable that people's condition be made the same in all respects.
  - (b) people ought to be treated as possessing equal fundamental worth and dignity and as morally considerable.
  - (c) people born into a higher social caste, race or with desirable traits ought not to count for more than others morally.
  - (d) All of the above.
11. Which of the following questions would be most apt about the “class of beings to whom egalitarian norms apply”?
- (a) Do egalitarian norms apply to human embryos?
  - (b) Do egalitarian norms apply to aliens with greater intelligence than man?
  - (c) Are egalitarian norms applicable to severely demented human adults?
  - (d) What does person or personhood mean?
12. According to the author, which of the following statements would not be true?
- (a) Inequality is non-instrumentally bad, provided it harms any one of the people involved.
  - (b) Welfare is instrumentally good provided that people are equally well-off.
  - (c) Egalitarian doctrines tend to rest on a background idea that all human persons are equal in fundamental worth or moral status.
  - (d) The question of among whom equality of condition should obtain is an open-ended one.
13. ‘A separate and distinct range of questions concern whether or not people ought to act to bring about equality or are obligated to bring about equality.’ Selection the option that reflects the error in the sentence. If there is no error, choose ‘no error’.
- (a) Replace ‘questions’ with ‘question’.
  - (b) Replace ‘concern’ with ‘concerns’.
  - (c) ‘About’ is incorrect.
  - (d) No error.

**Passage (Q.14-Q.18):** Of all the social media behemoths today, Twitter, Inc. is a curious creature. It has nearly 240 million “daily access” users, which includes political and corporate leaders besides personalities who command an immense following. Twitter’s unique selling point is its provision to not only put up 280-character messages but also be a platform featuring the dissemination of information, as breaking news, debates, discussion and even for the mobilisation of people. Yet, financially, Twitter has posted losses in eight out of the last 10 years, with its market value never managing to reach the heights of peers such as Meta’s Facebook and Instagram or even Tiktok. By selling the company to the world’s richest man, Elon Musk, for a whopping \$44 billion after a few shenanigans, Twitter’s shareholders finally made a killing even as Mr. Musk, in his first post-acquisition actions, fired some top executives. But the question on everyone’s minds is about what might happen to the platform as a free speech vehicle under a truly maverick owner. Mr. Musk, who has made most of his money as the owner of electric vehicle company Tesla and spacecraft and exploration venture SpaceX, could provide business ideas that could secure the firm’s finances. Yet, as a Twitter user with the third highest number of followers, he has been prone to erratic outbursts, silly posturing and crass remarks, and frowning upon regulation by the company of its content in the past, begging the question whether the ownership change will lead to a deterioration in content standards.

Twitter, like other social media giants, has faced difficulties in ridding its platform of disinformation, harassment through trolling, hate speech and calls for violence. Recently, it blocked former U.S. President Donald Trump, a popular yet incendiary user, and started flagging select posts for misleading content or propaganda. For Indian users, the aforementioned challenges have been **exacerbated** by the Government seeking ways to control content, a scarier proposition, through changes to Internet intermediary rules. While Mr. Musk has argued for a freer space with little regulation, he has, since his purchase, tempered those views in favour of better and cleaner moderation of content, ostensibly to not lose advertisers wary of lending their brand to problematic content. While it remains to be seen if this is merely yet another instance of Mr. Musk’s posturing, the larger question of whether Twitter will remain a relevant brand will be answered in the manner in which the world’s richest man will treat governments and establishments in keeping reasonable and free speech intact on the platform and not subsume it to his business interests.

Source: The Hindu Editorials

14. What can you infer from the passage out of the following?
- (a) Twitter has never faced any disparaging situation or backlash from its users and critics.
  - (b) The new owner Elon Musk might be more interested in making twitter a commercial platform than a platform of free speech and expression.
  - (c) Many regulations have been structured down for availing a place among the twitterati.
  - (d) Free speech would not be affected much, even if not given proper attention by Musk.
15. What does the word “Exacerbate” mean?
- (a) Aggravate.                      (b) Lessen.                      (c) Ease out.                      (d) Neutralize.
16. The primary purpose of this article is to?
- (a) Twitter under Elon Musk risks deterioration in content standards.
  - (b) Analyzed the inside story of a social media behemoth and its struggles to reach to great heights.
  - (c) Association of Elon Musk with Twitter is under scrutiny. This association is surrounded by various speculations
  - (d) Depict struggles of employees who were laid off.
17. What is the tone of the author?
- (a) Argumentative.                      (b) Demeaning.                      (c) Instigating.                      (d) Analytical.

18. Which of the following is a false statement based on the passage?
- (a) Twitter struggled with the losses for nearly a decade.
  - (b) Twitter is one of the social media behemoths.
  - (c) Twitter is a safe place, for its users are respectful since it has engaged politicians and big personalities.
  - (d) Both a and c.

**Passage (Q.19-Q.24):** The issue, of course, is not merely whether we are staking our future for the sake of sushi or hamburgers. It seems fair to ask whether animals, particularly those that have sentience (which Singer defines in terms of capacity to feel pleasure and pain) and have some notion of continuity (loosely, a sense of self-awareness over time) are worthy of moral consideration. One may think they don't, but at the very least, a case needs to be made out for this.

In an intellectual climate where prejudices on the basis of tribe, culture, nation, race, sex, and sexual preference have been rejected, Singer believes we are still struggling to overcome "speciesism", a bias in favour of one's own species over that of others. He argues, and disturbingly, that just like racists violate equality by **privileging** the interests of their own race and sexists violate equality by favouring their own sex, speciesists abuse the interests of members of other species. "The pattern," he says, "is identical in each case."

Such veganism is not founded on food puritanism(\_\_\_\_) Neither is it grounded in taboo or irrational revulsion. For instance, some vegans allow themselves to eat bivalves such as clams and mussels because they lack brains as well as a central nervous system. It is important to contrast the philosophical literature on veganism with the narrow and reproachful attitude of many vegan activists, who rely only on moral messaging, fail to recognise their own imperfections, and get the backs of others up through campaigns that seem hostile and denigrating.

19. Which of the following reflects the most appropriate title for the passage?
- (a) The imperfections of being a vegan.
  - (b) What constitutes veganism?
  - (c) What constitutes philosophical literature of veganism?
  - (d) Speciesism and its types.
20. Which of the following conveys the correct synonym for the word 'privileging'?
- (a) Favours (b) Disfavouring (c) Befitting (d) Prioritising
21. According to the passage, what is speciesism?
- (a) An unbiased toward one's own species over that of the others.
  - (b) A bias in favour of one's own species over that of the others.
  - (c) An antipathy toward one's own species over that of the others.
  - (d) An extreme empathy toward one's own species over that of the others.
22. 'Such veganism is not founded on food puritanism ( ) Neither is it grounded in taboo or irrational revulsion.' On combining the sentence, which of the following punctuation marks will make the sentence coherent?
- I. Such veganism is not founded on food puritanism: Neither is it grounded in taboo nor in irrational revulsion.
  - II. Such veganism is not founded on food puritanism; neither is it grounded in taboo nor in irrational revulsion.
  - III. Such veganism is not founded on food puritanism. Neither is it grounded in taboo nor in grounded in irrational revulsion.
- (a) II & III (b) Only II (c) Only III (d) I & II.



23. What purpose do the first two paragraphs do in context to the third paragraph?
- (a) The first two paragraphs explain how veganism is viewed.
  - (b) The first two paragraphs highlight the misperceived notion of a concept also percolating in other areas.
  - (c) The first two paragraphs are unrelated to the third paragraph.
  - (d) The first two paragraphs define speciesism, and how it favours one over the other.
24. ‘\_\_\_\_\_ fail to recognise their own imperfections, and get the backs of others up through campaigns that seem hostile and denigrating.’ According to the author, the attitude of the vegan activists is
- (a) Backstabbing      (b) Satirical      (c) Ironical      (d) Sympathetic

**Passage (Q.25-Q.30):** With the possible brief exception of the late-twentieth-century Republic of China (since 1949 moved to Taiwan), no Chinese government has accepted a true rule of law. While the People’s Republic of China has a written constitution, it is the Chinese Communist Party that is sovereign over the constitution. Similarly, even in dynastic China, no emperor ever acknowledged the primacy of any legal source of authority; law was only the positive law that he himself made. There were, in other words, no judicial checks on the power of the emperor, which allowed enormous scope for tyranny.

All of this raises at least four basic questions about the nature of the Chinese political system. The first concerns the implications of the lack of a rule of law for politics. There is a long tradition in the West of categorizing China as an “Oriental despotism.” Is this line of thinking a matter of ignorance, hubris, and Eurocentrism? Or did Chinese emperors exercise greater powers than their counterparts in Western Europe?

Second, what was the source of legitimacy in the Chinese system? The history of China was characterized by innumerable revolts, usurpations, civil wars, and attempts to establish new dynasties. And yet the Chinese always returned to an equilibrium wherein they delegated huge authority to their sovereign. On what grounds were they willing to do this?

The third question is why, despite the periodic despotism of Chinese emperors, did Chinese rulers often not use their theoretical power to its full extent? In the absence of law, there were practical checks on their authority, and long periods of Chinese history when emperors presided over a stable, rule bound polity without infringing terribly much on the everyday rights and interests of their subjects. Indeed, there were many times when emperors were weak and clearly failed to enforce rules on a recalcitrant society. What, then, furnished the real limits of state power in traditional China?

And finally, what broader lessons does Chinese history teach us about the nature of good governance? The Chinese invented the modern state, but they could not prevent that state from being re-patrimonialized. The subsequent centuries of imperial Chinese history constituted a continual struggle to maintain these institutions against decay, to prevent powerful individuals from patrimonialization of power by carving out privileges for themselves and their families.

25. According to the passage, which of the following can be said to be correct?
- i. The dynastic China ruled at a time prior to the People’s Republic of China.
  - ii. When the author refers to the ‘West’ here, he talks about Western Asia.
  - iii. Europe needs to come out of its notion that it is the centre of the world.
- (a) Only I      (b) Only ii      (c) Only i and ii      (d) Only i and iii
26. Which of the following is the author of the passage trying to convey in the passage?
- (a) Europe considers its problems as the world’s problems, but not vice-versa.
  - (b) China’s “Oriental Despotism” should have been long gone and is outdated.
  - (c) The Chinese never could return to an equilibrium after their last dynasty.
  - (d) Not all Chinese emperors have been strong and authoritative in their rule.

27. What is the above passage mainly about? Select the best option out of the following.
- (a) The author ponders over why the Parliament is supreme in China.
  - (b) The author brings up some questions related to the political situation in China.
  - (c) The author analyzes the various forms of government in China.
  - (d) The author highlights the best emperor to have ruled China among all the emperors.
28. Which of the following reflects the tone of the author in the passage?
- (a) Reflective and thought-provoking.
  - (b) Belligerent and acerbic.
  - (c) Commiserating and apologetic.
  - (d) Condescending and disparaging.
29. What purpose does the first paragraph serve in the passage?
- (a) It introduces the topic to the readers for the author to clear a misconception later in the paragraphs.
  - (b) It serves as a set of premises based on which the author's claims are made.
  - (c) It gives background information for the author's content in the subsequent paragraphs.
  - (d) The author makes a rhetorical statement while presenting support later.
30. 'The history of China was characterized by **innumerable** revolts, usurpations, civil wars, and attempts to establish new dynasties.' Which of the following will replace the highlighted word without changing the meaning of the sentence?
- (a) Estimable
  - (b) Infinite
  - (c) Countless
  - (d) Calculable



**SECTION-B : CURRENT AFFAIRS, INCLUDING GENERAL KNOWLEDGE**

**Directions (Q.31–Q.65):** Read the information given below and answer the questions based on it.

**Passage(Q.31-Q.35):** Global efforts in adaptation planning, financing and implementation are not enough to prepare vulnerable communities around the world to adapt to the rising risks from the impacts of climate change, according to United Nations Environment Programme's (UNEP) Adaptation Gap Report, 2022. The report was released November 3, 2022. It comes at a time when the entire world has experienced devastating climate change impacts, mainly in the form of extreme weather events, throughout the year. Many of these events have been partly attributed to global warming by climate scientists. The report found some progress on adaptation plans from national governments, but they are not backed by finance. A third of the 197 parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) have incorporated quantified and time-bound targets on adaptation. And 90 per cent of them have considered gender and disadvantaged groups, the report read.

