CLAT 2016
PREVIOUS YEAR PAPER
Code-VX_020_PYQ_2016

© COPYRIGHT RESERVED

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, including photocopying, scanning, recording or digital sharing, without the prior written permission of the publisher. We welcome information that helps us correct errors or omissions in future editions.

PUBLISHED BY

VERTEX EDTECH SOLUTIONS PVT. LTD.

+91 9305457414

www.clatvertex.com

clatvertex@gmail.com

PRINTED BY

VERTEX EDTECH SOLUTIONS PVT. LTD.

DISCLAIMER

This booklet is a practice resource for the Common Law Admission Test (CLAT). It reproduces a previous year question paper so that candidates can attempt it under exam conditions and review their preparation.

Questions, passages and options are reproduced from the original paper. Answer keys, including the treatment of withdrawn or disputed questions, were issued by the examination authority and may have been revised after the examination. Candidates should refer to the official notifications for authoritative information.

The authors, publishers and distributors of this book are not affiliated with, endorsed by or connected to the CLAT Consortium of National Law Universities or any other examination authority. This is an independent publication, and its use is at the reader's own discretion.

FOREWORD

Previous year papers are the most honest practice material an aspirant can lay hands on. They carry the examiner's own sense of how long a passage may run, how a legal principle is framed, and how much arithmetic a quantitative set can ask for in the time allowed. This booklet reproduces the CLAT 2016 undergraduate paper, held on 8 May 2016, with its 200 questions in the original order and under their original sections: English Language (Q.1-Q.40), Current Affairs Including General Knowledge (Q.41-Q.90), Quantitative Techniques (Q.91-Q.110), Legal Reasoning (Q.111-Q.160), Logical Reasoning (Q.161-Q.200).

How to use this booklet. Attempt it as a full mock. Sit for the whole duration, mark your answers on an OMR sheet, and apply the exam's scheme of +1 for every correct answer and −0.25 for every wrong one. Resist the urge to look anything up midway. When time is called, check your work against the answer key and solutions (QR code on the last page) and sort every miss into one of three kinds: a concept you did not know, a passage you misread, or a time-management decision that went wrong. The last two cost the most marks and are the easiest to fix.

A note on this edition. Passages, questions and options appear as in the original paper. If you spot anything that looks like a printing or content error, use the objection forum (QR code on the last page) and we will look into it.

Read carefully, trust your preparation, and treat every paper as a conversation with the exam.

Happy Learning!
Team Vertex

English Language

1. I like reading journals _____ novels.
   (a) The best (b) more than
   (c) most than (d) the less than

2. There isn't _____ water in the overhead tank.
   (a) Lot of (b) any
   (c) little (d) something

3. They always give the available seats to _____ comes first.
   (a) Whomever (b) whom
   (c) whichever (d) whoever

4. A fire broke _____ in the neighbourhood.
   (a) Off (b) out
   (c) away (d) from

5. If you promise _____ angry with me, I'll tell you what I broke.
   (a) not to get (b) get out
   (c) not getting (d) not get

6. A thief does not _____ the door.
   (a) Knock at (b) knock on
   (c) knock to (d) knock

7. There is a lot of work _____ hand. Let's cancel _____ picnic.
   (a) Upon, the (b) in, a
   (c) in, the (d) on, a

8. It's unfortunate that he died _____ cancer.
   (a) By (b) of
   (c) from (d) with

9. Professor Ahmed ____ teaching us _____ August, 2012.
   (a) Was, for (b) had been, since
   (c) has been, since (d) has been, for

10. The method and practice of teaching is called ____.
    (a) Paediatrics (b) pedagogy
    (c) training (d) philately

Complete the sentences with the correct options:

11. Her parents have arrived _____ the airport.
    (a) To (b) at
    (c) on (d) in

12. They returned home _____ a taxi.
(a) In (b) from
(c) on (d) with

13. I have never come _____ anyone as rude as him.
(a) Across (b) to
(c) around (d) at

14. I can't bear ____ late.
(a) Been (b) be
(c) to (d) being

15. Mani, along with his friends, _____ for basket ball practice every morning.
(a) Were going (b) are going
(c) goes (d) go

Choose the correct spellings in questions given below:

16. Choose the correct spellings
(a) Sacribegous (b) saereligious
(c) sacrilegious (d) sacrilegiuos

17. Choose the correct spellings
(a) Deceive (b) deceeve
(c) diecieve (d) decieve

18. Choose the correct spellings
(a) Collaborate (b) colaborate
(c) collaborate (d) collaborrate

19. Choose the correct spellings
(a) Integrity (b) integerety
(c) intigerity (d) integerity

20. Choose the correct spellings
(a) Berrister (b) barrister
(c) barisster (d) berister

21. "Faux pas" means:
(a) Expected to happening (b) flase
(c) social blunder (d) fake identity

22. "Ab initio" means:
(a) In continuation with (b) from the beginning
(c) in defence of a comment (d) in connection with the future

23. "To bury the hatchet" means:
(a) To end a feud with an enemy
(b) to cremate carcass of an animal
(c) to plant grass in the field
(d) to hide some treasure

24. "Amicus curiae" means:
(a) One of the judges of the court
(b) A friend of the court
(c) One among the parties to the dispute
(d) One among the expert witnesses in a case.

25. Choose the correct option.
(a) Please stop interfering into my romantic life.
(b) Please stop interfering in my romantic life.
(c) Please stop interfering with my romantic life.
(d) Please stop interfering for my romantic life.

26. Choose the correct option
(a) The Titanic did not reach their destination
(b) The Titanic did not reach her destination
(c) The Titanic did not reach his destination
(d) The Titanic did not reach it's destination

27. Choose the correct option
(a) The Film Star climbed off ther car and smiled at the people.
(b) The Film Star come out of the car and smiled at the people.
(c) The Film Star got out of the car and smiled at the people.
(d) The Film Star got off the car and smiled at the people.

28. Choose the correct option.
(a) Your grammar is very good, but you need to work on correcting your pronunciation.
(b) Your grammar is very good, but you need to work on managing your pronunciation.
(c) Your grammar is very good, but you need to work on repairing your pronunciation.
(d) Your grammar is very good, but you need to work on modifying your pronunciation.

Complete the proverb, in the following questions:

29. When _____ is bliss, it is _____ to be wise.
(a) Romance, boring
(b) ignorance, folly
(c) knowledge, better
(d) bachelorhood, single

30. _____ waters run _____.
(a) Hot, fast
(b) Muddy, slow
(c) Stagnant, leisurely
(d) Still, deep

Passage (Q.31-Q.40): 1. Often, we passionately pursue matters that in the future appear to be contradictory to our real intention or nature; and triumph is followed by remorse or regret. There are numerous examples of such a trend in the annals of history and contemporary life.

2. Alfred Nobel was the son of Immanuel Nobel, an inventor who experimented extensively with explosives. Alfred too carried out research and experiments with a large range of chemicals; he found new methods to blast rocks for the construction of roads and bridges; he was engaged in the development of technology and different

weapons; his life revolved around rockets and cannons and gun powder. The ingenuity of the scientist brought him enough wealth to buy the Bofors armament plant in Sweden.

3. Paradoxically, Nobel's life was a busy one yet he was lonely; and as he grew older, he began suffering from guilt of having invented the dynamite that was being used for destructive purposes. He set aside a huge part of his wealth to institute Nobel Prizes. Besides honouring men and women for their extraordinary achievements in physics, chemistry, medicine and literature, he wished to honour people who worked for the promotion of peace.

