

UG CLAT

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER

01

Max. Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 150

General Instructions :

- Each objective question will carry 1 mark.
- An incorrect question will invite a penalty of 0.25 marks.
- No marks will be awarded or deducted for questions not attempted.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1.

The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) said international and intra-regional trade costs of India remained higher compared with the trade costs of best-performing economies in Asia and the Pacific, although a declining trend has been observed since 2009. However, it said in addition to India's robust economic growth and large domestic market, the Government's "Make in India" initiative and easing of FDI regulations for about 15 sectors including aviation, defence and pharmaceuticals may contribute to the FDI attractiveness of India. On the other hand, overseas investment from India contracted considerably by 36 per cent, which may reflect FDI diversion as Indian investors start to invest more at home than overseas, ESCAP said in its recently released Asia-Pacific Trade and Investment Report 2016.

FDI inflows to India expanded by 10 per cent on average during 2010-2015, while in 2015 inflows recorded an even stronger expansion at 27.8 per cent, which was significantly higher than the Asia-Pacific region's average 5.6 per cent, ESCAP said. The services, construction development, computer software and hardware, and telecommunications sectors attracted the highest investments, it added.

Asia-Pacific trade flows were wavering amid sluggish global economic and trade growth, downward movement of world commodity prices and an uncertain policy environment, the report said. Sluggish growth in trade is expected to continue through to the end of 2016. In 2015, Indian goods exports shrank by 17.2 per cent, which was close to twice as much as the Asia-Pacific region decline of 9.7 per cent, it said. However, it added that India was the largest partner with several economies in South Asia, such as Bhutan, Nepal and Sri Lanka. Since India is the fastest-growing emerging economy, it is somewhat expected to start filling the void in demand for intra-regional exports that will emerge with the rebalancing of China's trade patterns, the report said.

Rebounding somewhat, exports from Asia-Pacific are expected to increase by 4.5 per cent and imports by 6.5 per cent in developing countries of Asia and the Pacific in 2017, but the Report forecasts more modest growth in exports and imports in volume terms, at 2.2 per cent and 3.8 per cent, respectively, ESCAP said in a statement.

A worrying trend on another front is the increased usage of restrictive trade policies, especially non-tariff measures, within the Asia-Pacific region, which is partly driven by past distorted trade measures and current excess capacity in several key sectors, ESCAP said. Additionally, the region is seeing a proliferation of preferential trade agreements (PTA), with Asia and the Pacific rim contributing to almost 63 per cent of world PTAs, curbing a momentum towards region-wide free trade, it added.

The report revealed that the region had improved its market share in the commercial services trade, with the services trade more than doubling between 2005 and 2015, from just under \$600 billion to close to \$1,400 billion.

These aggregates, however, conceal the fall in the region's export and import of services by 4.5 per cent and 4.9 per cent in 2015, respectively, compared with the previous year, mainly due to persisting economic uncertainty resulting in the global decline in merchandise trade and a depressed demand for the services sector including transport.

1. What was the average expand of FDI inflows to India during 2010-2015?
(a) 12% (b) 5%
(c) 14% (d) 10%
2. By what % the aggregates conceal the fall in the region's export services in 2015?
(a) 4.5% (b) 5%
(c) 7% (d) 4%



3. What is the worrying trend on another front in the passage?
 (a) Trade with China
 (b) Declining trend in trade
 (c) Ease in FDI regulations
 (d) Increased usage of restrictive trade policies
4. According to the report, by how much the region had improved its market share in the commercial services trade between 2005 and 2015?
 (a) Close to \$400 billion
 (b) Close to \$200 billion
 (c) Close to \$600 billion
 (d) Close to \$1400 billion
5. What is the meaning of the word 'proliferation'?
 (a) Rapid decrease (b) Slow decrease
 (c) Slow increase (d) Rapid increase

2.

Ismat Chughtai's celebrated masterpiece "Lihaf" needs to be analysed under the interwoven themes of marriage, the subjugation of women and the oppression and neglect of female sexuality and desire. Here, in her typical style, Chughtai raises important questions on marriage as an economic and social enterprise, the socially constructed subordinate role of women in marriage, her sexual fantasies and frustrations and her subsequent sense of loneliness.

The fact that Nawab "installed her (Begum Jan) in the house along with furniture", highlights how the institution of marriage commodifies women and reduces them to the object of a mere business transaction. Chughtai critiques the mercenary aspect of marriage that dehumanizes women to fulfil societal obligations and aspirations of upward mobility. Begum Jan was married off to the Nawab by her family, in spite of their age difference, so as to rid themselves of the financial burden and the social taboo of having an unmarried woman in the house. Moreover, since Begum Jan's family was poor, in her marriage to a rich and influential Nawab, they saw an opportunity to gain economic favour. The status accorded to marriage as an unbreakable social norm, an unquestionable obligation, is also dealt with in the short story. It was and has been till today one of the most important and absolutely essential tenets of the society. Even the Nawab, irrespective of his immense power and formidable position, had to marry, although the opposite sex held no appeal for him owing to his "mysterious hobby". In the process, poor Begum became a victim to the repressive customs ingrained in the institution of marriage. While the Nawab continued his homosexual exploits, the Begum was condemned to a life of confinement and subjugation. He never displayed any interest in his wife's life, her wishes, desires and problems and in fact, completely neglected and dismissed her presence in his life. Begum Jan was just his social stamp of approval, a heterosexual cover to escape ridicule and suspicion of society for his inborn homosexual orientation. Beyond that, the Nawab "totally forgot her presence."

In conclusion, it can be said that the redeeming feature of this story, however, lies in the fact that Chughtai does not leave Begum Jan in this state of complete desolation and immense depression, but allows her the agency to make a bold 'choice' of homosexuality in indulging with the maidservant Rabbu "who pulled her back from the brink". Irrespective of whether the story in the end, endorses homosexual behaviour or not, the very fact that Begum Jan is allowed some sort of sexual autonomy in the midst of social confinement, subjugation, repression and social ridicule, leaves behind an emphatic message.

6. According to the passage, what aspect of marriage Chughtai critiques?
 (a) Mercenary (b) Arranged marriage
 (c) Societal norms (d) None of the above
7. Which one of the following is the synonym of the word 'subjugation' as used in the context of the passage?
 (a) Liberate (b) Emancipate
 (c) Pacify (d) Discharge
8. Which one of the following is the antonym of the word 'brink' as used in the context of the passage?
 (a) Center (b) Edge
 (c) End (d) Last
9. Pick out the incorrect statement from the following:
 (a) The Nawab expressed no interest in his wife's life
 (b) Under the garb of a social norm and societal obligation, marriage as an institution, often tends to oppress the participants involved.
 (c) Chughtai critiques the mercenary aspect of marriage
 (d) Chughtai raises important questions on the evils of dowry system and bride burning.
10. Pick out the correct statement from the following:
 (a) Begum Jan critiques the mercenary aspect of marriage that dehumanizes women to fulfil societal obligations and dreams of upward mobility
 (b) Begum Jan was from an elite class of the society.
 (c) Chughtai leaves Begum Jan in this state of complete desolation and immense depression.
 (d) Chughtai raises important questions on marriage as an economic and social enterprise.

3.

What better commentary than President Lincoln in his own words? Read his address below :
 Fellow countrymen!

At this second appearing to take the oath of the presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement, somewhat in detail, of a course to be pursued, seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself; and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With high hope for the future, no prediction regarding it is ventured.

On the occasion corresponding to this four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it – all sought to avert it. While the inaugural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to destroy it without war – seeking to dissolve the Union and divide effects, by negotiation. Both parties deprecated war; but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive; and the other would accept war rather than let it perish. And the war came.

One-eighth of the whole population were coloured slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the Southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was, somehow, the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate, and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union, even by war; while the government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it.

Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease with, or even before, the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible, and pray to the same God; and each invokes his aid against the other.

It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces; but let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayers of both could not be answered — that of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has his purposes. 'Woe unto the world because of offenses! for it must needs be that offenses come, but woe to that man by whom the offense cometh.'

If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of those offenses which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through his appointed time, he now wills to remove, and that he gives to both North and South this terrible war, as the woe due to those by whom the offense came, shall we discern therein any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to him?

Fondly do we hope – fervently do we pray – that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn by the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, "The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."

With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan — to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations.

11. What is the occasion of this speech?
 - (a) Presidential oath
 - (b) Second Presidential oath
 - (c) Onset of a civil war
 - (d) After the civil war
12. What, according to the author, was the cause of the war?
 - (a) Dissolution of the union.
 - (b) Interest of the slaves
 - (c) Differences between Whites and Blacks
 - (d) Both (b) and (c)
13. Who are the participants of the discussed war?
 - (a) Russia and USA
 - (b) God and American slavery
 - (c) Northern and Southern America
 - (d) America and Europe
14. What does the author call the God?
 - (a) Fair
 - (b) Unjust
 - (c) Partial
 - (d) Enriching
15. What do you understand by the word 'Unrequited'?
 - (a) Hard work
 - (b) Self-love
 - (c) Unfruitful
 - (d) Not rewarded

4.

"At long last, I can say a few words of my own. I have never wanted to withhold anything, but until now it has not been constitutionally possible for me to speak.

A few hours ago, I discharged my last duty as King and Emperor, and now that I have been succeeded by my brother, and Duke of York, my first words must be to declare my allegiance to him. This I do with all my heart.

You know all reasons which have impelled me to renounce the throne. But I want you to understand that in making up my mind I did not forget the country or the empire, which, as Prince of Wales and lately as King, I have for twenty-five years tried to service.

But you must believe me when I tell you that I have found it impossible to carry the heavy burden of responsibility and to discharge my duties as King as I would wish to do without the help and support of the woman I love.

And I want you to know that the decision I have made has been mine and mine alone. This was a thing I had to judge entirely for myself. The other person most nearly concerned has tried up to the last to persuade me to take a different course.

I have made this, the most serious decision of my life, only upon the single thought of what would, in the end, be best for all.

This decision has been made less difficult to me by the sure knowledge that my brother, with his long training in the public affairs of this country and with his fine qualities, will be able to take my place forthwith without interruption or injury to the life and progress of the empire. And he has one matchless blessing, enjoyed by so many of you, and not bestowed on me- a happy home with his wife and children.

During these hard days, I have been comforted by her Majesty, my mother, and by my family. The ministers of the Crown, and in particular, Mr. Baldwin, the Prime Minister, have always treated me with full consideration. There has never been any constitutional difference between me and them, between me and Parliament. Bred in the constitutional tradition by my father, I should never have allowed any such issue to arise.

Ever since I was Prince of Wales, and later on when I occupied the throne, I have been treated with the greatest kindness by all classes of the people wherever I have lived or journeyed throughout the empire. For that, I am very grateful.

I now quit altogether public affairs and I lay down my burden. It may sometime before I return to my native land, but I shall always follow the fortunes of the British race and empire with profound interest, and if at any time in the future I can be found of service to His Majesty in a private section, I shall not fail.

And now, we all have a new King. I wish him and you, his people, happiness, and prosperity with all my heart. God bless you all! God save the King!"

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| <p>16. Which blessing does the new king has but the old king didn't have?</p> <p>(a) Public affairs
(b) Kindness
(c) A family- Wife and children
(d) Compassion towards the Kingdom.</p> <p>17. The new king was earlier</p> <p>(a) Prince of Wales
(b) Duke of York
(c) In charge of Public affairs
(d) A normal citizen</p> <p>18. To which country does the author belongs to?</p> <p>(a) United States of America
(b) Egypt</p> | <p>(c) England
(d) France</p> <p>19. What can be the antonym of the word 'allegiance'?</p> <p>(a) Treachery (b) Loyalty
(c) Faith (d) Doubt</p> <p>20. What does the author tells about the independence of his decision?</p> <p>(a) The decision was influenced by the other person concerned
(b) The decision was completely independent
(c) The decision was encouraged by the author's family members
(d) The author had to decide for the benefit of his younger brother</p> |
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5.

