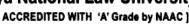


Common Law Admission Test-2017

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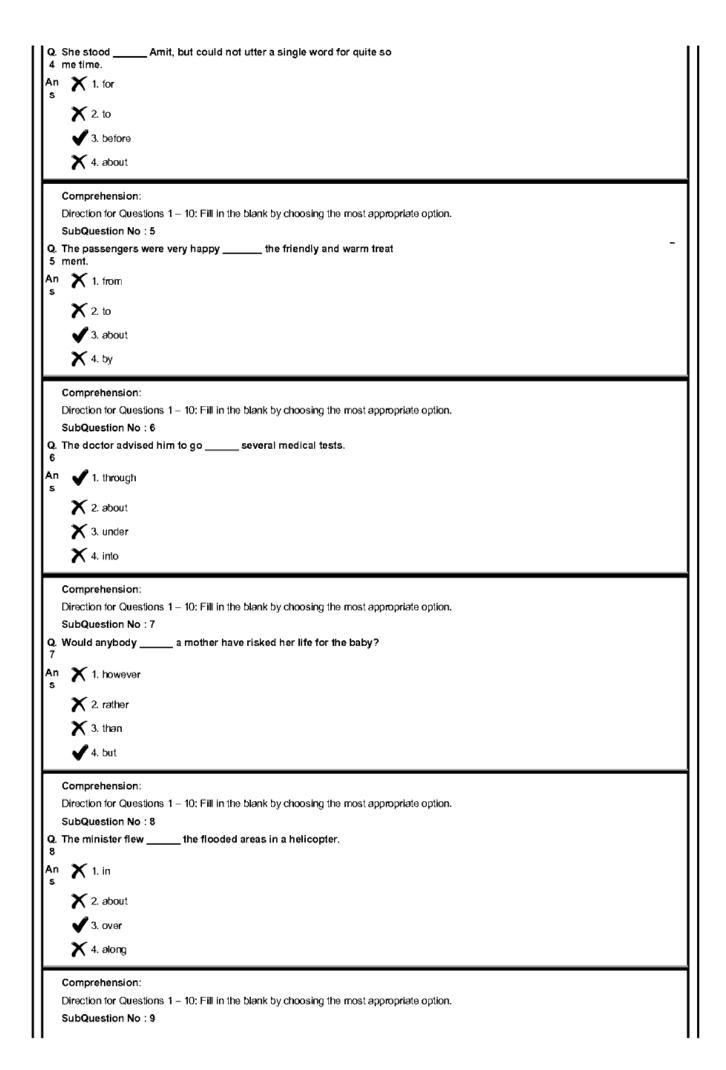
Chanakya National Law University, Patna [ACCREDITED WITH 'A' Grade by NAAC]





Participant ID:	
Participant Name:	,
Test Center Name:	iON Digital Zone iDZ 2, Mallapur
Test Date:	14/05/2017
Test Time:	3:00 PM - 5:00 PM
Subject:	CLAT 2017 UG
Marks Obtained:	78.00

Section : English Including Comprehension
Comprehension: Direction for Questions 1 – 10: Fill in the blank by choosing the most appropriate option. SubQuestion No : 1 Q. We shall fail we are industrious. An
Comprehension: Direction for Questions 1 – 10: Fill in the blank by choosing the most appropriate option. SubQuestion No : 2 Q. Sunita decided to set some time every day for prayers. An
Comprehension: Direction for Questions 1 – 10: Fill in the blank by choosing the most appropriate option. SubQuestion No : 3 Q. If they want to succeed, they have to work very hard. An
Comprehension: Direction for Questions 1 – 10: Fill in the blank by choosing the most appropriate option. SubQuestion No: 4



Q. Kanak is endowed many great qualities.
An X 1. of
X 2. in
★ 3. by
✓ 4. with
Comprehension:
Direction for Questions 1 – 10: Fill in the blank by choosing the most appropriate option.
SubQuestion No : 10
Q. You have played a great role, for your help I possibly would 10 have landed myself into a problem.
An X 1. despite s
🗙 2. although
X 3. after
✓ 4. without

Comprehension:

Direction for Questions 11 – 15: Read the given passage carefully and choose the most appropriate option to the questions given below. The World Trade Organisation (WTO) was created in the early 1990s as a component of the Uruguay Round negotiation. However, it could have been negotiated as part of the Tokyo Round of the 1970s, since negotiation was an attempt at a 'constitutional reform' of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Or it could have been put off to the future, as the US government wanted. What factors led to the creation of the WTO in the early 1990s?

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A second factor in the creation of the WTO was pressure from lawyers and the legal process. The dispute settlement system of the WTO was seen as a victory of legalists but the matter went deeper than that. The GATT, and the WTO, are contract organizations based on rules, a nd it is inevitable that an organization creating a further rule will in turn be influenced by legal process. Robert Hudee has written of the 'mo mentum of legal development', but what is this precisely? Legal development can be defined as promotion of the technical legal values of consistency, clarity (or certainty) and effectiveness; these are values that those responsible for administering any legal system will seek to ma ximize. As it played out in the WTO, consistency meant integrating under one roof the whole lot of separate agreements signed under GATT auspices; clarity meant removing ambiguities about the powers of contracting parties to make certain decisions or to undertake waivers; and effectiveness meant eliminating exceptions arising out of grandfather-rights and resolving defects in dispute settlement procedures and institutional provisions. Concern for these values is inherent in any rule-based system of co-operation, since without these value rules would be meaningless in the first place, therefore, create their own incentive for fulfilment.

The moment of legal development has occurred in other institutions besides the GATT, most notably in the European Union (EU). Over the past two decades the European Court of Justice (ECJ) has consistently rendered decisions that have expanded incrementally the EU's internal market, in which the doctrine of 'mutual recognition' handed down in Cassis de Dijon case in 1979 was a key turning point. The court is now widely recognized as a major player in European integration, even though arguably such a strong role was not originally envisaged in the Treaty of Rome, which initiated the current European Union. One means the Court used to expand integration was the 'teleological method of interpretation', whereby the actions of member states were evaluated against 'the accomplishment of the most elementary goals set for this Preamble to the (Rome) treaty. The teleological method represents an effort to keep current policies consistent with slated goals, and it is analogous to the effort in GATT to keep contracting party trade practices consistent with slated rules. In both cases legal concerns a not procedures are an independent force for further co-operation.

In the large part the WTO was an exercise in consolidation. In the context of a trade negotiation that created a near-revolutionary expansion of international trade rules, the formation of the WTO was a deeply conservative act needed to ensure that the benefits of the new rules would not be lost. The WTO was all about institutional structure and dispute settlement: these are the concerns of conservatives and not revolutionaries, that is why lawyers and legalists took the lead on these issues. The WTO codified the GATT institutional practice that had developed by custom over three decades, and it incorporated a new dispute settlement system that was necessary to keep both old and new rules from becoming a sham. Both the international structure and the dispute settlement system were necessary to preserve and enhance the integrity of the multilateral trade regime that had been built incrementally from the 1940s to the 1990s.

SubQuestion No : 11

Q. In the method of interpretation of the European Court of Justice:

11

1. Actions against member states needed to be evaluated against the said community goals.

2. Enunciation of the most elementary community goals needed to b e emphasized.

3. Current policies need to be consistent with stated goals.

4. Contracting party trade practices need to be consistent with state of rules.

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SubQuestion No : 12

Q. What would be the closest reason why WTO was not formed in 1970

12 s?

1. Important players did not find it in their best interest to do so.
 2. The US government did not like it.

3. Lawyers did not work for the dispute settlement system.

🗶 4. The Tokyo Round negotiations was an attempt at constitutional r

eform.

Comprehension:

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SubQuestion No: 13

Q. According to the passage, WTO promoted the technical legal values 13 partly through.

An X 1. Rules that create their own incentive for fulfilment.

X 2. Ambiguities about the powers of contracting parties to make certa

igwedge 3. Grandfather-rights exceptions and defects in dispute settlement p

cedures.

4. Integrating under one roof the agreements signed under GATT.

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SubQuestion No: 14

Q. The most likely reason for the acceptance of the WTO package by nat

14 ions was that:

An X 1. Its rule-based system leads to export gains.

2. It settles disputes more legally and more effectively.

iggreat 3. It has the means to prevent the US from taking unilateral measur

4. They recognized the need for a rule-based environment to protect the benefits of increased trade.

Comprehension:

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SubQuestion No : 15

Q

In the statement '... it amounted to a recognition that international tra de and its benefits cannot be enjoyed unless trading nations accept the discipline of a negotiated rule-based environment', it refers to:

An 1. The export gains many countries came to associate with a rule-b assed system.

2. The provision of a rule-based system by the WTO.

3. The higher priority on export gains placed by many countries at the e Uruguay Round.

4. Ambassador Kantor's defence of the WTO.

Comprehension:

Direction for questions 16 – 20: In each of the following sentences, some part of the sentence or the entire sentence is underlined. Beneath each sentence, you will find four ways of phrasing the underlined part. Choose the most appropriate option given in each of the sentences given below that is the best version than the underlined part of the sentence

SubQuestion No: 16

Q. Initiative and referendum, is a procedure that allows voters to propos

16 e and pass laws as well as to repeal them.

An X 1. will allow laws on be proposed, passed, as well as repealed by vo

2. allows voters to propose, pass and to repeal laws

3. will allow voter to propose, pass, as well as to repeal laws.

X 4. allows voters to propose to pass, and repeal laws

Comprehension

Direction for questions 16 – 20: In each of the following sentences, some part of the sentence or the entire sentence is underlined. Beneath each sentence, you will find four ways of phrasing the underlined part. Choose the most appropriate option given in each of the sentences given below that is the best version than the underlined part of the sentence

SubQuestion No: 17

Q. Many of them chiselled from solid rock centuries ago the mountainou

17 s regions are dotted with hundreds of monasteries:

An 1. The mountainous regions are dotted with hundreds of monasteries, many of them chiselled from solid rock centuries ago.

2. The mountainous regions are dotted with hundreds of monasterie s, many of which are chiselled from solid rock centuries ago.

X 3. chiselled from solid rock centuries ago, the mountainous regions are dotted with many hundreds of monasteries.

4. Hundreds of monasteries, many of them chiselled from solid rock centuries ago, are dotting the mountainous regions.

Comprehension:

Direction for questions 16 – 20: In each of the following sentences, some part of the sentence or the entire sentence is underlined. Beneath each sentence, you will find four ways of phrasing the underlined part. Choose the most appropriate option given in each of the sentences given below that is the best version than the underlined part of the sentence

SubQuestion No : 18

Q. Plausible though it sounds, the weakness of the hypothesis is that it 18 does not incorporate all relevant facts.

An X 1. even though it sounds plausible, the weakness of the hypothesis

2. the weakness of the hypothesis which sounds plausible.

3. though the hypothesis sounds plausible, its weakness

4. though plausible, the hypothesis' weakness

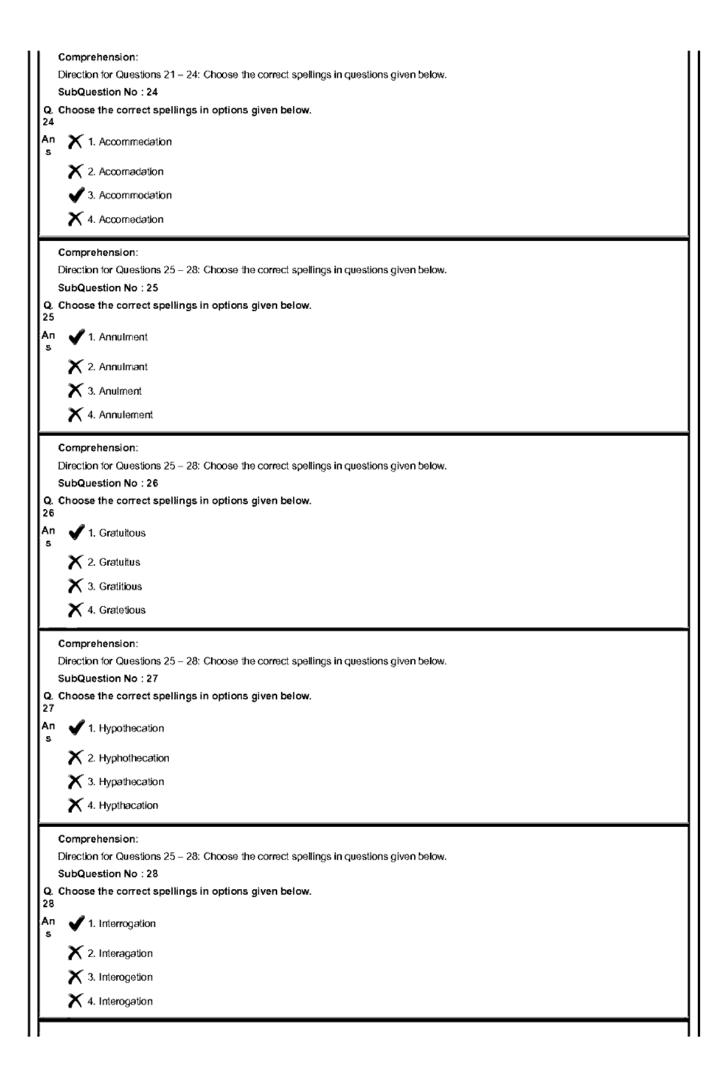
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SubQuestion No : 19

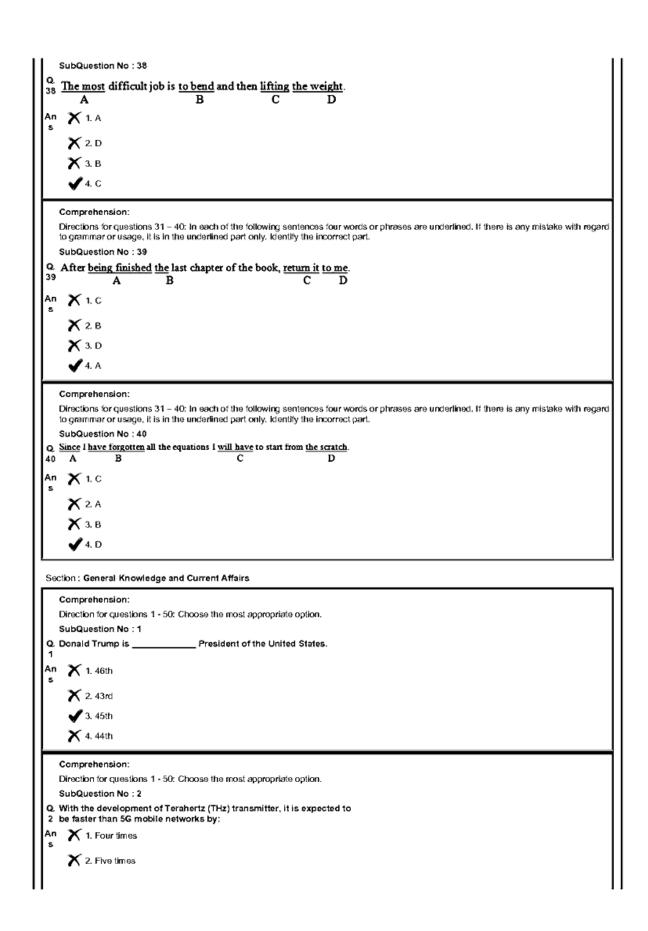
Q.