4. It's strange that the very man whose name was closely connected with explosives and inventions that helped in waging wars willed a large part of his earnings for the people who work for the promotion of peace and the benefit of mankind. The Nobel Peace Prize is intended for a person who has accomplished the best work for fraternity among nations, for abolition or reduction of war and for promotion of peace.

5. Another example that comes to one's mind is that of Albert Einstein. In 1939, fearing that the Nazis would win the race to build the world's first atomic bomb, Einstein urged President Franklin D Roosevelt to launch an American programme on nuclear research. The matter was considered and a project called the Manhattan Project was initiated. The project involved intense nuclear research the construction of the world's first atomic bomb. All this while, Einstein had the impression that the bomb would be used to protect the world from the Nazis. But in 1945, when Hiroshima was bombed to end World War II, Einstein was deeply grieved and he regretted his endorsement of the need for nuclear research.

6. He also stated that had he known that the Germans would be unsuccessful in making the atomic bomb, he would have probably never recommended making one. In 1947, Einstein began working for the cause of disarmament. But, Einstein's name still continues to be linked with the bomb. Man's fluctuating thoughts, changing opinions, varying opportunities keep the mind in a state of flux. Hence, the paradox of life: it's certain that nothing is certain in life.

31. The Manhattan Project was initiated _____.
    (a) in honour of Einstein.
    (b) to protect the Nazis.
    (c) to bomb Hiroshima.
    (d) to carry out nuclear research

32. Alfred established the Nobel Prizes to _____.
    (a) remind people of his achievements.
    (b) ease his guilt and promote work for the betterment of mankind.
    (c) use his wealth for hard working people.
    (d) honour only those people who are intelligent

33. In paragraph 4, the word 'accomplished' means _____.
    (a) completed successfully.
    (b) worked hard.
    (c) won awards
    (d) made an effort to do something

34. In the fifth paragraph, the word 'endorsement' means
    (a) expressing one's opposition.
    (b) expressing one's approval or support.
    (c) making a promise to do something.
    (d) expressing one's regret.

35. Working with arms and ammunition helped Alfred to amass _____.
    (a) enemies
    (b) intelligence
    (c) wealth
    (d) popularity

36. Immanuel's interest in dynamites influenced Alfred's inclination for working _____.
(a) for humanity
(b) with explosives
(c) for the Nobel Peace Prize
(d) with contradiction

37. One of the paradoxes in Alfred's life was that he was _____.
(a) lonely yet rich
(b) hard working but a failure
(c) intelligent yet lonely
(d) occupied yet lonely

38. Einstein had the impression that the Germans would _____.
(a) bomb Hiroshima.
(b) be successful in making the world's first atomic bomb.
(c) be unsuccessful in making the atomic bomb.
(d) work for humanity.

39. The passage is _____.
(a) an argumentative essay
(b) an expository essay.
(c) a process essay.
(d) a descriptive essay.

40. The paradox, 'it's certain that nothing is certain in life', indicates the writer's
(a) hatred for scientists
(b) analytical mind
(c) scientific mind
(d) persuasive nature

Current Affairs Including General Knowledge

41. India signed the "Paris Agreement on Climate Change" in April, 2016 at:
(a) New York (b) Paris
(c) New Delhi (d) Geneva

42. The country which cloned a buffalo calf first is:
(a) India (b) U. S. A.
(c) Sweden (d) Denmark

43. Mars is also known as the:
(a) Blue planet (b) Brown Planet
(c) Red Planet (d) Green Planet

44. In 2015, Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi launched a new campaign, "Start up India, Stand up India". The campaign is aimed at:
(a) Making India Digital
(b) Promoting bank financing for start ups and offer incentives to boost entrepreneurship and job creation.
(c) Promoting Swachh Bharat
(d) Promoting free education to all children below the age of 14 years and assuring them jobs after obtaining higher education.

45. Who is the author of "Crime & Punishment"?
(a) Geoffrey Chaucer (b) Fyodor Dostoevsky
(c) Harold Joseph Laski (d) Karl Marx

46. Power to summon the Houses of the Parliament is vested with:
(a) Vice President (b) President
(c) Prime Minister (d) Speaker and Vice President

47. Which country is the first developed nation to default on debt of IMF?
(a) USA (b) UK
(c) Japan (d) Greece

48. Which State of India was declared in January, 2016 as the "first organic farming State of India"?
(a) Punjab (b) Sikkim
(c) Kerala (d) Haryana

49. Punjabi has become the _____ most common language in the Parliament of Canada.
(a) fourth (b) fifth
(c) second (d) third

50. Which State has become the first State to introduce compulsory gender education at the graduate level?
(a) Telangana (b) Kerala
(c) Punjab (d) Andhra Pradesh

51. The highest peace time gallantry award Ashok Chakra was awarded posthumously during 2016 to:
(a) Mohan Nath Goswami
(b) Mahendra Singh
(c) Jagdish Chand
(d) Rajesh Atra

52. The Constitution (One Hundredth Amendment) Act, 2015 was enacted to give effect to:
(a) the transfer of certain territories by India to Bangladesh and transfer of certain territories from Bangladesh to India
(b) the acquiring of territories by India from Bangladesh.
(c) National Judicial Appointment Commission
(d) transfer of certain territories by India to Bangladesh.

53. The Currency of Thailand is:
(a) Baht
(b) Rupee
(c) Ringgit
(d) Peseta

54. Parliament of India consists of:
(a) Council of States
(b) House of the People
(c) House of the People and Council of States
(d) President, House of the People and Council of States

55. The direction to hold floor test to prove majority in the Legislative Assembly of Uttarakhand, to be held on 10th May, 2016 has been given on 6th May, 2016, by
(a) The Supreme Court of India
(b) The High Court of Uttarakhand
(c) The President of India
(d) The Governor of Uttarakhand

56. Which organization has the motto 'Be Prepared'?
(a) National Disaster Management Authority
(b) National Cadet Corps
(c) Boys' Scout
(d) National Service Scheme

57. Under the Constitution of India the official language of the Union is:
(a) English and Hindi
(b) English
(c) Hindi
(d) Hindi in Devanagari Script

58. At the Asian Indoor Athletics Championships held at Doha in February, 2016, who among women won the gold medal in Long Jump?
(a) Irina Ektova of Khazagstan
(b) Mayooka Johny of India
(c) Prajusha of India
(d) Olga Rypakova of Khazakstan

59. The "Paris Agreement" was adopted in the twenty first session of Conference of Parties in the month of:
(a) December, 2015
(b) January, 2016
(c) November, 2015
(d) February, 2016

60. Who was conferred the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna award during August, 2015?
(a) Dhoni
(b) Virat Kohli
(c) Saina Nehwal
(d) Sania Mirza

61. Who is the President of Sri Lanka?
(a) Jayavardane
(b) K. Sripavan
(c) Ranil Wickramasinghe
(d) Maithripala Sirisena

62. Who has scored the fastest century in a Test Cricket match?
(a) A B de Villiers, South Africa
(b) Misbah Ul Haq, Pakistan
(c) Brendon McCullum, New Zealand
(d) Vivian Richards, West Indies

63. Who is the Chairperson of NITI Aayog?
(a) Ms. Sushma Swaraj
(b) Sh. Narendra Modi
(c) Sh. Arun Jaitley
(d) Ms. Sushmita Mahajan

64. Who is the Chairperson of National Human Rights Commission?
(a) Justice B.S. Chauhan
(b) Justice Balakrishnan
(c) Justice D.K. Jain
(d) Justice H.L. Dattu

65. Who was the Constitutional Advisor to the Constituent Assembly in framing the Indian Constitution?
(a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(c) Sir B.N. Rau
(d) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

66. In April 2016, The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge visited India. Their names are:
(a) Prince Robert and Kateler
(b) Prince Charles and Cathy
(c) Prince William and Kate Middleton
(d) Prince Hillery and Victoria.

