

# Symbiosis International University Set (Law) 2010

## Section – I Logical Reasoning

- If FISH is written as EHRG in a certain code, how would JUNGLE be written in that code?  
(a) ITMFKd                      (b) ITNFKD                      (c) KVOHMF                      (d) TIMFKD
- The average age of Ravi and his son is 16 years. The ratio of their ages is 15:1 respectively. What is the son's age?  
(a) 30 years                      (b) 32 years                      (c) 2 years                      (d) 4 years
- P, Q, R, S and T are sitting in a straight line facing north. P sits next to S but not to T. Q is sitting next to R who is on the extreme left corner. Who sits to the left of S if T does not sit next to Q?  
(a) P                      (b) Q                      (c) R                      (d) T
- Three of the following four are alike in a certain way and so form a group, which one of the following does not belong to the group?  
(a) Tulip                      (b) Rose                      (c) Jasmine                      (d) Lotus
- The average of four consecutive even numbers is 27. The largest of these numbers is  
(a) 36                      (b) 32                      (c) 30                      (d) 28
- A and B know Punjabi, Sindhi and Gujarati. B and C know Punjabi, Gujarati and Bengali. A and E knows Tamil, Sindhi and Gujarati. Who knows Punjabi, Tamil, Sindhi and Gujarati?  
(a) E                      (b) D                      (c) A                      (d) C
- Which of the following alternatives represents a meaningful order of words given?  
(A) Printing      (B) Manuscript      (C) Editing      (D) Composing      (e) Binding  
(a) 32415                      (b) 24351                      (c) 23145                      (d) 23415
- If a person is standing at the sixth number in the queue from both ends, then the total number of persons in the queue is  
(a) 9                      (b) 11                      (c) 12                      (d) 13
- FT is related to 'LO' in the same way as 'PS' is related to  
(a) VY                      (b) UZ                      (c) WZ                      (d) UX

**Directions (Q. 10):** Choose the correct option

- Statements: All young scientists are open minded.  
No open-minded men are superstitious.  
Conclusions: I. No scientist is superstitious  
II. No young people are superstitious  
(a) Only conclusion I follow                      (b) Only conclusion II follows  
(c) Either conclusion II or I follow                      (d) Neither conclusion II nor I follow
- In a class of 35 students, Kunal is placed seventh from the bottom whereas Sonali is placed ninth from the top. Pulkit is placed exactly in between the two. What is Kunal's position from Pulkit?  
(a) 9                      (b) 10                      (c) 11                      (d) 13

**Directions (Q. 12-14):** Fifty books belonging to different subjects, viz History (8), Geography (7), Literature (13), Psychology (8), and Science (14), are placed on a shelf. They are arranged in an alphabetical order subject to the condition that no two books of the same subject are placed together so long as books of other subjects are available. Unless otherwise mentioned, all counting is done from the left.

- Which subject does the 40<sup>th</sup> book belong to?

(a) Science (b) Psychology (c) History (d) Literature  
13. What is the position of the last book in Psychology?

(a) 36<sup>th</sup> (b) 37<sup>th</sup> (c) 38<sup>th</sup> (d) 39<sup>th</sup>

14. Counting from the right, to which subject does the 39<sup>th</sup> book belong?

(a) History (b) Psychology (c) Geography (d) Science

15. Mr. A, Miss B, Mr. C and Miss D are sitting around a table and discussing their trades.

(A) Mr. A sits opposite to cook  
(B) Miss B sits right to the barber  
(C) The washer man is on the left of the tailor  
(D) Miss D sits opposite Mr. C

What are the trades of A and B?

(a) Tailor and Barber (b) Tailor and Cook  
(c) Barber and Cook (d) Washer man and Cook

16. A waiter's salary consists of his salary and tips. During one week his tips were  $\frac{5}{4}$ <sup>th</sup> of his salary. What fraction of his income came from tips?

(a)  $\frac{4}{9}$  (b)  $\frac{5}{4}$  (c)  $\frac{5}{8}$  (d)  $\frac{5}{9}$

**Directions (Q. 17-18):** Given below are the statements. One is Assertion (A) and the other is Reason (R). Choose the correct alternative from the following:

17. **Assertion (A):** The British Sovereignty continued to exist in free India.

**Reason (R):** The British sovereign appointed the last Governor- General of free India.

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

18. **Assertion (A):** Carbon monoxide when inhaled causes death.

**Reason (R):** Carbon monoxide combines with hemoglobin.

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

19. 11, 14, 12, 15, 13, 16, ?

(a) 14 (b) 15 (c) 16 (d) 17

20. Which one the same as Arid, Parched, and Droughty?

(a) Rock (b) Crow (c) Hay (d) Dry

**Directions (Q. 21-23):** For each of the following questions four words are given, out of which three are same in certain way while one is different. Find out the different one.

21. Find the odd one out

(a) Saturn (b) Jupiter (c) Moon (d) Venus

22. Find the odd one out.

(a) Carrot (b) Potato (c) Sweet potato (d) Radish

23. Find the odd one out

(a) Thermodynamics (b) Optics (c) Physics (d) Electronics

24. 4, 20, 35, 49, 62, 74, ?

(a) 84 (b) 85 (c) 88 (d) 94

**Directions (Q. 25-26):** There are two words and four alternative answers. In each of the alternative answers there are two words. Find out the alternative whose two words have the same relation as in the two words given in the beginning.

25. Mistake: void

- (a) Misrepresentation: voidable (b) Contract: enforceable  
(c) Counter – offer: offer (d) Agreement: voidable

26. Law of Torts: Damages

- (a) Indian Penal Code: Punishment (b) Compensation: Law of Contracts  
(c) Civil Wrongs: Compensation (d) Constitutional Law: Fundamental Rights

**Directions (Q. 27-29):** Choose the correct option:

27. **Statement:** “Why don’t you go to the court if the employer does not pay you the pension and gratuity?”

- Assumptions:** (I) Courts can intervene in the matters of dispute between employers and employees  
(II) It is obligatory for employer to pay the pension and gratuity to the employees

Which of the following can be validly inferred from the above statements?

- (a) Both I and II (b) Only assumption I  
(c) Only assumption II (d) Neither assumption I nor II

28. **Statement:** The management of Bonn Co., Pvt. Ltd., asked the workers union to call off strike immediately otherwise the management will be forced to close the production as well as factory.

- Assumption:** (I) No alternative other than closing down the production as well as factory is left for the management of Bonn Co.  
(II) By giving such threat, management thinks that there would be some effect on the workers union.