On the other hand, international adaptation finance flows are [1] times lower than required and this gap continues to grow. Finance for adaptation increased to \$29 billion in 2020 — only four per cent increase over 2019. This is when developing countries' estimated annual adaptation needs are \$160-\$340 billion by 2030 and \$315-\$565 billion by 2050.

31. Which of the following has been redacted by [1]?  
(a) 2-5 (b) 4-7 (c) 5-10 (d) 7-12
32. How many members are there in the grouping of AOSIS?  
(a) 31 (b) 33 (c) 37 (d) 39
33. Which of the following statement is correct?  
The Race to Zero campaign -  
(a) was launched at the UNSG's Climate Action Summit 2019.  
(b) targets international governments to voluntarily achieve net zero emissions by 2050 at the latest.  
(c) Both of the above  
(d) None of the above
34. Which of the following statements is incorrect?  
(a) COP27 was earlier dubbed as the 'implementation COP'.  
(b) By the end of COP27, developed countries still had not delivered the US\$100bn a year they had promised in 2009.  
(c) The COP27 presidency launched the Food and Agriculture for Sustainable Transformation (FAST) initiative aiming to transform agriculture by 2050.  
(d) COP27 showed the growing influence of oil and gas interests at the climate talks.
35. India attempts to reach net-zero by the year -  
(a) 2040 (b) 2050 (c) 2060 (d) 2070

**Passage(Q.36-Q.45):** [1] will be the first 'The International Day for Biosphere Reserves', to be celebrated beginning in 2022. The World Network of Biosphere Reserves (WNBR) was formed in [2], as a backbone for biodiversity conservation, ecosystem restoration, and living in harmony with nature. There are now 738 properties in 134 countries, including [3] in India, four in Sri Lanka, and three in the Maldives. Bangladesh, Bhutan, and Nepal do not have biospheres as yet, but help is on its way: The 'South and Central Asia MAB Reserve' Networking Meeting (where MAB stands Man and the Biosphere) is planned for 2023, to advance biosphere reserve establishment, and management. UNESCO is ready to assist in carrying out a professional

potentiality analysis. In addition, an expert mission has been planned for spring 2023 — to Bhutan, India's north-east and the Sundarbans in Bangladesh.

36. Which of the following has been redacted by [1]?  
(a) November 3      (b) November 10      (c) November 30      (d) December 15
37. Which of the following is NOT a feature of Biosphere Reserves?  
(a) It is divided into core, buffer and manipulation zone.  
(b) It is a reserved area of land established by the government to protect the environment as a whole.  
(c) International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and its World Commission on Protected Areas, has defined it as a Category II type of protected areas  
(d) It focuses on bettering the relationship between man and the environment.
38. Which of the following has been redacted by [2]?  
(a) 1971      (b) 1975      (c) 1980      (d) 1983
39. What is the number of biosphere reserves in India?  
(a) 12      (b) 15      (c) 18      (d) 20
40. Which of the following statements is incorrect?  
(a) The first biosphere reserve in South Asia was the Hurulu Biosphere Reserve, in Sri Lanka.  
(b) In India, the first biosphere reserve was designated by UNESCO in 2000.  
(c) All biosphere reserves are internationally recognised sites on land, at the coast, or in the oceans.  
(d) A special team of UNESCO visits sites shortlisted by a country's government to decide on which areas to nominate for biosphere reserves under MAB.
41. As of till date how many Ramsar sites are there in India?  
(a) 64      (b) 68      (c) 75      (d) 81
42. Which of the following statements is correct?  
(a) The first biosphere reserve in India is situated in Tamil Nadu.  
(b) Dibru-Saikhowa is the largest biosphere reserve in India.  
(c) Gulf of Kachchh is the smallest biosphere reserve in India.  
(d) The highest number of reserves are in Europe and North America followed by Asia.
43. Wildlife Sanctuaries are -  
(a) Category I type of protected areas  
(b) Category II type of protected areas  
(c) Category III type of protected areas  
(d) Category IV type of protected areas
44. As per the 'India State of Forest Report 2021', what percent of the geographical area of the country forms the total forest and tree cover?  
(a) 22.97      (b) 23.45      (c) 24.62      (d) 25.38
45. The Haliday Island Wildlife Sanctuary has shrunk from 595 hectares to 4 hectares since 1976 and was largely talked about at the COP27. In which country is it situated?  
(a) Sri Lanka      (b) Maldives      (c) Australia      (d) India

**Passage (Q.46-Q.53):** Climate change impacts marine life through a bewildering web of complex pathways. Warming oceans and climate extremes are driving species into deeper, more northern and cooler locations, altering their behaviour and reconfiguring marine ecosystems in radical and unprecedented ways. While some impacts can be beneficial, many are harmful, making it difficult to understand the overall effects of climate on individual species and ecosystems. Despite these challenges, we urgently need to understand how changing climate conditions affect marine life to plan and develop adaptation approaches to steward it effectively under climate change. In our new study, my co-authors and I developed the Climate Risk Index for Biodiversity, which captures the climate risk for nearly 25,000 marine species and their ecosystems. This new index lays the groundwork for supporting climate-smart approaches to managing and conserving marine life. We used a data-driven statistical approach to create a “climate report card” for each species and ecosystem that tells us which ones will win or lose under climate change. This approach enabled us to study a broad spectrum of life forms, from microscopic plankton to large predators and whales, across all marine ecosystems from the tropics to the poles.

46. On how many specific climate risk factors was this report based?  
(a) 6 (b) 8 (c) 10 (d) 12
47. As per the report, in the high emissions scenario the global average ocean temperature will increase by -  
(a) 3-5 degrees Celsius by 2100 (b) 1-3 degrees Celsius by 2100  
(c) 3-5 degrees Celsius by 2050 (d) 1-3 degrees Celsius by 2050
48. According to the report the risk is highest in which of the following regions?  
(a) subtropical ecosystems (b) tropical ecosystems  
(c) Both of the above (d) None of the above
49. With Samudrayaan, India enters an elite club of nations to have niche technology and vehicles to carry out subsea activities. Which of the following is NOT belonging to this club?  
(a) Russia (b) Japan (c) France (d) Germany
50. India's Samudrayaan has an endurance of -  
(a) 10 hours of operational period and 90 hours in case of emergency.  
(b) 12 hours of operational period and 90 hours in case of emergency.  
(c) 10 hours of operational period and 96 hours in case of emergency.  
(d) 12 hours of operational period and 96 hours in case of emergency.
51. Which of the following statements is correct?  
(a) India has a 7517 km long coastline.  
(b) India has eight coastal states.  
(c) India has 1,382 islands.  
(d) All of the above
52. Which of the following statements is incorrect?  
(a) The 'Swachh Sagar, Surakshit Sagar' activity went on for 75 days.  
(b) 17th September is the 'International Coastal Clean Up'.  
(c) The 'Swachh Prithvi, Swachh Sagar' theme based activity has been started recently.  
(d) The Ministry of Earth Sciences is finalizing the National Policy on Blue Economy for the country.
53. The Blue economy is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ core dimensions of national growth.  
(a) eight (b) nine (c) ten (d) twelve

**Passage(Q.54-Q.60):** The 22nd Summit of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) took place in [1] on 15 September 2022. This was the first in-person event since the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic. The Summit took place against the backdrop of tumultuous geopolitical flux, including the war in Ukraine. The main focus of the Summit was on strengthening regional cooperation and trade connectivity in Eurasia. The SCO is the largest regional organisation in Eurasia. Its members encompass one-quarter of the Earth's surface and 40 per cent of the world's population. They also contribute one-third of the world's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Over the years, the organisation's role has evolved from resolving border disputes to addressing regional security and economic concerns. Recently, there have been debates on environmental issues as well. The Organisation seeks to promote 'Confidence Building, Good Neighbourliness and Friendship, Develop and Strengthen Political and Economic Cooperation, Maintain Peace and Security in the region, Combat Terrorism, Human Trafficking and Protect the Stability of Member States'.

54. Which of the following has been redacted by [1]?  
 (a) Bukhara (b) Samarkand (c) Beijing (d) Tashkent

55. Consider the following table –

Countries	Status in SCO
1. Tajikistan	i. Member
2. Turkmenistan	ii. Observer
3. Nepal	iii. Permanent Invitee

Choose the correct code that correctly matches the countries with their status in the grouping -

- (a) 1-i, 2-ii, 3-iii (b) 1-i, 2-i, 3-iii  
 (c) 2-i, 1-iii, 3-iii (d) 1-i, 2-iii
56. Which of the following statements regarding the 22nd Summit is incorrect?  
 (a) Varanasi has been nominated as the first SCO Tourism and Cultural Capital (2022–23).  
 (b) The organisation welcomed Maldives, Myanmar, United Arab Emirates, and Bahrain as dialogue partners.  
 (c) PM Modi held bilateral meetings with Xi Jinping and Vladimir Putin on the sidelines.  
 (d) India reiterated its stand for dialogue and diplomacy for a peaceful end to the Ukraine conflict.
57. Which of the following countries initiation as a permanent member took place at this summit?  
 (a) Serbia (b) Belarus (c) Moldova (d) Georgia
58. Which of the following statements is incorrect?  
 (a) SCO's first expansion took place in 2017, with the inclusion of India and then in 2018 with Pakistan as permanent members.  
 (b) The SCO's predecessor, the Shanghai Five Organisation, was established in 1995.  
 (c) Last year the Summit was held at Dushanbe.  
 (d) The 22nd Summit was a 2-day affair.
59. Which of the following countries will be inducted as a permanent member in 2023?  
 (a) Sri Lanka (b) Iran (c) Vietnam (d) Thailand
60. Which of the following is the outreach strategy that is employed by India at the SCO?  
 (a) RISE (b) SECURE (c) LiFE (d) STRENGTH

**Passage(Q.61-Q.65):** Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman on Wednesday approved the final sovereign green bonds framework to fund environmentally sustainable projects. Green bonds command a relatively lower cost of capital compared to regular bonds. Today's approval will strengthen India's commitment towards its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDCs) targets, adopted under the Paris Agreement, and help in attracting global and domestic investments in eligible green projects, the Ministry of Finance said. The proceeds generated from the issuance of such bonds will be deployed in public sector projects which help in reducing the carbon intensity of the economy. The framework comes close in the footsteps of India's commitments under [1] as elucidated by Prime Minister Narendra Modi at COP26 at Glasgow in November 2021.

61. Which of the following has been redacted by [1]?  
(a) LIFE (b) Panchamrit (c) Anchor (d) Swasthya
62. Which of the following statements is incorrect?  
(a) The 2015 NDC comprised eight goals.  
(b) India now stands committed to reduce Emissions Intensity of its GDP by 45 percent by 2030.  
(c) India wants to achieve about 50 percent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources by 2030.  
(d) The Net Zero target by 2050 by Indian Railways alone will lead to a reduction of emissions by 60 million tonnes annually.
63. What are the other measures on climate action announced in the budget? Choose the incorrect options from the following -  
I) Additional funding under the Performance-Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for the production of high-efficiency solar modules.  
II) Battery swapping policy.  
(a) Only I is correct (b) Only II is correct  
(c) None of the above (d) All of the above
64. Why Union Minister for Finance & Corporate Affairs has approved the final Sovereign Green Bonds Framework of India?  
(a) For mobilizing resources for green projects.  
(b) To validate key decisions on issuance of Sovereign Green Bonds.  
(c) For leading it to the creation of a vibrant ecosystem  
(d) All of the above
65. What amount does the green bond intend to raise in the second half of this financial year?  
(a) Rs. 10,000 crore (b) Rs. 12,000 crore  
(c) Rs. 16,000 crore (d) Rs. 20,000 crore

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**SECTION - C: LEGAL REASONING**

**Directions(Q.66-Q.105):** Read the comprehension and answer the questions:

**Passage (Q.66-Q.70):** Trademark is a mark that efficiently helps us to identify a product by distinguishing it from other goods and services belonging to the same class. It helps to identify the product when there is competition in the market. As per Section 2(zb) of the Trademark Act, 1999 a trademark means a mark capable of graphical representation and which is capable of distinguishing goods and services owned by one person from those of others in the market and includes the shape of goods, the combination of colours and their packaging. A trademark gives protection for a symbol, word, phrase, design, logo, or combination of all of them.

