

Symbiosis International University

Set (LAW) 2009

Time: 150 Minutes

Total Marks: 150

Logical Reasoning

Directions (Q. 1-4): In each of the following questions there exists a certain relations between the first two words. The same relations also exists in the third and the fourth words. Out of these four words is shown by question mark. Find out the missing word from the four words given below.

1. Contract: Private :: Constitution: ?
(a) Private Parties (b) State (c) Public (d) Public officials
2. Coercion: Voidable:: Mistake:?
(a) Valid (b) Unlawful (c) Void (d) Illegal
3. Indian Penal Code: Punishment:: Torts:?
(a) Civil (b) Criminal (c) Damages (d) Injury
4. Plaintiff: Defendant :: Appellant: ?
(a) Opponent (b) Respondent (c) Applicant (d) Party

Directions (Q. 5-7): In each of the following questions, there are two words and four alternative answers. In each alternative answer there are two words. Find out the alternative wherein two towards have the same relation as in the two words given in beginning.

5. Criminal law: Punishment
(a) Crime: Imprisonment (b) Tort: Damages
(c) Civil law: Restoration of Rights (d) None of the above
6. President: Centre
(a) Prime Minister: Council of Ministers (b) Governor : State
(c) Chancellor: University (d) Director : Company
7. *Mens rea: Actus Reus*
(a) Contract: Offer (b) Intention: Act
(c) Crime: Commission (d) Act: Intention

Directions (Q. 8-11): In each of the following questions a statement is given followed by four inference. Find out the inference that definitely follows from the given statement and find the most appropriate answer

8. Knowledge is poor man's wealth
(a) A poor man is always knowledgeable
(b) A poor man has the knowledge to earn wealth
(c) A wealthy man is always knowledgeable.
(d) A poor man can earn wealth if he has knowledge
9. Police serve their country.
(a) Those who serve their country are police
(b) Women do not serve their country because they are not police
(c) Men generally serve their country.
(d) Some men who are police serve their country
10. Most of the student are meritorious
(a) Some students are meritorious
(b) There are no students who are not meritorious

- (c) There are some students who are below merit
(d) All students are meritorious
11. If a person is a politician, he has lot of influence
(a) Anna has lot of influence, so he is a politician
(b) If a person is not a politician, he does not have lot of influence
(c) Lala is politician, and so he has a lot of influence
(d) Layman cannot have influence
12. Three of the following four are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?
(a) Copper (b) Iron (c) Aluminium (d) Steel
13. Vikas walked 10 metres towards North took a left turn and walked 15 metres and again took a left turn and walked 10 metres and stopped walking. Which direction was he facing when he stopped walking?
(a) South (b) South-West (c) South-East (d) Cannot be determined
14. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?
(a) BD (b) CE (c) GI (d) NL
15. How many such 7s are there in the following number sequence each of which is immediately preceded by 5 and not immediately followed by 8?
2. 3 5 7 8 9 3 4 5 7 6 1 9 3
5 7 4 8 3 2 5 7 8 8 9 2 5
(a) None (b) One (c) Two (d) Three
16. In a certain code '59346' is written as '\$AD% F' and '8173' is written as 'HB#D'. How is '9865' written in that code?
(a) HAF\$ (b) AFH\$ (c) ADF\$ (d) none of the above
17. Pointing to a boy, Meena said "He is the only grandson of my grandfather". How is the boy related to Meena?
(a) Brother (b) Cousin (c) Uncle (d) Data Inadequate
18. Statements: Some cycle are bikes
No bike is flower.
All flowers are goats
Conclusion: I. No goat is cycle
II. Some flowers are cycles.
III. Some goats are bikes
(a) None follows (b) Only I follows (c) Only II follows (d) Only III follows
19. In a certain code LONG is written as 5123 and GEAR is written as 3748. How is LANE written in that code?
(a) 5427 (b) 5247 (c) 5847 (d) 5237
20. 'BD' is related to 'EG' and 'MO' is related to 'PR' in the same way as 'FH' is related to
(a) JM (b) IL (c) JL (d) IK
21. How many such digits are there in the number 58674137 each of which is as far away from the beginning of the number as when the digits within the number are rearranged in descending order?
(a) None (b) One (c) Two (d) Three

22. In a certain code languages 'pik da pa' means 'where are you;' 'da na fa' means 'you may come' 'na ka sa' means 'he may go', which of the following means 'come' in that code language
 (a) da (b) ja (c) na (d) Cannot be determined
23. No member spoke at the meeting unless he or she was over 30. Nobody over 30 spoke at the meeting as was a member. Which one of the following conclusions can be correctly drawn from the statements above?
 (a) Some members over 30 spoke at the meeting
 (b) No members spoke at the meeting
 (c) Only members over 30 spoke at the meeting
 (d) No person over 30 spoke at the meeting
24. Which of the following is the middle digit of the second highest amount the following five numbers?
 254, 319, 963, 842, 697
 (a) 5 (b) 1 (c) 6 (d) 4
25. In a class of 50 students M is eight from top. H is 20th from bottom. How many students are there between M and H?
 (a) 22 (b) 23 (c) 24 (d) Cannot be determined
26. Three of the following four are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to the group?
 (a) Fruit (b) Flower (c) Leaf (d) Tree
27. Three of the following four are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?
 (a) 26 (b) 34 (c) 72 (d) 46
28. Three of the following four are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to the group?
 (a) Leaf (b) Fruit (c) Sand (d) Brass
29. 'Picture' is related to 'See' in the same way as 'Food' is related to
 (a) Cook (b) Watch (c) Eat (d) Heat
30. A small, but increasing number of people are becoming aware of the importance of Right to Information Act
 (a) Not all people are aware of Right to Information Act
 (b) People were not aware about Right to Information Act in past
 (c) People must know importance of Right of Information Act
 (d) Law is spreading awareness about Right to Information Act