Which of the following can be validly inferred from the above statements?

- (a) Both I and II (b) Only assumption I  
(c) Only assumption II (d) Neither assumption I nor II

29. **Statement:** Beware of dogs. Our dogs do not bark but they are trained to distinguish between a genuine guest and the intruders.

- Assumptions:** (I) Barking dogs bite rarely  
(II) Our dogs could be dangerous for intruders

Which of the following can be validly inferred from the above statement?

- (a) Only assumption I (b) Only assumption II  
(c) Either assumption I or assumption II (d) Neither assumption I nor assumption II.

30. P, Q, R, S and T are sitting in a straight line facing north. P sits next to S but not to T. Q is sitting next to R who is on the extreme left corner. Who sits to the left of S if T does not sit next to Q?

- (a) P (b) Q (c) R (d) T

## **Section – II Legal Reasoning**

31. According to article 20 of the Constitution of India

- (a) No person shall be convicted of any offence except for violation of a law in force at the time of the commission of the act charged as an offence nor be subjected to a penalty greater than that which might have been inflicted under the law in force at the time of the commission of the offence
- (b) No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than twice
- (c) Any person may be compelled in any criminal case to be witness against himself
- (d) No person shall be compelled in any civil case to produce evidences.

**Directions (Q. 32-34):** given below are a legal principal and a factual situation. Apply the given legal principal to the factual situation and select the most appropriate answer to the question given below:

**32. Legal Principle:** Whoever uses force without any lawful justification commits battery

**Factual Situation:** Madhav and Anil had an agreement, Anil in order to humiliate Madhav in front of the assembled members, pulls out his chair when Madhav is about to sit. Though Madhav falls, he is not hurt. He institutes a case against Anil for battery.

- (a) Anil is not liable as Madhav is not hurt
- (b) Anil is not liable as it did not require any force to pull the chair
- (c) Anil is not liable as their argument justified his action
- (d) Anil is liable as his action was not justified

**33. Legal Principle:** A minor is not competent to enter into a contract and he law will assume that the contract never happened and everything is returned to as it was

**Factual Situation:** A minor fraudulently misrepresenting her age, enters into a contract with another for the purchase of a piano. After the piano has been delivered she refused to pay price for the same contending the non-existence of a legally binding contract.

- (a) The contract is valid and binding against the minor as the minor last misrepresented her age knowingly.
- (b) The contract is voidable at the option of the other party and thus the minor is liable to pay if the other party wants to carry out the obligation
- (c) The contract is void *ab initio* and the Court can direct the minor to restore the piano to the other party.
- (d) The contract is valid and the guardian of the minor will be liable to pay for the piano.

**34. Legal Principle:** Theft occurs when a person dishonestly takes any movable property out of the possession of any person without that person's consent.

**Factual Situation:** Keshav finds Manu's cattle roaming the streets and takes them home to prevent them from being run over by vehicles. Manu does not find his cattle and makes a complaint to the police reporting them to be missing.

- (a) Keshav is guilty of theft as he did not inform Manu as the whereabouts of his cattle
- (b) Keshav is not guilty of theft since the cattle were not in Manu's possession
- (c) Keshav is not guilty of theft since cattle are not property
- (d) Keshav is not guilty of theft as there was no dishonest intention on his part.

**35.** Which one of the following *writs* can be issued by the Supreme Court to order Governmental Authority to perform its statutory duty?

- (a) *Quo Warranto*
- (b) *Prohibition*
- (c) *Habeas Corpus*
- (d) *Mandamus*

**36.** Who among the following enunciated the 'doctrine of Rule of Law'?

- (a) Ronald Dworking
- (b) Salmond
- (c) A.V. Dicey
- (d) John Austin

37. 'Veto' power in the United Nations is exercised by  
 (a) permanent members of the Security Council  
 (b) non-permanent members of the Security Council  
 (c) members of the General Assembly  
 (d) Judges of the International Court of Justice
38. Which among the following maxims literally means that 'welfare of the people is the paramount law'?  
 (a) *Scienti et volenti non fit injuria* (b) *Salus populi suprema lex*  
 (c) *Sacramenta puberum sunt sarvansa* (d) *Ubi jus ibi remedium*
39. 'A' agrees to pay Rs. 5000 to 'B' if it rains, and 'B' promises to pay a like amount to 'A' if it does not rain, this agreement is called  
 (a) *Quasi-contract* (b) Contingent contract  
 (c) Wagering agreement (d) Voidable contract
40. Preamble to the Constitution of India reads as  
 (a) We, the members of the Constituent Assembly adopt, enact and give ourselves this Constitution  
 (b) We, the citizens of India adopt, enact and give to ourselves this Constitution  
 (c) We, the people of India in our Constituent Assembly adopt, enact and give to ourselves this Constitution  
 (d) We, the people of India adopt, enact and give to India this Constitution
41. Which one of the following features of the Constitution of India is borrowed from United Kingdom?  
 (a) Fundamental Rights (b) Parliamentary type of the Government  
 (c) Directive Principles of State Policy (d) Emergency Provisions
42. A Money Bill can be introduced in  
 (a) Lok Sabha only  
 (b) Rajya Sabha only  
 (c) either Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha  
 (d) joint session of both the Houses of Parliament

**Directions (Q. 43-45):** Read the following situation and choose the correct option from the given below.

43. **Situation:** Mr. A has stolen Mr. B's bicycle, which he had parked at college common parking. Mr. B wants to sue Mr. A, what would be the liability of Mr. A?  
 (a) A is liable to B for the tort of conversion, only  
 (b) A is guilty of offence of theft, only  
 (c) A could be tried for both, the tort of conversion and offence of theft, concurrently  
 (d) A could be tried for both (Civil and Criminal), alternatively
44. 'A', by letter, offers to sell his house to 'B' for Rs. 2, 00, 000. Without knowing of 'A's offer, 'B', by a letter, offers to buy the same house from 'A' for Rs. 2, 00, 000. Here  
 (a) no binding contract comes into existence as B's letter is merely a cross offer  
 (b) no binding contract comes into existence as consideration in this contract is insufficient  
 (c) binding contract comes into existence as B's letter is equivalent to acceptance of A's offer  
 (d) the Indian Contract Act is silent on such issues.
45. The main object of Fundamental Rights is to ensure  
 (a) Independence of Judiciary

- (b) Individual rights absolutely
- (c) Individual rights subject to reasonable restriction
- (d) A socialistic pattern of society

**Directions (Q. 46-47):** Given below are the statements. One is Assertion (A) and the other is Reason (R). choose the correct alternative from the following

**46. Assertion (A):** A breach of contract gives rise to right of the injured party to recover the damages  
**Reason (R):** The purpose of payment of damages is to restore the position of both the parties in the same status in which they would have been, had they not entered in the contract.

