

# MAH CET (5 yr.) LLB 2021

**Previous Year  
Paper  
(Memory Based)**

## Mock Test Solutions in English

### Questions

- World Health Organisation (WHO) is headquartered in?  
A. Geneva  
B. Scotland  
C. Paris  
D. Beijing
- With which body part is Alzheimer's disease typically associated with?  
A. Spinal Cord  
B. Brain  
C. Kidney  
D. Heart
- Which organisation gives status of Heritage Sites?  
A. SAARC  
B. ASEAN  
C. UNESCO  
D. UNIDO
- National Youth Day is the birthday of which famous personality?  
A. Swami Vivekananda  
B. Adi Shankaracharya  
C. A .P.J. Abdul Kalam  
D. Atal Bihari Vajpayee
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the only active volcano in India.  
A. Agatti Volcano  
B. Cannanore Volcano  
C. Saddle Peak Volcano  
D. Barren Island Volcano
- Which is the first country to introduce RTI?  
A. Denmark  
B. Switzerland  
C. India  
D. Sweden
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the UN organization mandated to protect the rights of every child.  
A. UNICEF  
B. UNIDO  
C. UNGA  
D. UNESCO
- Who is known as the 'Father of Indian Constitution'?  
A. C Rajagopalachari  
B. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel  
C. B .R. Ambedkar  
D. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- What is the name of the vaccine developed by Bharat Biotech?  
A. Covishield  
B. Covaxin  
C. ZyCoV-D  
D. Sputnik V
- What is the technique added by Ranjith Singh Disale in primary level books for self-study?  
A. Infographic  
B. Pictorial Representation  
C. QR Codes  
D. Web Model
- Direction:** Apply the legal principles to the facts given below and select the most appropriate answer:

#### **Legal Principles:**

I. The concept of joint liability comes under section 34 of IPC which states that "when a criminal act is done by several persons, in furtherance of the common intention of all, each of such persons is liable for that act in the same manner as if it were done by him alone."



Athena committed theft?

A. Yes, because Tina sold it off without the consent of Aphrodite.

C. No, because the Pomeranian was in Aphrodite's possession, and therefore, Athena had absolute right over it.

B. No, because the Pomeranian could not be taken out of Aphrodite's possession because it was not in Aphrodite's possession at that time.

D. None of these.

14. **Facts:** Zeus purchased a car from a person who had no title to it and sent it to a garage for repair. Poseidon believing wrongly that the car was his, removed it from the garage.

A. Poseidon cannot be held responsible for trespass of goods as he was under a wrong belief.

C. Poseidon has not committed any wrong.

B. Poseidon can be held responsible for the trespass of goods.

D. None of the above.

15. **Direction:** Apply the legal principles to the facts given below and select the most appropriate answer:

**Legal Principles:**

I. Master/Principal is vicariously liable for the tort committed by a servant/ agent, in the performance of his duties as a servant/agent.

II. Negligence is the omission to do something which a reasonable man, guided upon those considerations which ordinarily regulate the conduct of human affairs, would do or doing something which a prudent or reasonable man would not do.

[Extracted and edited from <https://blog.ipleaders.in/vicarious-liability-case-master-servant-relationship-tort-law/>]

**Facts:** A patient is brought to a hospital maintained by Glenn. The patient is to be operated upon. As a result of faulty oxygen supply, the patient dies on the operation theatre table, then-

A. Glenn would not be liable because the surgeon was negligent.

C. Glenn would not be liable because there is no master and servant relationship between Glenn and the surgeon.

B. Glenn would be liable because there is a master and servant relationship between Glenn and the surgeon.

D. Glenn would not be vicariously liable because surgery is a highly skilled work on which Glenn would have no control.

16. **Facts:** Tom Cruise gives some amount of cash at his place to Katie Holmes. Katie here is the neighbour of Tom and is also one of the cashiers in the bank. This is the same bank where Tom deposits the money. Instead of doing the needful, Katie misplaces the money. In this case, what correct legal position will be given?

A. As Katie is the employee of the bank, the bank will be held liable.

C. The bank will not be held liable as Katie did not do anything wrong during the employment.

B. The bank should not be liable as Katie did not do anything wrong.

D. As Katie was the employee of the bank, the bank would be vicariously liable in this case.

17. **Facts:** A Hollywood actor turned producer Caprio Leo makes a movie 'Titanip, he takes a loan from a moneylender Mr Bradley Coop, the film releases and surprisingly fails in the box office, the producer could therein not return the money, Bradley Coop does not go through the legal channel but asks Kate Winslem to recover the debt on his behalf. In the process of recovery, Kate Winslem damages the property and manhandles Caprio Leo. Caprio Leo files case against Bradley Coop. The moneylender says he was ignorant of the collection tactics of Kate Winslem, is he liable in case?

A. No, he is not liable, as the act was done without the permission of Bradley Coop.

C. Yes as Kate Winslem was appointed to recover money by Bradley Coop.

B. No, as Kate Winslem was not an agent, and was a goon.

D. No, as Caprio Leo has defaulted by not paying back and he deserved such treatment.

18. **Direction:** Apply the legal principles to the facts given below and select the most appropriate answer:

**Legal Principles:**

I. Deception can be done to induce the other person to either deliver or retain the property or to commit an act or omission.

II. Deceiving means to make a person believe what is false to be true or to make a person disbelieve what is true to be false by using words or by conduct.

III. Cheating is defined under Section 415 of the Indian Penal Code as whoever fraudulently or dishonestly deceives a person to induce that person to deliver a property to any person or to consent to retain any property.

IV. If a person intentionally induces a person to do or omit to do any act which he would not have done if he was not deceived to do so and the act has caused harm to that person in body, mind, reputation or property, then the person who fraudulently, dishonestly or intentionally induced the other person is said to cheat.

V. Any dishonest concealment of facts which can deceive a person to do an act which he would not have done otherwise is also cheating within the meaning of this section.

[Extracted and edited from <https://blog.ipleaders.in/cheating-a-criminal-offence-under-the-indian-penal-code/>]

**Facts:** Sheldon falsely represented to Leonard, a shop owner that he was an officer from the Commercial Taxes Department. While examining the accounts of the shop, Sheldon showed interest in buying a microwave oven on an instalment basis. Leonard readily agreed with the hope he would get a favourable assessment from Sheldon with regard to tax liability. Sheldon paid the first instalment, took the microwave oven and disappeared from the scene. The police, however, managed to get hold of Sheldon and prosecute him for cheating.

- A. Sheldon committed cheating because he induced Leonard to part with the microwave oven, posing as though he was from the Commercial Taxes Department.
- B. Sheldon committed cheating because he did not pay the subsequent instalment.
- C. Sheldon committed cheating as he bought a microwave oven with insufficient funds.
- D. Sheldon did not commit cheating as Leonard handed over the article to get a favourable tax liability assessment which is wrongful.

19. **Facts:** Penny by pledging diamonds which he knows are not diamonds, intentionally deceives Amy, and thereby dishonestly induces Amy to lend money.

- A. Penny is guilty of cheating as she knows Amy will give her money.
- B. Penny is not guilty of cheating as Amy had obligation to test the authenticity of diamonds.
- C. Penny is guilty of cheating as she falsely represented articles and induced Amy to lend her money.
- D. Penny is guilty of forgery.

20. **Facts:** Mary while leaving a café mistakenly picked up a yellow umbrella belonging to Robin instead of his own. The next day she decided to return to the café with the umbrella, hoping to find the real owner. Lily who had never seen Robin in person but had only communicated with Robin on email was on her way to meet Robin at the café. Since Robin and Lily had never met, it was agreed they would meet at the café at a pre-appointed spot at the door by the clothing of Lily and umbrella of Robin- which they described to each other in detail. Lily saw Mary at the door and identified her as Robin looking at the umbrella- and therein delivered a parcel labelled to Robin to Mary. Mary received the same without protest and promptly returned home without looking for Robin. Is Mary guilty of cheating by personation?

- A. Mary is not guilty because she going to return the umbrella to the real owner and handing over Robin's packet too Mary was Lily's mistake.
- B. Mary is not guilty because she was overcome by sudden temptation.
- C. Mary is guilty as she was aware of the mistaken identity and that the parcel was meant for Robin and not her.
- D. Mary is guilty as the parcel might have been valuable to Robin.

21. How many two digit numbers are divisible by 4?

- A. 24
- B. 22
- C. 20
- D. 23

22. You have 30 liters of oil. How many 100ml oil bottles can you fill?  
A. 600  
B. 300  
C. 200  
D. 500
23. 50% of 50 = ?  
A. 20  
B. 23  
C. 25  
D. 30
24. How many lines can be drawn passing through a point?  
A. one  
B. Two  
C. Three  
D. Infinite
25. Find the sum of natural number from 1 to 100 .  
A. 5050  
B. 5000  
C. 4050  
D. 5225
26. If 40% of 1500 = 8% of x, find value of x.  
A. 6500  
B. 7500  
C. 6800  
D. 7800
27. **Direction:** Read the passage given below and answer the question that follows:

On 21st February 1948, the Drafting Committee submitted the Draft Constitution of India to the President of the Constituent Assembly. Fourth months earlier, the Committee had received a Draft Constitution prepared by the Assembly's constitutional adviser – B .N. Rau. Rau's Draft reflected the decisions taken by the Assembly on the reports of various Committees that were tasked with drawing up constitutional provisions on specific parts of the Constitution. The Drafting Committee, between October 1947 and February 1948, scrutinised, tweaked and added to Rau's Draft and what emerged from this process was the Draft Constitution of India, 1948 (henceforth 'Draft').

The Draft consisted of 315 articles – organised around eighteen 'Parts', and eight 'Schedules'. It touched upon a range of topics that one would expect in a constitutional document that included the structure of government, rights and centre-state relations. Wherever the Draft moved significantly away from B.N Rau's Draft, or there was controversy or lack of clarity on some provision, the Drafting Committee placed footnotes and brief explanations in the document.

It is important to note that this Draft was the first blueprint of the Indian Constitution that was publicly available. It was widely circulated to members of the Assembly, provincial governments, central ministries, the Supreme Court and High Courts, and the general public along with an invitation to provide feedback and suggestions. In March and October 1948, the Drafting Committee reviewed and took decisions on comments it received and prepared amendments.

On 4 November 1948, B .R. Ambedkar, Chairman of the Drafting Committee, formally introduced the Draft in the Assembly – every member had a copy along with the set of amendments recommended by the Drafting Committee in light of comments and suggestions it received. In his speech, Ambedkar gave an overview of the Draft and addressed some controversies that emerged around it. The initial reactions of the Assembly members to the Draft were mixed. While some applauded it, others were disappointed – for e.g. members were unhappy that the Draft did not base the administrative and political structure of India on principles of Panchayati Raj.

On 15th November 1948, the Assembly took up, article by article, all the provisions of the Draft for debate and discussion. It considered, deliberated, and took decisions on numerous amendments moved by individual members of the Assembly and the Drafting Committee. This process went up till October 17th after which the Drafting Committee revised the Draft based on the decisions of the Assembly and produced a second version on 14th November which it put to the Assembly for another reading.

It is important to note that the Assembly's deliberations over the Draft Constitution (including the revised version) formed the bulk of the Constituent Assembly debates and the overall constitution-making process: out of 165 sittings of the Constituent Assembly, 114 were spent debating this Draft. The Draft Constitution was finally adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 26 November 1949 as the Constitution of India.

The draft constitution consisted of which of the following?

A. Mention of the various topics ranging from the structure of the government to the centre-state relations.

C. Explanations for the deviation from the drafted provisions.

B. 315 articles, organized in 8 parts and 8 schedules.

D. All of the above.

28. Which of the following is true regarding the draft of the Indian Constitution?

A. The draft was the first blueprint around the world, which consisted of a country's constitution.

C. B .R Ambedkar made sweeping amendments to the draft that proved vastly helpful.

B. It was widely circulated across India.

D. People were majorly critical of the first draft of the Indian Constitution.

29. What should be the title of the passage?

A. Indian Constitution and its various elements.

C. India and its constitution.

B. Drafting of the Indian Constitution.

D. Essence of India's constitution

30. As per the passage, the following statements are false except:

I. The assembly took up the task of finalizing the Indian Constitution.

II. B .R Ambedkar was the chairman of the drafting committee of the Indian Constitution.

III. The drafting of the Indian Constitution took months of deliberations over some sensitive issues.

A. Only I and II

C. Only I and III

B. Only II and III

D. None of the above.

31. As per the passage, what is the meaning of the word 'controversy'?

A. Dispute

C. Disillusion

B. Disarmament

D. Debilitate

32. Fill in the blanks with the correct word.

She hung herself \_\_\_\_ a piece of cloth.

A. With

C. By

B. From

D. To

33. Fill in the blanks with the correct alternative:

He goes to the office \_\_\_\_ foot.