67. In case the President of India wants to resign, he shall address his resignation to the:
(a) Chief Justice of India
(b) Vice President
(c) Chief Election Commissioner
(d) Prime Minister

68. Name the Indian Gymnast who has become the first female Indian Gymnast to qualify for the Olympics.
(a) Dipa Karmakar
(b) Anjubala
(c) Bisweshwari Nandi
(d) Rupinder Kaur

69. In case of death of both the President and Vice-President of India, who shall act as the President of India?
(a) Prime Minister
(b) The Parliament will nominate from among its Members
(c) Chief Justice of India
(d) Attorney General of India

70. Who is the Union Finance Minister of India?
(a) Mr. D.V. Sadananda Gowda
(b) Ms. Sushma Swaraj
(c) Mr. Arun Jaitley
(d) Mr. Rajnath Singh

71. Who is the Chairman of National Green Tribunal?
(a) Justice Balakrishna Reddy
(b) Justice R.C. Lahoti
(c) Justice Swatanter Kumar
(d) Justice Bhandari

72. Which State has the largest number of foreign students in India?
(a) Uttar Pradesh
(b) Maharashtra
(c) Haryana
(d) Karnataka

73. Who lit the torch from the sun's rays reflected in a parabolic mirror during the Olympic flame lighting ceremony for the Rio 2016 Olympic Games at the site of ancient Olympia in Greece on 22nd April, 2016?
(a) Katerina Lehou
(b) Ronaldo
(c) Katerina Kaif
(d) Joanie Laureh aka Chyna

74. The Parliament of which country became first Parliament in the world to run entirely on Solar Power?
(a) UK
(b) India
(c) Pakistan
(d) Japan

75. Prime Minister, Mr. Narendra Modi, in March, 2016, launched an ambitious programme "Setu Bharatam". The programme is aimed at:
(a) Linking all major cities and towns by rail, air and road by 2019.
(b) Making all National Highways railway level crossing free by 2019
(c) Providing travel concession to senior citizens throughout India.
(d) Providing travel concession to women and children throughout India

76. How many Indian Universities/Institutes figure among the top 200 in BRICS rankings?
(a) 6
(b) 16
(c) 26
(d) 20

77. Which day is celebrated as "World Consumer Rights Day"?
(a) 15th March
(b) 5th September
(c) 5th June
(d) 15th July

78. Who was crowned as the winner of Femina Miss India 2016 and who will represent India at the Miss World pageant?
(a) Sushruthi Krishna
(b) Pankhuri Gidwani
(c) Sushobita Kapoor
(d) Priyadarshini Chatterjee

79. _____ is the fastest planet to revolve around the Sun.
(a) Mercury
(b) Mars
(c) Jupiter
(d) Venus

80. Who has written the book "Indomitable Spirit"?
(a) Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
(b) Justice Krishna Iyer
(c) Ms. Arundhati Roy
(d) Sh. Narendra Modi

81. The Rajya Sabha in April, 2016 passed two Bills, which had already been passed by the Lok Sabha earlier, repealing certain outdated/old laws. The Bills intended to repeal:
(a) 315 laws
(b) 1053 laws
(c) 153 laws
(d) 513 laws

82. "Beyond the Lines - An Autobiography" is authored by:
(a) Mr. Arun Shourie
(b) Mr. Kuldip Nayar
(c) Justice Krishna Iyer
(d) Mr. Soli Sorabji

83. The maximum number of 'Smokeless Villages' are found in the State of:
(a) Punjab
(b) Rajasthan
(c) Telangana
(d) Karnataka

84. In an attempt to curb black money, the Government has made PAN mandatory for all financial transactions exceeding Rupees:
(a) 4 lakhs
(b) 3 lakhs
(c) 2 lakhs
(d) 1 lakh

85. In which of the following States / Union Territories, the Election Commission has decided to hold election in a single phase on May 16, 2016?
(a) Assam, Kerala and Pondicherry.
(b) West Bengal, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
(c) Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry.
(d) West Bengal, Kerala and Assam.

86. Name the country that has six Deputy Prime Ministers
(a) Nigeria
(b) Nicaragua
(c) Nepal
(d) Maldives

87. Country's first 'visually challenged friendly' railway station is:
(a) New Delhi
(b) Varanasi
(c) Tirupathi
(d) Mysuru

88. The largest diaspora in the world is from:
(a) Mexico
(b) South Africa
(c) India
(d) China

89. A Japanese maglev, which is the fastest passenger train in the world, has broken its own record in 2015. The train reached _____ kmph in the test run.
(a) 503
(b) 403
(c) 603
(d) 453

90. In January, 2016, at the first stage, the Union Ministry of Urban Development unveiled the list of _____ cities for smart cities mission out of 98 shortlisted cities:
(a) 30
(b) 15
(c) 20
(d) 25

Quantitative Techniques

91. The number of 'three digit numbers' which are multiples of 9 are:
(a) 98 (b) 101
(c) 100 (d) 99

92. The value of a machine depreciates every year at the rate of 10% on its value at the beginning of that year. If the present value of the machine is Rs. 729, its worth three years ago was:
(a) Rs. 947.70 (b) Rs. 1,000
(c) Rs. 750.87 (d) Rs. 800

93. The angle subtended by the Minor segment of a circle at the center is _____ the angle subtended by the Major segment at the center of the circle.
(a) greater than (b) not related to
(c) equal to (d) lesser than

94. What is the sum of all the natural numbers from 1 to 100?
(a) 5000 (b) 5050
(c) 6000 (d) 5052

95. A part of monthly hostel charges is fixed and the remaining depends on the number of days one has taken food in the mess. When a student A takes food for 20 days, she has to pay Rs. 1000 as hostel charges whereas a student B, who takes food for 26 days, pays Rs. 1180 as hostel charges. Find the fixed charges and the cost of food per day.
(a) 300, 30 (b) 400, 40
(c) 200, 20 (d) 400, 30

96. A library has an average of 510 visitors on Sundays and 240 on other days. What is the average number of visitors per day in the month of June beginning with a Sunday?
(a) 250 (b) 280
(c) 285 (d) 276

97. 12 defective pens are accidentally mixed with 132 good ones. It is not possible to just look at a pen and tell whether or not it is defective. One pen is taken out at random from this lot. Determine the probability that the pen taken out is a good one.
(a) 7/12 (b) 11/12
(c) 10/12 (d) 9/12

98. A man earns Rs. 20 on the first day and spends Rs. 15 on the next day. He again earns Rs. 20 on the third day and spends Rs. 15 on the fourth day. If he continues to save in this way, how soon will he have Rs. 60 in hand?
(a) on 27th day (b) on 24th day
(c) on 12th day (d) on 17th day

99. 60 kg of an alloy X is mixed with 100 kg of an alloy Y. If alloy X has lead and tin in the ratio of

3:2 and alloy Y has tin and copper in the ratio of 1:4, then the amount of tin in the new alloy is
(a) 53 kgs. (b) 80 kgs
(c) 36 kgs. (d) 44 kgs.