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

**47. Assertion (A):** Every contract must be supported with a consideration

**Reason (R):** Every contract without a consideration is void.

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

**48.** The parliament of India consists of.....

- (a) House of People (Lok Sabha), Council of States (Rajya Sabha) and President of India
- (b) House of People (Lok Sabha) and Council of States (Rajya Sabha)
- (c) President of India and House of People
- (d) Only House of People (Lok Sabha) and various officials

**49.** President of India can make laws during recess of Parliament through

- (a) States
- (b) Ordinances
- (c) Bills
- (d) Notifications

**50.** Which one of the following rights is a constitutional right and not a fundamental right?

- (a) Right to freedom of expression
- (b) Right to freedom of religion
- (c) Right to property
- (d) Right to move freely

**51.** The concept of crime may be defined as, an act committed or omitted in .....of public law.

- (a) adherence
- (b) violation
- (c) respect
- (d) support

**52.** How many regional languages are listed under the VIII Schedule of the Constitution of India?

- (a) 24
- (b) 22
- (c) 18
- (d) 15

**53.** Human Rights Day is observed on

- (a) 4 June
- (b) 10 December
- (c) 24 October
- (d) 6 August

**54.** .....means 'outside the power of law'

- (a) *Ultra valorem*
- (b) *Ultra vires*
- (c) *Ut supra*
- (d) *Ut infra*

**55.** Wrongful restraint is ..... of the personal liberty of a man

- (a) total restraint
- (b) Partial restraint
- (c) voluntary restraint
- (d) involuntary restraint

**56.** Where one party is in a position to dominate the Will of another and uses his superior position to obtain the consent of a weaker party, the consent is said to be obtained by

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

**57.** Finance Commission is a

- (a) Statutory Authority
- (b) Non-Statutory Authority

- (c) Constitutional Authority (d) Judicial Authority
58. A Hindu married woman, who has a Hindu husband living and marries a Muslim a man, is guilty of the offence of  
 (a) adultery (b) polygamy (c) mischief (d) bigamy
59. The new States can be created in the Union of India by the  
 (a) President of India (b) Parliament by law  
 (c) Parliament by amending the Constitution (d) Inter-State Council
60. Tort is a species of  
 (a) criminal wrong (b) Brach of contract  
 (c) civil wrong other than breach of contract (d) moral wrong

### Analytical Reasoning

61. Excessive amounts of lead in drinking water, associated with certain types of industrial pollution, have been shown to cause lung cancer. Ajanta Island has an economy based completely on subsistence level agriculture. There are no industries in the island. The inhabitants of Ajanta island have in the last 50 years shown high incidence of lung cancer.  
 Which of the following can be validly inferred from the above statements?
- I. Lead in drinking water is absolutely safe  
 II. Lung cancer must have causes other than lead in drinking water  
 III. Lead in drinking water must have sources other than industrial pollution
- (a) II only (b) III only (c) II or III (d) II or III or both
62. Meera: Mohan has become a better boxer since he started meditating.  
 Soham: Impossible, a boxer's most important asset is his aggressiveness Soham's statement implies that he believes that
- (a) Meditation tends to make a person less aggressive  
 (b) Meditation has little or no effect on the person who practices it.  
 (c) Mohan was previously a poor boxer because he was not aggressive enough  
 (d) Mohan has not really been meditating

**Directions (Q. 63-66):** An employee has been assigned the task of allotting offices to six of the staff members. The offices are numbered 1-6. The offices are arranged in a row and they are separated from each other by six foot high dividers. Hence voices, sounds and cigarette smoke flow easily from one office to another. Miss Rani needs to use the telephone quite often throughout the day. Mr. Mohan and Mr. Boman need adjacent offices as they need to consult each other often while working. Miss. Hema, is a senior employee and has to be allotted the office number 5, having the biggest window.

Mr. Dhiraj requires *silence* in the offices next to his. Mr. Tony, Mr. Mohan and Mr. Dhiraj are all smokers. Miss Rani finds tobacco smoke allergic and consecutively the offices next to hers to be occupied by non-smokers.

Unless specifically *stated* all the employees maintain an atmosphere of silence during office hours.

63. The ideal candidate to occupy the office farthest from Mr. Boman would be  
 (a) Miss Hema (b) Mr. Mohan (c) Mr. Tony (d) Mr. Dhiraj
64. The three employees who are smokers should be seated in the offices.

- (a) 1, 2 and 4                      (b) 2, 3 and 6                      (c) 1, 2 and 3                      (d) 1, 3 and 5
65. The ideal office for Mr. Mohan would be  
 (a) 2                                      (b) 6                                      (c) 1                                      (d) 3
66. In the event of what occurrence, within a period of one month since the assignment of the offices, would a request for a change in office be put forth by one or more employees?  
 (a) Mr. Dhiraj quitting smoking.  
 (b) Miss. Rani's needing silence in the office (s) next to her own.  
 (c) Mr. Boman suffering from laryngitis  
 (d) Mr. Tony taking over the duties formerly taken care of by Miss. Rani

**Directions (Q. 67-69):** A bus has exactly six stops on its route. The bus first stops at stop one and then at stops two, three, four, five, and six respectively. After the bus leaves stop six, the bus turns and returns to stop one and repeat the cycle. There are six stops in alphabetical order – L, M, N, O, P, and Q

P is the third stop

M is the sixth stop

The stop O is the stop immediately before Q.