A. With

C. At

B. On

D. In

34. What is the meaning of the idiom "too many irons in the fire"?

A. To caught napping

C. To keep getting a headache

B. To be engaged in too many activities

D. To get entangled in so many activities

35. What is the meaning of the idiom "to have an axe to grind"?

A. To fail to arouse interest

C. A private end to serve

B. To work for both ends

D. To have a personal interest for doing something

36. What is the meaning of the phrase 'split hairs'?
- A. Be efficient  
B. Achieve something considered to be true  
C. Trembling with fear  
D. Make small, unnecessary distinctions
37. Select the option that is related to the third word in the same way as the second word is related to the first word.
- Man : Biography :: Nation : ?
- A. History  
B. Leader  
C. Geography  
D. People
38. Select the option that is related to the third number in the same way as the second number is related to the first number.
- 25 37 :: 49 : ?
- A. 41  
B. 56  
C. 60  
D. 65
39. The given set : 538,725,813  
Similar number is :
- A. 712  
B. 814  
C. 219  
D. 328
40. **Direction:** In the question below is given a statement followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. Consider the statement and decide which of the given assumption is implicit. **Statement:**  
A warns B that heavy drinking is injurious to health.
- Assumptions:**  
I. B drinks heavily.  
II. A was drinking heavily
- A. Only assumption I is implicit  
B. Only assumption 2 is implicit  
C. Either I or II is implicit  
D. Neither I nor II is implicit  
E. Both I and II is implicit
41. **Statement:**  
The value of money is decreasing day-by-day.
- Assumptions:**  
I. People are becoming richer and richer.  
II. Inflation is on the higher side.
- A. Only assumption I is implicit  
B. Only assumption 2 is implicit  
C. Either I or II is implicit  
D. Neither I nor II is implicit  
E. Both I and II is implicit
42. Find an odd one out.

- A. Pistol  
C. Gun
43. Find an odd one out.
- A). Kiwi  
B). Eagle  
C). Penguin  
D). Ostrich  
E) Emu
- A. B only  
C. D and E
44. In the following question, select the missing number from the given series.
- 8, 18, ?, 50
- A. 28  
C. 32
45. 21, 9, 21, 11, 21, 13, 21, ..... What number comes next in the series.
- A. 15  
C. 14
46. Select the correct option that will fill in the blank and complete the series.
- AC, EG, IK, ?
- A. MO  
C. NP
47. Who is the author of the book Panchatantra?
- A. Vishnu Kumar Saraswat  
C. Vishal Agnihotri
48. What is the full form of ISRO?
- A. Inter-Governmental Strategic Research Organisation  
C. Indian Space Research Organisation
49. What is the full form of NCW?
- A. National Commission for Water  
C. Nationalized Center for Welfare
50. In India, Republic Day is celebrated on which date?
- A. 15<sup>th</sup> October
- B. Rifle  
D. Sword
- B. C and D  
D. A only
- B. 38  
D. 40
- B. 23  
D. 21
- B. OM  
D. PN
- B. Vishnu Gogoi  
D. Pt.Vishnu Sharma
- B. International Space Research Organisation  
D. Indian Spacecraft Research Organisation
- B. Narcotics Control Wing  
D. National Commission for Women
- B. 26<sup>th</sup> February

- C. 26<sup>th</sup> January
51. BCG Vaccines is used for?  
A. Tuberculosis  
C. Scurvy
52. What is the term of Rajya Sabha members?  
A. 5 years  
C. 7 years
53. Right to Information was enacted in which year?  
A. 2009  
C. 2006
54. World Environment Day is observed on which date?  
A. 5<sup>th</sup> June  
C. 7<sup>th</sup> June
55. Which state has the highest literacy rate in India?  
A. Gujarat  
C. Goa
56. Noise Pollution is measured in?  
A. Knots  
C. Decibel
57. **Principle:**

- D. 15<sup>th</sup> August
- B. Meningitis  
D. Lung Cancer
- B. 4 years  
D. 6 years
- B. 2005  
D. 2008
- B. 6<sup>th</sup> June  
D. 8<sup>th</sup> June
- B. Kerala  
D. Sikkim
- B. Frequency  
D. Tesla

All residents will reserve the privilege to the right to speak freely of discourse and articulation under Article 19 of the Constitution of India and it is a Fundamental Right.

**Facts:**

Sanjay, a popular English essayist and speaker reprimanded another author Ramesh: "The epic of Ramesh is unreasonable and profane, his brain is polluted, he is a free character, he ought to compose a fair and great novel." Decide Can Ramesh be sued for maligning?

- A. He isn't at risk since he has quite recently communicated his own perspectives  
B. He is at risk to be sued for maligning if his assertion, was false or said in mala fide aim  
C. He can't be held subject since he has crucial right to the right to speak freely of discourse and articulation  
D. He can't be sued, in light of the fact that both are author and writers and both can condemn one another.

58. **Principle:**

Each Indian citizen has a fundamental right to continue any trade or business or call it off subject to the inconvenience made by reasonable restrictions by the State.

**Facts:**

As per a notification passed by the Institute of Company Secretary of India (ICSI), an individual is precluded from Practicing as Company Secretary except if such individual has passed the Company Secretaryship Course and hold a testament of training programme the ICSI. Mahesh, a Trainee is undergoing the course of Company Secretaryship but he starts practicing as a Company Secretary. It was boycotted by ICSI. Choose:

- A. ICSI has a better right than boycotting.  
B. The boycott is justified, as the right of Mahesh isn't absolute.

C. The boycott isn't legitimate, as the Institute of Company Secretary of India (ICSI) can't deny any individual of his entitlement to carry a lawful profession.

59. **Principle:**

A contract is an agreement enforceable by law. All agreements are contracts on the off chance that they are made with free consent by parties able to go into an agreement for a legal consent and with a legitimate item.

**Facts:**

Rajat offered to purchase Shyaam's Car for Rs. 5 lakhs yet Shyaam can't. In this manner, Rajat took steps to slaughter Shyaam and at last, he consented to the deal. Shyaam in this manner repealed from the agreement. Rajat suit to uphold the agreement. Decide.

- A. Will succeed on the grounds that Rajat was offering legal thought for the vehicle  
B. Will succeed in light of the fact that purchasing and selling of vehicle is legitimate  
C. Will succeed in light of the fact that the two players have ability to contract  
D. Will come up short on the grounds that Rajat had to consent to the agreement.

60. **Principle:**

A contract is an agreement enforceable by law. All agreements are contracts in the event that they are made with a free ascent by parties equipped to contract for a legitimate consideration and with a legitimate object.

**Facts:**

Jayant, a little youngster of 27 years with no consideration consents to give Julie Rs. 10, 000/ -. Jayant neglects to satisfy his guarantee. Julie sues Jayant for the sum. Choose

- A. Juliy will prevail as Jayant caused the guarantee willingly.  
B. Ms. Jooly will come up short as the agreement is without Consideration.  
C. Ms. Jooly will prevail as Jayant has the ability to make the agreement.  
D. Ms. Jooly will prevail as the cash isn't being paid for any unlawful item.

61. **Principle:**

Indian Constitution enables the President to appoint the Judges of the Supreme Court of India and High Courts.

**Facts:**

There is a tussle between the Council of Minister which additionally incorporates Prime Minister and President. Members selected Mr Adarshnath as the Justice of Supreme Court of India and Mr Gargik designated as Judge of Delhi High Court by the Prime Minister of India. Choose.

- A. Appointment of Mr. Gargik is legitimate according to law.  
B. Appointment of Mr. Adarshnath is substantial according to the Constitution of India.  
C. Appointment of Mr. Adarshnath and Mr. Gargik void ab initio.  
D. None of the above mentioned.

62. **Principle:**

An infringement of a legal right, with or without injury, frames the beginning of the offence of tort.

**Facts:**

Mr. Ketan sets up an instructing class for Company Secretary Students of Executive Program and charges Rs.10, 000/- every year as educational expenses. Mr. Ketan's neighbor Mr. Kalia builds up another instructing class for Company Secretary Students of Executive Program along these lines making an opposition between them. This powers Mr. Ketan to diminish his educational expenses to Rs. 7000/- every year. Choose Can Mr. Ketan guarantee harms from Mr. Kalia for the misfortune caused to him?

- A. Yes, he can as Mr. Kalia has disregarded his Legal Right
- B. No, Mr. Ketan has diminished the charges all alone.
- C. No, on the grounds that however, there was damage there was no lawful injury
- D. None of the above mentioned.

63. **Principle:**

The company implies an organization joined under the Companies Act, 2013, or under any past organization law.

**Facts:**

(i) ABC Limited is joined under the Companies Act, 1956; (ii) ABC LLP consolidated under Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008; (iii) ABC and Co enrolled under Partnership Act, 1832 and (iv) ABC Charitable Trust set up under Trust Act, 1882. Choose Which of the above element as referenced in verifiable circumstance is an organization?

- A. ABC Limited
- B. ABC LLP
- C. ABC and Co.
- D. ABC Charitable Trust.

64. **Principle:**

A master will be liable for the unjust demonstrations of his servants throughout his business.

**Facts:**

ABC Limited is a Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) is enrolled with Reserve Bank of India to acknowledge store from public. Mr. Shyam delegated as approved specialist by ABC Limited to gather store cash from a few people on consistent schedule. Mr. Shyam, gathering stores from individuals on regular routine. One day he vanished. One Ms. Shyamlee, who had been giving over her store cash to Mr. Shyam found that almost for a month before his vanishing, he was not keeping her cash by any means. Ms. Shyamlee when moved toward the ABC Limited, the NBFC stood up that Mr. Shyam was not its representative, he is his representative and subsequently, ABC Limited isn't liable for his unfortunate behavior. Ms. Shyamlee records a suit against the ABC Limited. Conclude Who is at risk?

- A. ABC Limited
- B. Mr. Shyam
- C. Ms. Shyamlee
- D. None of the above mentioned.

65. **Principle:**

The member from both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha are qualified to be Ministers of the Union Government.

**Facts:**

Mr. Smash Sing is sitting individual from Upper House of Parliament and as Recommendations of Prime Minister of India, President of India designated Mr. Smash Singh as Minister for the Ministry of Education. Choose Appointment of Mr. Slam Singh as Minister for the Ministry of Education is legitimate?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. President of India can't be delegated
- D. Prime Minister of India can't be suggested

66. **Principle:**

A tort is a common wrong for which the cure is a fact-based law activity for unliquidated damages and which isn't solely the set of an agreement or the break of a trust or other simply fair commitment.

**Facts:**

Mr. Sunil has six pet dogs which are savage and bark a ton. Mr. Surendra is his nearby neighbour and feels that he can't make the most of his property because of the presence of an enormous number of dogs in the adjoining house. He is mulling over starting a legal proceeding against Mr. Sunil. Mr. Surendra can: Decide

- A. Initiate proceeding for violation of agreement against Mr. Sunil as there is a suggested contract between the neighbors.  
B. Initiate proceeding for unliquidated damages under misdeeds in light of the fact that there is no agreement between the neighbors.  
C. Initiate criminal activity against Mr. Sunil in light of the fact that having an enormous number of fierce dogs is a criminal demonstration.  
D. Not be fruitful as Mr. Sunil has an unlimited option to make the most of his own property and has no obligation towards Mr. Surendra.

67. Find out the correct spelling from the given options:

- A. Believe  
B. Beleive  
C. Belive  
D. Beleve

68. Find out the correct spelling from the given options:

- A. Neighbore  
B. Neighbour  
C. Neighbour  
D. Nebour

69. Find a pair of words from the given options that showcase the relationship similar to one demonstrated by the given pair of words:

Word: Dictionary

- A. Teeth: Mouth  
B. Cell: Body  
C. Roe: Fish  
D. Hair: Scalp

70. Select the one-word substitution for the given set of words:

Unfair advantage for the members of one's family

- A. Nepotism  
B. Pluralism  
C. Anachronism  
D. Scepticism

71. What is the synonyms of the word 'Vulnerable'?

- A. Endangered  
B. Restless  
C. Impatient  
D. Tricky

72. Select the word which is the most opposite to the given word:

Barren

- A. Adventurous  
B. Beautiful  
C. Sterile  
D. Fertile

73. Select the word which is the most similar to the given word:

Predicament

- A. Scarce  
B. Confidence  
C. Difficult situation  
D. Respect

74. Select the word which is the most opposite to the word given below:

Ferocious

- A. Gentle  
B. Beautiful  
C. Cruel  
D. Attractive

75. What is the antonym of the word "Camouflage"?

- A. Disguise
- B. Concealment
- C. Façade
- D. Reveal

76. Select the correct grammatical representation of the given statement:

I haven't got no money.

- A. I haven't got any money
- B. I haven't got a money
- C. I have got not money
- D. I haven't go any money.

77. A and B are the young ones of C. If C is the father of A but B is not the son of C. How are B and C related?

- A. Daughter and Mother
- B. Niece and Uncle
- C. Daughter and Father
- D. Nephew and Uncle

78. At what time between 6 o'clock and 7 o'clock will be the minute hand and hour hand of a clock coincide with each other?