Legal Reasoning

Directions (Q. 31-36): Given below is a legal principle and a factual situation. Apply the given legal principle to the factual situation and select the most appropriate answer to the question given below

31. **Legal Principle:** Whoever, intending to take dishonestly any movable property out of the possession of any person without that person's consent moves that property in, is said to commit theft. Whoever commits theft, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three years or with fine or with both

Factual Situation: Raju sees a cell phone belonging to Ram lying on the table in Ram's house. Raju hides the cell phone in Ram's house in such a place where Ram could not find it ever, due to the fear of immediate search and detection. Raju did this with the intention of taking away the cell phone from the hidden place when Ram forgets about and then sell it away.

Question: Is Raju guilty of theft?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No, because he merely played a prank on his friend
- (c) Yes, because Raju did not inform Ram about the place where he had hidden the cell phone.
- (d) Yes, because Raju intended to take the immovable property from Ram's possession and with this intention he moved the property

32. Legal Principle: The acceptance to an offer should be given only in the mode prescribed by the proposer, for a contract to become enforceable

Factual Situation: A offered to buy a horse from B requesting that the acceptance should be sent through A's agent. B sent his acceptance through his servant, who reached A's office a day after A's agent reached.

Question: Is A bound by B's acceptance?

- (a) No, because the contract is binding only when the acceptance is made in the prescribed mode.
- (b) No, because B should have intimated A about the servant coming with the acceptance
- (c) Yes, because B did send the acceptance
- (d) Yes, because the servant is B's employee

33. Legal Principle: Violation of a Legal Right, without damage, gives rise to a tort.

Factual Situation: A establishes a coaching class and charge Rs. 5000 per years as fees. A's neighbour B establishes another coaching class thereby creating a competition. This forces A to reduces his fees to Rs. 3000 per year

Question: Can A claim damages from B for the loss caused to him?

- (a) Yes, he can as B has violated his Legal Right.
- (b) No, A has reduced the fees on his own.
- (c) No, because through there was damage there was no legal injury
- (d) None of the above

34. Legal Principle: A parent is not liable for a tort committed by his/ her child except when the parent affords the child an opportunity to commit the tort.

Factual Situation: A mother takes her 7 year old son with her to market. On reaching the market she shuts the car ignition, pulls the handbrake and puts the car in gear. She leaves her son in the car only. The child starts playing with the car, she releases the brakes and pushes the gear lever to neutral. As a result, the car starts moving down the road and runs down a pedestrian.

Question: What is the liability of the mother?

- (a) The Mother is not liable because she took great care to ensure that the car would remain stationary.
- (b) The Mother is liable because she was negligent
- (c) The son is liable because his action caused accident
- (d) The pedestrian is liable as he should have been careful while walking on the road.

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

Factual Situation: X is minor misrepresents his age to enter into a contract with Y a seller of bicycle, to purchase the bicycle. After the bicycle is delivered to the minor, he refuses to pay the sale price for the same, contending the non-existence of a legally binding contract.

Question: Is the contract entered by X a valid contract?

- (a) The contract is valid because in this case, the minor has knowingly misrepresented his age in order to enter into the contract.
- (b) The contract is not valid because the buyer is a minor and the seller will get nothing.
- (c) The contract is not valid because the buyer is not competent to contract, but the minor buyer may be directed by the Court to return the bicycle
- (d) The contract is not valid but the seller can file a suit against X's parents

36. Legal Principle: When at the desire of the promisor, the promise promises to do some act, then such promise is called as consideration for the promise.

Factual Situation: X arranges his Birthday party at his home, and his friend Y promises to cook a special dish for the guests. On the day of the party, X finds that Y neither came to his party nor did he get the special dish. X sues Y for the breach of contract.

Question: Will X succeed in his action?

- (a) X will succeed because his friend has failed to keep his promise
- (b) X will succeed because his reputation was affected due to his irresponsible behavior
- (c) X will not succeed because there is no consideration for his friend's promise to bring the special dish.
- (d) Both (a) and (c).