Trademark gives protection to the owner by assuring them with the exclusive rights to use a trademark, to identify the goods or services, or to permit others to use it in a result of the payment. It is a weapon for the registered proprietor to stop others from illegal use of the trademark. The Trademark Act, 1999 gives the right to the police to arrest in cases of infringement of the trademark. Trademarks are similar if one mark is deceptively similar to another. They should not be placed side by side to find out if there are any differences in the design and if they are of such a character to prevent one design from being mistaken for the other. It would be enough if the disputed mark has such an overall similarity to the registered mark as it is likely to deceive a person usually dealing with one to accept the other if offered to him.

66. Very known Indian dairy brand Jamul uses a girl as its mascot which usually appears in their advertisements, often commemorating or celebrating many achievements in India. The mascot is very easily associated with the brand. A problem arose when Jamul's sales dropped because another company dealing only in butter commenced using a similar mascot. Jamul seeks legal opinion on the same. Decide:
- (a) Jamul should file a case as the other company has violated its trademark.
  - (b) Jamul should not file a case as a mascot would not qualify as a trademark for the purpose of the present case.
  - (c) Jamul should not file a case as their sales have gone down which means that people are mistaking other brands for their own.
  - (d) Jamul should not file a case as it deals in all dairy products whereas the other company only deals in butter, which is a narrower market.
67. MDH a spice manufacturer filed an application for registration of the term 'chat masala' and filed a suit against another company Everest which uses the term for one of its Masalas. Everest contends that the term is associated with the brand Everest from time inception. Which of the following is the best possible counter-argument for MDH to make?
- (a) MDH is a new brand and thus could not have used the term as early as Everest did, but it does not mean that the term chat masala is associated with Everest only.
  - (b) Chat Masala is a general term that is used by almost every player in the market and does not distinguish Everest's product for consumers.
  - (c) Chat Masala is a general term used in every household of India and thus does not represent any particular brand or product.
  - (d) Everest has first started using the name chat masala and thus owns the trademark for the same.



68. Facebook co. is a technology company that has developed the world's most popular social media platforms. Foodgram, a food supplement company has filed a case against Facebook for launching its new social media platform "Instagram" for being similar to the name of the plaintiff only. Decide if Foodgram will succeed in its claim if Facebook denies violating its trademark.
- (a) Foodgram will not succeed in its claim because Facebook has not violated its trademark as both are not in a similar market.
  - (b) Foodgram will succeed in its claim because its products are distinguished because of the trademark of the brand.
  - (c) Foodgram will not succeed in its claim as both the names are not deceptively similar which means there is no trademark violation.
  - (d) Both A and C
69. Fastcure is a massage oil manufactured and sold by a local brand in and around Bhopal. Manufacturers of Fastcure filed a case against Emami for selling 'fast relief' a pain relief ointment and spray. Emami has been in the business of selling this product for decades now and sells the product both nationwide and internationally. The plaintiff claims that the name of the product violates their trademark which has been contested by the defendant. Decide:
- (a) Emami has not violated the trademark of the plaintiff as they have been selling this product using the disputed term way before the plaintiff entered the business.
  - (b) Emami has violated the trademark of the plaintiff as both the terms are deceptively similar and likely to deceive a person usually dealing with one to accept the other if offered to him.
  - (c) Emami has not violated the trademark of the plaintiff as they are a well-known brand dealing in the product globally, and thus distinguished by the name of the product.
  - (d) Emami has violated the trademark of the plaintiff as being a global brand it is its responsibility to ensure that its products do not violate trademarks of other companies or products.
70. Which of the following is/ are correct in light of the passage?
- I. Trademark is violated when one person uses a trademark of another person or a deceptively similar trademark as compared to the other.
  - II. To constitute a violation of a trademark it is enough to establish that trademark can deceive consumers usually dealing in one to accept the other.
  - III. The one claiming trademark violation has the burden to prove the same.
  - IV. Unless a company's mark does not distinguish its products from other products in a market it cannot claim trademark violation.
- Choose the correct answer:
- (a) I, II, and IV
  - (b) II, III, and IV
  - (c) I and II
  - (d) II and IV

**Passage (Q.71-Q.76):** The right to property is a constitutional right and a human right. It includes any proprietary/ hereditary interest in the right of management of a religious endowment, as well as anything acquired by inheritance. Further, in the absence of any proceedings for acquisition or for purchase, no land belonging to the Trust could be vested in the State. In this regard, the SC in *VimlabenAjitbhai Patel v. VatslabenAshokbhai Patel*, referring to Article 300A of the Constitution, has said that the right to property may not be a fundamental right any longer, but it is still a constitutional right under Article 300A and a human right.

In view of the mandate of Article 300A of the Constitution of India, no person is to be deprived of his property save by the authority of law. The court further observed that Article 300A embodies the doctrine of eminent domain which comprises two parts, (i) possession of the property by the state in the public interest; and (ii) payment of reasonable compensation. Moreover, the State possesses the power to take or control the property of the owner for the benefit of the public.

When, however, a State so acts it is obliged to compensate the injury by making just compensation. The executive cannot deprive a person of his property without specific legal authority, which can be established in a court of law. Furthermore, the right to claim compensation or the obligation of the State to pay compensation to a person who is deprived of his property is not expressly provided in Article 300A of the Constitution, it is inbuilt into the Article. It is said, the State seeking to acquire private property for a public purpose cannot say that no compensation shall be paid. A person can petition the Supreme Court under Article 32 for violation of Fundamental Rights. The Regional and Town Planning Act also does not contemplate the deprivation of a landholder of his land, without compensation. Statutory authorities are bound to pay adequate compensation.

71. Vipin was a poor beggar who once had the idea of making easy money. He put a stone under the tree and started worshipping it. He observed that a lot of people started coming to worship the stone and donate a lot of money. Soon, it became a popular deity and Vipin made enough money to build a huge temple. He made a trust to buy the land and then established a temple on it. The temple became famous nationwide and witnessed a lot of crowds daily. One day some government officials came to the temple and informed him that the land is now government property and ordered Vipin to remove the temple or else it would be forcefully destroyed. Vipin, troubled by the situation, made a petition in the high court against the order making the contention that neither acquisition proceedings have been initiated nor any compensation has been discussed by the State authorities. Choose the correct option.
- (a) The state has acted legally, as it has not acquired the property owned by Vipin but has asked to vacate its own property and therefore there is no need to initiate acquisition proceedings or payment of compensation.
  - (b) The state has acted illegally as the temple now is a site for religious and cultural expansion and religious institutions have the right to manage their own affairs, which cannot be interfered with by the state.
  - (c) The state has acted illegally, as it has neither initiated acquisition proceedings nor discussed any compensation and thus has failed to meet the prerequisite of acquiring a land belonging to the Trust.
  - (d) The state has acted legally, as the State possesses the power to take or control the property of the owner for the benefit of the public and mere procedural irregularities don't render the entire process futile.
72. The State authorities in Badshahpur requested people in a specific area to vacate their lands for making a hospital. The intention of the State was to save people from the trouble of going to the nearby city which is 48 km away for any treatment. Many people voluntarily gave up their lands for the cause and asked no compensation for it. However, Preeta, a poor labourer, refused to surrender her land. Her land was forcefully taken by the State authorities and was also not given any compensation. They said that they are short on funds for the construction and therefore are unable to provide any compensation and further requested Preeta to cooperate. Is Preeta entitled to any compensation? Decide.
- (a) No, Preeta is not entitled to any compensation as the land has been acquired by the State in the public interest and not for any private interest, thus it does not need to pay compensation or seek consent from the owner of the land.
  - (b) Yes, Preeta is entitled to the compensation as she has been deprived of her land forcefully and without her consent when she did not voluntarily surrender her land to the authorities as others did.
  - (c) No, Preeta is not entitled to any compensation as the construction of the hospital saves all the villagers from the trouble of going to the city for even minimal treatments and thus they should step up and contribute.
  - (d) Yes, Preeta is entitled to the compensation as the State is obligated to pay compensation to a person who is deprived of his property and even if the land is acquired for a public cause, compensation should be provided.

73. Ketan was a salesperson who used to work hard to put food on the table for his family. He saved for years to make his own house. As a first step, he bought land for the house in a very less populated locality of the city. The district collector passed the order for the acquisition of the land. Bound by the Collector's order, Ketan surrendered his land and received adequate compensation for it. After a year he found that a private school has been constructed on his land and the land has not been brought to any use by the State itself. He found out that the school was owned and run by one of the Collector's relatives. Infuriated by this he filed a petition in the high court against the acquisition of his land. What should the high court decide?
- (a) The acquisition is illegal, as Ketan should have been intimated prior to the acquisition of the land about the purpose of it so that he could have made a choice of surrendering it or not.
  - (b) The acquisition is illegal, as the land was not acquired for a purpose of public interest and has been used privately by one of the relatives of the district Collector.
  - (c) The acquisition is legal, as Ketan was not forced to give up his land and he voluntarily surrendered the land to the State upon just an order made by the Collector.
  - (d) The acquisition is legal, as both the prerequisites of the acquisition have been fulfilled; imparting education is an act in the public interest, and compensation has already been paid to Ketan.
74. Jagtaap was a farmer who used to make his ends meet with the little land he had. The land was owned by his family for generations and he had a great attachment to it. The government passed an order for the acquisition of all the lands in the area which will be used for the purpose of establishing a public sector industry. Though Jagtaap was paid compensation but due to the sentimental value attached to the land he was not happy with the acquisition. He filed a writ petition for the infringement of his fundamental right under Article 32 against the State. Should the Supreme Court allow the petition under Article 32? Decide.
- (a) Yes, the Supreme Court should allow the petition as infringement of Jagtaap's right to property demands proper action to be taken against the State, for the acquisition of land against nominal compensation.
  - (b) No, the Supreme Court should not allow the petition as both the criteria required for the acquisition i.e. public interest and payment of compensation have been fulfilled by the State and no action can be taken against them now.
  - (c) Yes, the Supreme Court should allow the petition as adequate compensation shall be paid by the government keeping in mind both the commercial value as well as the sentimental value of the land acquired.
  - (d) No, the Supreme Court should not allow the petition as the right to property is not a fundamental right and therefore writ petition cannot be filed under Article 32 for its violation by the State.
75. The Government of Indiana announced a new hydropower project in the Shiripuri district of Nyay Pradesh. The plant is planned to be producing 60 MWs of electricity which will be distributed to the remotest areas of Jihar State. The government required the locals to vacate their lands and was also willing to pay hefty compensation in return. The locals were unwilling to cooperate as they believed that the entire electricity was being used for people in Jihar State and no share of the electricity was provided to the locals, and thus the acquisition was not in the public interest. They demanded that they should be given twenty-four hours of electricity in exchange for their lands along with the compensation. Which of the following is true? Decide.
- (a) The acquisition is not in the public interest as the entire electricity produced in the power plant is diverted to be used in Jihar State and then to be used for the benefit of the locals.
  - (b) The acquisition is not in the public interest as constructing dams submerges biodiversity and causes harm to the environment, thus is harmful to the locals.
  - (c) The acquisition is in the public interest as the same is done in order to establish a power plant to meet the necessary demands of the citizens.
  - (d) The acquisition is in the public interest as the same would not really harm anyone even if the land is used for private purposes because substantial compensation has been paid by the government to the locals who would vacate the land.

76. Decide which of the following is correct.

- A. The right to property is a fundamental right and a human right and includes any proprietary/ hereditary interest in the right of management of a religious endowment, as well as anything acquired by inheritance.
- B. Article 300A of the Indian Constitution says that the doctrine of eminent domain comprises of two parts, i.e., possession of the property by the state in the public interest; and payment of reasonable compensation.
- C. The state is obliged to compensate the injury by making just and reasonable compensation to the person whose property it acquires.
- D. The executive can deprive a person of his property without specific legal authority, which can be established in a court of law.

Choose the correct option:

- (a) B & C are correct.
- (b) All are correct.
- (c) None of the above is correct.
- (d) Only B is correct.

