

# NALSAR University of Law

## ENTRANCE TEST 2006

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Time : 120 Minutes

- 1 (a) There are 150 multiple choice objective questions, TEN short answer questions and FOUR topics on Essay in the Test Booklet. Attempt ALL the multiple choice questions, short answer questions and only ONE on essay.
- 1 (b) No clarification on the Question paper shall be sought. Attempt the questions as they are.
2. Each multiple choice questions carriers ONE mark, short answer question TWO marks and the essay questions carriers 30 marks. Total marks are  $150+20+30=200$ .
3. For the multiple choice questions the candidates have to indicate the correct answer by darkening one of the four responses provided, with the HB Pencil in the Answer Sheet.

For example, in the question, where is the Charminar situated?

(a) Calcutta (b) Bangalore (c) Bhopal (d) Hyderabad

The correct answer is (D). The candidate has to darken the circle as shown below.

Right Method				Wrong Method											
A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D				
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

4. Write the essay on both sides of the appended sheets. The length of the essay should not be more than 300 words.
5. More than one response to a multiple choice question shall be counted as Zero.
6. Attempting the multiple choice questions by any method other than the above mentioned method shall be considered incorrect and no marks will be awarded for the same.
7. The Candidate shall not write anything on the Answer sheet other than the Admit Card No. in the three spaces provided for.
8. The candidate should return the test booklet with the answer sheet after the examination is over, to the invigilator. Do not remove the answer sheet from the booklet.
9. There is no negative marking.
10. The use of any unfair means by any candidate will result in the cancellation of his/her examination.

Direction: Q1-2: Two types of questions are set under this type of multiple choice tests. (a) The first and the last sentence of a short paragraph are given. Other sentences are given in a jumbled form. The examinees are asked to rearrange the sentences as to make it a readable passage, (b) A few jumbled sentences are given and examinees are to re-arrange them in a natural sequence.

1. 1 Efforts should be made to reduce imports and stimulate exports.  
(M) We have another source of foreign exchange.  
(N) But people are reluctant to part with it.  
(O) I mean the hoarded gold.  
(P) It is necessary to increase our foreign exchange reserve.  
6. In order to get it Gold Bond will be issued.  
(a) NPMO (b) MNOP (c) PMON (d) MNPO
2. Religion can bring revolution in the country.  
(M) Younger generation should read religious books.  
(N) But it should be practiced from without and within.  
(O) He will learn values of life.  
(a) MNOP (b) NPMO (c) NOMP (d) PNMO
3. There are 4 qualifying examinations to enter into IIMs; CAT, BAT, SAT and PAT. An IITian cannot go to IIMs through BAT or SAT. A CA, on the other hand, can go to the IIMs through the CAT, BAT and PAT but not through SAT. Further, there are 3 ways to become a CA (viz. Foundation, Inter and Final). Find the ratio of number of ways in which an IITian can make it to IIM to the number of ways a C A can make it to the IIMs?  
(a) 3:2 (b) 2:3 (c) 2:9 (d) 9:2
4. Six white and six black balls of the same size are distributed among then urns so that there is at least one ball in each urn. What is the number of different distributions of the balls?  
(a) 25,000 (b) 26,250 (c) 28,250 (d) 13,125
5. A bouquet has to be formed from 18 different flowers so that it should contain not less than three flowers. How many ways are there of doing this in?  
(a) 5,24,288 (b) 2,62,144 (c) 2,61,972 (d) None of these
6. Walking at  $\frac{3}{4}$  of his normal peed, Abhishek is 16 minutes late in reaching his office. The usual time taken by him to cover the distance between his home and his office is  
(a) 48 minutes (b) 60 minutes (c) 42 minutes (d) 62 minutes
7. Syam's house, his office and his gym are all equidistant from each other. The distance between any 2 of them is 4 km. Shyam starts walking from his gym in a direction parallel to the road connecting his office and his house and stops when he reaches a point directly east of his

office. He then reverses direction and walks till he reaches a point directly south of his office. The total distance walked by shyam is

- (a) 6 km      (b) 9 km      (c) 16 km      (d) 12 km

8. What is the time taken by Chandu to cover a distance of 360 km by a motorcycle moving at a speed of 10 m/s.

- (a) 10 h (b) 5 h (c) 8 h (d) 6 h

9. Vinay fires two bullets from the same place at an interval of 12 minutes but Raju sitting in a train approaching the place hears the second report 11 minutes 30 seconds after the first. What is the approximate speed of train (if sound travel at the speed of 330 meter per second)?

- (a)  $660/23$  m/s (b)  $220/7$  m/s (c)  $330/23$  m/s (d)  $110/23$  m/s

Directions: Q.10-14: Read the following data and use it for answering the questions that follow: A Shopkeeper is preparing gift boxes of mithai. Each box will contain exactly two kind of pedhas to be selected from F,G, H and exactly three kinds of rasgollas to be selected from P,Q,R,S and T, with the following restrictions.

- I. G cannot be in the same box as T
- II. P cannot be in the same box as S
- III. Q cannot be in the same box as T

10. If G is included in a box, which of the following is a kind of mithai that must also be included?

- (a) F (b) h (c) p (d) Q

11. If H is not included in a particular box, any o the following kinds of mithais can be included except

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

12. Which of the following kind of mithais must be included in each of the boxes?

- (a) F (b) G (c) p (d) R

13. If T is included in a box, the box must also include which of the following kinds of mithai?

- (a) F and G (b) F and h (c) P and R (d) R and S

14. In a box that contains an acceptable assortment of mithais, which of the following substitutions will always result in another acceptable assortment?

