

## **MAH CET BA LL.B 2020 (PYSP)**

**1. The MHT-CET or Common Entrance Test is an annual entrance exam conducted by the Government of Maharashtra. It is conducted by the Directorate of Technical Education.**

**The On-Line CET comprises of with 5 sections**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>No. of Qs</b>	<b>Max Marks</b>	<b>Duration</b>
<b>1</b>	Legal Aptitude and Legal Reasoning	40	40	<b>120 minutes</b>
<b>2</b>	General Knowledge with Current Affairs	30	30	
<b>3</b>	Logical and Analytical Reasoning	40	40	
<b>4</b>	English	30	30	
<b>5</b>	Mathematical Aptitude	10	10	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>150</b>	

**2. Each question has four options out of which only one option will be correct.**

**3. Paper will be in English language only.**

**4. There is no negative marking system for this test.**

**5. No marks will be awarded or deducted for un-attempted question.**

**Logical Reasoning: (1-40)**

1. Four letters have been given out of which three are alike in some manner, while one is different. Choose the odd one.

- A. JOR
- B. AEZ
- C. HLS
- D. CGX

**Direction:** In the following question assuming the given statements to be true, find which of the conclusion(s) is/are definitely true and then give your answer accordingly.

2.

**Statement:**  $B < A = K \geq C; R \geq A < M$

**Conclusion I:**  $C \leq R$

**Conclusion II:**  $M < B$

- A. Only conclusion I is true.
- B. Neither conclusion I nor II is true.
- C. Both conclusions I and II are true.
- D. Only conclusion II is true.

3. **Statement:**  $B < O > S = F < T < G$

**Conclusion I:**  $T > B$

**Conclusion II:**  $G > O$

- A. Only conclusion I is true.
- B. Neither conclusion I nor II is true.
- C. Both conclusions I and II are true.
- D. Only conclusion II is true.

4. **Statement:**  $G < Y \leq F \leq W; L > Y \geq U$

**Conclusion I:**  $G < L$

**Conclusion II:**  $W \geq U$

- A. Only conclusion I is true.
- B. Neither conclusion I nor II is true.
- C. Both conclusions I and II are true.
- D. Only conclusion II is true.

5. **Statement:**  $H < F \leq V < Z \leq Y > S$

**Conclusion I:**  $S < F$

**Conclusion II:**  $Y > H$

- A. Only conclusion I is true.
- B. Neither conclusion I nor II is true.
- C. Both conclusions I and II are true.
- D. Only conclusion II is true.

6. In a number '9 6 2 4 5 3 7', if 3 is added to every even digit and 2 is subtracted to every odd digit then determine how many numbers appears twice?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

**Direction:** Study the data carefully and answer the questions accordingly.

A is 15 meter in the east of B . C is 32 meter in the south of A . D is 19 meter in the south of B . E is 19 meter in the East of D . F is 13 meter in the south of E .

7. Three from the following are similar in a certain way and forms a group. Find out the one, which does not belong to that group.

- A. F-A
- B. E-B
- C. A-D
- D. C-D

8.C is how far and in which direction of F?

- A. 2 m, west
- B. 2 m, south-west
- C. 4m, west
- D. 4m, south-west

**Direction:** Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Nine people J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R are seated in a straight line facing north direction. M is third from one of the extreme ends of the line. Only two people between M and Q are seated. R sits second to the left of Q. Only three people seats between R and P. As many people seated to the left of P as to the right of J. L sits third to the right of J. N sits second to the right of K.

9.

How many people are between K and R?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

10.Which statement is true?

- A. K is between P and N.
- B. J is second to the left of K.
- C. L is seated on the centre.
- D. M and P are seated on the extreme ends of the line.

11.Three are alike in a certain way and forms a group. Find out the one, which does not belong to that group.

- A. Q-N
- B. O-R
- C. L-P



D. J-R

12. What is the position of R counted from right end of the line?

- A. second
- B. fourth
- C. fifth
- D. sixth

13. As many people sits to the left of O as to the right of .....

- A. J
- B. R
- C. Q
- D. N

**Direction:** Study the following data carefully and answer the questions accordingly.

In a certain code language:

'disparity between two groups' is coded as- 'vo em la ki'.

'group decide new target' is coded as- 'tn pu ry la'.

'targets for two months' is coded as- 'cx vo pu dv'.

'finish between upcoming months' is coded as- 'zg hs ki cx'.

14.

What is coded as 'em cx'?

- A. disparity target
- B. new group
- C. month target
- D. disparity month

15. Code 'zg' is used for ....

- A. finish
- B. upcoming
- C. month
- D. can't be determined

16. What code is used for 'group chaos' ?

- A. la ni
- B. pu cx
- C. ki vo
- D. vo pu

17. If 'decide for people' is coded as 'jb ry dv' then what will be the code for 'new people target'?

- A. jb ki cx
- B. pu cx dv
- C. tn jb pu
- D. vo cx la



18.What will be the code for 'between' ?

- A. ki
- B. cx
- C. vo
- D. em

**Direction:** Study the following data carefully and answer the questions accordingly.

P is father of Q. Q is brother-in-law of R. R is only son of J. B is only daughter-in-law of J. B does not have any siblings. T is the son of B . S is the only daughter-in-law of P.

19.

How T is related to Q?

- A. Uncle
- B. Father
- C. Son
- D. Nephew

20.How S is related to B?

- A. Sister
- B. Sister in law
- C. Mother
- D. Mother in law

21.How R is related to S?

- A. Uncle
- B. Father
- C. Brother
- D. None of these

**Direction:** Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Eight people are sitting across square table. Four of them are seated at corner and four are seated at middle of the table. Those people who are seated at corner are facing centre and who seated at middle of the table facing outside.

P is seated at one of the corner of the table. Only two people are seated between P and Q (either from left or right). R sits immediate right of Q. S sits third to the right of R. Only one person is seated between S and J. Only two people are seated between J and K. Only one person is between K and L. M sits third to the right of L.

22.

Who is seated second to the right of M?

- A. K
- B. Q
- C. J
- D. S

23.What is the position of L with respect to P?

- A. Second from right
- B. Second from left
- C. Immediate right
- D. Immediate left

24.How many people between P and R is/are seated?

- A. one
- B. two
- C. three
- D. none

25.Which statement is true?

- A. J is immediate left of L.
- B. K is immediate left of S.
- C. K and P are vertically opposite to each other.
- D. R and S are vertically opposite to each other.

