Answers

English

1. (b) "Farther" is a comparison so cannot be used here and so "further" is the correct choice and so only (b) could be the answer.

2. (a) Here the CLAT answer is (a), but that means we have to take censored the new movie but that would be incorrect. Censor means to cut or to remove offensive material, while here the critics probably said bad things about the movie probably because it was socially unacceptable. So then the correct sequence would be B(regretfully) B(censured) B(beside) B(brooch) A(consent) and not what CLAT says it is.

3. (d) This could be solved with two choices the 2nd and the 5th words. Caustic and baited would give you (d) as the correct answer.

4. (b) The horse broke into buckle is incorrect. It should be the horse broke into a gallop. The others are correct.

5. (d) It should be run him down (insult) or run him over (to drive a car over him). The others are correct. "Run fast" is to run quickly. Popular run" is that a book is popular.

6. (c) Both (c) and (d) are incorrect. (c) should be "listen to reason" and in (d) it should be "a profitable business".

7. (b) Soubhik makes an upfront statement about not paying taxes so "blunt".

8. (a) Original dues was X so what else can be added to those, so interest and fines.

9. (d) Original dues was X so what else can be added to those, so interest and fines.

10. (c) Funds can be attached.

11. (b) Cars can be seized.

12. (d) Nothing belongs to the "offender" as this person has committed a crime.

13. (a) is the best and most comprehensive answer. Do not use words from the passage in a summary and so (b) and (c) cannot be correct. (d) did not have the scope statement that "some decisions are obvious".

14. (d) Passage describes two types of inertia, physical and mental and what they do to you. (c) is also a good choice but it starts with the fact "there are two types of inertia" which is not mentioned in the passage.

15. (c). Specious is "false" so deceitful, fallacious and deceptive are appropriate, while credible (believable) is inappropriate.

16. (d) Obviate means "make unnecessary" so prevent, forestall, preclude are appropriate. Bolster is not.

17. (a) Disuse means "to be stopped from being used". So discarded, obliterated, unfashionable are appropriate and prevalent is inappropriate.

18. (d) CLAT has given (d) as the answer. Parsimonious is stingy or miserly so penurious and thrifty are appropriate. Both altruistic and prevalent are inappropriate. So answer can be both (a) and (d).

19. (a). Facetious means "funny" so jovial, jocular, joking are all appropriate. Jovian (means huge) is inappropriate.

20. (d). Rest of the statements are reasonable. The only socially impermissible thing is to tell a long story to someone who has heard it.

21. (a) According to examples from the passage, it is not reasonable.

22. (a) It is following parallelism. Hire freely = verb + adverb so use the same format. Cannot scold at will = verb + adverb.

23. (a) The answer given by CLAT is (a) but this is a confusing answer. The question has been formed incorrectly as the underlined part is "no telling whether the subsequent one will do". Now this is incorrect as there are two problems in the underlined portion. 1) "one" refers to Navratna or government. 2) The "so" is missing in "do so". But choice (a) has also removed "no telling" which makes the sentence "This government has given subsidies to the Navratnas but there is whether the subsequent government will do so". This is an incorrect sentence. So in this case (d) becomes the best choice as it retains the "no telling". However, if we assume that the underlined part was "whether the subsequent one will do" then choice (a) does become correct as it removes both the aforementioned errors.

24. (a) is the best option. The others state other ideas.

25. (c) Dulcet and raucous are antonyms so we want an antonymous set which can be either (c) (palliative : exacerbating) or (c) (theory : practical). The CLAT answer is (b) (crazy : insane) which are synonyms so the answer is incorrect.

26. (a) Malapropism is incorrect use of words, similarly anachronism is incorrect use of time.

27. (c) Both are homonyms.

28. (a) The writer is critical about the government.

29. (c) Refer to third paragraph.

30. (c) Refer to the fourth paragraph.

31. (b) The last line mentions that "the world would have moved even farther ahead". So pessimism is the correct tone here.

32. (b) Refer to the second paragraph.

33. (d) Refer to the second paragraph.

34. (a) Refer to second paragraph, last line.

35. (a) Refer to third paragraph.

36. (b) Refer to second paragraph.

37. (a) Refer to the second last paragraph.

38. (a) Grandiose is imposing.

39. (b) Spry is nimble or quick on their feet.

40. (d) Fudge is falsify.

