

Chapter 3

Diagnostic Mock Test on AILET Pattern

Total questions: 150

Total time: 90 minutes

Negative marking: No

SECTION I: ENGLISH

Directions (1–5): Identify the correct foreign language word for the given phrase:

1. Change for the better

- (a) Ikebana (b) Haiku
(c) Tycoon (d) Kaizen

2. know-it-all

- (a) maven (b) kosher
(c) mensch (d) schmooze

3. Body of religious law

- (a) corpus juris civilis
(b) corpus juris canonici
(c) corpus vile
(d) corpus delicti

4. with faithfulness

- (a) de bonis asportatis
(b) de die in diem
(c) de fideli
(d) de futuro

5. On first impression

- (a) primum mobile
(b) primus inter pares

- (c) prima facie
- (d) prima impressionis

Directions (6–10): Identify the part that has an error. If there is no error, then mark (d) as your answer.

6. (a) Saarc leaders agree on electricity sharing/(b) through a common grid/(c) but fails on two other economic pacts.
7. (a) Hughes undergoes emergency surgery/(b) and was put in an induced coma/(c) but never regained consciousness.
8. (a) Pakistan is known to be advising China/(b) into enlarge it's profile in Afghanistan/(c) as a replacement to the United States.
9. (a) Germans are celebrating the fall of the Berlin Wall/(b) but new walls have been erected around Europe/(c) to keep away immigrants and refugees.
10. (a) The iconic romance drama "Dilwale Dulhania Le Jayenge"/(b) that redefined love stories on the silver screen/(c) will complete 1000 weeks on December 12.

Directions (11–15): Fill in the blanks with the correct sets of words.

11. Once it _____, the merger will push the _____ bank to the fourth slot in the private banks category.
 - (a) enjoins, incoming
 - (b) fructifies, resultant
 - (c) evolves, last
 - (d) resonates, first
12. In an important _____, scientists have found a _____ drug target for treatment of diabetes.
 - (a) revelation, natal
 - (b) statement, possible
 - (c) research, slow
 - (d) breakthrough, potential
13. Let us work together to _____ the pledge we have taken to _____ terrorism and transnational crimes.
 - (a) fulfil, combat
 - (b) end, stop
 - (c) push through, put away
 - (d) erase, build
14. Afghans _____ a strong culture and tradition of neutrality which their country enjoyed between 1929 and 1978 and which _____ the period of World War II.

- (a) shows, lost
- (b) built, grew
- (c) espouse, includes
- (d) despise, died

15. Chetan Bhagat's latest book "Half Girlfriend" has irked the _____ royal family of Dumraon, which alleged that the book portrayed them in a bad light and threatened to _____ a defamation suit against the author and the publisher.
- (a) insane, alight
 - (b) now dead, revive
 - (c) old, withdraw
 - (d) erstwhile, slap

Directions (16–20): Identify the correct meaning of the given words:

16. Revelations

- (a) expose
- (b) deliberate
- (c) secret
- (d) innuendo

17. Incriminating

- (a) exculpating
- (b) anointing
- (c) assuaging
- (d) impeaching

18. anachronistic

- (a) tyro
- (b) refulgent
- (c) antediluvian
- (d) novitiate

19. Commencement

- (a) anticlimax
- (b) instigation
- (c) culmination
- (d) ending

20. Flourished

- (a) matured
- (b) thrived
- (c) started
- (d) ended

Directions (21–23): Identify the correct analogy

21. Salmon: Fish :: Scrabble: _____

- (a) Game
- (b) Monopoly
- (c) Tile
- (d) Dice

22. Robin: Bird :: Water boatman : _____

- (a) Insect
- (b) Spider
- (c) Boatman
- (d) Angler

23. Penalty: Reward :: Tough: _____

- (a) Cocky (b) Lazy
(c) Sagacity (d) Vulnerable

Directions (24–28): Arrange the following statements to form a coherent paragraph:

24. I. These people may start out as industrious, but they soon get addicted to affluence, spending, credit and pleasure.
II. In 1976, Daniel Bell published a book called “The Cultural Contradictions of Capitalism.”
III. And stop being the sort of hard workers capitalism requires.
IV. Bell argued that capitalism undermines itself because it nurtures a population of ever more self-gratifying consumers.
(a) II-IV-I-III
(b) IV-I-II-III
(c) III-I-II-IV
(d) I-II-III-IV
25. I. It hurt the reputation of the country, and particularly that of the House and the Republican Party.
II. That deeply irresponsible act—a futile tantrum aimed at the health reform law—harmed hundreds of thousands of government employees, along with countless citizens who depend on important programs.
III. Did Mr Boehner learn nothing from the 16-day shutdown the House imposed on the country in October 2013?
IV. In the House, Speaker John Boehner has refused to rule out the possibility of threatening either a narrow or a full-scale shutdown to get Mr Obama to back off his plans.
(a) II-IV-I-III
(b) I-II-III-IV
(c) I-IV-III-II
(d) IV-III-II-I
26. I. Pregnant women were murdered and scalped, genitalia were paraded as trophies, and scores of wanton acts of violence characterise the accounts of the few Army officers who dared to report them.
II. In terms of sheer horror, few events matched Sand Creek.
III. Soule publicly exposed Chivington’s actions and, in retribution, was later murdered in Denver.
IV. Among them was Capt. Silas Soule, who had been with Black Kettle and Cheyenne leaders at the September peace negotiations with Gov. John Evans of Colorado, the region’s superintendent of Indians affairs (as well as a founder of both the University of Denver and Northwestern University).
(a) IV-I-II-III (b) III-IV-I-II

- (c) II-I-IV-III (d) I-IV-III-II

27. I. Reassured by my wife that this was ridiculous, I loaded it up, and took it out on the road.
II. I could only assume that they were thinking, “I’ve never seen an aging hipster Mormon before.”
III. In airports, I quickly noticed that people would look at my briefcase, and then look up at me.
IV. I needed a new briefcase, but the logo gave me pause because it felt a little like false advertising for a non-Mormon to carry it.
V. One particularly nice gift was a briefcase, with the university’s name emblazoned across the front.
(a) V-IV-I-III-II (b) I-II-IV-III-V
(c) V-III-I-II-IV (d) I-IV-V-II-III

28. I. For one, it groups all groups all gay men into one excluded category.
II. Another group under a lifetime ban is people who have accepted money or drugs in exchange for sex since 1977, which suggests that the agency thinks gay sex carries the same health risks as prostitution.
III. Why should a married gay man who always uses condoms be treated the same as a single gay man who never uses them?
IV. The FDA’s policy is illogical on several counts.
V. Meanwhile, a man or woman who has had heterosexual sex with an intravenous drug user, or with someone who has tested positive for HIV, is deferred for only a year.
(a) I-II-IV-V-III (b) IV-I-III-II-V
(c) III-I-V-IV-II (d) II-I-V-IV-III

Directions (29–35): Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow¹

Samuel Bourne of Bourne and Shepherd, among the world’s oldest photography studios, was one of the first commercial photographers to capture the lithe slopes and sparse settlements of Shimla, during the early days of British rule. But when he arrived to set up his studio there, in 1863, a year before the town became the summer capital of India, he was not impressed. “I must confess to disappointment on my first view of Simla”, Bourne wrote in *The British Journal of Photography*. “A mass of apparently tumble-down native dwellings on the top of a ridge, with bungalows scattered here and there on the sides of a mountain covered partially with fir trees, without a single yard of

¹ . This excerpt has been taken from Manik Sharma, “A Passage to Shimla”, *Caravan Magazine*, Delhi Press, 1-5-2015, paras. 1–7 <<http://www.caravanmagazine.in/arts/passage-shimla>> last accessed 10-10-2015.

level cultivated land — such was the appearance of Simla at five miles' distance, and I naturally began to wonder where I would find the series of views for which I had undertaken this long journey.”

Bourne's impressions subsequently improved. “A further acquaintance with Simla”, he wrote, “has not altogether banished the disappointment it first gave me, yet it is not to be condemned. It has afforded me a considerable number of pictures of a certain class, while as regards the climate, nothing could be finer.” Yet the tension that Bourne gestured at — between the pretty depictions of Shimla as a pleasant getaway location that one might capture on camera; and its challenging reality as an overgrown settlement clinging to a steep incline — dogged the town's subsequent history on moving film, and has only increased with time.