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

15. Gunpowder can be prepared by saltpeter and nitrous oxide. Price of saltpeter is thrice the price of nitrous oxide. Notorious gangster Kallu bhai sells the gunpowder at Rs. 2160 per 10 g, thereby making a profit of 20%. If the ratio of saltpeter and nitrous oxide in the mixture be 2:3, find the cost price of saltpetre.

- (a) Rs. 210/gm (b) Rs.300/gm (c) Rs.120/gm (d) None of these

Directions: Q 16-17: In the following questions three statements are followed by a conclusion. Study the statements and the conclusion and point out which statements studied together will bring to the conclusion.

16. Statements:
1. Communism adopted violent methods for changing the existing order.
  2. It overthrew imperialism with the help of non violence.
  3. Communists are anti-imperialists.
- Conclusion: India is not a communist country:
- (a) Only 1 and 2. (b) Only 2 and 3.  
(c) Only 2 and 3. (d) Data insufficient.

17. Statement:
1. Price rise is a natural phenomenon
  2. If production increases prices fall.
  3. High prices affect the poor.
- Conclusion: If production rises the poor feel relieved:
- (a) Only 1 and 2 (b) Only 1 and 3  
(c) Only 2 and 3 (d) Data insufficient

Direction: Q. 18-20: In each of these questions, a statement is followed by two conclusions (a) and (b). You have to assume everything in the statement to be true, and consider both the conclusions together, and then decide which of the two given conclusions logically follow beyond a reasonable doubt from the information given in the statement. Mark answer.

A: if only conclusion (a) follows, B: if only conclusion (b) follows,  
C: if either (a) and (b) follows, D: if neither (a) nor (b) follows,

18. Statement:  
Democracy is but election by the incompetent many for appointment of the corrupt few.
- Conclusions:  
(a) Democracy aggravates corruption. (b) Elections lead to appointment.  
(a) (b) (c) (d)

19. Statement  
Constitutional morality is not a natural sentiment.
- Conclusions  
(a) Constitutional morality is to be cultivated. (b) Sentiments are innate.  
(a) (b) (c) (d)

20. Statement  
Strikes are inherent right of the working men for the purpose of securing justice.
- Conclusions  
(a) Workers cannot get justice unless they go on strike.  
(b) Every working man must defend his inherent right.  
(a) (b) (c) (d)

21. You have been caught red-handed in an office, looking into a file marked 'Strictly Confidential' what will be your most reasonable action in the situation?  
(a) to feel sheepish and embarrassed (b) to admit to the crime  
(c) to offer a logical alibi (d) to stand rooted to the ground
22. Here are some imaginary situations. Choose the most rational course of action under the given circumstances. You are chosen as counselor following a family-feud. In order to help ease out tensions, what course of action will you select as the best?  
(a) talk to each member separately  
(b) first counsel them individual then hold group discussions  
(c) provoke one member against the other  
(d) hold a massive group discussion session with all the members together
23. Acquired immuno deficiency syndrome (AIDS) is infected by  
(a) virus (b) bacterium (c) fungus (d) protozoa
24. Which of the following does not provide any energy?  
(a) carbohydrates (b) Fats (c) Vitamins (d) Proteins
25. Leprosy is caused by  
(a) gene mutation (b) bacteria (c) virus (d) past sins
26. The major chemical constituent of bones and teeth is  
(a) Phosphorus (b) Calcium (c) Magnesium (d) Potassium
27. When was the Indian National Calendar adopted?  
(a) January 26, 1940 (b) August 15, 1947  
(c) January 26, 1926 (d) March 22, 1957
28. Akbar founded the Din-I-Ilahi primarily to  
(a) put an end to differences between Hindus and Muslims.  
(b) establish a national religion, which would be acceptable to the Muslims and Hindus.  
(c) ensure racial and communal harmony.  
(d) fund a religious club.
29. Assertion (A): In the 19<sup>th</sup> century India became a victim of colonialism.  
Reason (R): Industrial Revolution resulted in the need for more and more markets.  
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
(b) Both A and R are 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.
30. Assertion (A): In the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the British introduced the "Dual Policy" of Government.  
Reason (R): The system of Dual Policy of Government had failed.  
(a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.  
(b) Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
(c) A is correct but R is incorrect.

- (d) A is incorrect but R is correct.
31. Assertion (A): Robert Clive defeated Sirajud Daullah in the Battle of Plassey.  
Reason (R): Clive's army was superior and it followed superior military tactics.  
(a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.  
(b) Both A and R correct and R is not the correct explanation of A.  
(c) A is correct but R is incorrect.  
(d) A is incorrect but R is correct.
32. Citizens have a fundamental right to approach a Court of law through the:  
(a) Right against exploitation (b) Right to constitutional remedies  
(c) Rights to freedom (d) Right to equality
33. The office of profit does not mean:  
(a) The office of a contractor (b) The office of a Minister  
(c) The office of a private teacher (d) All of the above
34. What is the main characteristic of the cabinet system:  
(a) Cabinet decisions are binding on all Ministers  
(b) Leadership of the Prime Minister  
(c) All the above  
(d) None
35. We borrowed the idea of parliamentary system of democracy from:  
(a) Sweden (b) Canada  
(c) U.S.A (d) England
36. The President of India is:  
(a) Directly elected by the people  
(b) Indirectly elected by the members of the Parliament  
(c) Indirectly elected by the members of the State legislatures  
(d) Indirectly elected through an electoral college.
37. Which one of the following is not a salient feature of the Indian Judiciary?  
(a) It is separate from executive  
(b) it is the highest lawmaking body  
(c) It is the final interpreter of the Constitution  
(d) It is free and independent
38. In what proportion the members of the Rajya Sabha retire:  
(a) All the members retire after 6 years  
(b) Half of the members retire every three years  
(c) One-third members retire every two years  
(d) One-sixth members retire every year