N is the stop immediately before L

67. In case N is the fourth stop, which among the following must be the stop immediately before P?  
 (a) O                                      (b) Q                                      (c) N                                      (d) L
68. In case L is the second stop, which among the following must be the so immediately before M?  
 (a) N                                      (b) L                                      (c) P                                      (d) Q
69. In case a passenger gets on the bus at O, rides past one of the stops and gets off at P, which of the following must be true?  
 (a) O is stop one                      (b) Q is stop three                      (c) P is stop four                      (d) N is stop five
70. If by arranging the letters of the word 'NESTIN' the name of a game is formed, then what are the first and the last letters of the word so formed?  
 (a) T, S                                      (b) T,N                                      (c) I, E                                      (d) E, S
71. If English alphabets are written in reverse order what will be seventh letter to the right of the 12<sup>th</sup> letter from the left?  
 (a) H                                      (b) F                                      (c) G                                      (d) S
72. If the letters of the words S, A, R, B, S are rearranged so that the name of a metal is obtained. What will be the first letter of that word?  
 (a) B                                      (b) A                                      (c) S                                      (d) R

**Directions (Q. 73-76):** Six students A, B, C, D, E and F are to make a presentation each on a day. Three of them will make their presentations in the morning session before the lunch break whereas the other three will be presenting in the afternoon session. The presentations have to be scheduled in such as way that they comply with the following restrictions:

- B should make his presentation immediately before C's presentation
- Their presentations cannot be separated by the lunch break
- D must be either the first or the last student to make the presentation.

73. In case C is to be the fifth student to present, then B must be  
 (a) first                                      (b) second                                      (c) third                                      (d) fourth
74. B could be placed for any of the following places in the order of presenters EXCEPT  
 (a) first                                      (b) second                                      (c) third                                      (d) fifth

75. In case F is to make his presentation immediately after D makes his presentation, could be scheduled for which of the following places in the order of presenters?  
 (a) First (b) Second (c) Third (d) Fifth
76. In case F and E are the fifth and sixth presenters respectively then which of the following must be true?  
 (a) A is first in the order of presenters (b) A is third in the order of presenters  
 (c) A is fourth in the order of presenters (d) B is first in the order of presenters
77. In the word ORGANISATIONAL, if the first and second, third and fourth, fifth and sixth words are likewise interchanged up to the last letter, what would be the outcome?  
 (a) ORNASAONTILAGA (b) ARGONATISLONAA  
 (c) GRAONISTLOINAA (d) ROAGINASITNOLA

**Directions (Q. 78):** There are four alternative answers for the following question. Find out the correct answer.

78. A, B, C, D and E are five rivers. A is shorter than B but longer than E. C is the longest and D is a little shorter than B and a little longer than A. which is the shortest river?  
 (a) B (b) C (c) D (d) E

**Directions (Q. 79-81):** Complete the series of the following:

79. 14, 2, 12, 4, 10, 6, ?  
 (a) 9 (b) 8 (c) 7 (d) 5
80. 40, 42, 39, 44, 38, 46, ?  
 (a) 33 (b) 35 (c) 37 (d) 33
81. 9, 18, 21, 24, 27, ?  
 (a) 27 (b) 32 (c) 30 (d) 29
82. Pointing at a photo Rajesh said, "His father is the only son of my mother. The photo belongs to whom?"  
 (a) Rajesh (b) Rajesh's brother (c) Rajesh's father (d) Rajesh's son

**Directions (Q. 83-85):** For each of the following questions there exists a certain relations between the first two words. The same relations also exists in the third and fourth words. Out of these four words, one word is missing. The place of the missing word is shown by question mark. Find out the missing word from the five words given below in each questions.

83. Parrot: Cage Man:?  
 (a) Prison (b) Home (c) Life (d) Body
84. Cardboard : Opaque: Glass:?  
 (a) Brittle (b) Transparent (c) Sparkle (d) Lustrous
85. Which of the following is same as uncle, aunt and brother?  
 (a) Child (b) Boy (c) Adult (d) Nephew

**Directions (Q. 86-87):** For each of the following questions, there are two words and four alternative answer. In each of the alternative answers there are two words. The candidate has to find out the alternative whose two words have the same relation as in the two words given in beginning

86. Sapling: Tree  
 (a) Horse: Mare (b) Student: Teacher (c) Bud: Flower (d) Tree: Furniture
87. Malaria: Mosquito  
 (a) Rat: Plague (b) Epidemic: Bacteria  
 (c) Cholera: Contaminated Water (d) Poison: Death

**Directions (Q. 88-89):** In each of the following questions, three words are given. They are followed by four words, one of which stands for the class to which these three words belong. Identify that word.

88. Wheat, Barley, Rice,

- (a) Food                      (b) Kilo                      (c) Agriculture                      (d) Cereals

89. Honesty, Credibility, Reliability,

- (a) Dependability                      (b) Responsibility                      (c) Quality                      (d) Chastity

90. Light: Sun Heat:?

- (a) Electricity                      (b) Fire                      (c) Moon                      (d) Mars

### Reading Comprehension

**Directions (Q. 91-100):** Read the following passage and answer the questions given below by selecting the most appropriate alternative.

#### Passage 1 (Nani A. Palkhivala: A life – M.V. Kamath)

THE YEARS PASSED TOO QUICKLY. In 1940 Babu finished his B.A with honours in English, and in 1942 his M.A with honours in the same subject. In these exams he could not complete his papers because the writer's cramp that was to haunt him for the rest of his life and begun to appear. For the first LL.B examination he was given a writer. The person sent for the morning paper was so incompetent that Nani refused to continue with him and came out of the examination hall exasperated. Nargesh immediately contacted the Vice-Chancellor of the university, who directed the supervisor at the examination centre to allow Nargesh herself to substitute. Another writer was sent for the afternoon paper and those to follow. The continued to be with Nani during all the subsequent examination – second LL.B., Advocate AS and Advocate OS.

An interesting anecdote is recounted by Jayasheela Badami, who was told about it by her cousin Kishore Nanavaty. Justice P.S. Badami, Jayasheelai's father, was one of the examiners for law exams. Once, while he was correcting papers, he asked Kishore to have a look at one papers, and commented that it was extremely well written, well focused, accurate and in proper order. He said he thought the student deserved to be ranked number one and that he would give him full marks for the paper. Since the answer book did not bear the name of the examinee, Kishore, a curious youngster, memorized the seat number to check it up at a later date. When the results were published, Kishore looked for the name matching the seat number. He found the name Nani Palkhivala.

On completing his B.A., Nani's desire was to be a college lecturer. It went well with his taste for literature, and his professors had given Jim all the encouragement he needed. He even applied for a lecturer's post, but another lady candidate was equally well-qualified and had the teaching experience too, which Nani did not have. So he did not get selected.