37. Who amongst the following was the President of the Constituent Assembly of India?

- (a) Dr. B. R Ambedkar
- (b) Pandit Nehru
- (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (d) Dr. P.S. Deshmukh

38. The expressions 'Secular' and 'Socialist' were inserted in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution by

- (a) Constitution (44th Amendment) Act, 1978
- (b) Constitution (52nd Amendment) Act, 1985
- (c) Constitution (38th Amendment) Act, 1975
- (d) Constitution (42nd Amendment) Act, 1976

39. Which of the following provisions deals with the 'Fundamental Duties'?

- (a) 51A
- (b) 39A
- (c) 21A
- (d) 31A

40. The Part III of the Constitution deals with

- (a) Emergency Provisions
- (b) Fundamental Rights
- (c) Fundamental Duties
- (d) Directive Principles of State Policy

41. Which of the following writs can be issued by the Supreme Court to free a person from an illegal detention?

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

42. Who has the power to legislate on the matters in the 'Concurrent List'?

- (a) Parliament only
- (b) State Legislatures only
- (c) Both Parliament and State Legislatures
- (d) President of India only

43. Which of the following provisions of the Indian Constitution is applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir?

- (a) Article 356
- (b) Article 365
- (c) Article 360
- (d) Article 370

44. What is the maximum strength of the Rajya Sabha?
 (a) 238 (b) 250 (c) 225 (d) 552
45. Which of the following is not a Fundamental Right under the Constitution?
 (a) Right to Equality (b) Right to Property
 (c) Right to Life and Personal Liberty (d) Right to Religion
46. A particular village is suffering due to the pollution caused by one of the industries located at its outskirts. The water in the village lake has become unfit for drinking and foul smell is constantly emitted from the chimneys of the industry. The villagers want to petition the Supreme Court. They can do so for the violation of which of the following rights?
 (a) Right to livelihood (b) Right to development
 (c) Right to clean and healthy environment (d) Right against exploitation.
47. The meaning of the term “quasi” is
 (a) As if it were (b) Null (c) Void (d) Quashed
48. Consider the following statements
 1. The highest criminal court of the district is the Court of District and Sessions Judge
 2. The District Judges are appointed by the Governor in consultation with the High Courts.
 3. A person to be eligible for appointment as a District Judge should be a advocate or a pleader of seven Year’s standing or more, or an officer in judicial service of the Union or the State.
 4. When the Sessions Judge awards death sentence, it must be confirmed by the High Court before it is carried out
 Which of the statement given above are correct?
 (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2, 3 and 4 (c) 3 and 4 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
49. Which one of the following statements about a Money Bill is not correct?
 (a) A Money Bill can be tabled in either House of Parliament
 (b) The Speaker of Lok Sabha is the final authority to decide whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not
 (c) The Rajya Sabha must return a Money Bill passed by the Lok Sabha and send it for consideration within 14 days
 (d) The President cannot return a Money Bill to the Lok Sabha for reconsideration.
50. Which of the following term means “under consideration of a Court of Law”?
 (a) *Sine qua non* (b) *Res judicata* (c) Double jeopardy (d) *Sub judice*
51. The new article, 21A, that has been inserted into the Constitutional guarantees
 (a) Right to primary education (b) Right to professional education
 (c) Right to die (d) Right to livelihood
52. The concepts of “Protectorate State” and “Buffer State” are found in
 (a) International Law (b) Constitution, Concurrent List
 (c) Intestate Water Dispute Act (d) Any federal constitution
53. A legislature consisting of lower and upper chamber is known as
 (a) Unicameral legislature (b) Bicameral legislature
 (c) Federal legislature (d) Unitary legislature
54. “Sustainable Development” is a concept of
 (a) Environmental law (b) Property law
 (c) Land law (d) Tax law

Directions (Q. 55-56): Given below are the two statements. One is Assertion (A) and the other is Reason (R). Choose the correct alternative from the following

- 55. Assertion (A):** All contracts are agreements
Reason (R): An agreement enforceable by law is a contract.
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true
- 56. Assertion (A):** Master is liable for the wrongs committed by a servant
Reason (R): Servant acts on behalf of the master
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true
- 57.** The Controller and Auditor General is appointed
(a) By the President by a warrant under his hand and seal
(b) By the Parliament by a legislation
(c) By the Finance Minister on behalf of the President
(d) By the Prime Minister
- 58.** The judge of the High Court is appointed by
(a) Chief Justice of the High Court
(b) The President under his seal and warrant
(c) Chief Justice of India
(d) Chief Minister
- 59.** A by shooting at a fowl with intent to kill it, kills B who is behind a bush, while A is not knowing that he was there. Does A's act amount to murder?
(a) A is guilty of murder
(b) A is guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder
(c) A is not guilty of culpable homicide as he did not intend to kill B or cause death by doing an act that he knew was likely to cause death
(d) A is guilty of killing the fowl under the Wildlife Protection Act and also for committing an offence affecting the human body, killing B.
- 60.** The term 'Bail' signifies
(a) A court order sending a convicted person to the jail
(b) A court order granting stay to its previous decree or judgment
(c) A court order releasing an arrestee after securing necessary bond or surety
(d) A court order quashing the proceedings initiated by the complainant.

Analytical Reasoning

- 61.** If 15 pens and 20 pencils cost as much as 20 pens and 15 pencils. How do you compare the costs of two?
(a) Pens are as costly as the pencils
(b) Pencils are costlier than pens
(c) Pens are costlier than pencils
(d) Nothing can be found from the given data
- 62.** What angle the hand of a clock would make when it is half past 8?
(a) 75 degree
(b) 25 degree
(c) 45 degree
(d) 90 degree

63. If TAFJHH is coded as RBEKGI then RBDJK can be coded as
(a) PPCKD (b) PCCKJ (c) PCDKJ (d) None of these

64. Complete the series. 3, 8, ..., 24,, 48, 63
(a) 16, 36 (b) 15, 35 (c) 12, 21 (d) 14, 27

Directions (Q. 65-68): Select the most appropriate alternative synonym given below.

