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MCT-9209/09

LST Mock Test – 9 (Take Home)

Time: 2 Hours

Total Marks: 200

Total Questions: 200

Dear LSTians

Mocks are the finale to your preparations for the Law Entrance Examinations. They prepare and enable the candidate to face the examinations that will come in his/her way in the future. Sheer hard work and earnest attempt to solve the Mocks will hone your skills, challenge your limits, boost your confidence and prepare you for the entrance examinations. So, Good luck!

This Mock contains 200 Questions that are spread across five sections. You have 120 minutes to solve the paper.

- Section – I** : General English
Section – II : Logical Reasoning
Section – III : Mathematics
Section – IV : General Knowledge
Section – V : Legal Reasoning

Instructions:

1. Note that this booklet has **200** questions.
2. All questions carry 1 mark each. There is no negative marking.
3. Read the instructions carefully.
4. No duplicate OMR Sheet will be provided.
5. Stern action will be taken if unfair means are adopted in the examination.
6. In the event of any dispute the decision of the LST invigilator will be final.

Here's wishing you all the very best in this Mock as well as the future mocks to come.

All the Best!

LST Academic Team

Section – I : General English

Directions for questions 1 to 10: Read the given passage carefully and attempt the questions that follow and shade the appropriate answer in the space provided for it on the OMR answer sheet.

When a passer-by spotted a black substance clinging to the roots of an oak tree upturned in a storm in Borrowdale, England in 1565, he couldn't have imagined that he'd just stumbled upon something that would change the world. Actually, his first thought was that this hard, black substance would be perfect for marking his sheep. But it wasn't long before the graphite he'd found was being cut into rods and wrapped in string that could be unwound. Later, the rods were inserted into wooden cases and the pencil was written into existence.

The practicality, utility and portability of the pencil is something we take for granted, but at one time it was considered as revolutionary as the personal computer. It made writing convenient, and in one stroke replaced a range of cumbersome tools including charred sticks, metal wires, wax-covered stone tablets and messy inks.

The graphite in the Borrowdale deposit was of an extremely high quality, and by the early 1600s, England's "black lead" was being widely exported. So lucrative was the trade that when sufficient reserves had been extracted, mines were often flooded to keep scavengers out.

But this rich vein of graphite eventually began to wear out. France, which in the late 1700s was fighting several European countries, including Britain, in what were known as the French Revolutionary Wars, suffered a particular shortage of pencils due to an economic blockade against it.

To solve this problem, Frenchman Nicolas-Jacques Conté invented a way to use lower-quality graphite from other mines, grind it to a fine powder, combine it with clay and then bake it to produce pencil lead. Increasing the clay content gave a harder and lighter pencil, while increasing the graphite made a softer and darker pencil. This set the stage for the different grades of pencils we use today. The Conté Method was guarded like a prized family recipe, so would-be copycats had to derive their own formulas. Those looking to get rich quick, like "bunglers" (anyone who was working outside of one of the all-important labour guilds) in Germany resorted to selling pencils with only an inch or two of graphite, or even fake blackened wood sticks that only looked like pencils. Demand pushed innovation and soon the German Lothar von Faber mastered the Conté process and began creating quality pencils that would cement the name of Faber-Castell – as the company is now known – as one of the world's greatest pencil-makers.

Meanwhile, as the 18th century waned in the United States, a schoolgirl from Massachusetts whose name is lost to history had been given some Borrowdale graphite. She pounded it to a powder, combined it with glue and encased it in an elder branch, making the New World's first pencil. Author Henry David Thoreau, himself the son of a pencil-maker, in the mid-1830s improved upon her invention by deducing what Conté had arrived at through chemical analysis; Thoreau combined poor-quality American graphite with clay to make some of the finest pencils available in the young country.

By the late 1800s, approximately 240,000 pencils were being consumed daily in America alone. And an enterprising Hyman Lipman attached a rubber eraser to a pencil in 1858 and patented it. Prior to that, bread was used to remove graphite marks. Slowly but steadily, the pencil-making processes began to be automated and this mass production began to take a toll on the trees.

1. The purpose for which the black substance was regarded as perfect by the passer by was
 - (a) cutting the rods
 - (b) changing the world
 - (c) marking his sheep
 - (d) wrapping up strings
2. How were scavengers kept out of graphite mines?
 - (a) by using cumbersome tools
 - (b) by exporting all the graphite available
 - (c) by converting the graphite into wax covered stone tablets
 - (d) by flooding the mines
3. What was increased in order to make a softer and darker pencil?
 - (a) Fine Powder
 - (b) Graphite
 - (c) Clay content
 - (d) Charred Sticks
4. Why did France suffer a shortage of pencils?
 - (a) The rich vein of graphite began to wear out
 - (b) They were fighting European countries.
 - (c) There was an economic blockade against it
 - (d) The reserves of graphite had been exhausted.
5. What does 'this' refer to in the 1st line in paragraph 5?
 - (a) The deposits of graphite
 - (b) The problem of shortage of pencils
 - (c) The export of black lead
 - (d) The French Revolutionary Wars
6. The New World's first pencil was made by
 - (a) Lothar Von Faber
 - (b) Henry David Thoreau
 - (c) A school girl from Massachusetts
 - (d) Nicolas — Jacques Conte
7. What did bunglers sell to get rich quickly?
 - (a) pencils with high quality lead
 - (b) fake blackened wood sticks
 - (c) recipe of the Comte method
 - (d) powder combined with glue
8. Before Lipman's invention the substance used to remove graphite marks was
 - (a) Borrowdale powder
 - (b) glue encased in a branch
 - (c) pieces of bread
 - (d) slabs of clay
9. The occupation of Henry David Thoreau's father was
 - (a) authoring books
 - (b) exporting goods
 - (c) making pencils
 - (d) producing glue
10. What began to take a toll on the trees?
 - (a) consumption of bread
 - (b) manufacturing of furniture
 - (c) mass production of pencils
 - (d) use of rubber erasers

Directions for questions 11 to 15: Three of the four words given below are spelt wrongly. Select the word that is spelt correctly and shade the appropriate answer in the space provided for it on the OMR answer sheet.

11. (a) accelerator (b) acellerator (c) acelerator (d) accelerrator
12. (a) bailful (b) baleful (c) balefull (d) bayleful
13. (a) iminnent (b) imminnent (c) imminent (d) imminennt
14. (a) mylady (b) melady (c) mallady (d) malady
15. (a) oppressed (b) opressed (c) oppresed (d) oppressed

Directions for questions 16 to 25: Select the best option from the four alternatives given and shade the appropriate answer in the space provided for it on the OMR answer sheet.

16. Although the Director was an expert in his field, he wore an air of _____ while addressing the managers of his company.
(a) Melancholy (b) arrogance (c) superiority (d) modesty
17. _____, Ramesh was appointed to the post of a Regional Manager
(a) Unless he displayed exemplary skills. (b) In spite of the MBA degree he had acquired
(c) Due to his dedication to his duties (d) Unlike the promise made to him
18. Despite abundant rain throughout the season, _____
(a) there have been floods destroying the crops (b) the farmers no longer complain of draught
(c) there is still shortage of water in the village (d) irrigation has been rendered unnecessary
19. Every organisation has key employees who are _____ to its success.
(a) core (b) critical (c) needed (d) expedient
20. Rohan, Samir and Gyan _____ to play scrabble last night.
(a) came on (b) came off (c) came under (d) came over
21. Please _____ the television. I want to see a movie.
(a) turn down (b) bring down (c) turn on (d) plug off
22. The naughty pupil proved quite a match _____ the strict teacher.
(a) to (b) on (c) for (d) of
23. The more you study, _____
(a) your result will be good (b) the higher your score will be
(c) will be better your marks (d) better your marks will be
24. It _____ all week. I hope it stops by Sunday because I want to go shopping
(a) has been raining (b) rained heavily (c) had been raining (d) is raining

25. A good leader has great influence _____ his followers
(a) from (b) over (c) of (d) off

Directions for questions 26 to 30: The five paragraphs given below have all had their constituent sentences jumbled. Read each jumbled passage carefully and then pick the option in which the best sequence is shown and shade the appropriate answer in the space provided for it on the OMR answer sheet.