**Passage (Q.77-Q.81):** While granting bail to a man arrested on June 1 for possessing 29 kg of bhang and 400 g of ganja, the Karnataka High Court observed that the Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act does not mention bhang as a prohibited drug. Bhang is the edible preparation made from the leaves of the cannabis plant, often incorporated into drinks such as thandai and lassi, along with various foods. Enacted in 1985, the NDPS Act is the main legislation that deals with the drugs and their trafficking. The NDPS Act defines cannabis (hemp) as a narcotic drug. This classification is based on the parts of the plant that come under its purview. Consequently, charas, ganja (a form of cannabis), and any mixture with or without any neutral material, of any of the above two forms of cannabis or any drink prepared therefrom qualifies as a narcotic drug, and its use is prohibited. The NDPS Act excludes from its ambit seeds and leaves when not accompanied by the fruiting tops. Bhang, made with the leaves of the plant, is not mentioned in the NDPS.

As a special provision, the Act states that the government “may allow cultivation of any cannabis plant for industrial purposes only for obtaining fibre or seed or for horticultural purposes”. Section 20 of the NDPS Act lays out the punishment for the production, manufacture, sale, purchase, import, and inter-state export of cannabis, as defined in the Act. The prescribed punishment is based on the amount of drugs seized. Contravention that involves a small quantity (100 g of charas/hashish or 1 kg of ganja) will result in rigorous imprisonment for a term that may extend to one year and/or a fine that may extend to Rs. 10,000. For a commercial quantity (1 kg charas/hashish or 20kg ganja), rigorous imprisonment of not less than 10 years, which may extend to 20 including a fine that is not less than 1 lakh and can be extended to 2 lakhs. When the contravention involves less than commercial quantity but greater than small quantity, rigorous imprisonment of up to 10 years is prescribed, along with a fine which may extend to Rs 1 lakh.

77. Rohan, was a resident of the state of Indonesia where cultivation of cannabis was permitted. His friend Shyam visited him in the summers. Shyam was to travel back to India post the vacation. Rohan on his farm used to cultivate cannabis. Shyam was fascinated by it and enjoyed having charas and ganja with Rohan while he stayed with Rohan in Indonesia. When Shyam was returning, he wanted to take some cannabis with him and as a result, kept 50 grams seeds of the same in his bag. The NDPS authorities stopped him at customs and he was arrested as soon as the authorities found the seeds of cannabis in his bag. Shyam was presented before the court the next day, and he pleaded that the NDPS act does not prohibit keeping the substance he was carrying. Decide, the liability of Shyam based on the information given above:

- (a) He will be held liable as he was carrying a form of carrying cannabis with him and the same is prohibited under the NDPS Act.
- (b) He will be held liable for carrying a small quantity of the prohibited substance as per the NDPS Act and hence can be given rigorous punishment for 1 year or less.
- (c) He will not be held liable since carrying of seeds is not prohibited under the Act.
- (d) He will not be held liable since the amount involved is less than the minimum amount required to be carried for the levy of punishment under the Act.

78. Ben hosted a party because he led his school team to a victory in the district-level inter-college competition in Delhi. He had invited his friends telling them that since Holi is near around they will have multiple bhang drinks at the party. The party was hosted in HKV and had multiple bhang drinks on the menu. In a couple of bhang drinks, charas was being mixed with the consent of the person consuming. Police authorities being tipped of some suspicious activities taking in the party raided the place and arrested Ben and others for involvement in the usage of prohibited drugs. Decide their liability.
- (a) They will not be held liable since only the production, manufacture, sale, purchase, import, and inter-state export of cannabis is prohibited, nothing else.
  - (b) They will not be held liable since the charas was mixed in a bhang drink and hence the drink formed should be deemed as a neutral material and therefore not punishable under the Act.
  - (c) They will be held liable since the usage of charas in any form is prohibited.
  - (d) They will be held liable since the usage of bhang in a drink is punishable.
79. Rahul was tired of his corporate job in a law firm. He missed his small village and the big farms located on the outskirts of Lucknow. Due to the mundane and anxiety-driven life in the law firm he had got addicted to alcoholism and smoking. One day his friend in the firm told him that farming of cannabis has a lot of scope as these can be sold to the industrial sector. And in addition to that, not many know that cultivation and production of the same is not altogether banned. Listening to this Rahul decided to quit his job and left to settle in Lucknow where he started cultivating cannabis for industrial purposes. Chulbul Pandey, an inspector of the nearby station got to know about the same and soon arrested Rahul. Decide Rahul's liability.
- (a) He will not be held liable since cultivation for industrial purposes is permitted in the country.
  - (b) He will be held liable since the cultivation of cannabis for specific purposes is permitted only with the approval of the government.
  - (c) He will be held liable since he was a chain smoker and hence his real intent cannot be deduced and may end up using some cannabis for personal use.
  - (d) He will not be held liable since even if the government has not explicitly allowed cultivation for industrial purposes yet the cultivation for such purpose cannot be accounted as a violation of the act. As act lays down a provision in favour of such cultivation.
80. Rahul was tired of his corporate job in a law firm. He missed his small village and the big farms located on the outskirts of Lucknow. Due to the mundane and anxiety-driven life in the law firm he had got addicted to alcoholism and smoking. One day his friend in the firm told him that farming of cannabis has a lot of scope as these can be sold to the industrial sector. And in addition to that, not many know that cultivation and production of the same is not altogether banned. Listening to this Rahul googled whether his friend was correct while mentioning the law or not. In his research, he found that the government recently had come out with a notification permitting the cultivation of cannabis for obtaining the leaves and seeds of the plant. He there and then decided to quit his job and left to settle in Lucknow where he started cultivating cannabis for in general industrial purposes which involved using the tops of the plant as well. Chulbul Pandey, an inspector of the nearby station got to know about the same and soon arrested Rahul. Decide Rahul's liability.
- (a) He will not be held liable since cultivation for industrial purposes is permitted in the country.
  - (b) He will be held liable since the cultivation of cannabis for specific purposes is permitted only with the approval of the government.
  - (c) He will be held liable since he was a chain smoker and hence his real intent cannot be deduced and may end up using some cannabis for personal use.
  - (d) He will not be held liable since even if the government has not explicitly allowed cultivation for industrial purposes yet the cultivation for such purpose cannot be accounted as a violation of the act. As act lays down a provision in favour of such cultivation.



81. Dhamodar is the son of the most powerful politician in the country. His father Mohan is often referred to as the king of politics in the country. On the occasion of the new year, Dhamodar decided to party with his friends and for that purpose, he decided to board a cruise departing for Goa from Mumbai. Dhamodar and his friends decided to get high and for that purpose kept 200 gms of hashish and 20 kg of bhang with them. Dhamodar had decided that he will use some and give the rest to his friends staying in Goa. While he was about to board the cruise with his friends Dhamodar was stopped by NCB and was taken into custody for acting in violation of the provisions of the NDPS act and the provisions contained therein. Decide the liability if any of Dhamodar.
- (a) Yes, he will be held liable and can be levied a punishment of rigorous imprisonment of not less than 10 years, which may extend to 20 including a fine that is not less than 1 lakh and can be extended to 2 lakhs.
  - (b) No, he will not be held liable because he was only carrying a commercial quantity of bhang and no other prohibited substance and hence he has not violated the provisions of the Act.
  - (c) No, he will not be held liable since mere usage of the substance of such a small quantity is not prohibited.
  - (d) Yes, he will be held liable and can be levied a punishment of rigorous imprisonment up to 10 years, along with a fine which may extend to Rs 1 lakh.

**Passage (Q.82-Q.86):** The U.S. recently witnessed two episodes of mass shootings in a span of 11 days that killed more than 30 people including elementary school children. In 2020, it had witnessed 24,576 homicides, of which approximately 79%, or 19,384 incidents, involved the use of a firearm. The Second Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, which states that “the right of the people to keep and bear Arms shall not be infringed”, is often attributed as the root cause of all firearm-related violence. The U.S. Supreme Court previously held that the amendment protects the right to “keep and bear arms” for self-defence, while federal courts argue of a potential infringement if federal, state, and local firearm regulations circumvent this right.

Gun licence in India is governed by the Arms Act which lists down certain specific requirements. Gun licence applicants in India must be at least 21 years and not convicted of any offence involving violence, of ‘unsound mind’, or a threat to public safety and peace. A person wanting to purchase a gun in India has to first make an application to the licensing authority. Upon receiving an application, the licensing authority (i.e., the Home Ministry), asks the officer-in-charge of the nearest police station to submit a report about the applicant after thorough vetting. The Arms Act amended in 2019 reduces the number of firearms that an individual can procure from three to two. Indian laws are particularly elaborate in dealing with the sale and unlawful trade of weapons. It also enlists specific provisions on curtailing the use of licensed weapons to ensure social harmony. No entity is permitted to sell or transfer any firearm which does not bear the name of the maker and, manufacturer’s number, or any other visible or stamped identification mark. Any act of conversion (such as shortening the barrel of a firearm or converting an imitation firearm into a firearm) or unlawful import-export is punishable with an imprisonment term of seven years, which may extend to life imprisonment and be liable to monetary fines.

82. Niraj is a liquor baron. He runs one of the biggest liquor manufacturing companies in India. He intends to expand his business in the airline industry and for that purpose, he duped certain financial investment organisations in the country and took a loan of 600 crores. Ultimately, Niraj’s business failed badly and during this time the fraud he did with the banks also came to light. Multiple cases were filed against him and consequently, he was convicted. While once being on parole, he feared that he may be attacked by certain individuals as there was a lot of negative media coverage regarding him. Thus, he decided to buy a licensed gun. However, local police authorities refused to grant him the permission arguing that he was a convict of an offence and hence cannot be granted the permission. Decide whether this position is accurate according to Indian laws or not.
- (a) No, this is incorrect as Niraj has not been convicted for committing any offence involving violence.
  - (b) No, this is incorrect because Niraj’s keeping of guns for self-defence is permitted as per the passage.
  - (c) Yes, this is correct because Niraj has been finally held to be liable for the fraud by the courts, and committing fraud is a penal wrong under section 420 IPC.
  - (d) Yes, this is correct because Niraj is a convicted criminal and hence allowing him to keep a gun may cause a threat to public safety and peace.



83. Rahul a boy aged 21 years lives in Uttar Pradesh and wants to buy a gun because he feels that it increases his style statement. For that purpose, the next day he went to a licensed seller of guns. The gun seller enquired about whether he owned any arms at the current moment. He informed that he did not own any gun arms and that the licensed gun he is going to buy will be his first. On getting to know of his age and identification verification the licensed manufacturer gave him an AK-47 in lieu of the money paid by Rahul. Rahul after checking the required marks and name on the arm took it home. Decide whether Rahul has acquired the gun lawfully or not.
- (a) Yes, he fulfilled all the legal requirements of age and prior ownership, and hence his buying of the gun is valid.
  - (b) No, because he did not file an application before the Home Ministry which is the licensing authority.
  - (c) Yes, because he bought the gun after completing the entire transaction and did not have any prior antecedents of violence.
  - (d) No, because the stamp identification mark was not there on the gun.
84. Shyam was in the administrative department of the military where his major work pertained to looking after the maintenance of the arms being supplied to the soldiers on the ground. He was in the short service commission and post completing 40 years he retired from the military. By then he had acquired a great amount of knowledge about guns and their working. So, he with his brother decided to start a gun shop. Consequently, after attaining the requisite permissions he opened his shop and sold the first gun to his friend Raj. The gun was sold by Shyam only after seeing that the licensing authority had granted him permission to buy a gun. The gun sold by Shyam to Raj only had the maker's name on it. Decide whether this transaction of selling the gun is valid as per the law or not.
- (a) Yes, it is valid as Raj had the requisite permissions to buy the gun from the licensing authorities.
  - (b) Yes, it is valid Shyam had the approved authority to start the shop and the guns had the appropriate marks.
  - (c) No, it is invalid as Shyam cannot use his knowledge he acquired in the military for commercial benefits since then other people can pick his brain and use that to affect public safety.
  - (d) No, it is invalid as Shyam was not entitled to sell the gun which he sold to Raj.
85. Shyam was in the administrative department of the military where his major work pertained to looking after the maintenance of the arms being supplied to the soldiers on the ground. He was in the short service commission and post completing 40 years he retired from the military. By then he had acquired a great amount of knowledge about guns and their working. So, he with his brother decided to start a gun shop. Consequently, after attaining the requisite permissions he opened his shop in 2020 and sold the first gun to his friend Raj, who previously held 2 guns. The gun sold by Shyam to Raj had the maker's name and, the manufacturer's number or other visible or stamped identification mark on it. Decide whether this transaction of selling the gun is valid as per the law or not.
- (a) Yes, it is valid as Raj had the requisite qualification to buy the gun from the licensing authorities.
  - (b) Yes, it is valid Shyam had the approved authority to start the shop and the guns had the appropriate marks.
  - (c) No, it is invalid as Raj is not entitled to own another gun.
  - (d) No, it is invalid as Shyam was not entitled to sell the gun which he sold to Raj.
86. Kalin was a licensed arm seller in the state of Mirzapur. He was a big movie buff and hence every Friday he used to watch a film. Recently, he went to watch the film Gangs of Wasseypur from which he was very impressed by the use of Katta (a conversion of a normal pistol gun). Kalin decided to sell those and for that started converting the guns in that form. He did so to increase the sale of guns since they were a cheaper version of the pistol guns being sold. Kalin ensured that the Katta had all the names, marks, and numbers mentioned on it and also sold the Katta to only those who has the approval of the licensing authority. One day the police authorities arrested Kalin stating that he wasn't entitled to sell or transfer the guns the way he was doing. Decide the liability of Kalin, if any.
- (a) He will not be liable since he sold the guns with all the marks, names, and numbers.
  - (b) He will be held liable since the conversion of guns in any form is punishable. He can be held liable for an imprisonment term of seven years and also be liable to monetary fines.