- A. 6hrs  $32\frac{8}{11}$  min
- B. 6hrs 30min
- C. 6hrs  $34\frac{5}{11}$  min
- D. 6hrs  $33\frac{6}{11}$  min 3

79. At what angle are the hands of a clock inclined at 4hours 20minutes?

- A.  $5^\circ$
- B.  $10^\circ$
- C.  $25^\circ$
- D.  $30^\circ$

80. A clock seen on a mirror, shows quarter past three. The correct time shown by the clock will be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 3:15
- B. 8:45
- C. 9:15
- D. 9:45

81. In a certain code language, BIG is written as 297, FAD is written as 614. How will DEAF be written in that language?

- A. 4156
- B. 4516
- C. 4216
- D. 4525

82. In a certain code language, BLOCKED is written as YOLXPVW then OZFMXS is the code for \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. LABOUR
- B. LAUNCH
- C. NAUGHT
- D. RESULT

83. If Aasha is a sister of the daughter of Seema's son, how is Aasha related to Seema?

- A. Sister
- B. Granddaughter
- C. Grandmother
- D. Sister-in-law

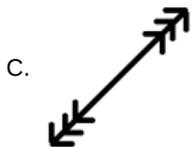
84. A woman introduces a man as the son of the brother of her mother. How is the man related to the woman?

- A. Brother
- B. Son
- C. Father
- D. Cousin

85. Choose the Figure. Which is different from others.

- A. A
- B. E
- C. Z
- D. N

86. Find the odd one out.



87. How many spokes are there in National Flag of India?  
A. 26  
C. 25  
B. 27  
D. 24
88. In which year Dr. B .R Ambedkar Started Mooknayak?  
A. 1919  
C. 1924  
B. 1920  
D. 1933
89. Which state has the highest number of representatives in the Lok Sabha?  
A. Gujarat  
C. Uttar Pradesh  
B. Maharashtra  
D. Punjab
90. What can be the maximum difference between the two sessions of the Parliament?  
A. 4 months  
C. 7 months  
B. 6 months  
D. 3 months
91. What does "D .C" stands for in Washington D C?  
A. District of Connecticut  
C. District of California  
B. District of Columbus  
D. District of Columbia
92. Lord Buddha was born at\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Bodh Gaya  
C. Sarnath  
B. Lumbini  
D. Kushinagar
93. Shanti Swaroop Bhatnagar Award is given in which field?  
A. Social Service  
C. Literature  
B. Science & Technology  
D. Music
94. Which of the following is a Folk Dance of Tripura?  
A. Dhalo  
C. Hojagiri  
B. Dekhni  
D. Goff
95. Who calls for Joint Sitting of both the houses?  
A. Speaker of Lok Sabha  
C. President  
B. Chairmen of Rajya Sabha  
D. Prime Minister
96. Who is the known as Father of Indian Space Programme?  
A. APJ Abdul Kalam  
C. A S. Kiran Kumar  
B. Vikram Sarabhai  
D. K. Radhakrishnan
97. **Principle:** Parties to contract can only lay the foundation of a valid contract if the parties to contract are capable of entering into a contract.

**Facts:** Arul is a 17-year-old boy who entered into an agreement with a car dealer to purchase a Ferrari. Arul paid Rs 2 lakhs as a guarantee and provided a promissory note for the remaining balance. After 2 months, Arul refused to pay the balance amount. Determine the validity of his actions?

- A. Arul does not have to pay the balance amount because he is a minor.
- B. Arul does not have to pay the balance amount because the contract entered into by him with the dealer was void ab initio.
- C. Arul does not have to pay the balance as long as he returns the car back to the dealer.
- D. All of the above.

98. **Principle:** In a civil suit for defamation, the truth of the defamatory matter is an absolute defence. The burden of proof lies on the defendant and if he does not successfully discharge this burden, then he is liable.

**Facts:** Lakshita is a famous Bollywood celebrity with millions of followers across all social media platforms. Lakshita did not have a cordial relationship with another actress, Zainab. Lakshita posted on one of her social media by calling Zainab talentless and saying that she did not deserve to stay in the industry. After this, Zainab filed a suit for defamation against Lakshita. Will Zainab succeed?

- A. Yes. Zainab will succeed because Lakshita has openly spoken a false statement about her.
- B. No. Zainab will not succeed because Lakshita was merely exercising her freedom of speech and expression.
- C. Yes. Zainab will succeed because Lakshita did not have a reasonable justification to make that statement.
- D. No. Zainab will not succeed because Lakshita was merely expressing her opinion about Zainab.

99. **Principle:** Once the letter for an offer and the letter for acceptance is posted, the contract is complete and the parties to the contract are bound as liable.

**Facts:** P sends an offer to Q via a letter in which P mentions that Q can communicate the acceptance of the offer by posting a letter to P. P gives the letter to her assistance who posts the letter after 5 days instead of posting the letter immediately. Due to the delay in response from P, Q sells the antique item that P wanted to purchase to R. What are the legal remedies available to P?

- A. There are no legal remedies because there is no contract that subsists between P and Q.
- B. There are legal remedies available to P such as recovering damages from Q for selling the item.
- C. The legal remedy available to P is to lawfully terminate the employment of her assistant for inefficient work ethic.
- D. None of the above.

100. **Principle:** A contract obtained by misrepresentation is voidable at the option of the buyer.

**Facts:** Sunil by misrepresentation leads Naren to believe that the firework factory that he was planning to purchase was operating at stellar levels. However, the employees were stealing from the business and tampering the books of account. Naren, a person with no background in accountancy, examines the books of accounts of the factory which do not show any abnormality. After this, Naren buys the factory. Is the contract void?

- A. The contract is void because it is an obvious case of misrepresentation.
- B. The contract is not void because Naren checked the accounts before he purchased the factory.
- C. The contract is void because Sunil misled Naren to purchase the factory.
- D. The contract is voidable on account of Sunil's misrepresentation because Naren did not have the diligence required to discover the truth.

101. **Principle:** The act of using influence on another and taking undue advantage of that person is called undue influence.

**Facts:** Girish was an illiterate old man was made to sign a document which was a pro-note. While signing the document, Girish was under the impression that the document was a will that required his signature as a witness. Under this impression, Girish signed the pro-note which his son endorsed to Kapil who paid the entire value for the pro-note. After 3 years, Kapil sued Girish on the pro-note. Is Girish liable?

- A. Girish is liable because the pro-note was signed by him.
- B. Girish is not liable because he thought that he was signing a will as a witness.
- C. Girish is liable because he should have had full knowledge of the
- D. Girish is not liable because he was tricked by his son who has mala

document to which he was providing his signature.

fide intentions.

102. **Principle:** The original offer made by individual lapses only when a counteroffer is made by another person.

**Facts:** S went to a shop to purchase a skateboard. The shopkeeper agreed to sell the skateboard selected by S at a price of Rs. 4000 to which S agrees. However, another customer enters the shop and wishes to purchase the skateboard selected by S at the price of Rs.5000. Before the shopkeeper can agree to this offer, S makes an offer to purchase the skateboard at Rs 5500. The shopkeeper sells the skateboard to S but S refused to pay more than Rs4000 after the other customer leaves. Which amount is S liable to pay?

- A. S is liable to pay Rs 5000 because this is the price offered by the other customer which is higher than the asking price of the shopkeeper.  
B. S is liable to pay Rs. 4000 because this is the asking price of the shopkeeper and he must not pay a higher amount.  
C. S is liable to pay Rs 3500 because that is the price of the skateboard at another store and the shopkeeper is trying to take advantage of S by making him pay a premium price.  
D. S is liable to pay Rs 5500 because he made the counteroffer to the other person due to which his original offer to pay Rs 4000 lapsed.

103. **Principle:** A taxi driver plying on the road is an invitation to offer.

**Facts:** Ms Tanvi books a taxi and steps into it and asks the driver to take her to a location on the opposite side of the city. The driver refuses to take Ms Tanvi to her destination on the ground that it is too far away and the price is not profitable for him. What remedy is available to Ms Tanvi?

- A. Ms Tanvi cannot do anything and must step out of the cab to hail and another taxi because the driver is refusing to take her.  
B. Ms Tanvi can force the driver to take her to her destination because a contract comes into existence between them the minute she stepped into his taxi,  
C. Ms Tanvi cannot do anything because the contract entered into by her with the driver is voidable at the option of the driver.  
D. Ms Tanvi can file a complaint against the driver for his unprofessional behaviour.

104. **Principle:** A master can be held liable for the wrongful acts of the servant in the course of employment.

**Facts:** R was a police officer providing security at the wedding of Roman Gilchrist, a well-known celebrity. In an inebriated condition, R took out his rifle and fired 15 shots in the air to join in the celebration at the wedding. However, one of the shots hit a tree, narrowly missing the guests. Garima, another celebrity present at the wedding sued R for negligence. Is Roman vicariously liable for the actions of R?

- A. No. R posed a threat to the guests and was not performing his duty for which he was present. Therefore, Roman is liable.  
B. No. Roman is not liable because he did not hire the police officer and there does not subsist a master and servant relationship between them.  
C. No. Roman is not liable because he should not be held liable for the acts of R who is an adult.  
D. Yes. Roman is liable because there exist a master and servant relationship between him and R.

105. **Principle:** A violation of a legal right, with or without damage, gives rise to a tort.

**Facts:** Farhan establishes a school in an underprivileged neighbourhood at a very minimal rate. A lot of students join this school to get a quality education. However, after a couple of months, Sameer establishes another school in the same neighbourhood free of cost. Due to this, all of Farhan's students leave his school to join Sameer's school, Can Farhan claim damages from Sameer for the loss caused to him?

- A. Yes. Farhan can claim damages from Sameer because Sameer has violated his legal right.  
B. No. Farhan cannot claim damages from Sameer because Sameer has only caused financial loss without causing legal injury to Farhan.  
C. No. Farhan cannot claim damages from Sameer because Sameer established the school free of cost with a benevolent intention.  
D. Yes. Farhan can claim damages from Sameer because Sameer has restrained him from exercising a lawful profession.

106. **Principle:** A person cannot complain against harm to which he has voluntarily consented. Precautions can be taken only against reasonably foreseeable mishaps.

**Facts:** David went to a cricket stadium to witness a match between England and Australia. In the 35<sup>th</sup> over of the match, David's least favourite batsman hit a six and the ball hit David in the head and rendered him unconscious. Can David claim any compensation?

- A. Yes. David can claim compensation because he did not consent to get injured when he purchased the ticket to watch the match.
- B. Yes. David can claim compensation because his least favourite batsman purposely hit a six in his direction out of malice to injure him.
- C. No. David cannot claim compensation because he should have exercised caution when he was spectating the match.
- D. No. David cannot claim compensation because he agreed to the injury which could be reasonable foreseen since a six is a common spectacle at a cricket match.

107. Select the correct grammatical representation of the given statement:

We discussed about the matter yesterday.

- A. We discussed the matter yesterday
- B. We had to discuss the matter yesterday
- C. We have been discussing the matter since yesterday
- D. No error.

108. Spot the error:

Either seema/ or kiran/have attended/the function

- A. Either Seema
- B. Nor Kiran
- C. Have attended
- D. The Function

109. **Direction:** Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. Certain word (s) are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of these.

In a political culture of managed spectacles and passive spectators, poetry appears as a rift, a peculiar lapse, in the prevailing mode. The reading of a poem, a poetry reading, is not a spectacle, nor can it be passively received. It's an exchange of electrical currents through language—that daily, mundane, abused, and ill-prized medium, that instrument of deception and revelation, that material thing.

In Chautauqua vaudeville was once seen a man who made recognizably tonal music by **manipulating** a variety of sizes of wooden spoons with his astonishing fingers. Take that old, material utensil, language, blank with familiarity, smeared with daily use, and make it into something that means more than it says. What poetry is made of is so old, so familiar, that it's easy to forget that it's not just the words, but polyrhythmic sounds, speech in its first endeavours (every poem breaks a silence that had to be overcome), prismatic meanings lit by each others' light, stained by each others' shadows. In the wash of poetry, the old, beaten, worn stones of language take on colours that disappear when you sieve them up out of the streambed and try to sort them out.

And all this has to travel from the nervous system of the poet, preverbal, to the nervous system of the one who listens, who reads, the active participant without whom the poem is never finished.

Someone writing a poem believes in a reader, in readers, of that poem. Self-reference is always possible: that my "I" is a universal "we," that the reader is the poet's clone. That sending letters to oneself is enough for attention to be paid. That the poet's chip of mirror contains the world.

But most often someone writing a poem believes in, depends on, a delicate, vibrating range of difference, that an "I" can become a "we" without extinguishing others, that a partly common language exists to which strangers can bring their own heartbeat, memories, images. A language that itself has learned from the heartbeat, memories, images of strangers.

Spectacles controlled and designed to manipulate mass opinion, mass emotions depend increasingly on the ownership of vast and expensive technologies and on the physical distance of the spectators from the spectacle. Without claiming any kind of purity for poetry, it can be noted that the making of and participation in poetry is so independent of high technology. A good sound system at a reading is of course a great advantage. Poetry readings can now be heard on tape, radio, recorded on video. But poetry would get lost in an immense technological

performance scene. What poetry can give has to be given through language and voice, not through massive effects of lighting, sound, superimposed film images, nor as a mere adjunct to spectacle.

Source: <https://www.poetryfoundation.org/articles/69530/someone-is-writing-a-poem>

Which of the following is TRUE with reference to the passage?

- I. Poetry is an ornamental creation, that prefers the embellished to the ordinary.
- II. Poetry is a form of creation that transforms the ordinary and the mundane to the extraordinary.
- III. Poetry, without spectacle, is an incomplete form of art.