Each moment contains two phenomena, creation and dissolution, because opposites in life create the required cosmic balance. Just like our in-breath and outgoing breath, there is continuous rhythm in the cosmos. Day cannot exist without night and so too with all other things in life. Birth-death, male-female, peak-valley, good-bad, positive-negative, hot-cold, and so on may all seem like opposites but there is a definite interdependence between the two polarities that creates cosmic harmony. And this cannot be better explained than Shiva himself.

Shiva essentially means 'that which is not'. He also embodies the concept of the union in his state of Ardhnarishwara, a blend of male and female energies and also of anger and compassion. Trinity of gods in Hinduism is Brahma, the deity of creation, Vishnu, the deity of maintenance, and Shiva, of destruction or dissolution of the universe. Shiva is also infinite love and kindness, always ready to fulfil the wishes of devotees.

Shiva is a reminder to devotees that without this dynamic balance of opposites, life would be chaos. Without the existence of night, day would become dull, without woman, man would be incomplete. They seem like opposites, but are essentially one. Our mind often agitates as to why birth cannot be without death. But, it is equally true that birth and death are one and not separate from each other. And, that is what Shiva symbolizes.

Every birth brings death and every death brings new life. Shiva represents the very peak of human evolution and the ultimate in life. To attain this, Shiva has given 112 methods of meditation. Life is a phenomenon of coming into form, and death is moving into the formless.

Since Shiva essentially means the formless, we do not keep pictures of Shiva in temples. Instead, we have him represented as Shivalinga. This aptly represents the merging of both form and formless, indicating the concept of Shiva.

He makes us aware that all beings ultimately end up as non-beings and this world is a transit camp. Shiva brings this awareness for transformation, and turns the search within, so that seekers eventually move towards ultimate existence. If we realize this formless-form, then Shiva appears as a deity of compassion and liberation.

The idea of oneness has always been emphasized by Indic sages. The Brihadaranyaka Upanishad says that the one who perceives life in different forms, is distanced from the inner reality of Self. This world, gods, Vedas, beings, and everything present in existence are all part of our inner Self. Everything is united in one deep state of unity. The conch and drums are different instruments containing different kinds of notes. Together, they produce beautiful music.

In the concept of Ardhanarishwara, Shakti is feminine and Shiva is masculine but both are inseparable and united in total unity and harmony. Every individual has the traits of Ardhanarishwara. Opposites give us a chance to do things right. If we move against nature, we become unhappy and miserable, and that is a warning to put our house in order, by bringing back balance. Misery is not separate from happiness, but rather the absence of the latter. We see them as two because our minds cannot see through opposites, but when the mind is dropped, we are simply looking at life with totality and unity. In Shiva, we see both, diversity and unity.

21. How does the author describe the Lord Shiva?
 - (a) Destructive
 - (b) Harmless
 - (c) Full of wrath
 - (d) Protective
22. What is the idea of oneness that is discussed in the passage?
 - (a) Unity of all living organisms
 - (b) Unity in inner self
 - (c) Practice of Hinduism
 - (d) Respecting nature
23. Why do we not keep pictures of the Lord Shiva in temples?
 - (a) Shiva represents death
 - (b) Shiva cannot be depicted in a picture
 - (c) Shiva is the concept of form and formless
 - (d) Picture of Lord Shiva is very disturbing and scary
24. Which of the following statements are true in the light of the passage?
 - (a) Misery and happiness is one thing.
 - (b) Misery is nothing but the absence of happiness
 - (c) Balancing of the opposites is the elixir of life
 - (d) All of the above
25. What are the traits that each individual possess?
 - (a) Femininity and masculinity
 - (b) Unity
 - (c) Kindness
 - (d) Opposite traits

6.

I cried because I had no shoes until I met a man who had no feet

I'm not sure about the giver of the quote in this title. I used to believe it to have been said by Shakespeare but when I searched Google to confirm, I found that quite probably, it could be given by some other significant personality too.

Regardless of the individual who quoted, it's marvellous! And how true, is it not common between us humans? One more saying goes like 'today is the tomorrow that you dreamt about yesterday'. In all of our today's we keep running and running, madly-blindly for a better future. And when that future finally comes, we simply forget that we have always been waiting for this. Even if we remember, it's momentary. We immediately switch to thoughts about our upcoming future, attempting to attain more and more and more. Well, good thing, of course, we should always work hard and smart to do bigger and better things in life but bad is when we forget to cherish what we have already achieved. Some of us subconsciously do it so much that one can find them complaining and cribbing all the time.

If I talk about myself, somehow even in the worst phase of my life, I had a vague flame of hope and positivity alive in my heart. Although it was striving to keep burning and wasn't very visible on the outside, still it existed. Thankfully, I have always had a habit of finding pleasure in small things in life.

That combined with a sense of gratitude to the Almighty, has worked wonders. During that miserable phase of my life, whenever I used to sit on the window seat of a vehicle while traveling, I had a habit of getting lost in my world while having a look at the surroundings. Every time while doing that, my eyes fell upon someone genuinely poor and hungry, usually covered in torn clothes, I felt compassion. I say 'genuinely' because I feel that these days not every poor person is pitiable.

You never know when they might be faking it. Also, I had read somewhere long back that offering money to every other beggar you come across, promotes the business of gangsters behind begging. So, I always refrain from giving money to such people, especially if otherwise young and healthy. But yes, knowingly or unknowingly always a prayer emerged from my heart that may God help the person if s/he deserved it.

Besides, I used to feel thankful to Him for bestowing all the blessings on me that I had at that moment. Even if it meant just necessities, belongings, and my angel-hearted people around. Of course, as per human nature, I did wish for a better life and more to call mine but all in all, I felt contentment.

And this always added to my zealous perseverance. Even at my worst, I used to believe in the saying 'there is always-always-always something to be thankful for'. Thus, positivity kept getting added to my life, visibly or non-visibly. And the outcome is here, in front of you. I continue to have the belief that I am completely content while giving

my best to achieve more and more. Some of you might wonder, if I am still wishing to achieve more and more, how come I am content at the same time. Well, let me clarify.

It just means, I sure am working on myself to be refined and groomed while looking up. But by saying I'm content, I mean I am not restless about the results. I am not worried about getting more. Most importantly, I am not comparing myself with anyone anymore since long back. I do cherish my feet and while I do work on getting a pair of shoes, I am not crying for them. I am thankful, I am content.

26. What is the message author is trying to convey through the passage?
 (a) Gratitude and determination is important in life
 (b) There is a man who had no feet
 (c) Giving money to the beggars promotes begging
 (d) One should not strive for a better future after some time
27. When did the author felt gratitude in his life?
 (a) When he saw the life of his friends
 (b) When he had miserable failures in the past
 (c) When he always sat on the window seat of the car
 (d) When he saw the genuinely poor people
28. The author described the things that we run for are
 (a) Greedy
 (b) Short-lived
 (c) Temporary
 (d) Over exaggerated
29. What is the most important thing to remember in miserable times?
 (a) A flame within (b) A burning heart
 (c) A zealous mind (d) An ambition
30. Which of the following word is similar to the word 'perseverance'?
 (a) Endurance (b) Fickleness
 (c) Joy of life (d) Gratitude

CURRENT AFFAIRS INCLUDING GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

1.

Tour of Duty allows civilians of the country to join the Indian Army for (X) years and serve the country as an army soldier. The proposal is yet under process but it has certainly gained a lot of popularity. This could be a great opportunity for those who would like to experience the work of a soldier without actually pursuing it as a career.

The proposal of Tour of Duty is an effort made by the Indian Army to attract the best talent that the country has towards the Indian armed forces. Tour of Duty will be launched with around 100 vacancies for officers and 1000 for jawans. This 'course' set up by the Indian Army will help with the improvement of self-confidence, teamwork, initiative, stress management, innovation with a sense of responsibility. Army spokesman Colonel Aman Anand was quoted by a news source saying that the scheme will be launched with limited seats as an experiment. If it is a successful venture, the number of vacancies will be increased.

The Tour of Duty officer level has a salary of ₹ 80000 to ₹ 90000 per month. While the youth of India will gain benefits from the scheme, even the Army will have some significant financial gain. In comparison to a soldier who serves the minimum tenure in the army, *i.e.*, 10-14 years depending upon their role, the cost of a ToD officer for (X) would be just ₹ 80 to ₹ 85 Lakhs. On the other hand, short-tenured officers' expenses are around ₹ 5.12 crores and ₹ 6.83 crores.

31. According to the given passage, Indian army's tour of duty will allow civilians to serve for (X) years. What does (X) stand for?
 (a) Three (b) Four
 (c) Ten (d) Seven
32. Who among the following is the Chief of Army Staff?
 (a) General Bipin Rawat
 (b) General Manoj Mukund Naravane
 (c) General Dalbir Singh Suhag
 (d) General V.K. Singh
33. Who has been appointed as India's first Chief of Defence Staff?
 (a) General Bipin Rawat
 (b) Air Chief Marshal Rakesh Kumar Singh Bhadauria
 (c) Air Chief Marshal Birender Singh Dhanoa
 (d) Admiral Sunil Lamba
34. Where is the world's only horse serving cavalry of Indian army situated?
 (a) Lucknow (b) Pune
 (c) Jaipur (d) Patiala
35. Indian army conducted 'SAMPRITI-IX' with which of the following countries?
 (a) China (b) Nepal
 (c) Sri Lanka (d) Bangladesh

2.

Switzerland has expressed solidarity with India in its fight against the novel Coronavirus pandemic. They did so by projecting the tricolour on the famous (X) mountain in the Swiss Alps to give 'hope and strength' to all Indians.

Swiss light artist Gerry Hofstetter has been lighting up the 4,478 meter pyramidal peak straddling between Switzerland and (Y) with spectacular displays of flags of different countries and messages of hope as part of a nightly series supporting the nations combating the deadly COVID-19 pandemic.

"As one of the most populous countries in the world, India is suffering from the Corona crisis. The challenges in such a large country are immense. The Indian flag on the (X) is intended to express our solidarity and give hope and strength to all Indians," the tourism organisation Zermatt (X) wrote on its Facebook page.

"Indian Tricolour of more than 1000 meters in size projected on (X) Zermatt, Switzerland to express Solidarity to all Indians in the fight against COVID-19. A big Thank You to @zermatt_tourism for the gesture," the Indian embassy in Switzerland tweeted.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi also shared the tweet with a caption saying, "The world is fighting COVID-19 together. Humanity will surely overcome this pandemic."

As the world grapples with the Coronavirus pandemic, Switzerland has been sending out messages of hope, love and empathy. The daily projections have been illuminating the mountain since the end of March.

36. Switzerland expressed its solidarity with India on its fight against the novel Coronavirus pandemic by projecting India's flag on a mountain. What is the name of this mountain that has been marked as (X) in the passage?
 (a) Jungfrau (b) Matterhorn
 (c) Rigi (d) Titlis
37. Where are the Headquarters of WHO situated?
 (a) Zurich (b) Geneva
 (c) Basel (d) Bern
38. WHO's current director General is from which country?
 (a) China (b) Egypt
 (c) Ethiopia (d) Brazil
39. The (X) mountain lies in the geographical area of Switzerland and which other country that has been marked as (Y) in the given passage?
 (a) France (b) Italy
 (c) Germany (d) Switzerland
40. Where are the Headquarters of International Labour Organisation situated?
 (a) Switzerland (b) Singapore
 (c) Italy (d) France

3.