26. (i) A visionary gadget which can read new e-mails from multiple accounts maintained by a single user with the use of just one click has been recently developed.
(ii) The face of internet communication will evolve even more rapidly when this 'reader' is released in the Asian sub-continent.
(iii) This gadget would have many advantages like improving the speed with which people communicate and also reducing the effort involved in checking e-mails.
(iv) The 'infra mail reader' could change the way people access their mails, removing the need to log in and log out repeatedly.
(a) iv, iii, ii, i (b) i, iv, iii, ii (c) ii, i, iii, iv (d) iii, i, iv, ii
27. (i) For example, when the cave man went hunting he had to face the risk of great injury from attacks by the wild animals.
(ii) Ever since the dawn of civilisation the world has presented many challenges for adventure seekers.
(iii) Today, there are forms of adventure like extreme sports which provide a thrill similar to that experienced by the cave men.
(iv) The challenges that existed then even persist now although the experience has become relatively safer.
(a) ii, iii, iv, i (b) iv, iii, i, ii (c) iii, iv, i, ii (d) ii, i, iv, iii
28. (i) By the time he got around to starting the virgin Atlantic Airlines he had honed his business skills on the basis of insights he had gained from his previous experiences.
(ii) Today he can rightfully claim to have seen it all. In fact his is a story of 'been there, done that'.
(iii) The book that I read recently describes Richard Branson's exploits in the world of Business.
(iv) He began as a rookie and gradually learnt through his varied experiences which included making many mistakes.
(a) i, iv, iii, ii (b) iii, i, ii, iv (c) iii, iv, i, ii (d) i, ii, iii, iv
29. (i) As regards the reporters, there is some room for sympathy, but the habit of actors to take law in their own hands has to be condemned.
(ii) An example is that of the hefty actor Samrat hitting a reporter from 'The Times of India' when he was questioned about his relationship.
(iii) The potential interview with Riaz Khan, also scheduled with a reporter of TOI, promises to be a similar crackling exchange.
(iv) It is a matter of great concern that actors often cause more harm to their images with their actions than reporters do with questions.
(a) iv, ii, iii, i (b) i, iii, ii, iv (c) iii, i, ii, iv (d) ii, iv, i, iii

30. (i) The box had a collection of gold coins with alphabets engraved on them.
(ii) The actress opened the box in front of everyone gathered at the venue.
(iii) When Sangeeta Rana came to inaugurate the jewellery exhibition, the organisers handed her a gift wrapped box.
(iv) The twist in the tale was that the coins were actually round chocolates covered with gold foil paper to make them look like coins.
- (a) i, ii, iii, iv (b) iii, ii, i, iv (c) iii, i, iv, ii (d) iv, ii, iii, i

Directions for questions 31 to 35: Given below are five lists of words followed by some choices. In each case, choose the alternative that you can combine with every word in that particular list to form a familiar word or phrase and shade the appropriate answer in the space provided for it on the OMR answer sheet.

31. Out, In, Off, Up
(a) blow (b) carry (c) block (d) slack
32. Back, Down, Up, Into
(a) fasten (b) draw (c) give (d) rush
33. Away, Down, For, Out
(a) kick (b) pile (c) steer (d) die
34. Together, Down, About, Around
(a) knock (b) string (c) pick (d) live
35. Behind, Apart, Through, Under
(a) act (b) fall (c) stop (d) fiddle

Directions for questions 36 to 40: Given below are a few foreign language phrases that are commonly used. Choose the correct meaning for each of the phrases and shade the appropriate answer in the space provided for it on the OMR answer sheet.

36. Ex post facto
(a) curtly (b) retroactively (c) primarily (d) in isolation
37. Carpe diem
(a) seize the day (b) surrender by the enemy forces
(c) a noble cause (d) daily routine
38. In medias res
(a) the middle class (b) the end of a session
(c) in medieval times (d) in the middle of a sequence of events
39. Ex cathedra
(a) a former representative (b) a member of a religious organisation
(c) with the authority derived from one's position (d) the one who possesses mysterious powers
40. Flagrante delicto
(a) a flagrant injustice (b) in the act of committing an offence
(c) a delicate design (d) an extremely stupid mistake

Section – II : Logical Reasoning

Directions for questions 41 to 72: Read the questions carefully and shade the appropriate answer in the space provided for it on the OMR answer sheet.

41. Environmentalists and supporters of ban on mining activity in the neighbouring hilly areas are up in arms against the officials. Their dissent generates from a number of reasons that reveal a conflict of interests. Firstly, man cannot take whatever he wants from nature and not expect certain consequential changes that will take place due to the damaged ecosystem. Secondly, miners are permitted to mine only within a set range which is conveniently overlooked by them and hence mining is done indiscriminately. Thirdly, miners must clean up and restore the destroyed and damaged plantations. The other side, however, defends itself by justifying that it is the mining of stones that has been enabling construction of buildings in these areas. Business and progress demand some sacrifices. Hence, it should be permissible.

Which one of the following is the focus of the debate presented above?

- (a) Role of economics in the modern age
 - (b) Officials' rights and privileges
 - (c) Restoring the ecosystem
 - (d) Roles and responsibilities of miners
42. Mutiny is the result of disobedience to a lawful authority that is caused due to widespread discontent among certain people. If any government has to tackle such a rebellion, it should be prepared to maintain calm and continue to urge the mutineers to hold talks with the government in order to mutually find a solution to the problem at hand. Therefore, the need of the hour is to elect a government that is tolerant, mindful and open to peaceful governance and negotiation.

The alternatives suggested below (not necessarily all) considerably weaken the argument. One of the alternatives is most forceful. Identify the same.

- (a) It is a government's lack of understanding of its own people that generates mass discontentment and results in defiance of the highest order.
 - (b) Man is, by nature, a defiant being and hence cannot adhere to discipline.
 - (c) Irrespective of its nature or method of governance, authorities never like to be challenged.
 - (d) Historically, dictatorships have dealt with mutinies successfully.
43. **Under the same fact situation as above**, the alternatives suggested below (not necessarily all) significantly strengthen the above argument. One of the alternatives is most forceful. Identify the same.
- (a) Mutiny is the result of widespread corruption.
 - (b) Disobedience by a handful of people cannot be the only reason for labelling an authority as 'unfit to rule'.
 - (c) Political observers believe that a blind and deaf authority is only interested in knowing who is rebelling against it and not why.
 - (d) The nature and philosophy of governance, truly, are the basis of establishing unquestionable power; however, feeling powerful can become a dangerous habit.

44. Dry spells during the monsoon season have increased in the last fifty years. So, scientists propose that the transport of moisture has weakened throughout peninsular India. If that is the case, then the number of break- days within the monsoon period will increase. Effectively, there will be an increase in the frequency of break-spells during the monsoon season.

Which of the following is the original premise?

- (a) Decrease in transport of moisture content.
 - (b) Increase in the number of dry spells during monsoon season.
 - (c) Increase in the frequency of break – spells in the monsoon period.
 - (d) Increase in the number of break- days during monsoon.
45. As a bird watcher and nature enthusiast, Ian valued the idea of making contributions to the scientific community. He would set out early morning and record every account of his bird watching. He would begin by keeping track of the time when he began this activity and for how long he was at it. Other important variables in his research were the distance that was covered and, most importantly, counting the number of individuals for each species. He would record the details about the physical appearance of each and every bird that he spotted during his bird watching.

Which one of the following aptly describes the method used by Ian?

- (a) Imagination
 - (b) Cogitation
 - (c) Experimentation
 - (d) Systematic investigation
46. When whaling started in the Antarctic Ocean, the stock size of Minke whales was only 4% of ordinary Blue whales - 590,000 tons for Minke whales vis-à-vis 15 million tons for ordinary Blue whales. At present, the ratio is estimated to have reversed to 59 times in favour of the former - 5.6 million tons for Minke whales against 70,000 tons for Blue whales. The wide difference of population sizes between the Minke and Blue means that their ecological status has been drastically inverted. The situation can be illustrated by saying that a large number of Minke whales have occupied houses left vacant by ordinary Blue whales. Minkes share feeding and breeding grounds with the Blues. Besides, they compete most strongly with each other as they feed on the same food species. The competition possibly generates stress as a result of friction in their habitat including feeding and breeding places.

The alternatives suggested below (not necessarily all) strengthen the above argument. One of the alternatives is most forceful. Identify the same.

- (a) However scientists agree that the ocean is full of mysteries that are yet to unfold and unravel the truth about the existence and survival of the world's largest species.
- (b) Scientists agree that there could be a possible shift in the attitude of the species due to scarcity of food in the ocean and this could possibly force Blue whales to feed upon other Blue whales.
- (c) In the Indian Ocean the story is a little different as the number of Blue whales has increased in the last forty years and scientists are yet to discover Minke whales in these waters.
- (d) The Killer whales, who are known for their fondness for hunting whales, also reside in the Antarctic Ocean.

47. **Under the same fact situation as above**, the alternatives suggested below (not necessarily all) weaken the above argument. One of the alternatives is most forceful. Identify the same.
- (a) The variety of seals, penguins and other sea life in the Antarctic has seen a steady growth since hunting was completely banned.
 - (b) Minke whales are much smaller in size than the Blue whale; however, they are more aggressive.
 - (c) Scientists have been religiously tracking the Blue whale and gathering information about this giant who is still a mystery in many ways.
 - (d) Irrespective of the reversal of ratio in terms of population sizes, scientists agree that they could be seriously misled by the short comings of the counting system used to keep track of the species.
48. While working as an engineer with a company that produced magnetron, Percy discovered that this tube could do more than just fit into British radar systems and inform about incoming war planes. It happened while he was working when he found that the chocolate bar in his pocket had melted due to the radar waves. He, then, decided to keep some un-popped kernels of corn near the tube and soon they all popped due to the waves. Percy made a phenomenal discovery that technology could be used for cooking.
- Which of the following aptly describes the method used in the paragraph?
- (a) Speculation
 - (b) Contemplation
 - (c) Observation and experimentation
 - (d) Creativity and imagination
49. Many agencies have been trying to create awareness about the dangers of excessive drinking. According to some Medical Emergency services, the increasing trend of young people drinking until they fall unconscious is really dangerous. The age of people who are involved in such trends is as low as 14 years. Both girls and boys reportedly venture to test their own limits and that of their peers at parties. Competitive drinking at parties is often reported, so is proving the upper limit of their capacity. Adding fuel to this trend are the 'flat rate prices' in restaurants that entice customers by providing free beer. Also, road accidents due to drunken driving are on the rise. The government should ban all liquor as nothing good can come from it. People should be encouraged to live in a positive and alcohol free society.
- The alternatives suggested below (not necessarily all) considerably weaken the conclusion presented above. One of the alternatives is most forceful. Identify the same.
- (a) Parents need to be educated about how they should handle their children who are already addicted to alcohol.
 - (b) Government needs to impose stringent laws to punish those who indulge in drunken driving – If there is a heavy price to pay then people will avoid getting involved.
 - (c) The medical centres and other public services provided by the government are a result of excessive profits made due to sales of alcohol.
 - (d) Heavy dependence on alcohol cannot ensure a healthy society and work force; it will eventually affect the productivity of the society as a whole.