- (c) He will be held liable since the conversion of guns in any form is punishable. He can be held liable for an imprisonment term of seven years, which may extend to life imprisonment, and be liable to monetary fines.
- (d) He will not be held liable since he was a licensed arms seller and usage of Katta is very normal in the northern part of India.

**Passage (Q.87-Q.91):** In the law of torts, there is a duty on every person to do acts with reasonable care in order to avoid any harm which may occur due to their failure of taking such care. For e.g., if a person is driving his car, he has a duty to drive the car safely and within speed limits so that no accident occurs which can also harm any other person. This is the general rule in torts but there are certain exceptions that are allowed in these cases and these are called as defences to tort. Under these defences, a defendant can escape liability and volenti non-fit injuria is also one such defence that is available for the defendant.

In case a person gives his consent to doing of an act that leads to him getting injured, then even if an injury is caused by the other person, he cannot claim any damages from that person because the act was one for which he voluntarily consented. The consent of the plaintiff acts as a defence and this defence is called volenti non fit injuria which means to a willing person no injury happens.

For the application of the defence of volenti non fit injuria, there are some essential. There are 2 essential elements in this defence:

- The plaintiff has the knowledge of the risk
- The plaintiff with the knowledge of risk has voluntarily agreed to suffer the harm.

Generally, when the plaintiff consents to take some risks the normal presumption is that the defendant has reasonable care about the act. In the cases of this defence, the consent of the plaintiff is not required to be expressly given and even by his conduct, his consent can be taken. Before the application of this maxim, the courts need to ensure the conditions are fulfilled. That is to say that the consent is not obtained by committing any fraud and that the plaintiff although aware of the risk did not sign up for the negligence of the defendant that landed them in such a situation in the first place.

87. Prateek a young boy with his father went to see a football match in a stadium, in between the match a player hit the ball for a goal which went into the stadium, Prateek tried to catch the ball with his hand, which made him fall from the stairs and gave him a major fracture, his father filed a case on the stadium owner that the owner should keep some cotton carpet on the floor to avoid such major accidents and sue him for negligence. Decide whether the stadium owner is liable for negligence and giving medical expenses or not.
- (a) Prateek is a young boy who knows what act he was doing and what can be the repercussions of the act, hence no case for negligence.
  - (b) Prateek and his father came to see the match by their own will and the stadium owner is not negligent and thus not responsible for the injuries caused to Prateek.
  - (c) The stadium owner should be more careful and should keep precautions, they should have covered the stadium with wires so that ball should not come to the people seated inside the stadium, hence will be liable for negligence.
  - (d) The stadium owner should be charged for negligence as because of his careless behavior, this accident took place and Prateek suffered the injuries.

88. Rahul and Rajat went to a newly opened outlet of Moonbucks in Delhi, as it is India's one of the famous café, which serves the best in every cuisine, Rahul and Rajat both order their new specialty which is pickola they actually had no idea about what is the dish and how it is made but still they order it as they have heard about it a lot, Rajat is allergic to Irish coffee beans by which pickola is made, and the milk used by the Moonbucks expired just 2 hours ago. After having pickola Rajat suffered food poisoning due to expired milk and claims compensation from the Moonbucks. Decide whether Moonbucks is liable to pay compensation or not.
- (a) Moonbucks is liable to compensate Rajat as the milk used by them was expired one and they did not keep reasonable care about it.
  - (b) Rajat came by his own consent nobody forced him to go to Moonbucks he should be careful while having the dish, he cannot ask for compensation.
  - (c) Moonbucks and Rajat both are at fault; they both did not keep reasonable care on their parts so Rajat cannot claim for compensation.
  - (d) Rajat should have asked about the dish if he didn't have knowledge about what it is made of, Moonbucks should have extended reasonable care as people come there with trust in name, and they are liable to pay compensation
89. Ram and Sejal met outside the school ram is 18 years old and Sejal is 16 years old they had a strong friendship bond, they were in the same school and Ram is the head boy of the school, later Ram told Sejal if she will supply his bag to Rohit who is Ram's friend ram will make Sejal the head girl next year, the bag consisted of mixcane which is a kind of drug and is illegal to sell or supply, mixcane looks exactly like salt. Sejal opened the bag and saw the mixture and ask what is it ram said what it looks like to which she replied like salt, to which Ram said yes, it is salt, and then she gave her consent to supply that bag to Rohit. Later the case was filed and ram took the plea of volenti non-fit injuria and said Sejal gave her consent. Decide under which category Sejal consent is obtained.
- (a) Sejal's consent is obtained by fraud. As Ram did confirm it is salt, rRam cannot take the defence of volenti-non-fit-injuria
  - (b) Mixcane is a drug and everyone is aware about the drug, Sejal did not operate with reasonable care she is at fault for being negligent.
  - (c) Sejal's consent is obtained by misrepresentation, as ram misrepresents mixcane with salt, ram is at fault he cannot plead for volenti-non-fit-injuria.
  - (d) Sejal's consent is obtained by both fraud and misrepresentation ram cannot take any defence of volenti-non-fit-injuria.
90. Mr. Harry has a shop and a big godown in which he stores his extra goods of the shop, Mr Potter who is Mr. Harry's close friend asked Mr. Harry if he could keep his shop's material in his godown for some time as his godown was already loaded and have no extra space; Mr Harry do the business of stationary and Mr Potter has a business of clothes, Mr Harry agreed to keep his clothes in his godown and kept his clothes in the safest place taking all reasonable care one could, one night all of a sudden it started raining heavily which spoiled Mr. Potter's clothes. To this thing, Mr. Potter filed a case of negligence against Mr. Harry. Decide whether Mr Harry is liable for negligence or not.
- (a) Yes, Mr Harry is responsible for negligence as he took the custody of the clothes he should be careful, and due to his negligence, Mr. Potter suffered a lot.
  - (b) No Mr Harry is not liable, Mr. Potter willingly kept his clothes in the godown no one forced him to do so.
  - (c) Yes Mr. Harry should keep care of the clothes like his own material, his material was also in godown which was not affected by the rain, and he is liable for negligence.
  - (d) Mr Harry was careful about the clothes too he kept them in the safest place, Mr. Potter willingly kept clothes in the godown, thus no case of negligence against Mr. Harry.

91. PPS school organized a fair to which school students and their family was invited, X a person saw the fair board and went into the fair. In the fairs, some rides were also there along with all the necessary safety measures; he saw Columbus and decided to go for the ride. At the entrance, there was a warning board mentioning only parents and students from class 10<sup>th</sup> onwards are allowed in the ride, X sat on the Columbus ride and during the ride, he felt a sudden jerk due to which he fell from the ride, he later sued the school authority for being negligent as this could have happened with any person present there, school authorities should be more careful. Decided whether the school owners are liable for negligence and whether they can claim the defence of VNFI or not.
- (a) Yes the school is liable, school authorities should be careful because of students they should be held liable for negligence.
  - (b) No the school is not liable, as X is aware of the amount of risk involved in seating in the ride, making the school authority not liable for negligence
  - (c) Yes the school is liable, this was a school fair and no such rides should be there, keeping the age of kids in my mind they acted negligently.
  - (d) No school is not liable, the school can take the defence of volenti-non-fit-injuria making them not liable for negligence as X is aware of the risk involved in seating in the ride.

**Passage (Q.92-Q.96):** Indemnity is an undertaking to make good monetary or other loss that may be caused due to damage because of legal acts. Section 124 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 states that, "A contract by which one party promises to save the other from legal loss caused to him by the conduct of the promisor himself, or by the conduct of any other person. When a person performs an act at the request of another, and the conduct is not inherently tortious to the knowledge of the person performing it, and the act injures the rights of a third person, the person performing the act is entitled to an indemnification from the person who requested that it be done. Damage is provided under Section 74 of the Act, which states that, "When a contract has been broken, if a sum is named in the contract as the amount to be paid in case of such breach, or if the contract contains any other stipulation by way of penalty, the party complaining of the breach is entitled, whether or not actual damage or loss is proved to have been caused thereby, to receive from the party who has broken the contract reasonable compensation not exceeding the amount so named or, as the case may be, the penalty stipulated for. "Further, Section 73 of the Act provides that where a contract has been broken, the party who suffers by such breach is entitled to receive, from the party who has broken the contract, compensation for any loss or damage caused to him thereby, which naturally arose in the usual course of things from such breach, or which the parties knew, when they made the contract, to be likely to result from the breach of it. Also, compensation is not to be given for any remote and indirect loss or damage sustained by reason of the breach. An indemnity claim may be brought before the breach of contract, whereas a damages claim can only be brought after the breach of a contract. Indemnity can be claimed for loss arising out of the action of a third party to a contract, whereas damages can only be claimed for loss arising out of the actions of the parties upon breach of contract. In contrast to Section 124 of the Act, which does not require claimants to attempt to minimise their losses, Section 73 of the Act forbids them from pursuing losses that resulted from their failure to minimise the loss. The main principle behind indemnity is to put a person back into the place he was before the loss occurred. Hence when a person is indemnified, he will never make a profit or a loss out of it, he will be restored to his original position, whereas in case of monetary damages, an award may be awarded more than the actual loss occurred or less than the actual loss occurred.

92. Which of the statement cannot be concluded after the perusal of the given passage?
- (a) X promises Y to indemnify Y in case of any damage to his car, while he is driving. However, X refuses to indemnify Y when his servant crashes the car. X has the right to do the same and Y cannot claim indemnity.
  - (b) Under Section 73, the party will not receive compensation if any remote or indirect damage is sustained by reason of a breach.
  - (c) Whether or not actual damage or loss is proven to have been caused by the breach, the party complaining of the breach is entitled to receive from the party who has broken the contract reasonable compensation not exceeding the amount so named or, as the case may be, the penalty stipulated for.
  - (d) An indemnity claim may be brought before the breach of contract, whereas a damages claim can only be brought before the breach of a contract.