India's first COVID-19 detecting paper strip '(X)' delivers results within minutes. One of the most pertinent questions going on in everyone's head is if they are infected with Coronavirus but have no symptoms. In a matter of minutes, courtesy writer and film-maker (Y) popular fictional detective, 'X,' could now clear all your doubts. The 'X' is a paper-based test strip that detects the latest Coronavirus in an hour, and can now be the solution to the urgent need for rapid testing in India.

A team led by two scientists of Bengali descent, Dr. Souvik Maiti and Dr. Debojyoti Chakraborty, at the Institute of Genomics and Integrative Biology (CSIR-IGIB) of the Council of Science & Industrial Research in New Delhi, have come up with a simple strip-test to tell you if you have COVID-19 in minutes. The study uses the state-of-the-art gene-editing tool-Crispr-Cas9 to target and identify genomic sequences of the novel Coronavirus in suspected individual samples.

The kit is similar to a compact paper-strip test used to confirm pregnancy and is much less complex and needs no specific professional expertise to perform. The team led by Dr. Souvik Maiti and Dr. Debjyoti Chakraborty is currently testing the package in a patient population for its accuracy and responsiveness and hopes to obtain approval within a week from an Indian Medical Research Council (ICMR) regulatory body.

Unlike the real-time PCR test currently being used for COVID-19 diagnosis in India, which costs about 4500, the paper-strip test costs less than 500. It also does not rely on expensive real-time PCR machines for RNA isolation, DNA conversion, and amplification which are already in limited supply.

Although this method has been tested by scientists in other countries including Stanford University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), it is the first such indigenous test kit to be developed in India based on CRISPR technology.

41. Which of the following is India's first COVID-19 detecting paper strip test which has been represented as (X) in the above passage?
 (a) FULLER (b) FLUIDA
 (c) FELUDA (d) FISHES
42. Who among the following is the director general of ICMR?
 (a) Dr. Ranveer Singh
 (b) Dr. Balram Bhargava
 (c) Dr. Ranveer Guleria
 (d) Dr. Naresh Trehan
43. Which country has claimed to isolate the monoclonal antibodies for the first time to fight against the Coronavirus?
 (a) Iran (b) Italy
 (c) Iraq (d) Israel
44. Where was India's first COVID-19 detection bus launched?
 (a) Mumbai (b) Pune
 (c) Lucknow (d) Noida
45. In the above passage, (X) has been named after a popular fictional character developed by (Y) in his play. Who is the (Y) being referred to over here?
 (a) Satyajit Ray
 (b) Subhroto Roy
 (c) Rabindranath Tagore
 (d) Ashok Ganguly

4.

The Border Roads Organisation (BRO) has completed the construction of an 80 km road stretch that connects Dharchula to (X), popularly known as Kailash-Mansarovar yatra route. The road was inaugurated by Defence Minister (Y), who flagged off the first convoy of vehicles from Pithoragarh via video conferencing.

The Darchula-(X) road is an extension of Pithoragarh-Tawaghat-Ghatiabagarh road. It originates from Ghatiabagarh and terminates at (X), the gateway to Kailash Mansarovar. On this 80 km road, the altitude rises from 6000 feet to 17,060 feet. With the completion of this project, the arduous trek through treacherous high-altitude terrain can now be avoided by the pilgrims of Kailash Mansarovar Yatra and the period of journey will be reduced by many days.

At present, the travel to Kailash Mansarovar takes around two-three weeks through Sikkim or Nepal. (X) route had a trek of 90 Km through high altitude terrain and making the trek even more difficult for the elderly. This journey can now be completed by vehicles.

The construction of this road faced several roadblocks, including constant snowfall and steep rise in altitude. Extremely low temperatures restricted the working season to five months.

46. Which of the following is (X) in the above passage that is a part of the popularly known as Kailash-Mansarovar yatra route?
- (a) Mana Pass (b) Lipulekh
(c) Nathula (d) Jee La
47. The pilgrims need to enter which of the following countries to finish the last leg of Kailash Mansarovar Yatra?
- (a) China (b) Sri Lanka
(c) Nepal (d) Bhutan
48. With which of the neighbouring countries does India share a border dispute with Lipulekh?
- (a) Bangladesh (b) Nepal
(c) China (d) Sri Lanka
49. Who among the following is the Director General of BRO?
- (a) Lt Gen Arjun Singh
(b) Lt Gen Mohan Singh
(c) Lt Gen Harpal Singh
(d) Lt Gen Dilpreet Singh
50. Who among the following is the Union Defence Minister of India?
- (a) Rajnath Singh
(b) Ravi Shankar Prasad
(c) Subrahmanyam Jaishankar
(d) Nitin Gadkari

5.

Merchant payment and lending network provider BharatPe launched two voice-based applications that will help accountholders access transactions and balance without having to touch their phones amid COVID-19 outbreak.

With (X) - voice alerts of transactions, shopkeepers will be able to hear aloud instant confirmation of all payments received through their BharatPe QR, without touching the phone.

(X) is a button introduced in BharatPe App. This converts the shopkeeper's smartphone into a loud speaker, announcing the value of the transaction received.

This does away the need for the merchant to check his phone repeatedly to see if money has come in, it said, adding that there will be no need to maintain any additional device.

Further, BharatPe Balance provides a single snapshot of the shopkeeper's daily QR collections, balance in 12 per cent interest a/c and the loan limit. This gives the shopkeeper a single snapshot of his business and capital available to him, the company said. BharatPe is all about Indian software ingenuity over Chinese hardware. The shopkeeper's phone is all the hardware that he actually needs and is more capable than all point of sale (PoS) Devices combined, ashneer added.

51. Which of the following is (X), which was launched by BharatPe to allow transactions without touching the phone?
- (a) Paisa Hamara (b) Paisa Bolega
(c) Apna Paisa (d) Paisa Bolta hai
52. Which of the following is the umbrella organisation for retail payments in the country ?
- (a) RBI (b) NPCI
(c) SEBI (d) SBI
53. Which of the following is Indian mobile payment App developed by NPCI based on the Unified Payment Interface (UPI)?
- (a) PAISA (b) BOLEGA
(c) BHIM (d) BOLO
54. Unified Payment Interface (UPI) is based on VPA. What does 'P' stand in the same?
- (a) Public (b) Private
(c) Payment (d) Paisa
55. The payments will be received through Bharat QR code. What does 'QR' stand for?
- (a) Quick Reaction (b) Quiet Response
(c) Quick Response (d) Quiet Reaction

6.

The Union Cabinet approved a (X) cut in the salaries of all Members of Parliament and a two-year suspension of the MP Local Area Development (MPLAD) scheme so that the amount saved can go to the Consolidated Fund of India to fight COVID-19, Information and Broadcasting Minister Prakash Javadekar said.

The Cabinet approved an ordinance to amend the Salaries, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954, to cut the salaries of MPs by (X). All MPs, including the Prime Minister and his Council of Ministers, would take the salary cut for financial year 2020-2021. The government said the President, Vice-President, and state governors have also decided to take a (X) salary cut for a year.

In addition, the Cabinet had decided to suspend the MPLAD funds for 2020-2021 and 2021-2022. Many MPs had already pledged to use their MPLAD funds for efforts to combat the Coronavirus pandemic.

Only the MPs' salaries would be cut, not allowances or the pensions of ex-MPs. According to the Act, as amended in April 2018, MPs are entitled to a monthly salary of ₹ 1 lakh, apart from various allowances.

The consolidated amount of MPLAD Funds for 2 years – ₹ 7,900 crores – will go to Consolidated Fund of India.

Currently, the Lok Sabha has 542 members while the Rajya Sabha has a strength of 245 members, including 12 nominated. While 55 RS members were due to retire in April, 37 have already been elected unopposed; elections for the remaining 18 seats have been deferred due to the COVID-19 outbreak.

According to the last pay hike announced in 2018, each MP draws a monthly salary of Rs 1 lakh, ₹ 70,000 as constituency allowance, and ₹ 60,000 for running office besides other perks.

On March 30, Telangana had announced salary cuts at all levels.

On the MPLADS funds, Javadekar said many MPs had already donated from their fund for the COVID-19 fight.

According to information shared by the Rajya Sabha Secretariat last week, 74 Rajya Sabha members had contributed a total of ₹ 100 crore, and 265 Lok Sabha members had given a total of ₹ 265 crore.

56. What does (X) stand for in the passage, which is actually the cut for salaries of all Members of Parliament due to COVID-19 situation?
- (a) 20% (b) 30% (c) 40% (d) 25%
57. When was MP Local Area Development (MPLAD) scheme launched?
- (a) 2015 (b) 2003 (c) 1993 (d) 2011
58. How much amount is issued to each MP under the MP Local Area Development (MPLAD) scheme in an annual year?
- (a) ₹ 1 crore (b) ₹ 5 crores (c) ₹ 2 crores (d) ₹ 4 crores
59. Under which article of Indian constitution is the Consolidated Fund of India created?
- (a) 276 (b) 266 (c) 246 (d) 296
60. Which section of the Indian constitution provides that the members of either House of Parliament shall be entitled to receive salaries?
- (a) 102 (b) 104 (c) 103 (d) 106

7.

Iran successfully launched the nation's first military satellite, another move in the heightened tit-for-tat fight between Washington and Tehran over the regime's missile programs.

The satellite, dubbed (X), was sent into orbit using a long-range rocket, according to a statement by Iran's Revolutionary Guard.

The satellite reached an orbit of 425 km after being carried by a three-stage Ghased launcher.

This was a successful launch after months of failures. However, there was no immediate independent confirmation of the launch of the satellite.

The Satellite was launched by Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC). The IRGC, which operates its own military infrastructure in parallel to Iran's regular armed forces, is a hard-line force answerable only to Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei.

Previously unheard 'Ghased' or "Messenger" satellite launcher was used to put the device into space. It described the system as using both liquid and solid fuel.

U.S. officials have long feared that Iran's pursuit of developing satellite technology is a cover for ballistic missile activity. Tehran, meanwhile, has denied those assertions and has said that Iran is not working toward a nuclear weapons program.

The launch comes amid tensions between Iran and the US over the collapsed nuclear deal and after a U.S. drone strike in Iraq killed Iran's most powerful military commander in January, 2020.

Iran agreed a long-term deal on its nuclear programme with a group of world powers known as the P5+1 - the US, UK, France, China, Russia and Germany - Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action.

61. Which of the following is Iran's first military satellite (X)?
 (a) Mashal (b) Gazini
 (c) Khalifa (d) Noor
62. When was Iran-US Joint nuclear deal signed?
 (a) 2015 (b) 2003
 (c) 1993 (d) 2011
63. Who among the following was the head of Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps' (IRGC's) Quds Force and was killed in a US drone strike?
 (a) General Qassem Malik
 (b) General Qassem Suleimani
 (c) General Qassem Hamza
 (d) General Qassem Khan
64. Which of the following is Iran's new currency to tackle inflation?
 (a) Rial (b) Toman
 (c) Dinar (d) Denik
65. What was the percentage of enriched Uranium that Iran decided to keep under the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action ?
 (a) 2.12 % (b) 3.67 %
 (c) 4.12 % (d) 5.19 %

LEGAL REASONING

1.

The Centre announced that the Citizenship (Amendment) Act will come into force from January 10, 2020. In a gazette notification, the Union home ministry said the act under which non-Muslim refugees from Pakistan, Bangladesh and Afghanistan will be given Indian citizenship, will come into force from January 10.

"In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of the section 1 of the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019 (47 of 2019), the Central government hereby appoints the 10th day of January 2020, as the date on which the provisions of the said Act shall come into force," the government notification said. It amended the Citizenship Act of 1955 by providing a path to Indian citizenship for members of Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi, and Christian religious minorities, who had fled persecution from Pakistan, Bangladesh and Afghanistan before December 2014. The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2019 was passed by Parliament on Wednesday December 11, 2019, with the Rajya Sabha voting 125-99 in favour of the Bill.