100. Two consecutive even positive integers, sum of the squares of which is 1060 are:
(a) 12 and 14 (b) 22 and 24
(c) 20 and 22 (d) 16 and 18

101. The traffic lights at three different signal points change after every 45 seconds, 75 seconds and 90 seconds respectively. If all change simultaneously at 7:20:15 hours, then they will change again simultaneously at
(a) 7:27:30 hours (b) 7:28:00 hours
(c) 7:27:50 hours (d) 7:27:45 hours

102. A circular park, 42 m in diameter, has a path 3.5 m wide running around it on the outside. Find the cost of gravelling the path at Rs. 4 per m2
(a) Rs. 1672 (b) Rs. 1652
(c) Rs. 2002 (d) Rs. 2048

103. A train which is moving at an average speed of 40 kmph, reaches its destination on time. When its average speed reduces to 35 kmph, then it reaches its destination 15 minutes late. The distance travelled by the train is:
(a) 80 kms (b) 40 kms
(c) 70 kms (d) 30 kms

104. The mean of 72 items was found to be 63. If two of the items were misrecorded as 27 and 9 instead of 72 and 90 respectively, find the correct mean.
(a) 64.75 (b) 64.25
(c) 63.25 (d) 65.75

105. A man buys Rs. 20 shares paying 9% dividend. The man expects to have an interest of 12% on his money. The market value of each share is
(a) Rs. 18 (b) Rs. 15
(c) Rs. 12 (d) Rs. 21

106. A patient in a hospital is given soup daily in a cylindrical bowl of diameter 7 cm. If the bowl is filled with soup to a height of 4 cm, how much soup the hospital has to prepare daily to serve 250 patients?
(a) 40 litres (b) 38 litres
(c) 38.5 litres (d) 39.5 litres

107. The angles between the hands of a clock when the time is 4:25 am is:
(a) 14½ degrees (b) 12½ degrees
(c) 17½ degrees (d) 13½ degrees

108. A shop gives 15% discount on the purchase of a T.V. If paid for in cash immediately, a further discount of 12% is given. If the marked price is Rs. 15,000, what is the price of the T.V if cash

purchase is made?

(a) Rs. 12,750
(b) Rs. 11,220
(c) Rs. 10,950
(d) Rs. 11,475

109. If a boy is standing at the top of the tower and another boy is at the ground at some distance from the foot of the tower, then the angle of elevation and depression between the boys when both look at each other will be

(a) Angle of elevation will be greater
(b) Cannot be predicted for relation
(c) Angle of depression will be greater
(d) Equal

110. If the product of zeroes of the polynomial ax2 - 6x - 6 is 4, find the value of 'a'

(a) -3/2
(b) -1/2
(c) 3/2
(d) 1/2

Clat Vêrtêx

Legal Reasoning

111. Principle: Intentional application of force to another person is actionable in law.
Facts: 'P' and 'D' are unknown to each other. When 'P' is about to sit on a chair, 'D' intentionally pulls it away as a result of which 'P' falls on the floor and is injured.
(a) 'D' is not liable as 'P' is not seriously injured.
(b) 'D' is liable as he intentionally caused injury to P.
(c) 'D' is not liable as such jokes are common in the society.
(d) 'D' is not liable as the injury is not directly caused.

112. Principle:
1. Wagering agreement are void.
2. Collateral agreement to wagering contracts are valid.
Facts: XYZ Bank lends Rs. 40,000 to Sabu in order to enable him to award as prize to Randeep who is the winner of horse race. Later Sabu refused to pay the prize stating that horse racing is wagering agreement. Can XYZ Bank recover money from Sabu.
(a) Yes it is only a collateral agreement to horse racing and therefore the bank can recover the money from Sabu.
(b) Horse racing is illegal and therefore XYZ Bank cannot recover anything from Sabu.
(c) No, as it is a wagering contract.
(d) Bank can recover money from Sabu so that payment of prize money can be made to Randeep.

113. Principle: Where a person lawfully does anything for another person, or delivers anything to him, not intending to do so or to provide gratuitously, and such other person takes the benefits of that; the latter is bound to compensate the former for something done or thing provided, or to restore, the thing so delivered.
Facts: Trader 'A' delivers certain eatables at 'B's house by mistake. 'B' consumed the eatables without asking anything. Which of the following derivations is correct?
(a) 'B' is bound to pay 'A' for the eatables.
(b) 'B' can be made liable to pay for the eatables, only if 'A' establishes an express contract between 'A' and 'B'.
(c) 'B' is not bound to pay 'A' for the eatables.
(d) It is the discretion of 'B' to make payment to 'A'

114. Principle: Consent is a good defence in a civil action for tort but the act should be the same for which consent was given.
Facts: 'B' was formally invited by 'A' to his house. 'B' after sitting for some time in drawing room, moved to the bed room of the house. 'A' sued 'B' for trespass.
(a) 'B' has interfered with privacy of 'A'.
(b) 'B' has committed no trespass as he entered the house with 'A's consent.
(c) 'B' has offended 'A' by moving to bed room.
(d) 'B' has committed trespass as there was no consent of 'A' for entry in the bed room.

115. Principle: Whoever takes away any moveable thing form the land of any person without that person's consent, he is said to have committed theft.

Facts: During his visit to the house of 'C', 'A' asked 'B' the son of 'C', to accompany 'A' to the forest. Neither 'A' nor 'B' informed 'C' in this regard. 'B' accompanied 'A' to the forest.
(a) 'A' has committed theft as soon as he entered the house of 'C'.
(b) 'A' has not committed theft.
(c) 'A' has committed theft.
(d) 'A' has not committed theft till 'B' did not accompany him.

116. Principle: The communication of a proposal is complete when it comes to the knowledge of the person to whom it is made.
Facts: 'A' sent a letter making a proposal to 'B' to purchase the house of 'B'.
(a) The communication of proposal is complete when 'B' reads the letter.
(b) The communication of proposal is complete when A sent the letter.
(c) The communication of proposal is complete when B's wife received it.
(d) The communication of proposal is complete when B's wife handed over the letter to 'B'.

117. Principle: Law does not penalise for wrongs which are of trivial nature.
Facts: In the course of a discussion, 'A' threw a file of papers at the table which touched the hands of 'B'.
(a) 'A' is liable for his act, as the file touched 'B's hand.
(b) 'A' is liable for his act, as it assaulted 'B'.
(c) 'A' is liable for insulting 'B'.
(d) 'A' is not liable for his act, as it was of trivial nature.

118. Principle: Copyright law protects only work. 'Work' means cinematographic film but does not include performance by an actor in a cinematographic film.
Facts: Alia Bhatt acted in a movie
(a) The acting of Alia Bhatt can be protected under copyright law as professional work.
(b) The acting of Alia Bhatt cannot be protected under copyright law.
(c) The acting of Alia Bhatt can be protected under copyright law only as an artistic work
(d) The acting of Alia Bhatt can be protected as film producer's work.

119. Principle: Import means bringing some consignment into India from a foreign country.
Facts: A consignment from Sri Lanka entered the territorial waters of India. However, this consignment never crossed the Indian custom barrier nor did it enter into the stream of commerce in India.
(a) The consignment will only be imported into India when it enters into the stream of commerce in India.
(b) The consignment was not imported into India.
(c) The consignment was imported into India.
(d) The consignment will only be imported into India when it crosses the Indian custom barrier.

120. Principle: A person is said to have committed assault when an apprehension is caused in the mind of a person that he is about to use physical force against his body.
Facts: 'A' abuses 'B' while he was sitting in a moving train, by aggressively shaking his fists when 'B' was standing on the railway platform at a distance.
(a) 'A' has caused apprehension of assault in the mind of 'B'.
(b) 'A' has committed assault against 'B'.

(c) 'A' has not committed assault against 'B'.
(d) 'A' has caused fear of assault in the mind of 'B'.