50. That human emotions are unpredictable is evident. Clearly, what is not predictable is not expected and hence it is unknown. Evidently, not known is not recognizable. That which cannot be recognized is free from association. Therefore, human emotions are uncategorized.

In this argument, one premise is missing. Complete the argument by choosing one from the following:

- (a) What is free from association is not categorized
 - (b) Nothing is unrecognizable.
 - (c) What is unknown can be categorized
 - (d) What is unpredictable is unreal.
51. **Under the same fact situation as above**, which one of the following would seriously affect the argument presented above?
- (a) Human emotions are free from predictability
 - (b) What is not predictable is expected
 - (c) Whatever is alive is predictable
 - (d) The unknown is unreal
52. While experimenting with new varieties of wine, Montez decided to use the sweet 'Red' grapes and 'Black' grapes that were sweet and sour. The resultant wine was extremely sweet. Next, he kept two bottles of this wine in the cellar and let the taste hang about. After five years, he opened one and discovered that the sourness in the taste had developed over time. When he opened the second bottle he realized that this was the sweetest wine he had ever tasted.

Which one of the following aptly describes the distribution of 'taste'?

- (a) Systematic
 - (b) Equal Interval
 - (c) Unpredictable
 - (d) Irregular Interval
53. Employing children for making fire crackers must be stopped in order to ensure that children get proper education and ample professional opportunities as adults. Assuming that the government adopts a policy and takes the necessary action then these children get a much better chance of having a brighter future. However, the situation has certain drawbacks. Unemployment and lack of sufficient earnings force children to adopt other forms of employment. Instead of getting an education, they still end up as child labour. The entire effort just defeats its own purpose unless the government finds a solution to eradicate these counter effects.

Which one of the following accurately projects the view of a perceptive imaginary speaker?

- (a) Child labour cannot be eradicated.
- (b) First, problems related to mass unemployment of adults should be sorted out.
- (c) The units that are producing fire crackers should be shut down.
- (d) Ensure a balanced approach that combines education and safe employment.

54. That the human race is unstoppable is obvious. Clearly, what is not stoppable is not controllable and hence it is not disciplined. Notably, no discipline no order. What is free from order is also chaotic. Therefore, the human race is rampageous.

In this argument, one premise is missing. Complete the argument by choosing one from the following:

- (a) What is chaotic is rampageous.
 - (b) That which is not stoppable can be controlled
 - (c) Nothing is free from order
 - (d) What is not disciplined is not orderly
55. **Under the same fact situation as above**, which one of the following would seriously affect the argument presented above?

- (a) That which is not stoppable cannot be controlled
- (b) That which is free from order is not chaotic
- (c) Nothing is unstoppable
- (d) Chaos is dangerous

56. Allotment of teaching positions in government schools to poorly qualified teachers can be corrected only if the government nominates a committee that intervenes and takes charge of the recruitment process. However, committees, too, suffer from inherent evils. These committees are not free from corruption and nepotism. Eventually, the deserving candidates suffer due to one or the other reason.

The argument presented above implies the following conclusions. Identify the one which is least dubious.

- (a) To avoid getting stuck in this rut, one should not choose the profession of teaching.
 - (b) Man cannot help, but favour his kin.
 - (c) The number of qualified teachers applying for teaching positions in private schools has multiplied.
 - (d) The gap between a poorly qualified teacher and a well-qualified teacher can be overcome through training programmes.
57. **Under the same fact situation as above**, which one of the following helps you to circumvent the situation?
- (a) The committee should give equal opportunity to the candidates by conducting written test and interviews that should appear to follow fair means.
 - (b) Unbiased and qualified members should form the core of the committee which should ensure that qualified, experienced and deserving candidates are recruited.
 - (c) Qualifications are not the only criteria for recruitment – experience and teaching methods adopted by the candidate are also important.
 - (d) Better qualified candidates deserve a higher pay scale.

58. In 1920, Harlow Shapley argued that the Milky Way was the entire universe and galaxies like the Andromeda were simply a part of the Milky Way. However, this view was contradicted by Heber Curtis who argued that galaxies like the Andromeda were separate galaxies and that the Milky Way was only one of the hundreds of galaxies that were present in the visible universe. Both the astronomers presented evidence to support their argument on the basis of their individual study and observations.

Which one of the following is the focus of the debate?

- (a) The role and nature of galaxies in the Milky Way
 - (b) Man and the universe
 - (c) The size of the universe and the nature of galaxies
 - (d) The role and nature of the Milky Way
59. The field of communication has seen many developments due to the constant efforts of mankind to establish contact and exchange information. The wire telegraph was one of the primitive methods of sending messages.

One of the earlier proofs of this progress in communication was the radio. In the present times it does not need any explanation; however, when Einstein was asked to describe radio he explained, 'You see wire telegraph is a kind of a very, very long cat. You pull his tail in New York and his head is meowing in Los Angeles. Do you understand this? And radio operates exactly the same way: you send signals here, they receive them there. The only difference is that there is no cat.'

Which of the following enables the reader to understand the difference between the wire telegraph and the radio?

- (a) A comparison
 - (b) An analogy
 - (c) A cause and affect relationship
 - (d) An experiment
60. In the age of genetic engineering, it was the boundless ambition of a pair of men – Watson and Crick – that unravelled to the world – the secret of life. The complementarity of their minds and ambitions discovered the genetic code or the DNA. But from the beginning, the Watson and Crick story had traces of hubris. As Watson wrote in his book, "A goodly number of scientists are not only narrow-minded and dull but also just stupid." Yet Watson and Crick story is also one of sublime harmony; a colleague puts it as "that marvellous resonance between two minds — that high state in which 1 plus 1 does not equal 2 but more like 10."

Which one of the following actually helps us to determine the nature of this fellowship between the two scientists?

- (a) An adage
- (b) An analogy
- (c) A speculation
- (d) An example

61. People must no longer ignore the scientific evidence that life begins at the moment of conception. Abortion is not as simple as removing a “blob of tissue” from a woman’s body. Abortion is the destruction, dismembering and killing of a human life—an unborn baby. According to the medical community, research has shown that the foetus is a living and developing human being whose life begins at the moment of conception. Therefore, it is wrong to murder the innocent child in the womb.

Which one of the following accurately presents a rebuttal from an imaginary speaker?

- (a) Human beings do not have the right to curtail the life of someone who was granted life by providence.
 - (b) Children are a gift of God and should be welcomed with open arms.
 - (c) Women undergoing an abortion are at high risk of medical complications and psychological trauma.
 - (d) It is the woman’s informed decision to opt for an abortion while being fully aware of the medical risks involved in the process.
62. Do we need to restructure and strengthen our security and defence agencies. Before defending the present structure and role of security agencies, we must consider why is it that we really need security and defence systems? Undoubtedly, we need to secure our people and safeguard our borders from enemies. Evidently, the agencies already have their wok cut out for themselves. However, in the face of a common enemy like terrorism the agencies can work effectively by creating a better understanding and cooperative action among themselves. Every security agency needs to understand that it can do a better job by cooperating and working together with other agencies appointed by the government. But, every security agency in the country has its own set of guidelines and style of work. Therefore, development of a common understanding and conduct that ensures productivity and harmony between the agencies is highly unlikely.

The alternatives suggested below (not necessarily all) strengthen the conclusion drawn in the above argument. One of the alternatives is most forceful. Identify the same.

- (a) Each agency has a specific role and should collaborate in order to fulfil common goals.
- (b) Furthermore, differences between the agencies regarding variation in pay scales of officers and a prevalent attitude of shrugging responsibility and blaming each other are common occurrences between the various security agencies.
- (c) However, the agencies had, earlier, selected some of their senior most officials to jointly form a new agency that uses information and other resources from all the other agencies and this effort yielded some positive results.
- (d) Some officers in these security agencies are suspected to be traitors and a threat to the country; first they should be identified and punished.

63. Newton's 'Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica' is regarded as the most important scientific work ever written. In this, along with other laws, Newton reiterated and framed what Galileo had already described earlier and what the world simply understands as 'the law of Inertia'. Newton states that 'Every body perseveres in its state of being at rest or of moving uniformly straight forward, except insofar as it is compelled to change its state by force impressed.'

According to the above paragraph, which one of the following factors determines a change in an object's state of rest?

- (a) the weight of the object
(b) the movement of the object
(c) a force acting on the object
(d) the nature of the object
64. Numerous social networking websites are opting for a democratic approach for running these information exchange channels. Privacy and control of content has always been a major concern, especially, when the website is heavily dependent on information produced by the users. Also these websites realize that without the users the web portal has no commercial value. It is because of this dependent relationship that makes users feel they have a say in how the website is run. Consequently, a number of these websites are putting policy and governance matters to a vote. Hence, the users or voters can now be a part of the social networking environment in a bigger way.

Which of the following alternatives points out a flaw in this approach?