CAA won't apply to areas under the sixth schedule of the Constitution – which deals with autonomous tribal-dominated regions in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram. The bill will also not apply to states that have the inner-line permit regime (Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Mizoram). The passage came amidst large scale protests in Assam, where the military had to be called in to control protesting crowds, despite assurances from the Centre that special measures will be taken under clause 6 of the 1985 Assam Accord to address Assamese concerns.

The Lok Sabha had approved the Bill by a significant majority on December 2, 2019. The legislation applies to those who were "forced or compelled to seek shelter in India due to persecution on the ground of religion". It aims to protect such people from proceedings of illegal migration. The cut-off date for citizenship was December 31, 2014 which means the applicant should have entered India on or before that date. Indian citizenship, under previous law, was given either to those born in India or if they have resided in the country for a minimum of 11 years.

66. On which date the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill was passed.
 (a) January 8, 2020 (b) December 2, 2019
 (c) December 11, 2019 (d) January 10, 2020
67. Migrants from which of the following country is not included in Citizenship Act?
 (a) Pakistan (b) Bangladesh
 (c) Sri Lanka (d) Afghanistan
38. The Citizenship (Amendment) Act is for religious minority groups persecuted in Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh does not include
 (a) Christian (b) Jews
 (c) Sikhs (d) Parsi
69. What do you understand by the Cut-off date for citizenship?
 (a) Last date to apply for citizenship
 (b) Migrants who entered India on or before this date
 (c) Migrants who entered India after this date
 (d) Both (a) and (b)
70. What was the time to reside in India for eligibility of citizenship by naturalization under the Citizenship Act of 1955?
 (a) 9 years (b) 13 years
 (c) 11 years (d) 10 years

2.

The Madras High Court has dismissed a case filed by a person challenging two consecutive orders passed by courts directing him to pay maintenance of ₹ 5,000 a month to his aged mother under Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Order for maintenance of wives, children and parents).

Justice PN. Prakash said he did not find any manifest illegality in the order passed by a judicial magistrate court in Salem in 2012 and confirmed by a sessions court in 2014 while dismissing a revision petition preferred by the man under Section 397 of the CrPC (calling for records to exercise powers of revision). The judge pointed out that an order by a judicial or metropolitan magistrate for payment of monthly maintenance to parents, wife or children could be

challenged by way of a criminal revision petition either before a High Court or a sessions court. After the petitioner moves a revision application before the High Court or the sessions court, no further application by the same person could be entertained by either of the courts. There was a specific bar on it under Section 397(3) of CrPC.

In an attempt to overcome such a bar, the present petitioner preferred an application before the High Court under Section 482 of the CrPC (inherent power of the High Court to prevent abuse of process of any court or to secure the ends of justice). Holding the course adopted by the petitioner as not maintainable, Justice Prakash said petitions under Section 482 could be entertained by the High Court only if there was a manifest illegality in the orders passed by the courts below. "In the present case, this court does not find any such illegality. The mother-son relationship is not disputed. Only the quantum of maintenance is challenged. This is a question of fact, which has been gone into by the two courts below," the judge said, and dismissed the case.

71. Vikash instituted a criminal proceeding which manifests his malafide motive with an ulterior motive for wreaking vengeance on Rajesh, the accused and with a view to spite him due to personal grudge. The trial court passed an order in favour of Vikash and awarded Rajesh a penalty of 2 years of jail term. Rajesh filed a petition in High Court under section 482 CrPC. What will happen now.
- (a) High Court will entertain the petition and rule in favour of Vikash
 (b) High court will entertain the petition and rule in favour of Rajesh
 (c) High Court will accept the petition but reject it later as there is no illegality of law.
 (d) High Court will reject the petition as there is alternate remedy present.
72. Under which right jurisdiction can the High Court call records from the lower courts for review?
- (a) Mandamus (b) Certiorari
 (c) Prohibition (d) Quo warranto
73. Sumanta is married to Sunita and has 3 children- Rajdeep, Rajrupa and Rajendrani. Also Gitarani, mother of Sumanta, is also alive with no means to sustain herself. In the year 2019 Sumanta left his wife Sunita who is dependent on him. Now to whom does Sumanta have to pay maintenance?
- (a) Sunita
 (b) Rajdeep, Rajrupa, Rajendrani
 (c) Gitarani
 (d) All of the above
74. "Revisonal powers belong to supervisory jurisdiction of a superior court." What can a High Court do in case of revision?
- (a) The Court can appraise and appreciate evidence and reach findings on facts to reach its own conclusion on evidence irrespective of any finding by the trial court.
 (b) The court has to confine to the legality and propriety of the findings and also whether the subordinate court has kept itself within the bounds of its jurisdiction including the question whether the court has failed to exercise the jurisdiction vested in it.
 (c) Both
 (d) None
75. As per section 482 CrPC the decision given by High court is :
- (a) Partly judicial and partly administrative
 (b) Completely judicial and partly administrative
 (c) Partly judicial and completely administrative
 (d) Completely judicial and completely administrative.

3.

To deal with sexual assaults and exploitation over children, the government has established special law, POCSO Act, 2012. The said Act sanctions every recognised offences of sexual abuse against children by prescribing stringent punishment keeping in mind the gravity of the offense.

The POCSO Amendment Act, 2019 was enacted to enhance the punishment up to the death penalty and to curb child pornography. However, the amendment seems to be arbitrary and vague.

Section 4(2) of the POCSO Act, which was inserted by the POCSO Amendment Act of 2019 provides for a classification that is unreasonable and is in violation of Article 14 of the Constitution. Article 14 provides for the "equal protection of laws". It prohibits class legislation but permits reasonable classification of persons or things. The classic nexus test as outlined in the Anwar Ali Sarkar case is;

"To pass the test of permissible classification two conditions must be fulfilled viz.

(I) That the classification must be founded on an intelligible differentia which distinguishes those that are grouped together from others left out of the group, and

(II) That the differentia must have a rational relation to the objects sought to be achieved by the Act. The differentia which is the basis of the classification and the object of the Act are distinct and what is necessary is that there must be nexus between them."

Before the POCSO Act was passed in 2019, the punishment for committing penetrative sexual assault as per POCSO Act 2012 was from seven years imprisonment till life and also fine. The Act of 2019 increased the minimum term of punishment from 'seven' to 'ten' years.

Now, the new amendment provides punishment for the offenders who commit penetrative sexual assault on a child below sixteen years of age. By inserting this, the legislature makes a classification between a child who is below sixteen years of age and a child who is above the age of sixteen, but below eighteen. However, the legislature has

defined a "child" as 'any person below the age of eighteen years', for this Act. Thus, the above classification should be a reasonable classification since it has been made within the same group, *i.e.*, 'children'.

There can be no intelligible differentia in this classification. The differentia in this classification is vague, since there is an uncertainty in determining the age of maturity factor. It is to be noted that the differentia must have a rational relation to the objects sought to be achieved by the Act.

This classification gives way for the thought that raping a child below sixteen years is a graver offense, whereas on the other hand raping a child of sixteen or seventeen years of age, who may have the same maturity as some children belonging to the other class is not considered to be a graver offense. This classification thus, is unreasonable and hence violative of Article 14.

Section 11 and 12 of the POCSO Act provides for the provisions regarding sexual harassment and punishment therefore. Section 11 states as "A person is said to commit sexual harassment of a child when such person with sexual intent..." Also, it has been provided that any question which involves "sexual intent" shall be a question of fact. It is an ascertained fact that the question involving intention is very difficult to prove before the Court of law. Also, there arises a question whether an offender performs the acts listed in Section 11 without sexual intention, will it not amount to sexual harassment? Even Section 354A of the Indian Penal Code, which describes Sexual Harassment does not use the term "sexual intent", since it is not a mandatory requirement for committing sexual harassment. Thus, the term sexual intent creates a loophole in Section 11 of the Act, which will favour the offenders.

76. What is the view author is trying to attribute in this paragraph?
- The death penalty should not be given in such cases and hence the new amendment is unconstitutional.
 - The differentia created by the new amendment is not in conformity with the rules laid down in Anwar Ali Sarkar case.
 - The new amendment is somehow unfair to the accused as the punishment is arbitrary in relation to the offense.
 - The bill affects the right of employment of the children employed in Prostitution.
77. Why does the author calls the differentia vague?
- Because it is not related to the object sought to be achieved by the Act.
 - There can be no distinction about the age of maturity of the two classes created by the legislation within the class of "children".
 - Both (a) and (b) are correct.
 - None of the above.
78. Mr. X, the uncle of a girl 'A' of aged 9 years, is charged under the POCSO Act 2019 of sexually assaulting A at his home in the absence of his parents. A gives a statement to the police that his uncle touched him inappropriately during many occasions and on the concerned day, he offered him a chocolate if A agrees to kiss him on his cheek. Mr. X claimed that the said act was completely out of love and affection as his uncle and he had no intention to sexually harass A. According to the new amendment, the question of intention is
- Not relevant
 - Cannot be proved
 - Relevant and can be proved with facts associated with the accused.
 - Can't say
79. If the age of A is 19 years, what will be the relevancy of the question of intention of Mr. X?
- The question of intention is not relevant.
 - It will be at the discretion of the parties to decide the relevancy of this question.
 - The question of intention is necessary to prove in cases of sexual harassment.
 - Cannot be answered.
80. The new amendment provides punishment for the offenders who commit penetrative sexual assault on a child
- Below 18 years
 - Between 16 to 18 years
 - Below 16 years
 - Above 16 years

4.

The Indian contract act came into force on 1 September 1872. It was enacted mainly with a view to ensure reasonable fulfilment of expectations created by the promises of the parties and also enforcement of obligations prescribed by an agreement between the parties.

A contract is an agreement having a lawful object entered into voluntarily by two or more parties, each of whom intends to create one or more legal obligations between them. The elements of a contract are "offer" and "acceptance" by "competent persons" having legal capacity who exchanges "consideration" to create "mutuality" of obligation.

Every person who is competent to contract and who attained the age of majority, according to the law and who is of sound mind and the person who is not disqualified by any of the law.

Section 11 tells that a minor is not competent to a contract. Following cases will tell you more about the evolution of contracts entered by minors :

Mohiri Bibi Vs. Dharmodas Ghose :

The plaintiff was a minor who mortgaged his property in favour of the defendant, who was a moneylender to secure a loan of ₹ 20,000. The moneylender knew that the plaintiff is a minor. The plaintiff brought an action against

the defendant stating that he was a minor when the mortgage was executed by him and, therefore, the mortgage was void and inoperative and the same should be cancelled.

Judgement :

The Privy Council held that the minors' contract is void. The combined effect of sections 10 and 11 renders the minor contract completely void. According to the Privy Council, only a person who is of the age of the majority is competent to contract. Moreover, the minor didn't misrepresent his age or acted in bad intention. Minor, therefore, cannot be forced to repay the loan amount, and also the property mortgaged should be returned to the minor.

Doctrine of Restitution :

The minor is forced to restore the property of goods which he gets by misrepresenting his age provided that it is traceable in the possession of the minor. If it is not traced or it has been sold or converted to his own use by the minor, then he cannot be held liable to repay the value of it because it would amount to the enforcement of a void agreement.

Leslie Ltd Vs. Sheil :

A minor fraudulently represented that he was a major and the plaintiff lent him \$ 200. The action to recover the money was failed. The court of the appeal held that the defendant was under no equitable liability to pay the plaintiff. The plaintiff relied upon the doctrine of restitution that the defendant was bound by that doctrine to restore the ill-gotten gains. It was held that the defendant cannot be forced to restore \$ 400 as the contract was void and the doctrine of restitution was not applicable. The doctrine of restitution will not apply where the money given cannot be traced back to minors.