26.Three are alike in a certain way and forms a group. Find out the one, which does not belong to that group.

- A. J
- B. M
- C. Q
- D. L

**Direction:** In each question below, some statements are given followed by some conclusions. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows/follow from the given statements, disregarding commonly known facts.

27. **Statements:**

Some fish are snake.  
Only a few rats are snakes.  
All roots are fish.

**Conclusions:**

- I. Some roots are snakes.
- II. No snake is a root.
- A. If only conclusion I follows.
- B. If only conclusion II follows.
- C. If either conclusion I or II follows.
- D. If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- E. If both conclusions I and II follow.

28.**Direction:** In the following question, two statements are given each followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follows from the given statements.



**Statements:**

Some stones are bricks.  
Some bricks are trees.

**Conclusion:**

- I. Some stones are trees.
- II. Some trees are bricks.
- A. Conclusion I follows
- B. Conclusion II follows
- C. Neither I nor II follows
- D. Both I and II follows

**Direction:** In the given question below three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the three given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

**29. Statements:**

All buildings are houses.  
No house is an apartment.  
All apartments are flats.

**Conclusions:**

- I. All buildings being flats is a possibility.
- II. All apartments being building is a possibility.
- A. Conclusion either I or II follows
- B. Both conclusions I and II follow
- C. Only conclusion I follows
- D. Conclusion neither I nor II follows
- E. Only conclusion II follows

**30.Direction:** Two statements are given followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III Assuming the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.

**Statements :**

Some A are B.  
Some B are X.

**Conclusions :**

- I. No A is X.
- II. All B are X.
- III. Some X are A.
- A. Either I or II follows
- B. None follows
- C. Either I or III follows
- D. All follows



**Direction:** Study the following data carefully and answer the questions accordingly.

There are eight friends E, F, G, A, B, C, D and H who are going on a trip in the months of January, March, May, and September but not necessarily in the same order. In each month, they will go on a trip on dates either 11<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> of the given month. Only one person goes on a trip on these given dates. Two friends will go on a trip between E and F. D will go on a trip immediately before G. F will not go on 11<sup>th</sup> of any of the given months. A will go on a trip on either 19<sup>th</sup> of March or 19<sup>th</sup> of May. Only two friends will go on a trip between H and A. Only three friends will go on a trip between B and H. C will go on a trip just before H.

31.

E will go on a trip on which of the following dates?

- A. 19<sup>th</sup> May
- B. 11<sup>th</sup> March
- C. 19<sup>th</sup> September
- D. 11<sup>th</sup> May
- E. None of these

32. How many friends will go on a trip between G and H?

- A. Two
- B. Three
- C. Four
- D. Five
- E. Can't be determined

33. Find the correct combination.

- A. B – 19<sup>th</sup> March
- B. D – 19<sup>th</sup> January
- C. H – 11<sup>th</sup> May
- D. C – 19<sup>th</sup> May
- E. None of these

34. Who among the following goes on a trip on 19<sup>th</sup> January?

- A. The one, who goes in the same month in which E goes
- B. The one, who goes just after A
- C. The one, who goes between D and A
- D. The one, who goes on a trip just before B
- E. None of these

35. Find the correct statement from the following.

- A. Four persons go on a trip before C.
- B. Two persons go on a trip between F and A.
- C. C goes on a trip in the same month in which E goes.
- D. B goes on a trip just before E.
- E. F goes on a trip just after C.

**Direction:** Read the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Seven players A, B, C, D, E, F, and G are playing for the different International teams – India, Pakistan, Australia, Sri Lanka, South Africa, New Zealand, and West Indies but not necessarily in the same order. They are specialized in different forms, viz. All Rounder, Batsman, and Bowler. At least two players are specialized in the same forms.

F is playing for Sri Lanka and he is not an All-Rounder. D is playing from Australia and he is an All-Rounder. The one who is playing for New Zealand is not a bowler. A is not playing for West Indies and he is not an All-Rounder. E is playing for Pakistan but he is not an All Rounder. G is playing for South Africa and he is a batsman along with only B. No one playing for India and West Indies is an All Rounder.

36. Which of the following represent the group of players that are bowlers?

- A. C, F, G
- B. A, F, G
- C. A, F, E
- D. A, B, D
- E. None of these

37. In which form does 'C' Specialized?

- A. All-Rounder
- B. Bowler
- C. Batsman
- D. Can't be determined
- E. None of these

38. 'B' plays for which International team?

- A. New Zealand
- B. Sri Lanka
- C. West Indies
- D. Australia
- E. India

39. Which of the following combination is true?

- A. A – West Indies Bowler
- B. B – New Zealand Batsman
- C. C – New Zealand Bowler
- D. E – Pakistan Batsman
- E. None of these

40. Who among the following plays for New Zealand?

- A. D
- B. C
- C. B
- D. A
- E. None of these



**Current Affairs including General Knowledge: (41 to 70)**

41. Indus plain region in India comprises the plain of Punjab, western Rajasthan and which part of Northern?

- A. Uttar Pradesh
- B. Uttarakhand
- C. Himachal Pradesh
- D. Jammu And Kashmir

42. What is the Lok Sabha Constituency in Meghalaya?

- A. 3
- B. 2
- C. 4
- D. 5

43. Who won first PC Mahalanobis National Award in official statistics 2020?

- A. Shri Kalyan Singh
- B. Shri Ram Naik
- C. Shivraj Patil
- D. C. Rangarajan

44. What is the changed liquidity adjustment facility (LAF) as per monetary policy statement 2020-21, released in May 22, 2020?