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

110. Which of the following is NOT TRUE with reference to the passage?

- I. Poetry is a universal medium, where the poet and the reader become clones of one another.
- II. Poetry is a medium that completely detaches the poet from the readers.
- III. Poetry is medium where the reader identifies with as well as distinguishes themselves from the poet.

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

111. Which of the following are the features of poetry?

- I. It takes mundane language and transforms it into something that means more than it says.
- II. Modern poetry is heavily dependent on high technology.
- III. Poetry can effectively break silences and become a medium of expressing one's first endeavours.

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

112. Which of the following inferences can be drawn from the passage?

- A. Poetry has its own language and is most effectively presented with the help of technology.
- B. Poetry is actively created by the genius of the poet, but can be received passively by the reader for complete appreciation.
- C. Poetry requires the active participation of both the poet and the readers, or one may lose interest in poetry.
- D. Language weaponises poetry to manipulate mass opinion.

113. Which of the following is the most SIMILAR in meaning to the following word with reference to the passage?

**Manipulating**

- A. Manoeuvring
- B. Sleeping
- C. Typing
- D. Walking

114. **Given below are four jumbled sentences. Pick the option that gives their correct order.** P. When the farmer asked why, the neighbor replied, "I sold you the well, not the water," and walked away.

Q. The next day, as the farmer came to draw water from his well, the neighbor refused to let him take any water.

R. The neighbor, however, was cunning.

S. One day, a farmer was looking for a water source for his farm, when he bought a well from his neighbor.

- A. SRQP  
B. PQRS  
C. SPQR  
D. QPRS

115. **Given below are four jumbled sentences. Pick the option that gives their correct order.** P. Once upon a time, a farmer had a goose that laid one golden egg every day.

Q. The egg provided enough money for the farmer and his wife to support their daily needs.

R. The farmer and his wife continued to be happy for a long time.

S. But, one day, the farmer thought to himself, "Why should we take just one egg a day?"

- A. SQPR  
B. RSPQ  
C. PRSQ  
D. PQRS

116. **Given below are four jumbled sentences. Pick the option that gives their correct order.** P. But the majority of bachelor's degree courses here are of three years' duration, except professional courses like engineering and medicine.

Q. And his criterion holds for any foreign national too.

R. Because a student in the US is not eligible for admission to postgraduate study unless he has completed four years of undergraduate study.

S. For Indian students who are not from engineering or medical background, seeking admission in the US is a problem.

- A. SRQP  
B. PSQR  
C. RSPQ  
D. RQSP

117. In the following question, select the missing number from the given series.

4, 6, 12, 14, 28, 30, .....

- A. 32  
B. 64  
C. 62  
D. 60

118. Select the correct option that will fill in the blank and complete the series.

ELFA, GLHA, ILJA, \_\_\_\_\_, MLNA

- A. OLPA  
B. KLMA  
C. LLMA  
D. KLLA

119. **Direction:** Study the following data carefully and answer the questions accordingly.

Eight people A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H are sitting around a square table. Four of them are sitting at the corners facing outside and four of them are sitting at the edges facing inside. D sits second to the right of E. E is not facing inside. Two people are sitting between D and H. C and H are opposite to each other. C and A are immediate neighbors. B is not an immediate neighbor of A and H. G is not sitting at the corner.

Who sits second to the right of H?

- A. C  
B. A  
C. F  
D. G  
E. None of these

120. How many of them sit between C and E when counted from the right of C?

- A. Three  
B. One

- C. Four
- D. Two
- E. None of these

121. Who sits opposite to D?

- A. H
- B. G
- C. F
- D. E
- E. Can't be determined

122. Find the odd one.

- A. F
- B. D
- C. G
- D. A
- E. E

123. Who sits immediate left of C?

- A. D
- B. G
- C. A
- D. F
- E. None of these

124. In the following question, select the missing number from the given series.

4, 7, 12, 19, ?, 39

- A. 28
- B. 29
- C. 30
- D. 36

125. In the following question, select the missing number from the given series.

$\frac{2}{4}, \frac{4}{16}, \frac{8}{64}, \frac{16}{256}, ?$

- A.  $\frac{32}{512}$
- B.  $\frac{32}{1024}$
- C.  $\frac{32}{1536}$
- D.  $\frac{32}{1044}$

126. **Direction:** In each of the questions below are given few statements followed by four conclusions. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follow from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

**Statements:**

Some drains are trains.

All trains are ink.

Some inks are slow.

**Conclusions:**

I. Some trains are ink.

II. Some drains are ink.

III. Some drains are slow.

IV. Some drains are not slow.

A. I, II and III follow

C. II and III follow

E. None of these

B. I, II and IV follow

D. I, II and either III or IV follow

127. **Principle:**

The owner of immovable property is entitled to the column of airspace above the surface. However, the owner's right to air and space above his land is restricted to such height as is necessary for the ordinary use and enjoyment of his land and the structures on it.

**Facts:**

Galaxy Cable TV Network Company is providing cable connections to their customers. One of the cables passes over the house of Mr. Vasanth Bhat. He is not a customer of the Network Company. The cable is neither attached to his house nor to any projection thereof. It is at a distance of 20 feet above the terrace of Mr. Bhat's two storied house. Because of the cable, Mr. Bhat's son Sachin is unable to fly a kite from the terrace. Mr. Bhat requested the Network Company to change the position of the cable. But the company did not bother to change it. One evening Mr. Bhat cut the cable and cleared the airspace above his house. The Network Company suffered a loss of about 1000/-. They bring a legal action against Mr. Bhat for recovery of loss suffered.

A. The Network Company will succeed because the cable was not interfering with the ordinary use and enjoyment of Mr. Bhat's property.

B. The Network Company will not succeed because Mr. Bhat has every right to ensure proper enjoyment of his property by removing objects causing trespass in the air above his property to a reasonable extent.

C. The Network Company will succeed because laying cables is widely practised in all cities like electricity and telephone wires.

D. None of the above.

128. **Principle:**

Everybody is under a legal obligation to take reasonable care to avoid act or omission which he can foresee would injure his neighbour. The neighbour for this purpose is any person whom he should have in his mind as likely to be affected by his act.

**Facts:**

Ram, while rushing to board a moving train, pushed Shyam who was walking along with a heavy package, containing fire crackers. As a result, the package slipped from his hand and the crackers exploded injuring a boy-standing closely. A suit was filed against Ram, by the boy, claiming damages.

A. Ram is not liable, because he did not know anything about the contents of the package.

B. Ram is not liable, because Shyam should not have carried such a package in a crowded place like Railway station.

C. Ram is liable, because Ram is under an obligation not to push Shyam.

D. None of the above.

129. **Principle:**

An occupier is not, normally liable to a trespasser except in respect of willful act intended to cause harm or done with reckless disregard.

**Facts:**

Kishanlal was running a dairy farm in his house. A part of his farm was used by the people as a short cut to get into the nearby railways station. Kishanlal never liked it and put up a board that "All trespassers will be prosecuted". But he actually tolerated them, because quite a few of them patronized his business. One day, a person, who was crossing the farm to get into the railway station, was attacked by a bull belonging to the farm. The injured person tiled a suit against Kishanlal.

A. Kishanlal is not liable in view of the clear notice against trespassers.

B. Kishanlal is liable, because he in fact allowed the people to use his premises.

C. Kishanlal is not liable to the people other than his customers.

D. None of the above

130. **Principle:**

No person shall be convicted of any offence except for violation of a law in force at the time of the commission of the Act charged as an offence, nor be subjected to a penalty greater than that which might have been inflicted under the law in force at the time of the commission of the

offence.

**Facts:**

A boy of 16 years of age was convicted for committing an offence of house trespass and outraging the modesty of a girl aged 7 years. The magistrate sentenced him for 6 months rigorous imprisonment and also imposed fine. After Judgment, the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 came into force. It provided that a person below 21 Years of age should not ordinarily be sentenced to imprisonment. Now the boy claims the benefit of the Probation of Offenders Act.

A. He should not get the benefit of Probation of Offenders Act.

B. The rule of beneficial interpretation required that ex post facto law could be applied to reduce the punishment.

C. A boy below the age of 21 years is treated as minor and so he should not be punished.

D. None of the above.

131. **Principle:**

Section 497 of IPC states that 'Whoever has sexual intercourse with a person who is and whom he knows or has reason to believe to be wife of another man, without the consent or connivance of that man, such sexual intercourse not amounting to the offence of rape, is guilty of the offence of adultery, and shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine, or with both. In such case the wife shall not be punishable as an abettor'.

**Facts:**

Mohan was invited by Revati, wife of Shyam to have sexual intercourse with her. Knowing about it Shyam filed a case against Mohan and Revati.

A. Mohan and Revati are liable for the same offence.

B. Revati cannot be punished as an abettor but she can be punished for the main offence.

C. Revati is not liable to be punished for any offence.

D. None of the above.

132. **Principle:**

When an act is abetted and a different act is done, the abettor is liable for the act done, in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had directly abetted it.

**Facts:**

A instigates a child to put poison into the food of Z, and gives him poison for that purpose. The child, in consequence of the instigation, by mistake puts the poison into the food of Y, which is by the side of that of Z.

A. A is liable for abetting to kill Z.

B. A is not liable.

C. A is liable for abetting to kill Z and for murder of Y.

D. None of the above.

133. **Principle:**

A person is liable for Murder when he does any act with such intention or knowledge and under such circumstances that, if he by that act caused death, he would be guilty of murder.

**Facts:**

Motilal with the intention to kill Ramlal gave opium to Ramlal in such a quantity as in normal case sufficient to cause death. Ramlal was an opium addict who enjoyed it and survived.

A. Motilal is liable for attempt to murder.

B. Motilal is not liable for attempt to murder.

C. Motilal is liable for abetment to suicide.

D. None of the above.

134. **Principle:**

A child below 7 years is regarded as doli incapax which means a person incapable of having wrongful intention.

**Facts:**

Rohit, aged 6 years caused hurt on the head of Diana, his neighbour, who sustained serious injuries.

A. Rohit is liable to be punished for hurt.

B. Rohit is not liable to be punished for hurt.

C. Rohit is liable only if it is proved that he is mature enough to understand the consequences of his acts.

D. None of the above.

135. **Principle:**

Law does not take account of trifles.

**Facts:**

A has an inkpot with him. B wants to fill his pen from that inkpot. A does not allow, still B takes ink from it.

A. A is liable to be punished.

B. A is not liable to be punished.

C. A is liable for damages.

D. None of the above.

136. **Principle:**

Ignorance of fact is an excuse but ignorance of law is not an excuse.

**Facts:**

N, a nurse in a hospital gives P, a patient, poison thinking it to be a medicine which killed the patient

A. N is liable for murder.

B. N is not liable for murder.

C. N is liable for culpable homicide for not taking reasonable care.

D. None of the above.

137. **Direction:** In each of the questions below are given few statements followed by four conclusions. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follow from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts. **Statements:**

Some blades are arrows.

No guns are danger.

All arrows are danger.

**Conclusions:**

I. No arrow is a gun.

II. Some blades are not gun.

III. Some dangers are blade.

IV. Some dangers are not blades.

A. I and II follow

B. I, II and III follow

C. Either III or IV follows

D. I, II and either III or IV follow

E. None of these

138. **Statements:**

All black is red.

All red is flowers.

No flower is tree.

**Conclusions:**

- I. Some flowers are black.
- II. No tree is black.
- III. Some red is black.
- IV. Some trees are red.

- A. I, II and III follow
- C. Only I and II follow
- E. None of these

- B. II, III and IV follow
- D. Only I and III follow

139. **Statements:**

Some cats are dogs.  
All dogs are clever.  
Some clever are rough.

**Conclusions:**

- I. Some cats are clever.
- II. Some clever are dogs.
- III. Some dogs are rough.
- IV. Some rough are cats.

- A. Only I and III follow
- C. I and II follow
- E. None of these

- B. Only II and III follow
- D. I, III and IV follow

140. **Direction:** Study the following data carefully and answer the questions accordingly.

Seven people M, N, O, P, Q, R, and S bought the house in seven different months starting from April of the same year in seven different cities but not necessarily in the same order. One person bought the house in one month in one city.

O bought the house in Pune in the month of 31 days after July. Three people bought the house between R, who did not buy the house in Surat, and O. One person bought the house between R and the one, who bought the house in Bhopal. N did not buy the house in Indore, bought the house before the one, who bought the house in Bhopal. Four people bought the house between N and S. S bought the house near the one, who bought the house in Imphal. P bought the house in Cuttack. M bought the house after Q. Neither R nor N bought the house in Patna.

Who bought the house in Surat?