81. Which one of the following is not an important element of a legal contract?
 - (a) mutual consent
 - (b) offer and acceptance
 - (c) adequate consideration
 - (d) competent persons
82. A minor, Ms. Anamika misrepresented herself as a major and bought a guitar on loan. The guitar was duly delivered at her home by the shopkeeper. Later, Ms. Anamika refused to pay the price and claimed the defence of minority and she can neither be forced to pay the price of the guitar nor to return the guitar to the shopkeeper. After reading the above passage, what is the correct decision?
 - (a) Ms. Anamika cannot be forced to pay the price or return the guitar as she is a minor and the contract is void since its inception.
 - (b) The contract is valid and the guardian of the minor will be liable to pay for the guitar.
 - (c) The contract is valid and binding as Ms. Anamika knowingly misrepresented her age.
 - (d) The contract is void and the court can direct the minor to restore the guitar to the shopkeeper.
83. In the case of Leslie Ltd. Vs. Sheil, why was the defendant not held liable to return the money?
 - (a) the contract with minor is always void ab initio.
 - (b) The court was not able to trace back the money to the minor.
 - (c) The doctrine of restitution was not followed in the case.
 - (d) Both (b) and (c) are correct.
84. Who among the following is a competent person to enter into a contract?
 - (a) Mohan, who is 17 years old
 - (b) Mr. Verma who is of unsound mind.
 - (c) Ms. Gita who is a physically handicapped person.
 - (d) None of the above.
85. Which of the following is not true in light of the above passage?
 - (a) A minor can enter into a contract and make wrongful gains.
 - (b) A minor is not competent to enter into a contract.
 - (c) A minor cannot be allowed to gain from a void contract if he misrepresents his age.
 - (d) A contract with a minor is void ab initio.

5.

The COVID-19 pandemic damage is taking the bottom out of commercial contracts. It is becoming commercially impracticable to perform such contracts. Is the pandemic an 'act of god'? Does it amount to a force majeure event? Has it made performance impossible? Is a party to a contract relieved from its obligation to perform, as the COVID-19-instigated lockdown amounts to a material adverse event? What will be the economic consequences if we default on our obligations and commit a breach?

To perform such contracts, on the other hand, is to invite financial disaster. Like Hamlet, to perform or not to perform is the question agitating the minds of CEO's, CFO's and general counsel of India's corporates. Long-term commitments to purchase goods or render services have suddenly become commercially unviable. The coveted acquisition that seemed so lucrative has turned into a nightmare. A single breach may trigger several such breaches through multiple, interlinked contracts. Corporate reputations and carefully cultivated long-term business relationships are at stake.

Request for extending time and forbearance in performance will soon turn into nasty correspondence and, subsequently, legal notices being exchanged. Most of these contracts contain an arbitration clause, with reference to a three-member arbitral tribunal. If the counterparty to the dispute is not interested in expeditious disposal, the constitution of such tribunal itself can be a long drawn-out affair. Meanwhile, if interim orders are required to be

obtained, the parties will be compelled to approach a court of law. This translates into multiple legal proceedings before different fora, and mounting cost of litigation.

Cash flows are the biggest victims of this crisis. At the same time, when commercial stakes are so high, most corporates would like to avail of the best possible professional assistance. Success fees are not legally permissible in India. At the same time, law firms can't be expected to provide credit to clients for work done as also third-party liability like payment of fees to senior counsel.

To compound matters, the jurisprudence on the subject in India is hardly enlightening. If there is no express provision in the contract for force majeure, Indian law ordinarily does not imply such a clause. The same goes for material adverse change (MAC) clauses in a contract. The doctrine of commercial impracticability to perform a contract, developed under New York law, has not found much favour with the Indian Supreme Court. The legal outcome of such disputes is, therefore, anybody's guess.

Needless to add, the time taken in arriving at a final determination of such a dispute can be horrendously long. Even if an arbitral tribunal publishes its award fairly quickly, challenges to such an award before the high court and the Supreme Court are inevitable.

The privy council has caustically observed that the trouble of a litigant in India begins when he gets hold of a decree. To implement or execute such a judgment is another long-drawn-out process. In this Kafkaesque scenario, the litigants could well become sick or insolvent. In these circumstances, is there a practical commercial solution before a corporate embarks upon a highly unproductive litigation? Courts highly encourage mediation.

Unlike arbitration, mediation is not legally binding. However, in the current scenario, formal mediation may not work so effectively. Disputing parties to a contract may, instead, explore obtaining a dispassionate view of the dispute from a seasoned person having commercial experience and knowledge, not necessarily a lawyer. What is required is a creative commercial solution to the dispute. Courts do not rewrite contracts for the parties.

However, such an informal mediator can rewrite and redesign the contract that causes minimal damage or disruption to both disputing parties. Of course, if such a mediation effort fails, the contracting parties are at liberty to litigate. Such an exercise is bound to narrow differences and result in a solution that may have escaped both the contracting parties.

86. What is the main issue discussed in this passage?
- Deteriorating administration of the Indian courts due to pandemic COVID-19.
 - Effect on commercial contracts due to pandemic COVID -19 along with some suggestions.
 - Long time taken by courts to solve the commercial disputes.
 - None of the above.
87. Why is the time taken in arriving at a final determination of such kind of disputes can be horrendously long?
- because of the unavailability of staff members of the court.
 - because of the national lockdown.
 - because of the availability of the option to further challenge the award before higher courts.
 - because of the lack of effectiveness at government offices.
88. Which of the following creative commercial solution is provided by the writer to the parties ?
- That courts should rewrite contracts for the parties in the dispute.
 - That parties should opt for the mediation.
 - Parties should preferentially add arbitration clause in their contracts.
 - Parties should opt for rewriting of contracts through an informal mediator.
89. Which of the following provisions have not found much importance in Indian Contract Law?
- Competency of parties to the contract
 - Doctrine of commercial impracticability
 - Act of God
 - Both (b) and (c) are correct.
90. Why is it so that the trouble of a litigant in India begins when he gets hold of a decree?
- Because decrees are not legally binding.
 - Because the decrees are not very clear in their terms.
 - Because of the difficulty in the implementation and execution of the decrees.
 - All of the above.

6.

Rule of law, the mechanism, process, institution, practice, or norm that supports the equality of all citizens before the law, secures a non arbitrary form of government, and more generally prevents the arbitrary use of power. Arbitrariness is typical of various forms of despotism, absolutism, authoritarianism, and totalitarianism. Despotic governments include even highly institutionalized forms of rule in which the entity at the apex of the power structure (such as a king, a junta, or a party committee) is capable of acting without the constraint of law when it wishes to do so.

Ideas about the rule of law have been central to political and legal thought since at least the 4th century BCE, when Aristotle distinguished "the rule of law" from "that of any individual." In the 18th century the French political philosopher Montesquieu elaborated a doctrine of the rule of law that contrasted the legitimate authority of monarchs with the caprice of despots. It has since profoundly influenced Western liberal thought.

In general, the rule of law implies that the creation of laws, their enforcement, and the relationships among legal rules are themselves legally regulated, so that no one—including the most highly placed official—is above the law. The legal constraint on rulers means that the government is subject to existing laws as much as its citizens are. Thus, a closely related notion is the idea of equality before the law, which holds that no “legal” person shall enjoy privileges that are not extended to all and that no person shall be immune from legal sanctions. In addition, the application and adjudication of legal rules by various governing officials are to be impartial and consistent across equivalent cases, made blindly without taking into consideration the class, status, or relative power among disputants. In order for those ideas to have any real purchase, moreover, there should be in place some legal apparatus for compelling officials to submit to the law.

For such reasons, the rule of law is best seen not as a blueprint for institutional design but as a value, or cluster of values, that might inform such a design and that can therefore be pursued in a variety of ways. Nonetheless, several rather simple and generalized institutional insights follow from the idea that those who judge the legality of exercises of power should not be the same as those who exercise it. For instance, a typical rule-of-law state will institutionalize some means of shielding legal officials from interference, political or otherwise, that threatens their independence. Accordingly, the institutional separation of the judiciary from other branches of government is commonly thought to be an important feature of rule-of-law states. Other measures to ensure fair access to legal institutions may also be important for rule-of-law regimes. In addition, a binding written constitution is widely believed to aid the rule of law and has been adopted by most states of the world.

(Excerpt taken from The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica written by Naomi Choi , 25th April, 2017)

91. The President of the country of Denverska supported a communal riot based on religion but did not take any part in any protest marches that vandalized the city. When Omar Sahib, a devotee of the Futu religion, gathered all the members of the Futu religion to stop the communal riot and held the President responsible for the riot, the President declared emergency in the country of Denverska on ground of national security and seized all the power to himself. Can the President be held liable in the court of law for inciting violence?
- The President can be held liable since the concept that the crown can do no wrong is no longer in vogue.
 - The President cannot be held liable since he is controlling all powers due to the emergency situation prevailing.
 - The President can be held liable if his crime is proved after investigation.
 - The President can be held liable as he declared emergency arbitrarily.
92. Mr. X filed a petition in High Court challenging sec 51 of the Helskiny Premises Tenancy Act, 2020 on the ground of being violative of Fundamental Rights. The High Court ruled in favour of Mr. X and declared section 51 to be ultra vires. In order to correct the unjust law, the court also keeping in mind the legislative intent amended the section 51 so as do away with the faulty part.
- The High Court is well within its jurisdiction to amend the struck down part of section 51.
 - The High Court has no power to amend the law and it is the Legislature who has the duty to legislate.
 - The High Court is justified in enacting a new section 51 as it kept the legislative intent behind it intact.
 - Both a and c.
93. Keeping in mind the above passage what do you think about the rule of Hitler and his Nazi Party in Germany?
- It was a proper legal government since it has an institutionalized structure and hierarchical system of functionality.
 - It was a de jure government since nobody was considered above law and anyone opposing Nazi ideas were penalized.
 - It was a despotic government as all the powers were cumulated in the hand of Hitler who acted arbitrarily.
 - It was a despotic government as it killed the Jews.
94. Ms. Srimati Patil, a government employee, in charge of issuing tender and selecting a bidding company for the construction of water pipelines in the district of Hathway took a bribe from ABC Company for selecting them for the construction work. XYZ Company who was another company bidding for the work filed a petition accusing Ms. Srimati Patil.
- She will not be held liable as she is working in an official capacity.
 - She will be held liable as accepting bribe is not a part of his official duty.
 - She will be immuned for being the government official.
 - XYZ Company has no right to file petition directly and has to file a complain in the higher authority at first.

7.

In a significant move, the Supreme Court has observed that provisions of Section 498A of the Indian Penal Code or the anti-dowry law were being increasingly misused by plaintiffs. Taking cognizance of the fact that the law was being used as a weapon rather than a protective shield, the apex court directed state governments to instruct police not to automatically carry out arrests on the mere lodging of a complaint.

There's no denying that Section 498A was enacted with the commendable aim of cracking down on dowry deaths and cruelty against women in their matrimonial homes. However, by making provisions of the law too stringent, the pendulum has swung too far in the other direction whereby the innocent can be victimized. Several women's rights groups have also acknowledged the draconian nature of the stipulation that allows for automatic arrests, including of women, without bail. In many cases the accused include the plaintiff's women in-laws who are ailing or residing outside the country. Such charges are brought with the malafide intention of harassing the spouse's family. Add to this loose wording that takes cognizance even of mental abuse, and it is easy to see why Section 498A is susceptible to misuse.

Against this backdrop, it is welcome that the Supreme Court has directed the police to first satisfy themselves of the necessity for arrest under Section 41 of the Criminal Procedure Code before making arrests in anti-dowry cases. Further, the magistrate too would have to record its satisfaction before authorizing detention of the accused. In this regard, there is an urgent need to review our approach towards gender crime laws in general.