- A. 4%.
- B. 5%
- C. 4.4%
- D. 2.4%

45. Where is the head quarter of Zoological Survey of India located?

- A. Kolkata
- B. Mumbai
- C. Bengaluru
- D. Delhi

46. Who appoints and chooses Secretary General of Rajya Sabha?

- A. Rajya Sabha Chairmen
- B. Vice-President
- C. President
- D. Speaker

47. As per Article 64 and Article 89(1), who shall be ex-officio chairman of Council of States?

- A. Vice-President
- B. President
- C. Governor
- D. Chief minister

48. Which Bollywood actor conferred honorary degree, Doctor of Letters by LA TROBE University, Australia?



- A. Amitabh Bachchan
- B. Shahrukh Khan
- C. Amir Khan
- D. Farhan Akhtar

49. Assam enjoys global monopoly in terms of which silk?

- A. Mulberry
- B. Eri
- C. Muga
- D. Tasar

50. According to RBI, NBFC are registered under which of the following act?

- A. Companies Act 2013
- B. Reserve Bank Of India Act, 1934
- C. Banking Regulation Act, 1949
- D. State Bank of India Act, 1955

51. Which temple is declared as the Cleanest temple of 2020?

- A. Somnath Temple
- B. The Konark Sun Temple
- C. Kedarnath Temple
- D. Ramanathaswamy (Rameshwaram) Temple

52. Who was the founder and first emperor of Mughal Dynasty in Indian Subcontinent?

- A. Humayun
- B. Akbar
- C. Jahangir
- D. Babur

53. Khajuraho Group of temples is dedicated to two religions, Hinduism and which other religion?

- A. Buddhism
- B. Jainism
- C. Sikhism
- D. Judaism

54. Which ruler of Pratihara Dynasty built the city of Bhojpal i.e. Bhopal?

- A. Nagabhata I
- B. Mahendrapala I
- C. Mihir Bhoja
- D. Mahendrapala I

55. OBC Bank and UBI bank merged into which of the following bank?

- A. Punjab National Bank
- B. State Bank Of India
- C. Union Bank Of India
- D. HDFC Bank

56.The India's Track and field legend PT Usha was conferred with which of the following prestigious award in 2019?

- A. Padm Bhushan
- B. Dhyanchand award
- C. Arjuna Award
- D. IAAF Veteran Pin award

57.Between whom the 2nd Battle of Panipat was fought?

- A. Baber and Humayu
- B. Baber and the Lodhi Empire
- C. Maratha Empire and the Afgans
- D. Hindu Emperor Hemu Chandra Vikramaditya and Akbar

58.Which of the following day is celebrated as the Nelson Mandela International Day?

- A. 20<sup>th</sup> July
- B. 23<sup>rd</sup> July
- C. 18<sup>th</sup> July
- D. 10<sup>th</sup> July

59.In how many categories Infosys presents prize to researchers and scientists for their contribution in their fields?

- A. Six
- B. Four
- C. Five
- D. Two

60.Election Commission offers online voter registration who have attained the age of 18 years on the qualifying on which of the following date of the year of revision of electoral roll?

- A. As on the birth date of the voter
- B. As on 1<sup>st</sup> January of the year
- C. Before 6 months of elections
- D. Before 31<sup>st</sup> march of the year

61.Under PMEGP, what percent of subsidy for project up to 25lacs in manufacturing sector located in rural area under special category beneficiaries is allotted?

- A. 35 per cent
- B. 45 per cent
- C. 30 per cent
- D. 25 per cent

62.Which South African country has elected Indian Origin Chandrikapersad "Chan" Santokhi as the 9th President of the country?

- A. Berlin
- B. Belgium
- C. Suriname
- D. Bangkok



63. Who among the following is receiver of BRICS Young Innovator Prize in 2019 to Indian PHD Scholar?

- A. Prakash Raj
- B. Ravi Kishan
- C. Ravi Prakash
- D. Sunil Prakash

64. Which of the following Bollywood actress received Crystal Award at WEF, at Davos Switzerland, 2020?

- A. Deepika Padukone
- B. Kareena Kapoor
- C. Aishwarya Rai Bachchan
- D. Anushka Sharma

65. Which of the following is the largest lake in Mizoram, but situated in Myanmar as per the common saying?

- A. Tam Dil
- B. Palak Lake
- C. Serlul B
- D. Rih Dil

66. Who among the following has been awarded with the International Gandhi award for Leprosy in 2020 under Indian nomination individual category?

- A. Prakash Amte
- B. Medha Patkar
- C. Anna Hazare
- D. Dr N.S. Dharmashaktu

67. The World Bank sanctioned a loan under STARS in order to improve learning outcome and prepare students for jobs of the future in India. What is the amount of the loan?

- A. \$ 500 Million
- B. \$ 450 Million
- C. \$300 Million
- D. \$ 700 Million

68. Which of the following is a great river which rises near Mansarovar in Tibet, flows through India, thereafter through Pakistan and falls in Arabian Sea near Karachi?

- A. Indus
- B. Saraswathi
- C. Satluj
- D. Sabarmati

69. The Central Government of India in 2020 has renamed the Defence Institute as-

- A. Homi Bhabha Institute for Defence Studies and Analysis
- B. Manohar Parrikar Institute for Defence Studies and Analysis



- C. A P J Abdul Kalam Institute for Defence Studies and Analysis
- D. Vikram Sarabhai Institute for Defence Studies and Analysis

70. Who among the following is the present Chairperson of State Bank of India?

- A. Arundhati Bhattacharya
- B. Shaktikant Das
- C. Rajnish Kumar
- D. Anshula Kant

**English Language:(71 to 100)**

**Direction:** Read the following interview and answers the given questions based on that. Some words have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

A pioneering new book, *Gender and Green governance*, explores a central question: If women had adequate representation in forestry institutions, would it make a difference to them, their communities and forests as a national resource? Interview with the author.

*Why has access to forests been such a conflict-ridden issue?*

This is not surprising. Forests constitute not just community and national wealth, but global wealth. But for millions, forests are also critical for livelihoods and their daily lives.

*Your first book, *Cold Hearths and Barren Slopes* (1986), was about forests. Is there an evolution of argument here?*

Yes indeed. In *Cold Hearths and Barren Slopes*, I had argued that social forestry, with its top-down implementation and focus on commercial species, was neither 'social' nor 'forestry', and would protect neither forests nor village livelihoods. The answer, I argued, lay in allowing forest communities to manage local forests. Finally, in 1990, India launched the joint forest management programme and Nepal also started community forestry. So, I decided to see for myself how community forestry was actually doing.

Between 1995 and 1999, I travelled extensively across India and Nepal and found a paradox. Forests in India were becoming greener but women's problem of firewood shortages persisted and in many cases had become more acute. Also, despite their high stakes in forests, women continued to be largely excluded from forest management. I coined the term "participatory exclusions" to describe this. However, the current book is less about women's exclusion. I ask: What if women were present in forest governance? What difference would that make?

*But has this question not been raised before?*

Economists researching environmental collective action have paid little attention to gender. Scholars from other disciplines focusing on gender and governance have been concerned mainly with women's near absence from governance institutions. The presumption is that once women are present all good things will follow. But can we assume this? No, rural women's relationship with forests is complex.