General knowledge

41. (b)

42. (b)

43. (a)

44. (a)

45. (c)

46. (a)

47. (a)

48. (c)

49. (c)

50. (a)

51. (a)

52. (b)

53. (b)

54. (b)

55. (b)

56. (a)

57. (a)

58. (a)

59. (a)

60. (d)

61. (d)

62. (b)

63. (c)

64. (c)

65. (a)

66. (b)

67. C.

68. (c)

69. (b)

70. (b)

71. (b)

72. (b)

73. (b)

74. (a)

75. (c)

76. (d)

77. (d)

78. (c)

79. (d)

80. (b)

81. (b)

82. (c)

83. (c)

84. (a)

85. (b)

86. (a)

87. (a)

88. (d)

89. (b)

90. (a)

Numeric ability

91. (c) Total units manufactured = 2.6 + 2.2 + 2.1 + 2.8 + 2.6 = 12.3 x 100 = 1230.

92. (d) Increase = 1.7 − 1.4 = 0.3. This increase is on 1.4 *i.e.* % inc = (0.3/1.4) x 100 = 21% approx.

93. (d) Sold = 2.2, Manufactured = 3.0

Required percentage = (2.2/3.0) x 100 = 73.33%

94. (a) M(A&B) = 1 + 2.4 = 3.4

S(A&B) = 0.4 + 1.3 = 1.7

 Required ratio = 3.4 : 1.7 = 2 : 1

95. (b) Total units sold = 2.2 + 1.9 + 1.5 + 1.2 + 1.1 = 7.9 x100 = 790

Therefore, average = 790/5 = 158

96. (a) $X^{0.4}/16 = 32/x^{2.6}$

 i.e. $x^{0.4} \times x^{2.6} = 32 \times 16$

i.e. $x^3 = 512$ or, x = 8

97. (c) Let, 0.111 = A, then 0.222 = 2A and 0.333 = 3A

Now, on substituting we get: $A^3 + 8A^3 − 27A^3 + 18A^3 = 0$. Cube of 0 will also be 0.

98. (b) Going by reverse method, *i.e.* doing the reverse operations: 25 x 1.2 = 30 − 3 = 27 ÷ 4.5 = 6 − 2.5 = 3.5, *i.e.* the number is 3.5

99. (a) 163 + 173 + 183 + 193 can be re-written as (163 + 193) + (173 + 183)

(163 + 193) will be divisible by 16 + 19 = 35 as the power is odd. Similarly,

(173 + 183) will be divisible by 35 *i.e.* the number is divisible by 35. Further since the number is even, it is also divisible by 2 *i.e.* the number is divisible by 35 x 2 = 70 and therefore, remainder is 0.

100. (b) Number of ways to invite girls = $^5C_3$ = 10 ways

Number of ways to invite none or some of the boys = 24 = 16 ways

Total ways = 10 x 16 = 160 ways

101. (d) Using options, take 6. If 1st row has "a" children, then remaining 5 rows will have a – 3, a – 6, a – 9, a – 12, a – 15 children. Now, a + (a–3) + (a–6) + (a–9) + (a–12) + (a–15) = 630 *i.e.* 6a = 670, *i.e.* a = 670/6 which is not integer. This means 6 rows are not possible.

102. (d) Total cases = 6 x 6 = 36

Favorable cases: (1, 4); (4, 1); (2, 3); (3, 2) = 4

Probability = 4/36 = 1/9

103. (b)   After meeting, *i.e.* Speed of 1st : Speed of 2nd = 4 : 3

104. (b)   The clock has gained (2 + 4 min 48 sec) = 6 min 48 sec in 1 week 2 hours *i.e.* 170 hours

i.e. gain of mins in 170 hours or, 6.8 minutes gain in 170 hours

or 2 min gain will happen in (170/6.8) x 2 = 50 hours

Now, 50 hours after 12 pm Monday is 2 pm Wednesday. Hence,

105. (c) Probability that *A* speaks truth = 3/4, and *A* lies = 1/4

Probability that *B* speaks the truth = 4/5, and *B* lies = 1/5

Now, probability that they contradict = (3/4) x (1/5) + (1/4) x (4/5) = 7/20 *i.e.* 35%

106. (c) Sum = (200 + 201 + … + 600) – 8 x (25 + 26 + ... + 75) – 12 x (17 + 18 + … + 50) + 24 (9 + 10 + … + 25) = 160400 – 20400 – 13668 + 6936 = 133268.