Hitherto the dominant thinking has been to ramp up the quantum of punishment or stringency of prosecution or even to reverse the basic assumption of Indian jurisprudence that one is innocent until proven guilty, in order to serve as a deterrent against gender crimes. This approach does little to protect genuine victims but allows those with means to manipulate the law. The law should make a strict distinction, for example, between rape and voluntary sex between consenting adults. Nuanced laws that recognize the degree of offence and recommend commensurate punishment — along with their consistent enforcement — are the only way to boost genuine reporting of gender crimes and ensure justice.

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| <p>95. What is the basic assumption in the jurisprudence of Indian criminal law?</p> <p>(a) Preponderance of probabilities
(b) Guilty until proven innocent
(c) Innocent until proven guilty
(d) Not mentioned in the passage.</p> <p>96. What does the section 498A of Indian Penal Code provides for</p> <p>(a) anti-dowry law
(b) protection to women against cruelty
(c) protection against mental abuse.
(d) all of the above</p> <p>97. Under section 498A of the Indian Penal Code, who among the following can be charged of the offense?</p> <p>(a) husband and members who were residing with the victim only
(b) all the family members whether or not residing with the victim
(c) only young family members of Husband.
(d) Cannot be answered.</p> | <p>98. For making any arrests under section 498A of the Indian Penal Code, who among the following have to be satisfied that there exists a necessity for arrest?</p> <p>(a) Police
(b) Magistrate
(c) both (a) and (b)
(d) Neither (a) nor (b)</p> <p>99. Amita, who has been married to Amit for one year has lodged a complaint under section 498A of Indian Penal Code against his husband, mother-in-law and sister-in-law. She used to reside in Delhi with her husband and mother-in-law and third accused, her sister-in-law used to reside in Bangalore. Can a charge be made against the sister-in-law who resides in Bangalore for the cruelty that happened in Delhi?</p> <p>(a) Yes
(b) No
(c) Depend on the discretion of the Police
(d) Cannot be answered.</p> |
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8.

Apart from offences relating to humans, state, marriage and public tranquillity, the Indian Penal Code contains offences against properties also. Chapter 17 of the Code contains these provisions. Such offences include crimes like theft, extortion, robbery, dacoity and other aggravated forms of these crimes. Theft under IPC is generally the most basic and common offence against properties.

Section 378 of the IPC defines theft as, "Whoever, intending to take dishonestly any movable property out of the possession of any person without that person's consent, moves that property to such taking, is said to commit theft".

Shweta Tiwari is an excellent artist and is married to one named Deepak Tiwari who owns a factory. They have a son Anshuman and is taken care of by a nanny, Puja because Shweta has to travel a lot for her art work. Anshuman has grown up to be a fine gentleman with a degree in data analysis and works in a MNC. After Mr, Deepak passed away Shweta moved in with her son, her daughter-in-law, Sagnika and granddaughter Suparna. Shweta soon became ill and therefore bedridden for several months but continued her paintings. In those months, she never liked any person to

meet her and mostly remained alone except for her help Sumitra. After she died Anshuman told Sumitra to clean up her room and throw away any rubbish that may be there. Sumitra found out some old clothes and jewellery which she gave back to him and also found out her paintings- the good ones were hung up on the wall and the faded ones were discarded on the orders of Anshuman. So Sumitra took all the garbage to the municipality rubbish dump. Before finally dumping Sumitra decided to finally check all the bags to make sure that no valuables are thrown away and while doing so she found two beautiful paintings in between two sheets of paper in the stack of newspapers. She thought that Anshuman probably wouldn't want this old painting back, especially because it was torn in several places and the colour was fading. Sumitra liked the paintings very much and as a sign of her master she took the painting home, mounted it on a wooden frame and hung it on the wall of her drawing room. She was completely unaware of the fact that the painting was an old 'masterpiece, and worth twenty thousand rupees. Before mounting the painting, Sumitra made some modifications so it does not get torn from the sides. By doing so, she made its professional 'restoration very difficult and thereby reduced its value by half. Malti, a jealous neighbour of Sumitra, came to know that the painting belonged to Anshuman. With the motive of returning the painting to him, Malti climbed through an open window into to barge into Sumitra's room when she was away one afternoon and removed the painting from her house.

100. Has Sumitra committed theft?
- Yes, Sumitra has committed theft of the paintings.
 - No, Sumitra has not committed theft because she had taken painting on consent of Anshuman.
 - Yes, Sumitra has committed theft of the painting, but not of any other things.
 - No, Sumitra has not committed theft because she has not taken the painting out of the house of Anshuman.
101. Is Sumitra guilty of criminal offence?
- No, she is not guilty of criminal offence as she did not intentionally impair the value of the painting.
 - Yes, she is guilty of criminal offence as she intentionally stuck the paper on to the painting
 - No, she is not guilty of criminal offence as she does not have the painting in her possession anymore.
 - No, she is not guilty of criminal offence as she has not destroyed the painting.
102. If Sumitra had discovered the painting before leaving house of Anshuman rather than at the rubbish dump, would she have been guilty of theft in this case?
- Yes, she would be guilty of theft of the paintings.
 - No, she would not be guilty of theft but sabotaging the truth.
 - No, she would be guilty of theft of the painting as Anshuman had already told her to dump it.
 - None of the above.
103. Is Malti guilty of theft?
- No, Malti is now guilty of theft since the person she took the painting from Sumitra who was not its lawful owner.
 - No, Malti is not guilty of theft since she took the painting only with the motive of returning it to Anshuman.
 - Yes, Malti is guilty of theft as she took the painting out of the house of Sumitra without her consent.
 - Both (a) and (b)
104. Which of the following propositions could be inferred from the facts and the rules specified
- Malti is guilty of criminal offence as she took the painting from Sumitra who was not its lawful owner.
 - Malti is guilty of criminal offence as she took the painting without consent of Sumitra.
 - Malti is guilty of criminal offence, as she has stolen the picture.
 - None of the above

LOGICAL REASONING

1.

Climate science research continues to trigger the alarm. The latest from Scientific Reports, a Nature journal, says that global warming is now an unstoppable process. The model generated by two scientists' forecasts that the Earth's temperature will rise unabated and so would ocean levels even if the whole world stopped greenhouse gas emission right now. The climate model, devised by Jorgen Randers and Ulrich Goluke, has been the subject of controversy in the scientific fraternity. According to the duo's earth system climate interpretable model, the planet has witnessed several tipping points and the process of climate change is now irreversible.

It took into account the melting of Arctic ice for hundreds of years, the thawing process of permafrost as well as increased release of water vapour captured eventually in warmer atmosphere. "We have identified a point-of-no-return in our climate model ESCIMO—and that it is already behind us," the research paper says. The model has been run from 1850 and shows that global temperatures will eventually rise till 2500 and possibly well beyond it, no matter how much GHG emissions are cut by humanity. The two scenarios presented in the model look at a 'dark' future for the blue planet. "As temperature rises, ice and snow are melted, making the planet darker," says the paper, which

forecasts significant changes in the global climate system. The ESCIMO model has found its fair share of critics who call it contradictory to the more established and evaluated ones.

But the world can only ignore such alarms at its own peril because nations are nowhere near the climate goals set by the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. In terms of impact, one merely needs to look at Australia bearing the brunt while one of its own studies says that the worst is yet to come. A recent study from a Japan university says that hurricanes are getting stronger after landfall, causing more destruction because of climate change impacts. Developing and poor nations are paying the bigger human cost of global warming. Under such scenarios, no alarm bell seems alarmist enough.

[Editorial Published in *The New Indian Express*, dated 18 Nov., 2020]

105. Which of the following is true as per the passage above?
- The ESCIMO model stresses on the dark future for the blue planet.
 - Melting of the Arctic ice has further decreased the temperature of the planet.
 - Landfall causes more destruction than hurricanes.
 - All of the above
106. Which of the following is against the idea portrayed in the passage?
- The green house emission would stop the temperature rise of the earth.
 - Global warming is a persistent process.
 - Hurricanes become more stronger and more destructive after landfall.
 - Jorgen Randers climatic model says that climate change is now irreversible.
107. The climate model ESCIMO focusses that-
- The developed nations would pay less human cost of global warming.
 - The global temperature will continuously rise irrespective of the greenhouse gas emissions cut.
 - The global temperature will rise till 2500.
 - As the global temperature rises, ice and snow are melted, making the planet cool.
108. What is the Central Idea being conveyed by the Author in the passage above?
- We can save our planet by cutting the greenhouse gas emissions.
 - Because of the global warming hurricanes are getting more destructive after the landfalls.
 - The global warming is unstoppable and Earth's temperature will rise persistently.
 - Global temperature has declined after the melting of Arctic ice.
109. The Author's statement "*Developing and poor nations are paying the bigger human cost of global warming*" implies that-
- Developed nations are better than poor nations in terms of economic reforms.
 - Developing nations will always remain poor if they do not pay in taxes in time.
 - Developing nations are performing better than developed nations in handling ecosystem challenges.
 - Developing nations will have to face bad result of the global warming impact.

2.

If women do a lot more unpaid work than men but society does not value their unpaid work, this structural inequality perpetuates an asymmetric power relationship, both materially and in the mind. Violence against women is just one of the several toxic side-effects of the resulting misogyny. Abusing 'the second sex' can become a socially sanctioned continuum from insults to rape, in this mindset. In this context a recent NSO report is very telling, as it shows that in India the average woman spends 19.5% of her time in unpaid domestic work or caregiving as compared to an average man's 2.5%. This is based on data collected in 2019 and does not factor in the seismic changes wrought by the pandemic. The closing of schools, anganwadis and other childcare centres has of course increased 'the motherhood penalty' across classes and across countries. A UK think tank for instance has found that the lockdown there saw many working mothers able to do only an hour of uninterrupted paid work for every three hours logged in by fathers.

All the talk about bringing up boys differently, socialising them in egalitarian thinking and behaviours, can be poppycock when what they see closest up is that both work and respect are deeply segregated by gender. Building a healthier society needs more women doing paid work and men taking up a fairer share of unpaid responsibilities. We also need an augmented version of GDP, which accounts for unpaid work in measuring economic progress.

(This piece appeared as an editorial opinion in the print edition of *The Times of India*, dated 3rd Oct. 2020)

110. As per the Author, "*the closing of schools has increased the motherhood penalty*" means that-
- Working mothers have more burden of the household work after the closing of schools.
 - Working mothers are balancing both the household work and their paid work together after the closing of schools with lot of struggle as compared to men.
 - Working mothers are being paid less after the closing of schools.
 - Working mothers are able to balance their household and office work together with more efficiency after the closing of schools as compared to men.
111. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage above?
- In India the average women spends 55.5% of her life in the domestic unpaid job.
 - In India the average woman spends 19.5% of her time in unpaid domestic work.

- (c) In India the average woman spends 29.5% of her time in unpaid domestic work
- (d) In India the average woman spends 39.5% of her time in unpaid domestic work
112. Given below are the factors suggested by the Author that can reduce the side-effects of the resulting misogyny in the society. Select the option that contains the correct answer.
- (1) Men take and share more unpaid responsibilities.
- (2) Women spend more time in unpaid work and responsibilities.
- (3) When work and respect is deeply not segregated by gender.
- (4) Men are given equal chances of employment opportunities.
- (a) (2), (3) and (4)
- (b) (1), (2), (3) and (4)
- (c) (1) and (3)
- (d) (1), (2) and (3)
113. As per the Author, "We also need an augmented version of GDP which accounts for unpaid work in measuring economic progress" means that-
- (a) Women's paid work must be included in GDP calculations.
- (b) Women's unpaid work should also be included in the "economic production" of a country.
- (c) A country should exclude unpaid household labour from GDP.
- (d) GDP calculations would never include unpaid (and mostly female) labour.
114. Which of the following statements is FALSE in the context of the passage?
- (a) During the pandemic, in India the average woman has spent more time in unpaid domestic work or caregiving as compared to men.
- (b) Women do a lot more unpaid work than men but society does not value their unpaid work.
- (c) Violence against women is one of the several toxic side-effects of the resulting misogyny in society.
- (d) The structural inequality in gender perpetuates a uniform power relationship, both materially and in the mind of the people.