On the one hand, their everyday dependence on forests for firewood, fodder, etc, creates a strong stake in conservation. On the other, the same bottom-up can compel them to extract heavily from forests. As one landless woman told me: 'Of course, it hurts me to cut a green branch but what do I do if my children are hungry?' Taking an agnostic position, I decided to test varied propositions, **controlling** for other factors.

*What did you find?*

First, women's greater presence enhances their effective voice in decision-making. And there is a critical mass effect. If forest management groups have 25-33 percent female members in their executive committees it significantly increases the likelihood of women attending meetings, speaking up, and holding office. However, the inclusion of landless women makes a particular difference. When present in sufficient numbers they are more likely to attend meetings and voice their concerns than landed women. So what matters is not just including more women, but more poor women.

Second, and unexpectedly, groups with more women typically make stricter forest use rules. Why is this case? Mainly because they receive poorer forests from the forest department. To regenerate these, they have to sacrifice their immediate needs. Women from households with some land have some fallback. But remarkably even in groups with more landless women, although extraction is higher, they still balance self-interest with conservation goals, when placed in decision-making positions. Third, groups with more women outperform other groups in improving forest conditions, despite getting poorer forests. Involving women substantially improves protection and conflict resolution, helps the use of their knowledge of local biodiversity and raises children's awareness about conservation.

Source: <https://global.oup.com/academic>

71. According to the author what should be the approach of "Social Forestry Scheme"?

- i. It should have a bottom-up approach
  - ii It should first cater to the haves and then to the have-nots
  - iii. It should put more emphasis on the commercial factor
- A. ii and iii  
B. i and iii  
C. Only ii  
D. Only i  
E. None of these

72. Which of the following is a reason behind forests being a conflict-ridden issue?

- i. Some countries have forest area more than those of others with which most of the people are attached emotionally.



- ii. The importance of forests is not limited to a community or a nation, it constitutes a global wealth and hence the dependency is larger.
- iii. Women have heavily participated in forest protection movements.

- A. i and iii
- B. Only ii
- C. Only i
- D. ii and iii
- E. None of these

73. Whose participation does the author endorse the most in forestry institutions?

- A. Landless women
- B. Landed women who have been oppressed socially
- C. Women irrespective of their social and financial status
- D. The local people who depend extensively on the forests
- E. Youngsters as they are the potential beneficiaries

74. Which of the following best describes "participatory exclusion", as used in the interview?

- A. The support that the women received from the other gender
- B. Women's practical dependence on the forests, yet their formal absence
- C. The participation which was deemed unnecessary and superficial
- D. The fact that women were excluded from the profits gained
- E. None of the above

75. Which of the following are the positive outcomes of having the participation of women in forestry institutions?

- i. the balance between the self-interest and conservation is maintained.
- ii. they improve protection and conflict resolution
- iii. the awareness of children about conservation increases.

- A. Only i
- B. Only ii
- C. All i, ii, iii
- D. i and ii
- E. i and iii

76. According to the author, the presence of what percentage of women will significantly increase the likelihood of women attending meetings, speaking up and holding office?

- A. Less than 25%
- B. More than 50%
- C. 100%
- D. About 75%
- E. None of these

77. Why does the author state that the relationship of 'rural women' with forests is complex?

- A. The dilemma of having to depend on the forest heavily to make ends meet and at the same time being concerned about conservation



- B. If they protect forests, their families livelihoods would be adversely affected
- C. The exclusion of women who are directly dependent on the forest
- D. The fact that the forest resources are not self- restoring
- E. Women are the ones who have to bear the burden of being the exploiter as they are the direct consumers

**Direction:** In the sentence identify the segment which contains the grammatical error. If the sentence has no error, then select 'No error'.

78. People who are fortunate enough to own a personal library are always held on high esteem by me.

- A. People who are fortunate enough
- B. to own a personal library are
- C. always held on high esteem by me
- D. No error

**Direction:** In the sentence, identify the segment which contains the grammatical error.

79. I am your's affectionate son.

- A. I am
- B. your's
- C. affectionate
- D. son

80. Which one of the following parts of the sentence, "More you think of it the worse it becomes." has an error?

- A. More you
- B. think of it
- C. the worse it becomes
- D. No Error

**Direction:** In the sentence, identify the segment which contains the grammatical error. If the sentence has no error, then select 'No error'.

81.

All the streets are encumbered by debris so they emit a fetid smell.

- A. All the streets are encumbered
- B. by debris so they
- C. emit a fetid smell
- D. No error

**Direction:** Given below are four jumbled sentences. Pick the option that gives their correct order.

82. P. When reaching the bank, he felt something under his foot.

Q. Before dawn, a fisherman went to the river.

R. It was a small bag of stones.

S. He picked up the bag put his net aside and squatted on the bank to await the sunrise.

- A. PQRS

- B. QPRS
- C. SPQR
- D. RPQS

**Direction:** Given below are four jumbled sentences. Pick the option that gives their correct order.

83. P. I shall take an opportunity to meet you personally after the war is over.  
 Q. I earnestly ask your forgiveness, for I am a Christian.  
 R. An English commando killed a German soldier in action in France.  
 S. He wrote to the dead soldier's mother: As a soldier, it became my duty to kill your son.
- A. RSQP
  - B. PRQS
  - C. PSQR
  - D. RPQS

**Direction:** Given below are four jumbled sentences. Pick the option that gives their correct order.

84. P. Once a pundit wrote a long poem in praise of the king.  
 Q. The king was much pleased and offered him precious gems and gold.  
 R. As an additional honour, he ordered his men to take the Pundit to his village in a palanquin with pomp and show.  
 S. As the troupe was passing through a village with the sound of trumpets, a young cowherd curiously asked one of the palanquin bearers, "What are you carrying?"
- A. PSQR
  - B. PQRS
  - C. RPQS
  - D. RSQP

**Direction:** A part of the sentence is underlined. Below it alternatives to the emboldened part are given which will make the sentence grammatically meaningful and correct. Choose the correct alternative.

85. The fight for a trans woman beauty pageant has gotten more intense with years, and 2017 has seen the first trans woman beauty pageant in the country - **a move that being acknowledged as a hugely positive steps in the direction of transgender inclusivity.**
- A. a move that are being acknowledged as hugely positive steps in the direction of transgender inclusivity
  - B. a move that is being acknowledged as a hugely positive step in the direction of transgender inclusivity
  - C. a move that is being acknowledged as a hugely positive step in the direction of transgender inclusivity
  - D. moves that are being acknowledged as hugely positive steps in the direction toward transgender inclusivity
  - E. a move that is being acknowledge as a hugely positive step in the direction of transgender inclusivity

86.