65. PIOUS

(a) historic (b) devout (c) multiple (d) fortunate

66. ORDAIN

(a) arrange (b) command (c) contribute (d) settle

67. LATITUDE

(a) scope (b) segment (c) globule (d) legislature

68. MORTIFY

(a) make a cavity (b) displease (c) humiliate (d) relapse

69. A man spends half of his salary on household expenses, $\frac{1}{4}$ for rent, $\frac{1}{5}$ for travel expenses, the man deposits the rest in a bank, if his monthly deposits in the bank amount Rs. 50, what is his monthly salary

(a) Rs. 500 (b) Rs. 1500 (c) Rs. 1000 (d) Rs. 900

Directions (Q. 70-72): For each of the following questions there exists a certain relation between the first two words. The same relation 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 four alternatives given below.

70. Parrot: Cage:: Man: ?

(a) Home (b) Life (c) House (d) Prison

71. Sickness: Health :: Happiness:?

(a) Medicine (b) Misery (c) Sorrow (d) Comfort

72. Statue: Size:: Song:?

(a) Words (b) Tune (c) Poetry (d) Length

Directions (Q. 73-75): In each of the following questions, there is some relationship between the two terms to the left of:: and the same relationship obtains between the two terms to its right. In each of these questions the fourth term is missing. Choose the term given below.

73. JLN: SQO:: PRT:?

(a) UYW (b) UTV (c) VUT (d) YWU

74. ADE: FGJ :: KNO:?

(a) PQR (b) PQT (c) RQP (d) TPR

75. BDAC: FHEG :: APMO:?

(a) RTQS (b) RQTS (c) QTRS (d) TRQS

Directions (Q. 76-77): are based on the following information:

Two men (Rahul and Ronak) and two ladies (Carolyn and Leya) have four different professions: dancer, magician, pianist and engineer

- (i) Rahul is not a dancer
- (ii) The pianist is a lady
- (iii) The dancer is not a lady
- (iv) Leya is the magician

Choose the correct option:

76. Carolyn is the
(a) Magician (b) Dancer (c) Pianist (d) Engineer

77. If the two men switch professions

I. Ronak will be the engineer

II. Ronal will be the dancer

III. Rahul will be the dancer

(a) I only (b) I and II only (c) I and III only (d) III only

Directions (Q. 78-82): Find out the pair which is different from the others in each of the following questions

78. Tree – Plant (b) Heavy – Light (c) Wealth – Money (d) Wish – Oxygen

79. (a) Air Oxygen (b) Teacher – Student

(c) Mathematics – Geometry (d) Word - Letter

80. (a) Horse – Stable (b) Birds – Nest (c) Sheep – Pen (d) Dog – Bark

81. (a) Husband – Wife (b) Lion – Lioness (c) Cock – Hen (d) Cat – Kitten

82. (a) Crime – Punishment (b) Judgment – Advocacy

(c) Enterprise – Success (d) Exercise – Health

83. City B is miles East of City A. City C is 6 miles North of City B. City D is 16 miles East of City C and City E is 12 miles North of City D. What is the distance from City A to City E?

(a) 30 miles (b) 10 miles (c) 20 miles (d) 42 miles

84. How much interest will Rs. 2000 earn at an annual rate of 8% in one year if the interest is compounded every 6 months?

(a) Rs. 160.00 (b) Rs. 163.20 (c) Rs. 2167.00 (d) Rs. 332.80

Directions (Q. 85-87): are based on the following information:

Ten individuals take part in a members and family badminton tournament at a local club. The individuals competing and information about them are as follows.

Alan and his wife Barbara, have one daughter, Carole and no sisters.

Carole's husband Dennis, has only one brother, Irwin and no sisters.

Irwin has a son, Jack, who is an only child.

Dennis and Carole have two children: a son, Earl, and a daughter Frances

Hilary's husband, Glen, is Irwin's father.

85. What is Earl's relation to Irwin?

(a) Brother (b) Nephew (c) Cousin (d) Son-in-law

86. What is Jack's relation with Earl?

(a) Brother (b) Brother-in-law (c) Uncle (d) First cousin

87. Glen is Frances'

(a) Great – grandfather (b) Maternal grandfather

(c) Paternal grandfather (d) Uncle

88. Arrange the following in logical order:

1. Birth 2. Death 3. Funeral 4. Marriage

5. Education

(a) 1, 3, 4, 5, 2 (b) 1, 5, 4, 2, 3 (c) 2, 3, 4, 5, 1 (d) 4, 5, 3, 1, 2

89. A river flows West to East and on the way turns left and goes in a semi-circle round a hillock, and then turns left at right angles. In which direction is the river finally flowing?