- A. S
- C. The one, who bought the house in May
- E. None of these

- B. Q
- D. The one, who bought the house near M

141. How many people bought the house between R and the one, who bought the house in Patna?

- A. Two
- C. Three
- E. None of these

- B. Five
- D. Four

142. Who among the following bought the house in the month of 30 days?

- A. R, Q, S
- C. M, R, Q
- E. None of these

- B. N, M, P
- D. S, P, Q

143. Find the correct statement(s) from the following.
- 1) Three people bought the house before P.
  - 2) M bought the house in Imphal after S.
  - 3) S bought the house in October but not in Bhopal.
- A. Both 2 and 3  
B. Only 2  
C. Only 3  
D. Both 1 and 3  
E. All are correct
144. The one, who bought the house between Q and O, bought the house in-
- A. Indore  
B. Cuttack  
C. Bhopal  
D. Surat  
E. None of these
145. Select the option that is related to the third word in the same way as the second word is related to the first word.
- Car : Garage :: Ship : ?
- A. Dock  
B. Depot  
C. Hanger  
D. Harbour
146. Select the option that is related to the third word in the same way as the second word is related to the first word.
- Mumbai : Maharashtra :: Thiruvananthapuram : ?
- A. Karnataka  
B. Tamil Nādu  
C. Kerala  
D. Telangana
147. If clock is called television, television is called radio, radio is called oven, oven is called grinder and grinder is called iron, in what will a lady bake?
- A. Radio  
B. Oven  
C. Grinder  
D. Iron
148. In a certain code language,
- 'Haplesh' is written as 'Cloud Burst',
- 'Srenchoch' is written as 'Pin ball',
- 'Resbosrench' is written as 'Nine pin'.
- What word could mean " Cloud Nine"?
- A. leshsrench  
B. ochhapl  
C. haploch  
D. hapresbo
149. In a certain code language, ZEBRA is written as 2652181 then COBRA is the code for \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. 302181  
B. 3152181  
C. 31822151  
D. 1182153
150. Find the missing number.

9	25	49
14	?	54
23	55	103

A. 20

B. 30

C. 40

D. 60



### Solutions

1. A  
Sol. WHO is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. The World Health Organization (WHO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations responsible for international public health. It was formed in the year 1948. Tedros Adhanom is the present (2021) Director-General of WHO. Soumya Swaminathan of India is the present Chief Scientist of the World Health Organization.
2. B  
Sol. Alzheimer's disease is a progressive neurologic disorder that causes the brain to shrink (atrophy) and brain cells to die. Alzheimer's disease is the most common cause of dementia — a continuous decline in thinking, behavioral and social skills that affects a person's ability to function independently. The early signs of the disease include forgetting recent events or conversations. As the disease progresses, a person with Alzheimer's disease will develop severe memory impairment and lose the ability to carry out everyday tasks.
3. C  
Sol. World Heritage Sites are designated by UNESCO for having cultural, historical, scientific or other form of significance. It is headquartered in Paris, France. The sites are designated as having “outstanding universal value” under the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage.
4. A  
Sol. The International Youth Day is celebrated on January 12, every year in India to honour the birth anniversary of Swami Vivekananda. Vivekananda founded the Ramakrishna Math and the Ramakrishna Mission. It was a decision of Government of India taken in 1984 to celebrate the birthday of great Swami Vivekananda, i.e. 12 January, as National Youth Day every year. The National Youth Day is observed all over India at schools and colleges, with processions, speeches, music, youth conventions, seminars, Yogasanas, presentations, competitions in essay-writing, recitations and sports.
5. D  
Sol. India's only confirmed active volcano is located in Barren Island, which lies about 135 km south of the territory's capital, Port Blair. This island, which lies on the seismically active tectonic plates in the Andaman Sea, can only be seen from afar while on a ship and no one is allowed to disembark. Barren Island is a craggy rocky island, about 3 km in diameter, and the volcano last erupted here in 1991 and then again in 1994-95. The crater of the volcano that often spews smoke and lets out bursts of light in the sky, is about half a kilometre from the shore. This cruise is an exhilarating experience as your ship cuts through the vast expanse of the sea. Sit at the bow of the ship in deckchairs to catch the first sight of this tropical paradise with its smoking volcano! This place is uninhabited by humans, earning it its name. Visiting permits are required from the Forest Department.
6. D  
Sol. Sweden is the very first country to provide freedom of information to its citizens through the Freedom of Press Act, which came into force in 1766. After a series of other countries such as Finland, the USA, Denmark, France, Canada, New Zealand and so on, India implemented the Right to Information Act in 2005. India is the 48th country to enforce the Right to Information. At present, there are more than 90 countries that have enacted the Right to Information Act (RTI). This article talks about the Right to Information Act in India.
7. A  
Sol. UNICEF which is also known as the United Nations Children's Fund is a United Nations agency responsible for providing humanitarian and developmental aid to children worldwide. It is headquartered in New York, US. Henrietta H. Fore is the

present Director General of UNICEF and Tore Hattrem is the current President. UNICEF works in over 190 countries and territories to save children's lives, to defend their rights, and to help them fulfil their potential, from early childhood through adolescence.

8. C
- Sol. Dr. B.R Ambedkar is called the father of the Indian Constitution since he was the chairman of the Constitution Drafting Committee. April 14 marks the birth anniversary of BR Ambedkar, best known for being the architect of the Indian constitution and for his struggle against untouchability in Indian society. Popularly known as Babasaheb, the social reformer, economist, thinker, politician and the first Law Minister of Independent India, Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar was born on April 14, 1891 in Mhow, Madhya Pradesh and was known for his campaigns against social discrimination against Dalits, women and labour.
9. B
- Sol. COVAXIN is India's indigenous COVID-19 vaccine by Bharat Biotech which is developed in collaboration with the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) - National Institute of Virology (NIV). The vaccine is developed using Whole-Virion Inactivated Vero Cell derived platform technology. Inactivated vaccines do not replicate and are therefore unlikely to revert and cause pathological effects. They contain dead virus, incapable of infecting people but still able to instruct the immune system to mount a defensive reaction against an infection.
10. C
- Sol. School teacher from Solapur animated the primary level books for self-study with QR codes and won the Global Teacher Prize 2020. Disale then not only translated each and every book into their mother tongue but also added technology to it. This technique was to give QR codes so that the students could attend the video lecture and listen to the poems and stories in their own language.
11. A
- Sol. The correct answer is A as here Derulo is guilty of murder. Jason is guilty of abetting that offence by conspiracy, and is liable to the punishment for murder; therefore D would be incorrect as Jason although liable for punishment of murder did not directly commit the offence murder.
12. A
- Sol. The correct answer is A as Bellatrix had done an act wrongfully. She knew that it would kill the fishes still the act was carried out by Bellatrix.
13. B
- Sol. The correct answer is B, as no theft took place since the Pomeranian was not in Aphrodite's possession; while Athena may be liable for wrongfully selling the Pomeranian, the act of theft was not committed by Athena.
14. B
- Sol. The correct answer is B as he removed it from the garage without lawful jurisdiction even though he believed it to be his, as the car belonged to Zeus.
15. B
- Sol. The correct answer is B as there is a master-servant relationship that exists, and the master is vicariously liable for the wrong committed.
16. C
- Sol. The correct answer is C as the bank will not be held liable as Katie did not do anything wrong during the employment.
17. C

- Sol. The correct answer is C as Bradley Coop has appointed Kate to recover the money and is thereof vicariously liable for her acts as she was acting under his employment.
18. A
- Sol. The correct answer is A as Sheldon falsely represents that he is an officer and his intention is to get something fraudulently delivered by Leonard. B- the non-payment of subsequent instalments appears to be part of his cheating plan.
19. C
- Sol. The correct answer is C as Penny had intent to deceive Amy and there was a false representation.
20. C
- Sol. The correct answer is C as cheating by personation means a person cheating another by pretending to be someone else or by knowingly substitution one person for another which is what Mary did in the case.
21. B
- Sol. The two digits which are divisible by 4 are given by 12,16,20,.....,96.  
Since, the common difference between any two consecutive terms in the above series is always 4.  
number of terms =  $96/4 = 24$   
but we have to exclude = 4 & 8  
so  $24 - 2 = 22$   
So, the series of 2-digit numbers which are divisible by 4 consists of a total 22 terms.  
Therefore, there are a total 22 two-digit numbers which are divisible by 4.
22. B
- Sol. We know 1 litre = 1000 ml  
Then,  
30 litre =  $30 \times 1000$  ml  
Number of bottles =  $30000 \div 100$   
= 300
23. C
- Sol.  $\frac{50}{100} \times 50 = 25$
24. D
- Sol. There are infinite number of lines can be drawn passing through a point.
25. A
- Sol. Natural numbers from 1 to 100 = 1,2,3,.....,100  
Since it is an A.P.  
First term =  $a = 1$   
Common difference =  $d = 2-1=3-2 =1$   
Formula of sum of first n terms =  $S_N = N/2[(2a + (N - 1)d]$   
 $S_N = 100/2(2 + (100 - 1)1) = 50 * 101 = 5050$
26. B
- Sol.  $\frac{40}{100} \times 1500 = \frac{8}{100} \times x$   
 $600 = \frac{8}{100} \times x$

X = 7500

27. D

Sol. Refer to these lines:

*"The Draft consisted of 315 articles – organised around eighteen 'Parts', and eight 'Schedules'. It touched upon a range of topics that one would expect in a constitutional document that included the structure of government, rights and centre-state relations. Wherever the Draft moved significantly away from B.N Rau's Draft, or there was controversy or lack of clarity on some provision, the Drafting Committee placed footnotes and brief explanations in the document."*

Clearly, option D is the right answer here.

28. B

Sol. Refer to these lines:

*"It was widely circulated to members of the Assembly, provincial governments, central ministries, the Supreme Court and High Courts, and the general public along with an invitation to provide feedback and suggestions."*

From the above excerpt, we can clearly infer that option B is the right answer.

Option A is incorrect because it expands the scope of the passage way too much. Nowhere in the passage it is mentioned that the draft was the first blueprint around the world.

Option C is incorrect because it does not find its mention anywhere in the passage.

Option D can only be termed partially true because while some people were critical of the draft, some applauded it as well.

29. B

Sol. In such questions, it is always better to go by option elimination:

Option A is eliminated because the passage does not talk about the various elements of the Indian constitution. While some bits and pieces are discussed, it does not add much make us believe that the author is talking about the elements of the Indian Constitution.

Option C is incorrect because it is too vague. While we are talking about India's constitution, here, we are specifically talking about the drafting phase of the constitution.

Option D is incorrect because the passage has not defined the essence of the constitution anywhere in the passage.

Option B is correct because the whole passage talks about the drafting phase of the Indian Constitution. The passage has discussed the various stages with which our constitution went through before it got finalized.

30. A

Sol. Refer to these lines:

*"On 15th November 1948, the Assembly took up, article by article, all the provisions of the Draft for debate and discussion."*

*"On 4 November 1948, B.R. Ambedkar, Chairman of the Drafting Committee, formally introduced the Draft in the Assembly"*

From the above two, it can be clearly inferred that statement I and II are true. On the other hand, statement III is out of context of the passage. Hence, it is incorrect and hence, option A is the right answer.

31. A

Sol. The meanings of the words mentioned in the question are as follows:

Controversy: prolonged public disagreement or heated discussion.

Dispute: a disagreement or argument.

Disarmament: the reduction or withdrawal of military forces and weapons.

Disillusion: disappointment resulting from the discovery that something is not as good as one believed it to be.

Debilitate: to make (someone or something) weak

Clearly, option A is the right answer.

32. A

Sol. The preposition 'with' is used to establish a connection with something. Since the piece of cloth is used by someone to hang herself, we need to use the preposition 'with' here. Hence, option A is the right answer.

33. B

Sol. The preposition 'on' is used to establish a physical connection or to provide a support to something. Here, the person is using his feet to go to office. Hence, feet are used as means to travel. Hence, option B is the right answer.

34. B

Sol. The idiom "too many irons in the fire" is to be engaged in too many activities. Hence, option B is the right answer.

35. D

Sol. The idiom "to have an axe to grind" means to have a private reason for doing or being involved in something. Hence, option D is the right answer.

36. D

Sol. The phrase 'split hairs' means to make small and unnecessary distinctions. Hence, option D is the right answer.

37. A

Sol.

ere, we see biography is a detailed life of a person. Similarly, a nation has its History. Hence, the correct answer is History.

38. D

Sol.  $25:37 \rightarrow 52:(5+1)2+1$

$49:x \rightarrow 72:(7+1)2+1$

$\therefore x=65$

Hence, option D is the correct answer.

39. C

Sol. middle digit=last digit of (1<sup>st</sup> digit+3<sup>rd</sup> digit)

40. A

Sol. A warning is given then it is assumed that there is necessity. From the statement it is clear that A is assuming that B drinks heavily. Hence 1 is implicit. 2 does not refer to A's habit therefore it is not implicit. Therefore the answer is only 1 is implicit.

41. D

Sol. The speaker tells what is observed but does not give an opinion. Hence neither 1 nor 2 are implicit.

42. D

Sol. Here, all except Sword are fire arms.

43. A

Sol. All except Eagle are flightless bird.

44. C

Sol.

$$2 \times 1^2, 2 \times 2^2, 2 \times 3^2, 2 \times 4^2, 2 \times 5^2, 2 \times 6^2$$

45. D

Sol.

In this alternating repetition series, the random number 21 is interpolated every other number into an otherwise simple addition series that increases by 2, beginning with the number 9.

In this Series 21 is common random number.

Now add 2 with 9.

$$9 + 2 = 11$$

21 is next common number.

$$11 + 2 = 13$$

21 is next common number.

$$13 + 2 = 15.$$

21 is next common number.