**Directions:** In the following questions a sentence/ part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold are given alternatives to the bold sentence/ part of the sentence/ part of the sentence at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).

This crime makes a man liable **for transportation till his life.**

- A. to transportation to life
- B. for transportation for life
- C. to transportation for life
- D. No improvement

**Direction:** In the following question, a part of the sentence is bold. Five alternatives to the bold part are given at (A), (B), (C) and (D) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case the given sentence is correct, your answer is (E) i.e. No correction required.

87. The issues were so complicated that they could not **be easily resolved.**

- A. easily been resolved
- B. have been resolving
- C. be easily resolve
- D. had to be easily resolved
- E. No correction required

**Direction:** Fill in the blanks with appropriate blanks:

88. She will tell you \_\_\_\_\_ to the party.

- A. what to bring
- B. what bring
- C. what will bring
- D. to bring

**Direction:** Fill in the blanks with appropriate blanks

89. I don't have \_\_\_\_\_ money.

- A. no
- B. none
- C. any
- D. some

**Direction:** A sentence with a blank is given, indicating that something has been omitted. Choose the word that can be filled in the blank to make the sentence grammatically correct and meaningful.

90. With the April approaching swiftly, Bharat Inc. is \_\_\_\_\_ on the passage of GST Bill.

- A. Delighted
- B. Epistle
- C. Souvenir
- D. Despondent
- E. appropriacy



**Directions:** Read the following passage carefully and answers the questions given below it.

The modification of crops is nothing new; plant breeders have been doing it since agriculture began. The wonderful range of apples or potatoes we now enjoy is the result of crossing different varieties. Cabbages, cauliflower, and broccoli all originated from one botanical species.

Modern molecular biology has given us the ability to go much further. We can now isolate the gene for a particular characteristic of an organism and transfer it to another species. It is this practice of transforming a plant with alien genes—perhaps from an animal or bacterium—that is causing all the controversy.

There are three main concerns. Scientists can now take a gene for resistance to a particular herbicide and transfer it to a crop: when these plants are sprayed with a weed killer, the weeds are destroyed while the crop is unharmed. One worry is the harmful effect this could have on the biodiversity of farmland, where so many insects, birds, and other animals depend upon “weed” species.

Another fear is that alien genes from a genetically modified (GM) plant could escape into a wild population of a related species. Since plants are fertilized by pollen which is carried through the air, often for great distances, this is entirely possible. A wild species modified in this way with pesticide resistance could become a “superweed”, while a species that becomes unnaturally resistant to animals that feed on it could disrupt the food chain.

The third worry concerns a proposal to produce seeds for cereals that cannot germinate or produce next year’s seeds. This ‘terminator’ technology would be of obvious advantage to the seed companies since farms would be forced to buy new seed annually. But it could be devastating to a farmer in the developing world who depends upon saving some seeds for next year’s crop.

91. What can be **inferred** from the last line of the passage?

- A. Farmers of only developing countries are in a habit of saving seeds for next year from current year stocks
- B. Farmers from developed countries can afford to buy new seed every year
- C. Seed companies make profit by genetically modified crops and their spread
- D. Developed countries differ from the developing countries in agricultural techniques
- E. None of these

92. Which one of following can be similar analogically to a genetically modified crop?

- A. Human beings – Monkeys
- B. Original Music – Remixed Music
- C. Pure – Adulterated
- D. Body Part – Plastic Surgery
- E. Clone – Original

93. The fear that an alien gene could escape into a wild population is supported by the possibility of



- A. Pollens being carried through great distances.
- B. The emergence of super weed.
- C. A disruption in the food chain.
- D. The prevalence of animals that feed on a super weed.
- E. None of these

94. Selective destruction of weeds is worrying because it

- A. Could affect the crop also.
- B. Involves GM technology about which much is not known.
- C. Could have undesirable and unknown effects.
- D. Could positively affect the bio-diversity of farm land.
- E. None of these

95. We can surmise from the passage that GM refers to:

- A. The transference of a gene to another species there by modifying the latter.
- B. The creation of new varieties through hybridization.
- C. Making disease-resistant plants.
- D. Selective destruction of weeds.
- E. Modification for betterment

96. The **terminator** technology could benefit the:

- A. Farmer in the developing countries.
- B. Seed companies.
- C. Purchasers of cereals.
- D. Retailers of cereals.
- E. Everyone

**Direction:** In the given sentence, a word is printed in bold. The word may be grammatically incorrect or inappropriate in the context of the sentence. Select the word from the given options that can replace the highlighted word to make the sentence grammatically correct and meaningful. If the word printed in bold is correct, mark (E), i.e., 'No correction required', as the answer.

97.

The aromatic plants are less prone to animal attacks and have a huge demand in the perfume, flavouring, and **condiment** industries.

- A. Conundrum
- B. Minting
- C. Acumen
- D. Commenting
- E. No correction required

**Direction:** In the given question, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below the sentence, alternatives to the bold part are given at (A), (B), (C) and (D) which may help improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case the given sentence is correct, your answer is (E), i.e., "No correction required".

98. This is an injustice to the **unemployed educated people** who can earn their living by giving tuitions.

- A. Educated unemploye people
- B. Educate unemployed people



- C. Educate people unemployed
- D. Unemployed people educated
- E. No correction required

**Direction:** In the following question, a part of the sentence is bold. Five alternatives to the bold part are given at (A), (B), (C) and (D) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case the given sentence is correct, your answer is (E) i.e. No correction required.

99. **It is important that** whatever else happens, these two factors should not be messed around with.

- A. It is important that
- B. It is a fact that
- C. It should be urgently understood that
- D. It should be understood that
- E. It is importance that

**Direction:** In the following question, a part of the sentence is bold. Five alternatives to the bold part are given at (A), (B), (C) and (D) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case the given sentence is correct, your answer is (E) i.e. No correction required.

100. The prayer **is most likely to start at** 6.00 am.

- A. be most likely started by
- B. is mostly liked to start at
- C. is mostly like to starting at
- D. is most likely start at
- E. No correction required

### **Quantitative Techniques: (101 to 110)**

101. There are two-person Ravi and Kishan. Distance between them is 300 m and both start towards each other and meet at the point P. The speed of Ravi and Kishan is 3 m/s and 2 m/s, respectively. Find the respective ratio of distance covered by both of them to reach at point P.

