

Answers

ENGLISH

1. (d) Past facts use the simple past tense. So was. Also a vote is singular so, was and not were.
2. (a) 'Will be forced to lay off workers'.
3. (b) Good command over something means expertise in something.
4. (d) Profitability has 'increased' as the chairman pointed out in favour of the manager so declined will not work.
5. (d) The correct order of three persons is: Second, Third, First. So Rohan and I.
6. (b) Let us uses the question tag 'shall we'.
7. (d) conditional use. For events that have already occurred use this: Past perfect+ would have +verb(past form) so had been + would not have + missed.
8. (b) spreading across.
9. (a) cut off means disconnected.
10. (b) Dissidents caused a problem.
11. (c) AC and BD are mandatory pairs. C is an example of A. similarly B is an example of D.
12. (b) A is the opener. BD is a mandatory pair and B mentions a new word and how it goes into the realm of hearing. Then C mentions how the word moves into the realm of writing.
13. (a) C is the opener. D gives an example of the widespread corruption. AB is a mandatory pair as the idea in A concludes in B.
14. (d) D is an opener as it mentions convention being part of life. BC is a mandatory pair. They in C refers to 'conventions' in B.
15. (d) CB is a mandatory pair as the 'that' in B refers to 'neglect of study of nightmares'. D is the last sentence.

16. (c) By virtue of office.
17. (d) Beyond powers.
18. (b) something for something or tit for tat.
19. (a) viv is life and so inter vivos is between the living.
20. (c) corpus is body and juris is law so body of law.
21. (d) Consensus.
22. (b) Proceed.
23. (a) Accommodate.
24. (d) Foreword.
25. (b) Argument.
26. (a) To tell the truth. To come clean.
27. (c) A man of no substance.
28. (d) A futile pursuit.
29. (a) to offer for sale.
30. (b) To compromise with someone.
31. (c) The passage is primarily based on higher education in India.
32. (b) The writer has critically analyzed the facets of higher education.
33. (d) Second last paragraph, last line.
34. (a) In first paragraph, last few lines mention quality institutions.
35. (c) The writer has described the need to add value to higher education.
36. (d) It has not been mentioned in the passage.
37. (d) All of them have been mentioned.
38. (c) The writer does not state that.

39. (a) cutting edge is new so antonym will be conventional.

40. (b) discernible is Noticeable or visible.

Numeric ability

41. (b) $19 + (10) = 29 + (8) = 37 + (6) = 43 + (4) = 47$.

Both options (b) and (d) were considered correct by CLAT authority.

42. (d) Required probability = $(1/5000) \times (1/20000) \times (1/100) = 1/10000000000$

43. (b) $LHS = 5 + 12 \times 10 \div (120/240) = 245$

i.e. $A \times 10 = 245$ so, $A = 24.5$.

44. (a) $LCM(12/100, 96/10, 6/10) = LCM(3/20, 48/5, 3/5) = LCM(3, 48, 3)/HCF(20, 5, 5) = 48/5 = 9.6$.

45. (b) Average age of class = $(30 \times 10 + 40 \times 8)/70 = 8.86$ years.

46. (c) Part spent on remaining items = $1 - (1/3) - (1/4) = 5/12$

i.e. $5/12$ of total = 630

Thus, $1/4$ of total = $630 \times (12/5) \times (1/4) = \text{Rs } 378$

47. (a) Average speed will be harmonic mean of 30 and 40, *i.e.* $2 \times 30 \times 40 / (30 + 40) = 2400/70 = 34.28$ kmph.

48. (b) Let initial and final number of employees be $8a$ and $5a$ respectively. Also, let initial and final wages be $7b$ and $9b$. Therefore, initial overall wage = $8a \times 7b = 56ab$. Also, final overall wage = $5a \times 9b = 45ab$. Thus, ratio = $56 : 45$.

49. (d) Present age of daughter = 20. Present age of mother = 40. Present age of father = 43. Thus, age of father when daughter was born = $43 - 20 = 23$ years.

50. (b) $80\% A = 20\%$ of B *i.e.* $4A = B = 5\%$ of A

$$i.e. 5x\% = 4 \quad i.e. x = 80.$$

51. (b) 40 L sol has 10% *i.e.* 4 L water and 36 L alcohol. Let, “x” litres

of water be added. Then, $(4+x)/(40+x) = 20/100$

$$i.e. 20 + 5x = 40 + x$$

$$\text{or, } x = 5$$

52. (c) Fraction of work done in a day = $(1/20) + (1/15) = 7/60$

i.e. work will be done in $60/7$ days = 8.57 days.