(a) West (b) East (c) North (d) South

90. A can copy 50 papers in 10 hours while both A & B can copy 70 papers in 10 hours. Then how many hours are required for B to copy 26 papers?
(a) 20 (b) 10 (c) 13 (d) 40

General Knowledge

91. The Women's Reservation Bill introduced in 2008 seeks to provide
(a) One third of seats to women in Parliament and State Assembly
(b) One- third of seats to women in all employments
(c) one- third of seats to women in panchayats
(d) All of the above
92. The Rahavan committee, submitted its suggestions in 2008 in context of
(a) Corporat governance (b) Anti- Ragging Regulations
(c) Educational standards (d) None of the above
93. The demand by Mohammad Ajmal Amir alias Kasab for a copy of charge- sheet in Urdu was
(a) Accepted by the court (b) Rejected by the court
(c) Considered illegal by the court (d) Both (b) and (c) are correct
94. Which of the following is NOT a fundamental duty as per the provisions of the Constitution of India?
(a) To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem
(b) To cherish and follow the noble ideas which inspired our national struggle for freedom
(c) To join the defence forces of India
(d) To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so.
95. The largest revenue in India is obtained from
(a) Railways (b) Excise Duty (c) Sales Tax (d) Direct Taxes
96. Which of the following is not a permanent member of Security Council?
(a) USA (b) UK (c) France (d) Germany
97. Plebiscite is a device for democracy used for
(a) Enactment of laws
(b) Ascertaining the views of people on a policy matter of public importance
(c) Appointment of civil servants
(d) Appointment of judges
98. Arvind Kerjriwal was selected for the Ramon Magsaysay Award for 2006 for his contribution in the field of
(a) Extending education to the children of slum dwellers in Delhi
(b) Effective implementation of 'National Employment Guarantee Scheme' in rural areas
(c) 'Right to Information' movement and empowering citizens to fight corruption
(d) Extending education to the children of slum- dwellers in Delhi
99. The National Police Academy at Hyderabad is named after which one of the following personalities?
(a) M.K Gandhi (b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(c) Lal Bahadur Shastri (d) Jawaharlal Nehru
100. Matangini Hazra was a martyr of the

- (a) Mutiny of 1857 (b) Anti Partition Movement of 1905
(c) Quit India Movement (d) Naval Mutiny
101. Who among the following is presently the Chief Justice of India?
(a) Justice Balakrishnan (b) Justice Anand
(c) Justice Kshyap (d) Justice Chandrachud
102. Election Commission of India is a
(a) Political body because it deals with election matters
(b) Constitutional machinery because it is constituted under Constitution of India
(c) Statutory body
(d) Parliamentary body, because it deals with the democracy
103. Choose the incorrect statement from the following:
(a) Hyde Act was one of the hurdles in Indo- American Nuclear deal
(b) 123 agreement was one of the hurdles in Indo- USA Nuclear deal
(c) NSG members' approval was one of the hurdles in indo – USA Nuclear deal
(d) Strong opposition of China was the only hurdle in the indo- USA Nuclear deal.
104. The French ship that was sent back because it contained hazardous material was
(a) Clemenceau (b) Titanic (c) Bon voyage (d) Clariance
105. Which film received the award for 'Best Film' in 2008 in award ceremony concluded in March 2009?
(a) Slumdog Millionaire (b) Ghajini
(c) Fashion (d) Jodha Akbar
106. Who wrote the famous Indian comedy 'Malgudi Days'?
(a) V.S. Naipaul (b) K.R. Narayanan
(c) R.K Narayanan (d) R.K. Lakshman
107. Which Indian Candidate contested the elections for the prestigious post of Secretary General of UN?
(a) Shashi Thapar (b) Shashi Tharoor (c) Shashi Sibbal (d) None of these
108. Which is the Southernmost point of India
(a) Indira Point (b) Kanya Kumari (c) Port Blair (d) Andaman
109. Which bank is having highest number of branches in India?
(a) ICICI (b) Reserve Bank of India
(c) Bank of India (d) State Bank of India
110. Who is the Home Minister of India?
(a) Mr. Shivraj Patil (b) Mr. P. Chidambaram
(c) Mr. Pranab Mukherjee (d) Mr. A. K. Antony
111. Who is named as Father of Computers?
(a) Napier Bonnes (b) James Jacquard (c) Charles Babbage (d) Jenifer Hawkins
112. According to the World Development Indicators (WDI) 2008, the Indian economy has been ranked at _____ position
(a) 3rd (b) 4th (c) 5th (d) 6th
113. Who was appointed to investigate into the scam relating to Oil for Food Program sponsored by the United Nations?
(a) Paul Volcker (b) Richard Nixon (c) Allen Richard (d) None of the these
114. Match the following:

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| I. Lord Curzon | A. Partition of Bengal (1905) |
| II. Lord Hardinge | B. Delhi becomes Capital (1911) |
| III. Lord Chelmsford | C. Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy (1919) |
| IV. Lord Irwin | D. Civil Disobedience Movement (1931) |
- (a) I-A, II-B, III-C, IV-D
(b) I-D, II-C, III-B, II-A
(c) I-C, II-D, III-B, IV-A
(d) I-A, II-C, III-D, IV-B
115. Most of the ship- breaking activity in India is done at
(a) Mumbai (b) Alang (c) Vizag (d) Kandla
116. Supreme Court has recently cleared OBC quota law, providing for _____ reservation for OBCs in Central Educational Institutions.
(a) 25% (b) 26% (c) 27% (d) 28%
117. 'Zero' was invented by
(a) Brahmagupta (b) Varahmihira (c) Bhaskara (d) Valmiki
118. Who has authored the Best-Seller 'Straight from the Gut'?
(a) Jack Welch (b) Arindham Chaudhary
(c) Paulo Coelho (d) Stephen Covey
119. The 'SeaGen Tidal System', world's first deep water turbine, will be commissioned in
(a) US (b) UK (c) India (d) Spain
120. Who will settle the grievance of customers of banks?
(a) Reserve Bank of India (b) State Bank of India
(c) Local Courts (d) Ombudsman

Reading Comprehension

Directions: Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions given below it by selecting the most appropriate alternative.

Passage I

The rule in *Rylands v. Fletcher* laid down a principle of liability that if a person who brings on to his land and collects and keeps there anything likely to do harm and such thing escapes and does damage to another, he is liable to compensate for the damage caused. This rule applies only to non-natural user of the land and it does not apply to things naturally on the land or where the escape is due to an act of God and an act of a stranger or the default of the person injured or where the thing which escapes is present by the consent of the person injured or in certain cases here there is a statutory authority. This rule evolved in the 19th century at a time when all the developments of science and technology had not taken place, cannot afford any guidance in evolving any standard of liability consistent with the constitutional norms and the needs of the present day economy and social and technology where hazardous or inherently dangerous industries are necessary to be carried on as part of the Development Programme. Court should not feel inhibited by this rule merely because the new law does to recognize the rule of strict and absolute liability in case of an enterprise engaged in hazardous and dangerous activity.

An enterprise which is engaged in a hazardous or inherently dangerous industry which poses a potential threat to the health and safety of the persons working in the factory and residing in the surrounding areas owes an absolute and non-delegable duty to the community to ensure that no harm results to anyone. The enterprise must be held to be under an obligation to provide that the hazardous or inherently dangerous activity which it is engaged must be conducted with

the highest standards of safety and if any harm results to anyone on account of an accident in the operation of such activity resulting in for example, escape of toxic gas, the enterprise is strictly and absolutely liable to compensate all those regardless of who they are, whether it is carried on carefully or not. Such liability is not subject to any exceptions which operate *vis – a-vis* the tortious principle of strict liability under the rule in *Rylands v. Fletcher*. If the enterprise is permitted to carry on a hazardous or inherently dangerous activity for its profit, the law must presume that such permission is conditional on the enterprise absorbing the cost of any accident arising on account of such activity as an appropriate item of its overheads. The enterprise alone has the resource to discover and guard against hazards or dangers and to provide warning against potential hazards.

121. What is the rule laid down in *Rylands v. Fletcher*?

- (a) The principle of liability to pay compensation to affected person is strict
- (b) The principle of liability to pay compensation to affect person is absolute
- (c) The liability can be fastened only to the non-natural user of the land. It does not apply natural things on the land or where the escape is due to an act of God and an act of a stranger.
- (d) The liability is not strict and absolute

Direction (Q. 122-126): Two statements are given below. Read them carefully and mark the correct answer.

122. Statement I: An enterprise engaged in hazardous activity need not care for the safety of its workers.

Statement II: The liability in *Rylands v. Fletcher* is based on tortious principle of strict liability.

- (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
- (b) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
- (c) Only Statement I is correct
- (d) Only Statement II is correct

123. The law presumes that if an industry engaged is hazardous substance is given permission to start the business, it must

- (a) make profit
- (b) incur loss
- (c) bear the expenses for running the industry
- (d) ban, discover and guard against hazards and give warnings against potential hazards. It also bears the cost of accident in case it arises due to the activity.

124. Statement I: The rule in *Rylands v. Fletcher* applies only natural user of land

Statement II: The new laws does not recognize the rule of strict and absolute liability.

- (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
- (b) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
- (c) Only Statement I is correct
- (d) Only Statement II is correct

125. Statement I: The enterprise must guard others against hazards and dangers that they generate.

Statement II: The principle of liability to pay compensation to affected person is not imposed on the enterprise.

- (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
- (b) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
- (c) Only Statements I is correct

- (d) Only Statement II is correct.
126. If the enterprises dealing with dangerous activity, cause the escape of toxic gas, the enterprise must
- (a) say sorry to the affected persons (b) give printed apology
(c) compensate all those affected (d) not compensate anyone

Passage 2

A combined application of Section 4 of the Contract Act and Section 13 of the Information Technology Act would reveal the following law for contract information in the case of electronic contracts in the event that nothing contrary has been agreed to between the parties in their contracts:

- (a) The communication of an offer becomes complete at the time when the electronic offer enters any information system designated by the offeree for the purpose, or if no system is designated for the purpose, when the electronic offer enters the information system of the offeree, if any information system has been designated, but the electronic offer is sent to some other information system, when the offeree retrieves such electronic record.
- (b) The communication of an acceptance is complete – as against the offeror when the electronic acceptance is dispatched such that it enters a computer resource outside the control of the acceptor.
- (c) As against the acceptor, the communication of acceptance would be complete when the electronic acceptance enters any information system designated by the offeror for the purpose, or if no system is designated for the purpose, when the acceptance enters the information system of the offeror, or, if any information system, when the offeror retrieves such electronic acceptance
- (d) The communication of revocation (of an offer or acceptance) is complete as against the person who makes it when the electronic record is dispatched such that it enters a computer resource outside the control of the person making such offer or acceptance.
- (e) As against the person to whom it is made, such revocation is complete when it comes to his knowledge *i.e.* Rule (2), (3) or (4) of Section 13 enunciated above would apply.