- A. 4:3
- B. 4:1
- C. 3:2
- D. 5:3

**Direction:** Answer the following questions based on the information given below.

A total number of students in a class is 50 in which 80% of students appeared in exam A or B or both. Rest did not appear in any of the exams. 45% of the total students who attempted the exam appeared in only exam A. In both the exams A & B appeared 10% of the total students who have appeared in the exam B.

102.

Number of students appeared for both the exams A & B is what percent of the total number of the students in the class (who appeared + who did not appear)?

- A. 10 %
- B. 8 %



- C. 6 %
- D. 4 %

103. What is the difference between the number of students who did not appear in any exam and who has appeared in only exam B?

- A. 10
- B. 12
- C. 14
- D. 20

104. What is the respective ratio between the number of students appeared for only exam A to only exam B?

- A. 6:7
- B. 9:10
- C. 3:8
- D. 7:11

105. An amount rupees 'X' is divided into three persons A, B and C in the ratio of  $A : B = 5 : 6$  and  $A : C = 3 : 2$ . If A receives a total of Rs. 840, then determine the value of x.

- A. Rs. 3200
- B. Rs. 3108
- C. Rs. 2600
- D. Rs. 2408

106. Ram invested in the scheme A an amount of Rs.15,000 for 2 years with rate of interest of 10 % per annum. After 2 years he re-invested the amount gained in the form of simple interest from Scheme A in another scheme B . In scheme B, he invested for next two year with a rate of simple interest 5 % per annum. Find the amount earned by Ram from scheme B after two year.

- A. Rs. 3000
- B. Rs. 3300
- C. Rs. 3600
- D. None of these

107. There are two-person Ramesh and Suresh started a work jointly. Ramesh completed the work in 8 days and Suresh completed the same work in 12 days. They both started together but after 3 days, Ramesh left the work and the remaining work was completed by Suresh alone. Find the number of days in which whole work completed by both of them.

- A.  $10\frac{1}{2}$  days
- B.  $9\frac{1}{2}$  days
- C.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  days
- D.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  days

108. In a rectangle, the ratio of length and breadth is 5:3 and the area is  $135 \text{ cm}^2$ . If length of the rectangle is increased by 20% more but breadth remains constant, then what will be the area of the new rectangle?

- A.  $140 \text{ cm}^2$
- B.  $152 \text{ cm}^2$
- C.  $158 \text{ cm}^2$
- D.  $162 \text{ cm}^2$

109. A shopkeeper marked 30% price above the cost price and gives the discount of 20% on the marked price. If the total profit earned by shopkeeper is Rs. 22, then what was the marked price?

- A. Rs. 600
- B. Rs. 715
- C. Rs. 800
- D. Rs. 915

110. In a class out of the total number of students, 55% students passed in maths exam. The difference between the number of students passing and failing in the maths exam is 4. Find the total number of students in the class.

- A. 30
- B. 35
- C. 40
- D. 45

#### **Legal Aptitude: (111 to 150)**

111. Principle: Whoever drives a vehicle is legally bound to take reasonable care of the vehicle.

Fact - A person gave his vehicle to repair.

- A. X is liable, to owner of the car
- B. X is liable not not asked Vs owner to take care
- C. Both X as well as owner
- D. X is not liable on account of negligence

112. Principle: A person is not entitled to damages when he acquiesces to the act which caused injury to him

Fact - A Snake Charmer was showing snake dance on the street. B Stopped and also joined the gathering and snake Bit B

- A. Snake charmer will not be liable because B voluntarily stopped and started observing the snake dance.
- B. Snake charmer will be liable because simply stopping to observe doesn't signify consent to injury.
- C. Snake charmer will not be liable because snake bit is not an injury.
- D. Snake charmer will be liable because snakes are venomous, hence making the owner strictly liable for its behaviour.

113. Principle: Trespassing doesn't require intention. As long as a person enters into another property without a lawful justification, it is trespass.



Fact: M Strolling park adjacent to Z's garden. It has no boundary. M's eyesight is weak and he walked into Z's garden. Scaring the rabbits that were grazing there. Is M guilty of trespassing?

- A. No, M did not cause any harm
- B. No, M did not intend to trespass
- C. Yes, even though he entered unknowingly
- D. Yes, Z was suffered a major damage due to M

114.Principle: Any person who provides service to others is bound to ensure that service is without any deterrents or deficiency.

Fact: Kailash & his wife went for a stroll. His wife fell down due to uneven arrangement of bricks of the pavement which was badly constructed. Kailash wants to sue corporation for her injury.

- A. Success as the corporation is liable
- B. Success, only because his financial condition
- C. Failure, this is a petty case for a huge corporation
- D. Failure, service provider can't be expected to always be good

115.Principle: Even if a person suffers a loss, he will be entitled to receive compensation only if a legal right is violated

Fact: A famous math teacher of X school left the school due to rifts with the management. He started a new Z school very close to school 'X'. Many students left school 'X' and joined Z school. X school suffers huge financial loss. X school sues Z school for compensation.

- A. X School will not succeed as there is no violation of any legal right
- B. Z School will be asked to shut down
- C. X School will succeed as the loss has been caused because of Z school
- D. Z School will succeed as the famous math teacher is more liked in the locality

116.Principle: If the spouse has not been heard of as being alive for a period of at least seven years, by such individuals who would have heard about such spouse, if he or she were alive, then the spouse who is alive can obtain a judicial decree of divorce.

Fact: A was deputed to a foreign nation in lieu of work on 12.12.2012. A's then wife B married C on 10.10.2020 while A was serving in his deputation.

- A. A and B's marriage is void
- B. B and C's marriage is valid
- C. B and C's marriage is void
- D. None of the above

117.Principle: Term and condition are uncertain in a word agreement.

Agreement to sell present goods - called sell

Agreement to sell future goods - called agreement to sell

Fact: A, a trader in edible oil agrees to B to sell 300 ltr of oil on 3rd Nov 2020 at the prevailing market rate. The same was published by TOI of the day.

- A. Agreement is uncertain as regards the price
- B. Agreement is invalid as it is set about a future date
- C. Agreement is valid and enforceable
- D. Agreement is a wagering agreement



118.Principle: Partners can be introduced into the firm only with the consent of all existing partners.

Fact: A, B, C, D are Partners and they in their partnership deed, agreed that A is authorized to admit his son S into partnership when S attains in the age of 18. A nominated S on a partner and S agreed to become partner. But B, C, and D refuse to recognize S as a partner.