53. (a) Upstream speed = $5 - 1 = 4$ kmph and downstream speed = $5 + 1 = 6$ kmph

Now, Time upstream – time downstream = 3 hrs

$$i.e. D/4 - D/6 = 3$$

$$i.e. D = 36 \text{ kms}$$

54. (a) Ratio of total investment of A and B respectively = $5000 \times 12 : 6000 \times 7$

$$i.e. \text{Ratio} = 10 : 7$$

Profit is also divided in the same ratio. Thus, profit of A = $(10/17) \times 34,000 = 20,000$.

$$\text{Profit of B} = 34000 - 20000 = \text{Rs } 14,000.$$

55. (c) Let, number of Hens be “H” and goats be “G”. Then,

$$H + G = 80$$

$$2H + 4G = 200$$

Solving, both eqns: $G = 20$.

56. (b) $(\text{side})^2 = 324$ *i.e.* side = 18

$$i.e. \text{perimeter} = 4 \times \text{side} = 4 \times 18 = 72 \text{ m}$$

57. (d) Outer dimensions are $30 \times 20 \times 10$. Inner dimensions will be $28 \times 18 \times 8$. Each dimension will reduce by 2 as thickness is 1 on either sides.

Volume is: $30 \times 20 \times 10 - 28 \times 18 \times 8 = 6000 - 4032 = 1968$ cu cms.

58. (c) Difference for 2 years = $P(R/100)^2 = 2000 \times (8/100)^2 = 12.8$ or 13 approx.

59. (d) Let CP = Rs 100. Then MP = $100 + 20\% \ 100 = 120$

After 10% discount, SP = $120 - 10\% \text{ of } 120 = 108$. Thus, gain is 8%.

60. (a) Let number of Rs 10 notes be “x” and number of Rs 20 notes be “y”.

Then, $x + y = 150$

$10x + 20y = 2000$

Solving, $x = 100$.

General knowledge

61. (c)

62. (d)

63. (b)

64. (b)

65. (d)

66. (d)

67. (c)

68. (b)

69. (a)

70. (d)

71. (d)

72. (c)

73. (b)

74. (a)

75. (c)

76. (c)

77. (d)

78. (d)

79. (c)

80. (b)

81. (c)

82. (d)

83. (a)

84. (a)

85. (c)

86. (d)

87. (c)

88. (d)

89. (d)

90. (c)

91. (d)

92. (a)

93. (c)

94. (c)

95. (b)

96. (c)

97. (c)

- 98. (d)
- 99. (a)
- 100. (b)
- 101. (b)
- 102. (d)
- 103. (c)
- 104. (b)
- 105. (a)
- 106. (c)
- 107. (c)
- 108. (d)
- 109. (d)
- 110. (a)

Logical reasoning

- 111. (b)
- 112. (d)
- 113. (d)

Explanation for 111–113: Rajesh makes presentation on Geology on Tuesday as other days are not possible. As, Botany will happen on Friday, so it is not taken up by Rakesh or Satish or Rehman. Thus, Botany is taken up by Vineet. Thus, Physics which happens on Thursday will be presented by Rakesh. As, Rehman does not present English, so Satish presents it. Rehman presents Zoology.

- 114. (c) He will be the man's son.
- 115. (c) Abhay will be his maternal uncle's son.

116. (d) The lady will be Bhumika's daughter.

117. (d) As Rosy and Victor are siblings, so their father will be Joseph.

118. (a) Grandmother's daughter's only brother will be his father.

119. (d) Mohan must be an Engineer as Charan is a CA, Raman a Principal, and further as an Engineer has wife, the Engineer should be a male.

120. (d) Namita is not a Doctor, nor can be CA, or Engineer or Principal. Further, Engineer's wife is a Teacher, which is not Namita, as Namita is daughter-in-law of Vanita who has to be the Engineer's wife. So, nothing can be said regarding Namita.

121. (b) This is the only possibility.

122. (b) Two ladies who are married and Sarita.

123. (d) Nothing can be inferred from the passage regarding the colour that CA likes.