As a child growing up in Shimla in the late 1990s, seeing its tilted alleys and streets appear on a screen in a darkened theatre was always a moment of joyful recognition. In 2001, when the Bollywood partition drama *Gadar* was released across India, in Shimla we watched it as much for iconic scenes like Sunny Deol's uprooting of a Pakistani hand-pump as for the fact that our own town — in my case, my own school — provided part of the film's backdrop. The shooting occurred over our winter break, and when Deol appeared in the film singing “Udja kale kawan” to Amisha Patel, the attention of every student of Bishop Cotton School was proudly attuned to our games courts and our War Memorial behind him.

Shimla has long been a picture-perfect Bollywood backdrop, a sort of visual shorthand signalling fresh air, free time and the relaxation of social rules. And Shimla-wallahs take personal responsibility for these brief eulogies of our hometown, from the tear-jerking song sequence of “Aaoge jab tum” in Imtiaz Ali's *Jab We Met*, to the gothic, snowy setting for Sanjay Leela Bhansali's *Black* (the snow was fake, as the weather did not oblige the crew). The Shimla-based critic Usha Bande notes, in an essay in the anthology *Whispering Deodars: Writings from Shimla Hills*, that “so prominent and profound is the presence of Shimla in the celluloid world that when the town flits past on the screen, it's always ‘Look Shimla... Shimla!’ from all who stay here and also from those who have visited it maybe only once”.

Yet in Bollywood's imagination, the town has always been limited to landmarks such as the Town Hall, Christ Church, Mall Road and the Woodville Palace; a ride on a toy train; a quick romp in the snow, or under the deodars of the surrounding hills. For those who live here, this postcard version of Shimla is gratifying, but we have also been waiting for someone to write the long, clear-eyed, love letter. Shimla is yet to bag a starring role that celebrates it while acknowledging its flaws, or that mines its particular history.

In February, the United Kingdom's Channel 4 promised to put the town front-and-centre in its historical drama series *Indian Summers*, set in Shimla in the

1930s, during the twilight years of the Raj. The series recently concluded its pilot season, and has been renewed for a second, 10-episode run next year. It aspires to follow, until Indian independence, the story of Ralph Whelan, personal secretary to the Viceroy, and his sister; the Parsi Dalal family, whose son is a clerk in the colonial bureaucracy; the Raworths, a British couple with a looming marital crisis; the bustling proprietor of the “British Club”, played by Julie Walters; and the naive idealist Ian McLeod. Yet while the show promised to illuminate, through hour-long episodes, something of the town’s history as it unravelled a fictional murder mystery, it was shot not in Shimla, but in Penang, Malaysia.

The series’ producers wanted to shoot in Shimla, but after visiting to scout for locations they gave up on the idea. Paul Rutman, the show’s creator, consulted Raaja Bhasin, Shimla’s unofficial historian-in-residence, who became a historical consultant for the project alongside the *Downton Abbey* consultant Alistair Bruce (a descendant of two viceroys of India). I interviewed Bhasin at his home, where he told me that the reasons for shooting in Malaysia were manifold. “The rabid over-construction and overloading of the slopes of the town with concrete buildings has left little room for the heritage to bask in its full glory”, he said. “In Penang, the heritage has remained untouched. Secondly, it was deemed nearly impossible for such a long shoot to have been carried out in a town rampant with tourist influx.” Bhasin also pointed to “the myriad problems with acquiring permissions to shoot in various heritage buildings — most of which are utilised as government offices” since Shimla is the State capital of Himachal Pradesh. For Bhasin, and perhaps many of us living here, this was a missed opportunity.

29. When did Shimla became the summer capital of India?

- (a) 1862
- (b) 1863
- (c) 1864
- (d) none of the above

30. Who was disappointment on his first view of Shimla?

- (a) Samuel Bourne
- (b) Samuel Shepherd
- (c) Bourne Shepherd
- (d) Photographers of Bourne and Shepherd Co.

31. Which tree was seen by the author in Shimla?

- (a) Oak
- (b) Pine
- (c) Fir
- (d) Eucalyptus

32. What has been referred to as “nothing could be finer” by the author?
- (a) Bollywood movie
 - (b) Climate
 - (c) Aesthetic beauty
 - (d) All of the above
33. Which of the following films have been shot in Shimla?
- (a) Jab We Met
 - (b) Gadar
 - (c) Black
 - (d) All of the above
34. Which of the following place has not caught Bollywood’s imagination?
- (a) Christ Church
 - (b) Bishop Cottage
 - (c) Mall Road
 - (d) Town Hall
35. Whose story is depicted in historical drama series Indian Summers?
- (a) Julie Walters
 - (b) Ian McLeod
 - (c) Ralph Whelan
 - (d) All of the above

SECTION II: GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

36. The Mountbatten Plan became the basis for _____.
- (a) continuity of British rule
 - (b) transfer of power
 - (c) partition of the country
 - (d) solution of the communal problem
37. Who is known as the greatest dramatist in Sanskrit after Kalidasa?
- (a) Bhavabhuti (b) Shudraka
 - (c) Kalhana (d) Panini
38. Which of the following is the second deepest and longest lake of the world?
- (a) Tanganyika lake
 - (b) Baikal lake
 - (c) Superior lake
 - (d) Great Bear lake
39. The headquarters of Small Industries Development Bank of India is situated in

_____.

- (a) Ahmadabad (b) Chennai
(c) Mumbai (d) Lucknow

40. Who has been India's first woman to play in English league football?
(a) Aditi Chauhan (b) Anjana Saikia
(c) Sangita Basfore (d) Sasmita Malik
41. The longest peninsular river of India is _____.
(a) Narmada (b) Godavari
(c) Mahanadi (d) Krishna
42. "Green Signals: Ecology, Growth, and Democracy in India" is written by _____.
(a) Medha Patkar (b) P. Chidambaram
(c) Maneka Gandhi (d) Jairam Ramesh
43. Convertibility of rupee implies _____.
(a) being able to convert rupee notes into gold.
(b) allowing the value of rupee to be fixed by market forces.
(c) freely permitting the conversion of rupee to other currencies and vice versa.
(d) developing an international market for currencies in India.
44. Who among the following paid careful attention to the promotion and improvement of agriculture?
(a) Mohd. Tughlaq (b) Feroz Tughlaq
(c) Allaudin Khilji (d) none of these
45. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

<i>List-I</i>	<i>List-II</i>
A. Jute	1. Assam
B. Tea	2. Kerala
C. Rubber	3. West Bengal
D. Sugarcane	4. Uttar Pradesh

Codes:

	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
(a)	3	1	2	4
(b)	4	3	1	2

(c)	2	4	3	1
(d)	1	2	3	4

46. Institute for Economics and Peace has released recently, the “Global Peace Index, 2015”. What is the rank of India in it?
- (a) 154th (b) 144th
(c) 84th (d) 143rd
47. Second Buddhist Council was held at which place?
- (a) Rajgriha (b) Vaishali
(c) Pataliputra (d) Kashi (Varanasi)
48. Which one of the following pairs of States of India indicates the easternmost and westernmost State?
- (a) Assam and Rajasthan
(b) Arunachal Pradesh and Rajasthan
(c) Assam and Gujarat
(d) Arunachal Pradesh and Gujarat
49. The southernmost point of India’s territory is _____.
- (a) The Indira Point
(b) Kanyakumari
(c) Pondicherry
(d) Lakshadweep
50. Which of the following National Parks is unique in being a swamp with floating vegetation that supports a rich biodiversity?
- (a) Bhitarkanika National Park
(b) Keibul Lamjao National Park
(c) Keoladeo Ghana National Park
(d) Sultanpur National Park
51. Who among the following was the first woman to preside over the Indian National Congress?
- (a) Mrs Indira Gandhi
(b) Mrs Annie Besant
(c) Mrs Sucheta Kriplani
(d) Sarojini Naidu
52. India’s first railway-line built under PPP model is recently inaugurated in which State?