A. S will become a partner of the firm because his father is the most reputed partner of the four.

B. S is not a partner in the firm since three fourth of the partners are against S becoming partners

C. S is not a partner in the firm as his father already is one

D. S will become a partner of the firm

119.Principle: A person shall be liable for commission or omission of an act which he can foresee would injure his neighbour.

Fact: A's neighbour chased A's the dog with stick out of fear. The dog bit him.

A. A is liable for his dog's behaviour

B. The neighbour is liable for harming the dog

C. A is not liable

D. The neighbour should shift to a different place

120.Principle: Master is liable for the acts of his servant done in the course of employment.

Fact: Danny was a driver working for Studd and lived in his premises. Danny beat his wife one day. Is Studd liable?

A. Studd is liable

B. Danny is liable to pay Studd for his actions

C. Studd is not liable

D. Danny is not liable for any crime

121.Principle: If one spouse has a reasonable apprehension in the mind that the other spouse's conduct is likely to be injurious or harmful, then there is sufficient ground for obtaining divorce due to cruelty by the spouse.

Fact: A would on many occasions, scold his wife B and insinuate his intention to hit her for such repeated mistakes.

A. B is not entitled to a divorce

B. A is entitled to a divorce

C. Both A and B want a mutual divorce

D. B is entitled to a divorce

122.Principle: A gift is valid only when it is accepted by or on behalf by the donee.

Fact: A executed a gift deed in favour of his son B. The gifted stated that he can enjoy the property after his death. Son got angry and stated that he does not want anything from his father. A gifted the same property to C.

A. Gift to C will be valid only if B renounces the property

B. Gift to C is valid as it is

C. Gift to C is invalid as A's son is the rightful owner

D. Gift to C is invalid as an immovable property cannot be gifted



123.Principle: It's not enough for a plaintiff to prove that the defendant owed him a duty of care but he must also establish that the defendant breached his duty to the plaintiff

Facts: A was driving his car on the road when B was crossing it. B stopped to look at A and got hit by another car from a different direction.

- A. A is liable for B's injury
- B. A has breached his duty of care towards B
- C. A does not have a duty of care towards B
- D. A is not liable to B

124.Principle: There is no right of private defence against an act which does not cause reasonable apprehension of death or grievous hurt.

Facts: A and B had engaged in a verbal altercation earlier in the day. Later on, A saw B approach him with an angry expression. A took his pistol out and shot a B.

- A. A is not entitled to private defense
- B. A is entitled to private defense
- C. A is whitening his rights to be the first aggressor as well
- D. Walking angrily is enough to cause a fear of death in a person

125.Principle: Act of God defence exists only if the event is so exceptional and could not have been anticipated or expected by the long history of climate variations in the locality.

Fact: A, a bus driver driving through his regular mountainous region encountered a sudden landslide and reversed the bus crashing into a car right behind it.

- A. This will qualify as Act of God
- B. The bus driver couldn't have foreseen landslide on mountains
- C. The car driver is liable for damages to the bus as well
- D. The Bus driver is liable

126.Principle: If a person is not taking due diligence in order to avoid consequences resulting out from the negligence of the defendant, then the liability of negligence will be on both of them.

Facts: A was driving in the wrong lane that too without his seatbelt on. B, driving way over speed limit and listening to loud music collided with A head on.

- A. B is solely liable for Negligence
- B. A is solely liable for Negligence
- C. Both A and B are in contributory negligence
- D. None of the above

127.Principle: Culpable homicide is not murder if the offender, whilst deprived of the power of self-control by grave and sudden provocation, causes the death of the person who gave the provocation or causes the death of any other person by mistake or accident.

Facts: A, was deeply insulted by B when he suggested that A's mother engaged in promiscuous activities. Under this grave insult, A got provoked to kill B so he invited B to his house for dinner next day where he committed the deed.

- A. A is guilty of murder
- B. A is guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder



- C. A is not guilty at all since he was provoked
- D. B is guilty of slander

128.Principle: The defense of necessity applies to emergency situations where a person was allowed to act in a wrongful way so as to prevent greater harm to the person or any other person, his or any other personal property, or the community at large.

Facts: A's house had caught fire, so he climbed over the fence into B's house to draw water from his well so as to save his house.

- A. A is liable for trespass onto B's property
- B. A is liable of theft of B's water
- C. A was acting out of necessity
- D. B wouldn't sue out of goodwill

129.Principle: If a woman dies within seven years of marriage by any burns or bodily injury or it was revealed that before her death she was exposed to cruelty or harassment by her husband or any other relative of the husband in connection to demand of dowry then the death of the woman will be considered as a dowry death.

Facts: B, a married woman of five years had untimely died when the house caught on fire while her husband was at work.

- A. B's husband will be considered to have cause dowry death
- B. B's husband will not be presumed to have caused dowry death
- C. B will be presumed to have committed suicide
- D. B's death falls under Act of God

130.Principle: Indemnity is limited to exclude losses caused by the accountable body's own negligence.

Facts: A was moving goods via truck from Chennai to Delhi. B agreed to indemnify A for loss that might occur in transit. A had hired a substandard truck that was doubtful to make the long-distance road journey intact in order to save some money. Inevitably the truck broke down and A incurred losses.

- A. B is liable to cover for A's losses
- B. A is liable to pay B for losses
- C. The truck driver is liable to B for losses
- D. B is not liable to pay for losses

131.Principle: Whenever the plaintiff is aware of the possibility of harm which is likely to be caused by an act and when he still accepts to do that act and therefore agrees to suffer the injury, a defendant is relieved of his liability.

Facts: A wanted to borrow B's car for a day. B made him aware of the faulty breaks before giving it to him. A took the car anyways and got into an accident due to the faulty breaks.

- A. B is liable to compensate A for health expenses
- B. A liable to compensate B for car repair
- C. Both parties are equally liable to each other
- D. B is not liable to A

132.Principle: An agreement by way of the wager is a void agreement.



Facts: A signed a contract with B to provide him with the sum equivalent to losses incurred if his import shipment does not make it to port in time. The shipment got delayed due to a storm and B incurred losses.

- A. A is liable to pay for B's losses
- B. A is not liable to pay for B's losses
- C. The transporter is liable for B's losses
- D. Nobody is liable to pay anybody

133.Principle: A person taking away or enticing a minor or a person of unsound mind, from his/her guardian without their consent, then that person committed the offence of kidnapping from lawful guardianship.