124. (a) The bus which does not have minor break down moves $25 + 25 = 50$ kms in horizontal direction, while the other moves only 35 kms. Distance between them = $150 \text{ D } (50 + 35) = 65$ kms

125. (d)

126. (a) Roshan faces West so his partner faces East. Vinay will face South as Sumit is facing North.

127. (d) The arrangement will be Pavan Tavan Chavan Vipin Nakul.

128. (b) If shadow of phone fell to his right *i.e.* towards West (as it is morning), it is also true for his own shadow. So he must be facing South.

129. (b) If Jackson = x , Diana = $3x$, if Stephen = y , then Edward = $0.5y$ As, $x > (1/2) y$ *i.e.* $2x > y$, therefore $3x > y$.

130. (c) From (a), $y = 20$.

From (b), on solving $x = y$.

Combining, $x = 20$ or $3x = 60$.

131. (a) $0 + (3) = 3 + (5) = 8 + (7) = 15$, so $15 + (9) = 24$.

Both options (a) and (b) were considered correct by CLAT authority.

132. (b) $8 + (8) = 16 + (12) = 28 + (16) = 44$, so $44 + (20) = 64$

133. (c) It is series of $n^3 \text{ } \text{D} \text{ } n$. So, $7^3 \text{ } \text{D} \text{ } 7 = 336$.

134. (d) Positional value of each letter increases by 3.

135. (a) Number will increase by +6 to give 21, which is U's position.

136. (d) Arrow is shot with Bow, so bullet is shot with pistol.

137.(a) Eye winks, similarly heart throbs.

138. (c) Ocean is filled with water, similarly glacier is filled with ice.

139. (a) the relation is of meaning.

140. (d) Delusion and hallucination are synonyms. Chagrin and annoyance are synonyms.

141. (c) All contracts are agreements + All agreements are accepted offers => All contracts are accepted offers.

142. (a) Some beautiful women are actresses + All actresses are good dancers => Some beautiful women are good dancers.

143. (b) Only II follows. "Some Magazines are Novels" can be converted into "Some Novels are Magazines". Some + some = no conclusion.

144. (d) All + Some = Some. So I is not possible. II is not possible as it is negative conclusion. So neither.

145. (a) Only I follows: All G are I + No X is G = No X is I.

146. (c) Indian flag is tricolor, similarly USA flag is stars and stripes.

147. (a) A statute becomes a law, similarly a proviso becomes a clause.

148.(d) Buddhists place of worship are pagodas, Jewish place of worship is a synagogue.

149. (c) AEB is a valid argument. All + All = All.

150.(b) ABE is a valid argument. All + Some = Some.

Legal aptitude

151. (c) The principle requires that a proposal must be made by “one person” to “another”. Since the hall was uninhabited and thus no proposal could have been made.

152. (d) The facts themselves indicate the setting to be a filial one rather than a business arrangement. Moreover the relationship is that of a son and father which would indicate a social relationship. Lastly, the setting, a lazy breakfast, and the father making the utterance, “casually” does not indicate any intention to create a legally binding relationship.

153. (b) As per the principle, acceptance must be communicated to *X* or an authorised agent of *X*. In this case, however, acceptance is communicated to *Z* who is a stranger and therefore no valid contract could arise between *X* and *Y*.

154. (b) Here we have to interpret “reasonable time”. An acceptance made after two years cannot be reasonable time by any standards especially if it is a contract to simply sell equipment and that too the amount involved is only Rs 1000.

155. (c) No valid contract could have arisen as *A* being a minor the contract would have been “void” from the very beginning.

156. (a) As per the principle the adequacy of consideration is irrelevant, so long as it is legal, valid and specified freely by the parties. In the facts given there is nothing to indicate that *A* did not give his consent freely, thus the contract will be a valid one.

157. (c) The object of the contract being to commit a crime and indemnity from criminal consequences would make the object unlawful and as such the contract will be void.

158. (d) The principle though once again on consideration is slightly different from the one given in the preceding question. In this question if the object or consideration is opposed to public policy which implies those acts which are unhealthy in public interest, a court can declare the contract to be void. In this case the object of the contract is one which promotes corruption.

159. (d) The contract is one where there is consent though it is not free. Therefore, the contract shall be “voidable” at the option of *Y*, as *Y* gave his consent under coercion.

160. (c) Agreements in restraint of marriage are void, not voidable, hence (d) cannot be a correct answer. Since the agreement puts a kind of restraint on *X*, (c) is the correct option.