39. Who is authorized to decide over a dispute regarding disqualification of a member of Parliament?
- The Election Commissioner
  - The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
  - The President of India
  - A Committee specially set up by the Parliament for this purpose
40. Which of the following persons can attend the session of the parliament but has no right to vote:
- The Speaker
  - Comptroller and Auditor general
  - Chief Justice of India
  - Attorney General of India
41. Defamation by means of writing, print etc. is legally called
- Libel
  - Libel
  - Liber
  - Lex Scripta
42. Which of the following is incorrect?
- SAARC = South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation
  - NAM = Non-Aligned Movement
  - NAFTA – North American Free Trade Agreement
  - ASEAN = Asian Solidarity for Economic Development and National Development
43. The world's biggest stock exchange is located in
- Downing Street
  - Dalal Street
  - Wall Street
  - None of the above
44. Which of the following examines recommendations of Planning Commission?
- Finance Commission
  - parliament
  - Cabinet
  - National Development Council
45. The oldest large scale industry of India is
- Iron and Steel
  - Jute
  - Cotton Textile
  - Paper
46. The difference between the value of commodity exports and imports is known as
- balance of payments
  - balance of trade
  - balance in hand
  - None of the above
47. Match the following:
- |              |             |  |  |
|--------------|-------------|--|--|
| I. Chilka    | II. Wular   |  |  |
| III. Sambhar | IV. Periyar |  |  |
- Rajasthan
  - Orissa
  - Kerala
  - Maharashtra
  - Jammu and Kashmir
- I-B, II-E, III-A, IV-C
  - I-D, II-A, III-B, IV-C
  - I-C, II-E, III-A, IV-D
  - I-B, II-C, III-D, IV-A

48. The Thein Dam Agreement involves the States of  
(a) Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.  
(b) Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, haryana, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh.  
(c) Haryana, Rajasthan, Utter Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir.  
(d) Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan.
49. Assertion (A): Afforestation yields higher income per hectare than cultivation.  
Reason (R): Afforestation is being undertaken in India on a large scale.  
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
(c) A is true but R is wrong  
(d) A is wrong but R is true.
50. Dachigam sanctuary is located in  
(a) Gangtok (b) Darjeeling (c) Shimla (d) Kashmir
51. In which of the following cities can one see the sun-shine overhead at noon?  
(a) Delhi (b) Visakhapatnam  
(c) Trivandrum (d) Bangalore
52. Court of Law means  
(a) institutions where dispute are adjudicated and justice is administered.  
(b) institutions where the Laws are made.  
(c) institutions where the accused are arrested.  
(d) institutions where the Laws are executed.
53. Precedent means  
(a) Repealed Law  
(b) Succeeding Law  
(c) Present or current Law  
(d) Case Law on similar fact decided by court previously.
54. Sovereignty means  
(a) Apex authority or alternative authority  
(b) Lower authority or immediate authority  
(c) Authority of court  
(d) Authority of Parliament
55. Competition Act replaced  
(a) Consumer Protection Act  
(b) Monopolies and restrictive Trade Practices Act  
(c) Protection of Civil Rights Act  
(d) Provision of Competition Act



56. There are two classes of Advocates in India  
 (a) Advocates and Senior Advocates  
 (b) Barristers and Solicitors  
 (c) Lawyers and Attorneys  
 (d) Supreme Court Advocates and High Court Advocates
57. The prescribed minimum age of marriage is  
 (a) 18 years for the girl and 21 years for the boy  
 (b) 18 years for both  
 (c) 21 years for both  
 (d) 21 years for the girl and 25 years for the boy
58. Parliament of India consists of  
 (a) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha  
 (b) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha and Vice-President  
 (c) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Assemblies  
 (d) Lok Sabha and Prime Minister Office
59. According to the Constitutional 91<sup>st</sup> Amendment Act of 2003 the total number of Ministers, including Prime Minister, in the Council of Minister shall not exceed .....% of the total number of members of the House of People?  
 (a) 15% (b) 12% (c) 10% (d) 7%
60. A person whose guardian has been appointed, attains the age of majority at  
 (a) 18 years (b) 21 years (c) 25 years (d) 30 years
61. A and B jointly owe C Rs. 1,000. A pays C the due sum. B not knowing A has paid, also pays C Rs. 1000. C is obliged to return the money under  
 (a) Contract (b) Quasi-contract  
 (c) Trust (d) Double jeopardy
62. Which is true to the Indian National Flag  
 (a) Flag rule is followed by Union Government and bureau of Indian Standards has no role  
 (b) There is no Flag Code in India  
 (c) Khadi and Gramodyog is authorized flag manufacturer and Bureau of Indian Standards specifies its size  
 (d) any private manufacturer can design the flag and Bureau of Indian Standard has no role
63. If a person innocently abducts a girl aged 16 in the belief that she was above 18, is he criminally liable?  
 (a) Yes (b) No  
 (c) circumstantial (d) None of the above
64. Examine the following statements:  
 I. Liberty is absolute  
 II. Liberty is defined by a circumference of law