- (a) Goa
- (b) Maharashtra
- (c) Tripura
- (d) Gujarat

53. Champa was the capital of which Mahajanapada?

- (a) Magadha
- (b) Vajji
- (c) Koshal
- (d) Anga

54. Who has been appointed as India-A and Under-19 cricket teams coach recently?

- (a) Rahul Dravid
- (b) Sachin Tendulkar
- (c) V.V.S. Laxman
- (d) Sourav Ganguly

55. Which one of the following States is highest pulse producing State?

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Bihar
- (c) Madhya Pradesh
- (d) Punjab

56. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

<i>List-I</i>	<i>List-II</i>
A. Lady Catherine Mayo	1. Freedom at Midnight
B. Larry Collins and Dominique Lapierre	2. Mother India
C. Ram Manohar Lohia	3. Discovery of India
D. Jawaharlal Nehru	4. Guilt Men of India's Partition

Codes:

	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
(a)	2	1	4	3

(b)	1	2	3	4
(c)	1	2	4	3
(d)	4	3	2	1

57. Provision for the representation of Anglo Indian community in the Lok Sabha has been made in the Constitution under the Article _____.
- (a) 331 (b) 221
(c) 121 (d) 139
58. Who was associated with the formation of the Deccan Education Society?
- (a) Justice Ranade
(b) Feroz Shah Mehta
(c) B.G. Tilak
(d) Dayanand Saraswati
59. Which one of the following is famous for its Sun Temple?
- (a) Khajuraho (b) Konark
(c) Pattadakal (d) Thanjavur
60. The Insurance Regulatory Development Authority is headquartered in _____.
- (a) New Delhi (b) Mumbai
(c) Chennai (d) Hyderabad
61. The UN body which deals with intellectual property rights is _____.
- (a) FAO (b) ILO
(c) WIPO (d) UNICEF
62. Who among the following was the First Law Minister of India?
- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
(b) Dr B.R. Ambedkar
(c) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
(d) T.T. Krishnamachari
63. Who among the following had propounded the concept of "Trusteeship"?
- (a) M.N. Roy
(b) Aurobindo Ghosh
(c) Mahatma Gandhi
(d) G.K. Gokhale
64. The World Population Day commemorates the day on which the estimated world population became five billion. That day was _____.

- (a) 11 July 1987
- (b) 11 September 1987
- (c) 11 November 1994
- (d) 11 July 1997

65. The joint sitting of the House of People and the Council of States is summoned by _____.

- (a) The President
- (b) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (c) Parliament
- (d) Chairman of Rajya Sabha

66. Which one of the following countries is known as “Playground of Europe”?

- (a) Turkey (b) Brazil
- (c) Switzerland (d) Germany

67. The Election Commission of India does not have the power of superintendence, direction and conduct of elections of the _____.

- (a) Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
- (b) Member of State Legislative Assemblies and Legislative Councils
- (c) President and Vice-President of India
- (d) Members of District Panchayats

68. Match List–I with List–II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

<i>List-I (Mining areas)</i>	<i>List-II (Minerals)</i>
A. Gorumahisani	1. Lead
B. Talcher	2. Uranium
C. Jaduguda	3. Iron Ore
D. Zavar	4. Coal

Codes:

	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
(a)	3	4	2	1
(b)	3	2	1	4
(c)	2	4	3	1

(d)	1	2	3	4
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69. Who/Which of the following is the custodian of the Constitution of India?

- (a) The President of India
- (b) The Prime Minister of India
- (c) The Lok Sabha Secretariat
- (d) The Supreme Court of India

70. The oldest large-scale industry of India is _____.

- (a) Iron and Steel
- (b) Jute
- (c) Cotton textiles
- (d) Paper

SECTION III: LEGAL APTITUDE

71. Principle: An assault is an attempt to do a corporal hurt to another coupled with an apparent present ability and intention to do that act. A battery is the intentional and direct application of any physical force to the person of another.

Facts: A was sitting on a chair reading a book. His friend B decided to play a practical joke on him. Accordingly he pulled the chair from under him. As a result of which A landed on the floor.

- (a) B's act amounts to a battery.
- (b) B's act amounts to an assault.
- (c) B's act amounts to an assault till the time A lands on the floor.
- (d) B's act amounts to neither because there was no intention.

Principle: (Common for question nos. 72 and 73): False imprisonment is a total restraint of the liberty of a person, for however short a time, without lawful excuse.

72. Facts: A was driving down a road heading to her house. As she reached close to her house she found that a few people led by B protesting against an unfair law had blocked the road. There was no alternate road to her house and hence she was stuck there for around 5 minutes.

- (a) B and his group are liable for having falsely imprisoned A.
- (b) B and his group are not liable for falsely imprisoning A since they were exercising their right to protest.
- (c) B and his group are not liable for falsely imprisoning A since they did not totally restrain the liberty of A.
- (d) B and his group are not liable for falsely imprisoning A since 5 minutes is too short a time.

73. Facts: A was suspected of having committed the murder of B. C, a policeman

who was investigating into *B*'s murder, saw *A* in a market. He went up to him, caught hold of his hand and prevented him from going anywhere.

- (a) *C* is liable for having falsely imprisoned *A*, since to arrest a person a policeman requires permission from a Magistrate.
- (b) *C* is not liable for having falsely imprisoned *A*, since for the offence of murder a policeman need not take the permission of a Magistrate to arrest.
- (c) *C* is not liable for having falsely imprisoned *A* since the restraint was not total.
- (d) *C* is not liable for having falsely imprisoned *A* since he did not take him to a prison.

Principle: (Common for question nos. 74, 75 and 76): A master is liable to third persons for every such wrong of his servant as committed in the course of service. For acts committed beyond the scope of employment the master is liable only if he expressly authorised the act.

74. Facts: *A* owned a bus and he had hired *B* to drive it and *C* to be the conductor. One day when *B* had stepped out of the bus to have a cup of coffee, *C* decided to turn the bus around so that it was ready for its next trip. While doing so, *C* ran over *D*'s leg causing major injuries to him. *D* sued *A* for damages.

- (a) *D* will succeed since *C* was employed by *A*.
- (b) *D* will not succeed since *A* had not authorised *C* to drive the bus.
- (c) *D* will not succeed since the bus was not on an official trip.
- (d) *D* will succeed since turning the bus was in the course of employment.

75. Facts: *A* owned a truck and he had hired *B* to drive it on one of its trips. *C* flagged the truck down and asked to be dropped to a nearby city. *B* agreed to do so for a small amount of money. The truck met with an accident *en route* in which *C* was badly injured. *C* sued *A* for damages

- (a) *A* will be liable since *B* did the act in the course of his employment.
- (b) *A* will be liable since he had not instructed *B* not to pick up passengers.
- (c) *A* will not be liable since taking passengers in a truck had no connection with his business.
- (d) *A* will not be liable because *B* was an experienced driver.

76. Facts: *A* handed over Rs 5000 to her neighbour *B*, who was an employee of a bank, and asked him to deposit the money in her account. Instead of doing so, *B* spent the money. *A* sues the bank for damages.

- (a) The bank will be liable since *B* was its employee.
- (b) The bank will not be liable since *B* was not authorised to collect money from *A*.
- (c) The bank will not be liable since *A* gave money to *B* in his capacity as a neighbour and not as an employee of the bank.

(d) The bank will not be liable since this is a criminal act.

Principle: (Common for question nos. 77, 78 and 79): A contract requires a proposal and an acceptance of the proposal. It is necessary to make a binding contract, not only that the proposal be accepted but also that the acceptance is notified to the proposer.

77. Facts: A sent a letter to B stating that he was writing to sell to B, 10 bags of rice at Rs 20 each. B made a telephone call to A to inform him that he had accepted the offer. Just as he was stating his acceptance, a very noisy aircraft flew over B's house. A was not able to hear the acceptance.

- (a) There is no contract since the acceptance has not been notified to A.
- (b) There is no contract since the reply also has to be in writing.
- (c) This is a valid contract since B conveys his acceptance to A. It does not matter if A heard it or not.
- (d) None of the above.

78. Facts: A sent a letter to B stating that he was willing to sell to B, 10 bags of rice at Rs 20 each. B wrote a letter to A accepting the offer and posted it.

- (a) The contract is entered into the moment B posts the letter.
- (b) The contract is entered into only after A receives and reads the letter.
- (c) The contract is entered into only after A receives the letter, reads it and then gets back to B.
- (d) The contract is entered into the moment A makes the offer.

79. Facts: A sent a letter to B stating that he was willing to sell to B, 10 bags of rice at Rs 20 each. B sent an e-mail to the address mentioned in the letter head accepting the offer.

- (a) The contract is entered into the moment the mail reaches A's server.
- (b) The contract is entered into only after A sees the e-mail.
- (c) The contract is entered into when A sent the letter.
- (d) The contract is entered into the moment B receives an automated delivery receipt.

Principle: (Common for question nos. 80, 81, 82 and 83): The object of an agreement is lawful unless it is forbidden by law; or is of such a nature that, if permitted, it would defeat the provision of any law; or is fraudulent; or involves or implies injury to the person or property of another; or the court regards it as immoral or it is opposed to public policy.