161. (a) In this case the money was handed to *Y*, in *Y*’s personal capacity (as a neighbour of *X*) and not as an employee of the bank. Therefore *Y*’s actions cannot be said to be in the course of employment.

162. (b) This is a common and foreseeable risk associated with cricket, *i.e.* the ball shall land in the stands while hitting a six, a four or unluckily sometimes even in no balls. As a spectator *R* agreed to the risk implicitly while consenting to watch the match in a stadium.

163. (b) Clear application of the principle. It does not matter whether *X* was aware of income tax law or not. He was bound to cough up his taxes.

164. (a) The principle requires legal right to be violated in order for an injury to be committed. In this case no doubt the setting up of the new schools affect the business of the established school and causes it financial damage, but the principle is clear to the extent that damage without injury does not result in an actionable claim.

165. (b) In this case though no damage was caused to *B* (his preferred candidate won the election), yet his legal right was violated as he had a legal right to cast his vote. Therefore, the violation of this right shall result in an injury which entitles him to bring an action and recover damages/compensation though he may have suffered no actual loss.

166. (a) Even assuming if *D* was speaking the truth, the principle places a burden of proving the truth on the defendant. The principle also makes it abundantly clear that the defendant will be liable if s/he is unable to prove his/her assertion. In this case *D* is unable to back his assertion as clearly stated in the facts. In such a case he will liable to *P*.

167 (d) Understand the principle. The principle states that when a single gift is made partially of property which the person making the gift owns at the time of making the gift and partially of such property he shall acquire in the future, only the first part of such gift shall be valid. In this case *X* makes a gift to *Y* consisting of a house which he owns and land which he is expected to get. As per the principle only the gift of the house shall be a valid one.

168. (b) As per the principle the burden of being judicious while selecting a cloth for the purpose of uniforms lay with the buyer, which is *A* in this case. Moreover *B* is not at fault in any case as *B* was neither informed by *A* nor was there any other way in which he could know that *A* was looking specifically for a cloth fit for sewing uniforms. It was *A*'s duty to enquire about such fitness of the cloth.

169. (b) Since *X* never acquired a legal title himself, having stolen the goods he could not pass a legal title to *Y*.

170. (a). (c) and (d) are too vague to begin with and can be eliminated as options at the very outset. Amongst (a) and (b), read the principle and the question very carefully. The manufacturer makes any good keeping in mind the fact that it is the consumer who ultimately purchases the good and therefore must be conscious that any negligence on its account shall

directly affect the consumer. Therefore (b) cannot be a correct option, which leaves us with (a).

171. (c) Two distinct hints in the facts point to this answer. Firstly *M* was on a lunch break, thus, off duty and secondly, there was no connection of picking up a fight and carrying out *D*'s employment.

172. (d) The last part of the principle clarifies that the right to live with human dignity does not confer the right to die.

173. (a) As per the principle, trespass can be committed either by the person himself or through tangible objects as well. By throwing stones therefore *A* committed trespass.

174. (b) What the principle is saying is that if one directly interferes with the property of another, the tort of trespass is committed. For example in Q. 173, a person was pelting stones at someone's property. However, if it is not direct but a consequence of one's actions, the act may amount to nuisance. In this case, the person does not plant the tree on someone else's property. The tree is planted on *A*'s land. But as a "consequence" of *A*'s actions, *B*'s enjoyment of his land is affected. Hence, it would amount to nuisance.

175. (b) The principle is not on negligence and therefore we are not concerned with the liability of the watchman. We are verifying whether the actions of *R* amount to conversion. *R*'s actions were such that they led to stealing of *S*'s bike. *R* may not have the intention nor may have foreseen it, but nevertheless his act of leaving the bike outside the stand lead to it being stolen. Therefore *R*'s act amounts to conversion against *S*.

176. (b) This is one of those rare questions which require a little insight (and application of legal knowledge) in order to solve them. There are certain offences under the Indian Penal Code, 1860, which are called cognizable offences. In case of cognizable offences no warrant is necessary and the police officer is free to take notice of the crime himself/herself. In case of non-cognizable offences, a warrant is necessary and the police officer cannot arrest without a warrant. This tends to happen for less serious crimes. Cognizable offences include waging war against India, being member of an unlawful assembly, receipt of illegal gratification by a public servant, murder, etc. Example of non-cognizable offences include cheating, mischief, forgery, etc.