121. Principle: Sale of liquor is illegal. All agreements relating to prohibited items do not exist in the eyes of law.
Facts: 'A' entered into an agreement with 'B' for the sale of liquor. 'A' failed to supply the agreed quantity of liquor to 'B'.
(a) 'B' can bring a legal action against 'B'.
(b) 'A' can bring a legal action against 'B'.
(c) 'B' cannot bring any legal action against 'A'.
(d) 'A' and 'B' can initiate appropriate legal proceeding against each other.

122. Principle: Nothing is an offence which is done by a child under twelve years of age, who has not attained sufficient maturity of understanding to judge the nature and consequences of his conduct on that occasion.
Facts: Himesh, 11 years old boy, picks up a gold ring worth Rs 5000/- lying on a table in his friend's house and immediately sells it for Rs 2000/-, and misappropriates the money.
(a) Himesh would not be protected under the principle stated above because, irrespective of the age, stealing is an offence.
(b) Himesh would be protected under the principle stated above because he is below 12 years of age.
(c) Himesh would be protected under the principle stated above because his acts show that he was not sufficiently mature to understand the nature and consequences of his conduct.
(d) Himesh would not be protected under the principle stated above because his acts show that he was sufficiently mature to understand the nature and consequences of his conduct.

123. Principle: One who dishonestly misappropriates or converts to his own use or sells any movable property belonging to another, is guilty of the offence of misappropriation.
Facts: 'A' takes property belonging to 'Z' out of Z's possession, in good faith, believing when he takes it, that the property belongs to himself. Subsequently, 'A', on discovering his mistake, without disclosing the actual facts, dishonestly sells the property to a stranger.
(a) 'A' may be guilty of theft but not for misappropriation.
(b) 'A' is guilty of an offence of misappropriation.
(c) 'A' is not guilty because when he took the property, he believed in good faith that it belonged to him.
(d) 'A' is not guilty as the property can be recovered from the stranger.

124. Principle: Letters or words not describing quality of things can be registered as a trade mark.
Facts: Ram made an application for registration of alphabet 'B' written in a fancy style as trade mark to be applied on packets and cartons of shoes manufactured by him.
(a) The alphabet 'B' can be registered as trade mark because it describes the quality of things.
(b) The alphabet 'B' cannot be registered as trade mark because it is an English letter.
(c) The alphabet 'B' can be registered as trade mark.
(d) The alphabet 'B' cannot be registered as trade mark because it belongs to humanity.

125. Principle: Defamation is the publication of a statement which tends to lower reputation of a person in the estimation of other members of the society generally.

Facts: 'A' writes a highly offensive and derogatory letter about 'B', and sends it directly to 'B' in a sealed cover.

(a) 'A' is liable to 'B' for defamation, as the letter is highly offensive and derogatory and is directly sent to 'B'.
(b) 'A' is not liable to 'B' for defamation, since there is no publication to any other person in whose estimation the reputation of 'B' could be brought down.
(c) 'A' is liable to 'B' for defamation, as the letter is highly offensive and derogatory.
(d) 'A' is liable to 'B' for defamation, as it has hurt his (B's) self-esteem.

126. Principle: Existence of all the alleged facts is relevant, whether they occurred at the same time and place or at different times and places.
Facts: 'A', a citizen of England, is accused of committing murder of 'B' in India by taking part in a conspiracy hatched in England.

(a) Only the fact that 'A' citizen of England is accused of committing murder of 'B' in India is relevant.
(b) 'A' citizen of England cannot be tried in India.
(c) Only the fact that 'A' is accused of conspiracy hatched in England is relevant.
(d) The facts that 'A' citizen of England is accused of commission of murder in India and of conspiracy hatched in England are relevant facts.

127. Principle: An agreement without free consent can be enforced only at the option of the party whose consent was not free.
Facts: A obtains the consent of 'B' to enter into an agreement by putting a gun on the head of B's girl friend.

(a) 'B' can enforce the agreement.
(b) 'B' cannot enforce the agreement.
(c) Neither 'A' nor 'B' can enforce the agreement.
(d) 'A' can enforce the agreement.

128. Principle: Acceptance of proposal must be the exact mirror image of the proposal.
Facts: 'A' made a proposal to 'B' to sell a chair for Rs. 500. 'B' expressed his desire to buy the said chair for Rs. 400.

(a) It is not clear whether A made a proposal to 'B'.
(b) 'B' has accepted the proposal of 'A'.
(c) 'B' has not accepted the proposal of 'A'.
(d) It is not clear whether 'B' has accepted the proposal of 'A' or not.

129. Principle: Mere silence as to facts likely to affect the decision of a person to enter into a contract is not fraud.
Facts: 'A' sells to 'B' (A's daughter who is minor) a horse which 'A' knows to be unsound. 'A' says nothing to 'B' about the unsoundness of the horse.

(a) 'B' can take plea of fraud because she is minor.
(b) There cannot be a contract between a father and daughter.
(c) 'A' has not committed fraud.
(d) 'A' has committed fraud.

130. Principle: A person, who is usually of unsound mind, but occasionally normal, may make a contract when he is not of unsound mind.
Facts: 'A' generally remains in the state of unsound mind and rarely becomes capable of understanding the things.
(a) 'A' can make a contract when normal.
(b) 'A' can make a contract only for his own benefit.
(c) 'A' can never make a contract.
(d) 'A' can make a contract at any time whenever he pleases.

131. Principle: In case where there is an infringement of legal right even without any actual loss or damage, the person whose right is infringed has a cause of action.
Facts: 'P' was wrongfully prevented by the Returning officer from exercising his vote in an assembly election. Still he ('P') brought an action claiming damages. Which of the following derivations is correct?
(a) 'P' would succeed in his action, as it is mandatory to cast vote.
(b) 'P' would succeed in his action, as he was wrongfully prevented from exercising his legal right of voting in that election.
(c) 'P' would not succeed in his action, as he did not suffer any loss in that election.
(d) 'P' would not succeed in his action, as the candidate for whom he wanted to give his vote won the election.

132. Principle: There are certain acts which, though harmful, are not wrongful in law; therefore, do not give legal right to bring action in law, to the person who suffers from such acts.
Facts: 'Prakash' has a rice mill. His neighbour, Shanti, sets up another rice mill and offers a tough competition to Prakash. As a consequence, Prakash's profits fall down. He brings a suit against Shanti for damages.
(a) Prakash can succeed in his claim as it is a case of actual damages.
(b) Prakash cannot succeed in his claim for damages, as it is a case of damage without infringement of any legal right.
(c) Prakash may succeed in his claim for damages, as it is a case of loss to his business.
(d) Prakash can succeed in his claim for damages, as it is a case of damage as a result of infringement of his legal right.

133. Principle: A condition to a contract can also be complied with after the happening of the event to which such a condition is attached.
Facts: 'A' promises to pay Rs. 5000 to 'B' on the condition that he shall marry with the consent of 'C', 'D' and 'E'. 'B' marries without the consent of 'C', 'D' and 'E', but obtains their consent after the marriage.
(a) 'B's marriage is not valid.
(b) 'B' has not fulfilled the condition.
(c) The condition is illegal
(d) 'B' has fulfilled the condition.

134. Principle: Killing is not murder if the offender, whilst deprived of the power of self-control by intense and sudden provocation, causes the death of the person who gave the provocation.
Facts: 'A', a man found his girl friend sleeping, in her own bed room, with another man named 'B'. 'A' did not do anything but went to his home, picked a gun and cartridges, returned to the girl friend's bed room with loaded gun but found the place empty. After fifteen days he saw his girl

friend dining in a restaurant. Without waiting for even a second, 'A' fired five bullets at his girl friend who died on the spot.
(a) 'A' could have killed 'B' instead of his girl friend.
(b) 'A' could have killed both 'B' and his girl friend.
(c) 'A' did not kill his girl friend under intense and sudden provocation.
(d) 'A' killed his girl friend under intense and sudden provocation.