80. Facts: A and B entered into a contract, whereby A agreed to get married to B, if her parents paid A Rs 1,00,000 before the wedding. B's parents failed to pay the promised amount. A sues B and her parents.

- (a) A will succeed because all the requirements of a contract are met.
- (b) A will succeed since the payment of the amount was the condition precedent for the wedding.
- (c) A will not succeed since the contract is void, its object being against the law.
- (d) A will not succeed since *B* was not a party to the contract.

81. Facts: A was arrested by the police for committing an offence and was subsequently granted bail by the court. One of the conditions imposed by the court for granting bail was that A would arrange for a surety for Rs 50,000. A approached *B* to be surety, *B* agreed but insisted that they enter into a contract whereby A would deposit Rs 50,000 into *B*'s account which would be returned to A by *B* after the case was over.

- (a) The contract would be void since its effect is to defeat the provisions of the CrPC.
- (b) The contract would be void because A cannot enter into a contract when a criminal case is going on against him.
- (c) The contract would be void because the court is not a party to it.
- (d) The contract would be valid.

82. Facts: A and *B*, a Hindu couple were married to each other. Owing to difference between them, they decided to get divorced. They entered into a contract laying down the condition that both parties had to adhere to. One of the terms of the contract was that their children would not be entitled to claim the ancestral property of A, the husband.

- (a) The contract will be void since the children are not a party to the contract.
- (b) The contract will be void since its terms since it is opposed to the personal laws of the parties.
- (c) The contract will be valid.
- (d) The contract will be void since a woman cannot enter into a contract with her husband.

83. Facts: The BCCI decided to hold an auction to sell IPL teams. 12 bidders registered for the auction. Unknown to the BCCI, these 12 bidders had entered into a contract that they would not bid more than a certain amount.

- (a) The contract will be void because BCCI is not a party to it.
- (b) The contract will be void since the object of the contract is to cause a loss to the BCCI.
- (c) The contract will be void since the maximum number of parties to a contract as per Indian law is 10.
- (d) The contract will be valid.

Principle: (Common for question nos. 84 and 85): Whoever intending to take

dishonestly (with an intention to cause wrongful loss to another or wrongful gain to himself) any moveable property without that person's consent moves that property in order to such taking, is said to commit theft.

84. Facts: A had lent his watch to B for a period of a month. Two days after he had done so, he walked into B's office to find the watch on B's table. He decided to take the watch back. A was prosecuted for theft.

- (a) A is not guilty of the offence since he owned the watch.
- (b) A is not guilty of the offence since he was not doing the act dishonestly.
- (c) A is guilty of the offence since he caused wrongful loss to B.
- (d) A is not guilty of the offence since he had lent the watch to B only for a short period of time.

85. Facts: A handed over his watch to B for safekeeping. B sells the watch to C, which he was not authorised to do. B is prosecuted for theft.

- (a) B is guilty of theft because he gained from the act.
- (b) B is not guilty of theft because he was in possession of the watch.
- (c) B is not guilty of theft because A had given him the watch.
- (d) B is not guilty of theft because he has not caused wrongful loss to A.

86. How many members are required to support the introduction of a no-confidence motion in the Lok Sabha?

- (a) Two-thirds of the membership of the House
- (b) 50 members
- (c) 80 members
- (d) 60 members

87. The Supreme Court in its _____ judgment held that non-payment of minimum wages is a type of forced labour.

- (a) Asiatic workers case
- (b) Minerva Mills case
- (c) Lokhandwala Mills case
- (d) T. Krishnamachari case

88. X duly posts a letter of acceptance to Y. But the letter is lost in transit by the negligence of the post office.

- (a) There is no contract concluded because the acceptance has not reached the proposer.
- (b) There is no contract concluded because the proposer had not received the letter.
- (c) The contract is concluded because the acceptance is complete from the date of dispatch, notwithstanding any delay or miscarriage in its arrival from causes

not within the acceptor's control

(d) one of these.

89. Ramesh asks his servant to sell his cycle to him at a price less than that of market price. This contract can be avoided by the servant on the ground of _____.

- (a) fraud
- (b) mistake
- (c) undue influence
- (d) coercion

90. Frustration of contract implies _____.

- (a) commercial hardship
- (b) physical impossibility due to disappearance of the subject-matter of the contract or the object has failed to materialise
- (c) both (a) and (b)
- (d) neither (a) nor (b)

91. With the approval of the Parliament the National Emergency can continue for _____.

- (a) a maximum period of three years
- (b) a maximum period of one year
- (c) an indefinite period
- (d) a maximum period of six months

92. Choose the correct statement: Doctrine of double jeopardy means _____.

- (a) a person should not be punished more than once for the same offence
- (b) a person should be punished more than once for the same offence
- (c) a man may be put twice in peril for the same offence
- (d) a man may commit the same offence twice but will get punishment once only

93. "What cannot be done directly cannot be done indirectly." This statement epitomises the doctrine of _____.

- (a) pith and substance
- (b) implied powers
- (c) ancillary powers
- (d) colourable legislation

94. Public holidays are declared under _____.

- (a) Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881
- (b) Contract Act, 1872
- (c) Public Employees Act, 1967
- (d) none of the above

95. A Hindu wife can marry immediately after divorce. A Muslim wife _____.

- (a) can also marry immediately
- (b) has to wait till period of Iddat (seclusion) is over
- (c) has to wait for one year
- (d) none of the above

96. Sometimes, an accused seeks pardon from the court and offers to give evidence against all others involved in a crime. He is called _____.

- (a) witness (b) clone
- (c) approver (d) accomplice

97. What is the legal meaning of the word “battery”?

- (a) Cells, as used in torch, tape recorder, etc.
- (b) Battering a person to death.
- (c) Actual or intended striking of another person.
- (d) Assault resulting in, at least, six months hospitalisation.

98. Once appointed, judges of the Supreme Court serve till they attain the age of _____.

- (a) 62 years (b) 63 years
- (c) 64 years (d) 65 years

Directions (99–103): The following five (5) items consist of two statements, one labeled as “Assertion A” and the other labeled as “Reason R”. You are to examine these two statements carefully and decide if the Assertion A and the Reason R are individually true and if so, whether the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion. Select your answers to these items using the codes given below and mark your answer-sheet accordingly.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.

99. Assertion (A): A stranger to a contract has no right to enforce it against the parties to the contract.

Reason (R): Privity of contract between the parties is essential for enforcement of contract.

100. Assertion (A): A finder of a thing has title to it.

Reason (R): The finder’s title to a thing is superior to that of the owner.

101. Assertion (A): A minor is not competent to enter into any contract, even for

necessaries.

Reason (R): For necessaries supplied to a minor, his estate can be made liable to reimburse.

102. Assertion (A): A legal right is a legally protected interest.

Reason (R): An element of advantage is essential to constitute a right.

103. Assertion (A): Customs to have the force of law must be immemorial.

Reason (R): Custom represents common consciousness of people.

104. An accomplice means _____.

- (a) a partner in crime
- (b) a partner in business
- (c) a partner in court
- (d) none of the above

105. Which one of the following relates to the method of acquiring immoveable property under certain conditions by possession for a statutory period of time?

- (a) possession in fact
- (b) possession in law
- (c) adverse possession
- (d) universal possession

SECTION IV: REASONING

106. Devil is facing North-East. He turns in clockwise direction by 270° , then 90° in the anti-clockwise direction and then another 180° in the clockwise direction and finds the police-man Himanshu right in front of him. Which direction is Himanshu facing?

- (a) North-east
- (b) South-west
- (c) South
- (d) cannot be determined

107. How many such pairs of digits are there in the number 8314629 each of which has as many digits between them in the number as after arranging the digits in descending order?

- (a) Two
- (b) One
- (c) Three
- (d) Four

108. Find the next term in the given series: A, G, L, P, S, ____

- (a) T
- (b) U

- (c) R (d) none of these
109. Find the missing term in the series: 2, 12, 30, ____, 90, 132
(a) 50 (b) 48
(c) 56 (d) 52
110. Find the next term in the series: 4, 9, 25, 49, 121, 169, ____
(a) 289 (b) 225
(c) 256 (d) 196
111. If HEAD stands for 8514, then what does 6145 stand for?
(a) FIDE (b) FADE
(c) FATE (d) EATE
112. Pointing to a photograph Rahul said, "He is the brother of my father's mother's only child's son." How is the person in photograph related to Rahul?
(a) cousin (b) brother-in law
(c) brother (d) cannot be determined
113. Anita is the sister of Babita. Babita is the sister of Cabita. Cabita is the daughter of Dambru. How is Dambru related to Anita?
(a) father (b) mother
(c) uncle (d) father or mother
114. If $1 \% 2 = 2$, $4 \% 16 = 4$ and $3 \% 9 = 3$, then $4 \% 20 =$ ____
(a) 20 (b) 5
(c) 10 (d) 4
115. What is the measure of acute angle between the two hands of a clock at 1:10 pm?
(a) 23 (b) 25
(c) 27 (d) none of these

Directions (116–120): In each of these questions, an original statement is followed by four more. You have to pick the one which is magically equivalent to the original. Magically equivalent would mean equal to.