107. (d)   The   total   no.   of   teams   =   n
The   total   no.   of   players   in   each   team   =   k
Now   without   any   boundation   total   no.   of   players   =   nk
now   total   no.   of   common   players   =   n   (T$_1$–T$_2$,   T$_2$–T$_3$,...............T$_n$–T$_1$)
So total number of players with given condition = nk – n = n(k – 1)

108.   (c)

109. (c)   Let the number of stones at each side of the middle stone be *n* (*i.e.*, total of 2n+1 stones)
(Let M be the middle stone, A1...An be the stones at the left, B1...Bn be the stones at the right)
Consider he picks the stone B1 and brings it back to the middle. Distance travelled = 2 × 10
Then he picks stone B2 and brings it back to the middle. Distance travelled = 2 × 2 × 10
For   B3,   distance   travelled   =   2   ×   3   ×   10.
...
For   Bn,   distance   travelled   =   2   ×   n   ×10
Total   distance   travelled   for   bringing   back   all   the   stones   at   the   right
=   2   ×   10   +   2   ×   2   ×   10   +   2   ×   3   ×   10   +   ...   +   2   ×   n   ×   10
=   2   ×   10   [1   +   2   +   ...   +   n]
Then he picks B1 and returns. Same pattern is continued. Distance travelled to bring back all the   stones   at   left   will   be   same   as   2   ×   10   [1   +   2   +   ...   +   n]
Total   distance   travelled   =   2   ×   2   ×   10   [1   +   2   +   ...   +   n]
=>   2   ×   2   ×   10   [1   +   2   +   ...   +   n]   =   4800

$$\Rightarrow [1 + 2 + \ldots + n] = 120$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{n(n+1)}{2} = 120$$
$$\Rightarrow n(n+1) = 240$$
$$\Rightarrow n^2 + n - 240 = 0$$
$$(n + 16)(n - 15) = 0$$
$$n = 15 \quad \text{(ignoring the negative value)}$$

Number of stones = 2n + 1 = 2 × 15 + 1 = 31

110. (a) 74n always ends with 01 as last two digits.

Legal aptitude

111. (a) Here the tree has been cut down thereby converting it into movable property as such it will constitute theft.

112. (b) The case of *Ashby* v. *White* where the right to vote is a legal right is breached without any damage. As such it shall result in an actionable claim.

113. (c) The contract can be entered into but since he is usually of sound mind, the presumption will be that the contract was entered into when he was of sound disposition. As such the contract can only be avoided if he proves that the circumstances would be other way round.

114. (b) An invitation to offer is one where a person solicits an offer. Here Shyamsunder only informs him the lowest price he is willing to consider offers at, he does not agree to sell the car. Therefore it is only an invitation to sell.

115 (a) Since he was returning to an officially prescribed destination, he was still in the course of employment and giving lift to the girlfriend shall be an example of authorised act done wrongly.

116. (a) Conflicting answers have been given for this question. It is best to choose the latest official answer key. As such the underlying logic could be that the onions seller must make sure that his customers do not obstruct the other shopkeepers.

117. (c) Again the last year's answer key had a different answer, this year's key had a different answer. Any person who throws a child and then jumps in the well for a bath cannot be presumed to be mentally normal.

118. (c) In this case it is a mistake of law. Even though it is difficult that George could not educate himself as to the nature of law owing to the short time of the law being in force, it is still a citizen's responsibility to be compliant of the law. A mistake of law being no excuse George will be guilty.

119. (c) As per the principle, the nervous shock induced by Krishnan could not have been reasonably foreseen by Lakshmi.

120. (b) Here he kept the halwa in the house and therefore did not do anything more than preparation.

121. (b) As to what Lucky means, only an opinion can be given.

122. (c) It is a case of mere silence.

123. (a) The principle is based on possession. Since the goods were in possession of the garage owner, *X* is liable for trespass.

124. (d) This is a case of sensitive plaintiff. Although (c) seems close to the answer, it is not clear and therefore (d) is a better choice.

125. (b) Both are different offences under different laws although the act may be the same.

126. (d) Custom only when receives legal sanction becomes law. For example, the necessity of solemnising certain rituals in Hindus in certain communities is necessary in order to recognise a marriage.

127. (c) Idols are examples of juristic persons, persons who are not human beings but still persons in the eyes of law. Companies are another example.

128. (b) Assertion speaks of control not emancipation. Hence both are correct but two independent purposes of the law.

129. (a) Both statements are correct and related.

130. (a) The moral culpability of the person remains the same.

131. (d) The Constitution provides that a High Court must be there for every State but is silent about its physical location. There are several examples, for example the Bombay High Court is the HC for both Maharashtra and Goa.

132. (d) The COM is responsible only to the Lok Sabha.

133. (d) The political parties are at sole-discretion for allocation of seats. However, since membership to the Union and State Legislature is provided for in the Constitution a constitutional amendment is imperative.

134. (a) Both are correct and related.

135. (a) The Republic day marks the birth of India as a republic which was a result of the Constitution coming in force.

136. (a) The preparation, namely, running towards the well had started, but she did not attempt jumping as she was stopped beforehand. Thus, it will not be a case of attempt or act.

137. (a) The intention element was only to pick the pocket.

138. (a) Here both intention and conduct is satisfied.

139. (a) Legal knowledge

140. (c) Legal knowledge

141. (a) Legal knowledge

142. (b) Legal knowledge

143. (c) The word is compelled. As such all three statements are correct.