- (a) Both I & II are true (b) Only I is true  
(c) only II is true (d) Both statements are false
65. Muslim marriage is a  
(a) Sacrament (b) Civil Contract  
(c) Divine commandment (d) None of the above
66. In law, a man is presumed to be dead if he is not heard of as alive for  
(a) 5 years (b) 7 years  
(c) 9 years (d) 10 years
67. Sexual intercourse with a girl under ..... Is rape even if she had given her consent.  
(a) 15 years (b) 16 years  
(c) 17 years (d) 18 years
68. Under the medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971, abortion is  
(a) Legal (b) Illegal  
(c) Circumstantial (d) None of the above
69. Match the following:  
I. Abandonment II. Abatement  
III. Abdication IV. Abduction  
(a) Wrongful taking away of a person  
(b) A reduction, allowance or rebate  
(c) Relinquishment of an interest, claim or thing  
(d) Voluntary renunciation of an office  
(a) I-A, II-B III-C, IV-D (b) I-D, II-A, III-B, IV-C  
(c) I-C, II-B, III-C, IV-A (d) I-D, II-C, III-B, IV-A
70. Consider the following statements:  
(I) To absolve, is to release from some responsibility or obligation.  
(II) To acquit, is to discharge a person, upon a verdict of not guilty.  
(a) Both I & II are false (b) I is true, II is false  
(c) I is false, II is true (d) Both I & II are true
71. Who is the author of the work "The Devil's Dictionary"?  
(a) Ambrose Bierce (b) William Shakespeare  
(c) J. Harman (d) William Congreve
72. The first General Elections were held in India in  
(a) 1951-52 (b) 1950-51  
(c) 1949-50 (d) 1948-49
73. The National Song (Vande Mataram) was composed by  
(a) rabindraNath Tagore (b) Bankim Chandra Charterjee  
(c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) None of the above
74. The National Anthem was adopted by Constituent Assembly on

- (a) 27 December, 1911 (b) 27 December, 1949  
(c) 24 January, 1950 (d) 26 January, 1950
75. The first Law Officer of the country is  
(a) Chief Justice of India (b) Attorney general of India  
(c) Chairman of Law Commission (d) None of the above
76. 'The Family Court Act' was passed in the year  
(a) 1980 (b) 1984 (c) 1986 (d) 1992
77. May 17 is observed as  
(a) World Telecommunication Day (b) World Information Day  
(c) World Population Day (d) World Heritage Day
78. What does UNESCO deal with?  
(a) International Posts and Telegraph  
(b) International Refugees  
(c) World Intellectual Property  
(d) International Educational, Scientific and Cultural matters
79. Public holidays are declared under  
(a) Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (b) Contract Act, 1872  
(c) public Employees Act, 1967 (d) None of the above
80. Who among the following is the present Chairman of Law Commission of India?  
(a) Justice M. Jagannadha Rao (b) Justice A.S. Anand  
(c) Justice J.S. Verma (d) Justice Arijit pashayat
81. Who is responsible for introduction of Public Interest Litigation in India?  
(a) Justice P.N. Bhagwati (b) Justice M.N. Venkatachalaiah  
(c) Justice A.M. Ahmadi (d) Justice V.R. Krishan Iyer
82. Who was the first Attorney general for India?  
(a) C.K. Daphtary (b) M.C. Setalvad  
(c) Nani A. Palkhiwala (d) Niren Day
83. "Law and sense are not the same thing". This was said by  
(a) M.K. Gandhi (b) J.L. Nehru  
(c) Jinnah (d) M.N. Venkatachalliah
84. "Law is an ass" was said by  
(a) Marx (b) Charles Dickens  
(c) Locke (d) Abraham Lincoln
85. The "Universal Declaration of Human Rights" was adopted by the UN in  
(a) 1946 (b) 1947 (c) 1948 (d) 1949

86. Who is Chief Election Commissioner of India  
(a) B.B. Tandon (b) T.N. Seshan (c) M.S. Gil (d) Navin Chawla
87. Who is the Chairman of India's First National Forest Commission  
(a) Justice A.M. Ahmadi (b) Justice A.S. Anand  
(c) Justice M.M. Punchi (d) Justice B.N. Kirpal
88. Who is the youngest ever winner of Formula One World Driver's championship?  
(a) Michael Schumacher (b) Montoya (c) Fernando Alonso (d) Emerson Fillipadi
89. London was struck by a series of bomb attacks first time on:  
(a) July 1, 2005 (b) July 4, 2005  
(c) July 7, 2005 (d) July 21, 2005
90. Who is the only Indian Cricketer to hit a triple century in test cricket?  
(a) Sachin tendulkar (v) Virender Shewag  
(c) Dilip Vengsarkar (d) Sunil Gavaskar

Directions: Q.91-92: Given below is a statement of legal principle followed by a factual situation. Apply the principle to the facts and select the most appropriate answer among the four alternatives given.

91. PRINCIPLE: A person can call police on 100 on emergency regarding information for immediate knowledge of police.  
FACTUAL SITUATION: Ashok running short of time to board on Air India flight from Delhi to London, he made a call on 100 that there was a bomb in the flight for making delay in departure of flight. Instead the police nabbed Ashok within two minutes and Ashok other than going to London was sent to Tihar jail. Is there any remedy for him.  
(a) Ashok can be released by court because he had an important meeting at London.  
(b) Ashok cannot be released and will be punished with heavy fine.  
(c) Ashok has to be compensated by police because every one can call on 100.  
(d) Ashok can stay in custody for one day only.
92. Legal Principle: A confession made in the court should be free and voluntary. A confession made under pressure is a weak type of evidence.  
FACTUAL SITUATION: Rahul and Amit are good students. They are room partners. Amit becomes friendly with Sumit who is a drug addict. Amit also starts consuming drugs. One day Amit does not have money to buy drugs. He steals an imported watch of Rahul. Rahul complains to the police. Amit is arrested. In the lock up, the police tells Amit that if he confesses he may be released. Amit confesses in the court.  
(a) Amit is likely to be punished because he confessed in the court and told the truth.  
(b) Amit cannot be punished because he confessed under the influence of the police.  
(c) Amit cannot be punished because no one had seen him stealing Rahul's Watch.  
(d) None of the above

Directions: Q.93-98: Apply the following legal principle and answer the following questions:-  
LEGAL PRINCIPLE:

Whoever causes the death of any person by doing any rash or negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years or with fine; or with both.