116. Greatness is not the goal of every ambitious person.
(a) All persons who seek greatness are ambitious persons.
(b) Some ambitious persons are not persons who seek greatness.
(c) Some non-ambitious persons are persons who seek greatness.
(d) Persons who seek greatness are ambitions persons.
117. Only sorcerers enjoy magic.

- (a) Some people who enjoy magic are sorcerers.
 - (b) No people who enjoy magic are sorcerers.
 - (c) All people who enjoy magic are sorcerers.
 - (d) Some people who enjoy magic are sorcerers.
118. Something is a reptile only if it is cold-blooded.
- (a) All reptiles are cold-blooded.
 - (b) Some reptiles are cold-blooded animals.
 - (c) No cold-blooded animals are reptiles.
 - (d) All reptiles are not cold-blooded animals.
119. Almost all of the patients in the hospital will be home within 48 hours.
- (a) Some of the patients in the hospital are not people who will be home within 48 hours.
 - (b) All people who will be home within 48 hours are patients in the hospital.
 - (c) No people who will not be home within 48 hours are patients in the hospital.
 - (d) Some patients in the hospital are people who will be home within 48 hours.
120. None but the top students will be accepted to the NLS.
- (a) All persons accepted to the NLS are top students.
 - (b) Some persons accepted to the NLS are top students.
 - (c) No persons who are top students are not persons who will be accepted to the NLS.
 - (d) Some persons who are top students will be accepted to the NLS.

For 121–122: Study the information given below to answer these questions.

- I. A school held competitions for chess, table tennis, carrom, kho-kho and volleyball during the annual sports week from Monday to Saturday, each game on one day, one day being a rest day.
 - II. Carrom competition was held not on the first or on the last day but was held earlier than table tennis competition.
 - III. Kho-Kho competition was held on the immediate next day of the table tennis competition day.
 - IV. Chess competition was held on the immediate previous day of the rest day.
 - V. Kho-Kho competition day and volleyball competition day had a two-day gap between them.
 - VI. Volleyball competition was held on the immediate following day of the rest day.
121. Which of the following was a rest day?
- (a) Wednesday (b) Tuesday
 - (c) Friday (d) Thursday

122. Kho-Kho and carrom competition days had a gap of how many days between them?

- (a) nil (b) two
(c) three (d) none of these

123. What will come in place of the question mark (?) in the following series based on their positions in the English alphabet?

- | | |
|---------|-------------------|
| DGH | JMN |
| (a) PRS | (b) QST |
| ? | VYZ |
| (c) OQR | (d) none of these |

For questions 124–125: In each of the following questions two rows of numbers are given. The resultant of each row is to be worked out separately based on the following rules, and the question below the row of numbers is to be answered. The operations of numbers in each row progress from left to right.

Rules:

- I. If an odd number is followed by another odd number, they are to be multiplied.
- II. If an even number is followed by another even number, the first number is to be divided by the second even number.
- III. If an even number is followed by the perfect square of an odd number, the first number is to be subtracted from the second number.
- IV. If an odd number is followed by an even number the two are to be added.
- V. If an even number is followed by an odd number which is not a perfect square, the square of the odd number is to be added to the even number.

124. 96 16 81 = x

11 15 18 = y

What is the value of $y - 2x$?

- (a) 108 (b) 33
(c) 105 (d) 36

125. 28 49 13 = x

37 12 22 = y

What will be the sum of the resultants of the two rows?

- (a) 108 (b) 244
(c) 102 (d) 344

126. Often, crimes are characterised as either *malum in se*—inherently evil—or *malum prohibitum*—criminal because they are declared as offences by a

legislature. Murder is an example of the former. Failing to file a tax return illustrates the latter. Some jurisdictions no longer distinguish between crimes *malum in se* and *malum prohibitum*, although many still do. From the information given above, it can be validly concluded:

- (a) Many jurisdictions no longer distinguish between crimes *malum in se* and *malum prohibitum*.
- (b) Some jurisdictions still distinguish between crimes *malum in se* and *malum prohibitum*.
- (c) Some crimes characterised as *malum in se* are not inherently evil.
- (d) Some crimes characterised as *malum prohibitum* are not declared by a legislature to be an offence.

127. A trucking company can act as a common carrier — for hire to the general public at published rates. As a common carrier, it is liable for any cargo damage, unless the company can show that it was not negligent. If the company can demonstrate that it was not negligent, then it is not liable for cargo damage. In contrast, a contract carrier (a trucking company hired by a shipper under a specific contract) is only responsible for cargo damage as spelled out in the contract. A Santa Inc. tractor-trailer, acting under common carrier authority, was in a 5-vehicle accident that damaged its cargo. A Banta Inc. tractor-trailer, acting under contract carrier authority, was involved in the same accident, and its cargo was also damaged.

From the information given above, it can be validly concluded that, in reference to the accident,

- (a) if Santa Inc. is liable, then it can show that it was not negligent.
- (b) if Santa Inc. cannot show that it was not negligent, then it is not liable.
- (c) if Santa Inc. can show that it was not negligent, then it is not liable.
- (d) if Banta Inc. is liable, then it cannot show that it is negligent.

128. A rapidly changing technical environment in government is promoting greater reliance on electronic mail (e-mail) systems. As this usage grows, there are increasing chances of conflict between the users' expectations of privacy and public access rights. In some investigations, access to all e-mail, including those messages stored in archival files and messages outside the scope of the investigation, has been sought and granted. In spite of this, some people send messages through e-mail that would never be said face-to-face or written formally.

From the information given above, it cannot be validly concluded:

- (a) Some e-mail messages that have been requested as part of investigations have contained messages that would never be said face-to-face.
- (b) Some messages that people would never say face-to-face are sent in e-mail messages.

- (c) Some e-mail messages have been requested as part of investigations.
- (d) E-mail messages have not been exempted from investigations.

129. Priya T. is a former government employee who was entitled to benefits under the Government Employee Compensation Act because of a job-related, disabling injury. When an eligible government employee has such an injury, the benefit is determined by this test: If the beneficiary is married or has dependents, benefits are $\frac{3}{4}$ of the person's salary at the time of the injury; otherwise, benefits are set at $\frac{2}{3}$ of the salary. Priya T.'s benefits were $\frac{2}{3}$ of her salary when she was injured.

From the information given above, it can be validly concluded that, when Priya T. was injured, she _____.

- (a) was married but without dependents
- (b) was not married and had no dependents
- (c) was not married but had dependents
- (d) was married and had dependents

130. Some 4,80,000 immigrants were living in a certain country in 1999. Although most of these immigrants were not employed in professional occupations, many of them were. For instance, many of them were engineers and many of them were nurses. Very few of these immigrants were librarians, another professional occupation.

From the information given above, it can be validly concluded that, in 1999, in the country described above

- (a) most immigrants were either engineers or nurses.
- (b) it is not the case that some of the nurses were immigrants.
- (c) none of the engineers were immigrants.
- (d) some of the engineers were immigrants.

131. A. All IITs are in India. No BITs are in India. No IITs are BITs.

B. All IITs are in India. No BITs are in India. No BITs are IITs.

C. Some IITs are not in India. Some BITs are not in India. Some IITs are BITs.

D. Some IITs are not in India. Some BITs are not in India. Some BITs are IITs.

(a) A and B (b) C and D

(c) A Only (d) B Only

132. A. Citizens of Samosa Islands speak only the truth. Citizens of Samosa Islands are young people. Young people speak only the truth.

B. Citizens of Samosa Islands speak only the truth. Some Samosa Islands are in the Atlantic. Some citizens of Samosa Islands are in the Atlantic.

C. Citizens of Samosa Islands speak only the truth. Some young people are citizens of Samosa Islands. Some young people speak only the truth.

D. Some people speak only the truth. Some citizens of Samosa Islands speak only the truth. Some people who speak only the truth are citizens of Samosa Islands.