So the answer is c = 21.

46. A

Sol.

$$A \Rightarrow (+2) \Rightarrow C, C \Rightarrow (+2) \Rightarrow E$$

$$E \Rightarrow (+2) \Rightarrow G, G \Rightarrow (+2) \Rightarrow I$$

$$I \Rightarrow (+2) \Rightarrow K, K \Rightarrow (+2) \Rightarrow M$$

$$M \Rightarrow (+2) \Rightarrow O$$

Hence, the missing term of the given sequence is MO.

47. D

Sol.

Vishnu Sharma was the author of this anthropomorphic political treatise called Panchatantra. He lived in Varanasi in the 3rd century BC. He was a Sanskrit scholar and the official Guru of the then prince of Kashi. The book also called as Nitishastra, which means book that imparts wisdom on the correct conduct in life. The book comprises of simple stories, with each story having a philosophical theme and an enduring moral that is as relevant to today's human society as it was in 200BC. The stories in the book are meant to guide the reader on the path to success by teaching them how to understand human nature. The stories in their abridged form are commonly told to children as they are growing up in order to teach them important life lessons.

48. C

Sol.

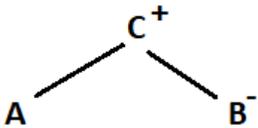
ISRO Stands for Indian Space Research Organisation. It is the national space agency of India, headquartered in Bengaluru. It was formed in the year 1969. Indian Space Research Organisation, formed in 1969, superseded the erstwhile INCOSPAR. Vikram Sarabhai, having identified the role and importance of space technology in a Nation's development, provided ISRO the

necessary direction to function as an agent of development. ISRO then embarked on its mission to provide the Nation space based services and to develop the technologies to achieve the same independently.

49. D
- Sol. NCW stands for National Commission for Women (NCW). It is the statutory body of the Government of India, generally concerned with advising the government on all policy matters affecting women. It was formed in the year 1992.
50. C
- Sol. Republic Day is a national holiday in India, when the country marks and celebrates the date on which the Constitution of India came into effect on 26, January 1950, replacing the Government of India Act (1935). India got Independence on August 15, 1947, after that, a drafting committee was appointed for drafting the Constitution of India, with Dr. B R Ambedkar as the chairman. The Constituent Assembly took almost three years (two years, eleven months, and seventeen days to be precise) to complete its historic task of drafting the Constitution for Independent India. The Constitution was finally adopted by the Indian Constituent Assembly on November 26, 1949. It came into effect on January 26, 1950. The same day is referred to as Republic Day. In other words, it marks the birth of India as a Republic State.
51. A
- Sol. Bacillus Calmette Guerin (BCG) is the current tuberculosis vaccine, it is the live vaccine that protects against severe childhood forms of the disease, including millitary and extrapulmonary tuberculosis and the often total tuberculosis meningitis.
52. D
- Sol. Elected members of the Legislative Assembly elects the members of Rajya Sabha and president appoint 12 members those who are experts in field of art, science, social service and etc. Members are elected for a period of 6 years and since the Sabha is continuous not subjected to dissolution 1/3rd of members retire every two years.
53. B
- Sol. The Right to Information (RTI) is an act of the Parliament of India which sets out the rules and procedures regarding citizens' right to information. It was enacted in the year 2005. It replaced the former Freedom of Information Act, 2002.
54. A
- Sol. World Environment Day is celebrated on 5 June every year. It is the United Nations' principal vehicle for encouraging awareness and actions for the protection of our environment. Thus, its official name is UN World Environment Day.
55. B
- Sol. Kerala has the highest literacy rate. According to the 2011 census, literacy level is 93.91 per cent in Kerala and 91.58 per cent in Mizoram, among the most literate states in the country.
56. C
- Sol. Noise or noise pollution is measured in decibel. The decibel (dB) is a unit which is used to measure sound level, but it is also widely used in electronics, signals and communication. It is a unit for expressing the relative intensity of sound on a scale from 0 to 130. As per the recent study, Guangzhou the city of china is the highly noise polluted city in the world, and it's not a surprise to know that New Delhi the city of India is the second noisiest country in the world.
57. B
- Sol. As the words expressed by Mr. Sinha is gross and straightforwardly joining Mr. Rahul from individual front and are sufficiently adequate to drop down his picture before overall population henceforth under Section 499 of IPC.
58. B
- Sol. The freedom to practice any trade, business or profession is not absolute, but subject to reasonable restrictions. In Professions like Company Secretary-ship such regulations and restrictions falls under the Purview of reasonable restrictions.

59. D  
Sol. D would be the right answer as the consent gathered for the enforceability of the contract is by threat hence it will not be considered as a willful and consent and thus the contract would be considered negated.
60. B  
Sol. As per the provisions of the contract act, the consideration is the key element for any contract to be made enforceable. In the present set of facts, there was an agreement made without any consideration hence agreement stands void and B would be the right answer.
61. C  
Sol. As per the principle stated, it is quite clear that the appointment of the judges of Supreme Court and the High Court is under the purview of the president. In the present set of facts, the appointment was made by the prime minister hence appointment of Mr. Adarshnath and Mr. Gargik is void ab initio.
62. C  
Sol. as the facts suggest that opening the training classes for CS might cause damage to Mr. Ketan but there is legal injury involved in it hence C would be the right answer.
63. A  
Sol. As per the facts given and abiding by the principle, the company if formed under any of the provisions of Companies Act, 1956 would be called as a company hence A would be the right answer.
64. A  
Sol. As per the given set of facts and reading the same with principle given, as Mr. Shyam was delegated by ABC Ltd. hence there was established Master Servant Relationship hence for the misdeed of Mr. Shyaam, ABC Ltd would be held liable and A would be the right answer.
65. A  
Sol. In the given principle it talked about only the qualification for being the minister not about the appointment of the minister hence abiding by the principle given, A would be the right answer.
66. C  
Sol. as having six ferocious dogs indicates the act of creating unnecessary nuisance against the general public hence Mr. Surendra would within his purview of initiating the legal proceeding against Mr. Sunil.
67. A  
Sol. The correct spelling of the word is 'Believe', which means "to feel sure that something is true or that somebody is telling the truth." Hence, option A is the right answer.
68. C  
Sol. The correct spelling of the word is 'Neighbour', which refers to a person or thing that is near or next to another. Hence, option C is the right answer.
69. B  
Sol. Just like a combination of living cells constitutes a whole body, a combination of words makes up a whole dictionary. Hence, option B is the right answer.
70. A  
Sol. Nepotism refers to using your power or influence to give unfair advantage to your family, especially by giving them jobs. Hence, option A is the right answer.
71. A  
Sol. The word 'vulnerable' refers to someone who is weak and easy to hurt physically or emotionally. Endangered also refers to someone who is likely to get damaged or lost easily. Hence, option A is the right answer.
72. D

- Sol. 'Barren' refers to the land or soil not good enough for plants to grow on. Hence, the opposite would be 'fertile', which refers to the land on which plants grow easily. Hence, option D is the right answer.
73. C
- Sol. 'Predicament' refers to an unpleasant and difficult situation that is hard to get out of. Hence, option C is the right answer.
74. A
- Sol. Ferocious refers to something that is extremely fierce, cruel, or violent. Hence, the correct antonym should be gentle, which is option A.
75. D
- Sol. Camouflage refers to the actions or devices intended to disguise or mislead. Hence, the correct antonym here is option D, reveal, which means to display or showcase something.
76. A
- Sol. Here, the correct representation is option A. Option B is incorrect because uncountable noun 'money' can't be preceded by the article 'a'. Option D does not make any sense at all. And option C is incorrect because we use 'no' before a noun that has no article. We don't use 'not' in such cases. Hence, option A is the right answer.
77. C
- Sol.



78. A
- Sol. We know that In 60 Minutes,  
Minute hand covers 360 degrees.  
Hour hand cover 30 degrees.  
In every 60 Min Minute hand covers 330 degrees more than the hour hand.  
330 degree in minutes = 55 Minutes  
So, we can conclude that in every 60 Minute Minute hand is 55 Minute ahead.  
To be 1 minute ahead, time taken by minute hand =  $60/55 = 12/11$   
At 6 'o' clock,  
The distance between the minute hand and hour hand = 30 minute  
To finish this gap between these two,  
time taken after 6 =  $30 \times 12/11 \Rightarrow 32(8/11)$

So the exact time when the hands will be together = 6hrs 32(8/11)

79. B

Sol. Formula to calculate angle =  $(11m/2) - 30h$

Where, m = minute & h = hour

So, Angle when the time is 4 : 20 =  $(11 \times 20/2) - 30 \times 4$

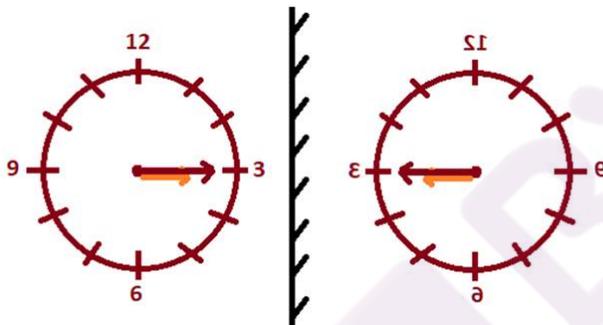
= 110 - 120 => -10

Ignore the negative sign,

The angle = 10 degree

80. C

Sol.



81. B

Sol. A-1, B- 2, C- 3, D-4, E- 5, F- 6, so on....

Hence, 4516 is the right answer.

82. B

Sol.

The pattern is as follows:

B L O C K E D

25 15 12 24 16 22 23 Reverse value

Y O L X P V W

Similarly the code for

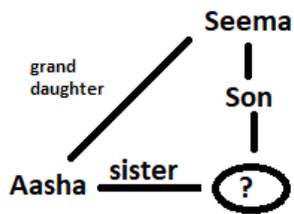
O Z F M X S

12 1 21 14 3 8 Reverse value

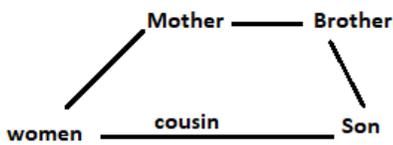
L A U N C H

83. B

Sol.



84. D  
Sol.



85. B  
Sol.

Except 'E' all other letter made up of three lines.

86. B

Sol. Except option 'B' all the other option has equal number arrows at both the end.

87. D

Sol. There are 24 spokes in the Ashoka Chakra depicted on the National Flag of India. It depicts the "wheel of the law" or the "wheel of Dharma" in the Sarnath Lion Capital made by Emperor Ashoka. It represents motion or the life in movement and death in stagnation. It was adopted on July 22, 1947.

88. B

Sol. Ambedkar had been invited to testify before the Southborough Committee, which was preparing the Government of India Act 1919. At this hearing, Ambedkar argued for creating separate electorates and reservations for untouchables and other religious communities. In 1920, he began the publication of the weekly Mooknayak (Leader of the Silent) in Mumbai with the help of Shahu of Kolhapur i.e. Shahu IV (1874–1922).

89. C

Sol. Lok Sabha is composed of representatives of the people chosen by direct election on the basis of the adult suffrage. The maximum strength of the House envisaged by the Constitution is 552, which is made up by election of upto 530 members to represent the States, upto 20 members to represent the Union Territories and not more than two members of the Anglo-Indian Community to be nominated by the Hon'ble President, if, in his/her opinion, that community is not adequately represented in the House. Uttar Pradesh has the highest number of representatives in the Lok Sabha houses of Parliament of 80 Seats.

90. B

Sol. The Constitution empowers the President to summon each House at such intervals that there should not be more than 6-month's gap between the two sessions. Hence the Parliament must meet at least twice a year.

91. D

- Sol. Washington. D. C, isn't a state. It is a district. DC stands for District of Columbia. Its creation comes directly from the US Constitution, which provides that the district, "not exceeding 10 Miles square," would "become the Seat of the Government of the United States."
92. B
- Sol. Siddhartha Gautama, the Lord Buddha, was born in 623 B.C. at the famous gardens of Lumbini, now in modern-day Nepal, and raised in Kapilavastu, which may have been either in what is present-day Tilaurakot, Nepal or Piprahwa, India. According to Buddhist tradition, he obtained his enlightenment in Bodh Gaya, gave his first sermon in Sarnath, and died in Kushinagar.
93. B
- Sol. The award is given out, each year, to scientists who have shown extraordinary capability and made "outstanding contributions" in the fields of science and technology. The award is named after the founder Director of the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) India - the late Dr Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar.
94. C
- Sol. Hojagiri is a folk dance, performed in the state of Tripura, India by Tripuri people of Reang clan. It is performed by women and young girls, about 4 to 6 members in a team, singing, balancing on an earthen pitcher and managing other props such as a bottle on the head and earthen lamp on the hand.
95. C
- Sol. The joint sitting of the Parliament is called by the President of India (Article 108) and is presided over by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha or, in their absence, by the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha, or in their absence, the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
96. B
- Sol. Dr. Sarabhai was considered as the Father of the Indian space program; He was a great institution builder and established or helped to establish a large number of institutions in diverse fields. He was instrumental in establishing the Physical Research Laboratory (PRL) in Ahmedabad : after returning from Cambridge to an independent India in 1947, he persuaded charitable trusts controlled by his family and friends to endow a research institution near home in Ahmedabad. Thus, Vikram Sarabhai founded the Physical Research Laboratory (PRL) in Ahmedabad on November 11, 1947. He was only 28 at that time. Sarabhai was a creator and cultivator of institutions and PRL was the first step in that direction. Vikram Sarabhai served of PRL from 1966-1971. He was also Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. He along with other Ahmedabad-based industrialists played a major role in the creation of the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad.
97. B
- Sol. Arul is a minor and under the Indian law, a minor is not competent to contract. Therefore, the contract is void ab initio.
98. C
- Sol. Lakshita and Zainab are public personalities and their reputation is of utmost importance to them. The statement made by Lakshita was defamatory in nature and was made without any valid claim. Hence, option C is the correct answer.
99. A
- Sol. The offer for acceptance was never posted by Q. Therefore, there was no contract that existed between P and Q and in accordance with the principle, option A is the correct answer.
100. D
- Sol. Naren did not have the means to identify the misappropriation. Therefore, in accordance with the principle, the contract is voidable at the option of Naren due to misrepresentation.