After his M.A., Nani wanted to join the Indian Civil Service (ECS). This was around 1942, when the war was on and written examnants were being held in Delhi. In the 1940s, the ICS held a fascination for bright young students for whom it was the ultimate career. Though Nani, seldom spoke about it in his later years, he apparently treated the civil service examination as something of a challenge. Nargesh, too, was very keen that he take his ICS papers. Accustomed to standing first in whatever studies he undertook, and winning prizes, medals and scholarships almost as a habit, Nani no doubt felt that he could top the list of successful

candidates even in the civil service examination, if only he had a chance to appear for it. Nani made two attempts, says Behram. The first time, he was disqualified in the preliminary physical test. Thereupon he regularly did a lot of exercise to build up his body. Next time, he was declared physically fit, but an epidemic broke out in Delhi and considering the anxiety of his dear ones, he did not send his application form of the written examination, for which a time-limit had been set. It did indeed seem that limit expired, the venue for the examination was moved from Delhi to Bombay on account of the epidemic

The net result was that Nani could not make it to the ICs. It did not bother Nani's father, Ardesir, who wanted his son to be a lawyer. Ardeshir used to say: 'Become a lawyer, my son, you are cut out for law'. The father saw that Nani had a sharp, analytical, incisive mind that put him a cut above ordinary morals. He could see that as a lawyer Nani would grow in status and reputation. Nani was later to say; 'My father was of the view that I would not enjoy being anybody's servant – not even the government's – and he thought that I would do well in the legal profession.' The father knew his son's mind better than the son himself. In the end what the Civil Service lost, the legal profession gained.

91. Nargesh had to write Nani's remaining paper because
- (a) for the first LL.B examination Nani was given a writer
  - (b) Nani refused the writer's help as per the instructions of the Vice Chancellor of the University.
  - (c) the writer was not efficient enough to meet the requirements of Nani
  - (d) writer's cramp started to appear in the exam
92. Kishore got off the seat number by heart because
- (a) Justice P.S Badami commented that it was an extremely well written paper
  - (b) Kishore was interested to know who the candidate was who deserved to be ranked number one.
  - (c) Jayasheela Badami was told about it by Kishore Nanavaty
  - (d) the answer book was well written, well focused, accurate and in proper order.
93. Nani could not get into the field of teaching because
- (a) Nani's desire went well with his taste for literature
  - (b) his professors had given him all the encouragement
  - (c) he had applied for the post of lecturer with another lady candidate
  - (d) he did not have any experience of teaching that the lady had
94. Nani did not become a civil servant because
- (a) he always found it very challenging
  - (b) a time limit was set for the writing of exams
  - (c) Nani appeared for the exam twice
  - (d) none of the above
95. How many times did Nani give a physical test?
- (a) Once
  - (b) Twice
  - (c) Many
  - (d) None of the above
96. This passage gives an account of Nani's
- (a) experience of appearing for examination
  - (b) establishment of a career
  - (c) personality and character
  - (d) none of the above
97. Ardeshir wanted his son to be a lawyer because
- (a) Nani had failed in the ICS examination
  - (b) he knew his son would be able to get eminence as a lawyer

- (c) the legal profession, according to him, was better than the civil service
- (d) Nani was entirely comfortable with the opportunities in the field of law.

98. In this passage, the phrase 'writer's cramp' means

- (a) a trophy given to somebody
- (b) A habit
- (c) Sudden inability to write
- (d) Inability to sit and speak

99. Find a word in the passage which means 'greatly irritated'.

- (a) Exasperated
- (b) Subsequent
- (c) Fascination
- (d) None of the above

100. Find a word in the passage which means a sudden, widespread, occurrence of something undesirable.

- (a) Epidemic
- (b) Anecdote
- (c) Mortals
- (d) Incisive

**Directions (Q. 101-110):** Read the following passage and answer the questions given below by selecting the most appropriate alternative

**Passage 2 (Lord Atkin – Geoffrey Lewis)**

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir, - I venture to think that the division of war criminals in Professor Goodhart's letter published on December 22 is possibly fallacious. He refers to those who commit acts "in violation of existing State law." The reasoning appears to be that an invading force is subject to all the laws of the invaded State, but that those laws recognize war as a justification for some acts, those that are not so justified by the laws of the invaded State remaining criminal. I would not venture a decided opinion upon this statement of the law; but I doubt whether it could be maintained.

Invading armies come not under the law of the invaded country, but against it. They owe it no allegiance and they receive no corresponding protection, tests which have been stated by legal authorities to have weight in such matters. Are they subject to all the laws – police laws, for instance, or to the laws as to civil obligations? Could a member of the invading forces be sued for trespass or conversion of goods or use and occupation of land in a tribunal of the invaded country either if functioning during the invasion or after the peace? I hesitate to affirm that either British or American soldiers can be made liable criminally or civilly by existing fascist courts in Italy in respect of such acts as those courts may deem not justified by war.

But even if the proposition stated could be supported, it is a matter for the grave consideration of the allied Powers whether war criminals should be tried in accordance with it. It involves that the punishment of these crimes depends upon the separate provisions of the penal laws of each invaded State. Procedure, evidence, and appeal introduce varying conditions as to delay and possibly conviction; while in some countries, as I understand, capital punishment has been abolished. Moreover, if there is to be a fixed venue, there may be real difficulties in administering justice, for the crime may have taken place in one country while the witness may be, and often will be, in another, and there will be no power of compelling attendance. The accused may have a genuine plea of *alibi* or mistaken identity dependent on the production of witnesses abroad. It must be possible in proper case to change the venue. Another very important factor in the trial of these crimes is the plea of superior orders. The effect to be given to it may vary in the existing laws of the countries in questions. It seems probable that it must be treated uniformly by a rule laid down by the allied Powers.

A further difficulty in the way of trying war criminals in accordance with the existing laws of the country in which the crimes are committed is that it provides no remedy for crimes committed in the country of the enemy, and possibly lawful by the law of that country. We hear

of terrible iniquities practiced in Germany, Bulgaria, and elsewhere; the crimes against Jews in the various enemy countries would pass unpunished. The offence is mention do not appear to be those mentioned by the Professor in his first category, which seems to be confined to those whose policy has brought on this war. If I may express a personal opinion, it is that the trial and punishment of these war criminals should remain under the control of the allied Powers, there is a danger lest we approach the subject in too legalistic mood. The crimes of which some of the barbarian enemies have been guilty transcend all domestic laws. They are offence against the conscience of civilized humanity. What is desired is not revenge, but a vindication of civilization to be achieved by imposing retribution on the criminals so as to ensure so far as possible that in no war in the future shall like horrors be perpetrated. I hold that the allied Powers should name the black crimes for which they demand punishment – the wholesale murder of men, women, and children, whether hostages or not; the deportation of whole races of people; the carrying off into brothers of captive women. The mater to be determined is whether particular person accused are guilty of those crimes

This should be determined by tribunals, courts – call them what you will – consisting of just persons who, on the material before them, will say whether they are honestly satisfied that those persons are guilty or not. I would have no technical rules of procedure or evidence, and the extreme penalty should be death, to be mitigated as the tribunal might decide. By all means try them if possible, as the Powers seem to have decided in Moscow, in the country of the crime; but the tribunals will have to be what the allied decide, which does not exclude making national tribunals international *ad hoc*.