135. Principle: Whoever by words or writing conveys to others any imputation concerning any person's reputation is said to defame that person.
Facts: During a marriage ceremony, 'A' circulated a pamphlet saying that 'S', sister of the bride, is a thief, she has stolen the shoes of the bridegroom.
(a) 'A' has defamed the bridegroom.
(b) 'A' defamed the bride.
(c) 'A' has defamed 'S'.
(d) 'A' did not defame 'S' as he never intended it.

136. Principle: Causing of an effect partly by an act and partly by an omission is an offence.
Facts: 'A' confined her daughter 'D' in a room. 'A' also did not provide any food to her daughter 'D'. Consequently, 'D' died of starvation.
(a) 'A' committed the offence of confining 'D'.
(b) 'A' committed the offence of causing death of 'D'.
(c) 'A' committed no offence.
(d) 'A' committed the offence of not providing food to 'D'.

137. Principle: Whoever does not arrest the killer and report the matter to the concerned authorities commits an offence.
Facts: 'A', a woman, sees 'B', another woman, killing a third woman 'C'. 'A' neither attempted to arrest 'B' nor informed the concerned authorities.
(a) 'A' has not committed an offence.
(b) 'A' has committed an offence.
(c) 'B' has not committed an offence.
(d) 'B' has committed an offence.

138. Principle: False imprisonment is a tort (wrong) which means the total restraint of a person's liberty without lawful justification.
Facts: A part of a public road had been closed for spectators of a boat race. 'P' wanted to enter but he was prevented by 'D' and other policemen because he had not paid the admission fee. 'P' was able to enter the enclosure by other means but was unable to go where he wanted to go. The policemen refused access to where he wanted to go but allowed him to remain where he was or to go back. 'P' remained within the enclosure and refused to leave. Subsequently, 'P' sued 'D' for false imprisonment.
(a) It was a case of false imprisonment, but 'D' could not be made liable for it.
(b) 'D' could not be made liable for false imprisonment as he has not touched him.
(c) 'D' could be made liable for false imprisonment, as he did restrict P's movements.
(d) 'D' could not be made liable for false imprisonment, as he did not totally restrict P's movements.

139. Principle: An independent contractor is one who is employed to do some work of his employer. He is engaged under a contract for services. He undertakes to produce a given result, and in the actual

execution of the work, he is not under the direct control or following directions of his employer. He may use his own discretion in execution of the work assigned. In general, an employer is not liable for the torts (wrongful acts) of his independent contractor. But, the employer may be held liable if he directs him to do some careless acts.
Facts: Ramesh hired a taxi-cab to go to Delhi Airport. As he started late from his home, he kept on urging the taxi- driver to drive at a high speed and driver followed the directions; and ultimately due to high speed an accident took place causing injuries to a person.

(a) Ramesh would be held liable for damages as he exercised the control by giving directions to the driver.
(b) Ramesh would not be held liable for damages because the driver was an independent contractor and not his servant.
(c) Ramesh would not be held liable for damages because Ramesh did not know the consequences of such rash driving.
(d) Ramesh would not be liable as car was not owned by him.

140. Principle: Nothing is an offence, which is done by accident or misfortune, and without any criminal intention or knowledge in the doing of a lawful act in a lawful manner by lawful means and with proper care and caution.
Facts: 'A' takes up a gun, not knowing whether it is loaded or not, points it playfully at 'B' and pulls the trigger. Consequently, 'B' falls dead.
(a) 'B's death is not accidental, as there was want of proper care and caution on the part of 'A'.
(b) 'B's death is accidental, as 'A' had no intention to kill 'B'.
(c) 'B's death is accidental, as 'A' was just pointing the gun playfully at 'B'.
(d) 'B's death is accidental, as 'A' did not have the knowledge that the gun is loaded.

141. Principle: An agreement may be entered into orally or in writing, or by conduct.
Facts: 'A' went to the shop of 'B' and picked a toothbrush and gave a cheque of Rupees twenty to 'B' and left the shop.
(a) Payment of toothbrush cannot be made through a cheque.
(b) 'A' did not enter into an agreement with 'B'.
(c) 'A' should have carried a currency note of Rupees twenty to make the payment.
(d) There was an agreement between 'A' and 'B'.

142. Principle: Law never enforces an impossible promise.
Facts: 'A' made a promise to 'B' to discover treasure by magic.
(a) Law will not enforce the promise.
(b) Law will enforce the promise.
(c) Law will enforce the promise only at the option of 'A'.
(d) Law will enforce the promise only at the option of 'B'.

143. Principle: Consent is a good defence for civil action in tort. But consent must include both knowledge of risk and assumption of risk, i.e., readiness to bear harm.
Facts: A lady passenger was aware that the driver of the cab, in which she opted to travel was slightly intoxicated. The cab met with an accident and lady got injured.
(a) Driver can take the plea that he was slightly intoxicated.
(b) Lady is not entitled to claim compensation as she had knowledge of the risk.

(c) Lady is entitled to claim compensation as she only knew about risk and there was no assumption of risk.
(d) Lady can refuse to pay the fare as she had suffered injuries.

144. Principles:
- A person is said to abet the doing of a thing when he instigates any other person to do that thing.
- Mere acquiescence, however, does not amount to instigation.
Facts: 'A' says to 'B': "I am going to kill 'C'." And, 'B' replies: "Do as you wish and take the consequences"; whereafter 'A' kills 'C'.
(a) 'B' has not abetted 'A' to kill 'C'.
(b) 'B' has abetted 'A' by conspiracy.
(c) 'B' abetted 'A' to kill 'C'.
(d) 'B' is jointly liable with 'A' for killing 'C'.

145. Principles:
- A servant is one who is employed to do some work for his employer (master). He is engaged under a contract of service. He works directly under the control and directions of his master.
- In general, the master is vicariously liable for those torts (wrongful acts) of his servant which are done by the servant in the course of his employment.
Facts: 'M' appointed 'D' exclusively for the purpose of driving his tourist vehicle. 'M' also appointed 'C' exclusively for the purpose of performing the work of a conductor for the tourist vehicle. During one trip, at the end of the journey, 'C', while 'D' was not on the driver's seat, and apparently for the purpose of turning the vehicle in the right direction for the next journey, drove it through the street at high speed, and negligently injured 'P'.
(a) 'M' could be made liable for the act of 'C', as his (C's) act of driving the vehicle was within his scope of employment.
(b) 'M' is not liable as he was not present at the time of accident.
(c) 'M' could not be made liable for the act of 'C', as his (C's) act of driving the vehicle was not in the course of his employment.
(d) 'M' could be made liable for the act of 'C', as 'C' was employed under a contract of service.

146. 'alibi' means a plea by an accused person that he -
(a) was facing trial.
(b) was present elsewhere
(c) underwent preventive detention.
(d) remained in judicial custody.

147. Under the Constitution of India restriction on freedom of religion can not be placed on the ground of -
(a) Public order
(b) Social justice
(c) Morality
(d) Health

148. If an authority is holding information about another in a 'fiduciary capacity', the information under the Right to Information Act, 2005 may not be obtainable. 'Fiduciary relationship' is based on:
(a) Authority
(b) Law
(c) Trust
(d) Contract

149. Which one of the following is not a Directive Principle of State Policy under Part IV of the Constitution of India?
(a) Promotion of adult education.
(b) Promotion of International peace and security.