93. Which of the following is the incorrect difference between Indemnity and Damages?
- (a) In contrast to Section 124 of the Act, which does not require claimants to attempt to minimise their losses, Section 73 of the Act forbids them from pursuing losses that resulted from their failure to minimise the loss.
  - (b) Contract of indemnity is mentioned in Section 124 of the Act and Damages are mentioned in Sections 73-74 of the Act.
  - (c) When someone is paid monetary damages, he never makes a profit or loses money from it; instead, he is returned to his prior position. In contrast, when the indemnity amount is paid, the amount given may be greater than or less than the real loss that happened.
  - (d) Indemnity can be claimed for loss arising out of the action of a third party to a contract, whereas damages can only be claimed for loss arising out of the actions of the parties upon breach of contract.
94. A and C were very good friends but due to C's success, A started growing jealous of him and wanted to drive him out of the market competition as they were working in the same industry. Thus, A employs B to kill C and agrees to indemnify him against all consequences of the act. B thereupon beats C, and C files a suit against B. B had to pay damages to C, decide:
- (a) A is liable to indemnify B for those damages as A had agreed to bear all the consequences.
  - (b) A is partially liable to indemnify B for those damages because even though A had promised, it was B who had done the wrong act of beating C.
  - (c) A is not liable to indemnify B for those damages as the act done by B was illegal.
  - (d) A is liable to indemnify B for damages more than occurred because it was a risky task.
95. A, a famous journalist was always against C's political party and they would always debate with each other. A got to know about C's illegal work and wanted to expose him. B, the proprietor of a newspaper, publishes, at A's request, an article against a politician C in the paper, and A agrees to identify B against the consequences of the publication, and all costs and damages of any action in respect thereof. B is sued by C and has to pay damages and also incur expenses. Decide:
- (a) A is not liable to B upon indemnity because publishing an article against a politician is illegal.
  - (b) A is liable to B upon indemnity because he had agreed to do the same in case of any consequences.
  - (c) A is liable to C upon indemnity because he had written an article against him in the newspaper.
  - (d) B can be made liable against C because it was the direct act of B which caused damage to C
96. Neeta gave an Emerald ring to keep it safe with Bharti in her new Safe keep that she exclusively Created for keeping her important items safe. The ring that Neeta gave to Bharti belonged to her great great grandmother, which will come under the category of antiquities and if sold will be provided a return of 100 crores. On Neeta's (Defendant) instruction, Bharti (plaintiff) sold the ring at auction. It was later discovered that the ring did not belong to the defendant, but to another individual, who held the auctioneer liable, and the auctioneer sued the defendant for indemnification for the damage she had experienced as a result of acting on the defendant's directives. Which of the following is the most suitable option?
- (a) The defendant would have to indemnify the plaintiff, the plaintiff had assumed that the ring belonged to the defendant
  - (b) The defendant would not have to indemnify the plaintiff because she was not the owner of the ring.
  - (c) The defendant would not have to indemnify because the plaintiff should have checked whether she was the true owner of the ring.
  - (d) The defendant would indemnify the plaintiff as to the best of the Bharti's knowledge, the act is not intrinsically tortious and it has injured the rights of a third person.



**Passage (Q.97--Q.101):** Under Section 378 of IPC, any person with the intention to take a movable property out of the possession of the property holder without his consent is said to commit theft. To make a person liable under Section 378, few essentials have to be kept in mind:

- (1) Dishonest intention to take property - Intention is an important ingredient to perform the crime of theft. It must be dishonest. The intention must be so that the taker of the property intends to cause wrongful gain to one person or wrongful loss to another person. It is not necessary that the taker of property must have wrongful gain. It would be sufficient if it causes wrongful loss to the property holder. Taking need not be permanent.
  - (2) The property must be movable - The property which is permanently attached to the earth is known as immovable property and which is not attached to the earth and can move from one place to another is known as movable property which is defined under section 22 of IPC. The subject matter of theft must be movable property. If a person takes away any movable property without the consent of the property holder even though temporarily and with an intention to return it later on, it would amount to theft.
  - (3) The property should be taken without the consent of that person - In order to commit theft, the property must have been taken without the consent of the property holder.
  - (4) The property must be removed from original possession - For any act to come under the offense of theft, the property must be taken out of the possession of the property holder.
- Therefore, the crime of theft will be complete.

97. K discovered a watch on the road as he was returning from home. Nobody agreed when he questioned a few bystanders if the watch belonged to anyone. He then made the decision to deposit it at the closest police station. He received a call from his home while en route to the station informing him that his father had suffered a minor heart attack. To get his father into the hospital, he had to rush back to his house. He then forgot about the watch. Is he subject to liability under Section 378 of the IPC??
- (a) Since his father just experienced a slight attack, there was no immediate emergency, therefore he can be held accountable.
  - (b) No case exists against K since none of the conditions for theft under Section 378 are met.
  - (c) Since K took the watch with full knowledge of doing so, he is liable for theft.
  - (d) Due to his negligence in notifying the police station about the misplaced watch, K is responsible for his actions.
98. Select the option that, in your opinion, is at variance with the passage's information.
- (a) The taker of the property must have the intent to deprive another person of their property or to acquire an unfair advantage over them.
  - (b) Theft only occurs when someone removes any movable item without the owner's permission with the intent to keep it indefinitely and never return it.
  - (c) The property must be taken away from the owner without their permission in order for a theft to have occurred.
  - (d) The property must be removed from the property holder's possession for any act to qualify as theft.
99. Which one of the following doesn't truly qualify as a theft? Select the option only taking into account the existence or absence of the element of consent.
- (a) At eight in the morning, M asked F if he would lend him his jacket for a function, and F consented. One week later, he took the jacket.
  - (b) Over the weekend, Y and X had a few entries. Together, they were making the projects. Because Y didn't have a black colored marker, he took the extra one that X had and returned it to him the following day at school.
  - (c) In T's kitchen, Q spotted a number of potato chip packs. T said when he questioned him about it that they weren't having it since nobody liked the flavor of the potato chips. Q grabbed a few packets of his preferred flavor because it was his favorite.
  - (d) V visited R because he had recently recovered from a terrible accident. He discovered R's bike keys on the table as he was returning home. He snatched the keys and rode home on his bike because it was already quite late and there was no way he could get a cab. He called V after he got home to let him know what had happened.



100. While S was concentrating on her tests, a student from the next-door class came and asked for a laptop charger since the battery on her laptop had died and she needed to turn in some assignments. S took a laptop charger from her friend's bag and gave it to the student because she didn't have one. Her charger was missing when her friend returned to class. She asked and learned that S had handed her charger to the next-door student. Her friend consequently accused her of theft and filed a lawsuit. Decide.
- (a) S will be held accountable for theft because she was supposed to get her friend's consent before handing over her charger.
  - (b) S will not be held accountable because the case at hand does not meet all the requirements of Section 378.
  - (c) S will be charged with theft because he took the charger from her friend's possession.
  - (d) Due to the fact that S did not personally benefit from the theft, she will not be held accountable.
101. W intended to attend an awards ceremony. He requested F to lend him his car for the day because he was going to arrive late at night. F had two cars. He agreed for W to use the red car. W tried to start the red car's engine, but nothing happened. Now that it was becoming late, he hopped in the black car and sent F a text with the same information. F, who had to leave at night in the black car, became enraged and accused W of stealing the vehicle after finding that it was missing. What are your thoughts on the current situation?
- (a) F allowed W to take the red car rather than the black car, so he will be held accountable for the theft.
  - (b) If W had texted him before taking the car, he wouldn't have been charged with theft.
  - (c) W is not liable for theft since the facts in question do not meet all the requirements for theft.
  - (d) Given that the circumstances in the case at hand meet all the requirements for theft, W is accountable.

**Passage (Q.102-Q.105):** Criminal contempt broadly deals with disrespecting legal authorities and trying to degrade the authority of the court, obstructing or trying to obstruct the administration of justice, or impeding the course of judicial proceedings. It is pertinent to note that contempt due to scandalizing or lowering the authority of the court considerably threatens freedom of speech in the Indian context. While freedom of speech is an essential fundamental right but at the same time, it is also important to uphold the dignity of the judiciary. The contempt action is not exercised to settle the personal scores of judges but instead to prevent the administration of justice from being disparaged. The public must have faith in the courts.

To maintain a healthy democracy, people must believe in the judiciary system. Repetitive attempts of intimidating the court, gross breaches of professional standards, and uncultured behavior can destroy the judicial system and democracy wouldn't survive in such circumstances. A contempt action is essential to uphold the dignity of the courts and to maintain public confidence in the system.

Another important fact that should be taken into consideration for retaining contempt action is the inability of the judges to express an opinion in public. Standards of judicial ethics state that judges cannot engage in debates or even go to the press. They cannot even publish or write anything about the actuality of unrestrained allegations made by a person unless the judges are handling that particular matter. The judges have a right to live with dignity and without contempt action, it would unnecessarily lead to reputational damage.

102. Some years ago, a few sitting judges of the supreme court of Demacia held a press conference in front of major news channels alleging difficulties in delivering justice to common people owing to some recent changes in judicial appointments and administration. The press conference drew interest from all levels of society. Tom Cruise, a lawyer held in high regard among the legal fraternity for fighting some tough legal battles and also for taking up many pro bono cases for various NGOs and social causes, was recently frustrated about the suspension of physical working of courts and paralysis of the judicial system since a zombie outbreak a year ago. To vent his frustration, he went on Twitter and published the following tweet. "Tweet 1: The past few years have seen the degradation of democracy in Demacia without a formal national emergency in place. History will particularly remember the role the judiciary played in this period. Especially, it's been a nightmare under the term of the last four Chief Justices.

Later, he sees a picture of the Chief justice on vacation on another social media site and publishes another tweet. "Tweet 2: The Current Chief justice spends time vacationing with his family on expensive trips to tropical islands while he keeps the country's courts in lockdown from the zombie outbreak denying the common public their right to obtain justice."

The supreme court takes suo moto cognizance of the situation and summons Tom Cruise and asks him to issue an apology for his disparaging comments against the Chief Justice and the Supreme Court within two weeks but Tom Cruise refuses to do so. Decide.

- (a) This was not a case of contempt of court since it was his expression of opinion that the courts are not functioning physically and deny citizens their right to access justice.
- (b) This is not a case of contempt of court because the same opinion is shared by many other sitting and retired judges.
- (c) Tom Cruise is guilty of contempt of court because the tweets made by him impart a maligned image of the judiciary in the eyes of a layman.
- (d) This is contempt because he isn't showing any remorse for his statements despite being allowed to do so.

103. Tom Cruise is part of an exclusive group of senior, reputed, and experienced lawyers of Demacia. He writes an article in a pamphlet circulated among the closed group of lawyers of the club where he bemoans the falling standards of the legal fraternity and the plight of the junior members of the bar. No part of the pamphlet was made available to the press or available on social media but after a few years, a part of the article got leaked to the daily newspaper. Some individual commentators felt that the language and the content were derogatory to certain judges. Decide.

- (a) This is not contempt of court since the excerpt was taken out of context. There was no intentional attempt to lower the prestige of the court.
- (b) Any criticism of the judicial system which is hampering the administration of justice will amount to contempt.
- (c) This is not contempt because he has freedom of speech and expression Article 19-(1)(a) and he can express his disregard for the institution.
- (d) This is not contempt because the article was a scandalizing tone and did not target any individual judge.

104. Ramprasad, writes a letter to the Chief justice, the president, and the prime minister. The letter contains some allegations against two sitting judges of the supreme court.

Allegation 1: Matters were arbitrarily and unfairly allocated by the Chief Justice of India without any accountability or transparency.

Allegation 2: Two of the sitting judges were assigned cases in which they had a conflict of interest and they were the judges of their own cause.

In view of the outrageous nature of the allegations, the Supreme Court took Suo Moto cognizance of the case and asked Ramprasad to issue an apology, which he refused to do.

- (a) This is not contempt of court because the imputations were true and classified as a fair criticism of the judges, which is permitted.
- (b) This is contempt because Ramprasad showed no remorse and guilt.
- (c) This is contempt because the individual must have some standing before challenging the knowledge and impartiality of the highest judge of the land.
- (d) Said allegations made lowered the impression and authority of the courts in the public eye. Hence this is contempt of court.

105. A comedian is on a pan-country tour, holding shows in many cities, colleges, and universities of the country. During one much-publicized show, the comedian touches on a recent judgment involving a high-profile journalist. The Comedian who did not agree with the judgment of the court commented “all lawyers should stop using the prefix Honourable when speaking to judges because honor has left the courts long back...and the Supreme Court has become a supreme joke” Because of the public and scurrilous nature of his comments when asked to issue an apology or else face trial for contempt of court the comedian tweeted “Contempt of joke....”
- (a) The comedian is guilty of contempt of court because he is a public figure with his statements have maligned the image of the judiciary in the eyes of a layman.
  - (b) This is contempt because the comedian doesn't show any remorse for his actions even when asked to issue an apology by the court.
  - (c) The comedian does not have any knowledge of the law or the authority to question the judgment of the esteemed judges and his actions make him guilty of contempt of court.
  - (d) This is not contempt of court because the comedian did not target any judge by name and only made overarching and general comments on the judgment.