- (a) Democratic approach enhances the quality and effectiveness of governance.
(b) User's votes are guided by their experience of using the web portal and not by business concerns.
(c) A democratic approach is a desperate attempt to ensure long term sustainability of business.
(d) User's opinions are valued in a democratic setup and hence it encourages them to be loyal and committed to the web portal.
65. Since the year 2000, Carbon emissions have been growing at 3.5 percent per year (up sharply from the 0.9 percent per year in the 1990s.) This has led scientists to conclude that there are certain populations that are more vulnerable to climate change. In addition, climate change is expected to have adverse effects like wildfires and floods in many regions across the world. Scientists give a word of caution to the developed countries as these adversities are not going to affect the developing countries alone.

Which of the following is the original premise?

- (a) The expected impact of change in climate.
(b) The effect of climate change on specific age-groups.
(c) The drastic increase in carbon emissions in comparison to the earlier decade.
(d) The impact of climate change on the developed countries.

70. **Under the same fact situation as above**, the alternatives suggested (not necessarily all), if true, significantly strengthen the argument. However, one of them is most forceful. Identify the same.
- A number of hooligans and unwanted elements work freely under the garb of student body organization.
 - Political parties try to push their agendas through office bearers of the student body in order to get students to join politics.
 - Most governing bodies of the University are eager to work in tandem with the student body.
 - Some students hesitate to speak out their views during student body meetings.
71. A, B, C want to play football or cricket. If A plays football, then B and C play the same sport. If B plays football, then A and C do not play the same sport. If C plays cricket, then A and B play the same sport. Who among the following always plays cricket?
- B
 - A
 - C
 - None of these
72. Among the eight candidates- A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, a committee of four members is to be nominated based on the following constraints:
- If C is nominated then either A or E has to be nominated but not both.
 - If B is nominated, then both G and H has to be nominated.
 - If D is nominated, then F does not find any place.
- Which of the following is an acceptable combination ?
- AEBG
 - ECDH
 - EDCF
 - CABH

Directions for questions 73 and 76: Read the information and answer the questions which follow.

Six persons: A, B, C, D, E and F are sitting, diametrically opposite, around a circular table facing the centre.

- F is sitting diagonally opposite to E.
- C is sitting immediate left to A.
- E is sitting between A and D.

73. D sits between:
- F and B
 - E and B
 - C and B
 - A and B
74. Who is sitting diagonally opposite to A?
- F
 - C
 - E
 - None of these
75. Who is sitting immediate right to E?
- A
 - D
 - B
 - Cannot be determined
76. Which of the following statement is true?
- C is sitting diagonally opposite to B.
 - C is sitting immediate right to A.
 - C is sitting between A and F.
 - None of these
77. A person is going towards north, then turns left, then turns 90° in the clockwise direction. In which direction is he going now?
- North
 - South
 - West
 - East

Section – III : Mathematics

86. If the price of apples is increased by 25%, then I can buy 2 apples less for Rs. 44. What is the original price of an apple?
(a) Rs. 4.40 (b) Rs. 3.20 (c) Rs.1.20 (d) Rs. 2.80
87. The average of marks obtained by 240 candidates was 59. If the average marks of passed candidates was 74 and that of the failed candidates was 38, then the number of candidates who failed in the examination is:
(a) 120 (b) 140 (c) 130 (d) 100
88. Two inlet pipes can separately fill a tank in 40 minutes and 30 minutes respectively and a waste pipe can empty the completely filled tank in 24 minutes. On a certain day, the two inlet pipes are turned on simultaneously to fill the empty tank. But after 32 minutes it was found that the waste pipe was also left opened, it was closed immediately. How much time is required to fill the tank completely after closing a waste pipe?
(a) 7 min (b) 11 min (c) 15 min (d) None of these
89. Instead of selling the bicycle for Rs 1,700 a shopkeeper sold it for Rs.1,200, find the loss incurred in transaction?
(a) Rs. 500 (b) Rs. 250 (c) Rs. 70 (d) Data Inadequate
90. A man goes downstream at x km/hr and upstream at y km/hr. What is the speed of the man in still water?
(a) $0.5(x + y)$ km/hr (b) $0.5(x - y)$ km/hr (c) $(x + y)$ km/hr (d) $(x - y)$ km/hr
91. Two solutions A and B containing alcohol and water in the ratios 3 : 4 and 2 : 5 are mixed in equal quantities. The new ratio of alcohol to water in the resulting solution is:
(a) 5 : 9 (b) 9 : 5 (c) 1 : 1 (d) 2 : 3
92. In how many ways can four gifts be given to 5 children when each child is eligible for any of the gifts?
(a) 20 (b) 125 (c) 1024 (d) 625
93. Atul says to Anu, "I am thrice as old as you were when I was as old as you are". If the sum of their present ages is 75 years, then what is the present age of Anu?
(a) 20 years (b) 30 years (c) 36 years (d) 45 years
94. Find the value of x and y in the equation: $7^{x+y} = 7^{x-y} = \sqrt[3]{2401}$.
(a) $\frac{4}{3}, 0$ (b) $\frac{1}{4}, 0$ (c) $0, \frac{1}{2}$ (d) $0, \frac{1}{3}$
95. Alok purchased 45 kg of rice costing Rs. 35 per kg and also 55 kg of rice costing Rs. 45 per kg. At what price he must sell the mixture so as to gain 20% on the whole?
(a) Rs. 39 per kg (b) Rs. 48.60 per kg (c) Rs. 45.30 per kg (d) Rs. 50 per kg

96. A school has only three classes which accommodates 40, 50 and 60 students, respectively. The percentage of passed students in these classes are 10, 20, and 10 respectively, the percentage of passed students in the school is:
- (a) $16\frac{2}{3}\%$ (b) $13\frac{1}{3}\%$ (c) $14\frac{2}{3}\%$ (d) $66\frac{2}{3}\%$
97. A train running at 54 km/hr takes 20 s to cross a platform and 12 s to pass a man walking in the same direction at a speed of 6 km/hr. Find the length of the platform.
- (a) 100 m (b) 300 m (c) 140 m (d) 160 m
98. What is Y as a percentage of X, if X is 120% of Y?
- (a) 83.33% (b) 80% (c) 75% (d) 86.66%
99. The sum of three prime numbers is 50. If one of them exceeds another by 10, then one of the prime numbers is:
- (a) 11 (b) 19 (c) 23 (d) 7
100. A cistern fills up in 12 hours when two pipes A and B are made to function simultaneously. If pipe A fills the cistern 10 hours faster than B, the pipe B fills the cistern in:
- (a) 60 hours (b) 30 hours (c) 20 hours (d) 10 hours
101. An amount of Rs.3000 was divided into two equal parts. The first part is deposited in a bank at simple interest rate of 11% per annum for four years. The second part was deposited in another bank at compound interest rate of 5% per annum for 2 years. What is the difference in the interests earned from the two amounts?
- (a) Rs. 256.25 (b) Rs. 153.75 (c) Rs. 660 (d) Rs. 506.25
102. Tickets numbered from 10 to 99 are mixed up together and then a ticket is drawn at random. The probability that the ticket has a number that is a multiple of 10 or 11, is
- (a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{1}{7}$ (c) $\frac{1}{5}$ (d) None of these
103. If $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{b}{c} = \frac{3}{5}$ and $\frac{c}{d} = \frac{5}{6}$, then what is the value of $\frac{3a + 2b + 4c + d}{3d + 4c}$?
- (a) $\frac{19}{6}$ (b) 38 (c) 1 (d) 2
104. A dishonest dealer claims to sell a product at its cost price but uses a weight 20% less than the original weight. Further greed overtook him and he added 20% impurities to the product to increase profit. Find the percentage profit of the dealer.
- (a) 44% (b) 40% (c) 50% (d) 0%
105. Two varieties of rice are mixed in the ratio 2 : 3 and sold at Rs. 22 per kg, resulting in a profit of 10%. If the cost of the smaller quantity be Rs. 14 per kg, the cost per kg of the larger quantity is:
- (a) Rs. 24 (b) Rs. 23 (c) Rs. 25 (d) Rs. 28

Section – IV : General Knowledge

106. The term “stagflation” is best described by an economic situation in which
(a) consumer price index decreases
(b) inflation and growth in nominal Gross Domestic Product occur simultaneously
(c) inflation and economic stagnation occur simultaneously
(d) a fall in household sector savings and inflation occur simultaneously
107. The venue of 2010 FIFA world cup is...
(a) Italy (b) South Africa (c) Brazil (d) England
108. Which of the following companies was not bailed out by the Federal Government of the U.S.A from their financial crisis?
(a) Fannie Mae (b) Freddie Mac
(c) American International Group Inc. (d) Lehman Brothers
109. In the context of stock market transactions, what is known as ‘short selling’?
(a) Selling huge quantities of blue-chip stocks at a very low price
(b) Selling stocks without actually owning them
(c) Failure in settling the transactions within stipulated time
(d) Not selling the entire lot owned by an entity
110. To resolve the liquidity crisis in the economy the Reserve Bank of India may adopt any of the following measures, except
(a) Bringing down the Prime Lending Rate (b) To reduce the Cash Reserve Ratio
(c) Can buy back the government securities (d) Increase the Statutory Liquidity Ratio
111. With reference to the expansion plan of G8, which of the following countries is not among the Outreach Five (O5)?
(a) India (b) Australia (c) Mexico (d) South Africa
112. In the context of Clean Development Mechanism, what does CER stand for?
(a) Certified Emission Reduction (b) Carbon Emission Reduction
(c) Carbon Emission Receipt (d) Certified Emission Receipt
113. Who is the secretary of Treasury of Barack Obama led Federal Government of U.S.A?
(a) Hillary R. Clinton (b) Robert M. Gates (c) Timothy F. Geithner (d) Joseph R. Biden
114. Which of the following is the latest member state of the United Nations?
(a) Timor-Leste (b) Monaco (c) Tonga (d) Montenegro
115. ‘Operation Cast Lead’ was the codename of
(a) US military campaign on north-west border of Pakistan
(b) Sri Lankan military campaign against Tamil Tigers
(c) Israeli military campaign against Gaza
(d) Russian military campaign against Chechnya