(a) A Only (b) B Only

(c) C Only (d) D Only

133. A. All mammals are viviparous. Some fish are viviparous. Some fish are mammals.

B. All birds are oviparous. Some fish are not oviparous. Some fish are birds.

C. No mammal is oviparous. Some creatures are oviparous and some are not. Some creatures are not mammals.

D. Some creatures are mammals. Some creatures are viviparous. Some mammals are viviparous.

(a) A Only (b) B Only

(c) C Only (d) D Only

134. A. Many singers are not writers. All poets are singers. Some poets are not writers.

B. Giants climb beanstalks. Some chicken do not climb beanstalks. Some chicken are not giants.

C. All explorers live in snowdrifts. Some penguins live in snowdrifts. Some penguins are explorers.

D. Amar is taller than Akbar. Anthony is shorter than Amar. Akbar is shorter than Anthony.

(a) A Only (b) B Only

(c) B and C (d) D Only

135. A. A few farmers are rocket scientists. Some rocket scientists catch snakes. A few farmers catch snakes.

B. Poonam is a kangaroo. Some kangaroos are made of teak. Poonam is made of teak.

C. No bulls eat grass. All matadors eat grass. No matadors are bulls.

D. Some skunks drive Cadillacs. All skunks are polar bears. Some polar bears drive Cadillacs.

(a) B Only (b) A and C

(c) C Only (d) C and D

Directions for questions 136 to 140: The following questions are based on the information below.

Three actress — Riya, Salma, and Tina, appear in a theatrical review that consists of a sequence of skits. In each of these skits either only one, or only two, or all three of

the actors appear. The casts for any two consecutive skits must have at least one member in common but cannot have all members in common. The full cast for a given skit is on stage for the entire duration of that skit.

136. Which of the following can make up the casts in two consecutive skits?
- (a) Riya alone followed by Tina alone.
 - (b) Salma alone followed by Riya and Tina together.
 - (c) Salma alone followed by Riya, Salma and Tina together.
 - (d) Salma and Tina together followed by Riya alone.
137. If Salma appears alone in the first and fourth skits, which of the following must be true?
- (a) Salma appears in all of the first four skits.
 - (b) Riya appears only once in the first four skits.
 - (c) Tina appears both in the second and in the third skits.
 - (d) Riya, Salma and Tina together appear in the third skit.
138. If in the first five skits Tina appears one more time than Salma, and Salma appears one more time than Riya, which of the following could be true?
- (a) Salma appears exactly twice.
 - (b) Tina appears neither in the second nor in the fourth skit.
 - (c) Riya appears in two skits in which Tina does not appear.
 - (d) All three actors appear together in three skits.
139. If in the first five skits Riya and Salma each appears exactly twice as many times as does Tina, which of the following must be true?
- (a) Riya and Salma appear together in the first skit.
 - (b) Riya and Tina appear together in the second skit.
 - (c) Salma and Tina appear together in the fourth skit.
 - (d) None of these.
140. If Riya appears in the first skit and then does not appear in the next four skits, which of the following must be the cast in the first two of the first five skits?
- I. Salma
 - II. Tina
 - III. Salma or Tina together
- (a) I only (b) II only
 - (c) I and II only (d) III only

SECTION V: ELEMENTARY MATHEMATICS (NUMERICAL ABILITY)

141. Prakash, Sunil and Anil started a business jointly investing Rs 11 lakhs, Rs 16.5 lakhs and Rs 8.25 lakhs respectively. The profit earned by them in the business

at the end of three years was Rs 19.5 lakhs. What will be the 50% of Anil's share in the profit?

- (a) Rs. 4.5 lakhs (b) Rs. 2.25 lakhs
(c) Rs. 2.5 lakhs (d) Rs. 3.75 lakhs

142. Naresh purchased a TV set for Rs 11,250 after getting discount of 10% on the labelled price. He spent Rs 150 on transport and Rs 800 on installation. At what price should it be sold so that the profit earned would have been 15% if no discount was offered?

- (a) Rs 12937.50 (b) Rs 14,030
(c) Rs 13,450 (d) Rs 15,467.50

143. Mr Duggal invested Rs 20,000 at the rate of 20 per cent per annum. The interest was compounded half yearly for first one year and in the next year it was compounded yearly. What will be the total interest earned at the end of two years?

- (a) Rs 8,800 (b) Rs 9,040
(c) Rs 8,040 (d) Rs 9,800

144. In how many different ways can the letters of the word DESIGN be arranged so that the vowels are at the two ends?

- (a) 48 (b) 72
(c) 36 (d) 24

145. Out of 5 men and 3 women, a committee of 3 members is to be formed so that it has 1 woman and 2 men. In how many different ways can it be done?

- (a) 20 (b) 10
(c) 23 (d) 30

146. 8 men and 4 women together can complete a piece of work in 6 days. Work done by a man in 1 day is double the work done by a woman in 1 day. If 8 men and 4 women started working and after 2 days, 4 men left and 4 new women joined. In how many more days will the work be completed?

- (a) 5 days (b) 8 days
(c) 6 days (d) 4 days

147. Mr Giridhar spends 50% of his monthly income on household items and out of the remaining he spends 50% on transport, 25% on entertainment, 10% on sports and the remaining amount of Rs 900 is saved. What is Mr Giridhar's monthly income?

- (a) Rs. 6,000
(b) Rs. 12,000
(c) Rs. 9,000

(d) cannot be determined

148. A sum of money is divided among A , B , C and D in the ratio of $3 : 4 : 9 : 10$. If the share of C is Rs 2,580 more than the share of B , what is the total amount of money of A and D together?
- (a) Rs 5,676 (b) Rs 6,192
(c) Rs 6,708 (d) Rs 7,224
149. If the numerator of a fraction is increased by 20% and the denominator is increased by 25%, the fraction obtained is $\frac{3}{5}$. What was the original fraction?
- (a) $\frac{5}{7}$ (b) $\frac{4}{7}$
(c) $\frac{3}{8}$ (d) none of these
150. The compound interest accrued on an amount of Rs 25,500 at the end of three years is Rs 8,440.50. What would be the simple interest accrued on the same amount at the same rate in the same period?
- (a) Rs 4,650 (b) Rs 5,650
(c) Rs 6,650 (d) Rs 7,650

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (a) |
| 3. (b) | 4. (c) |
| 5. (d) | 6. (c) |
| 7. (a) | 8. (b) |
| 9. (d) | 10. (a) |
| 11. (b) | 12. (d) |
| 13. (a) | 14. (c) |
| 15. (d) | 16. (a) |
| 17. (d) | 18. (c) |
| 19. (b) | 20. (b) |
| 21. (a) | 22. (a) |
| 23. (d) | 24. (a) |
| 25. (d) | 26. (c) |
| 27. (a) | 28. (b) |
| 29. (c) | 30. (a) |
| 31. (c) | 32. (b) |
| 33. (d) | 34. (b) |
| 35. (c) | 36. (c) |
| 37. (a) | 38. (a) |
| 39. (d) | 40. (a) |
| 41. (b) | 42. (d) |
| 43. (c) | 44. (a) |

45. (a)
47. (b)
49. (a)
51. (b)
53. (d)
55. (c)
57. (a)
59. (b)
61. (c)
63. (c)
65. (b)
67. (d)
69. (d)
71. (b)
73. (b)
75. (a)
77. (a)
79. (b)
81. (a)
83. (b)
85. (b)
87. (a)
89. (c)
91. (c)
93. (d)
95. (b)
97. (c)
99. (a)
101. (d)
103. (a)
105. (b)
107. (a)
109. (c)
111. (b)
113. (d)
115. (b)
117. (a)
119. (d)
121. (b)
123. (d)
125. (d)
127. (c)
129. (b)
46. (d)
48. (d)
50. (b)
52. (d)
54. (a)
56. (a)
58. (c)
60. (d)
62. (b)
64. (a)
66. (c)
68. (a)
70. (c)
72. (c)
74. (b)
76. (c)
78. (b)
80. (c)
82. (b)
84. (b)
86. (a)
88. (a)
90. (b)
92. (a)
94. (a)
96. (c)
98. (d)
100. (c)
102. (b)
104. (a)
106. (d)
108. (b)
110. (a)
112. (a)
114. (b)
116. (b)
118. (a)
120. (a)
122. (d)
124. (b)
126. (b)
128. (a)
130. (d)

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 131. (a) | 132. (c) |
| 133. (c) | 134. (b) |
| 135. (d) | 136. (c) |
| 137. (a) | 138. (d) |
| 139. (d) | 140. (d) |
| 141. (b) | 142. (d) |
| 143. (b) | 144. (a) |
| 145. (d) | 146. (a) |
| 147. (b) | 148. (c) |
| 149. (d) | 150. (d) |