To sum up, a binding contract would take place once the acceptor dispatches the electronic record such that it enters a computer resource outside the control of the acceptor.

However, the above proposition may not hold good in all types of electronic contracts. The Supreme Courts in *Bhagwandas v. Girdharlal* following the English decision in *Entores Ltd. v. Miles Far East Corporation* has held that Section 4 of the Contract Act is only applicable in cases of non-instantaneous forms of communication and would not apply when instantaneous forms of communication are used. The court observed that the draftsman of the Contract Act did not contemplate the use of instantaneous means of communications like telephone, telex etc. the postal rule does not apply and the contract is made where the acceptance is received. Therefore, the default rules elucidated above may have relevance only in non-instantaneous forms on contract formation.

In the electronic context, the following two situations need to be considered: E-Mail contracts, b. Web-click contracts.

- (a) *E-Mail contracts* Though e-mail communication has some of the trappings of instantaneous communication, nevertheless, it is a fragmented process involving many stages. The e-mail

messages would come under the category of non-instantaneous form of communication. The default rules enunciated above would apply to e-mail contracts.

- (b) *Web-click contracts*: The case of web-click or click-wrap contracts and e-mail is that communications between web clients and servers, unlike e-mails is instantaneous
“The main difference between click-wrap contracts and e-mails is instantaneous. The best way to imagine the transfer of data between computers is to treat it as a telephone conversation, just one between computers rather than individuals. If either party goes offline at any point, the other will be aware of the change in status. This is because all communications between clients and servers have an inbuilt self-checking mechanism called a check sum”

Applying the ratio of *Bhagwandas* and *Entores* cases it would seem that in web-click contracts a contract is completed when the offeror receives the acceptance in contradistinction to the postal rules applicable to e-mail contracts. Further, communication of an offer or acceptance in the web-click mode is complete when the addressee is in receipt of the electronic record as defined in section 13(2) of the IT Act. (Information Technology Act 2000- A contractual Perspective), (2004) 1 SCC (Jour) 11)

- 127.** The communication of acceptance is complete as against the offeror
- (a) When electronic acceptance is dispatched such that it enters a computer resource outside the control of the acceptor.
 - (b) When electronic acceptance though dispatched is still in the control of the acceptor.
 - (c) When electronic acceptance enters any information system designed by the offeror for the purpose
 - (d) When electronic acceptance enters any information system designated by the offeree for the purpose.
- 128.** The e-mail contracts come under
- (a) Non-instantaneous form of communication
 - (b) Instantaneous form of communication
 - (c) Virtual form of communication
 - (d) Contract defined under Indian Contract Act.
- 129.** When is the communication of proposal complete as per Section 4 of the Contract Act?
- (a) When it comes to the knowledge of the sender
 - (b) When it comes to the knowledge to whom it is made
 - (c) When it is dispatched by the sender
 - (d) When the offeree accepts the communication
- 130.** Which of the following is the point of difference between click-wrap contracts and e-mail contracts?
- (a) Rules of proposal and acceptance
 - (b) Instantaneity
 - (c) Mode of acceptance
 - (d) Both (a) and (c)
- 131.** Supreme Court in *Bhagwandas v. Giridharlal* has held that
- (a) Section 4 applies to the instantaneous forms of communication only
 - (b) Section 4 applies to proposal and acceptance by telephone, telex
 - (c) Section 4 of the Contract Act is only applicable in cases of non-instantaneous forms of communication
 - (d) None of the above.

132. Revocation is complete
- (a) when the revocation is sent by the party
 - (b) when the electronic record is received by the other party
 - (c) when the revocation is dispatched and is still in the control of the sender
 - (d) when the revocation enters any information system designated for the purpose
133. Web-click contract is
- (a) communication sent via different routes
 - (b) communication between web clients and servers
 - (c) communication by computers in post office
 - (d) communication between two computers
134. All communications between clients and servers have an inbuilt self-checking mechanism called
- (a) Check sum
 - (b) Click wraps
 - (c) E-mail checks
 - (d) Trappings
135. In the case of electronic contracts communication of acceptance is complete as against the proposer
- (a) When the acceptor receives the communication
 - (b) When the proposer accepts the communication
 - (c) When the electronic acceptance is dispatched and it enters a computer resources outside the control of acceptor
 - (d) When the proposer signs the contract.