116. Who among the following is NOT a Padma Vibhushan awardee in the year 2009?
 (a) Chandrika Prasad Srivastava (b) Sunderlal Bahuguna
 (c) Dr. Anil Kakodkar (d) Isher Judge Ahluwalia
117. Who is the Chairman of Planning Commission of India by virtue of his chair?
 (a) The Prime Minister (b) The Vice President
 (c) The Secretary, Ministry of Finance (d) The Finance Minister
118. Among the following, who is not a member of newly reconstituted Board of Directors of Satyam Computer Services Ltd.?
 (a) Mr. Kiran Karnik (b) Mr. Vivek paul (c) Mr. Deepak Parekh (d) Mr. C. Achuthan
119. Sania Mirza and Mahesh Bhupathi won the Mixed doubles title in Australian open 2009. This is Bhupathi's _____ Grand Slam tile.
 (a) 9th (b) 10th (c) 11th (d) 12th
120. Which organization challenged the constitutional validity of Section 377 of Indian Penal Code in Supreme Court?
 (a) Sangini (b) Swayam (c) Freedom for All (d) Naz Foundation
121. In February 2009, members of Rajya Sabha petitioned the house chairman for impeachment of a sitting Calcutta High Court Judge. This petition is based on the recommendation of
 (a) Minister of Legal Affairs (b) Chief Justice of India (CJI)
 (c) Chief Justice of Calcutta High Court (d) Enquiry Committee appointed by CJI
122. From October 2, 2008 smoking in all public places is banned in India. This is according to revision of
 (a) Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prevention of Advertisement and Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2008
 (b) Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2008
 (c) Excise Duty on Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003
 (d) Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003
123. Where would you find the headquarters of European Union?
 (a) Paris (b) Rome (c) Brussels (d) Berlin
124. The Domestic workers (Registration, social security and welfare) Act 2008 extends to the whole of India except the state of
 (a) Jammu & Kashmir (b) Arunachal Pradesh (c) Sikkim (d) Bihar
125. According to the Corruption Perception Index, 2008 published by Transparency International, which country has the highest rank i.e. the most corrupt country out of 180 countries surveyed.
 (a) Somalia (b) Myanmar (c) Iraq (d) Haiti

126. Irene Zubaida Khan is the present Secretary General of...
- (a) Amnesty International
 - (b) Food and Agriculture Organization
 - (c) South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
 - (d) None of these
127. According to 2001 census figures, which Union Territory is infamous for having least number of female populations per every 1000 males?
- (a) Chandigarh
 - (b) Pondicherry
 - (c) Dadra & Nagar Haveli
 - (d) Daman & Diu
128. Name the Director General of the newly established National Investigation Agency (NIA).
- (a) Radha Vinod Raju
 - (b) Deepak Kapoor
 - (c) Jyoti Krishna Dutt
 - (d) Ashwani Kumar
129. The Communist Party of India was founded on October 17, 1920 in which of the following city?
- (a) London
 - (b) Calcutta
 - (c) Moscow
 - (d) Tashkent
130. Under the rule of which Viceroy, the capital of British-ruled India was transferred from Calcutta to Delhi?
- (a) Lord Minto
 - (b) Lord Charles Hardinge
 - (c) Lord Chelmsford
 - (d) Lord Reading
131. The combined forces of Deccan Sultanate defeated the Vijayanagara dynasty in which famous battle in the year 1565?
- (a) Battle of Gulbarga
 - (b) Battle of Bidar
 - (c) Battle of Hampi
 - (d) Battle of Talikota
132. According to the Jains, *Mahavira* was the
- (a) 7th *Tirthankara*
 - (b) 14th *Tirthankara*
 - (c) 19th *Tirthankara*
 - (d) 24th *Tirthankara*
133. Which line became officially the border of India and Pakistan after Independence on August, 1947?
- (a) Radcliffe Line
 - (b) Durand Line
 - (c) McMahon Line
 - (d) Howard Line
134. Which of the following is NOT among the Export Processing Zones (EPZs) of India?
- (a) Kandla Free Trade Zone (KAFTZ), Kandla, Gujarat
 - (b) Santa Cruz Electronic Export Processing Zone (SEEPZ), S. Cruz, Maharashtra
 - (c) Falta Export Processing Zone (FEPZ), Falta, West Bengal
 - (d) None of the above
135. Which of the following is NOT true about the International Date Line?
- (a) The line roughly follows the 180° longitude
 - (b) The line swings to west past the Aleutian Islands in order to keep Alaska (part of the United States) and Russia on opposite sides of the line
 - (c) Although separated by only 896 km, Samoa and Tonga are two islands on opposite side of the line
 - (d) 24 hours are added when one crosses the International Date Line from west to east

136. Who was the chairman of the first Law Commission set up in independent India?
 (a) Mr. M.C.Setalvad (b) Justice T. V. Venkatarama Aiyar
 (c) Justice J. L. Kapur (d) Justice A.R. Lakshmanan
137. Which article in Indian Constitution Prohibits employment of children under fourteen years of age in any hazardous occupation?
 (a) Article 14 (b) Article 19 (c) Article 24 (d) Article 21
138. 'Tower of Silence' is associated with
 (a) Catholic Christians (b) Jews (c) Buddhists (d) Zoroastrians
139. World's largest fresh water lake by volume is
 (a) Baikal (b) Superior (c) Tanganyika (d) Michigan-Huron
140. International crude oil prices are expressed in US\$ per barrel. In this context the volume of the barrel in litres is
 (a) 216.897 (b) 158.987 (c) 135.457 (d) 178.789
141. Which of the following is NOT covered under the Fundamental Duties of a citizen defined by Indian Constitution?
 (a) to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement
 (b) to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so
 (c) to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture
 (d) to protect the interest of socially and economically backward citizens
142. On February 19, 2009, which Indian High Court announced the setting up of a 'Green Bench' to exclusively deal with environmental issues?
 (a) Karnataka High Court (b) Allahabad High Court
 (c) Calcutta High Court (d) Gujarat High Court
143. The immunities of a diplomatic mission is covered under the scope of which of the following?
 (a) Treaty of Versailles (b) Montreal Convention (c) Kyoto Protocol (d) Vienna Convention
144. Which film was nominated in most number of categories in 81st Annual Academy Awards?
 (a) Slumdog Millionaire (b) Nixon / Frost
 (c) Milk (d) The Curious case of Benjamin Button
145. Which of the following best describes the term 'Perihelion'?
 (a) It is the time 'light' takes to reach the nearest black hole from earth
 (b) It is the time of the year during which high tide reaches its highest point
 (c) It is the position of earth when it reaches the nearest point to the Sun
 (d) It is the position of Pluto when it reaches the nearest point to the Earth
146. In 2008, Françoise Barré-Sinoussi won the Nobel Prize for
 (a) discoveries of odorant receptors and the organization of the olfactory system.
 (b) discovery of human immunodeficiency virus.
 (c) her efforts for democracy and human rights.
 (d) her non-violent struggle for democracy and human rights.

147. The year of foundation of Bhartiya Janta Party was
(a) 1976 (b) 1978
(c) 1980 (d) 1982
148. Which of the following is a myth regarding Electronic Voting Machine (EVM)?
(a) EVMs can not be used for simultaneous elections for Parliament and State Legislative Assembly
(b) EVMs can be used even in areas with no power connections
(c) EVMs can record a maximum of 3840 votes
(d) EVMs can cater to a maximum of 64 candidates.
149. 'The Best of the Booker' prize in 2008 was awarded to
(a) Arvind Adiga for The White Tiger (b) Salman Rushdie for Midnight's Children
(c) Kiran Desai for The Inheritance of Loss (d) Anne Enright for The Gathering
150. Which foreign dignitary played the role of guest-of-honour in the 60th Republic Day celebration of India?
(a) President of Kazakhstan
(b) Prime Minister of Burkina Faso
(c) President of Afghanistan
(d) Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, United Kingdom
151. Who is the Managing Director of International Monetary Fund?
(a) Pascal Lamy (b) Dominique Strauss-Kahn
(c) Rodrigo de Rato (d) Robert Bruce Zoellick
152. Who is the present Deputy Chairperson of Planning Commission of India?
(a) K.C.Pant (b) Montek Singh Ahluwalia
(c) Arun Ramanathan (d) D. Subba Rao
153. Which of the following deals with the study of fossils?
(a) Anthropology (b) Paleontology
(c) Zoomorphology (d) Archaeobiology
154. Who is known as father of the White Revolution in India?
(a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) M. S. Swaminathan
(c) Verghese Kurien (d) Sam Pitroda
155. Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award 2007-08 was conferred to
(a) Abhinav Bindra (b) Sania Mirza
(c) Mahendra Singh Dhoni (d) Arjun Halappa

Section – IV : Legal Reasoning

Directions for questions 156 to 179: Read the principle and the fact situation, and choose the most appropriate option.

156. **Principle:** *Res ipsa loquitur*

Facts: A was traveling in a bus. Suddenly and for no apparent reason (no obstacles, no near accident, nothing) the bus veers to one side. The bus was, at that moment, traveling through a tunnel. The bus rammed into the left side of the tunnel, bounced off it and then crashed into the right side of the tunnel. A and several other passengers were severely injured. They sue the bus company for negligence.