Contrary to the Professor's view, I think that there is very little to be said for hi suggestion that the British and Americas should concern themselves only with the trials of those charged with having committed crimes against their own nationals. The conscience of the whole civilized world has been aroused by these barbarities, and surely we all concerned in seeing that he criminals should be brought to justice. I do not believe that even a small minority of British or American people would wish to stand aside at the trial of German, Japanese, or other barbarians for crimes against, for instance, the Jews in Europe. They would not if they could; but they could not if they would.

Yours & c.

ATKINS

- 101.** What is the gist of Lord Atkins's letter?
- (a) War criminals should be brought to justice
  - (b) War criminals should be treated with compassion
  - (c) To contradict the law against war criminals
  - (d) War criminals should be set free.
- 102.** There may be difficulties in administering justice considering that
- (a) there may be no possibility of a fixed venue
  - (b) witnesses are at great distances from the accused
  - (c) international procedures are cumbersome
  - (d) no powers of compelling attendance exist with all parties.
- 103.** Who is the prominent figure in the passage?
- (a) Professor Goodhart
  - (b) Lord Acton
  - (c) Lord Atkin
  - (d) Mr. Scrulton

104. How does Lord Atkin define 'crime'?
- (a) Violation of a State's existing laws                      (b) Violation of proposed State laws  
(c) Transgressions    (d) Acts of violence
105. The author wants a vindication of civilization so as:
- (a) to ensure stoppage of all horrors  
(b) by foisting an act of just punishment on criminals  
(c) to arouse the consciences of human beings  
(d) all of the above
106. Which are the enemy countries stated in the passage?
- (a) Bulgaria and Germany    (b) Germany and England  
(c) England and Holland    (d) Bulgaria and England.
107. Does Lord Atkin agree with Professor Goodhart's letter?
- (a) Yes    (b) No    (c) To a certain extent    (d) To a large extent
108. Find a word from the passage which means 'to be brave enough to say something that might be criticized'.
- (a) Endeavour    (b) Sue    (c) Venture    (d) Hesitate
109. The word fallacious means
- (a) not relevant    (b) besides the point    (c) not the truth    (d) without malice.
110. By the word 'mitigated' we mean a penalty can be
- (a) increased in intensity    (b) approved by higher authorities  
(c) disapproved by higher authorities    (d) decreased in intensity

**Directions (Q. 111-120):** Read the following passage and answer the questions given below by selecting the most appropriate alternative.

**Passage 3 (Lord Denning: A biography – Edmund Heward)**

A busy barrister has little time for writing. Denning's first efforts were editing legal text-books. In 1929, six years after his call to the Bar, he was one of the two assistant editors of *Smith's Leading Cases*. His job was to rewrite and bring up to date the notes on certain specified commercial cases. Editing a text-book is no easy matter. In one so old as '*Smith*' it was particularly difficult. The editor has to decide where the law has been changed since the last edition and a good deal of re-writing is necessary. But editing a legal text-book does give the editor the opportunity of restating the law. In 1935, it was good experience for a common law barrister. He also wrote six articles on legal subjects for the *Law Quarterly Review* between 1925 and 1949.

When at the Bar Denning made no speeches, save in court, nor did he give any lectures. Even after he became a judge it was four years before he gave a lecture. Then he was invited to speak to law students at Queen's University, Belfast. It was only after he became a member of the Court of Appeal that he was in demand as a lecturer, the first important public lecture was given under his auspices of the 'Hamlyn Trust' established under the will of Miss Hamlyn of Torquay. She died in 1941 and came from an old Devon family, her father having practiced as a solicitor in Torquay for many years. She gave the residue of her estate to establish a lecture to enable the common people of England to realize the privileges they enjoy in law in comparison with other European peoples and to recognize the obligation attaching thereto. This lecture was given at Senate House, London University, in October and November 1949 and was entitled 'Freedom under the Law'. Denning sets the stage by saying:

Whenever one of the King's judges takes his seat, there is one application which by long tradition has priority over all others. Counsel has but to say 'My Lord. I have an application which concerns the liberty of the subject, and forthwith the judge will put all matters aside and hear it first.'

Denning raises a number of questions that form a constant theme in all his writing: personal freedom; freedom of mind and conscience; justice between man and the State; the power of the Executive. This lecture, published by the Trust, ran into many impressions and proved for the most popular of any of Hamlyn lectures. Lord Jowitt was Lord Chancellor at the time and wrote reprimanding him, saying that judges should not write books. Denning said that he was induced to do it because one of the government departments did not like what he had said.

After this lecture Denning found himself much in demand at universities and his lectures and addresses to students were brought together and published in 1953 in a book entitled *The Changing Law*. The reason given by Denning for the title was that many people think that the law is certain and can only be changed by Parliament. He said:

The truth is that the law is often uncertain and it is continually being changed, or perhaps I should say developed by the judges..... If the common law is to retain its place as the greatest system of law the world has ever seen, it cannot stand still while everything else moves on. It must develop too. It must adapt itself to new conditions.

The titles of these lectures were: "The Spirit of the British Constitution"; The Rule of Law in the Welfare State'; The Changing Civil Law; The Rights of Women'; The influence of Religion." These subjects were of general concern at the time; the encroachment of the state of the rights of the individual, the rights of women and changes in the civil law. Young audiences heard his views on how the law should develop.

In 1954 Denning went as Nuffield visitor to the Universities of the Union of South Africa under the auspices of the British Council to give his first overseas lectures. In 1955 he visited Canada and the United States of America. In 1955 these addresses were collected together and published under the title *The road to Justice*. The individual lectures were; 'The Honest Lawyer,' 'The Free Press', 'Eternal Vigilance'. The opening words of 'The Honest Lawyer' are worthy of quotation: 'If there is one thing more important than any other in a lawyer it is that he should be honest. He must be honest with his clients. He must be honest with his opponents. He must be honest with the court. Above all he must be honest with himself'. Denning thought that the administration of justice depended on the quality of the men who are ready to undertake it. He took very seriously the duty of a judge to assist in legal education. These visits to universities at home and abroad were part of his work for legal education- to teach the young the basic principles. In the preface he says; 'It is to those who are about to enter the profession that I would address these lectures.'