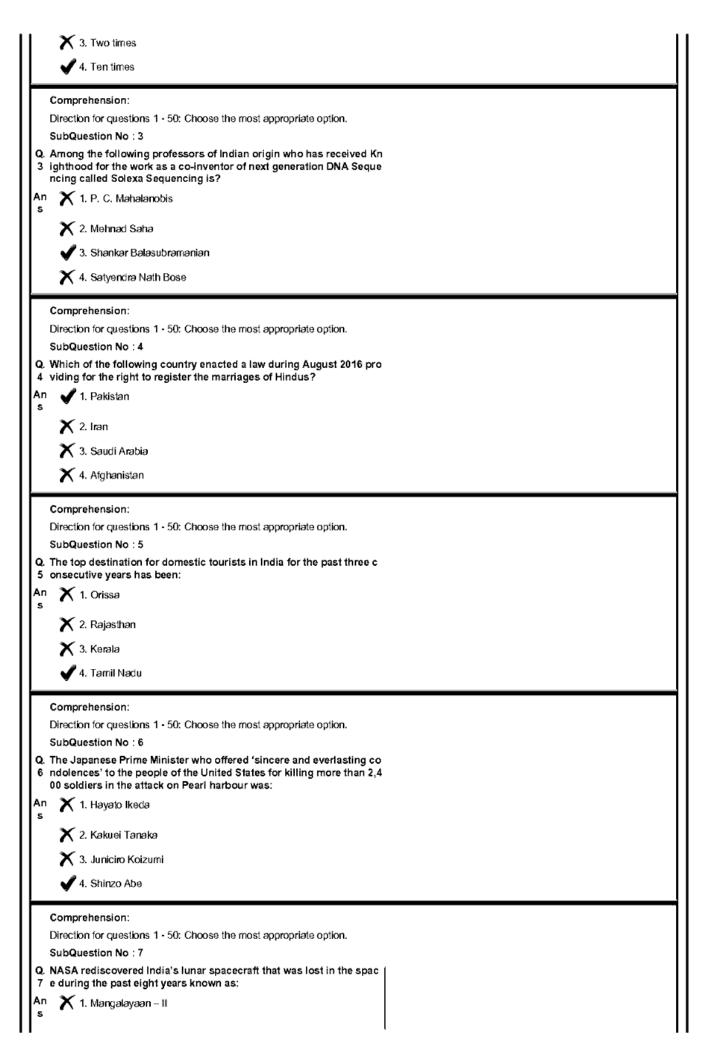
During her lecture, the speaker tried to clarify directional terms, for n ot everyone in attendance was knowledgeable that winds are designe d by the direction from which they come. 1. With everyone attending not knowledgeable. Αn 2. For everyone in attendance did not know. 3. For not everyone attending knew. 4. With everyone in attendance not knowing. Comprehension: Direction for questions 16 - 20: In each of the following sentences, some part of the sentence or the entire sentence is underlined. Beneath each sentence, you will find four ways of phrasing the underlined part. Choose the most appropriate option given in each of the sentences gi ven below that is the best version than the underlined part of the sentence SubQuestion No: 20 Q. Two valence states of uranium, one with a deficit of four electrons an 20 d the other one with a deficit of six occurs in nature and contributes t o the diversity of uranium's behaviour. Αn 1. the other one a deficit of six, occur in Nature and contribute 2. the other with a deficit of six, occur in Nature and contribute 3. the other with a deficit of six, occurs in Nature and contributes 4. one with six occurs in Nature and contributes Comprehension: Direction for Questions 21 – 24: Choose the correct spellings in questions given below. SubQuestion No : 21 Q. Choose the correct spellings in options given below. 21 Αn X 1. Bleshphemy 🗶 2. Blasphamy Blasphemy 4. Blashphemy Comprehension: Direction for Questions 21 - 24: Choose the correct spellings in questions given below. SubQuestion No : 22 Q. Choose the correct spellings in options given below. 22 Αn 1. Gallows 🗙 2. Ghellows X 3. Gellows 🗙 4. Ghallows Comprehension: Direction for Questions 21 - 24: Choose the correct spellings in questions given below. SubQuestion No : 23 Q. Choose the correct spellings in options given below. 23 Αn 7 1. Remuneration X 2. Remunaration 🗙 3. Renumeration X 4. Renumaration

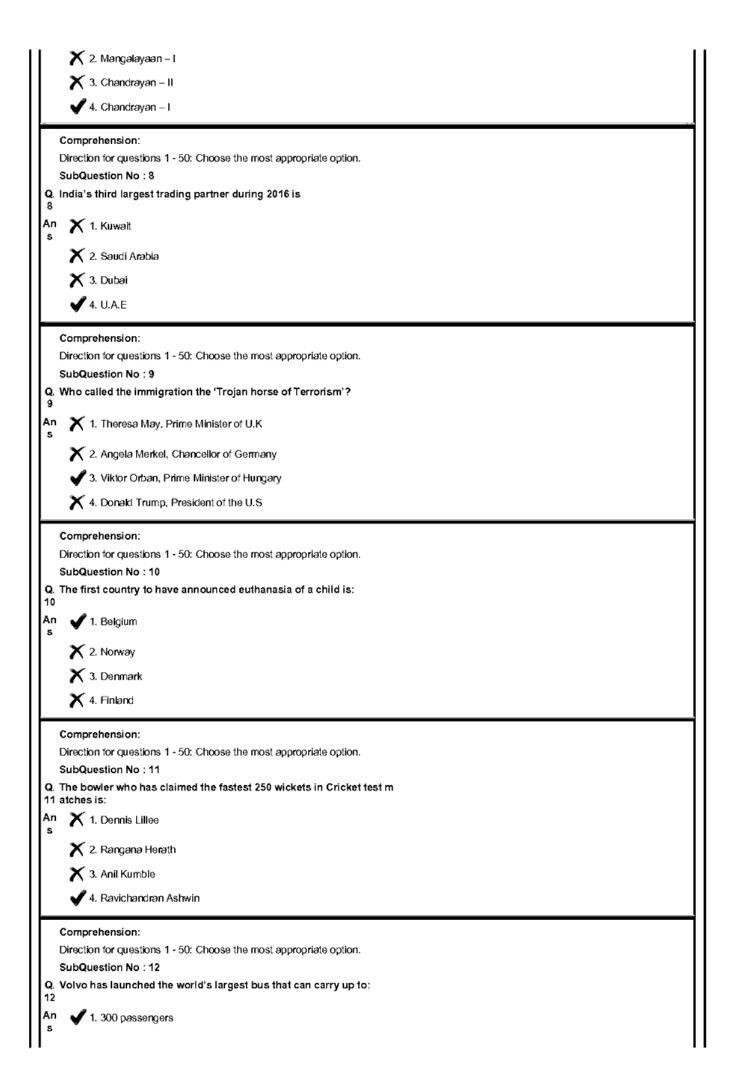


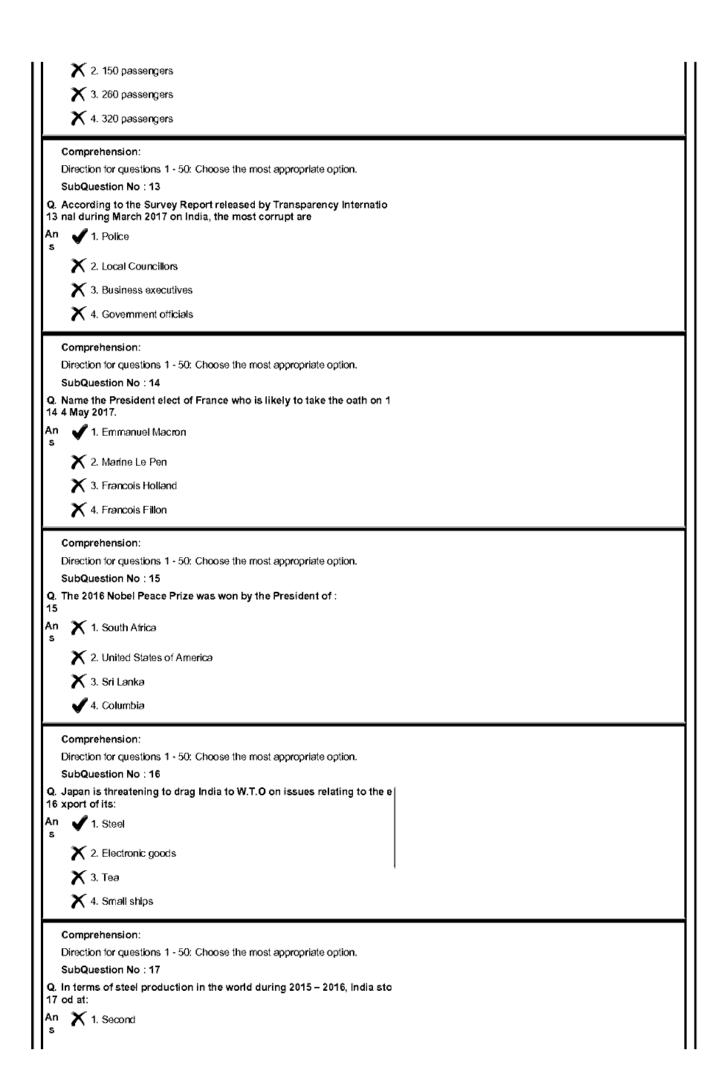
	Comprehension:
	Direction for Questions 29 and 30: Choose the correct spellings in questions given below.
٦	SubQuestion No : 29
29	. Choose the correct spellings in options given below.
An s	
	X 2. Moretorium
ı	X 3. Moretarium
	4. Moratorium
Γ	Comprehension:
	Direction for Questions 29 and 30: Choose the correct spellings in questions given below.
۱	SubQuestion No : 30 . Choose the correct spellings in options given below.
30	
An s	
	X 2. Abhayence
l	X 3. Abeyence
ı	X 4. Abheyance
	(4. Patriogenia
	Comprehension:
ı	Directions for questions 31 – 40: In each of the following sentences four words or phrases are underlined. If there is any mistake with regard
ı	to grammar or usage, it is in the underlined part only. Identify the incorrect part.
٦	SubQuestion No : 31
Q. 31	
Ar s	
ľ	√ 2.D
ı	★ 3. B
ı	• •
	X 4. C
Г	Comprehension:
	Directions for questions 31 – 40: In each of the following sentences four words or phrases are underlined. If there is any mistake with regard to grammar or usage, it is in the underlined part only. Identify the incorrect part. SubQuestion No: 32
Q.	
32	
Ar s	
	X 2. B
	✓ 3. D
	X 4. C
Г	Comprehension:
	Directions for questions 31 – 40: In each of the following sentences four words or phrases are underlined. If there is any mistake with regard
	to grammar or usage, it is in the underlined part only. Identify the incorrect part.
	SubQuestion No : 33
Q. 33	
An S	
	X 2. B