(c) Organisation of village panchayats.
(d) Provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief.

150. 'audi alteram partem' means -
(a) Not connected to facts.
(b) Giving opportunity of hearing of the other side.
(c) Following the substantive law.
(d) A transferee cannot retransfer.

151. Which among the following was described by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar as the "heart and soul of the Constitution of India"?
(a) Right to Constitutional Remedies
(b) Right to equality
(c) Freedom of Religion
(d) Right to move throughout the territory of India

152. 'obiter dicta' means -
(a) Direction by a judge.
(b) Basis of judicial decision.
(c) Judgment of a court in the case before it.
(d) An opinion given by the court not necessary for the decision.

153. Under the Constitution of India 'Right to Pollution Free Environment' has emerged as a fundamental right from the right to-
(a) Life and personal liberty under Article 21
(b) Freedom of movement under Article 19
(c) Conserve culture under Article 29.
(d) Equality under Article 14

154. 'persona non grata' means -
(a) Non-person
(b) An unacceptable person
(c) Non-performance of promise.
(d) Ungrateful person

155. The object of which one of the following writs is to prevent a person to hold public office which he is not legally entitled to hold?
(a) Quo warranto
(b) Mandamus
(c) Prohibition
(d) Certiorari

156. Which among the following does not belong to the 'right to freedom of religion'?
(a) Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion.
(b) Freedom from attending religious instruction or religious worship in certain educational institutions.
(c) Freedom from payment of taxes for promotion of any particular religion.
(d) Freedom of speech and expression.

157. 'lis pendens' means -
(a) A pending suit
(b) On the basis of evidence
(c) Awaited information
(d) Decision awaited.

158. Which Indian State has prescribed minimum educational qualification for candidates contesting panchayat polls?
(a) Gujarat
(b) Kerala
(c) Punjab
(d) Haryana

159. As per law the minimum age for the marriage of a boy and a girl in India is
(a) 21 years in both cases
(b) 18 years and 21 years respectively
(c) 21 years and 18 years respectively
(d) 18 years in both cases

160. The Supreme Court of India has struck down the Constitution (Ninety-ninth Amendment) Act, 2014 as unconstitutional. It is related to -
(a) National Judicial Appointment Commission
(b) Religious Rights
(c) Land Exchange between India and Bangladesh
(d) Jallikattu (Bull Fighting)

Clat Vêrtêx

Logical Reasoning

Passage (Q.161-Q.163): Read the following information carefully and choose the most appropriate option: A and B are good in driving bus and car. C and A are good in driving car and scooter. C, D and E are good in driving scooter and tractor. E and C are good in driving scooter and auto rickshaw. D and B are good in driving bus and tractor.

161. Who is good in driving scooter, tractor and auto rickshaw but not good in driving car?
(a) A (b) E
(c) D (d) C

162. Who is good in driving scooter, tractor and bus?
(a) C (b) D
(c) B (d) A

163. Who is good in driving tractor, scooter, car and auto rickshaw but not bus?
(a) C (b) D
(c) B (d) A

Passage (Q.164-Q.166): Read the following information carefully and choose the most appropriate option: In each question, there is a statement and two assumptions numbered as I and II. Read the statement and find which of the given assumptions is implicit: (A) If assumption I is implicit.

(B) If assumption II is implicit.

(C) If neither assumption I nor Assumption II is implicit.

(D) If both Assumption I and Assumption II are implicit.

164. Statement: The next meeting of the executive board of a company will be held after six months.
Assumptions:
I. Existing executive board will be dissolved before six months
II. The company will remain in function after six months
(a) Neither assumption I nor Assumption II is implicit.
(b) Assumption II is implicit.
(c) Both Assumption I and Assumption II are implicit.
(d) Assumption I is implicit.

165. Statement: In the State of Zuminisia, people prefer to travel by X airline instead of Y airline, as X airline has advanced German security system and 99% on time operations.
Assumptions:
I. Airline X with advanced German security system and record on time operation is perceived better than airline Y.
II. Had advanced German security system and on time performance record of Y airline been implemented, it would have been preferred over airline X.
(a) Assumption I is implicit.
(b) Neither assumption I nor Assumption II is implicit.

(c) Assumption II is implicit.
(d) Both Assumption I and Assumption II are implicit.

166. Statement: To attend a convocation ceremony scheduled to be held on Thursday at GM University, Chennai, Mr X left for Chennai on Tuesday by train.
Assumptions:
I. Mr X may reach home on Saturday
II. Mr X may reach the University on Wednesday
(a) Assumption I is implicit.
(b) Assumption II is implicit.
(c) Both Assumption I and Assumption II are implicit.
(d) Neither assumption I nor Assumption II is implicit.

Passage (Q.167-Q.168): Read the following information carefully and choose the most appropriate option: In a joint family, A, B, C, D, E, and F are the members. B is the son of C. A and C are husband and wife. C is not the mother of B. E is the brother of C. D is the daughter of A and F is the brother of B.

167. Which of the following is a pair of females in the family?
(a) AE
(b) AD
(c) DF
(d) BD

168. Who is the mother of B?
(a) D
(b) F
(c) A
(d) E

Passage (Q.169-Q.170):

Read the following information carefully and choose the most appropriate option: In each of the questions, two statements are numbered as I and II. There may be a cause and effect relationship between the two statements. The statements may be the effect of the same cause or an independent cause. The
statements may be independent causes without having any relationship. Read both the statements and mark your answer as: (A) If statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect.

(B) If statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect.

(C) If both statements I and II are independent causes.

(D) If both statements I and II are effects of independent causes.

169. Statement I: In last two years, there is a considerable reduction in cancellation of flights due to fog in North India.
Statement II: In last two years, there is a considerable improvement in passenger amenities on all airports of North India.
(a) Both statements I and II are effects of independent causes.
(b) Statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect.
(c) Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect.
(d) Both statements I and II are independent causes.

170. Statement I: The Government, by legislation has decided to make all public information available to general public.
Statement II: Before passing of legislation, general public did not have access to public information.
(a) Both statements I and II are independent causes.
(b) Statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect.
(c) Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect.
(d) Both statements I and II are effects of independent causes.

171. Identify the statement which cannot be false.
(a) Democracy is the best form of government.
(b) Water evaporates at 100° C.
(c) All radii of any given circle are of equal length.
(d) Myopia is a congenital disorder.

172. An old woman decided to divide her gold among her daughter and daughters-in-law. She first kept exactly half of the gold for her daughter. Then she divided the rest of her gold among her daughters-in-law. The eldest one got 26 grams more than the youngest daughter-in-law. The middle one got twice as the youngest one. If the eldest daughter-in-law got 66 grams of gold, how much was received by the daughter.
(a) 198 grams
(b) 172 grams
(c) 186 grams
(d) 194 grams

173. Find the odd one out from the following group. WINDSHIELD, SPARK PLUG, CLUTCH PEDAL, CAR, ENGINE
(a) Car
(b) Engine
(c) Windshield
(d) Spark Plug

174. Four statements are given below. Group two of them in such a way that one is logically incorrect and the other is verifiable as a matter of fact (a) The Sun does not rise in the East. (b) A straight line is the shortest distance between any two points. (c) Every circle has a centre. (d) The maximum duration of a total solar eclipse is about 7.5 minutes
(a) [a,c]
(b) [c,d]
(c) [a,d]
(d) [a,b]

175. This question consists of a related pair of words, followed by four pairs of words. Choose the pair that best represents a similar relationship as the one expressed in the given pair of words:
SANDERLING : BIRD
(a) Mastiff: Dog
(b) Cat : Mare
(c) Frog : Toad
(d) Water : Fish

176. From among the given options, identify the statement which means the same as the statement 'The dual nature of light is an enigma'.
(a) Two contradictory descriptions of light presuppose a third description.
(b) Light has distinct properties which makes it unique.
(c) Light is mysterious
(d) The nature of light is an enigma.