Facts: A, a 6-year-old child was following a squirrel around a park when the squirrel entered into B's vehicle. A followed the squirrel into the vehicle as well. B unaware of A's presence drove off.

- A. A has committed kidnapping
- B. B's parents shall be held liable for negligence
- C. A is not liable for kidnapping
- D. A's car insurance covers for such damages

134.Principle: If a statement is true or the person making it has reasons to believe it to be true, it cannot be considered as defamation.

Facts: A, who had read numerous sexual harassment cases filed against B a public personality called him a creep and molester in a press conference.

- A. A is liable to have defamed B
- B. A is not liable for defamation
- C. B is entitled to sue the Press for publishing A's statement
- D. The Press is liable to compensation from A

135.Principle: Acts done or services rendered voluntarily, or at the desire of third party, will not amount to valid consideration so as to support a contract.

Facts: A contracted with B to buy his car for Rs. 3 lakhs. C later suggested A to give an extra 1 lakh and ask for custom paints for the car as well. A sent 4 lakhs to B, but B only sent the car without custom paints.

- A. B is liable for breach of contract
- B. B is liable for breach of contract
- C. C is liable for causing breach of contract
- D. C is not liable for causing breach of contract

136.Principal – Partnership is based on share of profit.

Facts – The profit of business is shared with an orphanage.

- A. It is a trust.
- B. It is a partnership.
- C. It is not a partnership.
- D. The purpose is profit hence it is a partnership.

137.Principal - Absolute Liability is the liability under which if an unforeseen event occurs, it shall make the responsible person liable even if all safety precautions were followed.



Facts – D set up a chemical plant (deadly) where M had the full responsibility for safety. The residents were made fully aware by M. B came behind the factory and inhaled the gas through a leakage when it was closed.

- A. M is liable.
- B. D is not liable.
- C. D is liable.
- D. B is at fault.

138.Principal – Whoever puts intentionally any person in fear of physical or mental injury is said to commit extortion.

Facts – A called B and asked for 5 lakhs as to help B in meeting his daughter. The daughter was in a cinema hall. B gave 5 lakhs to A and saw his daughter coming out of the theatre.

- A. A has extorted.
- B. A has cheated.
- C. It is another offence.
- D. No extortion as the girl was not in danger.

139.Principal – Agreements by the way of wager is void.

Facts – C says to B that he will pay hospital expense if B falls ill within an year. C falls ill in 6 months.

- A. The agreement is valid.
- B. B has no legal remedy.
- C. The agreement is void.
- D. No suit for recovery of money is allowed.

140.Principal - Willful release of any contagious animal in public is punishable.

Facts - Cyno abandoned a pet dog having rabies.

- A. It is punishable.
- B. It is not punishable as it was abandoned & had no ownership.
- C. Punishable if it bites someone.
- D. It is not punishable as he couldn't afford to treat the dog.

141.Principal: A meeting of the minds is an essential element in the validation of a legally binding contract.

Facts: A has two lands (i) and (ii) and he agreed to sell it to B. B thought it to be (i) & (ii) & A meant only land (ii).

- A. It is a contract.
- B. Is is not a contract.
- C. Court can enforce it as a contract.
- D. B is liable as he made acceptance.

142.Principal: Communication is complete when the proposal is accepted.

Facts: A asked B to confirm the purchase by 3th June. B mailed at 10 pm, A saw the next day then A thought it to be late and sold his bike to another.

- A. The acceptance is complete.
- B. The agreement is unenforceable.
- C. It is not complete as mail was after office hours.
- D. The acceptance was not complete.



143.Principal: Volenti non fit injuria: if someone willingly places themselves in a position where harm might result, knowing that some degree of harm might result, they are not able to bring a claim against the other party in tort or delict.

Facts: X has a flat near stadium, she refused to install grill, ball flew & hit her head.

- A. The batsman is liable.
- B. X disregarded the precaution.
- C. Stadium should have installed grill.
- D. Stadium is liable.

144.Principal: The person who gives the guarantee is called the "surety", the person in respect of whose default the guarantee is given is called the "principal debtor."

Facts: A took a loan & defaulted. The bank threatened to sell the security. C gives the guarantee on behalf of A.

- A. It is an insufficient consideration to C
- B. It is a sufficient security.
- C. There is no consideration to bank.
- D. There is no guarantee as it was after the sanction of loan.

145.Principal: A shall be considered as an agent of B, provided that B remunerates A and has direction and control over what A is doing.

Facts: B worked as financial analyst & as an advisor of A.

- A. B is not an agent.
- B. B is an agent.
- C. no agent as there is no representation.
- D. B is an agent as his advice involved profit and loss.

146.Principal: Nothing is an offence merely by reason of its being done with the knowledge that it is likely to cause harm, if it be done without any criminal intention to cause harm.

Facts: A teacher in anger hit a student with a metallic ruler & caused injury.

- A. It is an offence.
- B. It is a misfortune.
- C. The teacher can punish.
- D. There is no offense as intention was not wrong.

147.Principal – A minor can't enter into agreement but can enjoy the benefits.

Facts - M (minor flourist) sells B (cycle shop owner) flowers and asked him to keep the money and when there will be sufficient money M will take a cycle from him shop instead of money. B declined to return the money.

- A. M should get the bicycle.
- B. B need not to pay M.
- C. M cannot enter into agreement and can recover the money.
- D. B should give the bicycle on moral grounds.

148.Principal - Negligence is a breach of duty or a failure of one party to exercise the standard of care required by law, resulting in damage to the party to whom the duty was owed.

Facts - A was driving with high speed on a block Road under maintenance of work. Car overturned and one of the worker died.

- A. A is liable.
- B. A is partially liable.
- C. He is not liable as intent was absent.
- D. A is not liable as workers should have been careful.

149.Principal - No one can take law in their hands.

Facts- The village leaders enforce a law of 100 lashes as a punishment to 10 year-old boy. Whip man refused to latch the child.

- A. Village Council not authorized to give punishment.
- B. Village Council have the authority to give punishment.
- C. Whipman is liable for disobeying the law.
- D. Age of the accused is the only consideration.

150.Principal - Trade union meetings and strikes are not a criminal conspiracy.

Facts - BTU leaders in order to get their demand made, threaten the MD that his son will be killed.

- A. BTU not liable for punishment.
- B. BTU liable for punishment.
- C. All the office bearers of trade union are punishable.
- D. BTU not liable as it was to further the objective of the trade union.