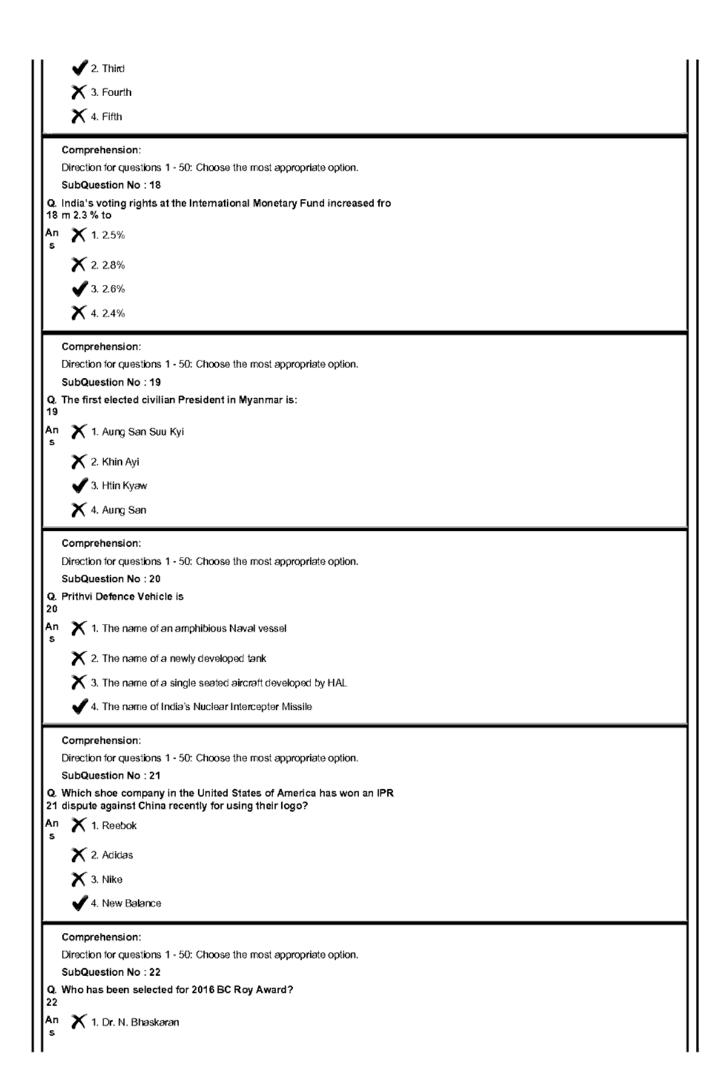
★ 3.0
√ 4. D
Comprehension:
Directions for questions 31 – 40: In each of the following sentences four words or phrases are underlined. If there is any mistake with regard to grammar or usage, it is in the underlined part only. Identify the incorrect part.
SubQuestion No : 34
The officer asked that the report be submitted immediately. A B C D
An 🗶 1. A
x 2.D
★ 3.B
√ 4. C
Comprehension:
Directions for questions 31 – 40: In each of the following sentences four words or phrases are underlined. If there is any mistake with regard
to grammar or usage, it is in the underlined part only. Identify the incorrect part. SubQuestion No: 35
Q Evidently our product is the most unique in the market.
B C D
An X 1. A
★ 2.D
X 3. C
√ 4. B
Comprehension:
Directions for questions 31 – 40: In each of the following sentences four words or phrases are underlined. If there is any mistake with regard
to grammar or usage, it is in the underlined part only. Identify the incorrect part. SubQuestion No : 36
Q. 36 He gave me a ticket so that I may visit the book fair.
A B C D
An X 1. A
X 2.D
√ 3. C
Х 4. В
Comprehension:
Directions for questions 31 – 40: In each of the following sentences four words or phrases are underlined. If there is any mistake with regard to grammar or usage, it is in the underlined part only. Identify the incorrect part.
so grammar or usage, it is in the underlined part only. Identify the incorrect part. SubQuestion No : 37
Q. 37 Five gallons of petrol are not enough to cover the distance.
A B C D
An X 1. C
★ 2. A
√ 3. B
★ 4. D
Comprehension:
Directions for questions 31 – 40: In each of the following sentences four words or phrases are underlined. If there is any mistake with regard
to grammar or usage, it is in the underlined part only. Identify the incorrect part.