Passage 3

(ROSES IN DECEMBER – M.C. CHAGLA)

“I think it is wrong to equate religion with nationality. A nation has many more attributes than a religion has. The fact of worshipping in the same place, or believing in the same religious tenets, does not by itself go to create a sense of nationhood..... Religion should never be allowed to intrude into public affairs. Public affairs are by definition affairs in which the public as a whole are interested”

“Patriotism should always be territorial and not communal or religious. One loves one’s country, one loves one’s motherland, and that is the absence of patriotism. One may love one’s religion, but that cannot override the love that one has for the land of one’s birth”. “I have always taken the view that the partition was a tragedy and a calamity, and also hold the view that it was unavoidable. Partition has solved no problems; on the contrary it has created more problems and very serious ones too. I remember once asking Jinnah, “You are fighting for Pakistan mainly in the interest of the Muslim majority States. But what happens to the Muslims in the States particularly like Uttar Pradesh, where they are in small minority?” I will never forget the answer he gave me. He looked at me for a while and said: “They will look after themselves. I am not interested in their fate.”

“Of course, we on our side also made many mistakes. I do not know whether we were in a hurry to take power, or whether we were genuinely convinced that it was impossible to work with the Muslim League in governing a free country. I do not think Jinnah really expected that the Congress would ever concede Pakistan. To him it was more of a bargaining counter, and if we had bargained properly, he would have given up the idea of Pakistan and accepted a United India.”

“At least as far a Punjab was concerned, it could be said that we presented the province to him on a platter because of our wrong policy. We also did not play our cards well in the NWFP. There too Jinnah had a formidable opponent in Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, better known as the Frontier Gandhi. There was also a press interview that Jawaharlal Nehru gave after Jinnah had practically agreed to the proposal of the parliamentary delegation. In the interview Jawaharlal suggested that the proposals were not binding and conclusive. After that interview Jinnah backed out of his agreement, and we missed the last chance of settlement.”

“I also think that the alliance between Mahatma Gandhi and the Khilafatists considerably accentuated the communal and religious aspects of Indian public life. Gandhiji was essentially a religious man, and it is very natural that he should feel that he could bring about unity on the basis of religion. As I have already stated, as soon as Khilafat cause disappeared from the picture, the Khilafatists went back to their original fanatical and religious outlook in life. It also resulted in a great setback both for Jinnah and men like him and for the Muslim League, which was working on secular lines.”

- 136.** Patriotism should always be territorial and not communal or
 (a) religious (b) secular (c) democratic (d) tragic
- 137.** Essence of Patriotism is
 (a) concern for one’s religion (b) one’s love for one’s country and motherland
 (c) one’s love for the laws of the country. (d) worshipping a place
- 138.** According to the author, Religion should NOT be allowed
 (a) to intrude the public affairs (b) to divide the country
 (c) to interfere into the calamities (d) to intrude patriotism
- 139.** What is the main idea expressed by the author M.C. Chagla regarding religion?
 (a) Patriotism should be based on religion
 (b) Religion and nationality are different: one loves the country more than one’s religion
 (c) Unity can be brought about on the basis of religion
 (d) Religion should intrude in our public life

Directions (Q. 140-141): Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word with the help of the passage

- 140.** Calamity
 (a) Almighty (b) Climate (c) Calm (d) Catastrophe
- 141.** Attribute
 (a) Pay tribute (b) Attend (c) Belonging (d) Give applause

Directions for Questions (Q. 142-144): Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word with the help of the passage.

- 142.** Confident
 (a) Sure (b) Doubtful (c) Confess (d) fidel
- 143.** Disappear
 (a) See (b) Vision (c) Appear (d) Appeal
- 144.** Public
 (a) Place (b) Population (c) Private (d) National
- 145.** Gandhiji thought that he could bring unity on the basis of
 (a) religion (b) patriotism (c) democracy (d) communalism
- 146.** Who was better known as Frontier Gandhi?

- (a) Abdul Gaffar Khan (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Jinnah (d) None of the above

147. The alliance between M. Gandhi and Khilafatists

- (a) helped to unite India
(b) gave better quality of life in India
(c) increased the communal and religious aspects in India
(d) increased Nationality and Patriotism

148. Jinnah's reaction to Muslims in Uttar Pradesh was

- (a) 'It is their fate, I am not interested in them' (b) 'Pakistan should be formed for them.'
(c) 'They should come to stay in Pakistan' (d) 'I do care for them'

Passage 4

This contract is so one sided, I am astonished to find it written on both sides of the paper.
Lord Evershed M.R.

A valid contract requires offer and acceptance, that is to say, an acceptance made, fully conscious of and alive to the terms and conditions of the proposal. Of course, that is not to say that a man who signs an agreement blindfolded will be relieved from his obligations under that agreement, simply because he later chooses to discard the blindfold. However, what Section 2(b) requires is that the acceptor must have a real opportunity to review the proposal and decide on whether to accept or not.

A standard form of contract purports to represent the terms of the bargain between the parties thereto. It purports to embody the consensus between the parties. In short, it purports to be "an agreement enforceable by law."

To follow the principles laid down in the Indian Contract Act to the letter, one who would require each and every clause in an agreement to be discussed, negotiated and then finalized, once a consensus is arrived at.

149. A valid contract requires

- (a) standard form of contract (b) offer and acceptance
(c) only an offer (d) only acceptance

150. A standard form of contract embodies

- (a) consensus (b) terms laid by either of the parties
(c) written agreement (d) an offer.

Answers to the above questions

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

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