101. B  
Sol. Girish is not liable because he was an illiterate man and his son took advantage of this fact to use for his own personal gain. Therefore, in accordance with the principle, option B is the correct answer.
102. D  
Sol. The offer made by S to pay Rs 4000 lapsed when he made the counteroffer to pay a higher price. Hence, according to the principle, S is liable to pay the amount of Rs5500 to the shopkeeper.
103. C  
Sol. A taxi driver plying on the road only constitutes an invitation to offer due to which the contract entered into with any prospective customer is voidable at the option of the driver. Hence, Option C is the correct answer.
104. B  
Sol. There is an absence of the relationship that is necessary to subsist in order to constitute a master and servant relationship. Therefore, option B is the correct answer.
105. B  
Sol. The principle states that the violation of a legal right without causing damage to an individual gives rise to a tort. However, in this case, there was no violation of any legal right vested in Farhan. Therefore, option B is the correct answer.
106. D  
Sol. David voluntarily purchased the ticket to the cricket match and this purchase followed by him actually arriving at the stadium to spectate the match shows that he consented to any such injury that may arise from spectating the match. Therefore, in accordance with the principle, option C is the correct answer.
107. A  
Sol. Option B is incorrect because it alters the meaning of the sentence in a big way. If we place 'had to' instead of simply putting the verbs, that means the situation required urgent action and that we needed to discuss the matter immediately. Option C also alters the meaning of the original sentence in a big way and hence, is rejected. Option A is correct because the original sentence consists of the word 'about', which is redundant here. We don't need to put the word here because it is clear from the context that we are talking about discussing the matter. Hence, option A is the right answer.
108. C  
Sol. In case of the either-or, the verb corresponds to the subject next to the word 'or'. Here, the word next to 'or' is Kiran, which is a singular subject. Hence, the helping verb should be 'has' instead of 'have'. Hence, option C is the right answer.
109. B  
Sol. **The correct answer is option B.**  
Refer to the following quote from the first paragraph of the passage: "It's an exchange of electrical currents through language—that daily, mundane, abused, and ill-prized medium, that instrument of deception and revelation, that material thing." Thus, option II is correct while option I is incorrect.  
Refer to the following quote from the first paragraph of the passage: "**In a political culture of managed spectacles** and passive spectators, **poetry appears as a rift**, a peculiar lapse, in the prevailing mode." Thus, option III is incorrect.
110. C  
Sol. **The correct answer is option B.**

Refer to the following quote from the fourth paragraph of the passage: "Someone writing a poem believes in a reader, in readers, of that poem. **Self-reference is always possible**: that my "I" is a universal "we," that the reader is the poet's clone." Since readers becoming a poet's clone is **possible** and not mandatory, option I is wrong with reference to the passage. This is further enumerated in the following paragraph of the passage which states: "But most often someone writing a poem believes in....**vibrating range of difference**, that an "I" can become a "we" without extinguishing others, **that a partly common language exists to which strangers can bring their own** heartbeat, memories, images. This also negates option II since nowhere do these two paragraphs combine to denote that the poet and the readers are detached from one another. This is not possible if the poet wants to self-reference and if the readers want to bring their own uniqueness to the poem. Since option III combines these two phenomena, the self-reference of the poet as well as the poet's differences with the readers, it is correct with reference to the passage.

Thus, option C is the correct answer.

111. D

Sol. **The correct answer is option D.**

Refer to the following quote from the second paragraph of the passage: "In the wash of poetry, the old, beaten, worn stones of language take on colours that disappear when you sieve them up out of the streambed and try to sort them out." Thus, option I is correct.

Refer to the following quote from the last paragraph of the passage: "Without claiming any kind of purity for poetry, it can be noted that the making of and participation in poetry is so independent of high technology." Thus, statement II is incorrect.

Refer to the following quote from the second paragraph of the passage: "...speech in its first endeavours (every poem breaks a silence that had to be overcome)..." Thus option III is correct.

112. C

Sol. **The correct answer is option C.**

Refer to the following quote from the first paragraph of the passage: "The reading of a poem, a poetry reading, is not a spectacle, nor can it be passively received. It's an exchange of electrical currents through language." Combine this with the following quote from the third paragraph of the passage: "And all this has to travel from the nervous system of the poet, preverbal, to the nervous system of the one who listens, who reads, the active participant without whom the poem is never finished." Thus, option C is the correct answer. These quotes also negate option B as a probable answer.

Options A and D is negated by the following quote from the last paragraph of the passage: "**Spectacles controlled and designed to manipulate mass opinion**, mass emotions ... it can be noted that the making of and participation in **poetry is so independent of high technology.**"

113. A

Sol. **The correct answer is option A.**

Manoeuvring: the action of moving, or of moving something, with skill and care.

Manipulating: to control something using the hands.

114. A

Sol. \* The first sentence should be **S** as it mentions the subject of the passage i.e. 'a farmer'.

\* The sentence **R** mentions the traits of the neighbor i.e. 'the neighbor was cunning'.

\* The sentences **Q** and **P** form a mandatory pair because they tell about the communication between the farmer and the neighbor when the farmer came to draw water from his well.

\* Thus, the correct sequence is **SRQP**.

After arranging the sentences, the passage will be - **One day, a farmer was looking for a water source for his farm, when he bought a well from his neighbor. The neighbor, however, was cunning. The next day, as the farmer came to draw water from his well, the neighbor refused to let him take any water. When the farmer asked why, the neighbor replied, "I sold you the well, not the water," and walked away.**

Hence, **option A** is the correct answer.

115. D  
Sol. \* The first sentence should be **P** as it introduces the theme of the passage i.e. 'a farmer and a goose'.

\* The sentence **Q** then tells that the egg that the goose laid provided enough money for the farmer and his wife to support their daily needs.

\* The sentence **R** further mentions that the farmer and his wife were happy by selling one egg daily for a long time.

\* The sentence **S** then concludes the passage by mentioning the farmer's thought.

\* Thus, the correct sequence is **PQRS**.

After arranging the sentences, the passage will be - **Once upon a time, a farmer had a goose that laid one golden egg every day. The egg provided enough money for the farmer and his wife to support their daily needs. The farmer and his wife continued to be happy for a long time. But, one day, the farmer thought to himself, "Why should we take just one egg a day?"**

Hence, **option D** is the correct answer.

116. A  
Sol. Only S seems to be an independent statement, hence it is the opening statement. Then will follow. R comes next as it clearly indicates why "it is a problem" to get admission in America. Q will follow R as "this criteria" refers to the same thing mentioned in R. And P comes last revealing why it is a problem for Indian students.

**Thus the correct sequence becomes SRQP i.e.:** For Indian students who are not from engineering or medical background, seeking admission in the US is a problem. Because a student in the US is not eligible for admission to postgraduate study unless he has completed four years of undergraduate study. And his criterion holds for any foreign national too. But the majority of bachelor's degree courses here are of three years' duration, except professional courses like engineering and medicine.

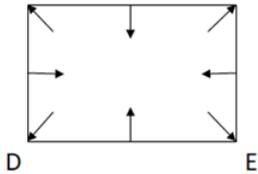
Hence, option A is the correct answer.

117. D  
Sol. The term of the series are previous term  $\times 2, +2, \times 2, +2, \times 2, +2, \dots$  and so on  
Hence the next term would be  $30 \times 2 = 60$

118. D  
Sol.  
E +2 à G +2 à I +2 à K +2 à M  
L à L à L à L  
F +2 à H + 2 à J +2 à L +2 à N  
A à A à A à A

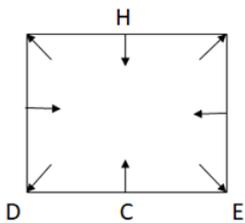
119. D

- Sol. 1) D sits second to the right of E.  
2) E is not facing inside.

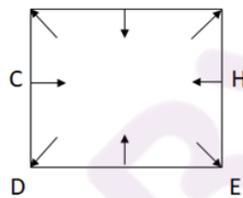


- 3) Two people are sitting between D and H.  
4) C and H are opposite to each other.

Case 1

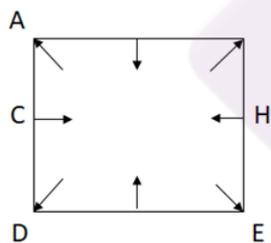


Case 2

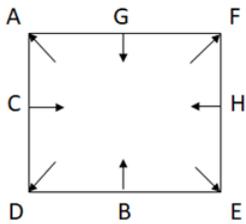


- 5) C and A are immediate neighbors.

(Here, case 1 will be eliminated and we will continue with the case 2)



- 6) B is not an immediate neighbor of A and H.  
7) G is not sitting at the corner.



Therefore, option D is the correct answer.

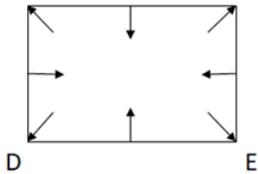
120.

D

Sol.

1) D sits second to the right of E.

2) E is not facing inside.

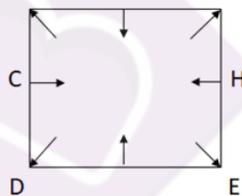
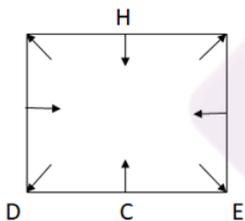


3) Two people are sitting between D and H.

4) C and H are opposite to each other.

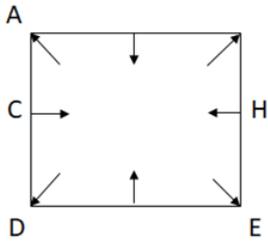
Case 1

Case 2

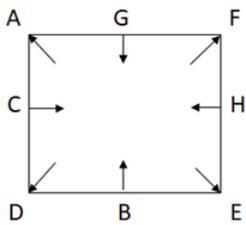


5) C and A are immediate neighbors.

(Here, case 1 will be eliminated and we will continue with the case 2)



- 6) B is not an immediate neighbor of A and H.
- 7) G is not sitting at the corner.

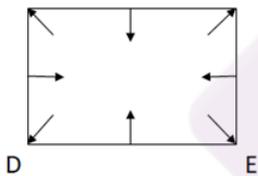


Therefore, option D is the correct answer.

121. C

Sol. 1) D sits second to the right of E.

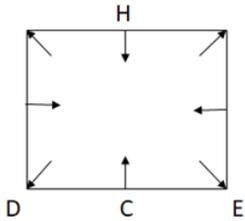
2) E is not facing inside.



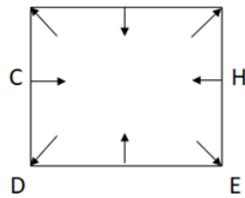
3) Two people are sitting between D and H.

4) C and H are opposite to each other.

Case 1

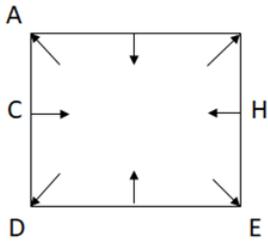


Case 2



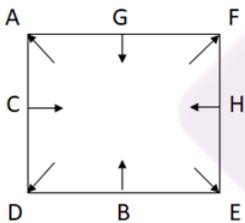
5) C and A are immediate neighbors.

(Here, case 1 will be eliminated and we will continue with the case 2)



6) B is not an immediate neighbor of A and H.

7) G is not sitting at the corner.

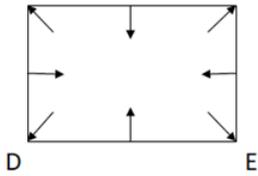


Therefore, option C is the correct answer.

122. C

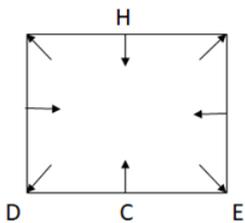
Sol. 1) D sits second to the right of E.

2) E is not facing inside.

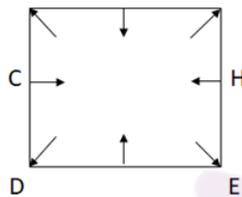


- 3) Two people are sitting between D and H.
- 4) C and H are opposite to each other.