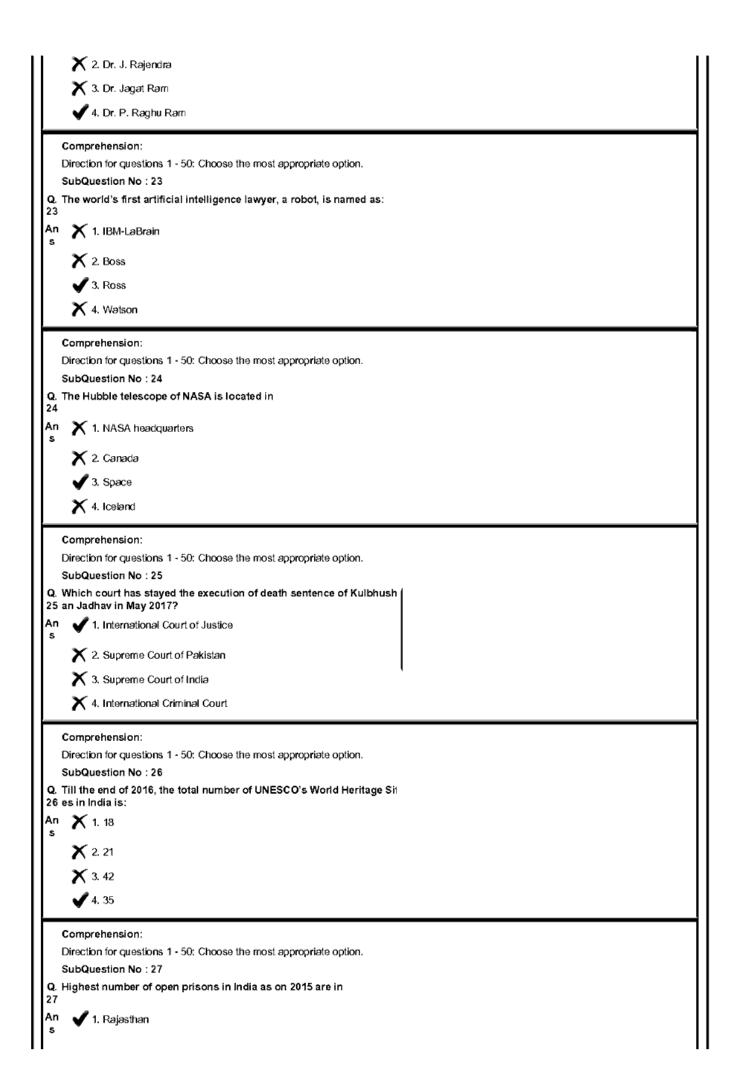


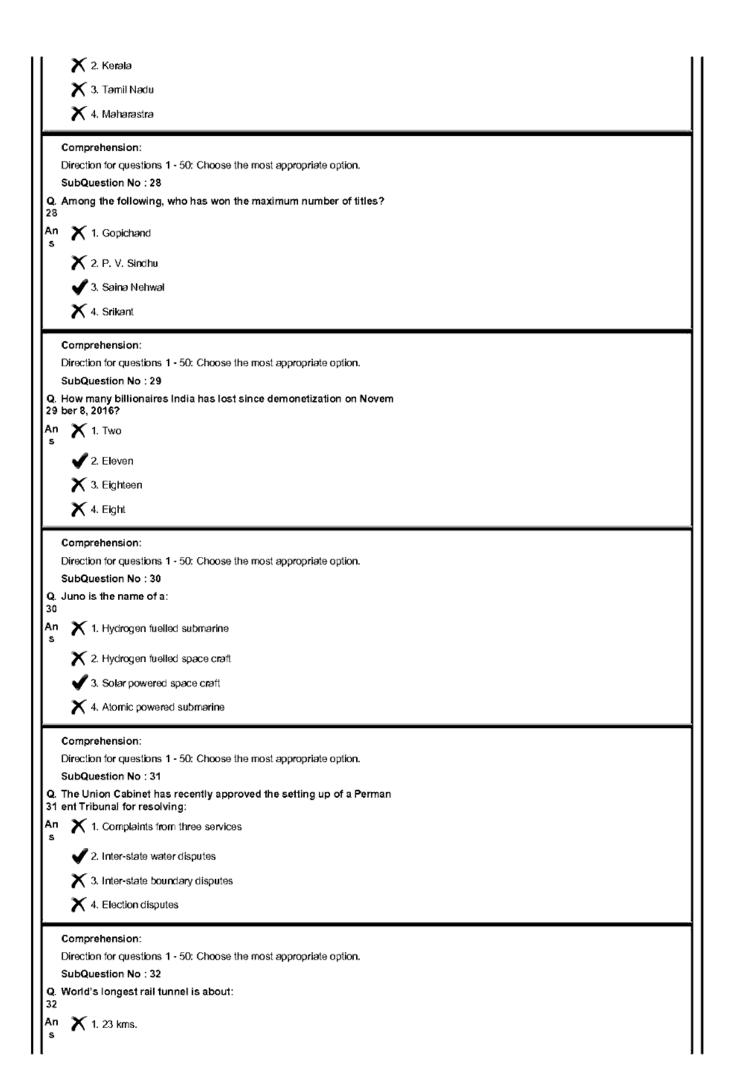


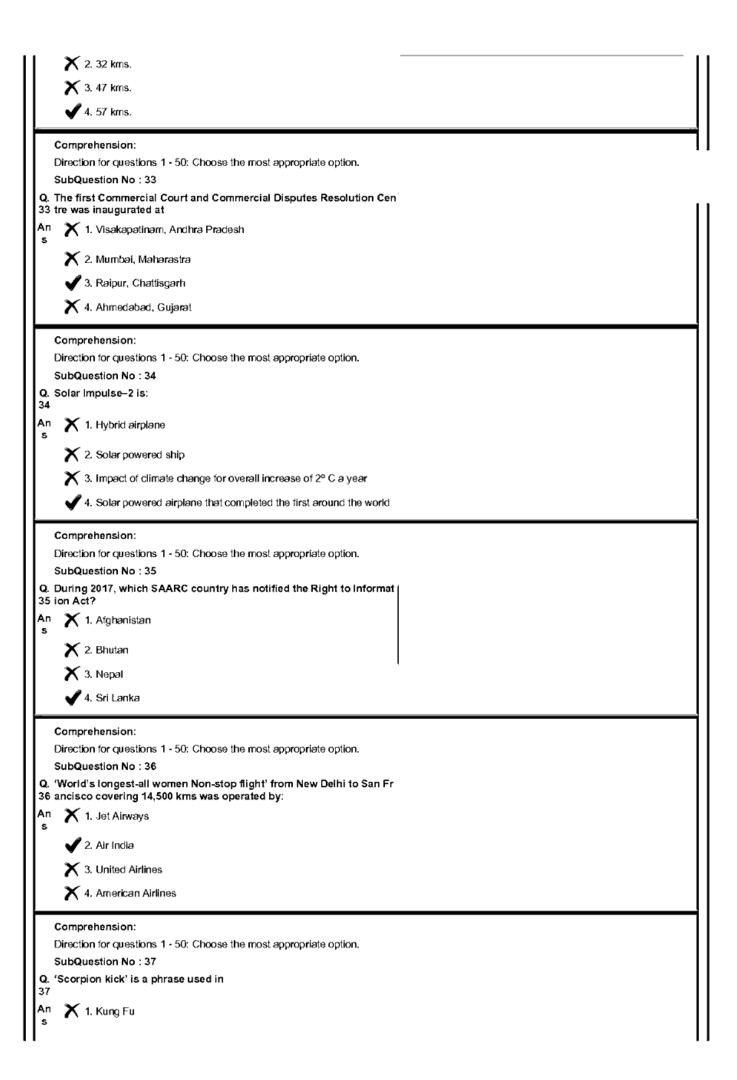


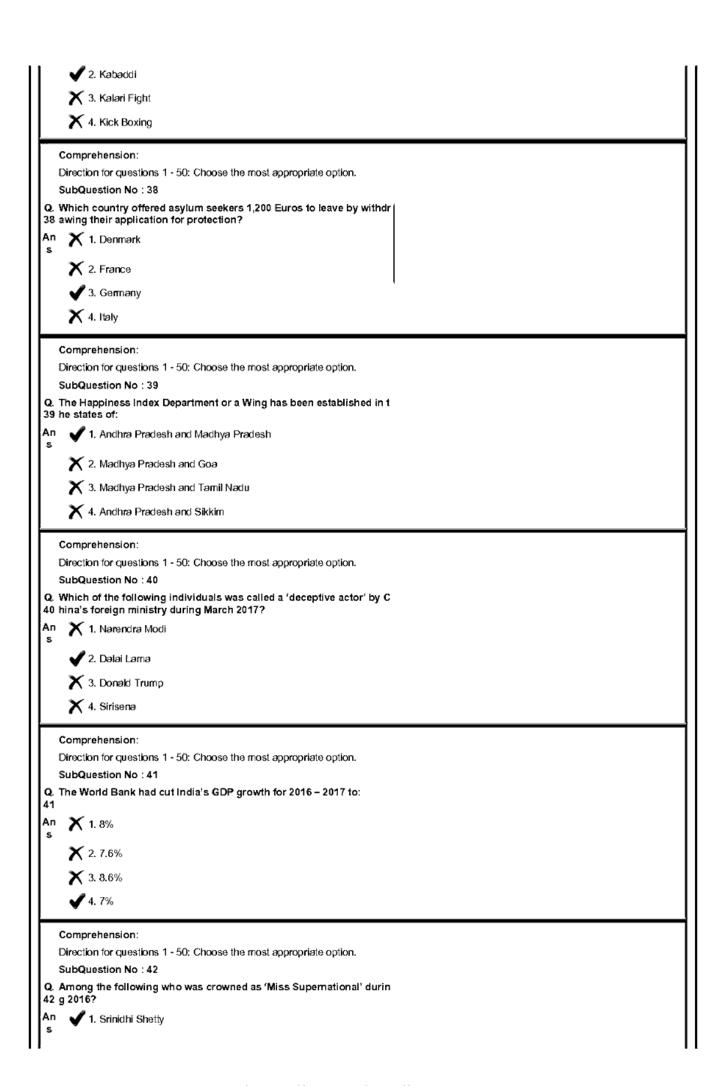




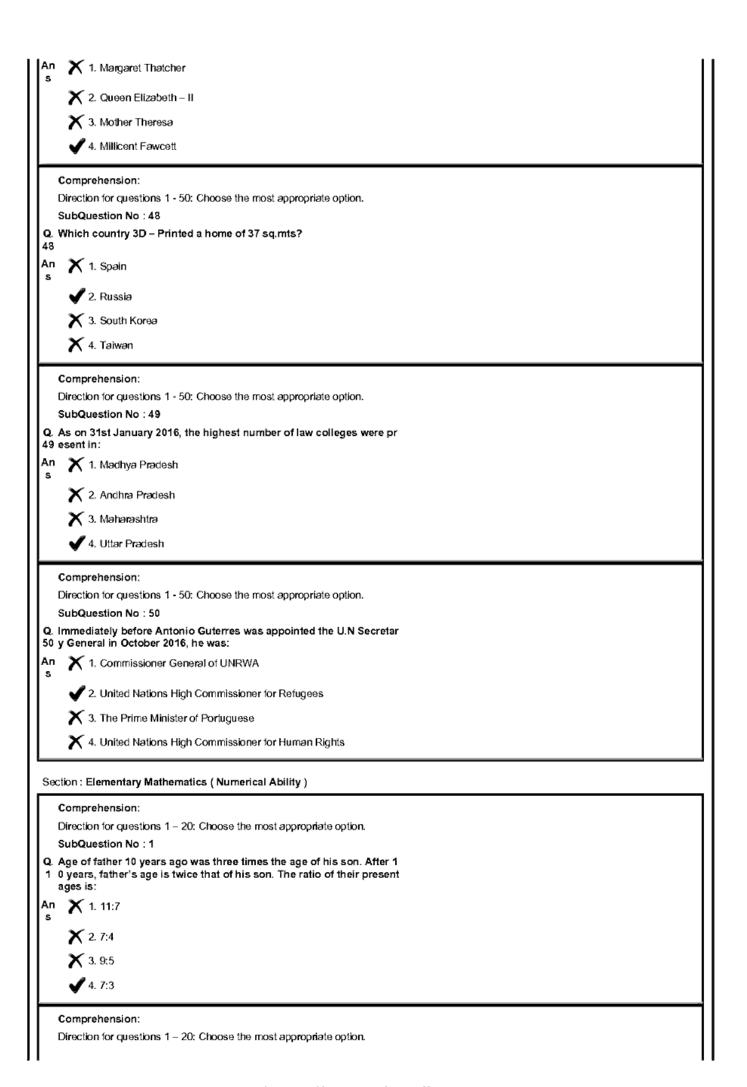


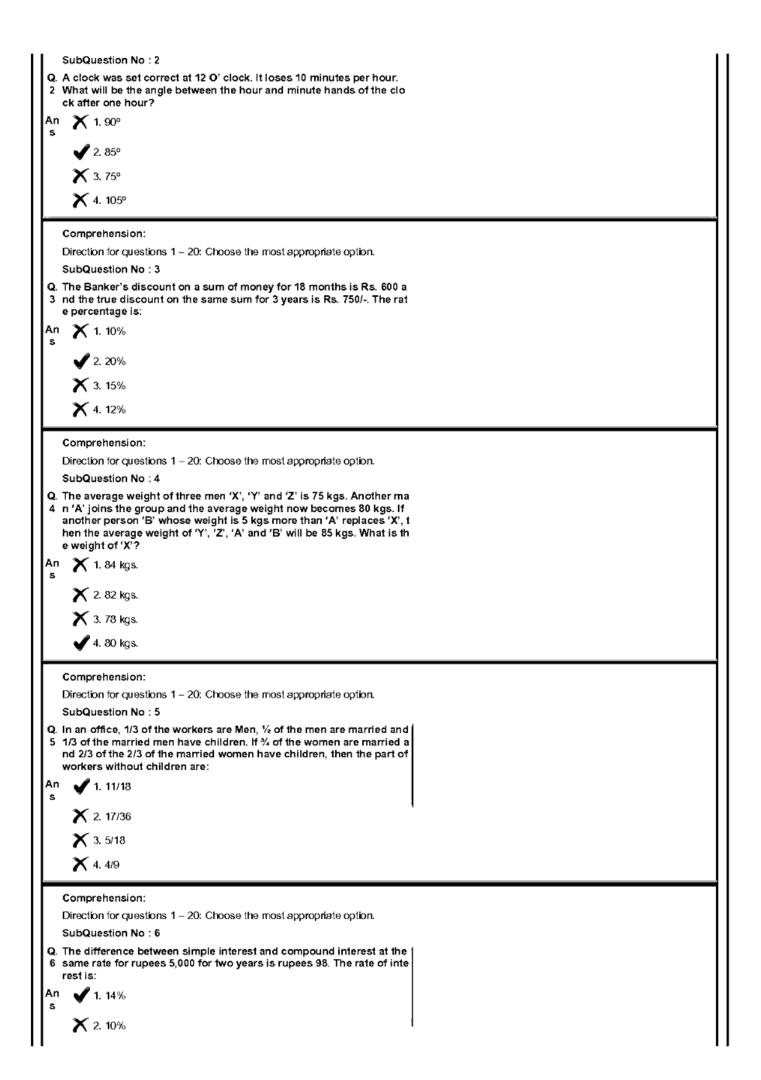




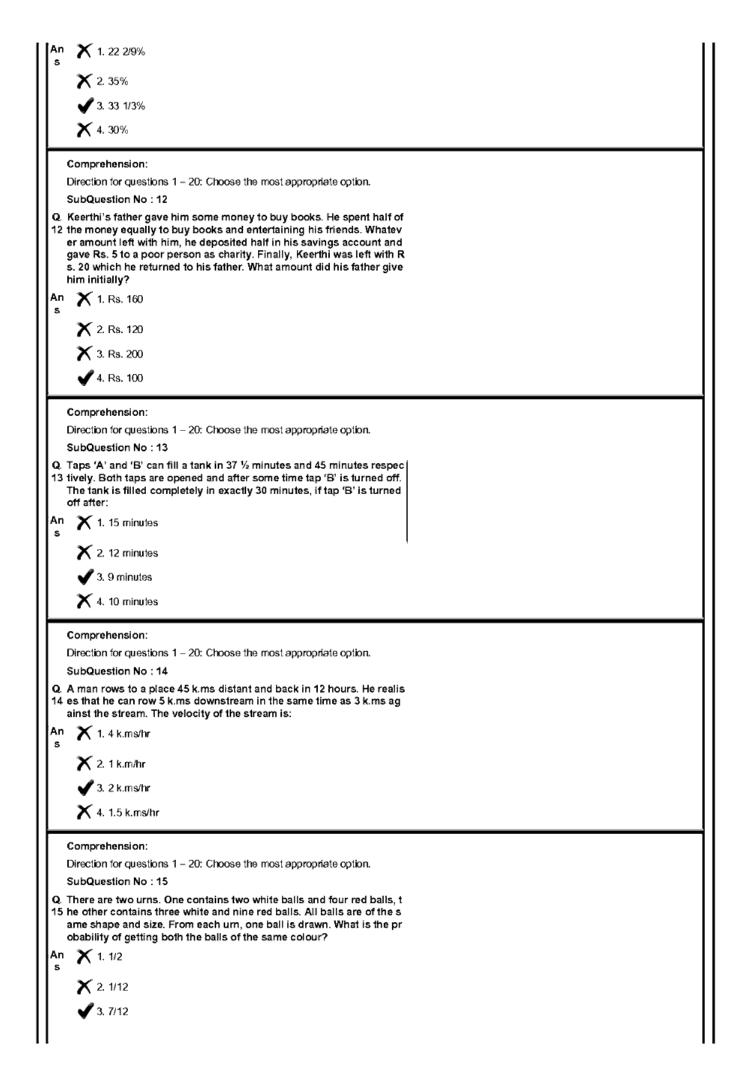


🔀 2. Shilipa Shetty		
🔀 3. Alia Bhat		
🗶 4. Aishwarya Rai		
Comprehension:		
Direction for questions 1 - 50: Choose the most appropriate option.		
SubQuestion No:43 Q. COIN, a software programme developed by J. P. Morgan supports:		
43		
An 1. Interpreting commercial documents		
2. Financial accounting		
X 3. Robotic surgery		
🗶 4. Bitcoin		
Comprehension:		
Direction for questions 1 - 50: Choose the most appropriate option.		
SubQuestion No : 44		
Q. The first country in the world to have begun shutting down the entire 44 Frequency Modulation (FM) radio network to be replaced by Digital A udio Broadcasting is:		
An X 1. China		
2. United States of America		
√ 3. Norway		
X 4. Switzerland		
Comprehension:		
Direction for questions 1 - 50: Choose the most appropriate option.		
SubQuestion No:45 Q. Among the following M.L.As, who was disqualified by the Governor d (
45 uring January 2017 under Article 192 of the Constitution for undertaki		
ng government contracts? An X 1. Srinivas Prasad of Karnataka		
ng government contracts?		
ng government contracts? An		
An S 1. Srinivas Prasad of Karnataka X 2. Jayalalithaa of Tamil Nadu 3. Uma Shankar Singh of Bihar X 4. P.C. George of Kerala Comprehension: Direction for questions 1 - 50: Choose the most appropriate option. SubQuestion No : 46 Q. India emerged as largest holder of the U.S Government 46 Securities at the end of 2016: An 1. Twelfth X 2. Twenty eighth X 3. Twenty fourth X 4. Fifteenth		
An S 1. Srinivas Prasad of Karnataka X 2. Jayalalithaa of Tamil Nadu X 3. Uma Shankar Singh of Bihar X 4. P.C. George of Kerala Comprehension: Direction for questions 1 - 50: Choose the most appropriate option. SubQuestion No : 46 Q. India emerged as largest holder of the U.S Government 46 Securities at the end of 2016: An		



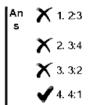


X 3. 10 ½ %
★ 4. 12%
Communication
Comprehension: Direction for questions 1 – 20: Choose the most appropriate option.
SubQuestion No : 7
2. A vessel contains a mixture of milk and water in the ratio of 5:3 respe
7 ctively. How much of the mixture must be siphoned off and replaced with water, so that the mixture may be half milk and half water?
N⊓ 🗶 1. 1/7 s
★ 2. 1/4
√ 3. 1/5
★ 4. 1/3
Comprehension:
Direction for questions 1 – 20: Choose the most appropriate option.
SubQuestion No: 8
2. Praveen has Rs. 4,662 in the form of 2, 5 and 10 rupee notes. If these
8 notes are in the ratio of 3:5:8, the number of five rupees notes with hi m is:
N⊓ X 1. 336
★ 2. 250
★ 3. 84
√ 4. 210
Comprehension:
Direction for questions 1 – 20: Choose the most appropriate option.
SubQuestion No: 9
 'A' and 'B' complete a work in 12 days, 'B' and 'C' in 8 days and 'C' a nd 'A' in 16 days. 'A' left after working for 3 days. In how many days more will 'B' and 'C' finish the remaining work?
xn
★ 2.6%
√ 3.4¾
X 4.3¾
Comprehension
Comprehension:
Direction for questions 1 – 20: Choose the most appropriate option. SubQuestion No : 10
 A train 'X' leaves station 'A' at 3 p.m and reaches station 'B' at 4.30 p. m., while another train 'Y' leaves station 'B' at 3.00 p.m and reaches s tation 'A' at 4.00 p.m. These two trains cross each other at:
sn
★ 2. 3.30 p.m.
★ 3. 3.20 p.m.
★ 4. 3.40 p.m.
Comprehension:
Direction for questions 1 – 20: Choose the most appropriate option.
SubQuestion No : 11
2. A trader sells rice at a profit of 20% and uses weights which are 10% I
1 ess than the correct weight. The total gain earned by him is:



Q. Gold and copper are as heavy as water by 19 and 9 times respectivel 20 y. The ratio in which these two metals be mixed so that the mixture is

17 times as heavy as water is:



Section: Legal Aptitude

Comprehension:

This section consists of fifty (50) questions. Follow the instructions carefully and answer the questions.

Question numbers 1-35 consists of legal proposition(s)/ principle(s) (hereinafter referred to as 'principle') and facts. Such principles may or may not be true in the real and legal sense, yet you have to conclusively assume them to be true for the purposes of this Section. In other words, in answering these questions, you must not rely on any principle except the principles those are given herein below for every question. Further, you must not assume any facts other than those stated in the question. The objective of this section is to test your interest towards study of law, research aptitude and problem solving ability, even if the 'most reasonable conclusion' arrived at may be absurd or unacceptable for any other reason. It is not the objective of this section to test your knowledge of law.

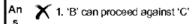
Therefore, to answer a question, principle is to be applied to the given facts and to choose the most appropriate option.

SubQuestion No: 1

Q. Principle: Acceptance of a proposal must be absolute and unqualifie

1 d.

Facts: 'A' made a proposal to sell his motorcycle to 'B' for rupees 25, 000/-. 'B' agreed to buy it for rupees 24,000/-. 'A' sold his motorcycle to 'C' for 26,000/- the next day. 'B' sues 'A' for damages.



2. 'B' will get the difference of rupees 1,000/- only

3. 'B' will not get any damages from 'A'

X 4. 'B' will get damages from 'A'

Comprehension:

This section consists of fifty (50) questions. Follow the instructions carefully and answer the questions.