SECTION I: ENGLISH

- (d) Kaizen
- (a) maven
- (b) corpus juris canonici
- (c) de fideli
- (d) prima impressionis
- (c) “but fail” is the correct answer; the subject is leaders and so the verb should be plural.
- (a) undergoes is incorrect as the entire sentence is in the past tense so undergoes should be replaced by “underwent”.
- (b) There are 2 errors. 1) “into enlarge” should be replaced by “to enlarge”. 2) “It’s” is the contraction of “it is” and here we require the possessive form “its”.
- (d) no error.
- (a) “iconic romance drama” is incorrect; drama is the subject so “iconic” and “romance” should be in the adjectival form so “romantic” is the correct answer.
- (b) fructifies, resultant
- (d) breakthrough, potential
- (a) fulfil, combat
- (c) espouse, includes
- (d) erstwhile, slap
- (a) expose
- (d) impeaching
- (c) antediluvian
- (b) instigation
- (b) thrived
- (a) game; Salmon is a fish, similarly scrabble is a game.
- (a) insect; water boatman is a type of insect.
- (d) **Antonymous relationship; vulnerable**

24. (a) II-IV-I-III is the correct answer. I-III form a mandatory pair as they are part of the same sentence as can be seen from the “and” in III.
25. (d) IV-III-II-I. II-I is a mandatory pair as the “it” in I refers to the “That deeply irresponsible act” in II. Also IV has to be the starting statement.
26. (c) II-I-IV-III. II has to start the passage as it mentions one of the most horrific events. I showcases the horrific events stated in II. The 'army officers' mentioned in I are detailed in IV-III.
27. (a) V-IV-I-III-II. The passage starts with V which mentions the briefcase gift. Then goes to IV. III-II form a mandatory pair as they mention people looking at the briefcase and the writer and thinking about him.
28. (b) IV-I-III-II-V. The passage starts with IV. Then goes to I which starts with the first reason why said policy is illogical. I carries into III.
29. (c) 1st para, 4th line
30. (a) 1st para, 1st line
31. (c) 1st para, 8th line
32. (b) 2nd para, 4th line
33. (d) 3rd and 4th para
34. (b) 5th para
35. (c) 6th para, 4th line

SECTION II: GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

36–70. Self-explanatory.

SECTION III: LEGAL APTITUDE

71. Attempt is enough along with ability, the need for perceiving that threat is not given in the principle.
72. Self-explanatory.
73. There was lawful excuse.
74. Self-explanatory.
75. Authorised act done wrongly.
76. Self-explanatory.
77. Notification would require the receiver of the acceptance to hear the acceptance.
78. Self-explanatory.
79. Self-explanatory.
80. Marriage for the payment of money is against public policy.
81. The object was to get a third-party surety not simply restructure the money trail.
82. Ancestral property has to be given to the children irrespective of a valid will.
83. This is basically cartelisation.
84. No wrongful loss since it was not given on rent but simply lent.

85. Self-explanatory.

86–105. Legal GK Self-explanatory

SECTION IV: REASONING

106. Devil turns $270 + 180 - 90 = 360^\circ$ in clockwise direction and faces north-east again. But, it is not given that Himanshu is facing towards Devil or away from Devil. Therefore, it cannot be determined in which direction is Himanshu facing. Hence, (d).

107. The original number: 8314629

After arranging the digits in descending order: 9864321

In both cases, only one digit is between 9 and 6. Also, in both cases there are 2 digits between 9 and 4. Thus, two such pairs are possible. Hence, (a).

108. $A + 6 = G + 5 = L + 4 = P + 3 = S$. Thus, $S + 2 = U$. Hence, (b).

109. $2 = 12 + 1$, $12 = 32 + 3$, $30 = 52 + 5$, ____, $90 = 92 + 9$, $132 = 112 + 11$

Thus, missing term is: $72 + 7 = 56$. Hence, (c).

110. These are squares of consecutive prime numbers: 22, 32, 52, 72, 112, 132. Thus, next term is $172 = 289$. Hence, (a).

111. HEAD = 8514, i.e. position of letters in alphabetical order. Thus, FADE will stand for 6145. Hence, (b).

112. My father's mother's only child is my father. My father's son's brother is in the photograph. Hence, he is Rahul's brother. Hence, (a).

113. Anita, Babita and Cabita are children of Dambru. Thus, Dambru could be the father or mother of Anita as it is not given whether Dambru is a male or a female. Hence, (d).

114. The number after % sign is divided by the number preceding the sign. $2/1 = 2$, $16/4 = 4$, $9/3 = 3$. Thus, $4\%20 = 20/4 = 5$. Hence, (b).

115. $\theta = |$

Here, $m = 10$ and $h = 1$.

Substituting, we get $-\theta = | = 25$

Hence, (b).

116. (b) Not every ambitious person wants to be greatness, so some ambitious persons will not seek greatness

These two circles show that some ambitious persons are not those who seek greatness.

117. (a) Only A is B can be interpreted as All B is A so All who enjoy magic are sorcerers.

Above circle shows that as every sorcerer enjoys magic then some sorcerer will definitely enjoy magic.

118. (a) A only if B can be interpreted as If B then A. Something is a reptile only if it is cold-blooded means if it is a reptile then it is coldblooded so A reptile is cold blooded.

Above circle can be drawn from the given statement. Hence illustrates answer (a).

119. (d) Almost = Some. so Some patients will be home within 48 hours.

Above circle can be drawn from the given statement. Hence illustrates the answer.

120. (a) None but top = only top. So only top students will be accepted to NLS so All persons in NLS are top students.

Above circle can be drawn from the given statement. Hence illustrates the answer

121–122.

Day	Game
Monday	Chess
Tuesday	Rest
Wednesday	Volleyball
Thursday	Carrom
Friday	Table-Tennis
Saturday	Kho-Kho

121. (b) **122.** (d) one day

123. (d) The question mark should be replaced by "PST".

$$D + 6 = J + 6 = P + 6 = V$$

$$G + 6 = M + 6 = S + 6 = Y$$

$$H + 6 = N + 6 = T + 6 = Z$$

124. (b) 96 16 81

$$96/16 \quad \text{[Use Rule (II)]}$$

$$= 6 \ 81 \quad \text{[Use Rule (III)]}$$

$$81 - 6 = 75 \ x = 75$$

Again,

$$11 \ 15 \ 18 \quad \text{[Use Rule (I)]}$$

$$11 \times 15 = 165 \ 18 \quad \text{[Use Rule (IV)]}$$

$$165 + 18 = 183 \quad y = 183$$

$$\text{Now, } y - 2x = 183 - 2 \times 75 = 33$$

125. (d) 28 49 13

$$(49 - 28) \ 13 \quad \text{[Use Rule (III)]}$$

$$21 \quad 13 \quad \text{[Use Rule (I)]}$$

$$= 273 \quad x = 273$$

Again,

$$37 \quad 12 \quad 22$$

$$(37 + 12) \quad 22 \quad \text{[Use Rule (IV)]}$$

$$49 \quad 22 \quad \text{[Use Rule (IV)]}$$

$$49 + 22 = 71 \quad y = 71$$

$$\text{Now } x + y = 273 + 71 = 344$$

126. (b) From the following statement ' Some jurisdictions no longer distinguish between crimes *malum in se* and *malum prohibitum*, although many still do.' we can conclude that some jurisdictions even now distinguish between crimes *malum in se* and *malum prohibitum*.

127. (c) If Santa Inc. can show that it is not negligent , then it will not be liable. This can be concluded from ' As a common carrier, it is liable for any cargo damage, unless the company can show that it was not negligent.'.

128. (a) A,C and D can be concluded and only B cannot be validly concluded as it is already mentioned explicitly in the passage.

129. (b) Since priya got 2/3rd of her salary, so it can be concluded that she is neither married nor has dependants.

130. (d) A cannot be concluded as the argument mentions other professions. B is not possible as we don't know if all the nurses were immigrants, we just know some immigrants were nurses. C is false. So only D is possible.

131. (a) A. All + No = No => Hence no IITs are BITS.
B. All + No = No => Hence no BITS are IITs.

132. All citizens speak truth + Some young are citizens = Some young speak truth.
Therefore answer is (c)

133. No mammal is oviparous + some creatures are oviparous = Some creatures are not mammal. Those creatures which are oviparous are not mammals.
Hence answer is (c).