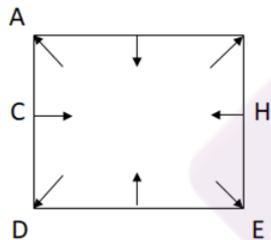
Case 1



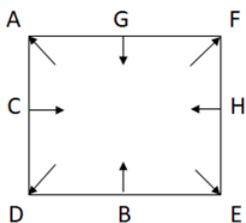
Case 2



- 5) C and A are immediate neighbors.
- (Here, case 1 will be eliminated and we will continue with the case 2)



- 6) B is not an immediate neighbor of A and H.
- 7) G is not sitting at the corner.

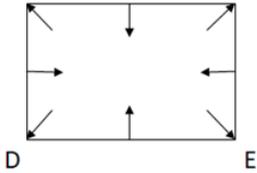


Therefore, option C is the correct answer.

123. C

Sol. 1) D sits second to the right of E.

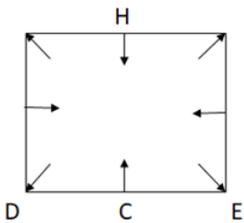
2) E is not facing inside.



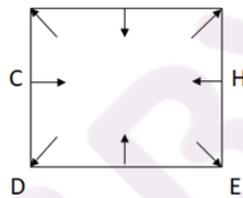
3) Two people are sitting between D and H.

4) C and H are opposite to each other.

Case 1

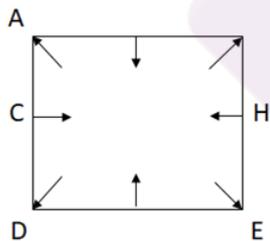


Case 2



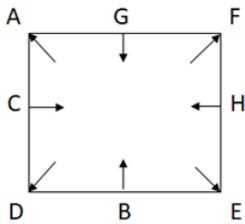
5) C and A are immediate neighbors.

(Here, case 1 will be eliminated and we will continue with the case 2)



6) B is not an immediate neighbor of A and H.

7) G is not sitting at the corner.



Therefore, option C is the correct answer.

124. A

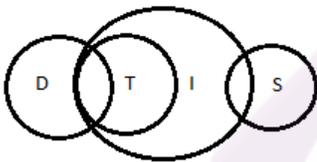
Sol. First term : 4  
 Second term:  $4+3 = 7$   
 Third term :  $7+5 = 12$   
 Fourth term :  $12+7 = 19$   
**Fifth term :  $19+9 = 28$**   
 Sixth term :  $28+11 = 39$

125. B

Sol.  $\frac{2}{4} \times \frac{2}{4} = \frac{4}{16}$   
 $\frac{4}{16} \times \frac{2}{4} = \frac{8}{64}$  and so on.

126. D

Sol. The least possible Venn diagram for the given statements is as follows:



Conclusions:

- I. Some trains are ink → It's sure, hence true.
- II. Some drains are ink → It's sure, hence true.
- III. Some drains are slow → It's not sure, hence false.
- IV. Some drains are not slow → It's not sure, hence false.

Clearly, I, II, and either III or IV follow.

127. A

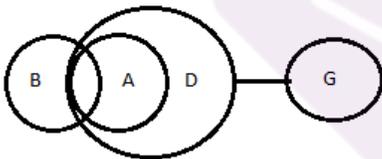
Sol. Principle clearly states that granting right for the enjoyment shall be up to reasonable limit. Cable wires were attached at a reasonable distance hence going strictly by the principle, A would be the right answer.

128. A

Sol. Principle talks about forcibility of an act. Ram was totally unaware about the content of the package hence A would be the right

answer.

129. A  
Sol. Principle talk about the given warning against the trespasser of the land. Warning was sufficient and clear. Hence, factually the warning was breached by the trespasser hence A is the right answer.
130. B  
Sol. As per the legal recognition and principles, in the application of ex post facto cases, the rule of beneficial interpretation in applied hence as per the fact, B would be the right answer.
131. C  
Sol. Section 497 clearly exempts the wife from the penal liability hence, as per the present set of facts, B would be the right answer.
132. A  
Sol. As the principle clearly states the extent of the applicability of offence of abetment, A would be the right answer as it's the same act that gave birth to the another subsequent act.
133. A  
Sol. Principle is clear from the point of view of intention. As per the present set of facts, the intention was clear to cause a death hence, going by the principle, A would be the right answer.
134. B  
Sol. Principle is clear about the age being 7 years. The offence is done by 6 years old hence going strictly with the principle; B would be the right answer.
135. D  
Sol. As the principle is clear that it does not take consideration of trifles issues, as per present set of facts, D would be the right answer.
136. B  
Sol. The act of a nurse is clearly the act of ignorance of fact, hence going strictly by the principle, B would be the right answer.
137. B  
Sol. The least possible Venn diagram for the given statements is as follows:



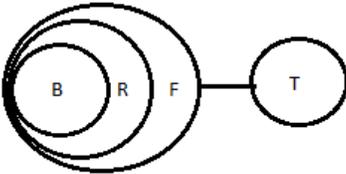
Conclusions:

- I. No arrow is a gun → It's sure, hence true.
- II. Some blades are not gun → It's sure, hence true.
- III. Some dangers are blade → It's sure, hence true.
- IV. Some dangers are not blades → It's not sure, hence false.

Clearly, conclusions I, II and III follow.

138. A

Sol. The least possible Venn diagram for the given statements is as follows:



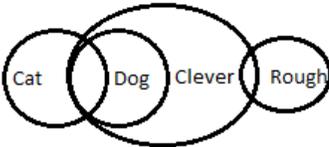
Conclusions:

- I. Some flowers are black → It's sure, hence true.
- II. No tree is black → It's sure, hence true.
- III. Some red is black → It's sure, hence true.
- IV. Some trees are red → It's definitely not true.

Clearly, conclusions I, II and III follow.

139. C

Sol. The least possible Venn diagram for the given statements is as follows:



Conclusions:

- I. Some cats are clever → It's sure, hence true.
- II. Some clever are dogs → It's sure, hence true.
- III. Some dogs are rough → It's not sure, hence false.
- IV. Some rough are cats → It's not sure, hence false.

Clearly, I and II follow.

140. C

Sol. 1. O bought the house in Pune in the month of 31 days after July.

2. Three people bought the house between R, who did not buy the house in Surat, and O.

Case 1

April	R	
May		
June		
July		
August	O	Pune
September		
October		

Case 2

April		
May		
June	R	
July		
August		
September		
October	O	Pune

3. One person bought the house between R and the one, who bought the house in Bhopal.
4. N did not buy the house in Indore, bought the house before the one, who bought the house in Bhopal.
5. Four people bought the house between N and S.
6. S bought the house near the one, who bought the house in Imphal.

(Here, case 2 will be eliminated and we will continue with the case 1)

Case 1

April	R	
May	N	
June		Bhopal
July		
August	O	Pune
September		Imphal
October	S	

Case 2

April	N	
May		
June	R	
July		
August		Bhopal
September	S	
October	O	Pune

7. P bought the house in Cuttack.
8. M bought the house after Q.
9. Neither R nor N bought the house in Patna.

(Refer points 2 and 4)

April	R	Indore
May	N	Surat
June	Q	Bhopal
July	P	Cuttack
August	O	Pune
September	M	Imphal
October	S	Patna

Hence, the one, who bought the house in May, bought the house in Surat.

141. B

Sol. 1. O bought the house in Pune in the month of 31 days after July.

2. Three people bought the house between R, who did not buy the house in Surat, and O.

Case 1

Case 2

April	R	
May		
June		
July		
August	O	Pune
September		
October		

April		
May		
June	R	
July		
August		
September		
October	O	Pune

3. One person bought the house between R and the one, who bought the house in Bhopal.

4. N did not buy the house in Indore, bought the house before the one, who bought the house in Bhopal.

5. Four people bought the house between N and S.

6. S bought the house near the one, who bought the house in Imphal.

(Here, case 2 will be eliminated and we will continue with the case 1)

Case 1

April	R	
May	N	
June		Bhopal
July		
August	O	Pune
September		Imphal
October	S	

Case 2

April	N	
May		
June	R	
July		
August		Bhopal
September	S	
October	O	Pune

- 7. P bought the house in Cuttack.
- 8. M bought the house after Q.
- 9. Neither R nor N bought the house in Patna.

(Refer points 2 and 4)

April	R	Indore
May	N	Surat
June	Q	Bhopal
July	P	Cuttack
August	O	Pune
September	M	Imphal
October	S	Patna

Hence, five people bought the house between R and the one, who bought the house in Patna.

142. C

Sol. 1. O bought the house in Pune in the month of 31 days after July.

2. Three people bought the house between R, who did not buy the house in Surat, and O.

Case 1

April	R	
May		
June		
July		
August	O	Pune
September		
October		

Case 2

April		
May		
June	R	
July		
August		
September		
October	O	Pune

3. One person bought the house between R and the one, who bought the house in Bhopal.
4. N did not buy the house in Indore, bought the house before the one, who bought the house in Bhopal.
5. Four people bought the house between N and S.
6. S bought the house near the one, who bought the house in Imphal.

(Here, case 2 will be eliminated and we will continue with the case 1)

Case 1

April	R	
May	N	
June		Bhopal
July		
August	O	Pune
September		Imphal
October	S	

Case 2

April	N	
May		
June	R	
July		
August		Bhopal
September	S	
October	O	Pune

7. P bought the house in Cuttack.
8. M bought the house after Q.
9. Neither R nor N bought the house in Patna.

(Refer points 2 and 4)

April	R	Indore
May	N	Surat
June	Q	Bhopal
July	P	Cuttack
August	O	Pune
September	M	Imphal
October	S	Patna

Hence, R, Q, and M bought the house in the month of 30 days.

143. D

Sol. 1. O bought the house in Pune in the month of 31 days after July.

2. Three people bought the house between R, who did not buy the house in Surat, and O.

Case 1

Case 2

April	R	
May		
June		
July		
August	O	Pune
September		
October		

April		
May		
June	R	
July		
August		
September		
October	O	Pune

3. One person bought the house between R and the one, who bought the house in Bhopal.

4. N did not buy the house in Indore, bought the house before the one, who bought the house in Bhopal.

5. Four people bought the house between N and S.

6. S bought the house near the one, who bought the house in Imphal.

(Here, case 2 will be eliminated and we will continue with the case 1)

Case 1

April	R	
May	N	
June		Bhopal
July		
August	O	Pune
September		Imphal
October	S	

Case 2

April	N	
May		
June	R	
July		
August		Bhopal
September	S	
October	O	Pune

- 7. P bought the house in Cuttack.
- 8. M bought the house after Q.
- 9. Neither R nor N bought the house in Patna.

(Refer points 2 and 4)

April	R	Indore
May	N	Surat
June	Q	Bhopal
July	P	Cuttack
August	O	Pune
September	M	Imphal
October	S	Patna

Hence, both 1 and 3 are correct.

144. B

Sol. 1. O bought the house in Pune in the month of 31 days after July.

2. Three people bought the house between R, who did not buy the house in Surat, and O.

Case 1

April	R	
May		
June		
July		
August	O	Pune
September		
October		

Case 2

April		
May		
June	R	
July		
August		
September		
October	O	Pune

3. One person bought the house between R and the one, who bought the house in Bhopal.
4. N did not buy the house in Indore, bought the house before the one, who bought the house in Bhopal.
5. Four people bought the house between N and S.
6. S bought the house near the one, who bought the house in Imphal.

(Here, case 2 will be eliminated and we will continue with the case 1)

Case 1

April	R	
May	N	
June		Bhopal
July		
August	O	Pune
September		Imphal
October	S	

Case 2

April	N	
May		
June	R	
July		
August		Bhopal
September	S	
October	O	Pune

7. P bought the house in Cuttack.
8. M bought the house after Q.
9. Neither R nor N bought the house in Patna.

(Refer points 2 and 4)

April	R	Indore
May	N	Surat
June	Q	Bhopal
July	P	Cuttack
August	O	Pune
September	M	Imphal
October	S	Patna

Hence, the one, who bought the house between Q and O, bought the house in Cuttack.

145. A

Sol. Car is temporarily parked in the Garage and Ship is parked in a Dock. So the answer is (A).

146. C

Sol. Mumbai is the capital of Maharashtra, similarly, Thiruvananthapuram is the capital of Kerala.

147. C

Sol. The lady shall bake in an 'oven' but 'oven' is called 'grinder'.

So, the lady will bake in a 'Grinder'.

148. D

Sol.

Hapl means cloud; lesh means burst; srench means pin; och means ball; and resbo means nine. Leshsrench (choice a) doesn't contain any of the words needed for cloud nine. We know that och means ball, so that rules out choices b and c. When you combine hapl (cloud) with resbo (nine).

149. B

Sol. Take A=1, B=2, C=3, ..., Z=26.

ZEBRA --> Z/E/B/R/A --> 26/5/2/18/1 --> 2652181.

COBRA --> C/O/B/R/A --> 3/15/2/18/1 --> 3152181

150. B

Sol. First row →  $3^2, 5^2, 7^2$

Second row → first row term + 5

Third row → first row term + second row term

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