In this case since the crime is of a very serious nature, murder, the police officer does not require a warrant and may cause arrest on his own accord.

177. (c) In this case all the three proceeded to Darshan's house with a common intention. Thus, the first requirement of the principle is met. Thereafter all of them proceeded to fire

including Roshan, thus becoming party to the criminal act. Therefore as per the principle Roshan is equally guilty irrespective of the fact whether his bullet hit the victim or not.

178. (b) The communication was made in “good faith”.

179. (b) Sawant had “wilfully misinformed” the Magistrate while being fully aware of the fact that the act was not an accident but a murder.

180. (a) *K* had the knowledge that he was suffering from Cholera at the time of travelling. It is also common knowledge that while travelling in a train he would be directly interacting with a large number of passengers and that he would be using the common facilities thereby exposing his co-passengers to a similar risk. Therefore *K* was negligent.

181. (c) The facts themselves state that the driver was driving in a “rash and negligent” fashion. Even if the same was not mentioned, further climbing on the footpath is rash and negligent by any standards (unless being compelled to for some reason).

182. (b) In this case *B* did not know *Z* to be behind the bush, therefore *B* did not shoot with the intention to kill. In fact it was *A* who was responsible for the entire act as *A*, intending to cause, or knowing it to be likely to cause *Z*'s death, induces *B* to fire at the bush.

183. (b) As per the principle theft is committed when the person committing the theft “moves” the property from the owner’s possession. In this case *Z* himself gave the plate to *A*; therefore even if *A*'s actions may not be justified in selling the plate elsewhere, he has not committed theft as defined in the principle.

184. (c) As the entire action was committed with a malafide intention of misleading *B* by passing of *Z*'s property as his own.

185. (a) As the palanquin was halted by *A*'s own bodily strength in order to rob *Z*. As per the principle the employment of such force in order to commit an offence constitutes criminal use of force.

186. (b) In order to solemnise the marriage under the SMA, 1954, the female must be of 18 years of age which is not the case here.

187. (b) Read the principle carefully. Desertion is a withdrawal from the marriage itself and not from a place. Rohan was in constant touch with his wife and wishes that she live with him, however, Rohan cannot be said that he has wilfully abandoned his wife.

188. (c) As per the principle one of the conditions of taking a child is that the child has not already been adopted. Therefore, only the first adoption shall be valid.

189. (a) As per the principle the work created may not have a literary value. It is sufficient that it is a fruit of hard labour or application of mind or a product of method. Furthermore the examples of factories have themselves been given the principle.

190. (a) The principle specifies “the exercise of criminal jurisdiction depends upon the locality of the offence committed and not upon the nationality or locality of the offender”. The offender was in Karachi but the victim was cheated out of his money in Mumbai, therefore, the cheating took place in Mumbai and shall fall within the jurisdiction of IPC, 1860.

191. (b) All of them had the intention to commit the crime and all of them were involved in planning. Even though they might have not committed the crime, but all of them shall be guilty of criminal conspiracy on account of being involved.

192. (c) X did not have Y’s permission to take the watch.

193. (b) The value of article does not matter. Since the sheet of paper was taken without permission, there shall be wrongful loss.

194. (a) As X’s unsoundness of mind does not restrict Y’s right of private defence.

195. (c) As per the principle, the transferee in this case C may at his option exercise the right even if A was to acquire an interest in filed titled Z subsequently.

196. (b) The deity does not qualify as a living person and as per the principle transfer can only be made between one living person to another.

197. (c) Since A’s transfer is not gratuitous, it is not a gift. Since he does not receive money in lieu it cannot be sale. The principle does not speak of mortgage, therefore by elimination it can only be an exchange. Even by selection of options, he has received shopping building in exchange for his house; thus, exchange, or option (c) will be the right answer.

198. (a) The process of selection was different for other candidates as contrasted to X as they had to face an extra examiner. Further as examiner X was aware of the process and questions before hand and also of the standard and performance of other candidates. Moreover, the board is likely to be prejudiced, notwithstanding his absence, while awarding marks to another member of the selection board.

199. (c) Since we are speaking of actions of the employer, (a) cannot be an option. Since there was no permanent closure, (d) cannot be an option. Since no person was fired, (b) cannot be an option which only leaves us with (c).

200. (a) As suspension can be treated to be a temporary “discharge” from work.