3.

In a year of severe disruption for schools caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, students in rural areas have received only marginal assistance in the form of structured learning materials from teachers, and have had to rely more on parents and siblings to study at home. This unsettling finding by the Annual Status of Education Report 2020 should prompt the Centre and the State governments to plan remedial measures for the future, when it will be safe again for students to return to the classroom. In the interim, they must work with schools to make remote learning possible. The ASER 2020 survey covering 26 States and four Union Territories has come up with striking findings, including one of a shift in enrolments from private schools to government institutions, of about five percentage points over 2018, ranging from class one to higher secondary levels. Also, with the suspension of physical classes since the lockdown in March, there is a marked rise in students not being enrolled, either because they dropped out, or because it was not possible to get admitted. It must also concern governments that the digital divide stands out starkly once again: the survey found 43.6% of students in government schools without access to a smartphone, while 67.3% of those who received learning materials in these institutions got them over WhatsApp, underscoring the role played by gadgets and connectivity. On the other hand, only half the children got help with studies at home, a third got materials from teachers, and nearly 60% used textbooks.

The ASER survey provides data that could facilitate intervention by the education system in some respects, even if, going forward, schools opt for a hybrid solution of partial reopening and online learning. Expanding availability of textbooks to all, including those who dropped out or are waiting to be formally admitted, will help parents and siblings aid learning. Bridging the divide on educational aids, now including smartphones, will enable transmission of learning materials, and personal tutorial sessions. Beyond these basics, however, the education system could creatively use opportunities during the current year to broaden learning. Students could use the safety of the open countryside to learn, under guidance from teachers, a host of topics by doing things themselves. This is particularly feasible for lower classes, where observational learning creates a strong foundation. Educational video, which has helped thousands, can advance learning even beyond the pandemic, using talented teacher-communicators. States such as Tamil Nadu and Kerala have already hosted curriculum-based video lessons on the Internet, after beaming them on television. It will take out-of-the-box thinking during the pandemic to come up with interventions that are a substitute for traditional methods and prevent 2020 becoming a zero year, as parents everywhere remain wary of sending children to school.

[Editorial Published in *The Hindu*, dated 20 Oct., 2020]

115. Given below are some of the observations of the COVID-19 pandemic mentioned by the Author. Select the options that contain the CORRECT answer.
- (1) During the pandemic, the rural areas have received only marginal assistance in the form of structured learning materials from teachers.



- (2) Parents are still wary in sending their children to schools.
- (3) Lot of students have started taking more admissions in private schools during the pandemic.
- (4) Around 67.3% of students of government schools have access to smartphones.
- (a) (1) and (2) (b) (1), (2), (3) and (4)
(c) (1) and (3) (d) (1), (2) and (3)
116. Which of the following is the main idea behind the passage?
- (a) In order to prevent the year 2020 from becoming a zero year, we need to stress and implement some novel ideas in the terms of teaching and learning both
- (b) Only the traditional teaching and learning methods can still revive the education during this pandemic.
- (c) Parents are still wary sending their children to schools as they do not wish to pay the fees anymore during the pandemic.
- (d) None of the above
117. Which can be inferred from the expression “*out-of-the-box thinking*” as used in the passage?
- (a) Old thinking
(b) Divergent thinking
(c) Glitched thinking
(d) Flawless thinking
118. The findings by the Annual Status of Education Report 2020 are based on-
- (a) The survey covering 25 states and 4 union territories.
(b) The survey covering 27 states and 5 union territories.
(c) The survey covering 26 states and 4 union territories.
(d) The survey covering 24 states and 4 union territories.
119. Observational learning lays a strong foundation in the _____
- (a) Lower classes of the school.
(b) Middle classes of the school.
(c) Higher classes of the school.
(d) None of the above.

4.

My grandmother and I were good friends. My parents left me with her when they went to live in the city and we were constantly together. She used to wake me up in the morning and get me ready for school. She said her morning prayer in a monotonous sing-song while she bathed and dressed me in the hope that I would listen and get to know it by heart; I listened because I loved her voice but never bothered to learn it. Then she would fetch my wooden slate which she had already washed and plastered with yellow chalk, a tiny earthen ink-pot and a red pen, tie them all in a bundle and hand it to me. After a breakfast of a thick, stale chapatti with a little butter and sugar spread on it, we went to school. She carried several stale chapattis with her for the village dogs.

My grandmother always went to school with me because the school was attached to the temple. The priest taught us the alphabet and the morning prayer. While the children sat in rows on either side of the verandah singing the alphabet or the prayer in a chorus, my grandmother sat inside reading the scriptures. When we had both finished, we would walk back together. This time the village dogs would meet us at the temple door. They followed us to our home growling and fighting with each other for the chapattis we threw to them. When my parents were comfortably settled in the city, they sent for us. That was a turning-point in our friendship. Although we shared the same room, my grandmother no longer came to school with me. I used to go to an English school in a motor bus. There were no dogs in the streets and she took to feeding sparrows in the courtyard of our city house. [Short Story by Khushwant Singh]

120. Consider the following statement: — “After a breakfast of a thick, stale chapatti with a little butter and sugar spread on it, we went to school.” Which of the following statements weakens the Author’s statement?
- (a) The author likes having a little butter on a chapatti in his breakfast.
(b) The author likes to go to school with his grandmother.
(c) Both a) and b)
(d) Neither a) and b)
121. Which of the following conveys the main idea expressed in the passage?
- (a) The author loved his grandmother a lot and they both shared a loving and close friendship.
(b) The author loved his parents more and wanted to live with them.
(c) The author’s grandmother did not take much care of him.
(d) All of the above
122. What happened when the author and his grandmother shifted to the city?
- (a) His grandmother could not accompany him to his school as it was too far from his home.
(b) His grandmother fed stale chapattis to the street dogs.
(c) He became closer to his grandmother.
(d) None of the above
123. Which of these options are CORRECT as given in the passage?
- (a) The author and his grandmother were good friends before moving to the city.
(b) The author and his grandmother were good friends after moving to the city.

- (c) The author's grandmother used to feed sparrows at the temple door.
 (d) All of the above.
124. "The author used to love to listen to his grandmother singing the morning prayer", What can be inferred from these lines of the passage?
- (a) He liked the prayer she used to sing.
 (b) He loved her voice.
 (c) He loved the lyrics of the morning prayer.
 (d) He wished to remember the prayer that she used to sing.

5.

Five months after the Supreme Court verdict that the army's short service commission women are entitled to permanent commission, no matter how long they have served, the Centre has acceded to the order. This case only covers women in ten streams like army air defence, signals, engineers, service and intelligence corps – but is still a win for equal work opportunities. This is one heartening step in the journey to gender parity in the military. So far, women make up only 3.89% of the Indian army, 6.7% in the navy and 13.2% in the air force, excluding the various medical services. The more fraught question of women in direct combat roles still remains to be addressed. While women will have to pass exacting standards to prove themselves fit for these roles, as do men, there is no place for worries about unit cohesion, or patriarchal ideas of honour and protection. The physical and mental standards for the role must be uniform and gender-neutral, and women and men free to compete for them.

Mindsets have changed, young men today are more used to seeing women as peers, and occupying leading public roles. A woman commanding them in combat would not blow their mind, as it might have older generations of army men. Women will need separate barracks and toilets, and there must be clear anti-harassment policies. The average male default in military equipment must now also accommodate other bodies.

[Excerpt Published in *The Times of India*, dated 25 July., 2020]

125. Which of the following statements cannot be inferred from the passage above?
- (a) Women are better manager as compared to men in their managerial roles.
 (b) Women will need lucid anti-harassment policies.
 (c) Women will have to pass exacting standards to prove themselves fit for these roles, as do men.
 (d) All of the above
126. Which verdict has been given by the Supreme Court this year for the army women?
- (a) The army women need to serve for at least 10 years for getting entitled for the permanent commission.
 (b) The army women have to be more fit and healthy as compared to the army men to get entitled for the permanent commission.
 (c) Women should be given reservation in all armed forces.
 (d) The army's short service commission women are entitled to permanent commission, no matter how long they have served.
127. As per the data given in the passage, in which section of armed forces, the women serve more?
- (a) Air Force
 (b) Navy
 (c) Army
 (d) None of the above
128. What does the author mean by this statement- "*Mindsets have changed*" -?
- (a) Men still feel more insecure when women get better chances in armed forces.
 (b) Women are being accepted and welcomed in multiple roles today by men.
 (c) Women still face the biasness in men's eyes when lead roles are given to them.
 (d) Men feel uncomfortable when a female leads them in a commanding role.
129. The verdict of Supreme Court covers females in -
- (a) All areas of armed forces
 (b) Only ten areas of armed forces
 (c) Only Air Force streams
 (d) All areas of Army and Navy only

6.

There are six people A, B, C, D, E, and F, seating around a rectangular table facing outwards. Four of them are seating at the longer sides (two people on each of the longer side) and remaining are seating at the shorter sides (one person on each of the shorter side). D and E are not immediate neighbours. A is sitting diagonally opposite to B. F and D sit diagonally opposite to each other. B is sitting second to the left of C, who is sitting at the shorter side of the table. E is sitting two places away from A.



130. How many persons are sitting between C and E?
 (a) Four (b) Three
 (c) Two (d) One
131. What is the position of F from D?
 (a) Fourth to the left (b) Fourth to the right
 (c) Second to the left (d) Third to the right
132. Who among the following are the immediate neighbours of E?
 (a) D, A (b) C, F
 (c) B, A (d) F, B
133. Who is sitting second to the left of A?
 (a) C (b) E
 (c) B (d) D

7.

Eight persons A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H like different colour Red, Blue, Yellow, Violet, Pink, Cream, White and Orange but not necessarily in same order. All of them are sitting around a rectangular table. Four persons, who sit on middle side of rectangular table faces opposite to centre of table while other four persons, who sit on the corner of table faces towards the centre of table.

B sits on middle side of the table. Two persons sit between B and H who likes cream colour. A sits immediately left of H. Two persons sit between A and G who likes orange colour. C who likes white colour sits second to right of G. D who likes pink colour sits immediate right of E. E faces opposite the centre of table. One neighbour of H likes red colour. The one who like red sits second to the left of the one who likes Blue colour. Immediate neighbour of H does not like Yellow colour. A does not like blue.

134. Who sits second to the right of the person, who sits diagonally opposite to one who is immediate left to the one who likes Red colour?
 (a) D (b) A
 (c) F (d) C
135. Who is sitting third to the left of the person who likes Yellow?
 (a) One who likes white colour
 (b) One who likes pink colour
 (c) One who likes cream colour
 (d) One who likes orange colour
136. F likes which of the following colour?
 (a) Violet (b) Pink
 (c) Yellow (d) Red

QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

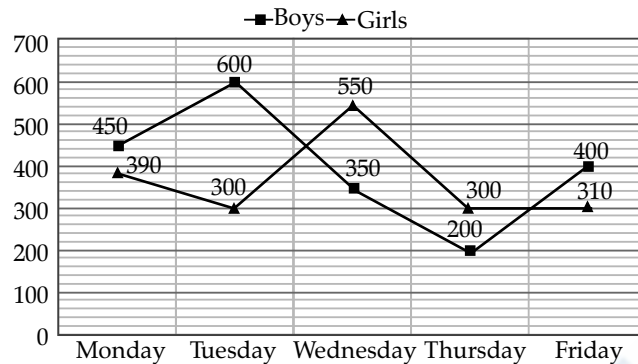
1.