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**SECTION - D: LOGICAL REASONING**

**Directions (Q.106-Q.135):** Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow-

**Passage (Q.106-Q.110):** Perhaps the greatest of all the fallacies entertained by lay people about the law is that the business of a court of justice is to discover the truth. Its real business is to pronounce upon the justice of particular claims, and incidentally to test the truth of the assertions of fact made in support of the claim in law, provided that those assertions are relevant in law to the establishment of the desired conclusion; and this is by no means the same thing. In a contest purely between one litigant and another, such as the present, the task of the court is to do, and be seen to be doing, justice between the parties – a duty reflected by the word ‘fairly’ in the rule. There is no higher or additional duty to ascertain some independent truth. It often happens, from the imperfection of evidence, or the withholding of it, sometimes by the party in whose favour it would tell if presented, that an adjudication has to be made which is not, and is known not to be, the whole truth of the matter: yet if the decision has been in accordance with the available evidence and with the law, justice will have been fairly done. It is in aid of justice in this sense that discovery may be ordered, and it is so ordered upon the application of one of the parties who must make out his case for it. If he is not able to do so, that is the end of the matter.

106. What can be the main conclusion of the passage?  
(a) The discovery of truth is independent of the delivery of justice.  
(b) Courts’ decisions are fair justice only some matters.  
(c) It is not the duty of courts to find the truth.  
(d) Courts lack the spirit to go beyond the evidence.
107. To whom the author is most likely addressing?  
(a) Common man  
(b) Lawyers  
(c) Judges of courts  
(d) Critics of justice system
108. What can be assumed about the justice delivered by the courts?  
(a) Justice is dependent on the discovery of truth.  
(b) The truth is mostly distorted in courts for the imperfection of evidence.  
(c) Every channel of justice is not available to all justice seekers.  
(d) A fair justice means justice based on the evidence and the law.
109. What is the main purpose of the author of the passage?  
(a) To highlight the problems in the justice system.  
(b) To discourage litigants to approach the courts for justice.  
(c) To mark the inefficiency of the justice system to deliver the vindicative truth.  
(d) To make people understand the limitations of judicial procedures in finding the truth.
110. Which of the following option will weaken the contentions of the author of the passage?  
(a) Degree of truth-formality is variable within a system and across systems.  
(b) It is in aid of justice that discovery may be ordered, and it is so ordered upon the application of one of the parties who must make out his case for it.  
(c) Truth is a fundamental objective of adjudicative processes; ideally, ‘substantive’ as distinct from ‘formal legal’ truth.  
(d) Other values may lead to exclusions of probative evidence.

**Passage (Q.111-Q.115):** Twitter, Meta, Snap, Intel, Shopify and Robinhood are some companies that have fired thousands of employees or are believed to be in the process of doing so. In three words, it is the 'changing business environment.' The Covid pandemic boosted technology companies, as most parts of the world were locked down and physical movement was restricted. This led to huge growth and sky-high valuations. As long as the restrictions were in place, tech companies got a black swan boost and hired in huge numbers to address this sudden market opportunity. With Covid on the wane and business almost back to normal, some valuations are getting corrected. For instance, Zoom – a communications technology company – which became wildly popular during the Covid lockdown and saw its share price shoot to \$559 at its peak, is back to trading at its pre-pandemic level. Like any shift in the market, there will be winners and losers. Those who can adapt quickly to newer realities of a global economy growing at a slower pace or contracting, higher inflation, lower spending capacity and ability to navigate rising geo-political risks will emerge winners. In comparison, those who have been either dependent on mainly online advertising or selling digital-only goods or failed to adapt to newer market realities, are likely to face more challenges. Some of these technology companies may be forced to re-examine their business models. Witness, Twitter's new owner charging a sum for a blue tick against one's name. Some other current 'free' platforms and services may also look at ways to monetise besides online advertising.

111. What is main purpose of the author in the passage?  
(a) To highlight the layoffs. (b) To highlight business changing needs.  
(c) To prescribe more layoffs. (d) To protest layoffs.
112. What can be assumed about the effect of Covid on economy?  
(a) It dampened the spirits of business community.  
(b) Covid had devastating effect on economy.  
(c) Covid heightened technology companies.  
(d) Covid did not dither the progress of economy.
113. What can be inferred from the passage?  
(a) Recession will soon hit the markets.  
(b) The social media companies have seen their peak.  
(c) Temporary models cannot give permanent revenues.  
(d) Business may have to be innovate.
114. What is the main concern of the author in the passage?  
(a) Increased unemployment due to layoffs. (b) Volatility of markets and its consequences.  
(c) Disruptions caused by pandemic. (d) Adaptability of businesses to sustain.
115. If Covid would have not been there, what can be concluded conveniently?  
(a) Thousands of jobs opportunities would not have come.  
(b) The companies would have needed to evolve and experiment with new models.  
(c) The world economy would have developed in leaps and bounds.  
(d) Advertising based business models would be continuing.

**Passage (Q.116-Q.120):** There is no real public enthusiasm for Tory economics. Sure, the heart of a think tanker dwelling in London's Tafton Street may flutter a little faster when they hear the words "shrink the state". But ask the average Brit in Wolverhampton, the Rhondda valley or Dunfermline whether they support reducing the tax bill of the rich, slashing public services, or flogging off utilities to provide a steady stream of dividends to shareholders, and they're unlikely to start gleefully punching the air. Instead, an economic agenda that has produced weak growth and stagnant living standards for a generation, while shovelling apparently endless amounts of wealth into a few bank accounts, has depended on something else: public acquiescence or resignation. "I believe people accept there's no alternative," said Margaret Thatcher of her profoundly unpopular economic policies in 1980. If citizens believe that a harmful economic programme is bitter-tasting but necessary medicine, they will reluctantly accept it. As Rishi Sunak prepares for yet another round of ideologically charged spending cuts, he will be counting on public consent once more to be manufactured. And much of Britain's media stands ready to offer assistance. On the day Sunak became prime minister, a BBC correspondent declared: "The economic backdrop has changed: Mr Sunak is going to have to agree to spend cuts and to tax rises." No honest person could possibly conclude this was anything other than a violation of the corporation's neutrality.

116. What is the most critical message of the author in the passage?
- (a) No one but the politicians are enthusiastic about social austerity.
  - (b) Average citizen is not convinced about the need of conservative measures.
  - (c) Strict economic programme is a necessary medicine in Britain at the moment.
  - (d) Rishi Sunak has to convince the public before adopting conservative measures.
117. What could not have been assumed about the measures taken by Tory government?
- (a) The Tory government supported tax cuts.
  - (b) Reduced government spending was expected.
  - (c) Free markets and trade would have been encouraged.
  - (d) All of the above.
118. Which of the following, if true, will weaken the prospects for Rishi Sunak as a decision-maker?
- (a) Opposition parties not supporting Rishi Sunak.
  - (b) Media has lost its reliable image in previous governments.
  - (c) He was part of the last government that pushed capitalist policies.
  - (d) He is greatly impressed by Margaret Thatcher in his decisions.
119. 'It seems clear that many of those responsible for setting the tone of the BBC's coverage are wedded to established economics.' The additional lines would play the role of
- (a) Weakening the stance taken by the author.
  - (b) Supporting the views of the author
  - (c) Supporting Rishi Sunak in understanding the media bias.
  - (d) Maintaining the Corporation's neutrality.
120. Which of the following arguments will immediately follow the passage?
- (a) The correspondent was framing austerity measures as the unavoidable consequence of Britain's economic situation, rather than a political choice.
  - (b) During the subsequent bank bailouts, "opinion was almost completely dominated by stockbrokers, investment bankers, hedge fund managers and other City voices"
  - (c) The Tories were able to transform a crisis of market economics into a crisis of public spending.
  - (d) This time, the media must ensure that the Tories' slash-and-burn cuts are presented as what they are: political choices.



**Passage (Q.121-Q.125):** Supreme Court judge Justice D.Y. Chandrachud has termed the delay in communicating bail orders to prison authorities as a very serious deficiency and stressed the need to address it on war footing as it touches the human liberty of every under-trial prisoner. Recently, Aryan Khan, son of Bollywood superstar Shahrukh Khan, spent an extra day in the Arthur Road jail in Mumbai, despite securing bail from the Bombay high court in the drugs-on-cruise case.

Prior to this, a bench led by Chief Justice of India N.V. Ramana had expressed strong displeasure over reports of delay in implementation of bail orders and had said it would set up a secure, credible and authentic channel for transmission of orders. "Even in the digital age, we are still looking at the skies for the pigeons to communicate orders," the bench had said. The Supreme Court had then ordered the implementation of a project - Fast and Secure Transmission of Electronic Records (FASTER) - for faster communication and compliance of its orders and had asked all states and union territories to ensure internet facility, with adequate speed, in every jail. Justice Chandrachud also referred to the importance of virtual courts and said that they have been set up in 12 states for adjudicating traffic challans. "Across the country, 99.43 lakh cases have been completed. Fines have been collected for 18.35 lakh cases. The total fine collected is over Rs 119 crore. About 98,000 violators chose to contest the case," the judge said. Justice Chandrachud said that 2.95 crore criminal cases are pending in district courts in the country and over 77% of them are more than a year old. "Many criminal cases are pending as the accused remain absconding for years. For example, the oldest sessions court case in Uttar Pradesh where the accused is absconding is sessions trial 64 of 1976 at Gorakhpur," he said. "The major reasons for the delay in disposal of criminal cases is the accused remain absconding, particularly after bail is granted, and secondly, due to non-appearance of official witnesses during the course of the criminal trial for recording evidence," he said. "We can use information and communication technology here also. This is what we are working on presently in the e-committee of the Supreme Court," Justice Chandrachud said.

121. Which of the following statement(s) provides **support to the author's claims** from the passage?
- (a) An under-trial prisoner does not have any rights with respect to the administration of his/her bail.
  - (b) The SC is in support of considering digital documents when it comes to the fast implementation of the court's orders.
  - (c) Implementation of the bail orders has to be done after considering the nature and subject of the crime.
  - (d) Despite the secure, credible and authentic channel for transmission of orders, there is a delay in granting bail.
122. Which of the following statement(s) can reasonably be said to be an **assumption**?
- (a) The SC supports not only believes in administration of justice but that too on time.
  - (b) Justice Chandrachud was dissatisfied by the unequal treatment given to Aryan Khan.
  - (c) Indian courts lack sufficient man power to deal with the high number of cases.
  - (d) Majority of the cases being fake makes the picture unclear whether there is actual burden or not on the Indian courts.
123. Which of the following statement(s) gives the **most apt explanation** to the author's arguments?
- (a) The courts in India need to increase their working capacity in order to deal with the public justly.
  - (b) Digital boost should be given to the functioning of the courts for their better administration of justice.
  - (c) A separate branch for providing fast redressal to grievances should be established.
  - (d) None of the above.

124. Which of the following argument(s) from the passage represents a course of action?
- (a) "Supreme Court judge Justice D.Y. Chandrachud has termed the delay in communicating bail orders to prison authorities as a very serious deficiency and stressed the need to address it on war footing as it touches the human liberty of every under-trial prisoner."
  - (b) "A bench led by Chief Justice of India N.V. Ramana had expressed strong displeasure over reports of delay in implementation of bail orders and had said it would set up a secure, credible and authentic channel for transmission of orders."
  - (c) "Even in the digital age, we are still looking at the skies for the pigeons to communicate orders."
  - (d) "Fast and Secure Transmission of Electronic Records (FASTER) - for faster communication and compliance of court's orders and to ensure internet facility, with adequate speed, in every jail."
125. Which of the following statement(s) gives the **main aim** of the passage?
- (a) To put forward the opinions of the senior-most SC judges in order to improve the implementation of laws in India.
  - (b) To raise awareness on the high burden situation in the Indian courts.
  - (c) To foster the use of Information technology in the implementation of courts orders to avoid as much delay as possible in the administration of justice.
  - (d) To clear the misconception regarding the delay in the administration of bails attributed to tardy decisions by the judges.

**Passage (Q.126-Q.130):** In November 2021, Uttar Pradesh promulgated the Prohibition of Unlawful Conversion of Religion Ordinance. The ordinance criminalizes religious conversions "executed for the sole purpose of marriage," punishable by up to 10 years in prison. Governments in four other states ruled by the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) - Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, and Assam too have expressed their intention to make similar laws. Contrary to popular perception, Uttar Pradesh is not the first Indian state to pass such a law. BJP-ruled Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh enacted such laws in 2018 and 2019 respectively. Anti-religious conversion laws themselves are not a new phenomenon in India. Such laws have existed in some eight Indian states since 1967, when Odisha enacted its Freedom of Religion Act.