In 1959 there was a change of emphasis. He was invited to deliver the 'Romanes'. Lecture in Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, on 21 May, 1959, and he chose as his title 'From Precedent to Precedent'. He used this lecture as an opportunity to attack the too strict adherence to precedent, especially in the House of Lords. He used examples from history to show that in the past the House had not been bound by its own precedents and urged that if the law as to develop and not to stagnate it must recapture the principle of growth. Denning was at that time a law lord and knew what it was like in the House of Lords. It was the first step in his campaign to get

English lawyers to treat precedent with less reverence and to think in terms of principle. this crusade went on throughout his judicial life and was only partially successful.

When Denning was Master of the Rolls he was too busy to do any writing although he delivered a great number of speeches. It was nearly twenty years before another book *The Discipline of Law* published in 1979 by Butterworths. In the preface Denning says that his object is to impart instruction in the principles of law, as they are, and as they should be. It is a review of the case in which he has taken part, indicating where changes in the law put forward by him had been made, and where they had been rejected. He was eighty years old when the book was published and it was the summing up of his success and failures in the law in the thirty-five years that he had been on the Bench. It was a book for lawyers about the law. Its theme was that the law laid down for the social conditions in the nineteenth century needed moulding and changing to the needs of the twentieth century. Denning's eightieth birthday on 23 January, 1979 was marked by family celebrations and acceptance at Butterworth's to mark the publication of *The Discipline of Law*. The next day, between 4.30 p.m. and 8 p.m., he signed four hundred copies of the book in Butterworths bookshop in Bell Yard. Many people waited for three hours in a queue which stretched two hundred yards up Bell Yard and along Chancery Lane.

After 1979 books by Denning came out each year. In 1980 *The Due Process of Law* was published, designed as a companion volume to *The Discipline of Law*. This book was about the practical working of the law and discussed matters and the law of husband and wife. In the preface he wrote:

In the choice of topic, I have tried to do what the cobbler should do – stick to his last to those topics which I have most experience. I have chosen them also for their general interest not bookish law which depends on the interpretation of Statutes and Rules of Court. But the law in which persons count.

In the late 1970s Denning had given some judgments which were not very popular with trade unionists and when it was proposed that he should sign copies of the book at Blackwell's bookshop in Oxford, posters appeared saying 'Mass picket Denning'. On the advice of the police and the proctors the event was cancelled.

In his epilogue to *The Discipline of Law* Denning wrote:

It is something to have lived through this century – the most dangerous century in the history of the English people.....

- 111.** While editing a legal text – book, the editor has to
- (a) rewrite the law
  - (b) decide where the law has been changed since the last edition
  - (c) redraft certain complex legal sections in simple language
  - (d) interpret laws in new ways.
- 112.** A demand for Lord Denning's lectures grew when he:
- (a) Was a judge for 4 years
  - (b) became a member of the Court of Appeal
  - (c) was at the Bar
  - (d) None of the above.
- 113.** In 1959, the change of emphasis in 'From Precedent to Precedent' meant that Denning wanted.
- (a) legal traditions to be reinforced
  - (b) to crusade against judicial life

- (c) laws to regain growth as a value  
 (d) to treat case histories with more respect.
114. In “The Discipline of Law” (1979), Denning says that it is important  
 (a) to impart instruction in principles as they are  
 (b) to show lawyers how to write books  
 (c) to impart instructions on how laws should not be  
 (d) to talk about how laws laid down in the 19<sup>th</sup> century needed to keep in mind needs of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
115. When Denning compares himself to the Cobbler’s last’ he means that:  
 (a) a cobbler cannot live for long  
 (b) the personalization of laws is important  
 (c) laws cannot last longer than human beings  
 (d) what a lawyer want to last is very important
116. Miss Hamlyn of Torquay bequeathed the residue of her estate so that  
 (a) her family’s name would continue  
 (b) her interest from the bank was necessary  
 (c) the English common man would become aware of his privileges  
 (d) her relatives would be impressed.
117. One of the following was not a title of Denning’s lectures:  
 (a) The influence of Religion on Law  
 (b) The Changing Civil Law  
 (c) The Rule of Law in the Welfare State  
 (d) The Reasons of Juvenile Delinquency.
118. The word *Precedent* means:  
 (a) an accident prevented from happening  
 (b) an incident which has taken place in the past  
 (c) an office before someone becomes president  
 (d) an impressive position
119. ‘The Discipline of Law’ was a book:  
 (a) by lawyers how not to deal with law  
 (b) about the due process of law  
 (c) which was summary  
 (d) Which was a history of English law.
120. The word ‘epilogue’ in any book comes  
 (a) before the main book begins  
 (b) in the middle of the book  
 (c) at the end of the book  
 (d) nowhere in the book

### General knowledge

121. Which one among the following is a water soluble vitamin?  
 (a) Vitamin A                      (b) Vitamin C                      (c) Vitamin E                      (d) Vitamin K
122. Which one of the following countries was hit by the cyclone ‘Nargis’ recently, causing a great destruction and loss of life?  
 (a) Bangladesh                      (b) Myanmar                      (c) Sri Lanka                      (d) Pakistan
123. Who among the following was a contemporary of Chingiz Khan?  
 (a) Mahmud of Ghazni                      (b) Iltutmish