- (a) It is very clear that the bus driver was negligent. The burden of proof will lie on the bus company to disprove negligence as *res ipsa loquitur* will apply.
- (b) This is not a case where *res ipsa loquitur* can apply as there are several mitigating factors.
- (c) It doesn't matter on whom the burden of proof lies.
- (d) There is no need for a trial. The negligence is apparent on the face of the record.

157. **Principle:** Where the victim contributes, through his own negligence, to the damage suffered by him, he is held to have committed contributory negligence and the liability of the wrongdoer is mitigated to that extent.

Facts: A sells gasoline to an eight year old child - B. B burns himself severely. B's parents sue A for negligence.

- (a) The negligence was B's. A just sold him the gasoline. A is not liable.
- (b) B is just eight years old. A should have known that selling gasoline to a child so young would be dangerous. The negligence is his alone and he is liable.
- (c) A was negligent in selling B the gasoline, but there was definitely negligence on the part of A as well. This is a case of contributory negligence and A is not entirely liable.
- (d) B's parents are liable. What sort of responsible parents allow their child to irresponsibly play with gasoline?

158. **Principle:** *Damnum sine injuria* – there must be an action or omission to give right to tortious liability.

Facts: A – a businessman – is driven out of business by the collusion of his competitors in the form of lowering their prices. He files a suit in tort against them. Will he succeed?

- (a) Yes, he will. The actions of A's competitors have clearly caused injury to him.
- (b) No, there has been no action or omission affecting A, and there is hence, no action in tort.
- (c) A should realize that this is the reality of modern business.
- (d) A's competitors should stop being mean.

159. **Principle:** The tort of false imprisonment is comprised of causing somebody to believe that they cannot proceed beyond a circumscribing limit without justification.

Facts: A – a teacher – tells B - a seven year old student - that he will not be allowed to go home until he finishes his work. So saying, he shut the door of the classroom and left. B's parents want to sue A in tort for false imprisonment.

- (a) As a teacher, A is entitled to not let B go home till he has finished his work. There is clear justification for A's actions.
- (b) A did not actually prevent B from going home. He just shut the door. B could have walked home.
- (c) As B's teacher, A's words are enough to prevent B from leaving. He doesn't really have the option of leaving because that will cause him to be punished. Moreover, teachers don't have the right to force seven year old children to stay back and finish their work. This is not reasonable and amounts to false imprisonment.
- (d) B was too young to understand that he had the option to go home and hence, A effectively falsely imprisoned him.

160. **Principle:** There is no requirement of malice for tortious liability.

Facts: A and B are neighbors, but don't get along with each other at all. Just to irk A, B sinks a well on his land, knowing fully well that this will cause A's well to run dry. Does A have recourse to any tortious action against B?

- (a) Irrespective of his malice, B has still caused damage to A and is liable.
- (b) B is not liable. His actions have not, in any manner, affected A.
- (c) A and B should try to reconcile their differences and co-exist in harmony.
- (d) B has a right to sink a well on his land. His motive in doing so is irrelevant. He is not liable.

161. **Principle:** No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once.

Facts: Don was charged with attempting to murder his wife, Donna, after she was brutally assaulted and shot which put her in a coma. He was acquitted because of the lack of evidence. Donna died six months after the acquittal, and doctors were able to extricate the bullet lodged in her head which could not have been removed while she was alive. The State sought to prosecute Don again, but Don claimed that this affected his fundamental right against double jeopardy. Decide.

- (a) Don cannot be prosecuted again because he was tried and acquitted and to reopen the case endlessly would cause great prejudice and violate his fundamental right.
- (b) Don can be prosecuted again because this time the State has a stronger case and new evidence.
- (c) Don can be prosecuted again because he was not punished the first time.
- (d) Don can be prosecuted because this time the charge is different.

162. **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.

Facts: Ganesh was a licensed weapons dealer who supplied guns and ammunition to many south asian countries. He had an active trade with the Sri Lankan government to combat the problem there. On 18.11.2010 he sent a huge shipment of rocket launchers, grenades and anti-boat missiles to the Sri Lankan navy which left the Mumbai port at 12:00 hours but arrived in Sri Lanka only at 18:00 hours the next day. Unfortunately, India went to war with Sri Lanka at 18:00 hours on 18.11.2010 and it became illegal for all Indians to trade with the enemy country. While Ganesh knew this, he did not call the shipment back since it had already been dispatched, and his lawyer told him he could not be prosecuted as it would violate his fundamental right. Later on he is arrested and put on trial.

- (a) Ganesh had already sent the weapons at a time when it was not illegal and thus is not guilty of an offence.
- (b) Ganesh is guilty since he should have called the shipment back or destroyed it before it reached Sri Lanka.
- (c) Ganesh is guilty because the contract of sale was completed only when the goods were handed over, and he knew that it was illegal a good 24 hours before that.
- (d) Ganesh is not guilty because he did not know that India would go to war with Sri Lanka.

163. **Principle:** A person can only be held responsible for such damages as a reasonable man would have foreseen would result from his actions.

Facts: Sameer used to carry goods from one place to another in his horse-cart. One day Sameer felt thirsty and so left his horse and cart on the road near which, some children were playing so that he could go and drink some water. Some of the children, who were playing, jumped on the cart and started playing in it and this set the horse in motion. Gaurav, one of the children on the cart was injured and was hospitalized. Gaurav's father brought an action against Sameer. Will Sameer be held liable?

- (a) Sameer will not be liable because there was misconduct on children's part.
- (b) Sameer will not be liable because the horse started moving by itself.
- (c) Sameer will be liable because he was the owner of the horse and the cart.
- (d) Sameer will be liable because mischief by children can be anticipated.

164. **Principle:** No child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment.

Facts: Jamal Malik is a 10 year old slum dweller who is employed by Anil Kapoor in his factory that produces fire crackers. This means that Jamal is subjected to 10 hours of work everyday for which he gets paid a daily wage of 30 rupees and receives one meal. Dawood Rajan is an avid child rights activist who learns of Jamal's plight and files a public interest litigation against Anil Kapoor claiming that he has violated Jamal's Fundamental Right. Anil Kapoor claims that Dawood is a pathetic lawyer who does not know that law and that he is not guilty of the offence. Decide.

- (a) Jamal's fundamental right has been violated by Anil Kapoor since he is employed in a dangerous industry.
- (b) Anil Kapoor has not violated Jamal's right since Jamal chose to work there of his own free will.
- (c) Fundamental rights can only be claimed against the state and thus Anil Kapoor is not guilty of any crime.
- (d) Anil Kapoor can be prosecuted under the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation Act, 1986) and not for violating a Fundamental Right.

165. **Principle:** Fraud means and includes active concealment of a fact by a person who has knowledge or belief of the fact.

Facts: Tara was throwing a pool side barbeque party and was looking for some insect repellent scented candles to ensure that her guests were comfortable. She was at the billing counter of Wick and Co. raving about this lovely invention and how it suited her needs perfectly when the attendant realised that the candles she had picked up were merely scented and not insect repellent. Knowing that those were out of stock she stayed mum and concluded the transaction. Tara's guests were most obviously inconvenienced by this lapse and she, most devastated by the failure of her party, sought to get her money back.

- (a) Tara cannot get her money back as the attendant was under no legal obligation to reveal that the candles had no insect repellent.
- (b) Tara can get her money back because although the attendant knew the purpose of Tara's purchase and was aware that the candles did not satisfy it she remained silent.
- (c) Tara cannot get her money back as there was no fraud; the attendant did not actively conceal any information.
- (d) Tara cannot get her money back as the said lapse was not on account of the attendant but infact it was Tara who failed to read the label carefully.

166. **Principle:** The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India.

Facts: Cookie becomes the finance minister of the country and decides that all citizens will begin to pay an annual land tax depending on the size of the lands they possess. This is a change from the previous law which provided a basic minimum tax for all landowners. R. Biscuit decides this violates his fundamental right of equality as he now pays a greater tax than his neighbour. He files a petition in the High Court. Decide.

- (a) The petition will succeed since all persons in India must be treated equally and thus this violates A. 14.
- (b) The petition will fail since unequal persons in India may be treated unequally as per A. 14.
- (c) The petition will fail since progressive taxation is a sound policy and the judiciary cannot interfere in executive policy.
- (d) The petition will succeed since the law is not arbitrary.

167. **Principle:** The Chief Election Commissioner shall act as the Chairman of the Election Commission, but he is the first amongst equals.

Facts: The Chief Election Commissioner, Ravana is an extremely stern man without an ounce of diplomacy. He often picks quarrels with the other two Election Commissioners, and is especially at odds with one of them, Lakshman, over an election malpractice that arose during the Bihar Assembly Elections. A week before his retirement he realizes that Lakshman will take over as the next Chief Election Commissioner, and therefore recommends his removal from office to the Prime Minister. Will Lakshman be removed from office?

- (a) The government is bound to accept the recommendation of the Chief Election Commissioner.
- (b) The President will have to give assent to the removal of the Chief Election Commissioner.
- (c) The Chief Election Commissioner does not have the power to appoint or remove another Election Commissioner.
- (d) The Chief Election Commissioner will succeed in removing Lakshman from office.

168. **Principle 1:** The right to life u/ A21 includes the right to life.

Principle 2: The right to life and liberty can only be taken away by procedure established by law.