Members of the BJP have argued that such laws are needed to check a supposed conspiracy of virile Muslim men to convert gullible Hindu women under the garb of love and marriage, with an intent to change India's demographics. These laws are the Indian version of anti-miscegenation laws that were in place in Nazi Germany, segregationist United States, and apartheid South Africa to prevent inter-racial marriages and sexual relations. India's laws against the so-called 'love jihad' are not only unconstitutional but also a blatant misuse of state authority. By criminalising conversions for marriage, the state is suppressing the agency of women. These laws that criminalise the so-called "conversion for the sole purpose of marriage" fly in the face of a woman's fundamental right to choose someone whom she can love and partner with.

What is ironic is that these state laws come despite the central government's admission in Parliament in February that "no such case [of 'love jihad'] has been reported by any central agency." Only in November, a special investigation by Kanpur police into some 14 inter-faith marriages ruled out any such conspiracy. In the past, similar conclusions were reached by the National Investigation Agency (NIA) in Kerala and Karnataka.

126. India's laws against the 'love jihad' are unconstitutional and a blatant misuse of state authority. Which of the following can be correctly inferred from the statement above?
- (a) Laws against Love-jihad are sexist.
  - (b) The right to choose a partner is an intimate decision of an individual in which no one else should have any business.
  - (c) Laws against the so-called 'love jihad' incentivise death knell to the constitutional norms and arbitrariness of state.
  - (d) All of the above.

127. Which one of the following, if true, most strongly supports the argument above?
- (a) Law against love-jihad is made to protect women from Muslim men.
  - (b) Law against love-jihad is not anti-conversion law.
  - (c) Law against love-jihad has encouraged vigilantism and hooliganism among religion.
  - (d) None of the above
128. Which of the following if true, strengthen author's statement?
- (a) Members of the BJP have argued that such laws are needed to check a supposed conspiracy of virile Muslim men to convert ingenious Hindu women.
  - (b) Hindu women are easy to allure and BJP members have proof for their statement.
  - (c) This law would increase the marriages in the same caste and less marriages in different caste.
  - (d) The choice of a person who is of the age of majority would not only be antithetic to the freedom of choice of a grownup individual but would also be a threat to the concept of unity in diversity.
129. Which of the following is an implicit assumption for the following statement? According to the laws of 'love-jihad', Muslims and Hindus cannot marry as it will change India's demographics.
- I. The Hindu population is declining in India.
  - II. Muslims are a minority community in India.
- (a) I is an implicit assumption.
  - (b) II is an implicit assumption.
  - (c) Both I & II are an implicit assumption.
  - (d) Neither I & II are implicit assumptions.
130. Which one of the following, if true, most strongly supports the argument above?
- (a) Laws criminalising inter-faith marriages and places unreasonable restrictions on the right to practice one's preferred religion are unconstitutional.
  - (b) The state should intervene when it is needed and required to play its role in imposing its choice of religion on its citizens.
  - (c) Such anti-conversion laws, particularly owing to their vagueness, are liable to be misused by individuals and groups with vested interests to exploit the already existing communal fault lines.
  - (d) The right to choose a partner is a decision of an individual in which atleast their family member's opinion should be considered.
131. Prabhat remembers that his mother's birthday falls after 17<sup>th</sup> but before 21<sup>st</sup> April while his sister Urmila remembers that her mother's birthday falls after 19<sup>th</sup> April but before 24<sup>th</sup> April. On what date her mother's birthday falls?
- (a) 20<sup>th</sup> April
  - (b) 21<sup>st</sup> April
  - (c) 19<sup>th</sup> April
  - (d) 22<sup>nd</sup> April
132. What will come in place of (?) in the following number series problems.  
68, 65, 60, 51, 34, ?
- (a) 4
  - (b) 3
  - (c) 2
  - (d) 1

**Directions (Q.133-Q.135):** Study the following information carefully and Answer the questions given below:  
In a certain code language:

"Epidemic spread across the world" is coded as "aq we rt ui pl"

"Spread in the cities uncontrollable" is coded as "we df gh bv rt"

"Disease across cities through virus" is coded as "cx aq zm bv jk"

"Epidemic disease uncontrollable in virus" is coded as "pl cx df gh zm"

133. What is the code of the word "epidemic"?
- (a) pl
  - (b) aq
  - (c) bv
  - (d) we

134. What is the code of the word "cities"?  
(a) pl                      (b) bv                      (c) df                      (d) gh
135. What is the code of the word "across"?  
(a) pl                      (b) zm                      (c) jk                      (d) aq

**SECTION - E: QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES**

**Passage (Q.136-Q.138):** Everyday, Mahesh, the office attender fetches water for the office in a container, which has a certain maximum capacity, by filling it to the brim. However, the container can hold only 80% of its maximum capacity due to a dent at the bottom. The water that Mahesh fetches in this manner is transferred periodically into a smaller container B, from which the people in the office use the water for drinking. There is a faucet (an outlet) in B, from which water can be drained out. Since the faucet is fixed at a level above the base of B, water upto 10% of the maximum capacity of B cannot be drained out through the faucet. Everyday in the morning, after Mahesh fetches water in container A, he empties B, cleans it and then fills it to the brim by pouring water from A into it. Later, during the day, whenever the level of the water in B falls to the faucet level, he again fills B to the brim (subject to the availability of water in A) by pouring water from A into B.

**Note:** If the dent in the container A is removed then the container will be able to hold water upto 100% of its maximum capacity.

136. On a particular day, Mahesh finds that he filled B exactly five times (including the first time) and at the end of the day, A was empty. If at the end of the day the water level in B reached the faucet level, what is the ratio of the maximum capacities of A and B?  
(a) 5 : 1                      (b) 5.75 : 1                      (c) 4.6 : 1                      (d) 6.25 : 1
137. If Mahesh gets the dent in container A removed, how many times can he fill container B (including the first time), given that the maximum capacities of the two containers are in the ratio 10: 1?  
(a) 9                      (b) 10                      (c) 11                      (d) 12
138. Mahesh gets the dent in container A removed and modifies the faucet in container B so that all the water filled into B can be drained out, and then keeps on filling B from A every time B gets emptied. The ratio of the maximum capacities of A and B is 7.5 : 1. If on a certain day, Mahesh pours out water from A into B for the last time (i.e., A gets emptied), what percentage of B is still left empty?  
(a) 0%                      (b) 33 1/3%                      (c) 25%                      (d) 50%

**Directions: (Q.139-Q.141):** Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

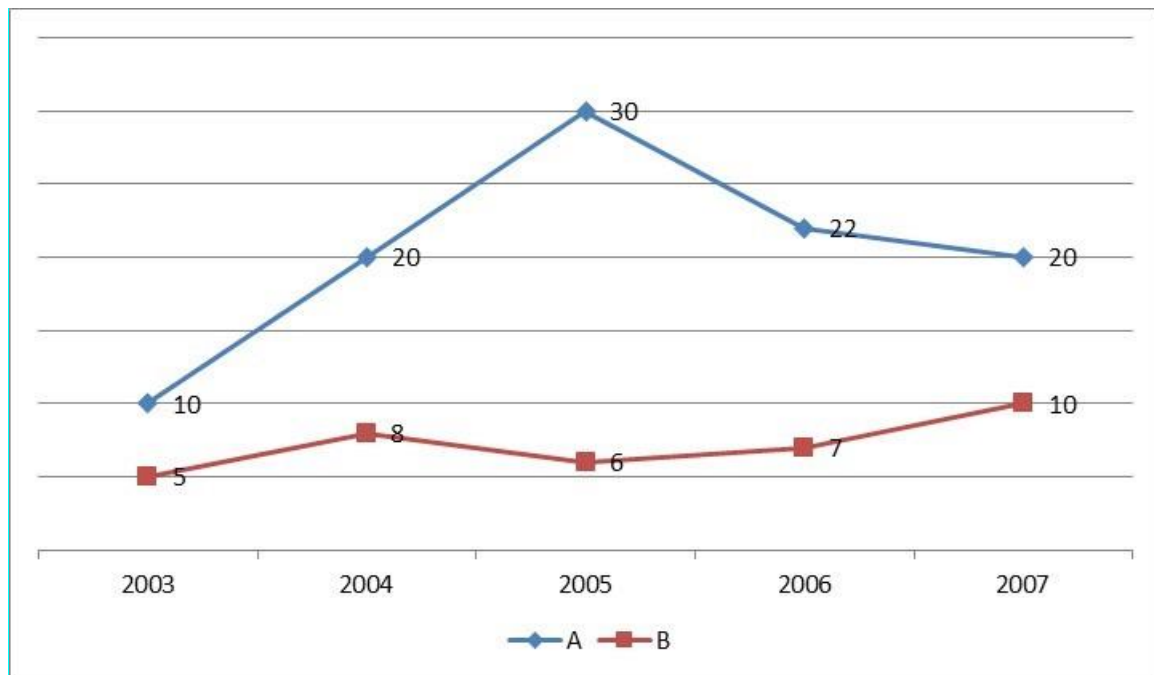
There are 100 players numbered 1 to 100 and 100 baskets numbered 1 to 100. The first player puts one ball each in every basket starting from the first basket (i.e., in the baskets numbered 1, 2, 3, ...), the second player puts two balls each in every second basket starting from the second basket (i.e., in the baskets numbered 2, 4, 6), the third player puts three balls each in every third basket starting from the third basket (i.e., in the baskets numbered 3, 6, 9), and so on till the hundredth player.

139. Which basket will finally have the maximum number of balls?  
(a) 96                      (b) 98                      (c) 100                      (d) 90
140. How many baskets will finally have exactly twice the number of balls as the number on the basket itself?  
(a) 8                      (b) 6                      (c) 4                      (d) 2
141. In how many baskets will exactly two players put the balls?  
(a) 50                      (b) 25                      (c) 15                      (d) None of these



**Directions (Q.142-Q.145):** Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

The following line graph gives the percentage increase in the sales of two companies A and B, in four years from 2003 to 2007, when compared to their sales in the previous year.



142. In which year was the increase in the sales for company A the highest?  
(a) 2004 (b) 2005 (c) 2006 (d) 2007
143. If the ratio of the sales of companies A and B in 2002 was 1:2, then in 2004, the sales of A forms approximately what percentage of sales of B?  
(a) 38% (b) 48% (c) 58% (d) 68%
144. If company B had a higher increase in sales than company A in each of the given years, then the sales of company A in 2003 was at most what percentage of the sales of company B in that year?  
(a) 12% (b) 14% (c) 16% (d) 18%
145. If the sales of company B in 2002 was Rs.180 crore, then its sales in 2007 was approximately  
(a) Rs.230 crore (b) Rs.242 crore (c) Rs.255 crore (d) Rs.292 crore

**Directions (Q.146-Q.150):** Answer the questions based on the information given below.

The table given below shows the electricity bill received by five different households of Delhi in three different months (January, February and March). The bill rate of for each house is Rs. 6/unit, Rs. 8/unit and Rs. 7.5/unit in the month of January, February and March, respectively. Some data are given while some are missing or are given in terms of X or Y.

Household	Electricity bill of January (in Rs.)	Electricity Bill of February (in Rs.)	Electricity Bill of March (in Rs.)	Total Units used (January+February+March)
A	-	816	360	214
B	324	X	Y	186
C	Y	640	675	-
D	-	-	750	-
E	468	X	562.5	-
Total	-	3488	2797.5	1200

146. Find the electricity bill (in Rs.) of household E in the month of February.  
 (a) Rs. 576 (b) Rs. 584 (c) Rs. 564 (d) Rs. 572
147. Find the number of units of electricity used by household A in January.  
 (a) 64 units (b) 66 units (c) 68 units (d) 72 units
148. Find the total units of electricity used by household C in all the given months together.  
 (a) 235 (b) 245 (c) 250 (d) 255
149. The electricity bill of household D is what percentage more than the electricity bill of household E in February? (Approx.)  
 (a) 47% (b) 53% (c) 43% (d) 62%
150. Find the total number of units of electricity used by household D and E together in January.  
 (a) 166 unit (b) 172 unit (c) 184 unit (d) 198 unit

**Notes:-**