144. (a) BCI, it is the regulatory body laying down standards and norms for rules of practice.

145. (a) Legal knowledge

146. (c) In the list given the only person higher would be a former President.

147. (c) Legal knowledge.

148. (d) An extradition treaty implies that criminals of *X* country when taking refuge in *Y* country can be deported to *X* country if both of them have an extradition treaty.

149. (c) Literally implies debatable.

150. (b) It refers to a convict. If it were an accused the term would be bail.

151. (c) Independent cause of actions. If Mr *X* was hurt due to a stampede then he could have sued the railways.

152. (c) All three are correct. See contract theory.

153. (a) Legal knowledge.

154. (d) All are correct. Legal knowledge

155. (d) All are correct. Legal knowledge

156. (b) The Chief Justice of a State. The CJI administers an oath to the President.

157. (d) It is an example of executive law-making.

158. (b) Legal knowledge.

159. (a) Any Union authority not only the Council of Ministers derive authority from him.

160. (c) Legal knowledge.

Logical reasoning

X—2 Chessboard + Record player = 2 x 500 + 2000 = 3000 (one chessboard given to *Z* and record player to *Y*).

Z—Cycle + Walkman = 1000 + 700 = 1700 (cycle given to *X* and walkman to *W*).

Y—3 Cricket bat = 700 x 3 = 2100 (given one cricket bat to *W* and *Z*).

W—2 cameras = *Z* get one camera costing 1500 from *W*.

161. (b)

162. (a)

163. (b)

164. (d)

165. (c)

166. (d)

167. (a)

168. (d)

169. (b) *A*, *G* and *D* have just one wrong answer and no blanks.This implies that they had just one source. *C* had 2 wrong answers and some blanks too.Thus, *C* has used more than one source.

170. (c) Before *C* could mark the answer, *I* (source where *C* gets Q. 27 wrong) must have prepared his answer keys. For *E* to prepare his answer keys he must have data from *A*.Thus 4 people made their answer keys before *C* could make it.

171. (d) *G* got Q. 25 wrong and none of the 9 people got the same question wrong and similarly for H. Thus, *G* and *H* were sources to none of the nine.

172. (c) *C* got Q. 56 wrong (Q. 27 obtained from *I*); *E* got Q. 90 wrong (Q. 46 obtained from *A*); *H* got Q. 92 wrong (Q. 46 obtained from *A*). Hence only answer has to be (c).

173. (d) *E* and *H* both got Q. 46 wrong (90 and 92 were the compulsory that they have to make). Thus, should had the same sources. *A*, *D* and *G* had just one wrong answer each and had no blank answer.

174. (d) Condition 2 applies.

175. (b) Condition 3 applies.

176. (c) No condition applies.

177. (d) Condition 1 applies.

178. (a) Condition 1 applies.

179. (b) A judgement is a person/writer's opinion about something so "everyday life is impossible" is a judgement. A fact is a statement that can be verified or cross checked so (B) "the root of many misunderstandings has been cited in poor relations" can be cross checked if the aforementioned citing has been done. Also (D) is a fact as it talks about "a study reveals" so we just need to cross check if the study does reveal that.

180. (a) (A) is a judgement because it mentions the writer's opinion that the Minister took wrong steps. (B) and (C) are facts as we can crosscheck if he had many alternatives and also if the PM is embarrassed.

181. (b) (B) is fact as we can crosscheck if consumerism has helped improve quality of goods. (A) and (C) are opinions of the writer stating "the people must develop" and "protected environment is helping".

182. (d) Here the answer given in the CLAT key is (a), CBA but that does not have a conclusion as the middle term "hazardous to health" is not distributed. So the correct answer should be BAC where increase is hazardous + congestion causes increase = congestion is hazardous.

183. (c) AEB is valid. All + all = all.

184. (b) ACB is valid. All + all = all.

185. (d) None of the above shows that relation.

186. (c) (d). Both (c) and (d) option were same in the paper itself.

187. (c) Either of the statements can separately answer the question.

188. (b) Statement I does not answer the question. Statement II does mention that man become slaves of habit so habits do make man's life rigid.

189. (d) Neither statement answers the question of whether intelligence predicts the child's ability to learn.

190. (c)

191. (a)

192. (b)

193. (a) Some + all = some.

194. (a) Some Veg are Fruits can be converted into Some Fruits are Veg. So I follows. Some + no = some not and so II does not follow.

195. (c) East

196. (c) Mr Nayak and Mr Aalekh

197. (b) PAR and COPY

198. (b) 1st oct is MONDAY then 8th,15th, 22nd will be MONDAY, so 23rd Oct is Tuesday.

199. (d) None of the above.

200. (d) None of the above.