134. (b) All giants climb beanstalk + some chicken do not climb beanstalk = some chicken are not giants. Hence answer is (b).

135. No bulls eat grass+ All matadors eat grass = No matadors are bulls. Some skunks drive cadillacs + All skunks are polar bears = Some polar bears drive cadillacs.

Hence option (d).

136. As one member in consecutive skits must be common, thus (c) is a possible case.
Hence, (c).

137. Since Salma appears alone in first and fourth skit, she must appear in second and

third skit to have a common member. Hence, (a).

138. If Riya appears in three skits, then Salma appears in 4 and Tina in 5 skits. In this case, all three can appear together in three skits. Hence, (d).

139. To satisfy the condition, Tina must appear twice and Riya and Salma four times. In this case none of the statements would be definitely true. Hence, (d).

140. Either of Salma or Tina must be cast in the first two skits to get a common member. Hence, (d).

SECTION V: ELEMENTARY MATHEMATICS (NUMERICAL ABILITY)

141. (b) Profit will be shared in the ratio of

$$11 \times 3 : 16.5 \times 3 : 8.25 \times 3$$

$$= 11 : 16.5 : 8.25 = 44 : 66 : 33$$

Anil's share in the profit:

$$33/143 \times 19.5 = 4.5 \text{ lakhs}$$

$$50\% \text{ of Anil's share} = 2.25 \text{ lakhs.}$$

142. (d) Cost price of TV when discount is not offered = $11250 \times 100/90$

$$= \text{Rs } 12500$$

$$\text{Total cost of TV after transport and installation} = 12500 + 800 + 150 = 13450.$$

$$\text{To earn } 15\% \text{ profit, he must sell at } 13450 \times 115/100$$

$$= \text{Rs } 15467.50.$$

143. (b) Interest earned in 1st half of a year

$$= 20,000 \times 10/100 = 2000$$

$$\text{Similarly, during second half, interest earned} = 2200$$

$$\text{During second year, interest earned} = 4840$$

(Note: Interest is calculated as compound)

144. (a) Required no. of ways

$$= {}^2P_2 \times {}^4P_4 = 48$$

145. (d) Required no. of ways

$$= {}^3C_1 \times {}^5C_1 = 3 \times 5 = 15$$

146. (a) Let work done by 1 man in 1 day

$$= 2x$$

$$\text{work done by 1 woman in 1 day} = x$$

$$8 \text{ men and 4 women together can complete a piece of work in 6 days}$$

$$\text{Work done by 8 men and 4 women in 1 day} = 1/6$$

$$\Rightarrow 8 \times 2x + 4x = 1/6$$

$$\Rightarrow 20x = 1/6$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 1/120$$

$$8 \text{ men and 4 women worked for 2 days.}$$

$$\text{Work completed} = 1/6 \times 2 = 1/3$$

$$\text{Pending work} = 1 - 1/3 = 2/3$$

Then 4 men left and 4 new women joined them

i.e., 4 men and 8 women worked and completed the work.

Work done by 4 men and 8 women in 1 day = $4 \times 2x + 8 \times x$

$$= 16x = 16/120 = 2/15$$

Required number of days

$$= (2/3) / (2/15) = 5 \text{ days}$$

147. (b) Let the total monthly income be Rs x . After spending 50% remaining is Rs $x/2$, After spending (50% + 25% + 10%) of $x/2$, Remaining is

$$x/2 - (x/2 \times 85\%) = 900 \text{ (given)}$$

$$x/2 - 85/200x = 900 \text{ (given)}$$

$$x = 12000.$$

148. (c) Let the sum of money be x

$$B' \text{ share} = 4/26x. C' \text{ s share} = 9/26x$$

$$C' \text{ s share} - B' \text{ share} = 2580$$

$$\text{i.e. } 9/26x - 4/26x = 2580$$

$$x = 516$$

$$\text{Therefor, A's share} = 516 \times 3 = 1548$$

$$D' \text{ s share} = 516 \times 10 = 5160$$

$$A + D = 1548 + 5160 = 6708$$

149. (d) The multiplier for a 20% increase is 1.20, for 25% increase is 1.25

Let n = the original numerator

Let d = the denominator

$$1.2n = 3$$

$$n = 3/1.2$$

$$n = 2.5 \text{ and } 1.25d = 5$$

$$d = 5/1.25$$

$$d = 4$$

2.5/4 but the numerator has to be an integer, mult by 2/2

2.5/4 \times 2/2 = 5/8 is the original fraction

150. (d) Total amount after three years = 25500 + 8440.50 = Rs. 33940.50

Thus

$$[(100 + r) / 100]^3$$

$$= 33940.50/25500 = 1.331$$

Thus, $r = 10\%$

So the simple interest will be

$$[25500 \times 3 \times 10] / 100 = \text{Rs } 7650$$

Note: For this type of question we need to apply our common sense. We can see that 8440.50 is more than 30% of 25500. This implies that the rate of interest may be 10% (for one year). Now check whether this is true or not. At 10% rate of

compound interest for 3 years the equivalent simple rate of interest is 33.1%, so 33.1% of 25500 should be equal to 8440.50. And this is true. So our conclusion is correct.

Therefore required simple interest for 3 years = 30% of 25500 = 30×255
= Rs 7650

ANALYSE YOUR PERFORMANCE

Identify your strong and weak areas based on your performance in each section of the paper.

English section

1. Foreign words: This section consisted of a mixture of Japanese and French words along with Latin maxims. The section had a below average difficulty level where scoring 3–4 was not a tough task by applying common sense and relating the foreign phrases with English words.

2. Error identification: Easy and scoring section where 5/5 can be obtained without investing a lot of time.

3. Fill in the blanks: The section was of average difficulty because of two blanks in each question and slightly long sentences. However, a score of 3 out of 5 is decent investing considerably lesser time compared to other exercises.

4. Word meaning: This section was a mix of easy and difficult questions where questions 16, 19 and 20 can be solved easily by candidates having average vocabulary, while questions 17 and 18 can be solved by people having slightly above average vocabulary and applying elimination method. The average score being 3 out of 5.

5. Analogy: Extremely easy questions in which scoring full marks is a piece of cake by applying basic logic.

6. PJ's: The section is of average difficulty level with sentences having moderate length. A score of 3–4 can be achieved by finding the pairs.

7. RC: The passage is slightly lengthy taking into 7 questions RC into account, but the questions are direct and require reading the passage carefully. Scoring a perfect 7 is achievable, however, 5 out of 7 would be considered an average score taking 1–2 tricky questions into account.

General knowledge

The section consisted of 35 questions out of which 30 questions were of static and 5 were from current GK which is a fair composition with respect to AILET format, as in

this paper more importance is given to static GK. The static GK has questions from a wide variety of subjects focusing mainly on geography, Indian history and civics along with some questions of economics, polity, international organisations and miscellaneous questions. The section has mixed difficulty questions with easy ones such as asking who was the first Law Minister of India to difficult ones such as asking the second deepest and longest lake of the world. A candidate having fair knowledge of static GK can easily score between 20–25 in the section.

Legal reasoning

The section was a mix of principle-fact based questions and legal knowledge questions making a total of 35 questions. The section contained 13 legal knowledge questions and rest principle-fact based questions. The legal principle based questions are easy and many of the questions featured in many prominent past years papers.

Reading and understanding the facts and applying the principle within its ambit is the key to score good marks for these type of questions. The legal reasoning questions are also of average difficulty requiring elementary knowledge of political science and civics. Scoring 25–30 marks in this section is quite possible.

Logical reasoning

1. Critical reasoning: The section consisted of 5 questions with average difficulty and moderate length paragraphs. The questions were of basic type covering conclusion derivation questions. A score of 3 out of 5 is average investing not more than 6–7 minutes.

2. Syllogisms: This section consisted of 5 questions which are very easy and scoring full marks is possible without investing a lot of time. A general application of the rules pertaining to the topic would fetch candidate full marks.

The next 5 questions are also based on syllogisms and the general rules of the topic are applicable on these questions too.

3. Analytical reasoning: The section contained 20 questions based on data sufficiency, clock, direction, sense relationships, coding-decoding and series completion. A candidate who is equipped with the basic methodology of encountering these questions and has practiced them extensively can solve all the questions. A score of 10–15 is attainable investing not more than 10 minutes.

Mathematics

The section has medium difficulty level questions covering the basic topics of elementary mathematics. A student with consistent maths practice and who has attended classes regularly would not have taken too long in this section. Scoring 8–10

marks in this section investing less than 10 minutes would be construed as an average performance.