93. Two buses under DTC operation were trying to overtake each other on the Ring Road. Nearing a cross-road from where a turn has to be negotiated, one of the two buses collided with a lorry, overturned and plunged into a pond resulting in the death of a few occupants of the bus and injuries to others. Is the driver guilty of offence of causing death by negligence?

- (a) No (b) Yes  
(c) Overtaking is a competitive course of action (d) None of these

94. A driver of a tourist bus, while negotiating an unmanned railway level crossing at a speed of 30 kmph clashed against a passing passenger train. Consequently one of the tourist was killed. On investigation it was found that driver could not stop the bus due to a defect in the brakes not known to him. Should the driver be punished for the offence of causing death by negligence?

- (a) No (b) Yes  
(c) No, this is act of God (d) None of these

95. D was driving his car on Shershah Suri Marg while his friend K was sitting by his side. D suddenly turned to his right in order to reverse his direction. One seeing a truck coming from the opposite direction, D accelerated the speed of his car to avoid an imminent collision with the truck. At this stage D lost control of his vehicle and swerved it to the left. The car after crossing the edge of the road, crashed into a tree. As a result K died then and there. What is the criminal liability of D for causing death of K?

- (a) Causing death by rash and negligent act (b) Murdering D, in a collusion  
(c) Conspiracy (d) None of these

96. L was driving his pretty old car the brakes of which had become dysfunctional at a speed of 80 kmph near a primary school in the metropolis where the speed limit was notified to be only 30 kmph. Suddenly a school child tried to cross the street and the Driver L could not stop the car as the brakes did not work at crucial time. The child was run over and killed. What offence L has committed?

- (a) Offence of murder  
(b) Offence of culpable homicide  
(c) Offence of grievous hurt only  
(d) Offence of causing death by negligence

97. A, a owner of a circus company was perpetually troubled by the trespassers who would harass the lady performers by peeping into their dressing rooms. In order to keep the trespassers away, A decided to leave two circus lions into the dressing room region. B, a trespasser who had sneaked into the dressing room area was badly mauled and killed by one of the circus lions. What is A's liability?

- (a) No liability

(b) A has been criminally rash and negligent in setting up such traps for a trespasser, as might cause the death

(c) Conditional liability

(d) None of these

98. The residents of the adjoining slums were persistently using the park for defecation. On the order of the Chairman of the DDA the park was fenced and electric current was run on the wires on the top. A trespassing slum dweller touched a live-wire and was electrocuted. Can the Chairman be held guilty for an offence of causing death by negligence?

(a) No, because getting a public park electrically wired is no rash act

(b) Yes, because getting a public park electrically wired is a rash and negligent act

(c) Administrative actions are immune to any liability

(d) None of these

Direction: Q. 99-100: In each of the following questions, you will find a legal principle, followed by a factual situation. Apply the principle to the facts and select the most appropriate answer among the four alternatives given.

99. Legal Principle: 'Benami' transaction means a transaction in which property is transferred to one person for a consideration paid by another. This law does not apply if purchase is made by a person in favour of his wife or unmarried daughter. Any person who enters into a Benami transaction shall be punished with imprisonment for 3 years.

FACTUAL SITUATION: Mahendra a rich industrialist buys a plot of land in the name of his concubine.

DECISION: Is Mahendra liable to imprisonment?

(a) No, because the exception applies to his case

(b) Yes, because he has entered into a Benami transaction

(c) Yes, because exception does not apply to his case

(d) Both (b) and (c)

100. LEGAL PRINCIPLE: An agreement to which the consent of the seller is freely given is not void merely because the price is inadequate.

FACTUAL SITUATION: Praveen agrees to sell a horse worth Rs. 1,00,000 for Rs. 10 to

Arvind DECISION: Is the agreement void?

(a) Yes, because the price is inadequate

(b) No, if Praveen's consent to the agreement was freely given

(c) Yes, if Praveen's consent was not freely given

(d) Both (b) and (c)

101. Double jeopardy is

(a) a two edged weapon

(b) a dilemma

(c) a confusing expression

(d) second prosecution after the first trial for the same offence.

102. Conspiracy is

(a) absconding from the police (b) secret plan to commit a crime

(c) disobeying the criminal process (d) willful deceiving of the fact

103. Incredible means  
(a) surprising (b) interesting  
(c) disgusting (d) unbelievable
104. Which is correct for the purpose of criminal deception  
(a) dishonest concealment of facts  
(b) dishonestly receiving of property  
(c) making damage by an act  
(d) intentionally giving consent.
105. Ombudsman refers to the person  
(a) who looks into complaints against public authorities  
(b) who is the Chief of gang  
(c) who is declined from the court process  
(d) who is the retired judge

Find out error in the following sentences:

106. During her rise to fame, she betrayed many of her friends, and because of it, very few people trust her.  
(a) no error (b) during her rise to fame  
(c) Because of it (d) trust her
107. Not hardly a sound could be heard in the auditorium, when the speaker approached the dais to announce the result of the contest  
(a) no error (b) not hardly  
(c) when (d) approached
108. In contrast to the prevailing opinion, the editorial lays the blame for the strike on the workers  
(a) no error (b) in contrast of  
(c) lays (d) blame for
109. By midnight the guests still had not been served dinner, so they were ravishing  
(a) no error (b) had not been served  
(c) so they (d) ravishing
110. The raise in the number of accidents attributable to drunk drivers has prompted a call for stiffer penalties for driving while intoxicated  
(a) no error (b) raise  
(c) attributable (d) has promoted

Directions: Q. 111-115: Fill in the blanks

111. Aarathi is hardly the young lady to do ..... to her husband  
(a) credit (b) harm (c) damage (d) Reputation

112. Nirmala was expecting a call from her mother which would inform her whether she ..... or not  
 (a) had to go (b) had gone  
 (c) was expected (d) should inform
113. "Okay ....." said the police officer, "we shall get the culprit in a day's time"  
 (a) Chief (b) sir (c) boss (d) Captain
114. He was not able to ..... her family from the neighbour's onslaught  
 (a) defend (b) safeguard (c) shield (d) dover
115. They found the body under the .....  
 (a) remains of the building (b) debris  
 (c) storeys (d) wreckage

Directions: Q-116-120: In each of the following questions, there is a certain relation between two given words on one side of:: and one word is given on another side of:: \_\_\_\_\_. Choose the suitable word to be put on the other side from the given alternatives.

116. PLAINTIFF: DEFENDANT as  
 (a) Court : Law (b) Judge : Jury  
 (c) Injured : Accused (d) Explosive : Volcano
117. FINE: IMPRISONMENT as  
 (a) Sentence : Judgement (b) Misdemeanor : Felony  
 (c) Jury : Judge (d) Jail : bond
118. SECRET SERVICE: RAW as  
 (a) Profession : Law (b) Soldier : Army  
 (c) Open : Undercover (d) Lungs : Blood
119. HABITS : INSTINCTS as  
 (a) Works : play (b) Training : Heredity  
 (c) Acquire : Cultivated (d) Birds : Animals
120. PARIAH : FAVOURITE as  
 (a) Nephew : Son (b) Chosen : Accepted  
 (c) ostracism : Nepotism (d) Hynotism : Comatose
121. Give an antonym for FETTER  
 (a) Liberate (b) Imprison (c) Scorn (d) Traitor
122. Give an antonym for DASTARD  
 (a) Decadent (b) Coward  
 (c) Legitimate (d) Dauntless



123. Give an antonym for NULLIFY  
(a) Impress (b) Effect  
(c) Seclude (d) Astound
124. Give an antonym for JUDICIOUS  
(a) Rash(b) Desirable  
(c) Painful (d) Rude
125. Give an antonym for HOMOGENEOUS  
(a) Tactful (b) Motley  
(c) Incisive (d) Demonstrative
126. Give an antonym for ABROGATE  
(a) Enact (b) Entice (c) Disinfect (d) Tarnish
127. Give the meaning of ADEPT  
(a) Skillful (b) Perspective  
(c) Wealthy (d) Animate
128. Give the meaning of DIFFIDENCE  
(a) Discourage (b) Humility  
(c) Harmful (d) Defection
129. Give the meaning of ENIGMATIC  
(a) Perplexing (b) Weak  
(c) Dynamic (d) Heavenly
130. Give the meaning of MITIGATE  
(a) Ease(b) Imperfect  
(c) Cruel (d) Damaged

Directions: Q.131-135: In the following questions, you have passages, with questions following each passage. Read passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

Concern about the effects of global warming has fostered renewed interest in the Earth's recurrent ice ages. Odd as it may seem to examine the possible consequences of rising global temperatures by studying past cold epochs, an understanding of long-term patterns in the Earth's climate seems likely to provide key insights into a question of widespread current interest.

The Earth's climate is a dynamic system influenced by many interrelated factors. Most scientists agree that three main factors are solar radiation, the presence of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, and the location of Earth's major land masses. Other factors such as cloud cover, precipitation, and volcanic activity also have significant influences on global climate because they all play major roles in the planet's water cycle and carbon cycle, both of which are instrumental in regulating Earth's surface temperature.

With all of these factors play, what seems most surprising is that Earth's global climate follows a relatively regular cyclic pattern. Cold periods called ice ages recur roughly every hundred thousand years, punctuated by brief interglacial periods that are warmer. The current interglacial period has lasted for approximately ten thousand years so far, during which all of recorded human history has taken place. The regularity and suddenness of these changes led Milutin Milankovitch in the early twentieth century to attribute them to predictable variations in the Earth's orbit, which determines the amount and distribution of solar radiation the planet receives.

Although most scientists today agree that the Milankovitch hypothesis, provides at least a partial explanation of the recurrent pattern, problem with its predictions have led scientists to look elsewhere for a fuller explanation. Orbital patterns that by right should have the strongest effects on Earth's climate have been shown to have influenced it hardly at all in recent millennia. Everything from the rotation of hotspots within the Earth's interior to sunspots to the orbit of Earth's solar system around the center of the Milky Way galaxy has been advanced as an explanation of the cycle, but the most widely accepted current theories focus on the level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, either as a precipitating factor in causation of ice ages or as a determining factor in an ice age's severity.

If they are correct, these current theories offer an alarming perspective on the effects of industrial use of fossil fuels by humans, which has increased atmospheric levels of carbon dioxide. Although on a geologic scale, the redistribution of carbon from the earth's crust to its atmosphere may seem slight, there is evidence that shifts of roughly similar size due to chemical weathering during the uplift of the Himalayan massif may have helped precipitate the last ice age and led to its remarkable severity. If decreases in atmospheric carbon dioxide on this scale can cause such radical climate change, there is reason to believe that similar increases may have effects of corresponding severity, and that life ice ages, their onset may be sudden and their effects global and long-lasting.

131. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- (a) Identify the likely causes of past ice ages and predict the occurrence of the next ice age.
  - (b) Describe efforts to understand the causes of ages and indicate what they suggest about the current global warming.
  - (c) Assess the effectiveness of Milankovitch's hypothesis at explaining past climate change and propose an alternative theory.
  - (d) Inventory the damage already caused by global warming and project the likely long-term consequences of this damage.
132. Which one of the following statements best expresses the main idea of the passage?
- (a) Currently accepted theories attributing the incidence of ice ages to fluctuations in atmospheric carbon dioxide levels provide a fuller explanation of these phenomena than the orbital hypothesis advanced by Milankovitch.
  - (b) Currently accepted theories that describe the role of shifts in carbon distribution between the Earth's crust and its atmosphere in past climate change suggest that global warming caused by human use of fossil fuels may have serious and long-lasting effects.
  - (c) Milankovitch's hypothesis attributing the cyclical recurrence of ice ages to change in the Earth's orbit indicates that it is possible to predict how much longer the current

interglacial will last and demonstrate that steps must be taken now to mitigate the effects of those changes.

(d) Climate scientists have concluded that popular fears about the possible effects of the industrial use of fossil fuels are exaggerated because factors unrelated to human activity have led to similarly radical climate change in the past.

133. Which one of the following, if known, would provide the strongest further evidence against the Milankovitch hypothesis as it is described in the passage?

(a) Variations in the Earth's orbit cannot influence the rotation of hotspots within the Earth's interior.

(b) The amount of solar radiation received by Earth's oceans is a main determining factor in the level of atmospheric carbon dioxide.

(c) Several past climate changes predicted by the hypothesis are known to have occurred shortly before the orbital variation purported to have caused them.

(d) Although glacial periods recur regularly, the length of interglacial periods in recent millennia has varied from two thousand to twenty thousand years.

134. It can be inferred from the author's statements that each of the following, influence atmospheric levels of carbon dioxide EXCEPT:

(a) changes in Earth's land masses

(b) volcanic activity

(c) sunspots

(d) the actions of organisms on the Earth's surface

135. Which one of the following best describes the organization of the passage?

(a) A hypothesis is presented and defended with supporting examples.

(b) A widely accepted current explanation of a past phenomenon is described and its future implications are suggested.

(c) A claim about a widely accepted hypothesis to explain a long-standing mystery is presented but ultimately rejected.

(d) Opposing views of a controversial subject are presented, assessed, and then reconciled.

Directions: Q. 136-140: In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and mark in the circle corresponding to the appropriate letter (A,B,C). If there is no error, mark in the circle corresponding to (D) in the Answer Sheet.

136. Were I you /1 should have not/allowed him to stay in hostel./No error.

A B C D

137. With a liberalized duty structure / and the government's stand at allowing

A B

multinationals to set up shop directly / imported parts are now freely available. / No error.

C D

138. Many of the authors / of this book are members of a national support group and

A B

have / participated in several conferences. / No error  
C D

139. It is not feasible but / in many ways desirable also that an organization should run  
A B  
its / own courses for developing employees. / No error.  
C D
140. Having said this / let us hasten to add that we are / not against social mixing. / No  
A B C  
error  
D

Directions: Q.141-145: Pick up the response which completes the sentence in the best possible manner.

141. I am tired \_\_\_\_\_ this work.  
(a) with (b) of  
(c) by (d) None of these
142. You must apply \_\_\_\_\_ judge for pardon.  
(a) to (b) with  
(c) upon (d) NO WORD
143. I tried but could not prevail \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
(a) on (b) to (c) for (d) with
144. I must dispense your \_\_\_\_\_ services.  
(a) of (b) with  
(c) in (d) NO WORD
145. He meditates \_\_\_\_\_ past life.  
(a) upon (b) in  
(c) for (d) NO WORD

Directions: Q.146-150: In the following questions, you have passages, with questions following each passage. Read passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

The English poet Richard Crashaw has long been considered an eccentric minor figure among the early seventeenth-century poets whom Dr. Johnson first characterized as "Metaphysical". In examining the poetry of those turbulent times, it is easy to understand why Donne had Herbert receive the greater share of traditional scholarship's attention: Issuing from an era when the cause of Protestantism in England became so radical that it led to the execution of King Charles I, an extended civil war, and the several Interregnum under Oliver Cromwell, the seemingly uncomplicated devotional character of Herbert's poetry and of Donne's sermons and later sonnets lent the times an almost placid historical gloss. The intellectual inventiveness and lyric beauty of Donne and Herbert, serve as they did at the time of their writing, to convey a settled sense of orthodoxy to those most interested in finding it.

Crashaw's poetry, by contrast, seems tortured-either embarrassingly unaware of itself or actively subversive. Certainly by the standards of his day, Crashaw was a heretic: In an era when

even the Anglican church was thought by many to retain too many trappings of the decadent Roman Catholic tradition, Crashaw broke with his society and his ardently Protestant father by converting to Roman Catholicism, a choice that forced him to live much of his life penniless in exile. The conflicts in which Crashaw was enmeshed manifest themselves in his poetry, which abounds with images that strike a contemporary sensibility as violent, strange, and in some cases bordering on pornographic. The energy expended by traditional scholarship to laud these strange moments as mystical, or else excuse them as manifestations of Crashaw's excessive love for rhetorical inventiveness, seems to reflect not merely a failure of interpretation, but an active determination not to interpret the poems in ways that disturb traditional views of the period but nevertheless seem patently obvious.