177. Which word in the following group DOES NOT belong to the others? PROSPER, EXCITE, THRIVE, FLOURISH
(a) Prosper (b) Excite
(c) Flourish (d) Thrive

178. Examine the following numbers and identify the next number: 45; 43; 40; 36; 31; 25; ….
(a) 23 (b) 29
(c) 17 (d) 18

179. If it is true that 'All humans are imperfect', then which one of the following is necessarily true?
(a) No humans are imperfect. (b) Some humans are not imperfect.
(c) Every human is imperfect. (d) All imperfect beings are humans.

180. If it is false that 'Men always pray to God', then which one of the following statements is true?
(a) Men seldom pray to God. (b) Men always pray to God.
(c) Some men pray to God. (d) All men pray to God.

181. Geeta is twice the present age of Seema. If age of Seema is 20 years now, how many years ago was Geeta three times Seema's age?
(a) 10 (b) 8
(c) 12 (d) 9

182. In certain code MAIL is written as ZNVY then how will FILM be written in that code?
(a) SVYZ (b) MLIF
(c) NORY (d) XLMP

183. You are given a 60 inch long ribbon, and you are instructed to cut 60 1-inch long strips out of this ribbon. The time taken to cut one strip is one second. So how long will it take to cut 60 strips?
(a) 1 minute (b) 1 minute and 1 second
(c) 30 seconds (d) 59 seconds

184. If it is true that 'Religious fundamentalism is dangerous to the society', then which one of the following
statements can also be true?
(a) Disrespect for other religions is dangerous to the society.
(b) Religious pluralism is dangerous to the society.
(c) Religion without reason is dangerous to the society.
(d) Belief in any religion is dangerous to the society.

185. If it is true that 'Good governance implies law and order in society' then identify the statement which has to be accepted along with the given statement?
(a) An able government very effectively uses laws to promote peace.
(b) A healthy society is governed by maximum number of laws.
(c) A strong government uses force to impose laws.
(d) Law is indispensable for the society.

186. If it is false that 'There is at least one octogenarian in the room', then which one of the following is

probable?

(a) No one in the room is an octogenarian.
(b) All those who are in the room are octogenarians.
(c) One person in the room is not an octogenarian.
(d) Some people in the room are not octogenarians.

187. A, B, C and D have got some money with them. If A gives 8 rupees to B, B will have as much as C has and A will have 3 rupees less than what C has. Also if A takes 6 rupees from C, A will have twice as much money as D. If B and D together have 50 rupees, how much money does A and B have respectively?

(a) 29, 32
(b) 27, 40
(c) 32, 29
(d) 40, 27

188. Who among the following is the odd one in the following group of persons? Chief Justice of India, Attorney General of India, Solicitor General, Advocate General

(a) Chief Justice of India.
(b) Advocate General.
(c) Solicitor General
(d) Attorney General of India.

189. In a bag, there are some diamonds. In another bag, there are one fourth the number more than the number of diamonds in the first bag. If the difference in the number of diamonds in the first and second bag is 3, how many diamonds are there in the first bag?

(a) 10
(b) 16
(c) 12
(d) 8

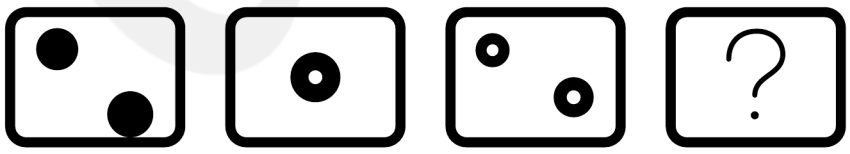
190. Mr. X, the President of a club arrived in a meeting at 10 minutes to 12:30 hrs. Mr X came earlier by 20 minutes than the other participating members in the meeting, who arrived late by 30 minutes. At what time was the meeting scheduled?

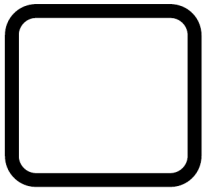
(a) 1210 hrs
(b) 1220 hrs
(c) 1240 hrs
(d) 1250 hrs

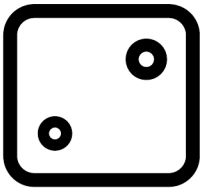
191. In a class, student X has 8th position from the top and 84th from the bottom. How many students are there in the class?

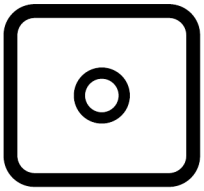
(a) 96
(b) 98
(c) 91
(d) 88

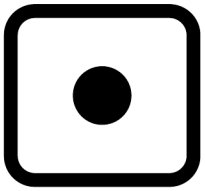
192. There is some relationship between the figures given in the series. Find out the missing one from the alternatives given below.



(a)


(b)


(c)


(d)


193. If Oceans are Deserts, then Waves are:
(a) Powerful
(b) Ripples
(c) Sand Dunes
(d) Water

194. Assume that both premises, 'No innocent person should be punished' and 'Socrates is innocent' are true. Then which one of the following options is necessarily true?
(a) Socrates may not be punished.
(b) Socrates is not punished.
(c) It is not proper to punish Socrates.
(d) Socrates should not be punished.

195. A 2100 member team consisting of Team Leaders and Athletes is attending a National Athletic Meet. For every 20 Athletes, there is one Team Leader. How many Team Leaders would be there in the team?
(a) 100
(b) 105
(c) 110
(d) 95

196. Choose the pair of words from the options that best represents a similar relationship as the one expressed in the following pair of words. WAITER: RESTAURANT
(a) Driver : Car
(b) Teacher : School
(c) Author : Book
(d) Actor : Acting

197. Examine the series and identify the missing number: 46, 44, 40, 38, 34, …
(a) 26
(b) 32
(c) 28
(d) 30

198. Identify the argument which cannot be accepted
(a) All unmarried women are spinsters. Therefore, all spinsters are women.
(b) All wives are married. Therefore, all married people are wives.
(c) All equilateral triangles are equiangular. Therefore, all equiangular triangles are equilateral.
(d) All rainy days are wet days. Therefore, all wet days are rainy days.

199. Identify the statement which cannot be true.
(a) Snow is white.
(b) All bachelors are faithful to their wives.
(c) Black body radiation is a physical phenomenon.
(d) Every natural number has a successor.

200. If it is false that 'Animals are seldom aggressive', then which one of the following statements conveys the same meaning?
(a) All animals are always aggressive.
(b) All animals are aggressive.
(c) At least one animal is aggressive.
(d) Sometimes animals are aggressive.

Rough Work

Clat Vêrtêx

Rough Work

Clat Vêrtêx

Answer Key & Solutions

Question Objection-Forum

Clat Vêrtêx
— Seek Higher Things —

© Vertex Edtech Limited

All Rights Reserved
No part of this publication may be reproduced in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, or by any information storage and retrieval system. Any unauthorised use or reproduction of these materials shall attract all applicable civil and criminal law remedies.

*In case of unavailability of QR Scanner or any other misfunctionality, tap the text below QR Code or the logo on QR Code to redirect.