- (c) Alaudin Khilji (d) Mohammad – bin – Tughlaq.
124. In a dry cell battery, which of the following are used as electrolytes?  
 (a) Ammonium chloride and Zinc chloride (b) Sodium chloride and Calcium chloride  
 (c) Magnesium Chloride and Zinc chloride (d) Ammonium chloride and Calcium chloride
125. 'Vyas Samman' is given or excellence in the field of  
 (a) Literature (b) Science (c) Dance (d) Economics
126. The term 'gene' was coined by  
 (a) Wilhelm Johannsen (b) G Mendel  
 (c) Louis Pasteur (d) D Vries
127. Who was the President of India at the time of proclamation of Emergency in 1975?  
 (a) V V Giri (b) Zakir Hussain  
 (c) Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed (d) Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy
128. Who was the first amongst the following women to receive the Jnanpith Award?  
 (a) Mahashweta Devi (b) Mahadevi Verma  
 (c) Amrita Pritam (d) Ashapura Devi
129. 'Mohiniattam' is a dance form of  
 (a) Kerala (b) Tamil Nadu (c) Karnataka (d) Tanjavur
130. Who among the following had founded the Theosophical Society in the United States of America?  
 (a) Madame Blavatsky (b) Madame Cama  
 (c) Swami Dayanand Saraswati (d) Lala Hardayal
131. Let a hundred flowers bloom and let a thousand schools of thought contend was said by  
 (a) Lenin (b) Karl Marx (c) Tolstoy (d) Mao Tse - tung
132. What is the full form of USB in the case of commuters?  
 (a) Universal Security Block (b) Universal Serial Bus  
 (c) Universal Software Barrier (d) Universal Stage Base
133. Which of the following is not a direct tax?  
 (a) Income tax (b) Wealth tax (c) Estate tax (d) Sales tax
134. Sunda Strait separates  
 (a) Burma – Celebes (b) Java – Sumatra (c) Sicily – Italy (d) Japan - Korea
135. Which of the following Commissions of inquiry probed into Indira Gandhi assassination?  
 (a) Justice Shaha Commission of Inquiry  
 (b) Justice Thakkar Commission of Inquiry  
 (c) Justice Ranganath Mishra Commission of Inquiry  
 (d) Justice Sarkari Commission.
136. Which country has become the world's second biggest military spender after United States of America?  
 (a) China (b) Russia (c) India (d) France
137. Who among the following is known as 'Father of Ecology in India'?  
 (a) Mr. Ramesh Kaswalkar (b) Mr. Rajendra Prasad  
 (c) Mr. Ramdeo Mishra (d) Mr. Radhakrishnan
138. Which was the country that facilitated peace talks between the LTTE and Sri Lankan Government in the year 2009?  
 (a) USA (b) Norway (c) India (d) Pakistan

139. The province of Bengal was portioned into two parts in 1905 by  
 (a) Lord Cornwallis (b) Lord Dalhousie  
 (c) Lord Warren Hasting (d) Lord Curzon
140. Which one of the following States has become the first State in India to offer government job to an HIV positive candidates?  
 (a) Maharashtra (b) Uttar Pradesh (c) Chhattisgarh (d) Kerala
141. Which party was founded by Subhash Chandra Bose in 1939 after his break from the Congress?  
 (a) Abhinav Bharat (b) Forward Bloc  
 (c) Swaraj Party (d) Congress (I)
142. The three medals that Indians won in the Beijing Olympics were in  
 (a) Shooting, Boxing and Wrestling (b) Shooting, Boxing and Archery  
 (c) Shooting, Wrestling and Tennis (d) Shooting, Boxing and Hockey.
143. Which country has the largest rail network in the world?  
 (a) India (b) U.K (c) China (d) U.S.A
144. From which country did Kosovo declare its independence?  
 (a) Bulgaria (b) Croatia (c) Macedonia (d) Serbia
145. Who is the only Indian to be conferred with a Bharat Ratna Award and a Knighthood?  
 (a) Dr. B.R Ambedkar (b) Maulana Azad  
 (c) Lata Mangeshkar (d) Sir M. Visvesvaraya
146. What is the approximate mean velocity with which the earth moves around the Sun in its orbit?  
 (a) 15 km/s (b) 30 km/s (c) 50 km/s (d) 75 km/s
147. Bhilai Steel Plant was built with the collaboration of  
 (a) Germany (b) Soviet Union (c) United Kingdom (d) Japan
148. The Home Rule League was started by  
 (a) Maulana Azad (b) Nana Deshmukh (c) B.G Tilak (d) Mahatma Gandhi
149. Who set music to Mohammad Iqbal's '*Sara Jahan Se Achaha*'?  
 (a) Pandit Ravi Shankar  
 (b) Hariharan Prasad Chaurasia and Shiv Kumar Sharma  
 (c) Shankar Jai Kishan  
 (d) C. Ramachandra
150. Where is the city of 'Yangon'?  
 (a) Thailand (b) Myanmar (c) Ethiopia (d) Estonia

### Answer to the above Questions

1. (a)	31. (a)	61. (d)	91. (c)	121. (b)
2. (c)	32. (d)	62. (a)	92. (b)	122. (b)
3. (a)	33. (c)	63. (d)	93. (d)	123. (b)
4. (d)	34. (d)	64. (c)	94. (d)	124. (a)
5. (c)	35. (d)	65. (d)	95. (b)	125. (a)
6. (c)	36. (c)	66. (c)	96. (b)	126. (a)
7. (d)	37. (a)	67. (b)	97. (b)	127. (c)
8. (b)	38. (b)	68. (d)	98. (c)	128. (d)
9. (a)	39. (c)	69. (a)	99. (a)	129. (a)

10. (d)	40. (c)	70. (a)	100. (a)	130. (a)
11. (b)	41. (b)	71. (a)	101. (a)	131. (d)
12. (d)	42. (a)	72. (a)	102. (c)	132. (b)
13. (c)	43. (c)	73. (d)	103. (c)	133. (d)
14. (a)	44. (a)	74. (c)	104. (a)	134. (b)
15. (b)	45. (c)	75. (d)	105. (d)	135. (b)
16. (d)	46. (c)	76. (c)	106. (a)	136. (a)
17. (d)	47. (a)	77. (d)	107. (b)	137. (c)
18. (b)	48. (a)	78. (d)	108. (c)	138. (b)
19. (a)	49. (b)	79. (b)	109. (c)	139. (d)
20. (d)	50. (c)	80. (c)	110. (d)	140. (d)
21. (c)	51. (b)	81. (c)	111. (b)	141. (b)
22. (b)	52. (b)	82. (d)	112. (b)	142. (a)
23. (d)	53. (b)	83. (a)	113. (c)	143. (d)
24. (b)	54. (b)	84. (b)	114. (a)	144. (d)
25. (a)	55. (b)	85. (d)	115. (b)	145. (d)
26. (a)	56. (a)	86. (c)	116. (c)	146. (b)
27. (a)	57. (c)	87. (c)	117. (d)	147. (b)
28. (b)	58. (d)	88. (d)	118. (b)	148. (c)
29. (b)	59. (b)	89. (c)	119. (c)	149. (a)
30. (a)	60. (c)	90. (b)	120. (c)	150. (b)