Facts: A is a notorious criminal. He stays in Rampur district in Uttar Pradesh. The police of the district, knowing of his reputation and knowing of his possible involvement in a planned armed robbery place him and his house under surveillance around the clock. A complains of violation of his right of privacy. The state concedes his right to privacy, but says that it has only been subjected to a reasonable restriction under the UP Police Act and that all procedures thereunder have been followed.

- (a) A's right to privacy has been violated. He has a valid claim against the state.
- (b) This is a valid restriction on his right to privacy and all procedural safeguards have been followed.
- (c) Criminals have no rights.
- (d) While A has a point, how else can the state pre-empt crime?

169. **Principle:**

- The State shall not deny to any person equality before law.
- Like should be treated alike without any discrimination.

Facts: State Rohida passes a law which states that children below 14 years of age shall have access to free education in all state- owned and state – funded schools across the country. Trambak, a brilliant and hard working student, managed to pay the fees for his higher education by utilizing all his father’s savings. He now wants to do his post graduation but is in need of funds. He feels aggrieved as the State is providing free education for children whereas students doing their under graduation and post graduation have to bear their own expenses.

- (a) The State is discriminatory and thus should extend the law for all the UG and PG institutions to provide equality in treatment.
- (b) The State is discriminatory in providing free education only for children below 14 years and not to those above that.
- (c) The State is not discriminatory as it has not treated two ‘like’ sections differently.
- (d) None of the above.

170. **Principle:** No person shall be punished for the same offence twice

Facts: B is expelled from Delhi University for cheating . The Registrar’s office also files a criminal case against B and B is convicted and sentenced to two months’ imprisonment for cheating. He complains of the violation of his right against double jeopardy.

- (a) B’s right has been violated.
- (b) The university has been unduly harsh. Everybody cheats.
- (c) B has only been punished u/ the IPC. His expulsion doesn’t constitute punishment for the purposes of the law against double jeopardy, but is merely disciplinary action which is legal.
- (d) B has been punished for legal violations under the IPC and for moral violations by the university. Both are distinct offences.

171. **Principle:**

- A.** The tort of assault occurs when the defendant does something that causes a reasonable apprehension of battery in the mind of the plaintiff.
- B.** Whoever uses force without lawful justification commits battery.
- C.** If the plaintiff’s liberty had been totally restrained without any lawful justification then the tort of false imprisonment is said to have been committed.

Facts: A and B have lived next door to C and D for many years. Following a serious argument last year between B and D the relationship between the neighbors has deteriorated.

Recently C, while pretending to throw a stone at A, shouted at him saying “Why don’t you move? I’ll get you if you stay here”. A is now afraid of going to his garden as he believes that it was only because he ran away that C did not throw the stone.

In revenge, B bolted the door to D’s shed one day while D was inside. There is a window at head height on one side of the shed. However, D did not get out until C heard her shouts about two hours later.

Matters reached a head last weekend when A and C met in same public house. They argued and A threw beer over C, who retaliated by punching A, knocking him down.

A.

- (a) C has committed assault by gesturing which caused the victim to believe that the threat will be actually carried out.
- (b) C has not committed assault as only gestures are not sufficient for becoming liable.
- (c) C is liable because he picked up the stone to injure A.
- (d) C is liable because he had used threatening words which made A run away from his own garden.

B.

- (a) C is liable for battery as he caused physical harm without lawful justification.
- (b) C is not liable as he only retaliated against A's throwing beer on him.
- (c) A is liable as he threw beer on C without any lawful justification.
- (d) Both C and A are liable for unlawfully using force on each other.

C.

- (a) B is guilty as she intentionally and with knowledge bolted D.
- (b) B is not guilty as D could have easily got out of the shed.
- (c) B is not guilty as there was no total restraint because there was reasonable and safe means of escape.
- (d) D is herself to be blamed for not shouting for help for two hours and staying inside the shed.

172. **Principle:**

- A person is only responsible for those consequences of his acts that are reasonably foreseeable.
- If the consequences of an act are unforeseeable by a reasonable man, they are too remote and for such consequences/injuries, the person committing the act cannot be held responsible.

Facts: Y was riding her bicycle at night along a main road. The bicycle was not fitted with rear lights. Y swerved into the path of a car driven by X coming fast behind her and was knocked under the wheels of the car. She was taken to Z hospital where, owing to major incident which meant the hospital was exceptionally busy, she was left waiting on the trolley, without having been examined, for several hours. When she was eventually examined, it was found that she had a badly injured hip. As a result of the injury Y will be unable to continue her career as a dancer. It is, however, certain that had she been examined earlier, it might have been possible to prevent permanent disability. Y wants compensation from X and Z.

- (a) Only X is liable as it was because of the accident that Y suffered the injury.
- (b) Only Z is liable because had it not been the delay caused Y would have not suffered a major injury.
- (c) Both X and Z are liable as both were negligent in performing their respective acts.
- (d) Y is herself to be blamed for being negligent in riding the bicycle without rear lights.

173. **Principle:** A person is responsible for that which he could have reasonably foreseen and prevented. If, as a result of carelessness, one injures another, he is legally liable to the injured victim for resulting damages, unless the victim's own carelessness also contributes to causing the accident.

Facts: E has recently started a course on bricklaying at his local college. F, who lives next door to E, asks him to build a wall between her garden and the pavement. He agrees to do so and says that he will not accept payment. About six weeks after the wall is completed, it collapses onto the pavement injuring G, a passer-by. When the accident is investigated, it appears that the bricks were not laid properly and that, because of this, the wall was bound to collapse. G wishes to claim damages for his injuries from E.

- (a) G cannot claim damages as he should have been careful while walking besides the wall.
- (b) G can claim damages as E was negligent in agreeing to lay bricks without knowing much about it.
- (c) E is liable as he should have foreseen the eventuality of the wall giving up someday.
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

174. **Principle:** Whoever uses force without any lawful justification commits battery.

Facts: Helen has come into hospital for the birth of her fifth baby. Unfortunately the birth is difficult and Helen is advised that she needs to have a cesarean section. Helen consents to the operation. During the operation, the surgeon Keith, taking the view that it would be better for her not to have any more babies, sterilizes her. When Helen recovers, Keith tells her what he has done. Helen is very angry as she and her husband has always intended to have more children and this will now be impossible.

- (a) Keith is not liable as Helen has consented to cesarean section.
- (b) Keith is liable as Helen had not consented to sterilization.
- (c) Keith is liable as sterilization was not apparently urgent to save her life.
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

175. **Principle:**

A person is only responsible for those consequences of his acts that are reasonably foreseeable. Nothing is an offence which is done by a person who, at the time of doing it was incapable of knowing the nature of the act, or that he is doing something contrary to law, provided the thing was administered to him without his knowledge or against his will.

Facts: James is driving his car slowly along a narrow country lane. As he approaches a bend another car, being driven very fast by Susan, comes round the bend on the wrong side of the road. Both cars are damaged beyond repair as a result of the accident. James and Susan are not badly hurt but Susan's passenger Peter, is seriously injured. The police give both James and Susan a breath-test and find that Susan was driving with an excessive amount of alcohol in her blood. Susan tells the police that she had drunk three double whiskeys about two hours earlier. Peter had been with her but never drinks alcohol. A witness confirms that James was driving slowly but that, although it was dark, the lights on his car were not on.

- (a) James is liable as he was driving without lights even after it was dark.
- (b) Susan is liable as she had three double whiskeys two hours ago and so she was not drunk.
- (c) Susan is liable as she was intoxicated willingly and was driving negligently on the wrong side.
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

176. **Principle:** The principle is liable for all the acts of the agent done in the course of performance of the agent's duties, as if he himself had done them.

Facts: Ken owns a Porsche car, which he lends to his sister Annie to drive to college. On the way to college, Annie had an accident – she collides with Chimpu's auto. Chimpu sues Ken and Annie. Decide.

- (a) Only Ken is liable for the accident (b) Only Annie is liable
(c) Both Ken and Annie are liable (d) None of the above

177. **Principle:** Every accused person has the fundamental right to legal aid and at the cost of the State. Trial court is obliged to inform every accused unable to afford legal representation, of his right.

Facts: Billu Barber is prosecuted for theft. Being a poor man, and not having sufficient resources, he does not engage a lawyer to represent him. The trial court continues with the proceedings and convicts him of having committed the offence of theft.

- (a) There has been no violation of Billu's fundamental right since he should have known that not having a lawyer could be prejudicial to his case.
(b) There has been a violation of Billu's fundamental right, but since he has already been convicted, there is no remedy available to him.
(c) There has been a violation of Billu's fundamental right, and as such, the conviction may be set aside.
(d) None of the above.

178. **Principle:**

- Every citizen has the right to reside and settle in any part of the territory of the country.
- The right of outsiders to reside and settle in tribal areas is restricted to protect the distinctive culture, language, customs and manners of the scheduled tribes.

Facts: Munna wants to build a house and settle down in a particular town. He has identified a nice piece of land surrounded by dense vegetation from three sides. When he applies to the necessary authorities, his application is rejected and he is told that since the land is a forest land and lies within the tribal area, access to the land is restricted. Munna challenges this by stating that his fundamental right to reside anywhere in India has been violated. Therefore he seeks that he be allowed to build a house in the restricted area.

- (a) Munna's right has been violated since he has a right to settle anywhere – therefore the tribals should be resettled elsewhere.
(b) Munna will succeed in any action against the Government since the government's action has placed unreasonable restrictions as the tribals have the entire forest to resettle.
(c) Munna will not succeed since the government's restriction is reasonable – the tribals have always lived in the forests and followed different culture and mannerisms and therefore it is only right that certain areas be reserved for them.
(d) None of the above.