Question numbers 1-35 consists of legal proposition(s)/ principle(s) (hereinafter referred to as 'principle') and facts. Such principles may or may not be true in the real and legal sense, yet you have to conclusively assume them to be true for the purposes of this Section. In other words, in answering these questions, you must not rely on any principle except the principles those are given herein below for every question. Further, you must not assume any facts other than those stated in the question. The objective of this section is to test your interest towards study of law, research aptitude and problem solving ability, even if the 'most reasonable conclusion' arrived at may be absurd or unacceptable for any other reason. It is not the objective of this section to test your knowledge of law.

Therefore, to answer a question, principle is to be applied to the given facts and to choose the most appropriate option.

SubQuestion No : 2

Q. Principle: When a person consented to an act to be done by another,he cannot claim any damages resulting from doing that act, provided

2 he cannot claim any damages resulting from doing that act, provided the act done is the same for which consent is given.

Facts: 'P' submitted a written consent to a surgeon 'S' for undergoing a surgical operation for removal of appendicitis. The surgeon while doing surgery also removed the gall bladder of 'A':

An 1. 'P' can claim damages from 'S'

2. 'P' is not bound to pay expenses of the surgery

X 3. 'P' is required to pay expenses for surgery for Appendicitis but not

for Gall Bladder

4. 'P' cannot claim damages from 'S'

Comprehension:

This section consists of fifty (50) questions. Follow the instructions carefully and answer the questions.

Question numbers 1-35 consists of legal proposition(s)/ principle(s) (hereinafter referred to as 'principle') and facts. Such principles may or may not be true in the real and legal sense, yet you have to conclusively assume them to be true for the purposes of this Section. In other words, in answering these questions, you must not rely on any principle except the principles those are given herein below for every question. Further, you must not assume any facts other than those stated in the question. The objective of this section is to test your interest towards study of law, research aptitude and problem solving ability, even if the 'most reasonable conclusion' arrived at may be absurd or unacceptable for any other reason. It is not the objective of this section to test your knowledge of law.

Therefore, to answer a question, principle is to be applied to the given facts and to choose the most appropriate option.

SubQuestion No: 3

Q. Principle: Penal laws provide that whoever voluntarily has carnal inte 3 recourse against the order of nature with any man or woman, shall be punished for rape.

Facts: A Police Officer found a man engaged in carnal intercourse wit h an animal. The Police Officer arrested the man and produced him b efore the Court.

1. Court will punish the man for rape.

2. Court will punish the police officer.

3. Court will not punish the man for rape.

4. Court will not punish the police officer.

Comprehension:

This section consists of fifty (50) questions. Follow the instructions carefully and answer the questions.

Question numbers 1-35 consists of legal proposition(s)/ principle(s) (hereinafter referred to as 'principle') and facts. Such principles may or may not be true in the real and legal sense, yet you have to conclusively assume them to be true for the purposes of this Section. In other w ords, in answering these questions, you must not rely on any principle except the principles those are given herein below for every question. Further, you must not assume any facts other than those stated in the question. The objective of this section is to test your interest towards study of law, research aptitude and problem solving ability, even if the 'most reasonable conclusion' arrived at may be absurd or unacceptab le for any other reason. It is not the objective of this section to test your knowledge of law.

Therefore, to answer a question, principle is to be applied to the given facts and to choose the most appropriate option.

SubQuestion No: 4

- Q. Principle: A person is said to do a thing fraudulently, if he does that t
- 4 hing with intent to defraud, but not otherwise.

Facts: 'A' occasionally hands over his ATM card to 'B' to withdraw m oney for 'A'. On one occasion 'B' without the knowledge of 'A', uses 'A's ATM card to find out the balance in 'A's account, but does not wit hdraw any money.

1. 'B' has committed misappropriation

2. 'B' has committed the act fraudulently

3. 'B' has committed breach of faith

4. 'B' has not committed the act fraudulently

Comprehension:

This section consists of fifty (50) questions. Follow the instructions carefully and answer the questions.

Question numbers 1-35 consists of legal proposition(s)/ principle(s) (hereinafter referred to as 'principle') and facts. Such principles may or may not be true in the real and legal sense, yet you have to conclusively assume them to be true for the purposes of this Section. In other w ords, in answering these questions, you must not rely on any principle except the principles those are given herein below for every question. Further, you must not assume any facts other than those stated in the question. The objective of this section is to test your interest towards study of law, research aptitude and problem solving ability, even if the 'most reasonable conclusion' arrived at may be absurd or unacceptab le for any other reason. It is not the objective of this section to test your knowledge of law.

Therefore, to answer a question, principle is to be applied to the given facts and to choose the most appropriate option.

SubQuestion No: 5

- Q. Principle: An offer made by one party when accepted by another mak
- 5 es it a contract.

Transactions:

- 1 P offered to sell his house for Rs. 20 lakhs to R; R told P that he wa s interested to buy a house for 15 lakhs only.
- 2 C was looking for a house for not more than 25 lakhs; P informed C that his house was available for 20 lakhs.
- 3 K wanted to buy some old furniture; L told K that he would sell his f urniture for Rs. 10, 000.
- 4 R advertised to sell his old car for a price of Rs. Three lakhs; S foun d the advertisement and offered to buy it for Rs. 2 lakhs 50 thousand; R agrees to sell it to S.

Which among the above is actually a contract?

1. Situation 4 only is a contract

2. Situation 3 only is a contract

4. Situations 2 and 4 are contracts

Comprehension:

This section consists of fifty (50) questions. Follow the instructions carefully and answer the questions.

Question numbers 1-35 consists of legal proposition(s)/ principle(s) (hereinafter referred to as 'principle') and facts. Such principles may or may not be true in the real and legal sense, yet you have to conclusively assume them to be true for the purposes of this Section. In other w ords, in answering these questions, you must not rely on any principle except the principles those are given herein below for every question. Further, you must not assume any facts other than those stated in the question. The objective of this section is to test your interest towards study of law, research aptitude and problem solving ability, even if the 'most reasonable conclusion' arrived at may be absurd or unacceptab le for any other reason. It is not the objective of this section to test your knowledge of law.

Therefore, to answer a question, principle is to be applied to the given facts and to choose the most appropriate option.

SubQuestion No: 6

- Q. Principle: There are legal provisions to give authority to a person to up
- se necessary force against an assailant or wrong-doer for the purpos e of protecting one's own body and property as also another's body and property when immediate aid from the state machinery is not rea dily available; and in so doing he is not answerable in law for his dee

Facts: X, a rich man was taking his morning walk. Due to the threat of robbers in the locality, he was carrying his pistol also. From the oppo site direction, another person was coming with a ferocious looking d og. All of a sudden, the dog which was on a chain held by the owner, started barking at X. The owner of the dog called the dog to be calm. They crossed each other without any problem. But suddenly, the dog started barking again from a distance. X immediately took out his pist ol. By seeing the pistol the dog stopped barking and started walking with the owner. However, X shot at the dog which died instantly. The owner of the dog files a complaint against X, which in due course rea ched the Magistrate Court. X pleads the right of private defence. Deci

An X 1. Shooting a fierce dog is not to be brought under the criminal law. So the case should be dismissed.

🗶 2. As there was no guarantee that the dog would not bark again, sh ooting it was a precautionary measure and hence within the right available to X under law.

3. There was no imminent danger to X as the dog stopped barking a nd was walking with the owner. Hence, shooting it amounted to excessive use of the right of private defence and hence liable for killing the dog.

4. The right of private defence is available to persons against assail ants or wrong-doers only and a dog does not fall in this category.

Comprehension:

This section consists of fifty (50) questions. Follow the instructions carefully and answer the questions.

Question numbers 1-35 consists of legal proposition(s)/ principle(s) (hereinafter referred to as 'principle') and facts. Such principles may or may not be true in the real and legal sense, yet you have to conclusively assume them to be true for the purposes of this Section. In other w ords, in answering these questions, you must not rely on any principle except the principles those are given herein below for every question. Further, you must not assume any facts other than those stated in the question. The objective of this section is to test your interest towards study of law, research aptitude and problem solving ability, even if the 'most reasonable conclusion' arrived at may be absurd or unacceptab le for any other reason. It is not the objective of this section to test your knowledge of law.

Therefore, to answer a question, principle is to be applied to the given facts and to choose the most appropriate option.

SubQuestion No: 7

Q. Principle: In criminal law, misappropriation is the intentional, illegal u se of the property or funds of another person for one's own use or ot her unauthorized purpose, particularly by a public official, a trustee o f a trust, an executor or administrator of a dead person's estate or by any person with a responsibility to care for and protect another's ass ets. Embezzlement is misappropriation when the funds involved have been lawfully entrusted to the embezzler. On the contrary, theft is the illegal taking of another person's property or services without that pe rson's permission or consent with the intent to deprive the rightful o wner of it.

Facts: A went for swimming at the Municipal Swimming Pool. A hand ed over all his valuables, including some cash to X, the guard on dut y for safe custody, as notified by the Municipality. After swimming for an hour, A came out and searched for X. He found another guard on duty and that guard informed A that X had gone home after completin

g his shift and did not hand over anything to be given to A. A register ed a complaint with the police. X was traced but he told the police tha t he sold all the valuables and the entire cash was used for drinking li quor. What offence, if any, was/were committed by X?

1. If at all X is liable, it is for criminal misappropriation only.

2. X is liable for theft as he took A's property without X's permission.

3. X is liable for criminal misappropriation and embezzlement.

4. X is not guilty of criminal misappropriation as he did not make an y personal gain out of those items with him.

Comprehension:

This section consists of fifty (50) questions. Follow the instructions carefully and answer the questions.

Question numbers 1-35 consists of legal proposition(s)/ principle(s) (hereinafter referred to as 'principle') and facts. Such principles may or may not be true in the real and legal sense, yet you have to conclusively assume them to be true for the purposes of this Section. In other w ords, in answering these questions, you must not rely on any principle except the principles those are given herein below for every question. Further, you must not assume any facts other than those stated in the question. The objective of this section is to test your interest towards study of law, research aptitude and problem solving ability, even if the 'most reasonable conclusion' arrived at may be absurd or unacceptab le for any other reason. It is not the objective of this section to test your knowledge of law.

Therefore, to answer a question, principle is to be applied to the given facts and to choose the most appropriate option.

SubQuestion No : 8

Q. Principle: According to the law of trade unions in India, no suit or oth er legal proceeding shall be maintainable in any civil court against an y registered trade union or any officer or member thereof in respect o fany act done in contemplation or in furtherance of a trade dispute.

Facts: Soloman, the Secretary of a registered Trade Union took a loa n from a Bank for the higher education of his daughter. Soon after co mpleting the course she was married to an NRI Engineer. Solomon di d not repay the loan. The Bank demanded the payments from Soloma n and warned him that the Bank will take suitable legal action against him. Identify the legal position in this regard.

An X 1. As Soloman did not use the loan amount for his use and hence, n s o action can be initiated against him.

2. The Bank cannot initiate any action against Soloman as he is the Secretary of a Registered Trade Union.

3. The Bank can recover the loan amount from the Trade Union as Soloman is the Secretary of the Union.

 4. The Bank can file a suit for recovery of the loan amount against S oloman as he took the loan for a personal purpose and in such case no im munity will work.

Comprehension:

This section consists of fifty (50) questions. Follow the instructions carefully and answer the questions.

Question numbers 1-35 consists of legal proposition(s)/ principle(s) (hereinafter referred to as 'principle') and facts. Such principles may or may not be true in the real and legal sense, yet you have to conclusively assume them to be true for the purposes of this Section. In other w ords, in answering these questions, you must not rely on any principle except the principles those are given herein below for every question. Further, you must not assume any facts other than those stated in the question. The objective of this section is to test your interest towards study of law, research aptitude and problem solving ability, even if the 'most reasonable conclusion' arrived at may be absurd or unacceptab le for any other reason. It is not the objective of this section to test your knowledge of law.

Therefore, to answer a question, principle is to be applied to the given facts and to choose the most appropriate option.

SubQuestion No: 9

Q. Principle: When a person falsifies something with the intent to deceiv e another person or entity is forgery and is a criminal act. Changing o r adding the signature on a document, deleting it, using or possessin g the false writing is also considered forgery. In the case of writing/p ainting to fall under the definition, the material included must have be en fabricated or altered significantly in order to represent something it is actually not.

Facts: David made a living traveling from city to city, selling painting s that he claimed were done by great artists. Since the artists' signat ures were in place, many people fell for them and purchased the pain tings. One of these artists saw three of his alleged paintings in a City gallery containing his name. He knew these were not his works and h e complained to the police. Police traced David and initiated legal pro ceedings. Is David guilty of any offence?

An 1. David is guilty of forgery as the addition of the signature was with an intention to make people believe that those were the paintings of the great artists.

2. David is not guilty of any offence as he was selling the art pieces for his living.

3. There is no point in taking legal action against David as the signature has not done any alteration to the art work.

4. Those who buy the art pieces from David ought to have been car eful in checking it and ensuring that they were originals before purchasing it

Comprehension:

This section consists of fifty (50) questions. Follow the instructions carefully and answer the questions.

Question numbers 1-35 consists of legal proposition(s)/ principle(s) (hereinafter referred to as 'principle') and facts. Such principles may or may not be true in the real and legal sense, yet you have to conclusively assume them to be true for the purposes of this Section. In other w ords, in answering these questions, you must not rely on any principle except the principles those are given herein below for every question. Further, you must not assume any facts other than those stated in the question. The objective of this section is to test your interest towards study of law, research aptitude and problem solving ability, even if the 'most reasonable conclusion' arrived at may be absurd or unacceptable for any other reason. It is not the objective of this section to test your knowledge of law.