This failure of traditional readings of the so called Metaphysical poets is not unique to Crashaw's work. Donne's early poetry reflects a worldliness and flirtatiousness that seems all the more surprising in light of the graceful piety of his later work; Herbert's famous image of being bound by the shackle of his faith cannot be obliterated by rhetoric and rationalization, no matter how dexterous. The tension played out these poems is internal and intellectual, but at the time of their writing it was also profoundly political: how the human faculty of reason, an emergent interest in Renaissance England, can mediate in the traditional conflict between desire and Christian orthodoxy, and whether it can possibly tame both. It is in Crashaw's work that this tension is tuned to its highest-some might say most hysterical-pitch, and it is in critical interpretations of his work that we most distinctly see the failure of traditional scholarship to comprehend the era in which he wrote.

146. The passage suggests that the author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements?

- (a) Traditional readings of much English poetry of the early seventeenth century overemphasize its orthodox devotional character while neglecting the tension and turmoil it reflects.
- (b) Seventeenth-century poetry is noteworthy more for its intellectual inventiveness than it is for its lyric beauty.
- (c) Seventeenth-century poets such as Donne and Herbert are worthy of study because they were able to provide a placid historical gloss of the turbulent times in which they wrote.
- (d) The tortured quality of Crashaw's poetry and the surprise contemporary readers may feel in encountering some of his imagery were intended by Crashaw to express his mystical beliefs.

147. The author suggests that the poetry of Richard Crashaw,

- (a) is superior to the poetry of Donne and Herbert.
- (b) reflects an obsession with the strictures of Christian orthodoxy.
- (c) was intended to convey heretical beliefs.
- (d) has been routinely misinterpreted by traditional scholars.

148. According to the author, traditional scholarship fails to comprehend that the poetry of early seventeenth century England,

- (a) is in part a reflection of the era in which it was written.
- (b) represents a radical departure from earlier English poetry.
- (c) reflects a serious interest in reason as well as Christian orthodoxy.
- (d) is noteworthy only because of the work of Richard Crashaw.

149. Which one of the following most accurately describes the organization of the passage?
- (a) Description of a particular scholarly shortcoming; discussion of possible courses of action that could be taken to remedy that shortcoming; extension of these courses of action to other similar cases; assertion that these courses of action are unlikely to be taken seriously.
  - (b) Description of a particular historical era and scholarly treatment of some literature of that era; discussion of the inadequacy of that scholarly treatment in one particular case; assertion that the inadequacy is not limited to that case; explanation of the reason for and the meaning of this inadequacy.
  - (c) Description of a historical era and scholarly interpretations of it; discussion of the ways in which this interpretation neglect and key development of the era; illustration of the consequences of this neglect in a particular case; explanation of the ways scholarly errors undercut all cases of this kind.
  - (d) Summary of the conventional view of a controversial time; discussion of a new view that contradicts the conventional view; application of the new view to a particularly troublesome instance during the time in question; rejection of the conventional view in favor of the new view.

150. It can be inferred from the passage that the author interprets Herbert's famous image to indicate

- (a) that Herbert's attitude towards Christian orthodoxy is not as simple as it is interpreted to be in traditional readings.
- (b) that Herbert's poetry contains a veiled critique of the increasing Protestant radicalism of his time.
- (c) that Herbert's desire to employ the human faculty of reason is constrained by Christian orthodoxy.
- (d) that the turmoil of Herbert's times led him to employ inventive rhetoric that undermines the stated purpose of his poetry.

Short Answer Questions: 151-160 (50 words each)

151. Hostile Witness:

152. Competition Law

153. Right to Information:

154. Right of Tribals

155. Minority Rights

156. Globalisation:

157. Water Conservation:

158. Medical Negligence:

159. Relevance of Gandhi

160. I. T. Revolution

Essay: 20 Marks

Attempt any ONE of the following in not more than 300 words:

1. Indo-U.S. Relations
2. Good Governance
3. Political Crisis in Nepal
4. Role of Media in Democracy

Answers

01 C	31 A	61 A	91 B	121 A
02 B	32 B	62 C	92 A	122 D
03 C	33 D	63 A	93 A	123 B
04	34 C	64 C	94 A	124 A
05 A	35 D	65 B	95 D	125 B
06 A	36 D	66 B	96 D	126 A
07 D	37 B	67 B	97 B	127 A
08 A	38 C	68 A	98 B	128 B
09 C	39 A	69 C	99 D	129 A
10 B	40 D	70 D	100 B	130 A
11 D	41 B	71 A	101 D	131 B
12 D	42 D	72 A	102 B	132 B
13 B	43 C	73 B	103 D	133 C
14 B	44 D	74 C	104 A	134 C
15 D	45 D	75 B	105 A	135 B
16 A	46 A	76 B	106 C	136 B
17 C	47 A	77 A	107 B	137 B
18 D	48 B	78 D	108 A	138 A
19 A	49 B	79 A	109 D	139 C
20 D	50 D	80 A	110 B	140 A
21 B	51	81 A	111 A	141 B
22 B	52 A	82 B	112 A	142 A
23 A	53 D	83 B	113 B	143 A
24 C	54 D	84 B	114 B	144 B
25 B	55 B	85 C	115 B	145 A
26 B	56 A	86 A	116 C	146 A
27 D	57 A	87 D	117 B	147 D
28 A	58 A	88 C	118 C	148 A
29 B	59 A	89 C	119 C	149 D
30 B	60 B	90 B	120 C	150 A