179. **Principle:**

- Art. 19(1)(d) guarantees that every citizen shall, subject to reasonable restrictions, if any, have the right to move freely throughout the territory of India.
- Fundamental rights can be enforced only against the State or its bodies.

Facts: Shridhar goes for a walk every morning, but is lately finding that the traffic is increasing. So, he decides to go for his morning walk inside the Film City campus in the vicinity of his residence. When he gets there, the guards at the gate refuse to allow him through, stating that the area is restricted. And he cannot enter. Shridhar challenges this action under Article 19(1)(d).

- (a) It is not reasonable on the part of the Film City management to restrict the green and peaceful areas from access to general public.
- (b) It is reasonable for an individual or a body of individuals to restrict the entry for outsiders.
- (c) Fundamental rights can be enforced against the State and as such Film City is not a government body. Therefore, Shridhar cannot succeed.
- (d) It is unreasonable for Film City management to treat every individual who is entering their area as a potential security threat.

180. The power to establish an Administrative Tribunal for a State is vested in:

- (a) The Supreme Court
- (b) Parliament
- (c) Governor
- (d) The Central Administrative Tribunal

181. Which Parliamentary Committee in India is normally chaired by a prominent member of the Opposition?

- (a) Committee on Government Assurances
- (b) Estimates Committee
- (c) Privileges Committee
- (d) Public Accounts Committee

182. Does forcing laborers to work in prison amount to violation of their right against forced labor?

- (a) The right u/ A23 only extends to *begar* and the state is not prevented from imposing labor for public service.
- (b) This is merely repayment of their debt to society and prisoners shouldn't complain.
- (c) It will depend on the nature of work that the prisoners are forced to do.
- (d) Prisoners have no rights.

183. Which one of the following is not true about the MI5?

- (a) It is an intelligence agency.
- (b) It is the United Kingdom's counter-intelligence and security agency and is part of the intelligence machinery alongside the Secret Intelligence Service.
- (c) It's US counterpart is the FBI
- (d) It deals with external intelligence.

184. Can the government be forced to fulfill its obligations under the Directive Principles of State Policy to ensure equal wages for men and women for men and women in government employment?

- (a) No. DPSPs are not binding.
- (b) Yes, because not doing so would violate Article 14.
- (c) Men and women are unequal and deserve unequal wages.
- (d) This is a complex issue which can't be broached in the current socio-political context.

185. Is Article 14 violated by the absence of any female judges in the SC?
- (a) Yes. This is a clear instance of discrimination against women.
 - (b) No. There is no legal prohibition on the presence of female Judges in the SC. There just doesn't happen to be any at present. There have been female judges in the past.
 - (c) Though there is no legal prohibition, the attitude of the judiciary as a whole is discriminatory and women often aren't elevated to the status of SC judge.
 - (d) Positive discrimination should be made in favor of women. This is an Article 15 violation.
186. Can a law which has its subject only one individual be in conformity with A14?
- (a) Yes, if there are unique circumstances pertaining to that individual.
 - (b) No. Discrimination can only be made among classes of individuals and that too only with good reason.
 - (c) No, because it is extremely likely that this will be an instance of corruption and the use of state machinery for or against a particular individual.
 - (d) There are no laws which only apply to particular individuals.
187. Does Shah Rukh Khan have to return the honours recently bestowed upon him by the French and Malaysian governments?
- (a) No. This is not a title. It's merely an honor. He cannot use it as a title.
 - (b) Yes. This is a title.
 - (c) No. Celebrities are exempt from such restrictions.
 - (d) No. Governments are not included under 'State' as per Article 12 of the Constitution of India.
188. Can Sec. 300 of the CrPC be amended to allow re-trial in cases where new evidence is discovered through technological advances or does this violate the constitutional prohibition against double jeopardy?
- (a) No. This violates the prohibition against double jeopardy in the constitution.
 - (b) Yes. Statutory and constitutional law are two separate and parallel sources of law. Neither is higher than the other and the CrPC can be amended irrespective of its conformity with the constitution.
 - (c) Yes. The constitutional prohibition against double jeopardy only applies in cases of conviction. The amended Sec. 300 will apply to cases of acquittal.
 - (d) Yes. This is clearly more just because with new technological advances hitherto evidence is being unearthed and guilty people can be brought to justice. Justice is the primary principle in the Constitution.
189. As a part of its family planning drive the government enacts a new law which disqualifies persons with more than two children from holding electoral office. Does this violate the constitutional prohibition against retrospectivity?
- (a) No. This is not a conviction. The prohibition under the constitution only relates to criminal offences.
 - (b) Yes. Persons are effectively being punished for doing something that wasn't wrong at the time it was done.
 - (c) No. This in national interests and politicians should be ready to sacrifice themselves for in national interest.
 - (d) No. Laws relating to family planning are included in Schedule X and hence free from constitutional restrictions.

190. A files a civil suit in tort against B for defamation and also files an FIR under the IPC for defamation. Does the prohibition against double jeopardy in the constitution prevent both suits being filed simultaneously?
- (a) Yes. B can't be prosecuted for the same offence twice.
 - (b) No. The criminal and civil actions don't relate to the same offence. Civil and criminal defamation are separate offences.
 - (c) Yes. A shouldn't be over-sensitive. One action should be sufficient.
 - (d) No. The state of the justice system in India is so backward that victims are entitled to do all that they can to ensure relief.
191. D is denied a job despite having the best qualifications amongst the interviewees because he was not of a particular religion. The firm was run and managed by persons from that religion. D complains of violation of his right to freedom of religion.
- (a) Such behavior is wrong and borders on communalism.
 - (b) This is a violation of D's rights.
 - (c) D is better off not working for such a narrow-minded firm.
 - (d) Fundamental rights are only enforceable against the State and the firm is a private entity.
192. There is no legal liability for defamation (civil or criminal) for MPs with respect to statements made by them in session. F finds this discriminatory and files a writ petition under A32 alleging violation of his Article 14 right.
- (a) There is clear discrimination between ordinary citizens and MPs.
 - (b) Though there is discrimination, this is necessary to allow freedom of speech in parliament which is an extremely goal. Also, the absence of liability is only with respect to legal liability. There is no A14 violation.
 - (c) MPs are entitled to special protection.
 - (d) Constitutional guarantees do not apply to constitutional provisions. The constitution is not bound by Part III rights.
193. S is a concerned citizen who files a Public Interest Litigation in the SC on the grounds that the state of Karnataka, far from fulfilling its obligations under the directive principles of state policy towards the prohibition of alcohol, is actually deriving revenue by taxing its sale. Would he get any relief from the Court?
- (a) S is right. The government is not fulfilling its obligations and must be made accountable.
 - (b) The obligations under the DPSPs are subject to revenue requirements of the government.
 - (c) The DPSPs are not legal obligations upon the government. They only indicate broader future goals for governmental achievement.
 - (d) Alcohol should be banned. The government is abrogating its legal and moral responsibilities.
194. In 1978, to combat the growing menace of *benami* transactions, the government enacted a new law punishing all persons found to have indulged in *benami* transactions in the past and henceforth. X challenges the law because it creates the possibility of people being punished for actions that weren't illegal at the time of commission. Will he succeed?
- (a) No. *Benami* transactions are undesirable from a socio-economic perspective and even if they weren't expressly illegalized, such a criminalization can be implied.
 - (b) No. *Benami* transactions are so undesirable that the law can be excused its retrospectivity.
 - (c) Yes. It will be almost impossible to catch previous offenders in any case and the law isn't really retrospective.
 - (d) Yes. The law is clearly retrospective and *ultra vires* the constitution.

195. Who among the following was the key player in the Iranian Revolution?
(a) Ayatollah Maqsood Omar Khamenei (b) Mullah Jafar Panahi
(c) Mahmood Ahmedinejad (d) Ayatollah Ruhollah Musavi Khomeini
196. Which is not true about the play 'The Vagina Monologues'?
(a) It won the Grammy in 2008.
(b) It was written by Eve Ensler
(c) It raises its voice against the phallogocentric nature of the State
(d) It talks about child sexual abuse.
197. The Alma Ata declaration was:
(a) A precursor to the Doha Declaration on TRIPS and Public Health
(b) Brought about peace between the Soviets and the Afghans
(c) Was framed at the International Conference on Primary Health Care
(d) None of these.
198. Fornication is:
(a) Voluntary sexual intercourse between a married person and another person who is not his or her spouse, though in many places it is only considered adultery when a married woman has sexual relations with someone who is not her husband and in others it is only considered adultery when a married woman has sexual relations with someone without the permission of her husband.
(b) Voluntary sexual intercourse between persons not married to each other.
(c) A variant of incest.
(d) Physical relations between two people who have no love lost for each other.
199. The *Hadith* are:
(a) Oral traditions relating to the words and deeds of the Islamic prophet Muhammad.
(b) Those provisions of the Sunnah which are enforceable in law.
(c) those religious achievements and manners that were instituted by the Islamic prophet Muhammad during the 23 years of his ministry, which Muslims initially obtained through consensus of companions of Muhammad, and further through generation-to-generation transmission.
(d) Texts in Islamic jurisprudence.
200. What is Canon Law?
(a) Personal law of all Christians in India.
(b) The internal ecclesiastical law governing the Roman Catholic Church, the Eastern Orthodox churches, and the Anglican Communion of churches.
(c) Tenets of Christian jurisprudence.
(d) Teachings of the Apostle Paul which have crystallized into law over the centuries.