Therefore, to answer a question, principle is to be applied to the given facts and to choose the most appropriate option.

SubQuestion No: 10

Q. Principle: It is a case of fraud where a party to a contract knows or be 10 lieves a fact to be true, but conceals it actively from the other party w ith a view to induce that person to enter into the contract.

Facts: While taking a life insurance policy, in reply to questions by the insurance company during the inquiry into his proposal, Zameer de liberately concealed the fact of his medical treatment for a serious ail ment, which he had undergone only a few weeks ago.

An s 1. The concealment of fact by Zameer amounted to fraud.

2. The act of Zameer did not amount to fraud, as disclosing the fact would have resulted in exposure of his privacy.

3. The act of Zameer did not amount to any misrepresentation.

4. The act of Zameer amounted to innocent misrepresentation.

Comprehension:

This section consists of fifty (50) questions. Follow the instructions carefully and answer the questions.

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Therefore, to answer a question, principle is to be applied to the given facts and to choose the most appropriate option.

SubQuestion No : 11

Q. Principle: Where one of the parties to a contract was in a position to 11 dominate the decision of the other party, the contract is enforceable only at the option of the party who was in a position to dominate the decision of the other party.

Facts: A doctor asked his patient to make a payment of rupees Ten L akh for treatment of his fever. The patient paid an amount of rupees Five Lakh and promised to pay the remaining amount after the treatment. After treatment the patient recovered from fever. The doctor demanded the remaining amount from the patient. The patient refused to pay.

An X 1. The contract is not enforceable as doctor was in dominating position

2. The contract is enforceable against the patient by the doctor.

3. The contract is enforceable against the doctor.

4. The contract is not enforceable without the consent of the patient.

Comprehension:

This section consists of fifty (50) questions. Follow the instructions carefully and answer the questions.

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Therefore, to answer a question, principle is to be applied to the given facts and to choose the most appropriate option.

SubQuestion No: 12

Q. Principle: Ownership in property consists of right to possess, right to 12 use, right to alienate and right to exclude others. Sale is complete wh en property gets transferred from the seller to the buyer on sale.

Facts: 'A' sold his car to 'B'. After this, 'B' requested 'A' to keep the c ar in his care on behalf 'B' for one month. 'A' agreed.

1. Sale of car is complete.

2. Sale will be automatically completed after the expiry of one mont

3. Sale of car is not complete

4. Sale will be completed when 'B' will take the delivery of the car.

Comprehension:

This section consists of fifty (50) questions. Follow the instructions carefully and answer the questions.

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Therefore, to answer a question, principle is to be applied to the given facts and to choose the most appropriate option.

SubQuestion No: 13

Q. Principle: Every agreement, by which any party is restricted absolutely 13 y from enforcing his right in respect of any contract, by the usual leg al proceedings in the ordinary Tribunals, is void to that extent. The la w also provides that nobody can confer jurisdiction to a civil court by an agreement between parties.

Facts: A and B entered into a valid contract for rendering certain serv ice. A clause in the contract was that in case of any dispute arose out of the contract; it shall be referred to for Arbitration only. Is the contr act valid?

An X 1. The parties were trying to confer jurisdiction to some authority to s decide a dispute and hence the clause would be invalid.

 2. Arbitration is also a valid dispute settlement machinery recognize d by law and hence the entire contract is valid.

3. The contract is valid but the clause regarding Arbitration is void.

4. Arbitrator cannot be termed as an ordinary Tribunal. Hence, the a greement is void and would be unenforceable.

Comprehension:

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Therefore, to answer a question, principle is to be applied to the given facts and to choose the most appropriate option.

SubQuestion No : 14

Q. Principle: According to Sec. 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, 'In 14 dustrial dispute means any dispute or difference between employers and employers or between employers and workmen or between work men and workmen, which is connected with the employment or non-e mployment or the terms of employment or with the conditions of labo ur of any person'.

Facts: The employees of DK Enterprises met the management and re quested half a day leave to allow them to celebrate a lunar eclipse, w hich was going to happen two days later. The management refused t he request. Does this situation amount to an 'industrial dispute'?

An 1. As the difference of opinion between the employees and employe r is on declaration of holiday it amounts to an issue connected with employment or with the terms of employment and hence, an industrial dispute.

2. No as Lunar eclipse is unconnected with employment.

3. Yes, because there is some difference of opinion it would be an industrial dispute

4. No as declaring holidays is a prerogative of the employer. So no industrial disoute.

Comprehension:

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Therefore, to answer a question, principle is to be applied to the given facts and to choose the most appropriate option.

SubQuestion No: 15

Q. Principle: According to law, a person who find goods belonging to an other and takes them into his custody, is subject to the same respon sibility as a bailee. Bailee is a person or party to whom goods are delivered for a purpose, such as custody or repair, without transfer of ownership. The finder of the goods legally can sell the goods found by him under certain circumstances including the situation that the owner refuses to pay the lawful charges of the finder.

Facts: P, a college student, while coming out of a Cricket stadium found a necklace, studded with apparently precious diamonds. P kept it for two days thinking that the owner would notify it in a local newspaper. Since he did not notice any such notification, P published a small classified advertisement in a local newspaper. In two days' time, P was contacted by a film actor claiming that it was her Necklace and requested P to return it to her. P told her that she should compensate him for the advertisement charges then only he would return it other wise he will sell it and make good his expenses. The film star told P that she had advertised in a national newspaper about her lost Necklace which was lost somewhere in the Cricket Stadium. The advertisement was published for three consecutive days incurring a large expenditure for her. Mentioning all this she refuses to pay P and claims the Necklace back. Which among the following is the most appropriate a nswer to this?

An X 1. The film star was right in refusing P, as she did not offer any reward for anyone who would return the Necklace.

∠ 2. As it was wrong on the part of P to bargain over a property belonging to a celebrity and he should have accepted some gift which might have been given by the film star and returned the Necklace instead of threatening her that he would sell it.

3. As the film star had notified in the newspaper, P ought to have re ad it and contacted her instead of publishing another notification. So he ca not claim any compensation.

4. P was requesting the film star for the actual expenditure incurred by him before returning the Necklace. This request is legally sustainable.

Comprehension:

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Therefore, to answer a question, principle is to be applied to the given facts and to choose the most appropriate option.

SubQuestion No: 16

Q. Principle: The concept of natural justice is against bias and for the ri 16 ght to a fair hearing. While the term natural justice is often retained a s a general concept, and it has largely been replaced and extended b y the general 'duty to act fairly'.

Fact: 'X', a male employee of a company was dismissed by the employer just on the basis of a complaint by 'Y', a female employee of the company that 'X' was trying to be too friendly with her and often requested her to accompany him to the canteen.

Is the dismissal of 'X' valid?

An X 1. No, because in the modern times this type of behaviour is commos n

2. Yes, because men are not supposed to behave improperly with women and hence there is no violation of any principles of law

★ 3. Yes, moral law is antique and therefore, not applicable in modem times, therefore the termination is valid and no violations of the principles of f natural justice occurred

4. No, because the employer did not give a chance to 'X' to explain his side, thereby violated the principles of natural justice.

Comprehension:

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Therefore, to answer a question, principle is to be applied to the given facts and to choose the most appropriate option.

SubQuestion No: 17

Q. Principle: The Constitution of India guarantees certain fundamental ri 17 ghts to its citizens. The Constitution also provides that these rights c annot be taken away by state even by a law. For violation of this, the person adversely affected by the law may approach the High Court or the Supreme Court for the issuance of an appropriate writ. One of the se rights includes the freedom to form association that implies the ri ght to join an association or not to join such an association.

Facts: Owing to some industrial disturbances created by XATU, one of the several trade unions in AB Chemicals (Pvt) Ltd., the Company i ssued a circular to all its employees that as far as possible the employees may disassociate with XATU. Navin is an employee of AB Chemicals and the current General Secretary of XATU. Aggrieved by this circular, which affected the fundamental rights of his and other members of the Union, approaches the High Court of the state for a relief. Identify the most reasonable legal proposition.

An X 1. The Company's circular is illegal and has to be quashed by the C s ourt.

2. Circular issued by a Company amounts to law in the constitutional sense and hence the High Court can issue a writ as pleaded for by Navin.

3. The prohibition against any imposition of restriction against a fundamental right is not applicable to anybody other than the state and hence Navin will not get any relief from the High Court.

4. The circular interferes with the freedom guaranteed by the Constitution and hence the High Court can issue an appropriate writ.

Comprehension:

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Therefore, to answer a question, principle is to be applied to the given facts and to choose the most appropriate option.

SubQuestion No : 18

Q. Principle: Assault is causing bodily injury to another person by use o 8 f physical force.

Facts: Rustum while entering into compartment of a train raised his fi st in anger towards a person Sheetal, just in front of him in the row, t o get way to enter into the train first, but did not hit him. Rustum has:

1. Rightly showed his anger

2. committed an assault on Sheetal

3. insulted Sheetal

4. not committed an assault on Sheetal

Comprehension:

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Therefore, to answer a question, principle is to be applied to the given facts and to choose the most appropriate option.

SubQuestion No: 19

Q. Principle: Every agreement, of which the object or consideration is o 19 posed to public policy, is void. An agreement which has the tenden cy to injure public interest or public welfare is one against public poli cy. What constitutes an injury to public interest or public welfare wou ld depend upon the times and the circumstances.

Facts: 'A' promises to obtain for 'B' an employment in the public serv ice, and 'B' promises to pay rupees 5,00,000/- to 'A'.

1. The agreement is void because rupees 5,00,000/- is excessive.

2. The agreement is valid, as it is with consideration for public service

3. The agreement is valid, as it is a contract between two parties wit h their free consent.

4. The agreement is void, as the object and consideration for it is op. posed to public policy.

Comprehension:

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Therefore, to answer a question, principle is to be applied to the given facts and to choose the most appropriate option.

SubQuestion No : 20

Q. Principle: According to law, a person is deemed to have attained the 20 age of majority when he completes the age of 18 years, except in the case of a person where a guardian of a minor's person or property ha s been appointed under the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890 or where the superintendence of a minor's property is assumed by a Court of Wards. Indian law expressly forbids a minor from entering into a cont ract. Hence, any contract entered into by a minor is void-ab-initio reg ardless of whether the other party was aware of his minority or not. F urther, though a minor is not competent to contract, nothing in the C ontract Act prevents him from making the other party bound to the m

Facts: Lal executed a promissory note in favour of Gurudutt, aged 16 years stating that he would pay Gurudutt a sum of Rs. 2 Lakhs when he attains the age of majority. On attaining the age of 18, Gurudutt de manded the amount from Lal, who refused to pay. Gurudutt wants to take legal action against Lal. Identify the most appropriate legal posit ion from the following:

X 1. Lal was not aware of the fact that Gurudutt was a minor.

X 2. Gurudutt should not have entered into a contract with Lal when h

3. A promissory note duly executed in favour of a minor is not void a nd can be sued upon by him, because he though incompetent to contract, may yet accept a benefit.

4. Lal argues that as per the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890, Guru. duttican claim the money only after he attains the age of 21.

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Therefore, to answer a question, principle is to be applied to the given facts and to choose the most appropriate option.

SubQuestion No : 21

Q. Principle: When a person interferes with peaceful possession of anot

21 her person without the permission of the person in possession of tho se premises, commits trespass to land.

Facts: T'just walked over the land of P' to reach his house as it was a short cut. 'P' had displayed a notice that it is not a thoroughfare. 'P' did not cause any damage to the land.

1. 'T' has committed trespass to land

2. T' has created nuisance for 'P'

3. T' has not committed any trespass on the land of 'P'.

4. 'T' has violated privacy of 'P'

Comprehension:

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SubQuestion No : 22

Q. Principle: When a person falsifies something with the intent to deceiv 22 e another person or entity is forgery and is a criminal act. Changing o r adding the signature on a document, deleting it, using or possessin g the false writing is also considered forgery. In the case of writing to fall under the definition, the material included must have been fabrica ted or altered significantly in order to represent something it is actual ly not.

Facts: John was a publisher of ancient books and papers. In one of h is books on the World Wars, he gave photograph of some letters writt en by famous historic personalities. A researcher in history noted tha t in the pictures of some of the letters printed in the book, John had a dded some words or sentences in his own handwriting to give compl eteness to the sentences, so that the readers will get a clear picture o f the writer's intention. The researcher challenges the originality of th ose pictures and claims that the book containing the forged letters s hould be banned. Examine the validity of the researcher's demand.

1. The additions in the letters were made by the publisher in his own. handwriting would have made material afteration to the original meaning a nd hence amounted to forgery.

2. As forgery amounts to adding or deleting anything from an original I document, the demand of the researcher is valid.

3. Allowing forged publications to be circulated among the public is as good as committing fraud on the public, so the publication should be ba nned.

4. The additions were made to give clarity to the original document and did not in any sense change the contents of the documents and hence there is no forgery as alleged by the researcher.

Comprehension:

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SubQuestion No : 23

Q. Principle: Negligence is actionable in law. In simple terms, negligenc
 23 e is the failure to take proper care over something.

Facts: A, a doctor, conducted a hysterectomy sincerely on B and left a small cotton swab inside the abdomen. As a consequence of which B developed some medical problems and had to undergo another sur gery. Is A liable?

An X 1. A is not liable as he did not foresee any consequences at the times e of surgery.