Colony	No. of Families	Average no. of members per family	Ratio of men, women and children in colony
A	10	4	5 : 3 : 2
B	17	6	3 : 2 : 1
C	8	12	13 : 7 : 4
D	14	13	5 : 7 : 2
E	12	16	13 : 12 : 7
F	15	9	8 : 6 : 13

137. What is the difference in the number of children in between colony C and F?
 (a) 35 (b) 49
 (c) 57 (d) 43
138. Which pair of the colonies has number of men twice of another?
 (a) A & F (b) B & C
 (c) F & C (d) D & E
139. The number of women in colony C is what percent of that in colony E?
 (a) 27% (b) 53%
 (c) 43% (d) 39%
140. What is the ratio of no. of women in colony D to the no. of children in colony E?
 (a) 15 : 8 (b) 7 : 9
 (c) 13 : 6 (d) 5 : 6

2.

Number of boys and number of girls visiting a place from Monday to Friday is given in the line graph.



141. Find the ratio of the total number of boys visited the place on Wednesday and Friday together to the total number of girls visited the place on Monday and Thursday?
- (a) 25 : 23 (b) 23 : 25
(c) 25 : 26 (d) 26 : 25
142. Total number of boys and girls together visited the place on Tuesday are what percent more/less than the total number of boys and girls together visited the place on Thursday?
- (a) 90% (b) 75%
(c) 80% (d) 65%
143. If on Sunday, the number of boys and number of girls increased 21.5% and $16\frac{2}{3}$ respectively as compared to that on Thursday then find the total number of boys and girls together visited the place on Sunday?
- (a) 573 (b) 457
(c) 593 (d) 569

3.

The total number of employees working in both the companies together is 4800. The respective ratio of number of employees in Companies P and Q is 5 : 7. Each employee travels via only one of the 3 mode of transport *i.e.*, "Bus", "Train" and "Car".

In company P, 70% of the total employees are male. 60% of the total male employees travel in 'Bus'. Out of the remaining male employees, $\frac{1}{8}$ th travel in 'Train'. Out of the total female employees, 24% travel in 'Train' and $\frac{5}{8}$ th of the remaining female employees travel in 'Bus'.

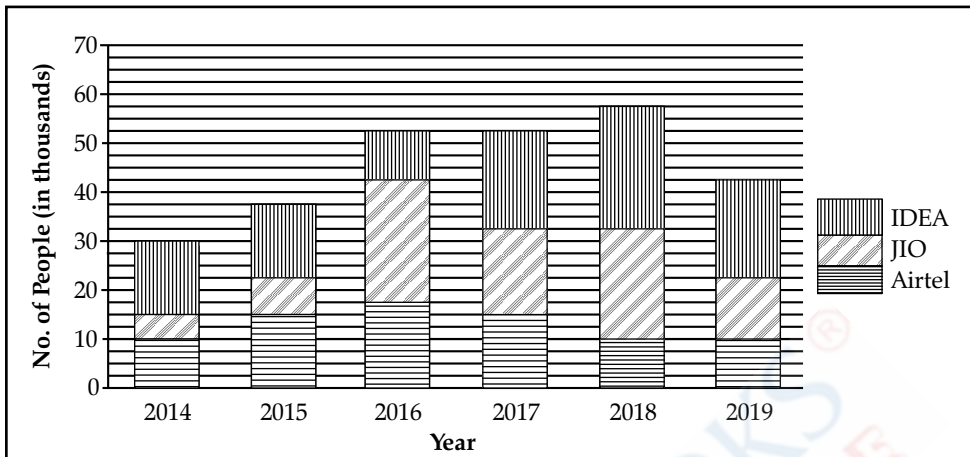
In company Q, 80% of the total employees are males. 65% of the total male employees travel in 'Bus'. Number of male employees who travel in 'Car' in Company Q is 20% more than the male employees who travel in 'Car' in company P. Number of female employees who travel in 'Bus' in Company Q are less than the number of male employees who travel in 'Bus' in the same company by 75%. Out of the remaining female employees, $\frac{1}{4}$ travel in 'Train'.

144. What per cent the total number of female employees in company Q travel in train?
- (a) 18.5 (b) 8.75
(c) 14 (d) 16
145. What is the difference between the average number of males travelling in 'Train' in both the companies together and average number of females travelling in 'Car' in both the companies together?
- (a) 26 (b) 36
(c) 16 (d) 24
146. In company Q, what is the respective ratio between the total number of employees (both male and female) who travel in 'Train' and the total number of employees (both male and female) who travel in 'Car' in the same company?
- (a) 2 : 3 (b) 1 : 3
(c) 1 : 4 (d) 3 : 5
147. If on a particular day, 20% of male employees of company P who travel by car and 14.28% of female employees of company Q who travel by train did not come to office. Then approximately, what percent of total employees were present on that particular day?
- (a) 2% (b) 8%
(c) 88% (d) 98%



4.

Study the given graph carefully to answer the questions that follow :



148. What is the average number of people using mobile service of JIO for all the years together (in thousands)?
- (a) $16\frac{2}{3}$ (b) $14444\frac{1}{6}$
- (c) $16666\frac{2}{3}$ (d) $14\frac{1}{6}$
149. What is the ratio of the number of people using mobile service of AIRTEL in the year 2015 to that of those using the same service in the year 2014?
- (a) 8 : 7 (b) 3 : 2
- (c) 19 : 13 (d) 15 : 11
150. The total number of people using all the three mobile services in the year 2017 is what per cent of the total number of people using all the three mobile services in the year 2018? (rounded off to two digits after decimal)
- (a) 89.72 (b) 93.46
- (c) 88.18 (d) 91.30



SMART ANSWERSHEET

Easy Medium Difficult

Skipped % Indicates % of students skipped questions.

Correct % Indicates % of students answered correctly.

English Language	74% 30%	58% 30%	15% 12%	80% 20%
	1 (d) ⚙️	2 (a) ⚙️	3 (d) ⚡️	4 (d) ⚡️
	30% 64%	85% 20%	32% 66%	35% 65%
	5 (d) 🎯	6 (a) ⚙️	7 (c) 🎯	8 (a) 🎯
	60% 35%	70% 40%	88% 15%	70% 30%
	9 (c) ⚙️	10 (d) ⚙️	11 (b) ⚡️	12 (b) ⚙️
	62% 32%	32% 70%	40% 70%	82% 18%
	13 (c) ⚙️	14 (a) 🎯	15 (d) 🎯	16 (c) ⚡️
	68% 34%	72% 18%	69% 39%	20% 70%
	17 (a) ⚙️	18 (c) ⚙️	19 (a) ⚙️	20 (b) 🎯
90% 12%	62% 42%	62% 29%	63% 44%	
21 (a) ⚡️	22 (b) ⚙️	23 (c) ⚙️	24 (d) ⚙️	
54% 29%	70% 28%	80% 40%	25% 75%	
25 (a) ⚙️	26 (a) ⚙️	27 (d) ⚙️	28 (b) 🎯	
15% 82%	10% 92%			
29 (d) 🎯	30 (a) 🎯			
Current Affairs including General Knowledge	67% 36%	70% 20%	72% 15%	21% 65%
	31 (a) ⚙️	32 (b) ⚡️	33 (a) ⚙️	34 (c) 🎯
	78% 51%	75% 50%	64% 18%	35% 70%
	35 (d) ⚙️	36 (b) ⚙️	37 (b) ⚡️	38 (c) 🎯
	15% 90%	72% 19%	60% 20%	70% 28%
	39 (b) 🎯	40 (a) ⚙️	41 (c) ⚙️	42 (b) ⚙️
	90% 10%	10% 95%	15% 90%	90% 8%
	43 (d) ⚡️	44 (a) 🎯	45 (a) 🎯	46 (b) ⚡️
	75% 25%	80% 20%	15% 90%	90% 15%
	47 (a) ⚙️	48 (c) ⚙️	49 (c) 🎯	50 (a) ⚡️
	78% 25%	80% 25%	95% 10%	20% 90%
	51 (b) ⚙️	52 (b) ⚙️	53 (c) ⚡️	54 (c) 🎯
	15% 90%	45% 20%	10% 80%	15% 85%
	55 (c) 🎯	56 (b) ⚙️	57 (c) 🎯	58 (b) 🎯
20% 85%	15% 90%	80% 25%	75% 40%	
59 (b) 🎯	60 (d) 🎯	61 (d) ⚙️	62 (a) ⚙️	
70% 30%	80% 25%	15% 75%		
63 (b) ⚙️	64 (b) ⚙️	65 (b) 🎯		
Legal Reasoning	69% 15%	69% 21%	74% 17%	74% 20%
	66 (c) ⚙️	67 (c) ⚡️	68 (b) ⚡️	69 (b) ⚡️
	38% 68%	80% 10%	61% 58%	92% 10%
	70 (c) 🎯	71 (b) ⚡️	72 (b) ⚙️	73 (d) ⚡️
	80% 15%	18% 80%	70% 35%	18% 80%
	74 (b) ⚙️	75 (a) 🎯	76 (b) ⚙️	77 (c) 🎯
	85% 20%	19% 80%	95% 10%	12% 90%
	78 (c) ⚡️	79 (a) 🎯	80 (c) ⚡️	81 (c) 🎯
	80% 15%	12% 80%	78% 18%	70% 50%
	82 (d) ⚙️	83 (d) 🎯	84 (c) ⚡️	85 (a) ⚙️
	74% 16%	65% 34%	74% 56%	58% 8%
	86 (b) ⚡️	87 (c) ⚙️	88 (d) ⚙️	89 (b) ⚡️
59% 19%	72% 25%	66% 18%	12% 10%	
90 (c) ⚡️	91 (a) ⚡️	92 (b) ⚡️	93 (c) ⚡️	

SMART ANSWER SHEET

 Easy
 Medium
 Difficult

Correct %	Skipped %	Indicates % of students answered correctly.	Indicates % of students skipped questions.	Legal Reasoning contd...											
				78%	6%	94 (b)	73%	20%	95 (c)	80%	10%	96 (d)	68%	50%	97 (b)
				79%	42%	98 (c)	66%	15%	99 (c)	61%	57%	100 (b)	77%	48%	101 (a)
				65%	55%	102 (c)	35%	61%	103 (c)	31%	79%	104 (c)			
				68%	48%	105 (a)	61%	19%	106 (a)	61%	48%	107 (b)	74%	19%	108 (c)
				65%	6%	109 (d)	76%	18%	110 (b)	55%	12%	111 (b)	63%	43%	112 (c)
				60%	43%	113 (b)	74%	75%	114 (b)	79%	18%	115 (a)	69%	44%	116 (a)
				61%	19%	117 (b)	70%	50%	118 (c)	32%	71%	119 (a)	40%	61%	120 (d)
				75%	44%	121 (a)	80%	16%	122 (d)	33%	61%	123 (a)	56%	15%	124 (b)
				69%	54%	125 (a)	44%	10%	126 (d)	69%	16%	127 (a)	71%	9%	128 (b)
				51%	18%	129 (b)	75%	48%	130 (c)	69%	43%	131 (d)	64%	54%	132 (d)
				30%	7%	133 (d)	74%	58%	134 (d)	72%	46%	135 (a)	79%	19%	136 (a)
				71%	58%	137 (b)	69%	58%	138 (a)	63%	48%	139 (d)	52%	11%	140 (c)
				73%	18%	141 (a)	72%	63%	142 (c)	61%	6%	143 (c)	57%	10%	144 (b)
				71%	43%	145 (c)	38%	77%	146 (b)	71%	18%	147 (d)	66%	19%	148 (a)
				65%	51%	149 (b)	64%	24%	150 (d)						
															Correct Answer Skipped Question

Finished Solving the Paper ?
Time to evaluate yourself !
<https://bit.ly/3oy3muf>

OR

SCAN THE CODE



For elaborate Solutions

OSWAAL COGNITIVE LEARNING TOOLS