2. Liability for negligence does not arise here as A performed the operation sincerely

3. A is liable for the negligence as he failed to take proper care during the surgery.

4. As only a small swab was left in the abdomen, there was no negli gence.

Comprehension:

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Therefore, to answer a question, principle is to be applied to the given facts and to choose the most appropriate option.

SubQuestion No : 24

Q. Principle: When a person makes such a statement which lowers othe 24 r person's reputation in the estimation of other persons, is liable for c ommitting defamation.

Facts: 'A' writes a letter to 'B' in which he uses abusive language against 'B' and also states that 'B' is a dishonest person. 'A' put the letter in a sealed envelope and delivered it to 'B'.

An s 1. 'A' has committed a moral wrong

2. 'A' has not committed defamation

3. 'A' has not committed moral wrong

🗶 4. 'A' has committed defamation

Comprehension:

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Therefore, to answer a question, principle is to be applied to the given facts and to choose the most appropriate option.

SubQuestion No : 25

Q. Principle: A master shall be liable for the fraudulent acts of his serva 25 nts committed in the course of employment. However, the master an d third parties must exercise reasonable care in this regard.

Facts: Rahul was a door to door salesman with United Manufacturing Company (the Company). The Company was manufacturing Water Pu rifiers. Rahul, along with the Company's products, used to carry Wat er Purifiers manufactured by his Cousin in a local Industrial Estate. He used to sell the local product at a lower rate giving the impression to the buyers that he is offering a discount on the Company's product. The Company Management detected the fraudulent activity of Rahul and dismissed him from service. Rahul still continued to carry on with his activity of selling the local product pretending that he was still a salesman of the Company. Several customers got cheated in this process. The fraud was noticed by the Company when the customers began to complain about the product. The customers demanded the Company to compensate their loss.

An 1. The Company is liable to compensate all the customers as it did not inform the public about Rahul's fraudulent conduct and the subsequent dismissal.

2. The Company is not liable as Rahul was dismissed by the Company.

★ 3. The Company is liable to the customers who purchased the local product from Rahul only till he remained as a salesman of the Company.

4. The liability rests with the local manufacturer as it was a defective product.

Comprehension:

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Therefore, to answer a question, principle is to be applied to the given facts and to choose the most appropriate option.

SubQuestion No : 26

Q. Principle: Contract is a written or spoken agreement, with specific ter 26 ms between two or more persons or entities in which there is a promi se to do something in return for a valuable benefit known as consider ation. Such an agreement is intended to be enforceable by law. A unil ateral contract is one in which there is a promise to pay or give other consideration in return for actual performance.

Facts: A Toilet Soap Manufacturing Company in India in order to pro mote the sale of their product, published an advertisement in all the Newspapers on January 1, 2017 that the Company has kept a model i gnition key of an Audi A3 Car. The advertisement also stated that wh oever gets the said key before December 31, 2017 from a soap bar wil I be gifted with the Audi A3 Car. Mr. Martin, a foreigner who came to I ndia as a Tourist who was staying in a Hotel found a Key similar to sa me Car Ignition Key. Mr. Martin brought this matter to the notice of the Hotel Manager. The Manager informed Mr. Martin about the Company's advertisement on January 1, 2017. Mr. Martin wants to claim the Car. Will he succeed?

An X 1. The Hotel Manager who could legally claim the Car as he was the e one actually purchased the soap for the use in the Hotel.

2. No. The Soap Company has not entered into a contract with Mr. Martin as he was not in India on January 1, 2017 when the advertisement was published.

3. No. Actual intention of the Company was to promote the sale of the Soap.

4. Mr. Martin obtained the Key before the stipulated date from the Soap Bar. So he is covered by the offer of the Soap Company and can claim the car.

Comprehension:

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Therefore, to answer a question, principle is to be applied to the given facts and to choose the most appropriate option.

SubQuestion No : 27

Q. Principle: Under the Employees Compensation Act, 1923, an employe 27 r is liable to pay compensation to his workmen for injuries sustained by them by an accident arising out of and in the course of employme nt.

Facts: M, the Manager of SRK Industries asked his secretary S to sub mit a report at the Government Labour Office. 'S' submitted the report as directed. On his way back S met one of his class mates. He then decided to have a cup of tea together on a way side restaurant. Some time later, 'S' got a message from his office to report back as it was I ong time since he left the office. 'S' rushed back on his Motor Cycle. On his way back a Truck which was coming from a side road hit 'S'. He was admitted in a nearby hospital with multiple injuries. He claims compensation under the Employees Compensation Act from his employer.

An X 1. The Employer is liable as S had to rush back to the office, becaus e of the message from the office.

2. The Employer is not liable as the truck driver was negligent.

3. The Employer is not liable as he was admitted in a private hospit al and not a Government Hospital.

4. The Employer is liable to pay compensation as the accident took place arising out of and in the course of employment.

Comprehension:

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Therefore, to answer a question, principle is to be applied to the given facts and to choose the most appropriate option.

SubQuestion No : 28

Q. Principle: An agreement, the terms of which are not certain, or capabl 28 e of being made certain, is void.

Facts: Sunder agreed to take Bhola's penthouse on rent for three years at the rate of rupees 12, 00, 000/- per annum provided the house was put to thorough repairs and the living rooms were decorated according to contemporary style.

An 1. There is no valid contract because it has vague and uncertain ter s ms, as the term 'present style' may mean one thing to Sunder and another to Bhola.

2. There is a valid contract because there is an offer from Sunder and acceptance from Bhola

3. It is voidable contract at the option of Bhola.

★ 4. There is a valid contract because all the terms of contract are cert ain and not vague as the rent is fixed by both of them and the term 'presen t style' only can be interpreted to mean the latest style.

Comprehension:

This section consists of fifty (50) questions. Follow the instructions carefully and answer the questions.

Question numbers 1-35 consists of legal proposition(s)/ principle(s) (hereinafter referred to as 'principle') and facts. Such principles may or may not be true in the real and legal sense, yet you have to conclusively assume them to be true for the purposes of this Section. In other words, in answering these questions, you must not rely on any principle except the principles those are given herein below for every question. Further, you must not assume any facts other than those stated in the question. The objective of this section is to test your interest towards

study of law, research aptitude and problem solving ability, even if the 'most reasonable conclusion' arrived at may be absurd or unacceptable for any other reason. It is not the objective of this section to test your knowledge of law.

Therefore, to answer a question, principle is to be applied to the given facts and to choose the most appropriate option.

SubQuestion No : 29

Q. Principle: Whoever takes away with him any minor less than sixteen 29 years of age if a male, or less than eighteen years of age if a female, out of the custody of parents of such minor without the consent of su ch parents, is said to commit no offence.

Facts: 'A', a man, took away a girl below sixteen years to Mumbai wit hout informing the parents of the girl.

An s 1. 'A' committed an offence against the girl as well as her parents.

2. 'A' committed an offence against the girl.

3. 'A' committed no offence against the parents of the girl.

4. 'A' committed no offence against the girl as well as her parents.

Comprehension:

This section consists of fifty (50) questions. Follow the instructions carefully and answer the questions.

Question numbers 1-35 consists of legal proposition(s)/ principle(s) (hereinafter referred to as 'principle') and facts. Such principles may or may not be true in the real and legal sense, yet you have to conclusively assume them to be true for the purposes of this Section. In other words, in answering these questions, you must not rely on any principle except the principles those are given herein below for every question. Further, you must not assume any facts other than those stated in the question. The objective of this section is to test your interest towards study of law, research aptitude and problem solving ability, even if the 'most reasonable conclusion' arrived at may be absurd or unacceptable for any other reason. It is not the objective of this section to test your knowledge of law.

Therefore, to answer a question, principle is to be applied to the given facts and to choose the most appropriate option.

SubQuestion No: 30

Q. Principle: Section 34 of Indian Penal Code provides that 'When a crim' 30 inal act is done by several persons in furtherance of the common intention of all, each of such persons is liable for that act in the same manner as if it were done by him alone.'

Facts: Three vagabonds, Sanju, Dilbag and Sushil decided to commit burglary. In the night, Sushil opened the lock and they broke into a rich man's house when the entire family was on a pilgrimage. Sanju had gone to that house earlier in connection with some cleaning job. There was only a servant lady in the house. Hearing some sounds from the master bed room, the servant switched on the lights and went up to the room from where she heard the sound. Noticing that the servant was going to cry for help, Sanju grabbed her and covered her mouth with his hands and dragged her into the nearby room. The other two were collecting whatever they could from the room. When they were ready to go out of the house, they looked for Sanju and found him committing rape on the servant. They all left the house and the servant reported the matter to the police and identified Sanju. Subsequently, all three were arrested in connection with the offences of house breaking, burglary and rape. Identify the legal liability of the three.

An X 1. All three are liable for all the offences as there was common intenstion to commit the crimes.

2. Sanju will be liable only for housebreaking and rape as he did not participate in the burglary.

★ 3. Only Dilbag and Sushill are liable for burglary in looting the house, and all three will be liable for housebreaking and rape as they did not stop Sanju from committing the offence and hence were accomplice to the offence.

4. Only Sanju will be liable for rape as he was the one who actually committed the offence.

Comprehension:

This section consists of fifty (50) questions. Follow the instructions carefully and answer the questions.

Question numbers 1-35 consists of legal proposition(s)/ principle(s) (hereinafter referred to as 'principle') and facts. Such principles may or may not be true in the real and legal sense, yet you have to conclusively assume them to be true for the purposes of this Section. In other words, in answering these questions, you must not rely on any principle except the principles those are given herein below for every question. Further, you must not assume any facts other than those stated in the question. The objective of this section is to test your interest towards study of law, research aptitude and problem solving ability, even if the 'most reasonable conclusion' arrived at may be absurd or unacceptable for any other reason. It is not the objective of this section to test your knowledge of law.

Therefore, to answer a question, principle is to be applied to the given facts and to choose the most appropriate option.

SubQuestion No: 31

Q. Principle: When a person who has made a promise to another person 31 to do something does not fulfill his promise, the other person becom es entitled to receive, from the person who did not fulfill his promise, compensation in the form of money.

Facts: 'X' made a promise to 'Y' to repair his car engine. 'Y' made the payment for repair. After the repair, 'Y' went for a drive in the same c ar. While driving the car, 'Y' met with an accident due to bursting of a

An X 1. 'X' will be entitled to receive compensation from 'Y' in the form of

2. 'X' will not be entitled to receive compensation.

3. 'Y' will be entitled to receive compensation from 'X' in the form of

4. 'Y' will not be entitled to receive compensation from 'X'.

Comprehension:

This section consists of fifty (50) questions. Follow the instructions carefully and answer the questions.

Question numbers 1-35 consists of legal proposition(s)/ principle(s) (hereinafter referred to as 'principle') and facts. Such principles may or may not be true in the real and legal sense, yet you have to conclusively assume them to be true for the purposes of this Section. In other w ords, in answering these questions, you must not rely on any principle except the principles those are given herein below for every question. Further, you must not assume any facts other than those stated in the question. The objective of this section is to test your interest towards study of law, research aptitude and problem solving ability, even if the 'most reasonable conclusion' arrived at may be absurd or unacceptab le for any other reason. It is not the objective of this section to test your knowledge of law.

Therefore, to answer a question, principle is to be applied to the given facts and to choose the most appropriate option.

SubQuestion No: 32

Q. Principle: If a party to a contract agrees to it under undue influence o 32 f any other party then the party under the undue influence may refuse to perform in accordance with the agreement.

Facts: A, a rich youngster became a member of a religious group and soon he was appointed by P the head of the group as his personal se cretary. As per the rules of the group, all officials and staff of the gro up were supposed to stay in the group's official premises itself. Som e days later, A was asked by P to execute a Gift deed in favour of P, i n which it was mentioned that all immovable properties in his name a re being gifted to P. A was unwilling to execute the deed, but he was f orcefully restrained by P and his body guards in P's office and made A sign the gift deed. Soon after this A left the group and refused to h and over the property as agreed to in the gift deed. Is A's action vali

Αn

1. It is illegal for religious groups acquire property from its members.

2. A executed the deed, under compulsion and undue influence, an d was right in withdrawing from the contract.

3. As the gift deed was executed by A, he cannot refuse.

4. As Gift is also a contract, the consent of A was not obtained by P while executing the deed.

Comprehension:

This section consists of fifty (50) questions. Follow the instructions carefully and answer the questions.

Question numbers 1-35 consists of legal proposition(s)/ principle(s) (hereinafter referred to as 'principle') and facts. Such principles may or may not be true in the real and legal sense, yet you have to conclusively assume them to be true for the purposes of this Section. In other w ords, in answering these questions, you must not rely on any principle except the principles those are given herein below for every question. Further, you must not assume any facts other than those stated in the question. The objective of this section is to test your interest towards study of law, research aptitude and problem solving ability, even if the 'most reasonable conclusion' arrived at may be absurd or unacceptab le for any other reason. It is not the objective of this section to test your knowledge of law.

Therefore, to answer a question, principle is to be applied to the given facts and to choose the most appropriate option.

SubQuestion No: 33

- Q. Principle: A contract would be invalid and unlawful, if the contract is
- 33 for an immoral or illegal purpose.

Facts: P, was a young and helpless widow, living on the pavement. R, a neighbour gave her a house, registered in her name, on the conditi on that she should allow R to keep his smuggled goods and drugs in her house. After the registration was done, according to the conditio

n in the contract, R's agents went to keep some packets in her hous e, she refused. R told her the condition under which the house was gi ven to her. She still refused. Is P justified in her action?

An 1. As R was making the contract for illegal activities, P's stand is val id in law.

2. R can take back the house by cancelling the transfer deed.

3. P is not justified as she did not have the right to deny R's request.

X 4. P is right as she did not like smuggled goods to be kept in her ho use.

Comprehension:

This section consists of fifty (50) questions. Follow the instructions carefully and answer the questions.

Question numbers 1-35 consists of legal proposition(s)/ principle(s) (hereinafter referred to as 'principle') and facts. Such principles may or may not be true in the real and legal sense, yet you have to conclusively assume them to be true for the purposes of this Section. In other w ords, in answering these questions, you must not rely on any principle except the principles those are given herein below for every question. Further, you must not assume any facts other than those stated in the question. The objective of this section is to test your interest towards study of law, research aptitude and problem solving ability, even if the 'most reasonable conclusion' arrived at may be absurd or unacceptable for any other reason. It is not the objective of this section to test your knowledge of law.

Therefore, to answer a question, principle is to be applied to the given facts and to choose the most appropriate option.

SubQuestion No : 34

Q. Principle: Nothing is an offence which is done in the exercise of the ri 34 ght of private defence.

Facts: 'A', under the influence of madness, attempts to kill 'B'. 'B' to save his life kills 'A'.

An X 1. 'A' has not committed an offence because he was mad.

X 2. 'B' has committed an offence.

3. 'B' has not committed any offence.

4. 'A' has committed the offence of attempt to murder.

Comprehension:

This section consists of fifty (50) questions. Follow the instructions carefully and answer the questions.

Question numbers 1-35 consists of legal proposition(s)/ principle(s) (hereinafter referred to as 'principle') and facts. Such principles may or may not be true in the real and legal sense, yet you have to conclusively assume them to be true for the purposes of this Section. In other words, in answering these questions, you must not rely on any principle except the principles those are given herein below for every question. Further, you must not assume any facts other than those stated in the question. The objective of this section is to test your interest towards study of law, research aptitude and problem solving ability, even if the 'most reasonable conclusion' arrived at may be absurd or unacceptable for any other reason. It is not the objective of this section to test your knowledge of law.

Therefore, to answer a question, principle is to be applied to the given facts and to choose the most appropriate option.

SubQuestion No: 35

Q. Principle: A violation of a legal right of someone, whether results in a 35 legal injury or not, gives rise to an action in tort for compensation. At the same time, an action by someone, which results in some loss or damage to somebody else is not actionable, if there is no violation of a right of that somebody.

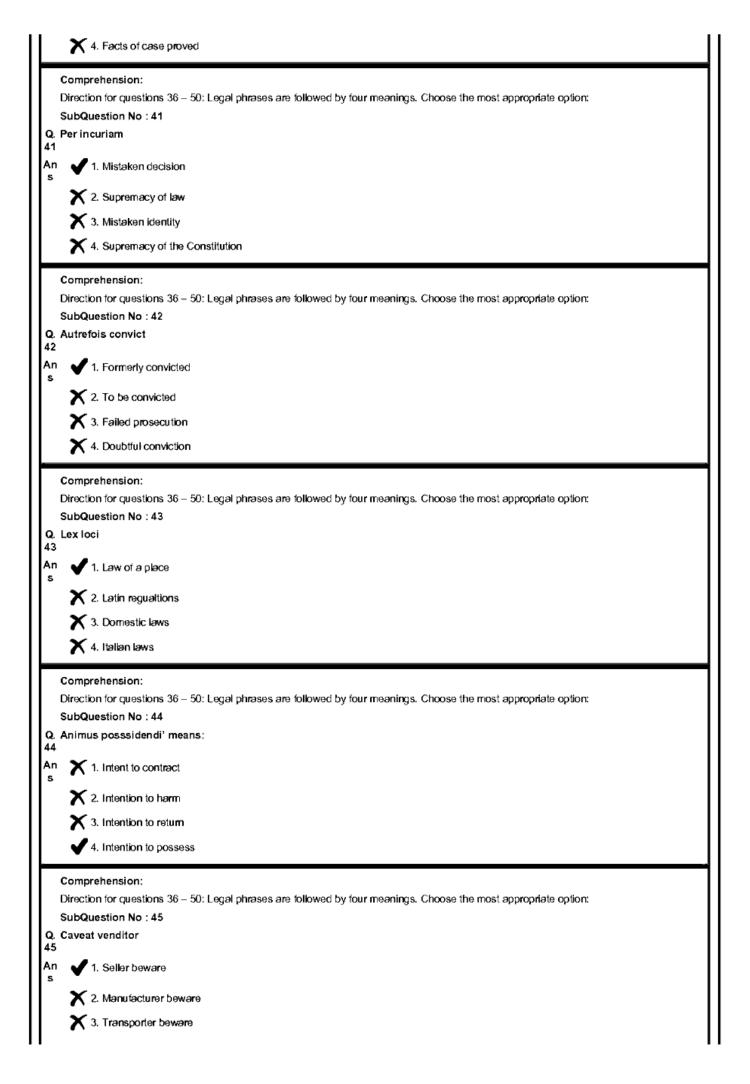
Facts: AB Coaching Centre was a popular CLAT coaching academy with several good trainers. A lot of aspirants used to attend its coaching classes from all over and was making good profit. This was going on for the past several years. During a session, T, one of the very good and popular trainers of ABCC, had some difference of opinion with the owner of ABCC and left the coaching centre. In August 2016, T started another Entrance Coaching Centre closer to ABCC which resulted in a substantial drop in its students and huge financial loss. The owner of ABCC wants to file a case against T for the loss sustained by ABCC. What do you think is the right legal position?

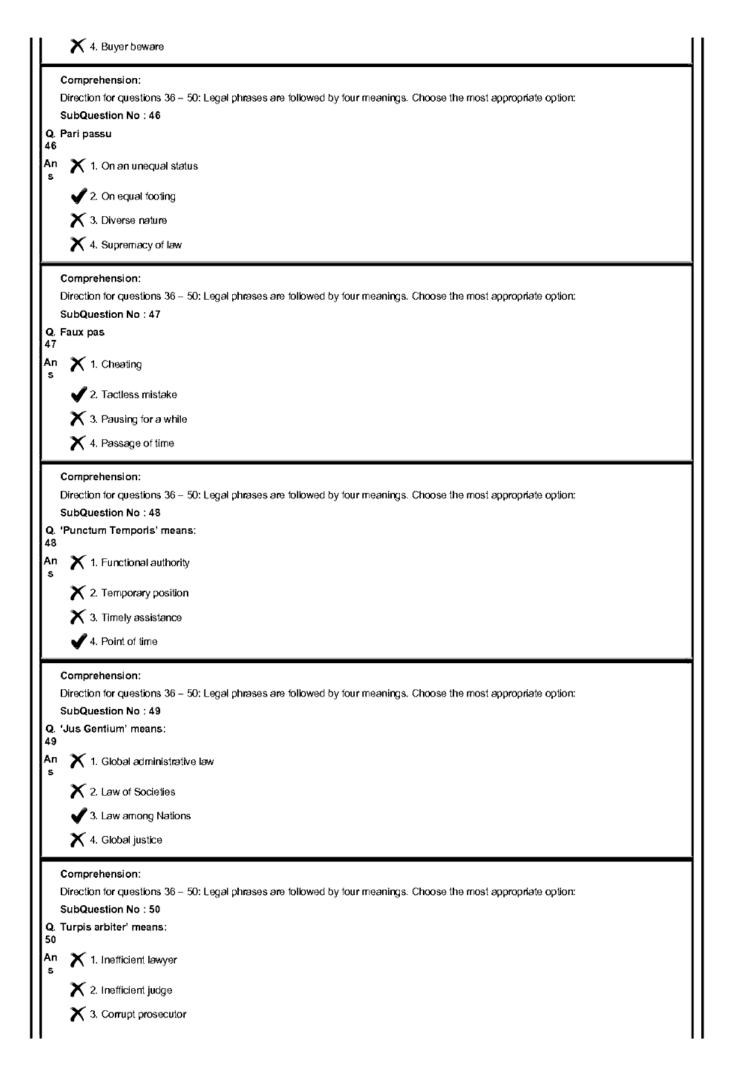
An X 1. T will be liable to compensate the loss to ABCC.

2. T has not violated any of ABCC's legal right though they sustaine d some financial loss, and not legally bound to compensate ABCC.

3. 'T' should have consulted ABCC before starting his coaching cent re.

4. T started the new coaching centre near ABCC intentionally, and s hall be liable to compensate the loss of ABCC. Comprehension: Direction for questions 36 - 50: Legal phrases are followed by four meanings. Choose the most appropriate option: SubQuestion No: 36 Q. Bona vacantia An X 1. Order of the court for eviction 2. Vacant land 🖊 3. Goods that have no owner 4. Vacant building Comprehension: Direction for questions 36 – 50: Legal phrases are followed by four meanings. Choose the most appropriate option: SubQuestion No: 37 Q. In pari delicto An X 1. Where the lawyer is at fault 2. Where the judge is at fault X 3. Where the petitioner is at fault 4. Where both parties to a dispute are equally at fault Comprehension: Direction for questions 36-50: Legal phrases are followed by four meanings. Choose the most appropriate option: SubQuestion No: 38 'Sine die' means: Αn 1. Adjourned without fixing any date for the next meeting. 2. Adjourned for the day and scheduled to meet next day again. 3. Adjourned for the day and meet after one week. 4. Adjourned for the day and meet after one month. Comprehension: Direction for questions 36 – 50: Legal phrases are followed by four meanings. Choose the most appropriate option: SubQuestion No: 39 Q. Malus animus Αn X 1. Good intention 2. Bad intention 3. Physical force X 4. Animal farm Comprehension: Direction for questions 36 – 50: Legal phrases are followed by four meanings. Choose the most appropriate option: SubQuestion No: 40 Q. Lis pendens An 1. Pending suit 2. Decided case X 3. No legal issues involved







Section: Logical Reasoning

Comprehension:

Direction for Question Numbers 1 - 3 Read the following information carefully and choose the appropriate option in the questions given below.

- i. There is a group of five persons A, B, C, D and E.
- ii. One of them is a Singer, one is a Dancer, one is a Painter, one is a Teacher and one is a Doctor.
- iii. Three of them A, Č and Doctor prefer rice to chapatti and two of them B and the Painter prefer chapatti to rice.
- iv. The Teacher, D and A are friends to one another but two of these prefer chapatti to rice.
- v. The Singer is C's brother

SubQuestion No : 1

Q. Who is a Singer?

An

X 1. C



X 2. D



X 4. B

Comprehension:

Direction for Question Numbers 1 - 3 Read the following information carefully and choose the appropriate option in the questions given below.

- i. There is a group of five persons A, B, C, D and E.
- ii. One of them is a Singer, one is a Dancer, one is a Painter, one is a Teacher and one is a Doctor.
- iii. Three of them -A, \tilde{C} and Doctor prefer rice to chapatti and two of them -B and the Painter prefer chapatti to rice.
- iv. The Teacher, D and A are friends to one another but two of these prefer chapatti to rice.
- v. The Singer is C's brother.

SubQuestion No: 2

Q. Who is a Teacher?

2 An







X 4. B

Comprehension:

Direction for Question Numbers 1 - 3 Read the following information carefully and choose the appropriate option in the questions given below.

- i. There is a group of five persons A, B, C, D and E.
- ii. One of them is a Singer, one is a Dancer, one is a Painter, one is a Teacher and one is a Doctor.
- iii. Three of them A, Č and Doctor prefer rice to chapatti and two of them B and the Painter prefer chapatti to rice.
- iv. The Teacher, D and A are friends to one another but two of these prefer chapatti to rice.
- v. The Singer is C's brother.

SubQuestion No : 3

Q. Who is a Dancer?

An

n 🥻

X 1. I

X 2. (

X 3. A

🖋 4. D

Comprehension:

Direction for Question Numbers 4 - 6: Read the following information carefully and choose the most appropriate option in the questions give n below

i. Six flats on a floor in two rows facing North and South are allotted to P, Q, R, S, T and U.

ii. Q gets a North-facing flat and is not next to S. iii. S and U get diagonally opposite flats. iv. R, next to U gets a South-facing flat and T gets a North-facing flat. SubQuestion No: 4 Q. Which of the following combination gets South-facing flats? Αn X 1. U, P,T 🗶 2. Q, T, S 🗙 3. data inadequate 4. U, R, P Comprehension: Direction for Question Numbers 4 - 6: Read the following information carefully and choose the most appropriate option in the questions give i. Six flats on a floor in two rows facing North and South are allotted to P, Q, R, S, T and U. ii. Q gets a North-facing flat and is not next to S. iii. S and U get diagonally opposite flats. iv. R, next to U gets a South-facing flat and T gets a North-facing flat. SubQuestion No : 5 Q. Whose flat is between Q and S? Αn X 1. U Comprehension: Direction for Question Numbers 4 - 6: Read the following information carefully and choose the most appropriate option in the questions give i. Six flats on a floor in two rows facing North and South are allotted to P, Q, R, S, T and U. ii. Q gets a North-facing flat and is not next to S. iii. S and U get diagonally opposite flats. iv. R, next to U gets a South-facing flat and T gets a North-facing flat. SubQuestion No: 6 Q. If the flats of T and P are interchanged, who's flat will be next to that 6 of U? Αn X 1. T 🗙 4. Q Comprehension: Direction for Question Numbers 7 & 8, Which alternative applies to the following Statement or Assumptions? Choose the most appropriate o ption. Q. 'There is no man that is not naturally good' is equivalent to the propo 7 sition: Αn 1. No men are good. 2. Some men are naturally good. 3. Some men are not naturally good. 4. All men are naturally good.

